

WR Numero

Philippine Public Opinion Monitor

Issue 9, March 2026



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WR Numero Research, Inc. 2026



Front and back cover designed by **Alexi Rae Salonga**

About WR Numero Research

WR Numero Research, Inc. is an 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 (PPOM)

The Philippine Public Opinion Monitor is the flagship research initiative of WR Numero 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.

About the Cover

The endurance of dynastic rule is being tested by a public that is increasingly demanding accountability, signaling a critical juncture where traditional power structures begin to collapse under their own weight. This tension is at the heart of the cover for the **WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor Issue 9, March 2026**.

The composition places the viewer in an 'ocean' of political families. Surrounding the central figure are large, imposing frames that put the observer in an empty expanse, creating a feeling of helplessness in a landscape where these dynasties remain omnipresent. These frames take shape over the deep waters and are arranged in a downward, falling trajectory, mirroring a chart and reflecting the decline in public sentiments captured by the survey data.

Ultimately, the imagery depicts a public that is both constrained by legacy and witness to its descent. By visualizing power as something massive yet sinking, the cover underscores a moment where the weight of public opinion finally displaces the stability of dynastic rule.

Executive Summary

The Philippine Public Opinion Monitor (“The Opinion Monitor”) is a regular nationally-representative face-to-face survey of 1200 Filipino adults conducted by WR Numero.

The nationwide survey for Issue 9, March 2026 was conducted from 10-17 March, 2026, through face-to-face interviews with a nationally representative sample of 1,455 Filipinos. The nationwide survey has a margin of error of $\pm 2.57\%$ at a 95% confidence level. At the subnational level, the margin of error is $\pm 7.30\%$ for the National Capital Region, $\pm 3.81\%$ for the rest of Luzon, $\pm 5.72\%$ for the Visayas, and $\pm 5.52\%$ for Mindanao, all at the same 95% confidence level. No individual or entity singularly funded this national survey.

For a full discussion of the methodological and technical details of the survey, you may proceed to the **Methodology section**.

The Issue 9, March 2026 report of The Opinion Monitor covers the following topics:

- Filipinos’ Self-Identified Partisanship and Policy Priorities;
- Performance Assessment of National Administration and Officials;
- 2028 Pre-election Preferences for President and Vice President;
- Views on the Anti-Political Dynasty Bill;
- Views on the Impeachment Complaint against Vice President Sara Duterte;
- Views on the ICC Proceedings against former President Rodrigo Duterte; and
- Views on Other National Issues.

The data and results of The Opinion Monitor are 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 Subscriber’s 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 Subscriber’s 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 Volume 2026, Issue 1

1. Half of Filipinos identify as independent, posting the sharpest gain from the previous Opinion Monitor. Nearly 1 in 5 lean toward the administration, while some 8% identify with the opposition.
2. Around 1 in 3 Filipinos side with the Duterte faction, making it the largest bloc, followed by the Marcos camp and the opposition. The pro-Marcos faction rose by 7 percentage points, the biggest increase from the November polls.
3. Job creation topped Filipinos' policy priorities, a 40-percentage-point surge from the November survey.
4. President Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos Jr.'s satisfaction rating climbed to 29% from 21% in November 2025, though close to half of Filipinos remain dissatisfied with his performance. Vice President Sara Duterte's satisfaction is steady at 44%.
5. Vice President Sara Duterte still leads the early 2028 presidential preferences, followed by Sen. Raffy Tulfo and Naga City Mayor Leni.
6. Duterte holds a consistent lead across all presidential scenarios tested, garnering between 39% to 50%. Tulfo and Leni Robredo emerge as the most competitive alternatives in head-to-head matchups.
7. Sen. Bong Go leads early vice presidential preference, though his rating declined from the previous survey. Grace Poe and Robin Padilla are in a near tie behind Go.
8. Raffy Tulfo tops the senatorial preferences, followed by Padilla, Poe, and Alan Peter Cayetano. Both Duterte siblings, Baste and Pulong, figure within the magic 12.
9. Nearly half of Filipinos oppose a Marcos-Opposition alliance, even in the context of Duterte's early presidential declaration.
10. More than 4 in 10 Filipinos oppose the passage of anti-dynasty bills, slightly outnumbering those in favor.
11. Filipinos are divided on how far dynasty restrictions should reach in terms of familial ties. Most want restrictions to cover both thick and thin dynasties.
12. More than half of Filipinos disapprove of the impeachment complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte.
13. Nearly half of Filipinos oppose the Philippines rejoining the ICC.

14. Most Filipinos consider it important that Duterte face trial at the ICC. Some 4 in 10 agree that he should remain at The Hague to do so, more than double the share of those who held the same view in November.
15. More than half of Filipinos believe Duterte's co-perpetrators should also be arrested and face trial.
16. Nearly half of Filipinos disagree with the House of Representatives' decision to junk the impeachment complaint against President Ferdinand Marcos Jr.
17. More than 4 in 10 Filipinos disagreed with the Senate resolution condemning the Chinese Embassy over the West Philippine Sea dispute.
18. Half of Filipinos oppose the Supreme Court's ruling that recognizes same-sex couples' co-owning property rights, while nearly 1 in 3 are in support.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
Table of Contents.....	6
Figures.....	7
Tables.....	8
Introduction: Reading Public Sentiment amid Political Reform.....	9
Filipinos’ Self-identified Partisanship and Policy Priorities.....	13
Performance Assessment of Key Government Officials.....	22
2028 Pre-election Preferences.....	32
Views on the Anti-Political Dynasty Bills.....	44
Views on the Impeachment Proceedings against VP Sara Duterte.....	50
Views on the ICC Proceedings against Former President Rodrigo Duterte.....	53
Views on Other Issues.....	58
Demographics.....	61
Methodology.....	65
Definition of Terms.....	75
Work with Us.....	76
Research Team.....	79
WR Numero Executive Team.....	82
Previous Issues.....	84

Figures

- Figure 1. Filipinos’ general partisanship..... 22
- Figure 1.1. Filipinos’ general partisanship, comparison across previous issues..... 23
- Figure 2. Filipinos’ factional partisanship..... 24
- Figure 2.1. Filipinos’ factional partisanship, comparison across previous issues..... 24
- Figure 3. Strength of factional support among Pro-Duterte..... 25
- Figure 4. Strength of factional support among Pro-Marcos..... 26
- Figure 5. Strength of factional support among pro-opposition..... 26
- Figure 6. Direction of the country..... 27
- Figure 7. Difficulty in meeting basic needs..... 28
- Figure 8. Filipinos’ policy priorities..... 29
- Figure 9. President’s performance assessment..... 31
- Figure 9.1. President’s performance assessment, comparison across previous issues..... 31
- Figure 10. Vice president’s performance assessment..... 32
- Figure 10.1. Vice president’s performance assessment, comparison across previous issues..... 32
- Figure 11. Senate’s performance assessment..... 33
- Figure 11.1. Senate’s performance assessment, comparison across previous issues..... 33
- Figure 12. Well-performing senators..... 34
- Figure 13. Poorly performing senators..... 34
- Figure 14. Senate president’s performance assessment..... 35
- Figure 14.1. Senate president’s performance assessment, comparison across previous issues..... 35
- Figure 15. House of Representatives’ performance assessment..... 36
- Figure 15.1. House of Representatives’ performance assessment, comparison across previous issues... 36
- Figure 16. Legislative representative performance assessment..... 36
- Figure 16.1. Legislative representative performance assessment, comparison across previous issues... 37
- Figure 17. House speaker performance assessment..... 37
- Figure 17.1. House speaker performance assessment, comparison across previous issues..... 38
- Figure 18. Supreme Court performance assessment..... 38
- Figure 18.1. Supreme Court performance assessment, comparison across previous issues..... 38
- Figure 19. Chief justice performance assessment..... 39
- Figure 19.1. Chief justice performance assessment, comparison across previous issues..... 39
- Figure 20. Presidential pre-election preferences..... 42
- Figure 21. Strength of presidential pre-election preferences..... 42
- Figure 22. Second-choice presidential pre-election preferences..... 43
- Figure 23. Presidential pre-election ceiling preferences..... 43
- Figure 24. Vice presidential pre-election preferences..... 44
- Figure 25. Strength of vice presidential pre-election preferences..... 45
- Figure 26. Second-choice vice presidential pre-election preferences..... 45
- Figure 27. Vice presidential ceiling pre-election preferences..... 46
- Figure 28. Senate pre-election preferences..... 47

Figure 29. Set A presidential pre-election preferences.....	48
Figure 30. Set B presidential pre-election preferences.....	48
Figure 31. Set C presidential pre-election preferences.....	49
Figure 32. UniPink pre-election preference.....	50
Figure 33. UniPink pre-election presidential preference.....	50
Figure 34. UniPink pre-election vice presidential preference.....	51
Figure 35. Anti-dynasty bill passage.....	53
Figure 36. Reasons to limit political dynasty.....	53
Figure 37. Reasons not to limit political dynasty.....	54
Figure 38. Anti-dynasty bill degree.....	55
Figure 39. Anti-dynasty thick and thin.....	56
Figure 40. Level of anti-dynasty restriction.....	56
Figure 41. Views on the impeachment of VP Sara Duterte.....	59
Figure 42. Views on the strength of evidence on the impeachment of VP Sara Duterte.....	59
Figure 43. Views on the needed basis for impeachment of VP Sara Duterte.....	60
Figure 44. Views on the Philippines re-joining the ICC.....	62
Figure 45. Views on Duterte facing trial in the ICC.....	62
Figure 46. Views on holding Duterte accountable for drug war killings.....	63
Figure 47. Trust on ICC to conduct a clean and fair trial.....	63
Figure 48. Views on the arrest of co-perpetrators.....	64
Figure 49. Views on the arrest of Senate co-perpetrator.....	64
Figure 50. Views on the Senate protecting co-perpetrator senators.....	65
Figure 51. Views on the impeachment of President Marcos Jr.....	67
Figure 52. Views on the Senate resolution to condemn the Chinese Embassy.....	67
Figure 53. Views on the Supreme Court ruling recognizing same-sex co-ownership rights.....	68
Figure 54. Respondents by age.....	69
Figure 55. Respondents by generation.....	69
Figure 56. Respondents by income group.....	70
Figure 57. Respondents by OFW remittance-receiving household.....	70
Figure 58. Respondents by Rurban.....	70
Figure 59. Respondents by sex.....	71
Figure 60. Respondents by sexual orientation.....	72
Figure 61. Respondents by media use.....	72

Tables

Table 1. Demographic groupings in the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor.....	19
Table 2. Allocation of sample units.....	74
Table 3. Dispositions and response rates.....	81

Introduction

Reading Public Sentiment amid Political Reform

Political reform rarely emerges from a vacuum. It is, more often than not, a response to rupture— a recognition that the political order has been strained, eroded, or deliberately dismantled, and that deliberate effort is required to restore them.

Amidst record distrust in government leaders and institutions following the flood control corruption scandal, the government's attempts to regain public confidence has opened what might seem as a cautious window for political reform. Legislative measures that had stalled for decades— among them the anti-political dynasty bill and the Freedom of Information bill— have recorded their strongest congressional performance in recent memory. In February 2026, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. also cited pending bills on budget transparency, amendments to the bank secrecy law, and the party-list system reform as priority legislation. More consequentially, the Marcos administration's cooperation with the International Criminal Court in the arrest of former president Rodrigo Duterte marked a significant departure from its predecessor's posture to disregard international law. These remain early and fragile developments, but they suggest a tentative, if not genuine, opening for political reform.

Yet reform does not sustain itself on political will alone. Public opinion surveys are among the most direct instruments through which demand for political reforms is expressed and measured. They extend citizens' voices beyond the periodic exercise of elections, and they provide leaders with a more grounded sense of what the public genuinely wants, as opposed to what powerful interests, political donors, or the most vocal constituencies are pressing for.

This is precisely why monitoring public opinion is not incidental to the reform process, but central to it. Reforms advanced without a clear understanding of public sentiment risk losing the very legitimacy they depend on. Policies that appear broadly supported can mask deeper undercurrents of doubt or resistance that only surface when political conditions shift. And changes implemented without sufficient public backing are inherently more vulnerable to reversal. Tracking what people think— and understanding

the reasons behind their views— is how reform efforts remain accountable, durable, and democratic in more than name alone.

The Philippine Public Opinion Monitor

The WR Numero Philippine Public 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, sexual orientation, and media use. Starting with this March 2026 issue, WR Numero introduces new demographic profiles to better understand Filipinos' socio-political attitudes: generations and the Lingayen-Lucena Corridor. 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 Table 1, 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.

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 socio-demographic groups including age and sexual orientation. 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.

Table 1. Demographic groupings in the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor

Other surveys	WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
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 Rurban - Urban, Rural Age - 30 and Below, 31 to 59, 60 and Above Sexual Orientation - Heterosexual, LGBTQIA+, Refused to Disclose Partisanship - Administration Supporters, Opposition Supporters, Independent Household - OFW Household, Non-OFW Household Media Use - TV, radio, social media Starting March 2026: Generations - Gen Z, Millennials, Gen X, Baby Boomers, Silent Generation Lingayen-Lucena Corridor (LLC) - LLC, Rest of the Philippines

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 sexual orientation (heterosexual, LGBTQIA+, etc).

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.

The Subscriber Report

In an environment where public sentiment can shift quickly and the cost of misreading it is high, staying ahead of opinion is a strategic imperative. The **WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor Subscriber's Program** is designed for leaders and organizations who cannot afford to fall behind. Built on the depth, rigor, and uniqueness of The Opinion Monitor, the Subscription report translates high-quality, high-frequency survey data into actionable intelligence for those working across business, development, government, politics, academia, and civil society. Simply put, it is the most accurate and timely window into what Filipinos are thinking, and why it matters.

While the complimentary Public Brief offers a general overview of survey findings, the Subscriber's Report goes considerably further. Subscribers gain unlimited access to detailed, in-depth analysis of vote choices and issue preferences across the Filipino public and its key demographics, alongside point-in-time and trended data breakdowns that track how opinion evolves over time. The subscription also includes complete access to WR Numero's innovative survey datasets, exclusive live briefings led by experts, and on-demand bespoke reports with custom tables, figures, and insights tailored to a subscriber's specific needs. Together, these offerings give leaders an unparalleled opportunity to engage with the issues that matter most to Filipinos across the country. 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.

To learn more about our subscriber-exclusive data, analysis, and reports, contact **subscriptions@wrnumero.com**.

The most successful modern campaigns and policy initiatives share a common foundation: high-quality, high-frequency data that allows decision-makers to get ahead of public opinion rather than chase it. The Opinion Monitor Subscriber's Report is built on precisely that foundation. Whether the goal is to craft resonant messaging, anticipate shifts in voter sentiment, or align organizational strategy with the evolving concerns of diverse Filipino communities, the Subscriber's Report provides the intelligence needed to act with confidence and clarity.

Filipinos' Self-identified Partisanship and Policy Priorities

Key Findings

- Half of Filipinos identify as independent, posting the sharpest gain from the previous Opinion Monitor. Nearly 1 in 5 lean toward the administration, while some 8% identify with the opposition.
- Around 1 in 3 Filipinos side with the Duterte faction, making it the largest bloc, followed by the Marcos camp and the opposition. The pro-Marcos faction rose by 7 percentage points, the biggest increase from the November polls.
- Among the pro-Dutertes, nearly 2 in 3 do not support both the Marcoses and the opposition. 1 in 3 of those in the pro-Marcos camp exclusively back their faction. More than half of pro-opposition individuals do not support both of the other blocs.
- More than half of Filipinos believe the country is heading in the wrong direction. More than 8 in 10 Filipinos report difficulty meeting basic needs at least once or twice a month.
- Job creation topped Filipinos' policy priorities, a 40-percentage-point surge from the November survey. Workers' wage hike ranked second, followed by curbing illegal drug use, eliminating corruption, and lowering the prices of basic commodities.

The March 2026 Philippine Public Opinion Monitor tracked Filipinos' self-identified partisanship, their perspectives on the direction that the country is taking, and what they deem ought to be policy priorities of the administration.

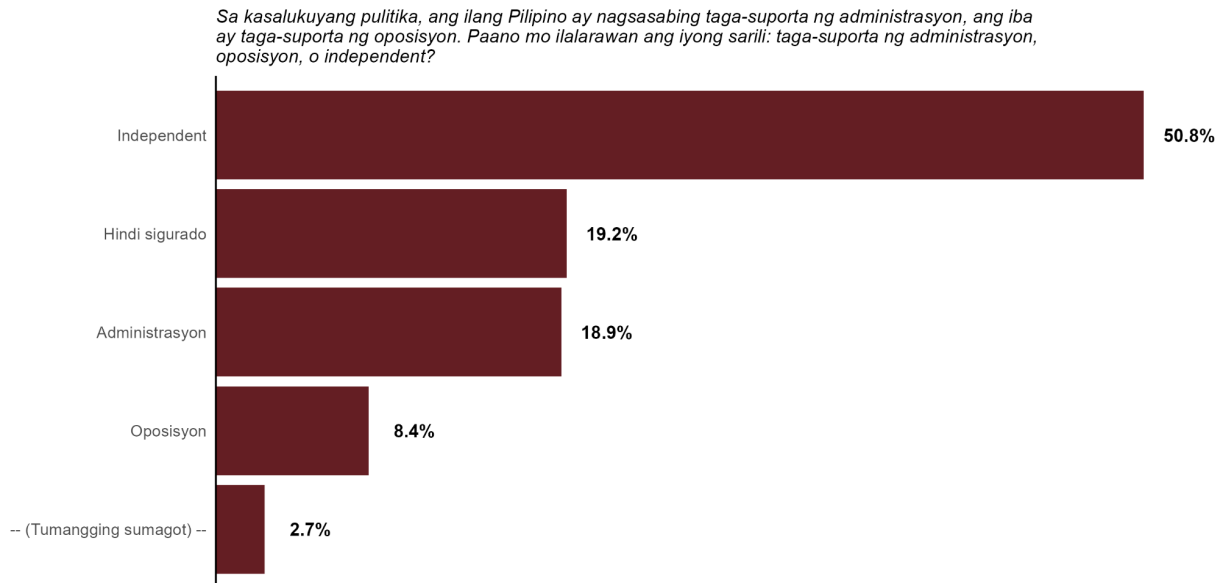
To have a clearer understanding of the nuances involved in one's partisanship, this issue of the Opinion Monitor included a novel addition: the strength of the factional support per specific self-identified bloc partisanship was also solicited by asking each faction whether they also support any of the opposing blocs.

General Partisanship

Participants were asked to identify their general partisanship from the following choices: independent, administration, opposition, and unsure. Half of Filipinos (51%) see themselves as independent, nearly 1 in 5 (19%) lean toward the administration, and almost 1 in every 10 Filipinos (8%) identify as opposition. Meanwhile, 19% are unsure while 3% declined to answer.

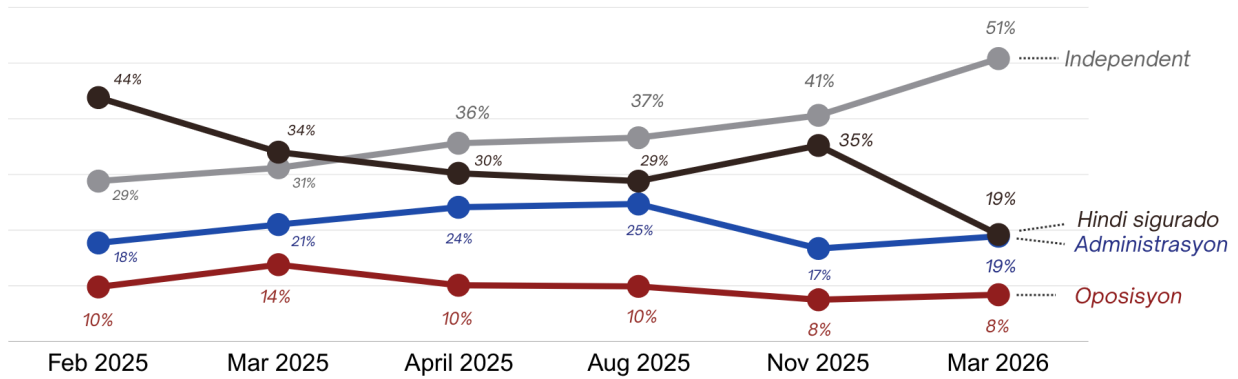
The distribution of partisanship remained largely unchanged from the November 2025 Opinion Monitor results, though the share of most groups grew as the proportion of undecided Filipinos narrowed. Independents posted the sharpest gain with 10 percentage points increase from 40% to 50%. Administration identifiers edged up from 17% to 19%, while the opposition climbed by 0.9 percentage points.

Figure 1. Filipinos' general partisanship



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 1.1. Filipinos' general partisanship, comparison across previous issues



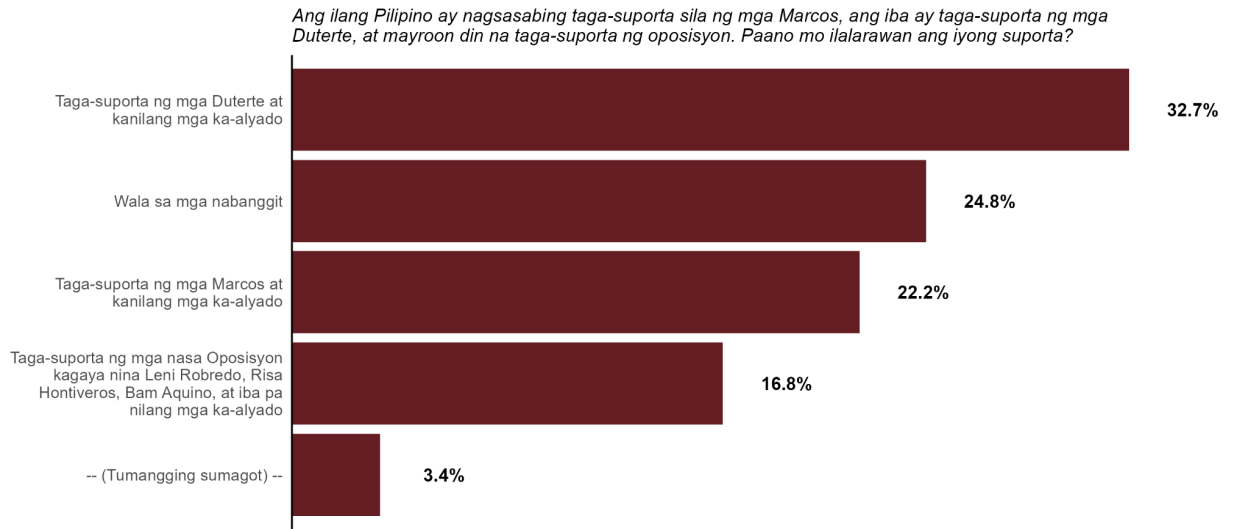
Factional Partisanship

Filipinos' specific factional partisanship was also solicited, asking respondents to identify with the following blocs: supporters of the Duterte and their allies, supporters of the Marcoses and their allies, and supporters of opposition that includes figures like Leni Robredo, Risa Hontiveros, and Bam Aquino.

Nearly 1 in 3 Filipinos (33%) support the Duterte and their allies. 22%, on the other hand, identify as supporters of the Marcoses and their allies while 17% support those in the opposition camp. Almost a quarter (25%) said that none of these options reflect their factional affiliation while 3% declined to identify.

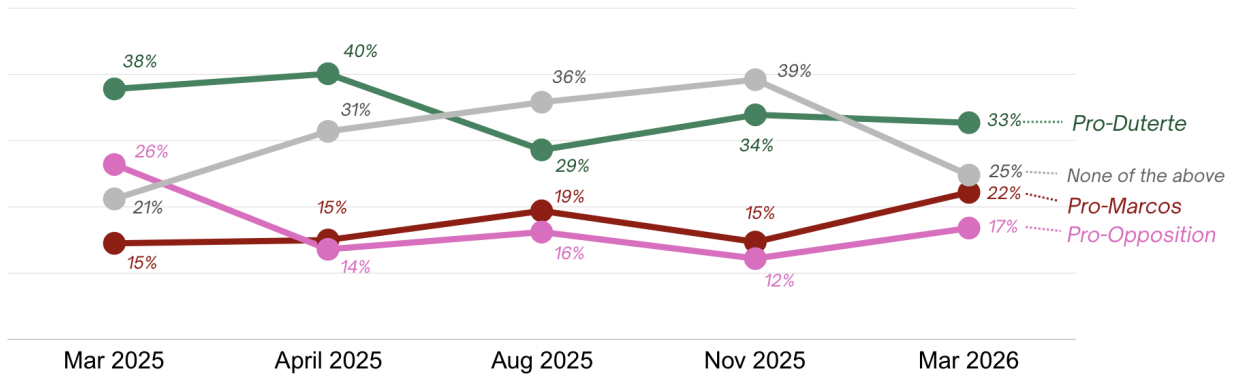
All factions, except the pro-Dutertes that had a slight decrease of 1.2 percentage points, rose in support from the November Opinion Monitor. The pro-Marcos camp gained the most, from 15% to 22%, followed by the opposition that enjoyed a 4.2 percentage point hike.

Figure 2. Filipinos' factional partisanship



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

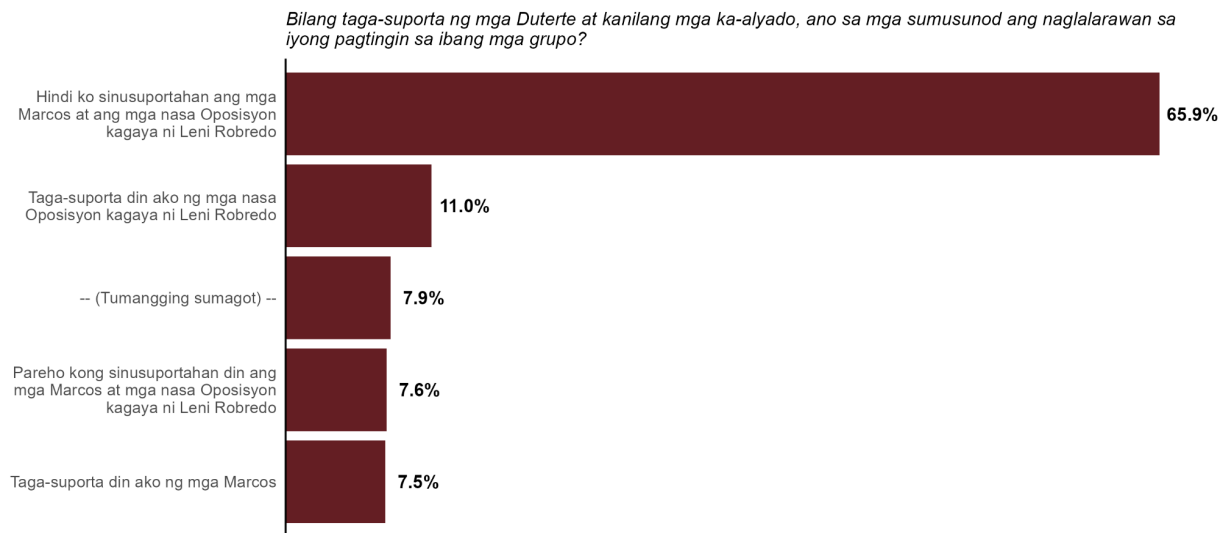
Figure 2.1. Filipinos' factional partisanship, comparison across previous issues



Strength of Factional Support among Pro-Duterte Filipinos

Among those who identified with the Duterte faction, nearly 2 in 3 (66%) expressed that they do not support the Marcoses and those in the opposition like Leni Robredo. On the other hand, around 1 in 10 (11%) support the opposition. This is followed by those who support both the Marcoses and the opposition (8%) and those who support the Marcoses too (8%). Another 8% declined to answer.

Figure 3. Strength of factional support among Pro-Duterte

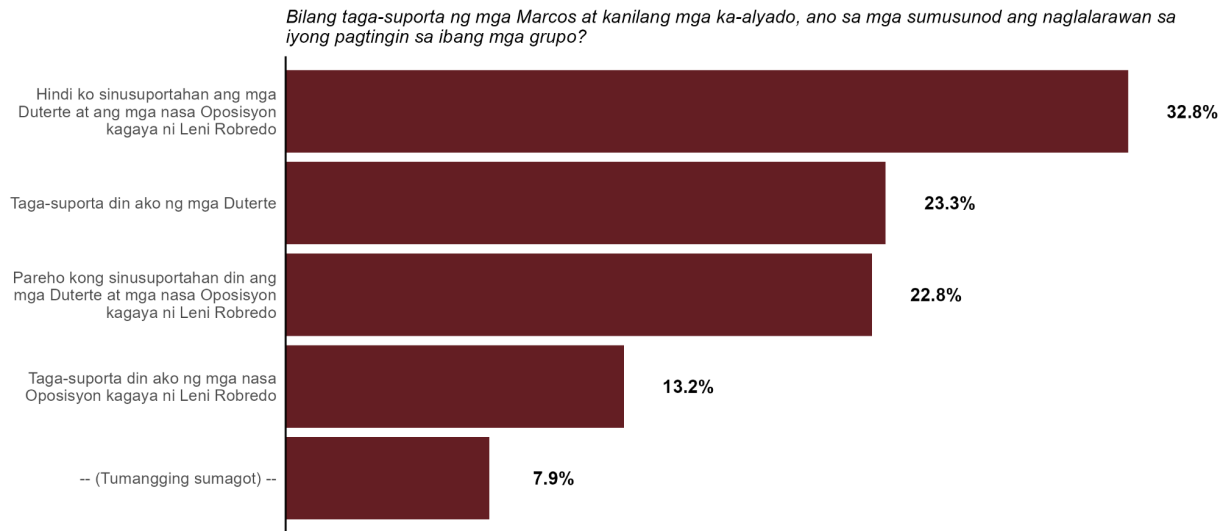


Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Strength of Factional Support among Pro-Marcos Filipinos

Of those who support the Marcoses and their allies, one-third (33%) do not support both the Dutertes and the opposition. On the other hand, 23% also support the Dutertes while another 23% express support for the Dutertes and opposition too. Some 13% of them are pro-opposition as well.

Figure 4. Strength of factional support among Pro-Marcos

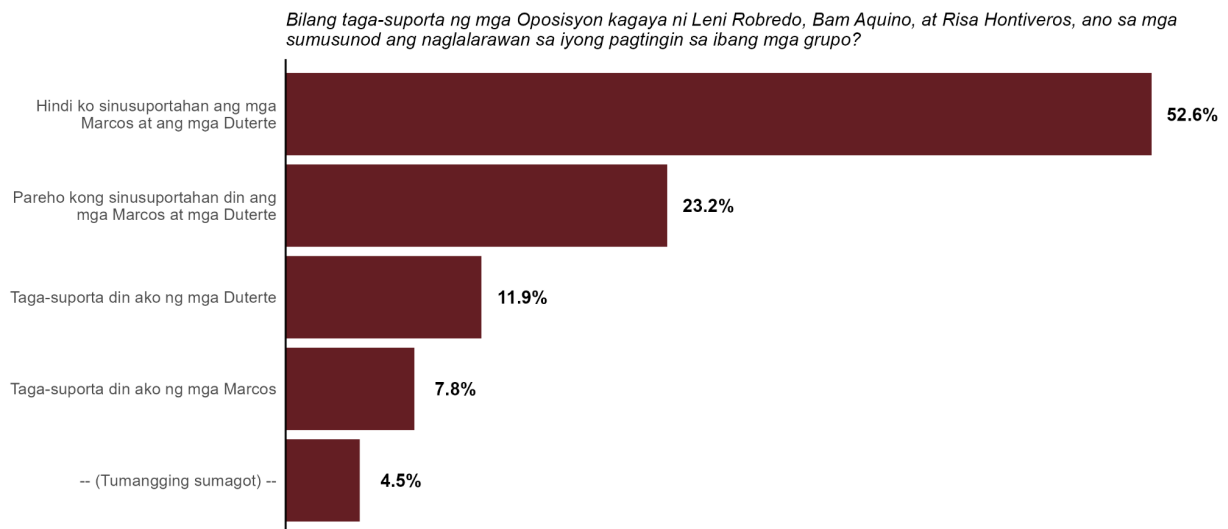


Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Strength of Factional Support among Pro-Opposition Filipinos

Half of those who identify as pro-opposition (53%) do not support both the Marcoses and Dutertes. This is followed by 23% of them who also support both factions. 12% support the Dutertes as well while 8% are pro-Marcos too. 5% declined to answer.

Figure 5. Strength of factional support among pro-opposition



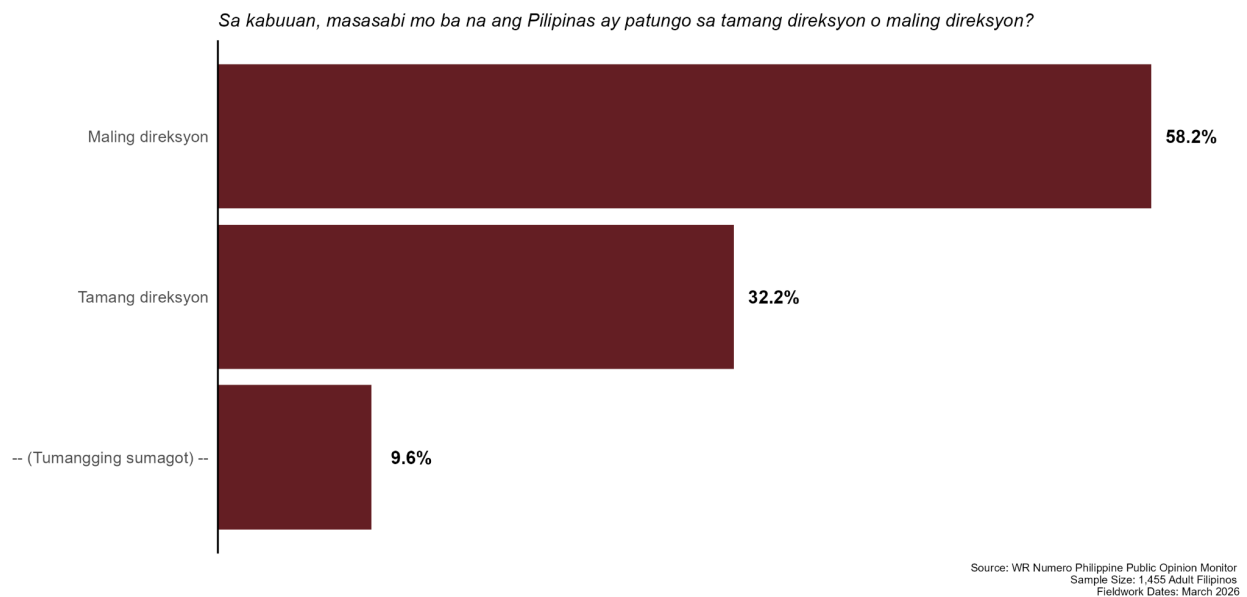
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Direction of the Country

More than half of Filipinos (58%) think that the country is heading toward the wrong direction, while 3 in 10 (32%) believe that it is still on the right track.

This represents a shift from the results in the August 2025 Opinion Monitor when the same question was last asked. Back then, opinion was split as 51% believed that the Philippines was heading toward the right direction, while 49% thought otherwise.

Figure 6. Direction of the country



Difficulty in Meeting Basic Needs

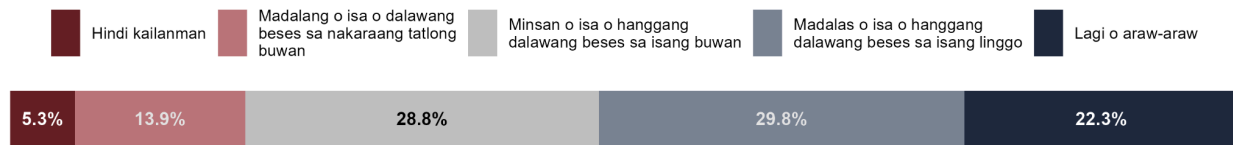
Around 3 in 10 Filipinos (30%) expressed that their difficulty meeting basic needs happen often or once to twice a week. This is followed by roughly the same number of people (29%) who say this difficulty occurs sometimes or once to twice a month. Meanwhile, 2 in 10 (22%) say they have a hard time subsisting on a daily basis.

On the other hand, 14% of Filipinos expressed seldom confronting such a difficulty or once to twice in the past three months. Only 5% said they never had a hard time meeting their or their family's basic needs.

The figures demonstrate an increase in those who face difficulties meeting basic needs often, from 24% in the November 2025 Opinion Monitor to 30%, and those who confront it sometimes, from 26% to 29%. On the other hand, those who had a hard time on a daily basis decreased by 6.8 percentage points.

Figure 7. Difficulty in meeting basic needs

Sa nakaraang tatlong buwan, gaano kadalas naging mahirap para sa iyo o sa inyong pamilya na tustusan ang mga pangunahing pangangailangan tulad ng pagkain, bayarin sa bahay, pamasaha at iba pa?



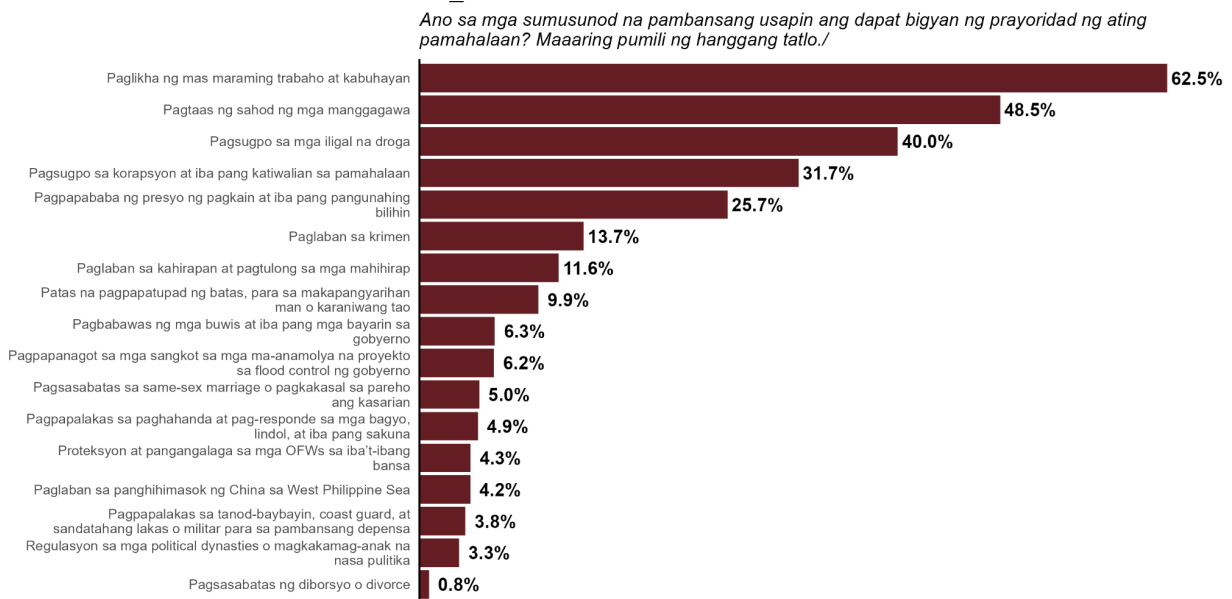
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2025

Filipinos' Policy Priorities

Respondents were asked to select up to three national concerns that they think the government should prioritize. The creation of more jobs and livelihood topped the list, cited by nearly 2 in 3 Filipinos (63%), a sharp rise of 40 percentage points from 23% in the November Opinion Monitor. Nearly half (49%) identified a workers' wage hike as another priority, up from 37%, while 4 in 10 (40%) flagged the curbing of illegal drug use.

About 1 in 3 (32%) pointed to eliminating corruption in government, climbing from 28%, and roughly 1 in 4 (26%) stressed the need to lower prices of food and other basic commodities. Meanwhile, fighting poverty and helping the poor, which ranked fifth in the previous wave, slid from 22% to 12%. Holding officials accountable for anomalous flood control projects also fell as a stated priority, dropping by nearly 14 percentage points.

Figure 8. Filipinos' policy priorities



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2020

A more in-depth and detailed analysis of the survey findings, as well as the complete data, are available in The Opinion Monitor Subscriber's Report. 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 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.

Performance Assessment of Key Government Officials

Key Findings

- President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr.’s satisfaction rating climbed to 29% from 21% in November 2025, though close to half of Filipinos (47%) remain dissatisfied with his performance. Vice President Sara Duterte’s satisfaction is steady at 44%.
- The Senate posted the biggest institutional gain in satisfaction through its 11 percentage points increase to 36%. The Supreme Court follows at 44%, while the House of Representatives is at 35%.
- Sen. Raffy Tulfo and Sen. Bong Go retained the top two spots among senators perceived to be performing well. Sen. Bato dela Rosa overtook Sen. Jinggoy Estrada as the senator most frequently cited as performing poorly.
- Senate President Tito Sotto’s satisfaction rating rose to nearly 4 in 10. House Speaker Rep. Bojie Dy’s satisfaction rating improved by 4.5 percentage points, while Supreme Court Chief Justice Gesmundo’s rating slipped slightly.

The nationwide survey asked Filipinos to assess the performance of key government officials, including the country’s president, vice president, and other posts in the legislative and judicial branches.

Participants were asked to rate the performance of these individuals or institutions as: extremely unsatisfactory, unsatisfactory, unsure, satisfactory, and extremely satisfactory.

President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr.

Nearly 3 in 10 Filipinos (29%) were satisfied with President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr.’s performance, while 47% expressed dissatisfaction. Almost 1 in 4 (24%) were unsure.

This represents a 7.9-percentage-point increase from his November 2025 performance, where he posted a 21% satisfaction rating. Another 7.9 percentage points were decreased to those unsure, while the number of those dissatisfied with him remain unchanged.

Figure 9. President’s performance assessment

Paano mo ilalarawan ang kasalukuyang pamumuno ng administrasyon ni Pangulong Bongbong Marcos sa bansang Pilipinas?

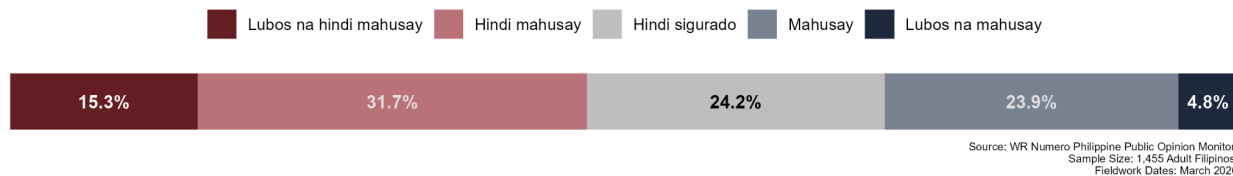
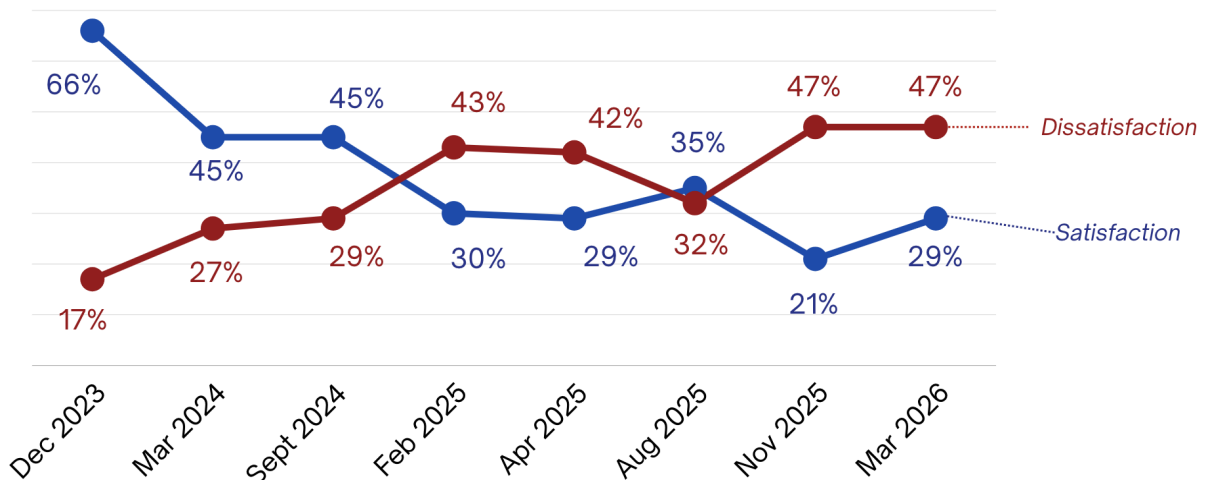


Figure 9.1. President’s performance assessment, comparison across previous issues



Vice President Sara Duterte

More than 4 in 10 Filipinos (44%) approve of Vice President Sara Duterte's performance, while 1 in 4 (25%) disapprove and 31% are unsure. Her satisfaction rating was virtually unchanged from the previous wave (43%), though dissatisfaction edged up slightly by 1.7 percentage points.

Figure 10. Vice president's performance assessment

Paano mo ilalarawan ang kasalukuyang pamumuno ni Vice President Sara Duterte sa bansang Pilipinas?

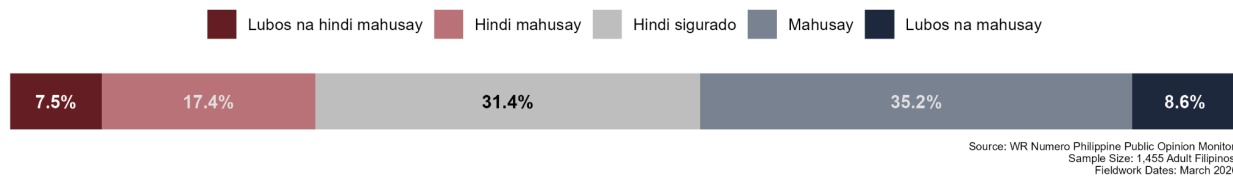
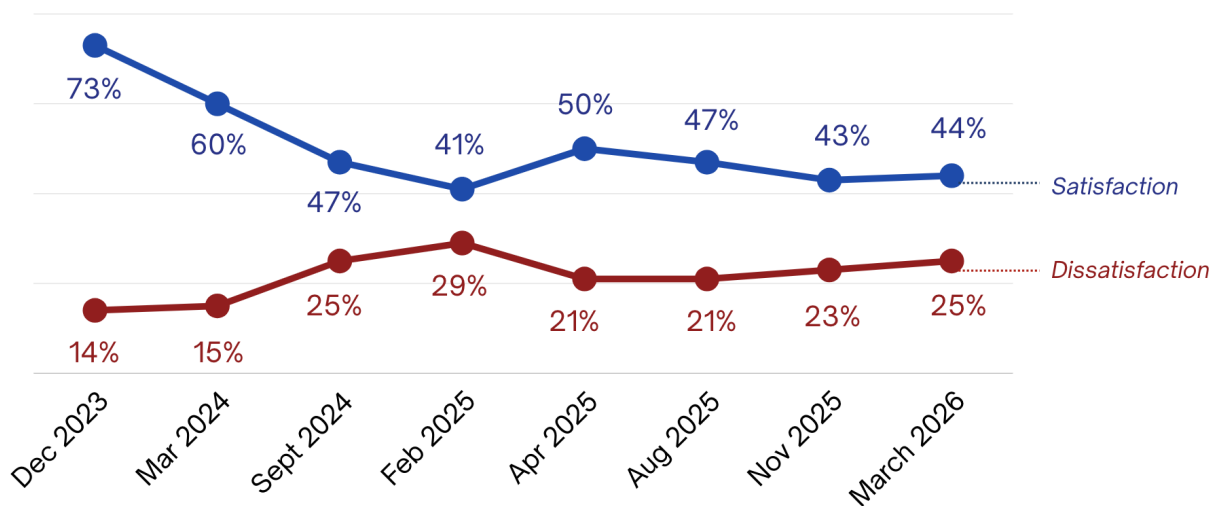


Figure 10.1. Vice president's performance assessment, comparison across previous issues



Senate of the Philippines

Some 36% of Filipinos deem the Senate satisfactory in performing their role as legislators, which is a 10.8-percentage-point increase from November 2025. On the other hand, 35% think the institution is unsatisfactory, a 5.1-percentage-point decrease from the previous survey. 3 in 10 Filipinos (30%) are unsure.

Sen. Raffy Tulfo topped the list of senators perceived to be performing well. With 32% choosing him, he maintains the first rank, but this figure is 3.2-percentage-point less than the last poll. He is also still followed by Sen. Bong Go, cited by 1 in 4 participants (25%), 4.6 percentage points lower than in November. He is trailed by Sen. Robin Padilla (19%), Sen. Bam Aquino (19%), Sen. Rodante Marcoleta (17%), and Sen. Bato dela Rosa (15%).

Meanwhile, Sen. dela Rosa topped the list of senators deemed to be performing poorly, cited by 1 in 4 Filipinos (26%), 6.1 percentage points higher than the previous survey. He overtakes Sen. Jinggoy Estrada, who was previously the first in the list, now chosen by 24%. Sen. Estrada is then followed by Sen. Padilla (15%), Sen. Risa Hontiveros (14%), Sen. Imee Marcos (13%), and Sen. Tito Sotto (12%).

Figure 11. Senate's performance assessment

Ang ilan sa mga pangunahing trabaho ng Senado ng Pilipinas ay paggawa ng mga batas at paglalaan ng pambansang badyet para sa kapakanan ng mamamayang Pilipino. Gaano kahusay ang kasalukuyang Senado sa pag-gampan sa kanilang tungkulin?

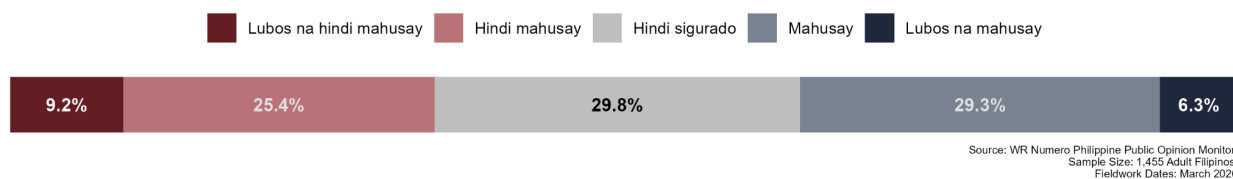


Figure 11.1. Senate's performance assessment, comparison across previous issues

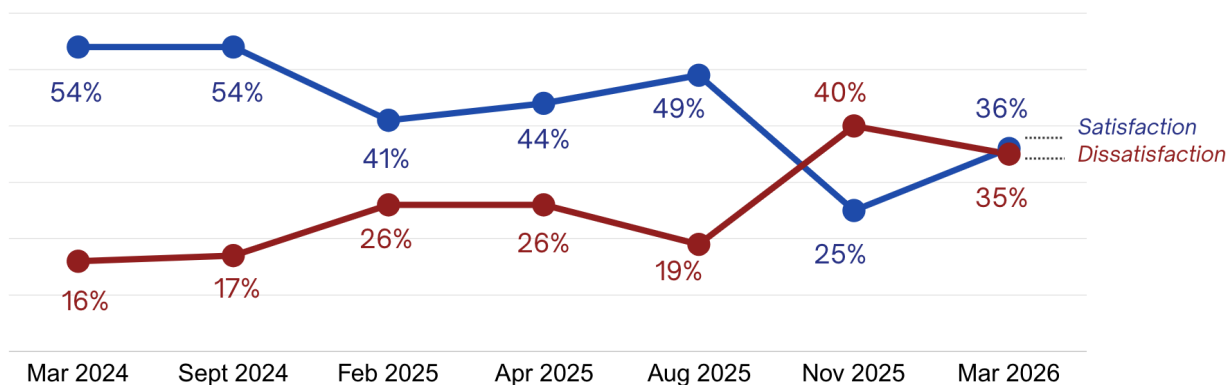
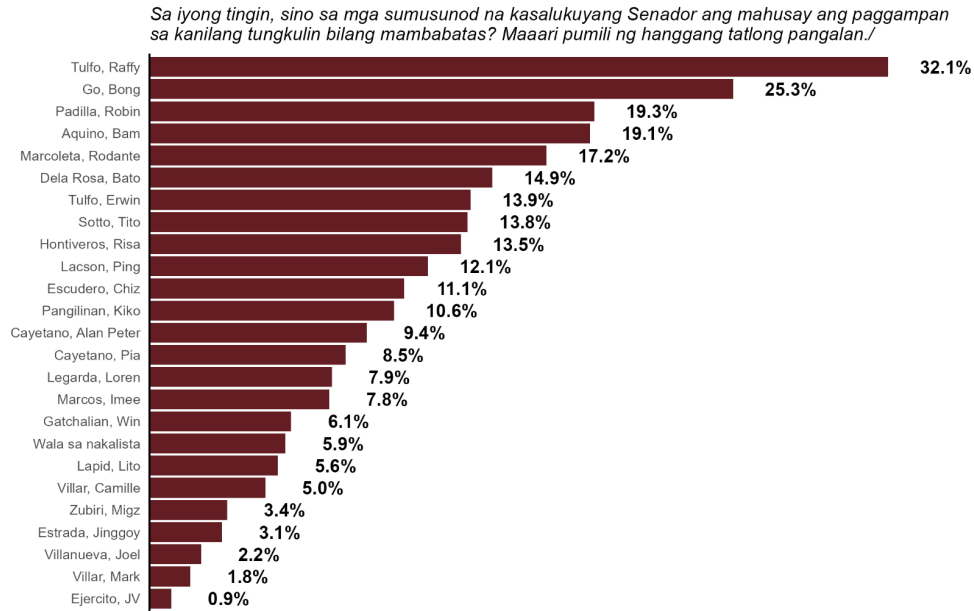
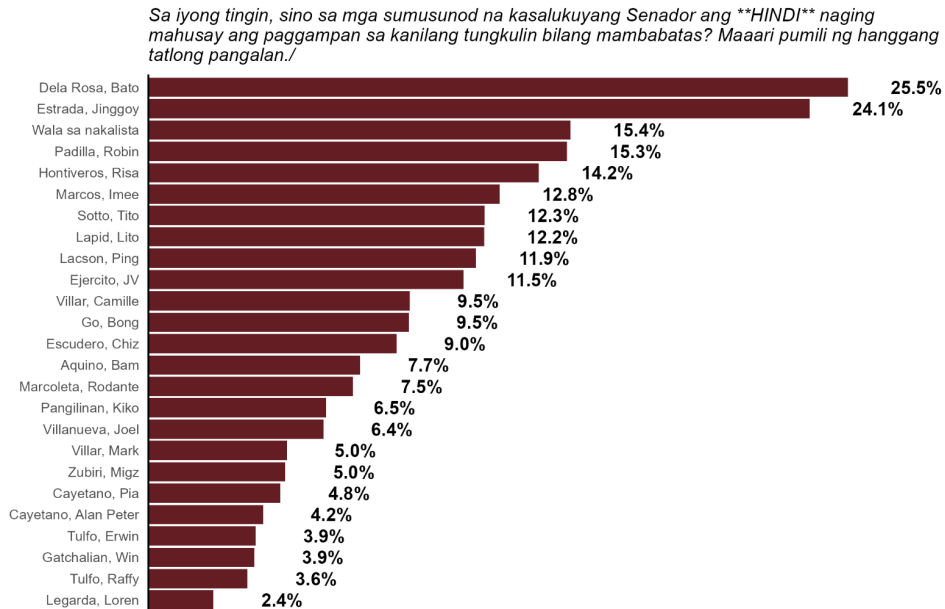


Figure 12. Well-performing senators



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 13. Poorly performing senators



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

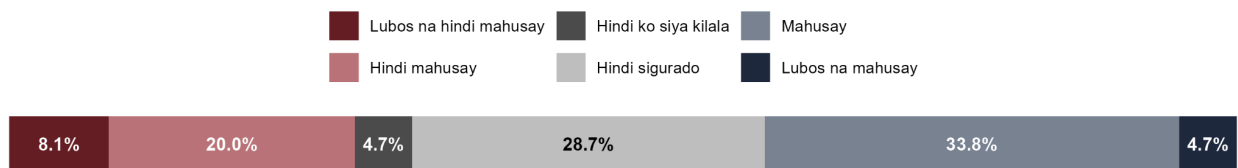
Senate President

Almost 4 in 10 Filipinos (39%) are satisfied with Sen. Tito Sotto’s performance as Senate president, while 28% are dissatisfied. Meanwhile, 5% expressed not knowing him and 29% are unsure.

This signifies a 5.6-percentage-point uptick from his November 2025 satisfaction rating. There is also a slight decrease of those who found him to be unsatisfactory, from 30% then to 28% now.

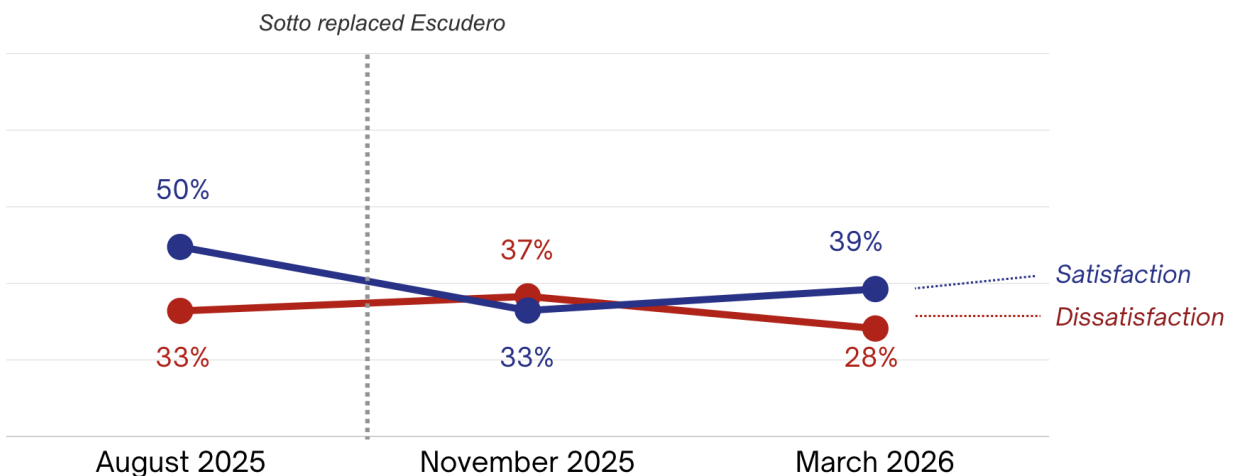
Figure 14. Senate president’s performance assessment

Paano mo ilalarawan ang kasalukuyang pamumuno ni Senador Tito Sotto bilang Senate President o taga-pangulo ng Senado?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 14.1. Senate president’s performance assessment, comparison across previous issues



House of Representatives

The House of Representatives posted an 8.2-percentage-point increase in satisfaction, with 35% of Filipinos rating its performance favorably. Another 35% are unsatisfied. 30%, meanwhile, are unsure. Although the number of dissatisfied Filipinos is unchanged from the previous poll, those who deemed the House satisfactory increased by 8.2 percentage points.

Figure 15. House of Representatives' performance assessment

Ang ilan sa mga pangunahing trabaho ng Kamara o House of Representatives ay paggawa ng mga batas at paglalaan ng pambansang badyet. Gaano kahusay ang kasalukuyang Kamara o House of Representatives sa pag-gampan sa kanilang tungkulin?

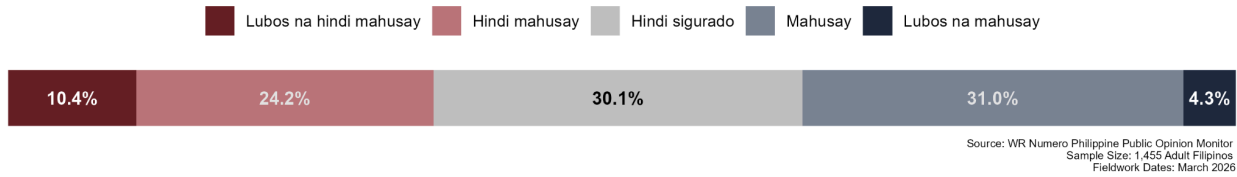
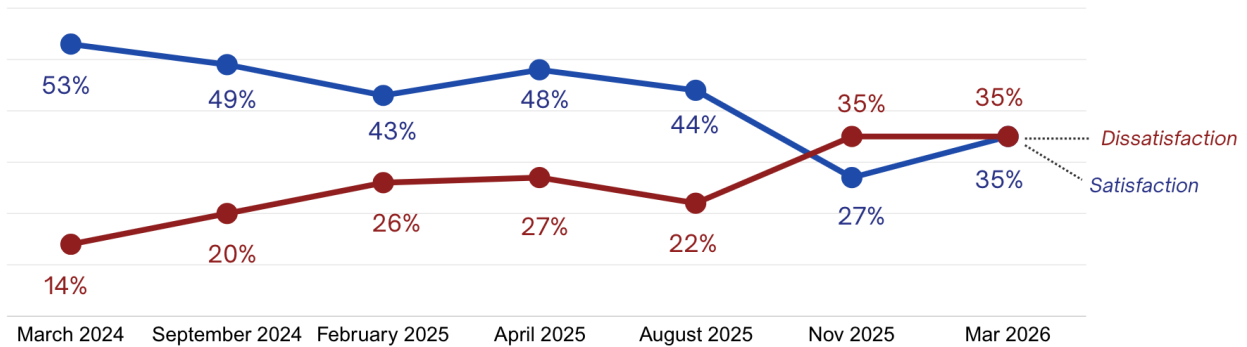


Figure 15.1. House of Representatives' performance assessment, comparison across previous issues



Legislative District Representative

Seven in 10 Filipinos (71%) are satisfied with the performance of their legislative district representative, while 1 in 10 (11%) do not approve. On the other hand, 19% are either unsure or do not know who their representative is.

These district representatives observed a 7.5-percentage-points increase in satisfaction ratings from the last survey. A slight decrease in dissatisfaction was also seen, from 13% to 11%.

Figure 16. Legislative representative performance assessment

Dito sa inyong distrito, gaano naman kahusay sa paggampan ng kanyang tungkulin bilang mambabatas ang inyong kasalukuyang congressman/woman o kinatawan sa Kamara o House of Representatives?

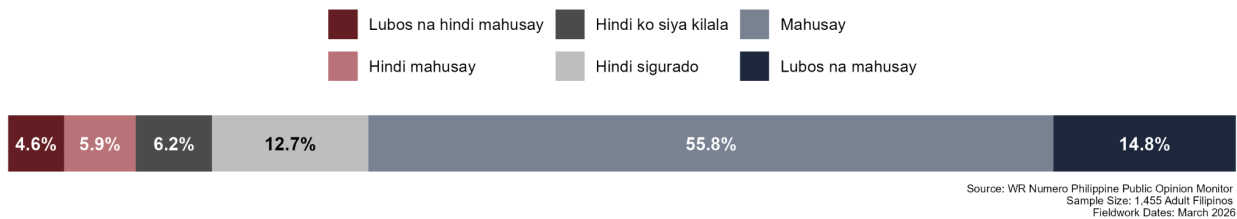
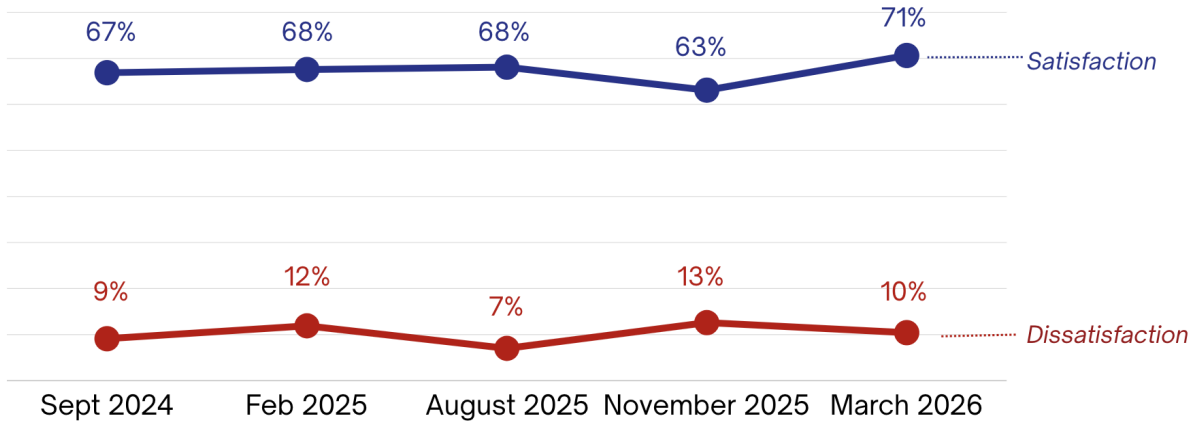


Figure 16.1. Legislative representative performance assessment, comparison across previous issues

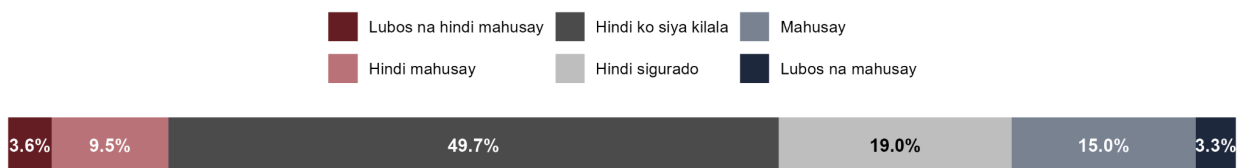


House Speaker

Half of Filipinos (50%) do not know who House Speaker Rep. Bojie Dy is. Nearly 1 in 5 (18%) approve of his performance, an increase of 4.5 percentage points from his previous satisfaction rating, while 13% disapprove, which dipped from his previous 17% rating. 19% of the participants are unsure.

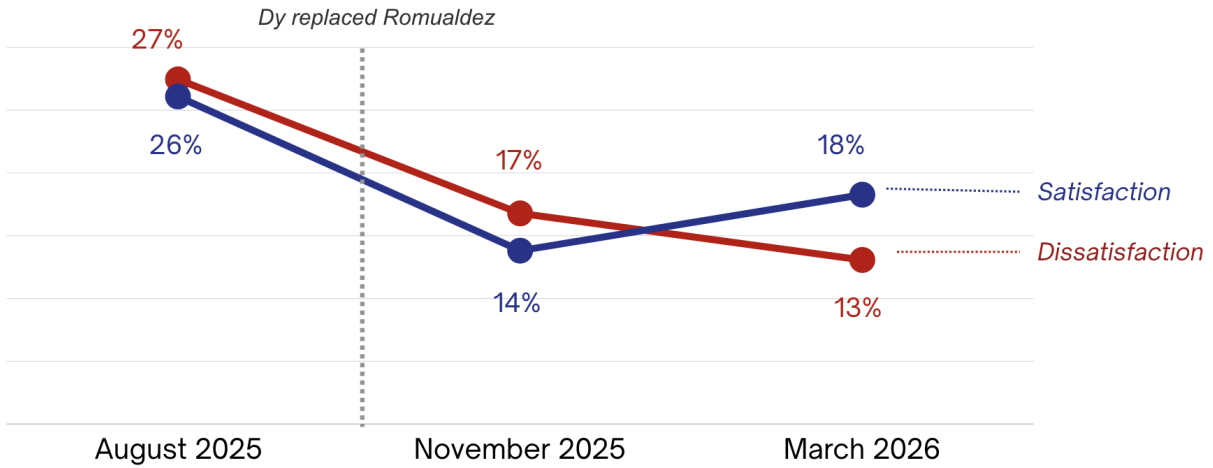
Figure 17. House speaker performance assessment

Paano mo ilalarawan ang kasalukuyang pamumuno ni Congressman Bojie Dy bilang Speaker of the House o lider ng Kamara?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 17.1. House speaker performance assessment, comparison across previous issues



Supreme Court

More than 4 in 10 Filipinos (44%) deem the Supreme Court satisfactory in fulfilling its role, a 5.9-percentage-points increase from its previous rating. On the other hand, 1 in 4 (25%) think otherwise, slightly lower than 29% in November. 31% are unsure.

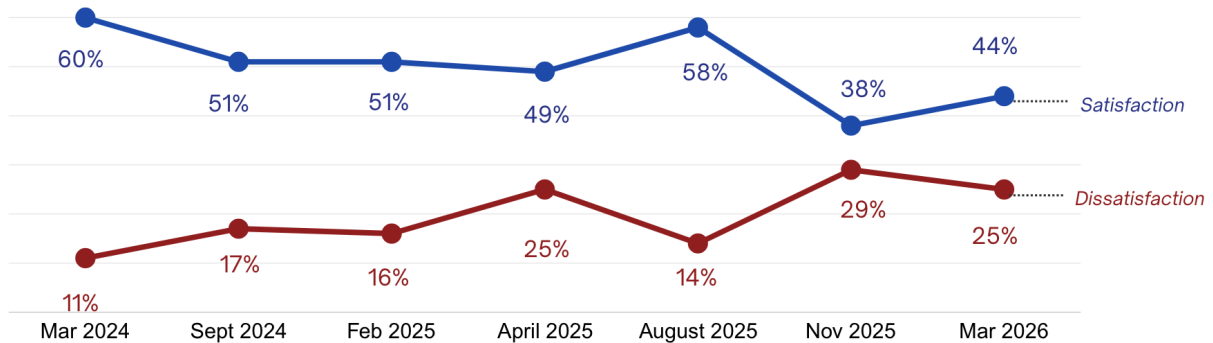
Figure 18. Supreme Court performance assessment

Ang ilan sa pangunahing trabaho ng Korte Suprema ay pamunuan ang mga korte sa Pilipinas at siguraduhin ang pananaig ng batas at hustisya sa bansa. Gaano kahusay ang Korte Suprema sa paggampan sa kanilang tungkulin?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 18.1. Supreme Court performance assessment, comparison across previous issues



Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Almost half of Filipinos (48%) do not know who Supreme Court Chief Justice Alexander Gesmundo is. For 1 in 5 Filipinos (20%), his performance as chief of the high court is satisfactory, a slight dip from his 21% rating in November. On the other hand, 13% think otherwise, largely similar to his previous dissatisfaction rate.

Figure 19. Chief justice performance assessment

Paano mo ilalarawan ang kasalukuyang pamumuno ni Alexander Gesmundo bilang Chief Justice ng Supreme Court o pinunong mahistrado ng Korte Suprema?

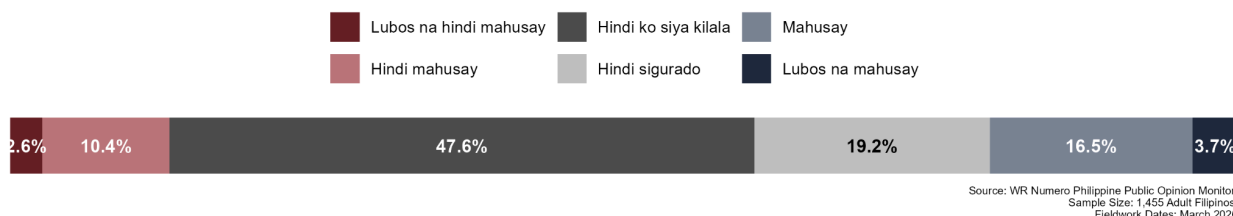
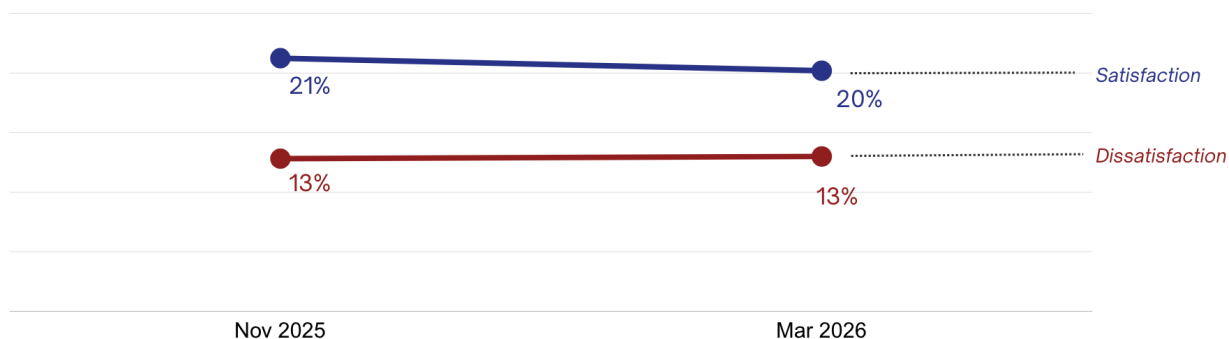


Figure 19.1. Chief justice performance assessment, comparison across previous issues



A more in-depth and detailed analysis of the survey findings, as well as the complete data, are available in The Opinion Monitor Subscriber's Report. 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 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.

2028 Pre-election Preferences

Key Findings

- Vice President Sara Duterte still leads the early 2028 presidential preferences, followed by Sen. Raffy Tulfo and Naga City Mayor Leni.
- Tulfo leads as the top second-choice candidate should first-choice bets not run, while Duterte tops the list of candidates Filipinos are certain they will not vote for.
- Sen. Bong Go leads early vice presidential preference, though his rating declined from the previous survey. Grace Poe and Robin Padilla are in a near tie behind Go.
- Raffy Tulfo tops the senatorial preferences, followed by Padilla, Poe, and Alan Peter Cayetano. Both Duterte siblings, Baste and Pulong, figure within the magic 12.
- Duterte holds a consistent lead across all presidential scenarios tested, garnering between 39% to 50%. Tulfo and Leni Robredo emerge as the most competitive alternatives in head-to-head matchups.
- Nearly half of Filipinos oppose a Marcos-Opposition alliance, even in the context of Duterte's early presidential declaration.

The Opinion Monitor surveyed Filipinos about their preferred prospective candidates for president, vice president, and senate for the 2028 national elections.

They were asked to pick from a roster of potential contenders. Additionally, they were asked about the strength of their support, their second choice, whom they certainly won't vote for, their preference given select scenarios where different set of candidates will run, and their thoughts about hypothetical coalitions.

2028 Presidential Pre-election Preferences

Vice President Sara Duterte maintains her lead as the top preferred candidate for the 2028 presidential race. She was favored by 36% of Filipinos, posting a steady 2.6-percentage-point increase from the November survey. Sen. Raffy Tulfo follows with a preference from nearly 2 in 10 Filipinos (19%), climbing by 5.1 percentage points.

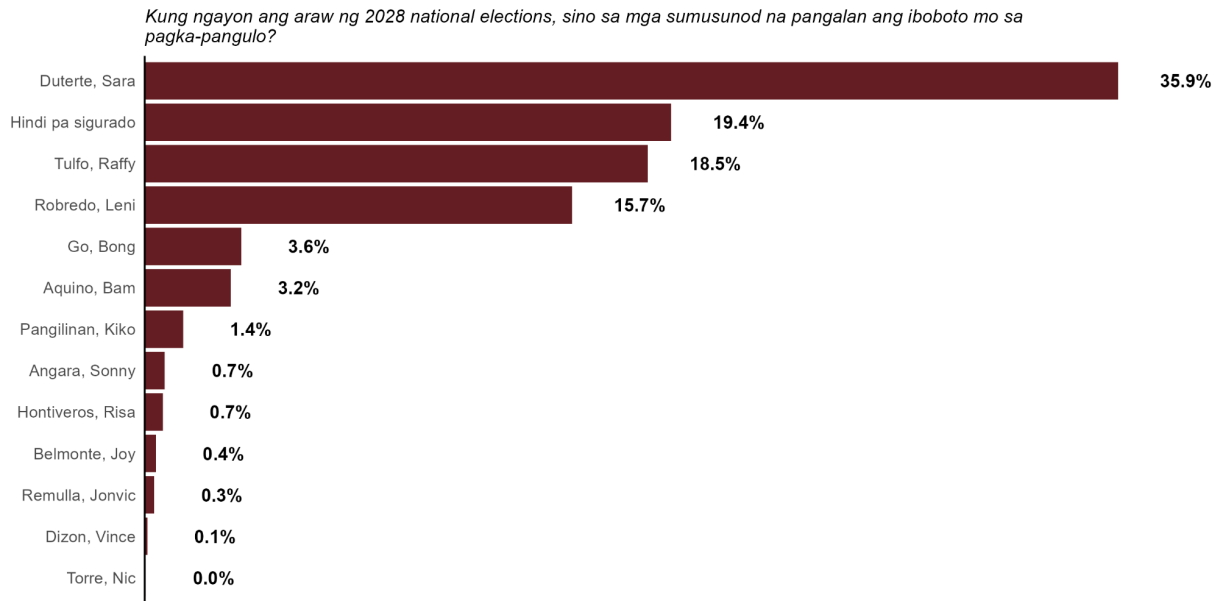
Naga City Mayor Leni Robredo tails him with 16%, a slight uptick from her previous 13%. She is then followed by Sen. Bong Go (4%), Sen. Bam Aquino (3%), and Sen. Kiko Pangilinan (2%). Notably, 19% are still undecided.

Six in 10 Filipinos (61%) expressed that they were already certain with their presidential choice, while the remaining 39% said they may still change their minds about who to vote for.

Tulfo topped the roster of presidentiables whom Filipinos will choose should their first choice in the presidency not run come 2028, with 23% opting for him as the second choice. He is followed by Go with 17%. Robredo comes at third again with 12%. Close to each other are Duterte (8%) and Pangilinan (7%), then Aquino (6%), Risa Hontiveros (4%), and Education Secretary Sonny Angara (2%).

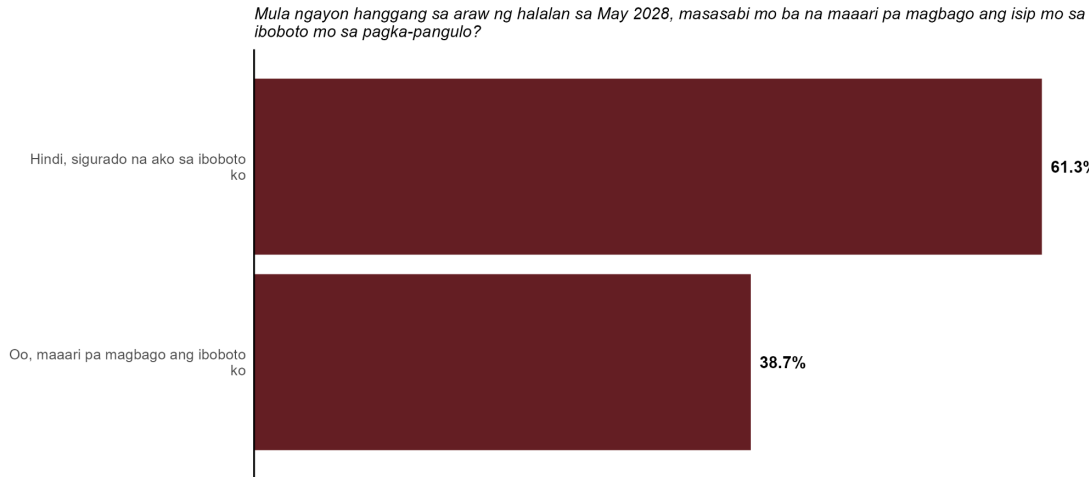
Some 15% of Filipinos picked Duterte as the potential candidate they certainly won't vote for as president in 2028. After her is Hontiveros (12%), Robredo (7%), Aquino (7%), Interior Secretary Jonvic Remulla (7%), Pangilinan (7%), Go (6%), and Quezon City Mayor Joy Belmonte (5%).

Figure 20. Presidential pre-election preferences



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 21. Strength of presidential pre-election preferences



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 22. Second-choice presidential pre-election preferences

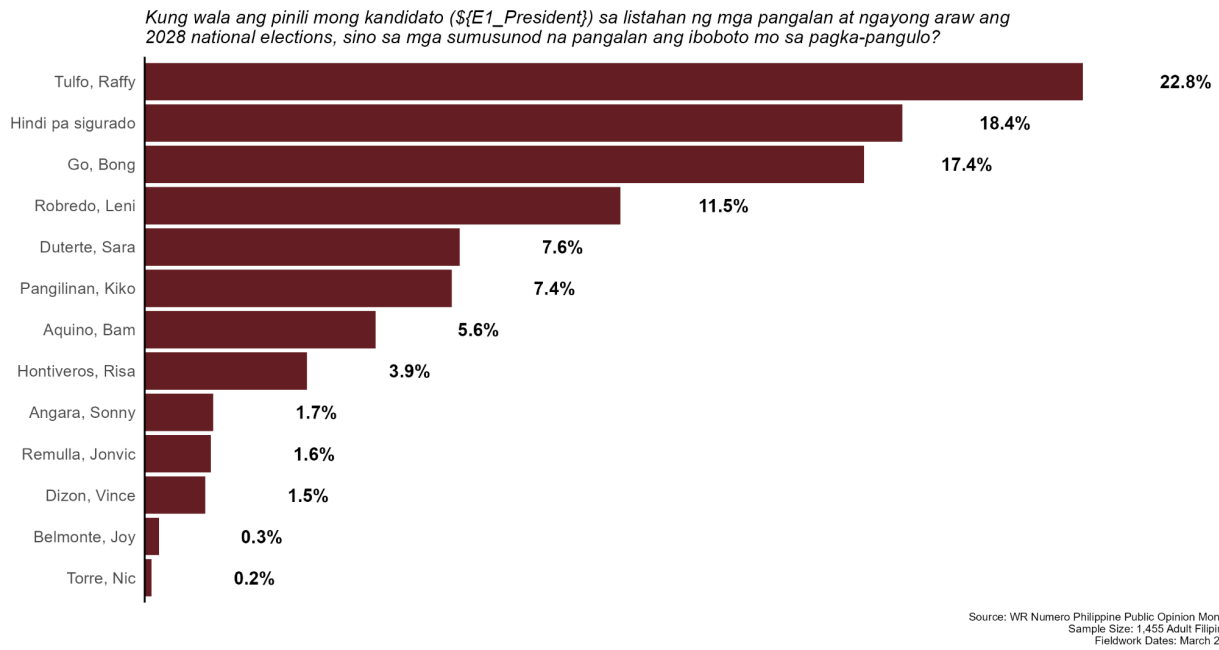
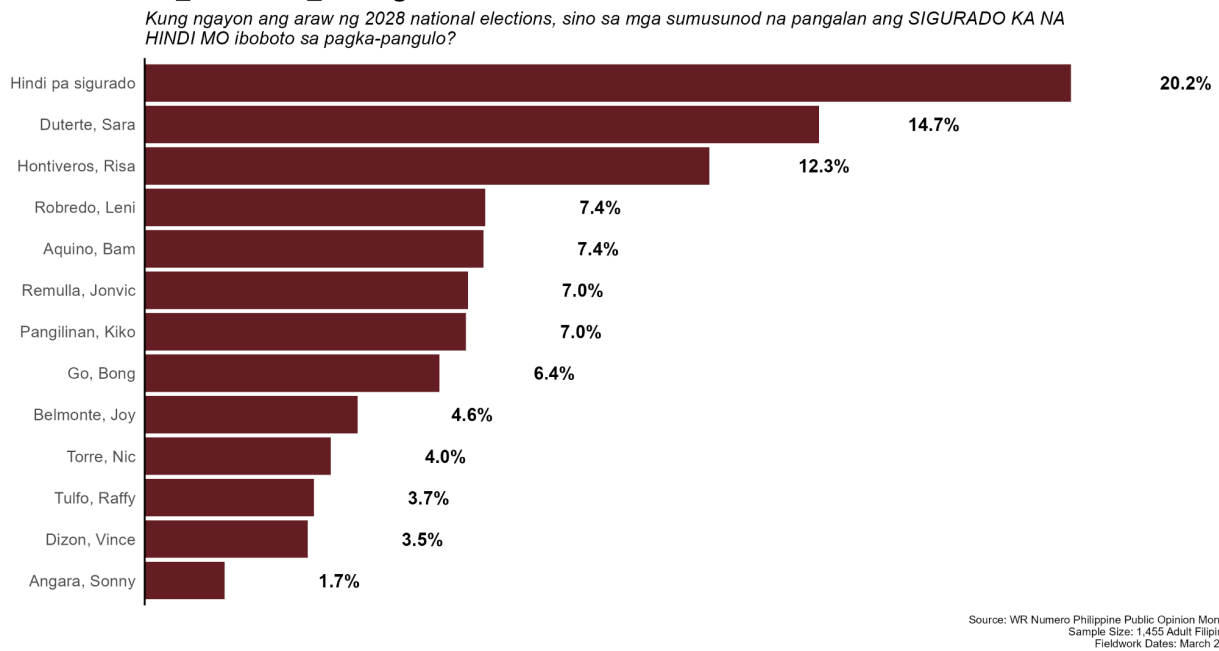


Figure 23. Presidential pre-election ceiling preferences



2028 Vice Presidential Pre-election Preferences

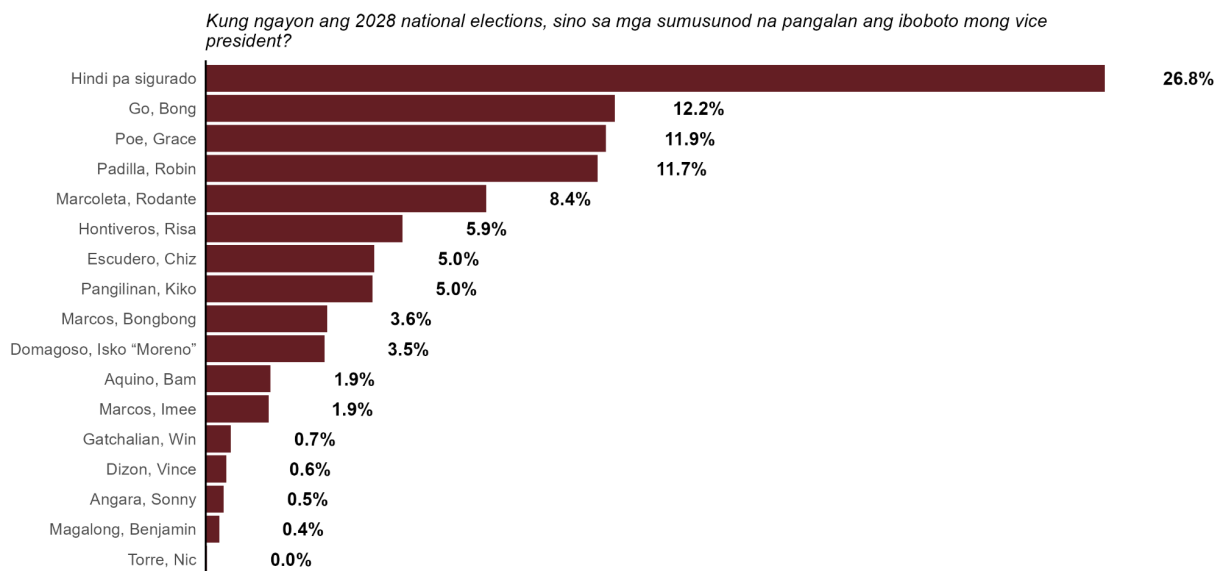
Go is still the most preferred vice presidential bet among all other prospective candidates, picked by 12%, which declined from his 19% preference in the previous poll. Grace Poe follows (12%), gaining 3.5 percentage points, nearly tied with Padilla whose current rating (12%) had a 3.2-percentage-point uptick. After him is Marcoleta (8%), Hontiveros (6%), Chiz Escudero (5%), Pangilinan (5%), Bongbong Marcos (4%), and Isko Moreno (4%). More than 1 in 4 (27%) are still unsure.

More than half of Filipinos (58%) said they were already certain with their preference, while 42% expressed openness to the possibility of changing their minds.

Go also topped the roster of vice presidentiables whom Filipinos will choose should their first choice not run in 2028, chosen by 14%, followed by Escudero (12%), Poe (12%), Padilla (9%), Hontiveros (8%), Pangilinan (7%), and Marcoleta (6%).

Among those whom Filipinos are certain they won't vote for, Padilla ranks first with 16%. Hontiveros tails him with 14%, then Bongbong Marcos (10%), Go (7%), Escudero (7%), Imee Marcos (6%), Angara (5%), and Department of Public Works and Highways Secretary Vince Dizon (5%).

Figure 24. Vice presidential pre-election preferences



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 25. Strength of vice presidential pre-election preferences

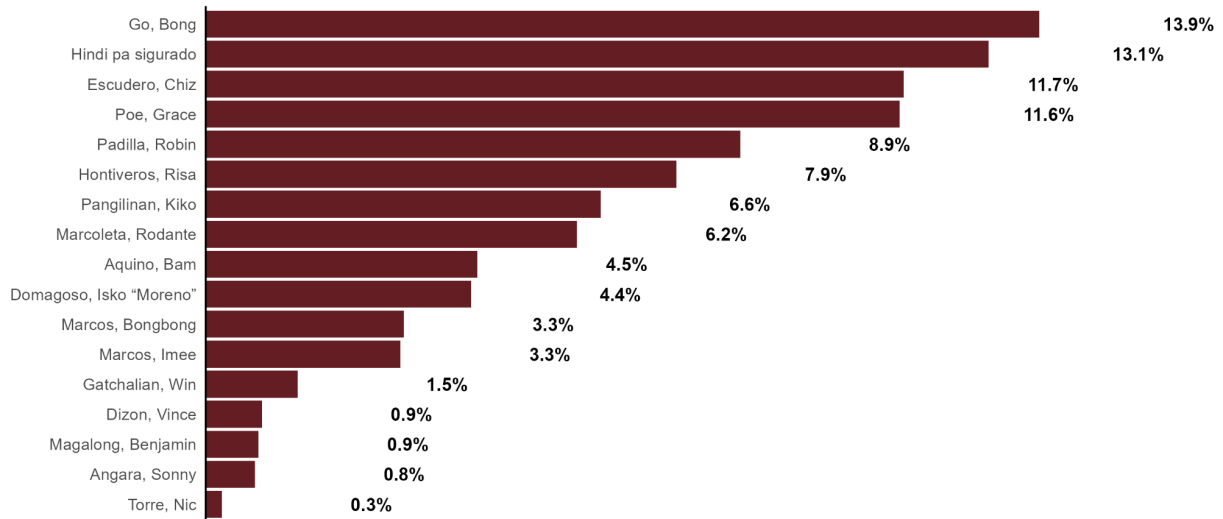
Mula ngayon hanggang sa araw ng halalan sa May 2028, masasabi mo ba na maaari pa magbago ang isip mo sa iboboto mo sa pagka-vice president?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

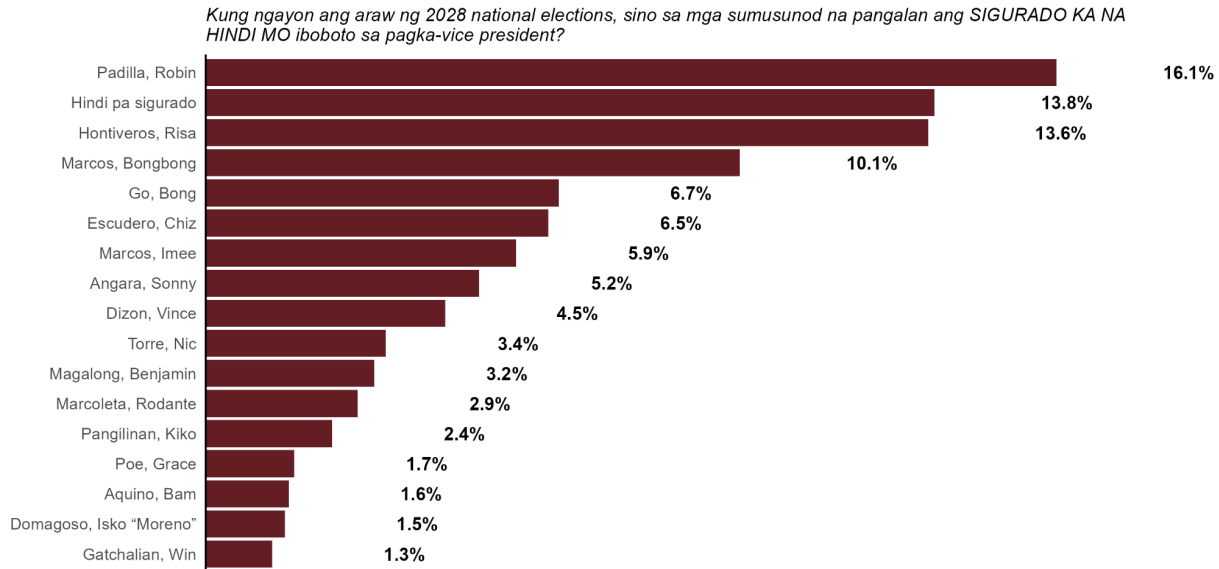
Figure 26. Second-choice vice presidential pre-election preferences

Kung wala ang pinili mong kandidato (E2_VicePresident) sa listahan ng mga pangalan at ngayong araw ang 2028 national elections, sino sa mga sumusunod na pangalan ang iboboto mo sa pagka-vice president?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 27. Vice presidential ceiling pre-election preferences



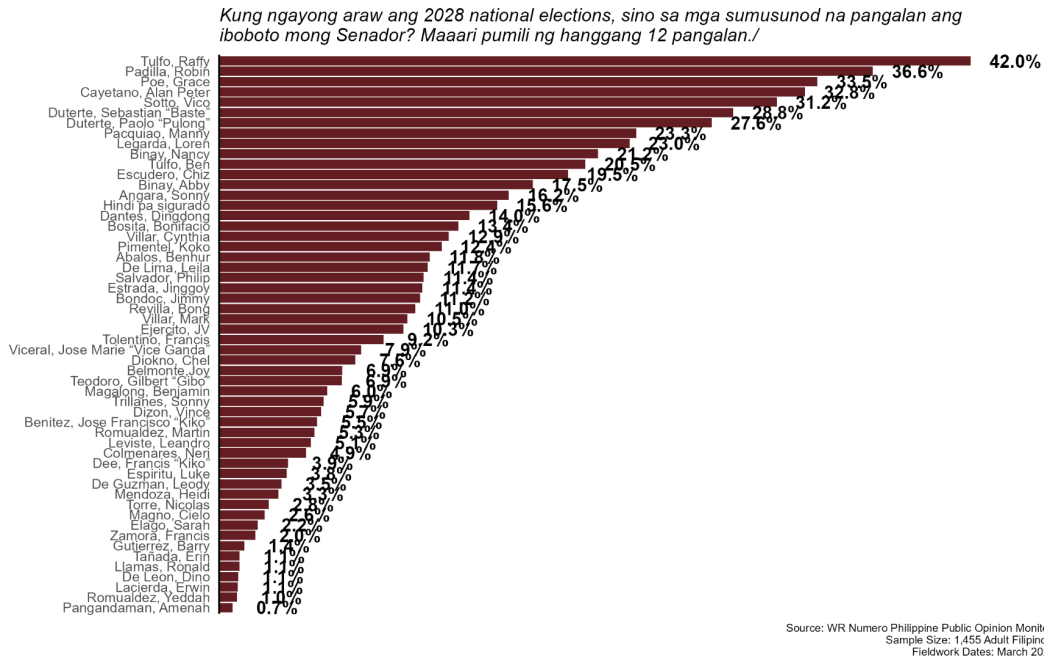
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2025

2028 Senate Pre-election Preferences

A little more than 4 in 10 Filipinos (42%) would vote for Raffy Tulfo as a senator in the 2028 elections, making him the top prospective candidate in the race. Padilla is second with 37%, followed by Poe (34%), Alan Peter Cayetano (33%), and Vico Sotto (31%). At the 6th and 7th spots are the Duterte siblings Sebastian “Baste” Duterte (29%) and Paolo “Pulong” Duterte (28%). Completing the magic 12 are as follows: Manny Pacquiao (23%), Loren Legarda (23%), Nancy Binay (21%), Ben Tulfo (21%), and Chiz Escudero (20%).

The other close contenders include Abby Binay (18%), Sonny Angara (16%), actor Dingdong Dantes (14%), former Rep. Bonifacio Bosita (13%), former Sen. Cynthia Villar (13%), former Sen. Koko Pimentel (12%), former Interior Secretary Benhur Abalos (12%), and Rep. Leila de Lima (12%).

Figure 28. Senate pre-election preferences



President - Set A, B, C

If the presidency were to be a contest solely among Sara Duterte, Raffy Tulfo, Leni Robredo, and Jonvic Remulla, 4 in 10 Filipinos (39%) would opt for Duterte. Following her is Tulfo with 24%, then Robredo at a close 21%. Only 2% would vote for Remulla while 15% are still unsure or declined to respond.

If all other candidates were retained except for Robredo, who will then be replaced by Bam Aquino, Duterte is still the most preferred with 43%, a little more than over her 39% in the preceding scenario. Tulfo follows at 29%, while Aquino is preferred by 11%. Remulla garnered 1%, while 16% were not sure or refused to answer.

Duterte is still the most preferred, this time by half of Filipinos (50%), when the scenario includes her, Risa Hontiveros, Vince Dizon, and former Philippine National Police chief Nicolas Torre. Hontiveros follows with 22%, far from Dizon at 3% and Torre at 1%.

Figure 29. Set A presidential pre-election preferences

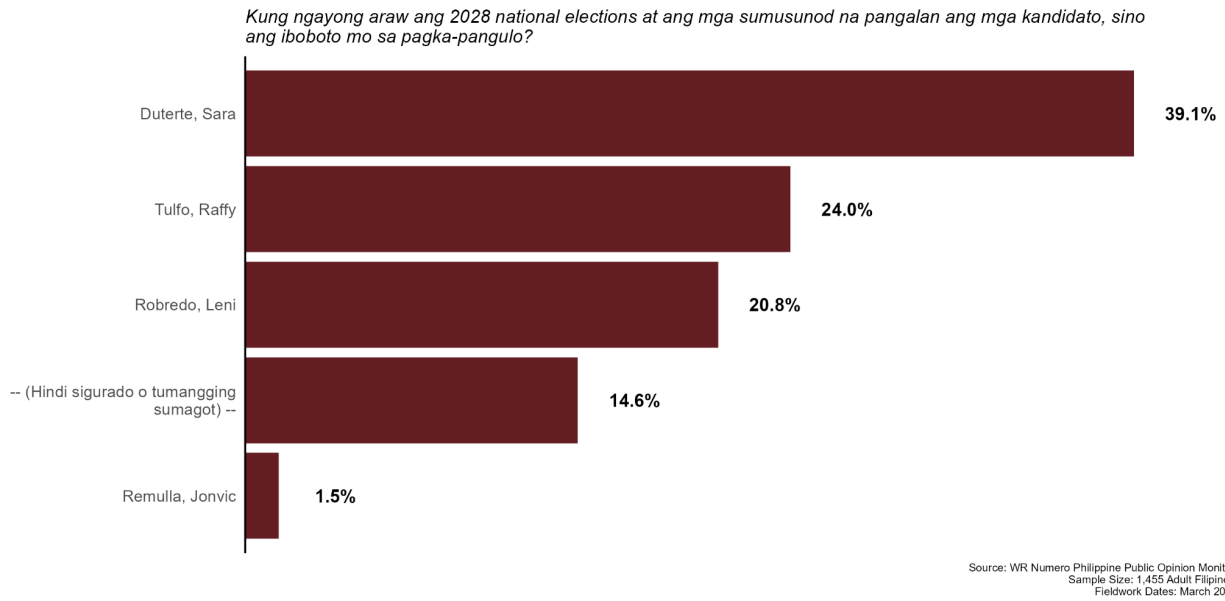


Figure 30. Set B presidential pre-election preferences

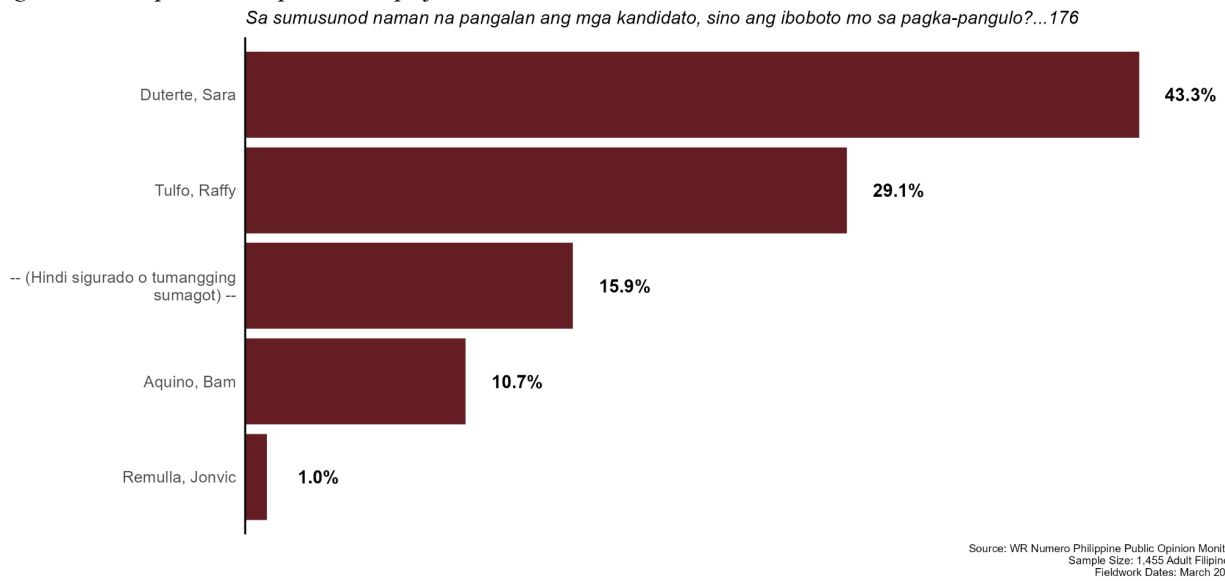
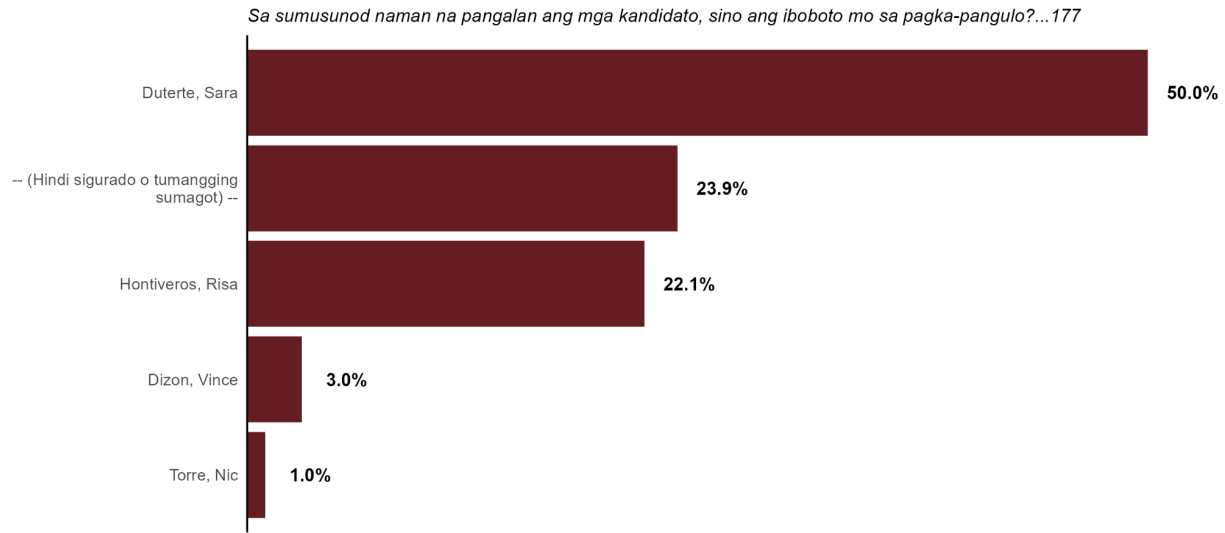


Figure 31. Set C presidential pre-election preferences



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

UniPink Coalition?

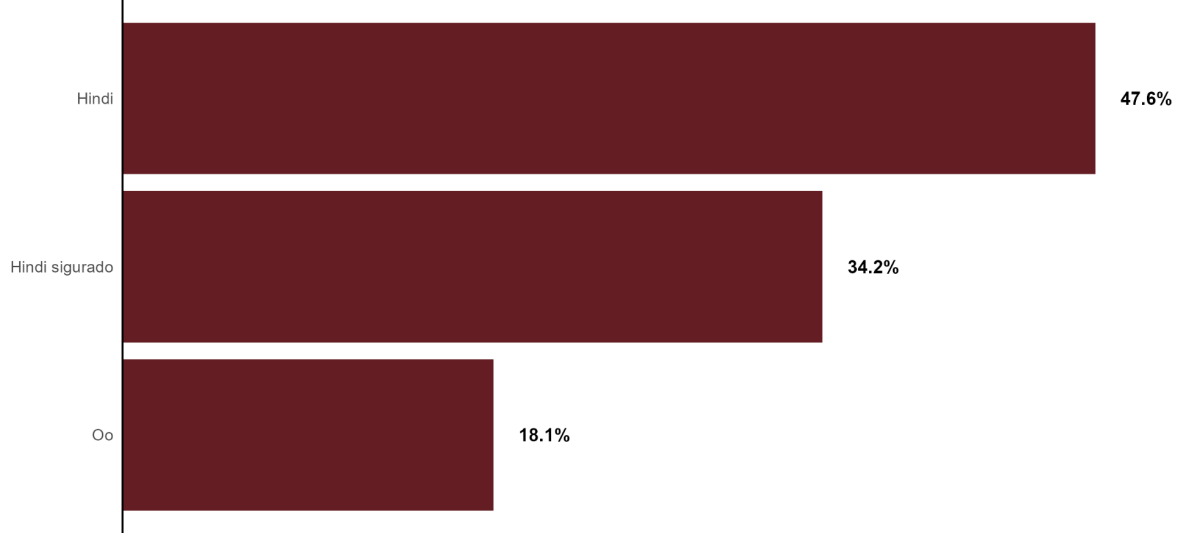
Following Vice President Sara Duterte’s declaration of her intent to run for the presidency in the 2028 elections, 48% of Filipinos believe that the camps of Marcoses and the opposition should still not ally with each other. Only 18% think they should, while 34% are not sure.

On the other hand, should the alliance between the Marcoses and the opposition proceed, 29% believe that Raffy Tulfo should be its president, followed closely by Leni Robredo at 28%. The other possible ones favored by the remaining Filipinos include Bam Aquino (9%), Risa Hontiveros (7%), Sonny Angara (5%), Jonvic Remulla (2%), Vince Dizon (2%), and Kiko Pangilinan (1%).

Should the said alliance continue, the first preferred vice president is Bong Go (13%), then Chiz Escudero (12%), Robin Padilla (10%), Bongbong Marcos (9%), Mayor Isko “Domagoso” Moreno (8%), Rodante Marcoleta (5%), Aquino (5%), Grace Poe (5%), and Hontiveros (4%), among many others. A significant 14% are still not sure.

Figure 32. UniPink pre-election preference

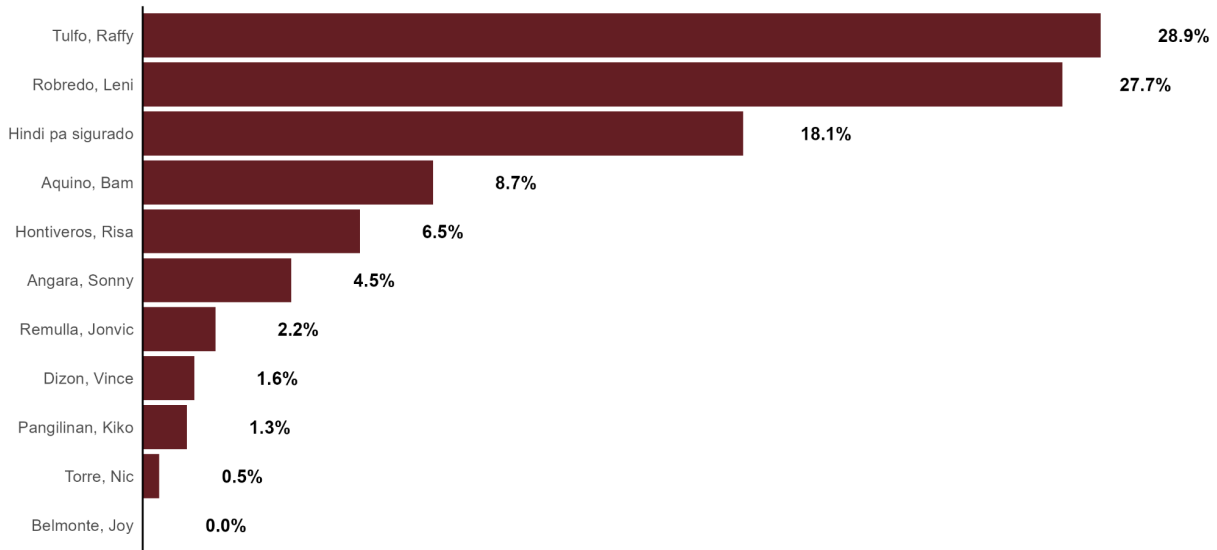
Si VP Sara Duterte ay nagpahayag na tatakpong Pangulo sa 2028. Sa iyong palagay, dapat bang magsanib-pwersa o mag-alyansa ang kampo ni Pangulong Marcos at ang Oposisyon (gaya ng grupo ni Leni Robredo)?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

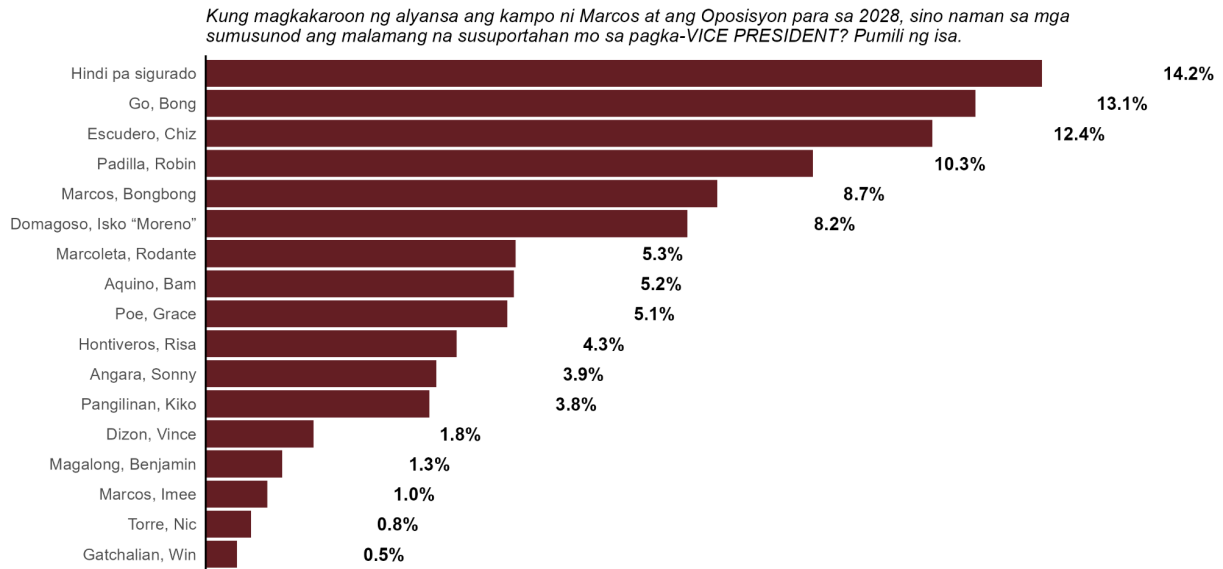
Figure 33. UniPink pre-election presidential preference

Kung magkakaroon ng alyansa ang kampo ni Marcos at ang Oposisyon para sa 2028, sino sa mga sumusunod ang malamang na susuportahan mo sa pagka-PANGULO? Pumili ng isa.



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 34. UniPink pre-election vice presidential preference



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

A more in-depth and detailed analysis of the survey findings, as well as the complete data, are available in The Opinion Monitor Subscriber's Report. 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 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.

Views on the Anti-Political Dynasty Bills

Key Findings

- More than 4 in 10 Filipinos oppose the passage of anti-dynasty bills, slightly outnumbering those in favor.
- Among those who support restricting political dynasties, avoiding the concentration of power in a few families is the top rationale, followed by the desire for fairer electoral competition and reduced government corruption.
- Among those opposed, the most cited reasons are the need to address corruption first and respect for voters' right to choose their own leaders regardless of familial ties.
- Filipinos are divided on how far dynasty restrictions should reach in terms of familial ties.
- Most Filipinos want restrictions to cover both thick and thin dynasties.
- A majority of Filipinos believe that whatever restrictions are imposed should apply uniformly across all levels of government.

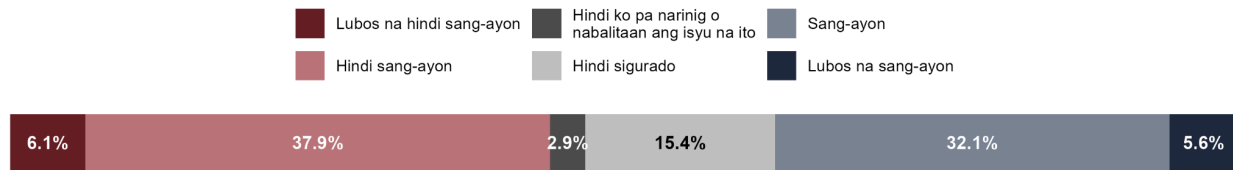
The Opinion Monitor surveyed Filipinos about their views on the anti-dynasty bills in Congress. They were asked whether they agree or not on these measures, the reasons to limit or not to restrict dynasties, and the degrees, type, and level of governance that must be considered in regulating them.

Views on the Anti-Dynasty Bill

More than 4 in 10 Filipinos (44%) do not agree on the passage of the anti-dynasty bills in Congress, while 38% concur on these measures. The remaining 18% are either not sure or have not yet heard of the issue.

Figure 35. Anti-dynasty bill passage

May mga panukalang batas sa Kongreso na naglalayong limitahan ang mga political dynasty o ang magkakamag-anak sa pulitika. Sang-ayon ka ba o hindi sa mga panukalang ito?

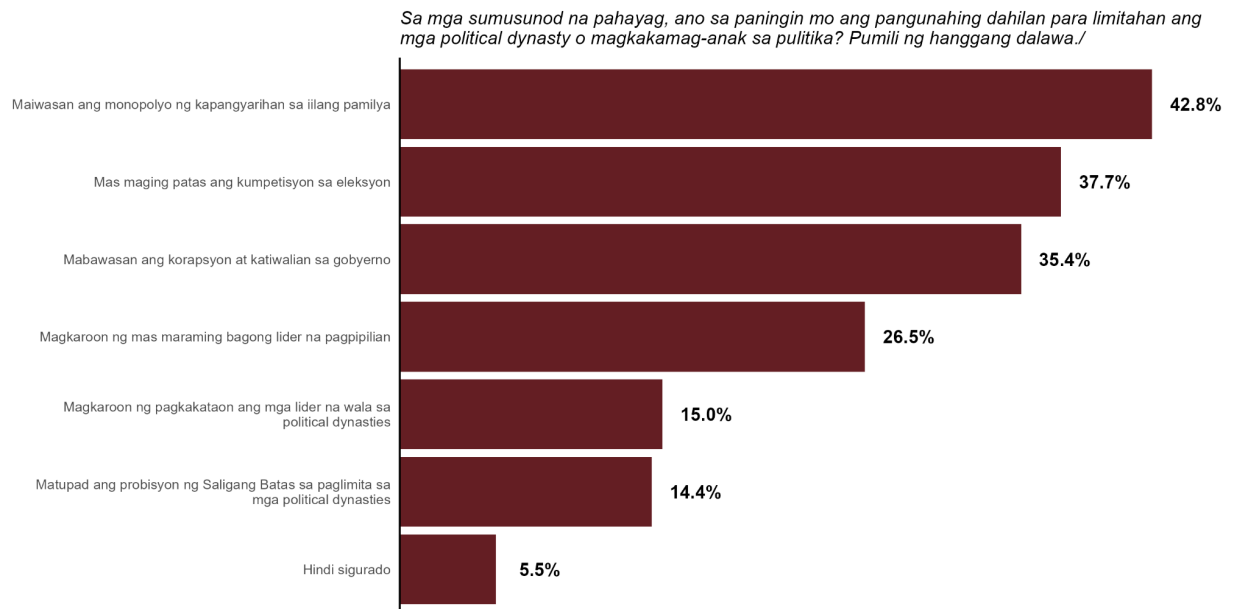


Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Reasons to Limit Political Dynasty

Among those asked to identify up to two primary reasons for restricting political dynasties, avoiding the monopoly of power by a few families emerged as the top rationale, cited by 43% of Filipinos. This is followed by the belief that doing so would make electoral competition fairer (38%), that it would lessen government corruption (35%), that it would bring new leaders to choose from (27%), that it would open leadership opportunities to those outside political dynasties (15%), and that it would finally implement the Constitutional provision on curbing dynasties (14%).

Figure 36. Reasons to limit political dynasty

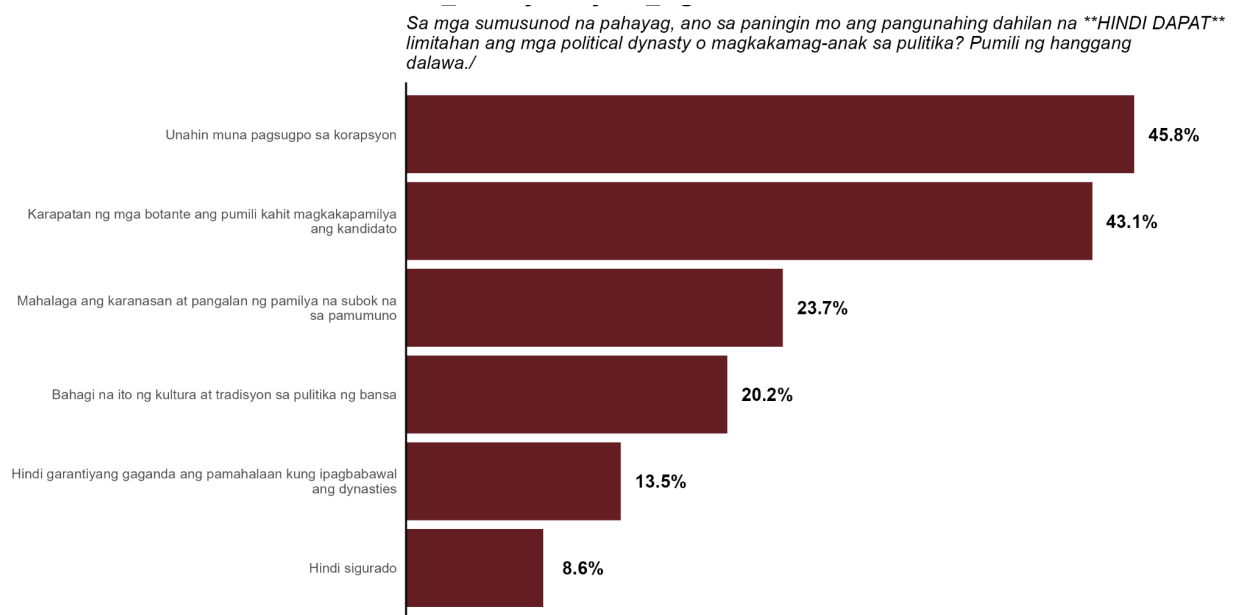


Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Reasons to NOT Limit Political Dynasty

Nearly half (46%) said that the primary reason not to limit political dynasty is that corruption must first be addressed, closely followed by the invocation of voters' right to choose even when the candidates are related by blood (43%). Among the other reasons Filipinos cite include the relevance of experience and name of families who have already proven their leadership (24%), its inclusion in our political culture and tradition (20%), and the lack of guarantee that the government will improve if dynasties are restricted (14%).

Figure 37. Reasons not to limit political dynasty

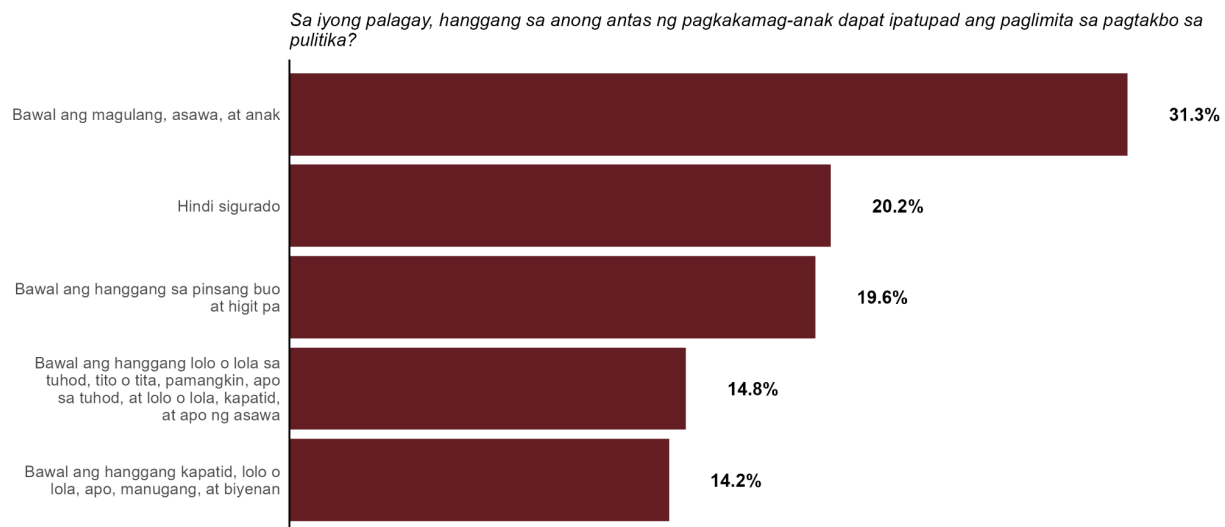


Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Regulating Political Dynasties: Degree

On the question of scope, 3 in 10 Filipinos (31%) believe that restrictions should cover only an official's parents, spouse, and children. About 2 in 10 (20%) think the restrictions should extend to full cousins and beyond. Nearly tied are those who favor covering a broader set of relatives—including great-grandparents, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, grandparents, siblings, and a spouse's grandchildren (15%)—and those who would limit the extension to siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, children-in-law, and parents-in-law (14%).

Figure 38. Anti-dynasty bill degree

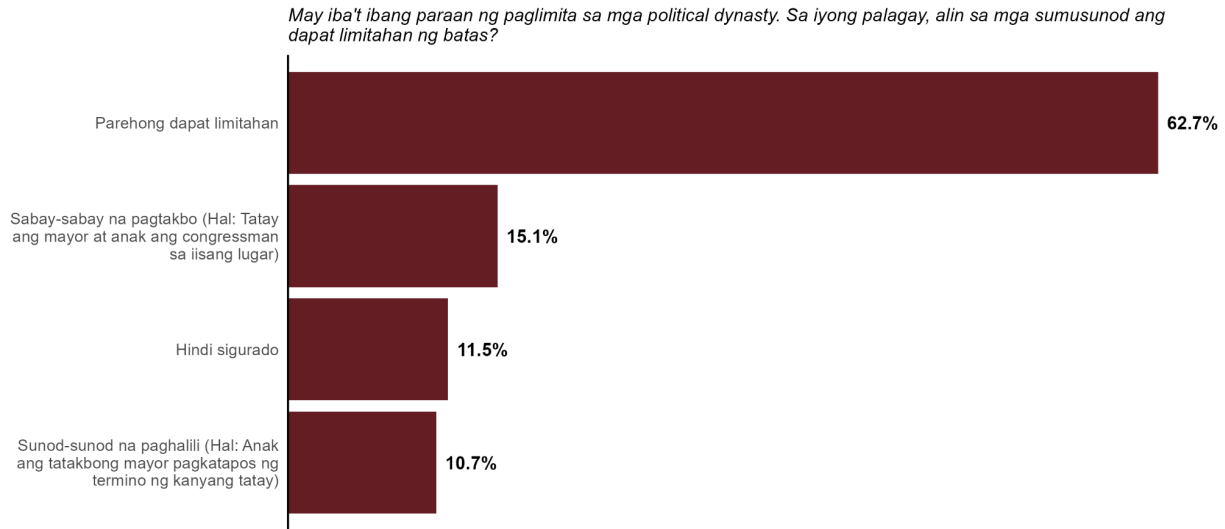


Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Regulating Political Dynasties: Thick vs. Thin

Most Filipinos (63%) believe that the law must restrict both forms of dynasties: thick ones, which refer to family members holding different government posts simultaneously, and thin ones, which involve family members succeeding each other in the same position. Some 15% believe that the restriction should only be on thick dynasties, while 1 in 10 (11%) think that it should only apply to thin ones.

Figure 39. *Anti-dynasty thick and thin*

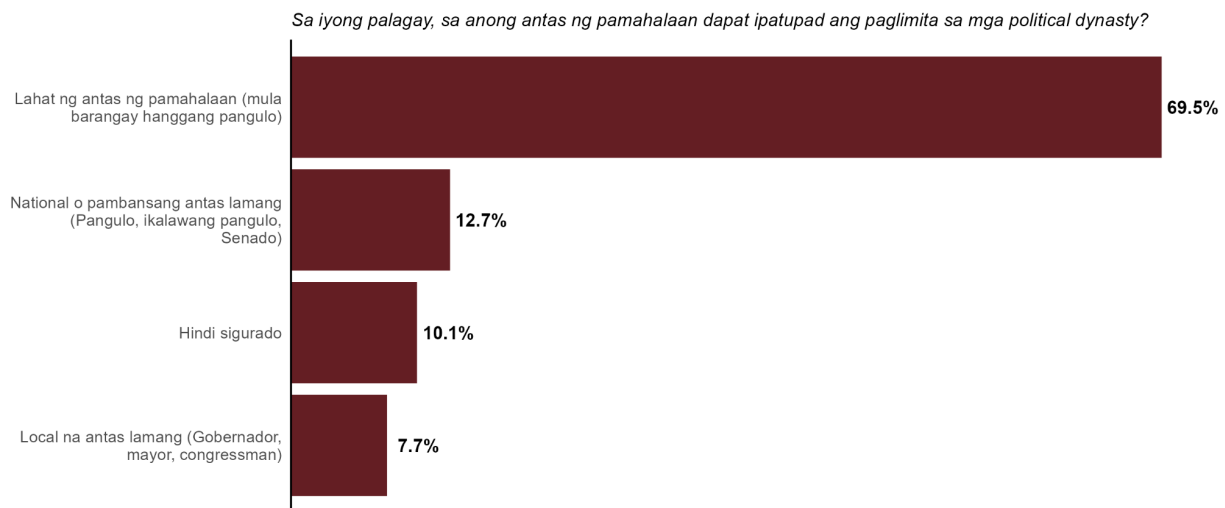


Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Regulating Political Dynasties: Level of governance

The majority of Filipinos (70%) believe that the regulation of political dynasties must apply to all levels of governance, from the barangay to the national posts. On the other hand, 13% think that it should only be at the national level, while 8% believe it must only be applicable to the local scene.

Figure 40. *Level of anti-dynasty restriction*



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

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Views on the Impeachment Proceedings against VP Sara Duterte

Key Findings

- More than half of Filipinos disapprove of the impeachment complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte.
- Nearly half of Filipinos lack sufficient knowledge about the evidence underlying the complaints against Duterte. Among those who are aware, opinion is nearly split between those who find the evidence weak and those who think it is strong.
- Around 4 in 10 Filipinos believe Congress members should be guided by public opinion in deciding the impeachment result, while 3 in 10 say the basis should be the strength of the evidence.

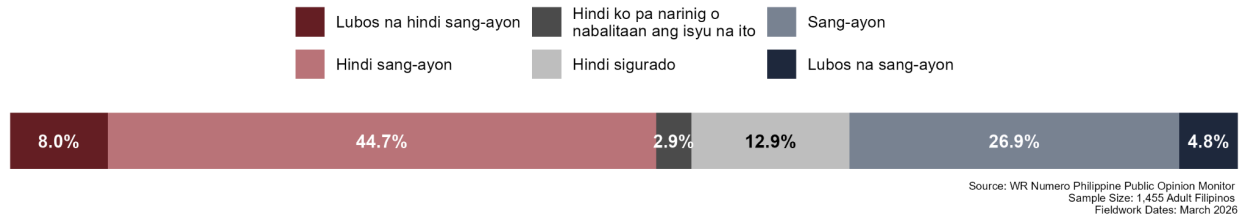
Filipinos were asked about their views on the impeachment of Vice President Sara Duterte, following the renewed complaints filed against her. The Opinion Monitor inquired whether they agree or not with the charges, what they think of the evidence presented, and what they believe the basis of the impeachment decision ought to be.

Views on the Impeachment of VP Sara Duterte

A little more than half of Filipinos (53%) disapprove of the impeachment complaints against Vice President Sara Duterte. Around 3 in 10 (32%) agree that the veep must be impeached, while 16% are either unsure or have not yet heard of the issue.

Figure 41. Views on the impeachment of VP Sara Duterte

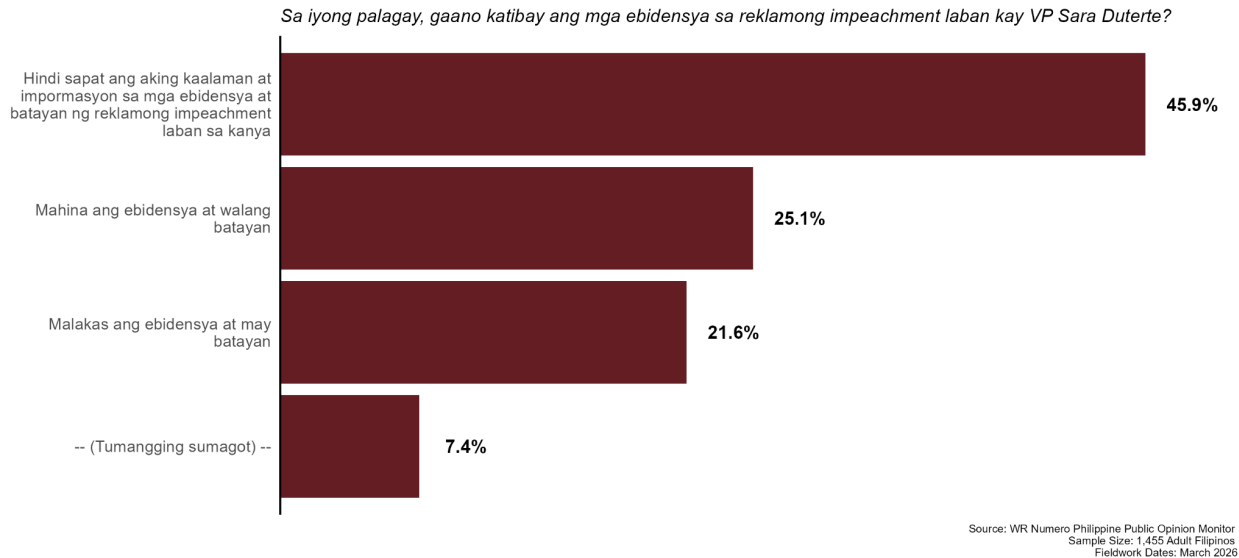
Noong Pebrero, may mga grupong naghain ng reklamong impeachment laban kay Vice President Sara Duterte dahil sa mga isyu sa confidential funds, katiwalian sa DepEd, at tinagong yaman. Sang-ayon ka ba o hindi sang-ayon na ma-impeach ang Pangalawang Pangulo?



Views on the Strength of Evidence on the Impeachment Complaint

Nearly half of Filipinos (46%) do not have sufficient knowledge about the evidence and basis for the impeachment complaint filed against Duterte. Of those who are aware, they are nearly split: 25% believe that the evidence is weak and groundless, while 22% think otherwise.

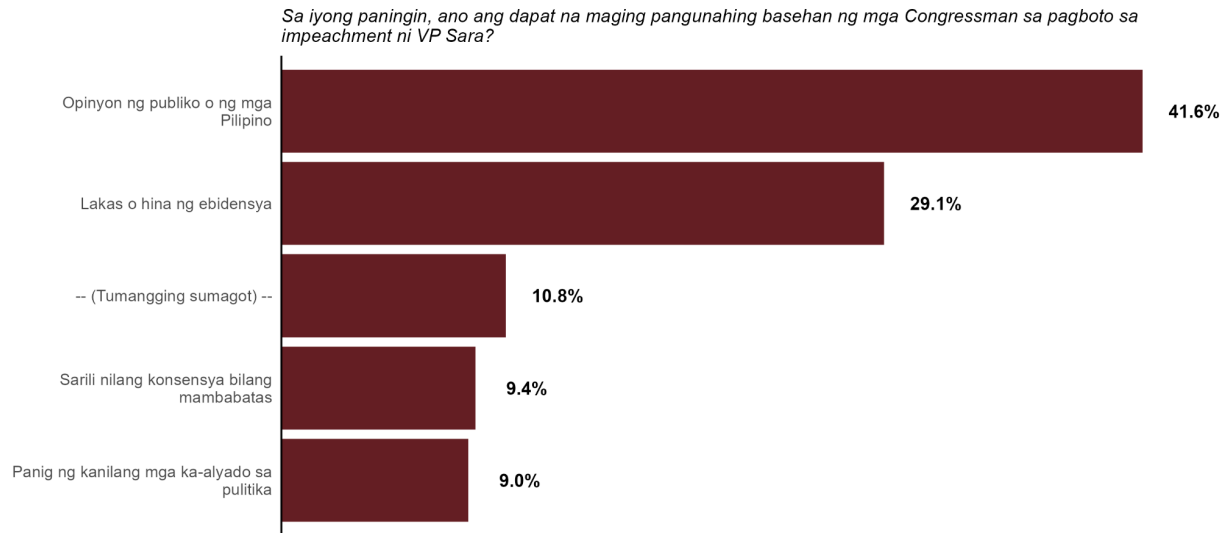
Figure 42. Views on the strength of evidence on the impeachment of VP Sara Duterte



Views on the Congressmen’s Basis for VP Sara’s Impeachment

Four in 10 Filipinos (42%) believe that Congress representatives must defer to public opinion as the basis for their decision on the impeachment of Duterte. Meanwhile, 3 in 10 (30%) say that they must instead refer to the strength or weakness of evidence, 9% think that the legislator must listen to their conscience, while the other 9% believe they ought to side with their political allies.

Figure 43. Views on the needed basis for impeachment of VP Sara Duterte



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Views on the ICC Proceedings against Former President Rodrigo Duterte

Key Findings

- Nearly half of Filipinos oppose the Philippines rejoining the ICC.
- Most Filipinos consider it important that Duterte face trial at the ICC. Some 4 in 10 also agree that he should remain at The Hague to do so, more than double the share of those who held the same view in November.
- Half of Filipinos believe Duterte must be held accountable through a fair trial. However, trust and distrust in the ICC are nearly evenly split.
- More than half of Filipinos believe Duterte's co-perpetrators should also be arrested and face trial. More than 4 in 10 say that both Sen. Bong Go and Sen. Bato dela Rosa must face the court.
- Around 4 in 10 Filipinos disagree with calls to protect both senators from arrest, marking a shift from the previous poll when more Filipinos supported than opposed shielding Sen. dela Rosa from arrest.

Following the conclusion of the confirmation of charges hearing for former President Rodrigo Duterte's case at the International Criminal Court (ICC), the nationally representative survey solicited Filipinos' view on Duterte's trial at the international tribunal.

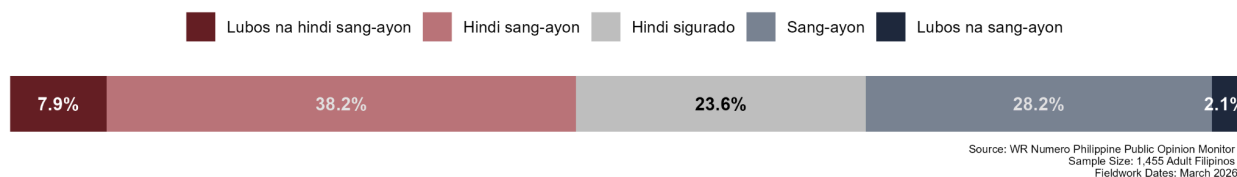
Filipinos were asked about their opinion on the possibility of the country rejoining the ICC, the importance of the former president facing trial, the call to bring him home, their trust on the fairness of the ICC, and the significance of named co-perpetrators' confronting the charges leveled against them.

Views on the Philippines Re-joining the ICC

Nearly half of Filipinos (46%) do not agree that the Philippines should rejoin the ICC, a 5.4-percentage-point increase from the results in the November survey. This outnumbers the 3 in 10 (30%) who think that the country should once more be part of the international court, largely unchanged from the previous poll.

Figure 44. Views on the Philippines re-joining the ICC

Ang ICC o International Criminal Court ay pandaigdigang hukuman na nag-iimbestiga at nagpaparusa sa mga taong inakusahan ng mabibigat na krimen tulad ng genocide, krimen sa digmaan (war crimes), at krimen laban sa sangkatauhan (crimes against humanity). Sa kasalukuyan, 125 na bansa ang kasapi. Naging kasapi ang Pilipinas noong 2011 hanggang 2019. Sang-ayon ka ba o hindi na muling sumali ang Pilipinas sa ICC?

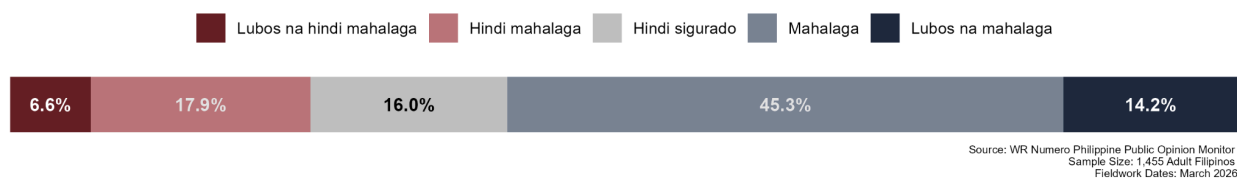


Views on Duterte Personally Facing Trial in the ICC

Most Filipinos (60%) believe in the importance of Duterte facing trial at the ICC for his alleged crimes against humanity in relation to his war on drugs, climbing by 6.7 percentage points from the last survey. On the other hand, 1 in 4 (25%) think that it is not important, similar to the figures in November.

Figure 45. Views on Duterte facing trial in the ICC

Si dating pangulong Duterte ay nasa ICC sa The Hague, Netherlands, dahil sa kasong krimen laban sa sangkatauhan ng pagpatay noong gyera kontra droga ng kanyang administrasyon. Gaano kahalaga para sa iyo na harapin niya mismo ang kasong ito?

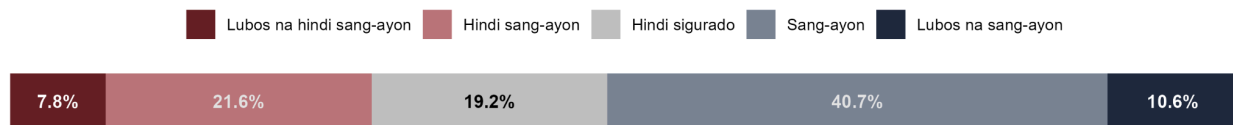


Views on Holding Duterte Accountable for Drug War Killings

Half of Filipinos (51%) agree that Duterte must be held accountable through a fair trial for his case of crimes against humanity stemming from his war on drugs, a 2.2-percentage-point uptick from the previous poll. Nearly 3 in 10 (29%) do not agree.

Figure 46. Views on holding Duterte accountable for drug war killings

Gaano ka sumasang-ayon o hindi sumasang-ayon na managot sa batas at sa isang patas na paglilitis si dating pangulong Duterte para sa kasong krimen laban sa sangkatauhan ng pagpatay sa kanyang gyera kontra droga?



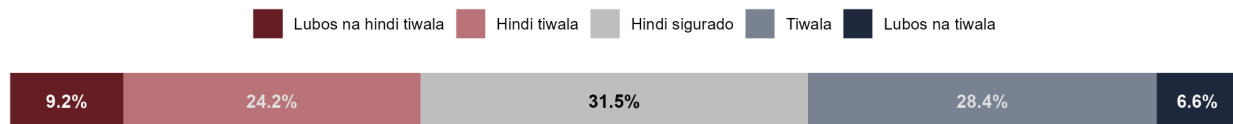
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Trust on the ICC to Conduct a Clean and Fair Trial

Filipinos are nearly evenly split on whether they trust the ICC to handle the case fairly. Trust in the court stands at 35%, down 3.8 percentage points from the previous survey, while distrust has risen to 33%, up 5.2 percentage points. Notably, 32% remain unsure.

Figure 47. Trust on ICC to conduct a clean and fair trial

Gaano ka naman nagtitiwala o hindi nagtitiwala na magiging patas at malinis ang ICC sa kaso ni dating Pangulong Duterte?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Views on the Arrest of Co-Perpetrators

More than half of Filipinos (56%) deem it important that Duterte's co-perpetrators be arrested and face trial as well, a 5-percentage-point increase from November. In contrast to this, 22% consider it unimportant, down from 26% in the previous wave.

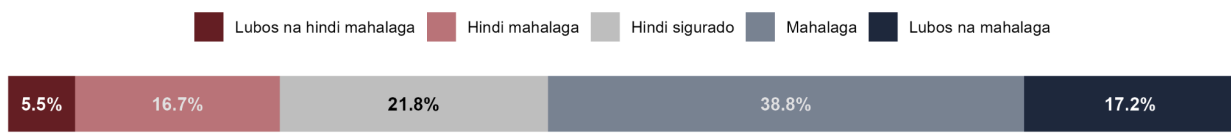
More than 4 in 10 Filipinos (45%) believe that it is important that both Sen. Bong Go and Sen. Bato dela Rosa, named as co-perpetrators, be arrested and face trial at the ICC. Yet 6% think that only Sen. Dela Rosa should face trial, while 3% believe that only Sen. Go

needs to do so. Around 2 in 10 (18%) do not consider it important that both are arrested and face trial, while 28% are not sure.

Additionally, 4 in 10 Filipinos (42%) disagree with the call for the Senate to protect both senators from an arrest. Some 37% concur with this proposition, while 21% are not sure. This represents a shift from the previous survey, when more Filipinos agreed (41%) than disagreed (33%) with protecting Sen. dela Rosa from arrest.

Figure 48. Views on the arrest of co-perpetrators

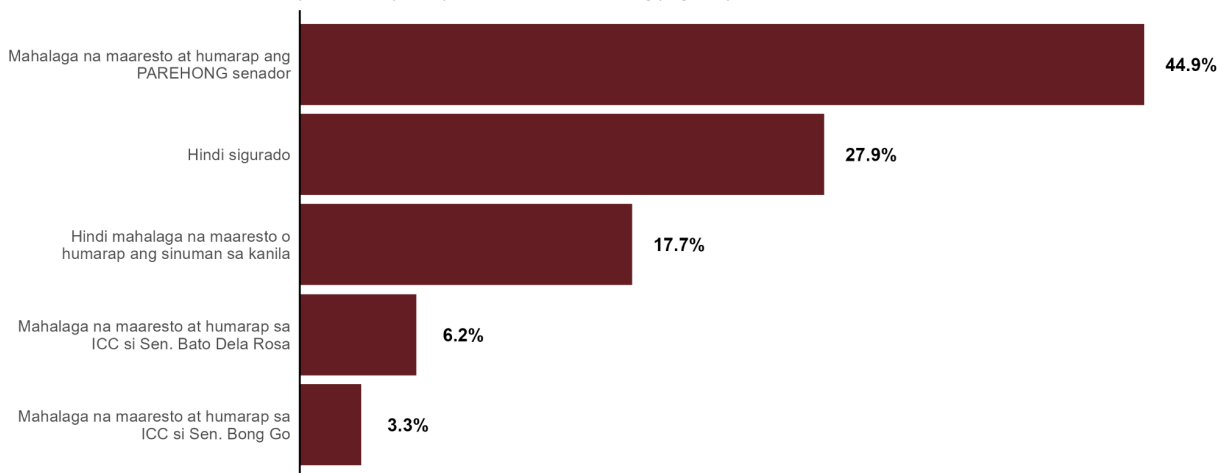
Gaano kahalaga sa iyong palagay na maaresto at iharap sa ICC ang mga kasabwat sa krimen laban sa sangkatauhan sa mga pagpatay noong war on drugs sa panahon ni Duterte?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 49. Views on the arrest of Senate co-perpetrator

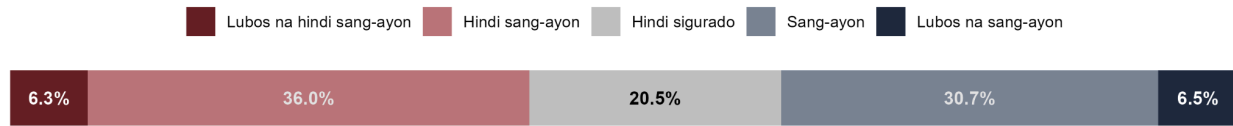
Kamakailan, pinangalanan sa dokumento ng ICC si Senator Bong Go at Senator Bato Dela Rosa bilang dalawa sa mga co-perpetrator o mga kasabwat ni dating pangulong Duterte sa kanyang kaso ng krimen laban sa sangkatauhan sa mga pagpatay noong war on drugs. Sa iyong pagtingin, alin sa mga sumusunod ang iyong pinakamalapit na pananaw ukol sa kanilang pagharap sa ICC?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 50. Views on the Senate protecting co-perpetrator senators

May mga panawagan na protektahan ng Senado sina Sen. Bong Go at Sen. Bato Dela Rosa upang hindi sila maaresto ng ICC. Sang-ayon ka ba o hindi sang-ayon na dapat silang bigyan ng proteksyon ng Senado?



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

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Views on Other Issues

Key Findings

- Nearly half of Filipinos disagree with the House of Representatives' decision to junk the impeachment complaint against President Ferdinand Marcos Jr.
- More than 4 in 10 Filipinos disagreed with the Senate resolution condemning the Chinese Embassy over the West Philippine Sea dispute.
- Half of Filipinos oppose the Supreme Court's ruling that recognizes same-sex couples' co-owning property rights, while nearly 1 in 3 are in support.

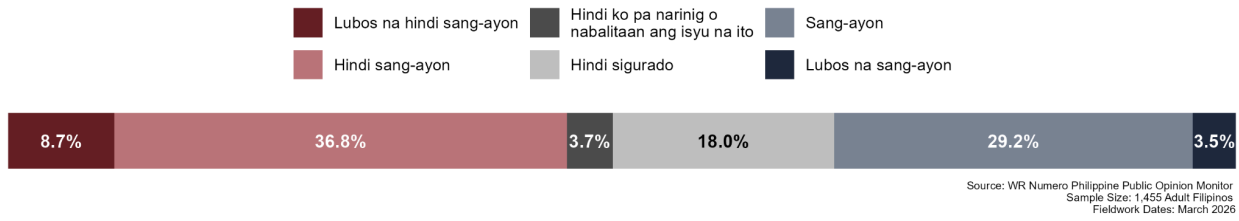
Filipinos were also asked their perception about some pressing national issues that recently came to the fore, including the impeachment complaints against President Ferdinand “Bongbong” Marcos Jr., the Senate resolution condemning the Chinese Embassy’s remarks about the West Philippine Sea, and the Supreme Court’s ruling that recognizes same-sex couples’ right to co-own properties.

Views on the Impeachment of President Bongbong Marcos Jr.

Nearly half of Filipinos (46%) do not agree with the House of Representatives’ decision to junk the impeachment complaint against President Marcos due to the supposed lack of sufficient evidence. Some 33% concurred with the move, while 22% have either never heard of the issue yet or are unsure.

Figure 51. Views on the impeachment of President Marcos Jr.

Kamakailan, ibinasura ng Kamara ang impeachment complaint laban kay Pangulong Bongbong Marcos dahil sa kawalan ng sapat na basehan. Sang-ayon ka ba o hindi sang-ayon sa naging desisyong ito?

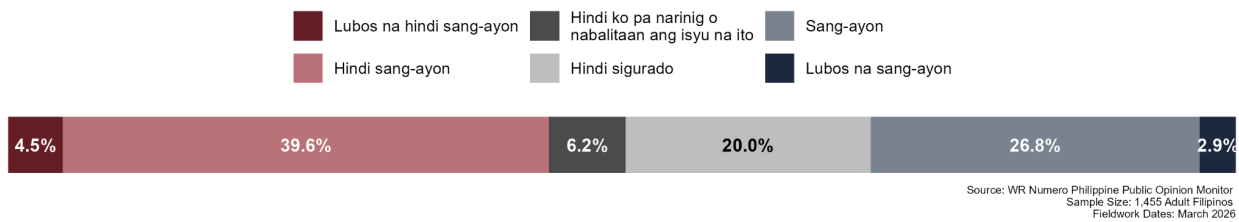


Views on the Senate Resolution to Condemn the Chinese Embassy

More than 4 in 10 Filipinos (44%) disagreed with the Senate resolution that condemned the Chinese Embassy’s denunciation of the Philippines’ position on the West Philippine Sea. This is more than the 3 in 10 (30%) who agreed with the move. Meanwhile, 26% are either unsure or have not yet heard of the issue.

Figure 52. Views on the Senate resolution to condemn the Chinese Embassy

Nitong nakaraan, kinundena ng Senado ang pahayag ng Embahada ng China na bumabatikos sa tindig ng Pilipinas sa West Philippine Sea. Sang-ayon ka ba o hindi sang-ayon sa naging hakbang na ito ng Senado?

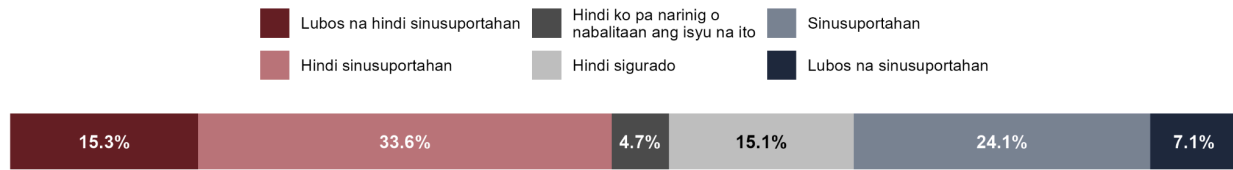


Views on the Supreme Court Ruling Allowing Same-sex Couples to Co-own Properties

Half of Filipinos (49%) do not support the February 2026 Supreme Court ruling that recognizes the legal protection of same-sex couples’ right to co-own properties. On the other hand, 3 in 10 (31%) support the high court’s decision.

Figure 53. Views on the Supreme Court ruling recognizing same-sex co-ownership rights

Kamakailan, nagdesisyon ang Korte Suprema ng pagkilala sa legal na proteksyon sa karapatan sa ari-arian ng mga same-sex couples o magkarelayon na magkapareho ang kasarian. Gaano mo sinusuportahan ang desisyong ito?



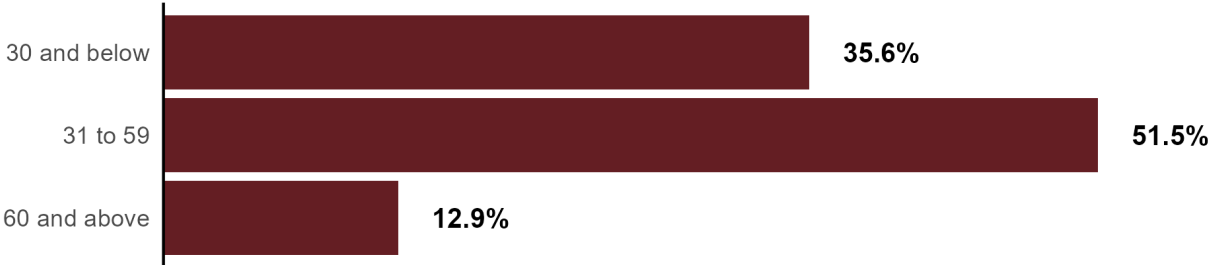
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
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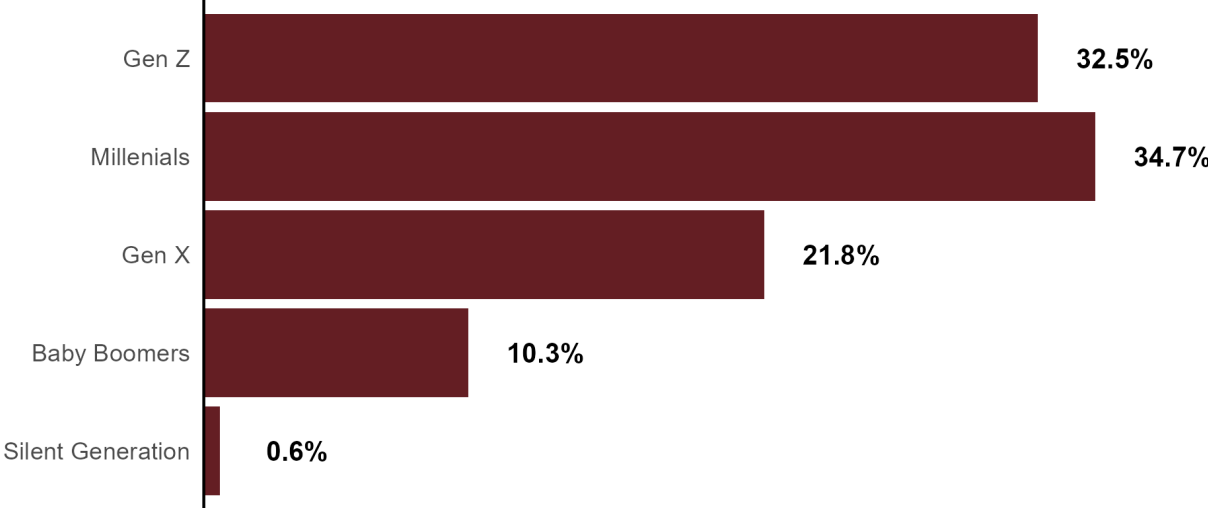
Demographics

Figure 54. Respondents by age



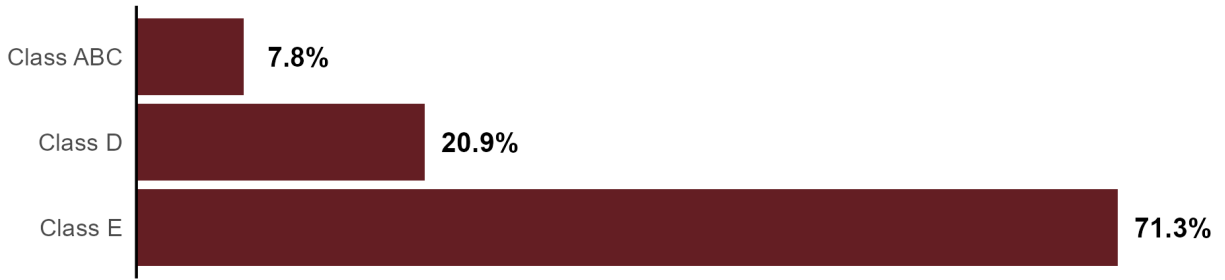
Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 55. Respondents by generation



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 56. Respondents by income group



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 57. Respondents by OFW remittance-receiving household



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 58. Respondents by Rurban



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 59. Respondents by sex



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

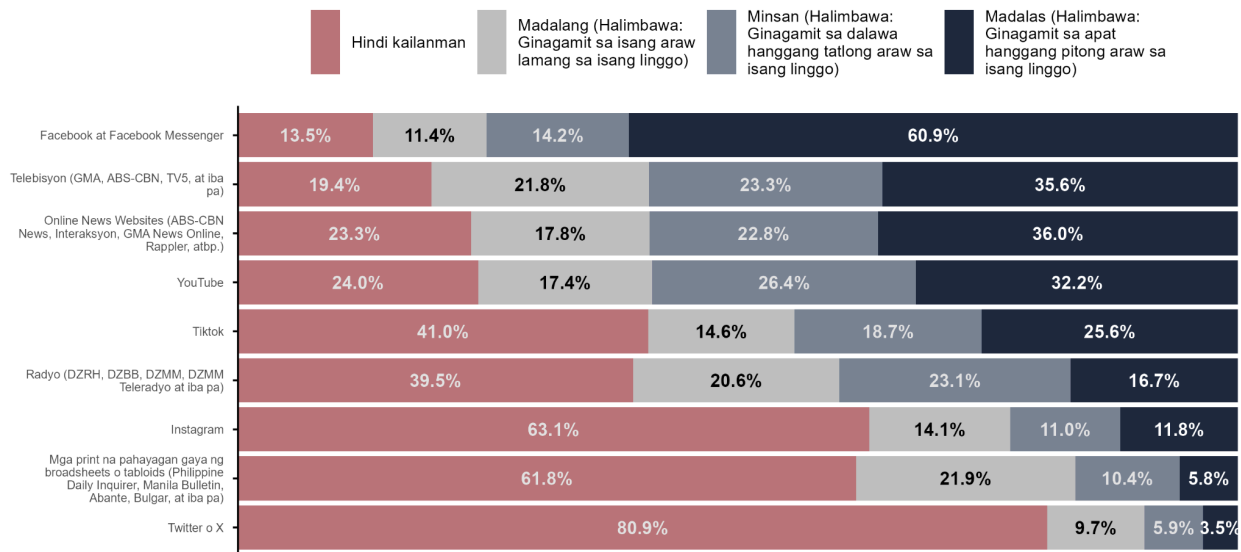
Figure 60. Respondents by sexual orientation



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Figure 61. Respondents by media use

Sa mga sumusunod na pinagmumulan ng impormasyon, ipahayag ang dalas ng iyong paggamit sa bawat uri ng media:



Source: WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor
 Sample Size: 1,455 Adult Filipinos
 Fieldwork Dates: March 2026

Methodology

This section of the report describes the survey methodology for the WR Numero Philippine Public Opinion Monitor Issue 9, March 2026. WR Numero voluntarily complies with the disclosure standards developed by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR).

Overview

WR Numero conducted a probability survey among 1,455 Filipinos aged 18 and above. 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 survey results have a $\pm 2.80\%$ error margin at the 95% confidence level. The margin of error of the survey results at the subnational level is at $\pm 7.0\%$ for the National Capital Region, $\pm 4.1\%$ for the rest of Luzon ($\pm 6.4\%$ for North and Central Luzon, $\pm 5.3\%$ for South Luzon), $\pm 5.8\%$ for Visayas, and $\pm 5.3\%$ for Mindanao at a similar 95% confidence level.

By design, 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 181, North and Central Luzon is 302, South Luzon is 362, Visayas is 294, and Mindanao is 316.

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 (Table 2).

Table 2. Allocation of sample units

Study Area	Sample Regions	Sample Cities / Municipalities	Sample Spots (Barangays)	Probability Respondents
National Capital Region (NCR)	1	16	25	181
North and Central Luzon	4	21	42	302
South Luzon	3	21	47	362
Visayas	4	21	37	294
Mindanao	6	21	49	316
Total	18	100	200	1,455

Note: The columns for "Sample Cities/Municipalities" and "Sample Spots (Barangays)" represent the planned sample allocation under the original sampling design. The "Probability Respondents" column, however, reflects the total finalized sample cases.

A number of sampled cities/municipalities and barangay sample spots were not reached due to operational considerations such as unavailability of field researchers, safety and security concerns, and other access limitations. These changes were incorporated into weighting adjustments. Complete details on the disposition codes are presented in the latter part of the section.

For the National Capital Region

Stage 1: Selection of sample spots (barangays)

In the first stage for NCR, the 25 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 survey.

Stage 2: Selection of sample households

In the second stage for NCR, systematic sampling was used to draw 8 sample households in each sample spot (barangay). The designated starting point could be a public elementary school, place of worship, multi-purpose hall or barangay hall. The first sample household was randomly selected from the households nearest to the chosen starting point. Subsequently, every fifth household was sampled.

Stage 3: Selection of probability respondent

In the last stage, a respondent was randomly chosen from among household members who are at least 18 years old in each selected sample household. 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 was visited at least twice in the field work period to reschedule the interview. But in cases where there is refusal or non-answer at first contact, non-consent, or no eligible respondents in the sampled household (i.e., because of sex or age requirement), the next interval sampling of households was continued until another eligible respondent was identified. In cases where the selected respondent of the sampled household has chronic illness or disability rendering the selected respondent unable to answer the survey, or the selected respondent is unavailable within the field period, the next eligible respondent of the household is selected for the survey.

For the rest of the Philippines

Stage 1: Selection of sample cities/municipalities

For the first stage, all administrative regions in the Philippines outside of NCR were included in the survey and were clustered as follows:

North and Central Luzon

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

South Luzon

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

Visayas

- Region VI – Western Visayas
- Negros Island Region
- Region VII – Central Visayas
- Region VIII – Eastern Visayas

Mindanao

- Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula
- Region X – Northern Mindanao
- Region XI – Davao Region
- Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN
- Region XIII – Caraga
- Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

Each regional cluster was allocated with 21 cities and municipalities. Within each regional cluster, 21 cities and municipalities were allocated and distributed in proportion to the 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 175 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 for each administrative region were distributed among the sample cities and municipalities that is proportional to population size of the city or municipality. 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 8 sample households in each sample barangay. The designated starting point could be a public elementary school, place of worship, multi-purpose hall or barangay hall.

In urban barangays and rural barangays, the designated starting point could be a public elementary school, place of worship, multi-purpose hall or barangay hall. The first sample household is the closest to the starting point. In instances where there is more than one closest household to the starting point, the first household is selected at random. Subsequently, every fifth household was sampled for urban barangays, while for rural barangays 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 at least 18 years old in each selected sample household. In selecting an eligible respondent, the CAPI software was programmed to pre-determine the sex of the eligible respondent in such a way that 50% of the sample barangays require a male-female alternating scheme while the other 50% of the sample barangays 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 field work period to reschedule the interview. But in cases where there is refusal or non-answer at first contact, non-consent, or no eligible respondents in the sampled household (i.e., because of sex or age requirement), the next interval sampling of households was continued until another eligible respondent was identified. In cases where the selected respondent of the sampled household has chronic illness or disability rendering the selected respondent unable to answer the survey, or the selected respondent is unavailable within the field period, the next eligible respondent of the household is selected for the survey.

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 original questionnaire was prepared in Filipino and was also translated into Bisaya. Translation was prepared by experts and was assessed by a team of native speakers. The questionnaires 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 personal interviewing (CAPI). The interviews were administered face-to-face using internet-capable devices like digital tablets or mobile phones. All interviews were conducted between 10 to 17 March 2026. The interviews were conducted in Filipino and Bisaya. 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. They are generally multilingual in English, Filipino, Bisaya and in other Philippine languages.

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, sampling, field research, the survey questionnaire, and on the use of the CAPI device. Interviewers followed a fieldwork plan and their work was supervised daily.

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 available 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

$$W_{mun/city(i)} = \frac{1}{P_{mun/city(i)}}$$

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

$$P_{mun/city(i)} = \frac{\text{No. of sampled cities / municipalities in region}}{\text{Total no. of cities / municipalities in region}}$$

B. Barangay Selection Weight

The barangay selection weight is given by the formula

$$W_{bgv(ij)} = \frac{1}{P_{bgv(ij)}}$$

where $P_{bgv(ij)}$ is the **probability of selecting barangay j within the selected city/municipality i** . Given that barangays are selected proportionally and randomly within city/municipality,

$$P_{bgv(ij)} = \frac{\text{No. of sampled barangays in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ city / municipality}}{\text{Total no. of barangays in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ city / municipality}}$$

C. Household Selection Weight

The household selection weight is given by the formula

$$W_{hhold(ijk)} = \frac{1}{P_{hhold(ijk)}}$$

where $P_{hhold(ijk)}$ is the **probability of selecting the k^{th} household within the j^{th} selected barangay in the i^{th} city/municipality**. Assuming an equal interval selection process,

$$P_{hhold(ijk)} = \frac{\text{no. of sampled households in } j^{\text{th}} \text{ barangay in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ city / municipality}}{\text{Total no. of households in } j^{\text{th}} \text{ barangay in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ city / municipality}}$$

D. Respondent Selection Weight

The respondent selection weight is given by

$$W_{resp(ijkl)} = \frac{1}{P_{resp(ijkl)}}$$

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

$$P_{resp(ijkl)} = \frac{1}{\text{Total no. of eligible household members in } k^{\text{th}} \text{ household in } j^{\text{th}} \text{ barangay in } i^{\text{th}} \text{ city / municipality}}$$

Combining the Basic Weights

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

$$W_{basic(ijkl)} = W_{mun/city(i)} \times W_{bgy(ij)} \times W_{hhold(ijk)} \times W_{resp(ijkl)}$$

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.

$$W_{adjusted(ijkl)} = W_{basic(ijkl)} \times \frac{1}{\text{Response rate}}$$

Adjustment for non-response and oversampling is done at each stage of the sampling design. In the case of non-responses / under sampling, the designed weights are distributed evenly among the members of the sampling unit. Conversely, for oversampling, weights are deducted evenly from the members of the oversampled units.

Combining adjustment factors

The total adjustment factor for each respondent is calculated by getting the product of all of the adjustment factors from each sampling stage.

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.

Because no 2025 age-sex distribution data are yet available, the 2020 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) was used. This data provides the best available benchmark for adult demographic composition. Raking was used to align the weighted sample with regional age-sex population totals. The 2025 adult population for each region was estimated by multiplying the latest population data from the 2024 Census of Population (POPCEN) from the sampling frame by the adult share derived from the 2020 CPH. The raking procedure iteratively adjusts the weights until the weighted sample conforms to the region-age-sex population totals, addressing residual distortions.

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

Table 3. Dispositions and response rates

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interviews	I	1,522
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals and break-off	R	116
Non-contact	NC	94
Dropped Responses	-	67
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Other	O	0
Total finalized sample cases	-	1,455
Response rate	$I/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+(UH+UO))$	87.39%
Cooperation rate	$I/((I+P)+R+O)$	92.62%
Refusal rate	$R/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+(UH+UO))$	6.97%
Contact rate	$((I+P)+R+O)/((I+P)+(R+NC+O)+(UH+UO))$	94.35%

Note: Disposition codes classify all sampled units according to their field outcomes, including completed interviews, partial interviews, refusals and break-off, and non-contacts. Completed interviews that were later removed during post-data quality checks remain classified as "Completed Interviews (I)".

Total finalized sample cases, reported separately from the table, refer only to samples retained in the final dataset after all quality control checks. Dropped responses, also reported separately, refer to completed interviews that were excluded from the final dataset after data quality control.

Outcome rates were computed only for sampled households where field contact was attempted. Sample units in barangays that could not be visited due to safety or accessibility constraints, and those which do not have field researchers were excluded from the rate calculations because no field outcome could be assigned to them. These unattempted cases were documented separately and do not affect the outcome rate denominators.

Scientific integrity

This nationwide survey was carried out with funding from WR Numero Research, Inc. and other third parties. No individual or entity singularly commissioned the entire national survey. The Opinion Monitor features both commissioned and non-commissioned survey items but only the non-commissioned items are presented in this report. This issue of The Opinion Monitor remains to be an independent, non-partisan, and scientific research project by WR Numero Research, Inc.

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.

Definition of Terms

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

Area - Respondents were categorized according to the cluster areas from which they reside in: Metro Manila, North-Central Luzon, South Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao.

Generation - Drawing from their self-reported age, respondents were categorized according to generations: the Silent Generation, born between 1928 and 1945; Baby Boomers, born between 1946 and 1964; Generation X, born between 1965 and 1980; Millennials, born between 1981 and 1996; and Generation Z, born between 1997 and 2012.

Income Class - We asked respondents to provide an estimate of their current monthly household income. This refers to the cumulative income of 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

Lingayen-Lucena Corridor - Respondents were categorized according to whether they are part of the Lingayen-Lucena Corridor (LLC) or not. Respondents from the LLC are those who reside in Pangasinan, provinces from Central Luzon (Region 3) and CALABARZON (Region 4A), and the National Capital Region (Metro Manila). The corridor comprises about 40% of all registered voters in the Philippines. Respondents not part of the corridor are labeled as "Rest of the Philippines".

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

Sexual Orientation - We asked respondents to identify their sexual orientation based on the following options: Straight, Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Queer, Others, Refused to Answer. The term “bakla” is used in the questionnaire to improve comprehension but acknowledging that it encompasses sexual orientation, gender identity and expression. Using the answers, we have categorized the respondents according to three demographic groups: Heterosexual, LGBTQIA+, and Refused to Answer. This is an erratum to the previous volumes of the PPOM, which used the term “gender”.

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.

Rural-Urban - Respondents were identified according to the type of populated area they reside in based on the following options: Rural and Urban.

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

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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 was formerly an Assistant Professor at the Political Economy Program of the University of Asia & the Pacific (UA&P), and in the Ateneo School of Government 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 Mag-aaral 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.

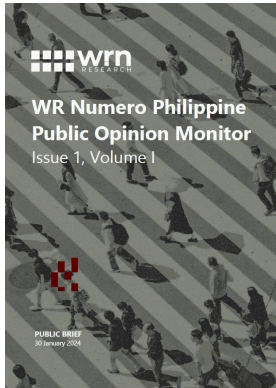
To date, Cleve has been awarded more than PHP 15 million in research grants and commissioned research funding. His research has explored public attitudes on populism, youth political participation, and the role of media systems in disinformation vulnerability. He is the author of more than 20 book chapters,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

as well as 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.

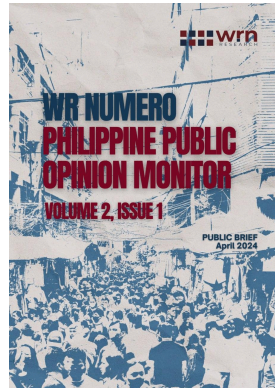
Cleve previously served as Regent in the UP Board of Regents, Assistant Professor and Chair of Political Science Program in UP Manila, and Associate Editor of Asian Politics and Policy. He was also Research Fellow in the Institute of Leadership, Empowerment and Democracy (ILEAD), Writeshop Fellow in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

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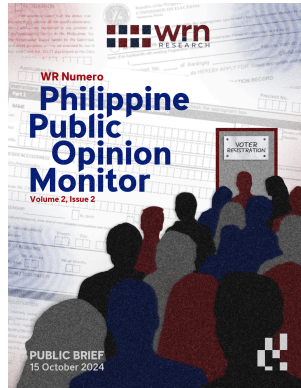
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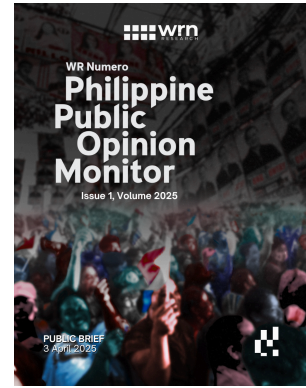
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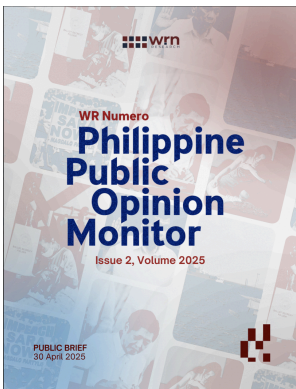
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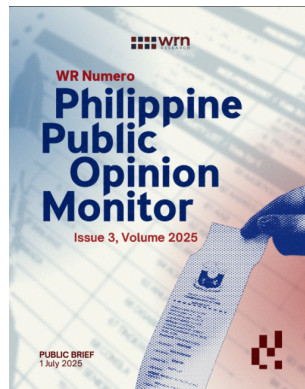
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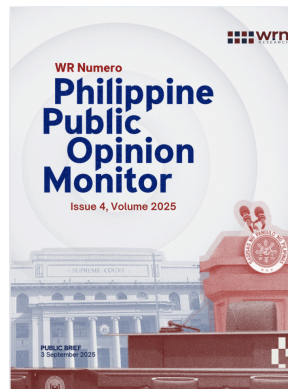
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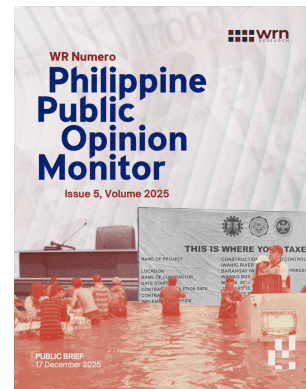
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