

For Public Dissemination

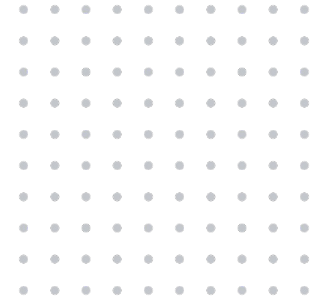
The Approval Rating Survey 2026

How the public rates the direction of the country, the government and the opposition, six months after the government took office.

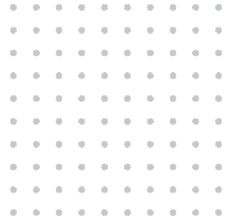
Where the government is rated well, where it is rated badly, and what the evidence says should follow.



DOPPLER Opinion Research



- INNOVISION Consulting undertook three rounds of national opinion poll survey, the People's Election Pulse Survey (PEPS): Round 1 in February 2025, Round 2 in September 2025 and Round 3 in January and February 2026.
- INNOVISION's PEPS Round 3 survey came the closest to the national election result in terms of the percentage distribution of votes.
- PEPS surveys provided credible data and insights for the political parties, the media and the international and national development partners in the build up to the historic national election in February 2026.
- Given the value created and the contribution of such insights to the economic development and the democratic process of Bangladesh, INNOVISION Consulting has decided to launch an independent company, DOPPLER Opinion Research.
- DOPPLER Opinion Research will now lead public opinion research and other research initiatives of national interest.
- The current approval rating is self funded and is undertaken by the team that designed and undertook the People's Election Pulse Survey.



What the survey set out to find

Six themes. The survey asks the questions; the public gives the ratings.

1 How the public rates the government

The government and the Prime Minister, six months after they took office.

2 How the public rates the opposition

The two main opposition parties and their leaders in parliament.

3 What the public wants solved first

The problems people name themselves, in their own words.

4 How the public reads the mood

Whether people think the country is going the right way.

5 Independent throughout

Designed, paid for and released with no party, ministry or campaign involved.

6 What people said, nothing more

The survey reports what people said. It does not read anything into it.

Method of the survey

A national survey of adults, done by telephone, in Bangla, using one set of questions.

10,413

called from the September 2025 panel

3,443

adults interviewed in full

64

districts, in all 8 divisions

489

sampling units, one ward or village

± 2.6

points either side of a national figure

All 10,413 people in the September 2025 panel were called again. 5,493 answered and 3,443 completed the interview, which is 33.1% of the panel.

The margin of error is 2.6 points. For national level estimates (eg. country direction nationally) , the margin of error ranges around 2.6, it increases for sub-group estimates (eg. Division level).

Weighted to the census on age, sex, schooling, division and town or village, so the sample matches the country.

No question named a party or a minister. People were asked about "the government elected in February".

What the survey asked

What each result is measured against

Every result is the share of adults who gave one answer to one question. Nothing here is a score, an index or an average of several questions.

Questions about the government

1. **Direction of the country.** Right direction or wrong direction.
2. **Rating of the government.** Doing its job well or badly.
3. **Rating of the Prime Minister.** Asked as a separate question.
4. **Delivery on seven issues.** Education, law and order, employment, extortion, food, fuel and gas, electricity.

Questions about the public and the opposition

5. **Problems people want solved.** Named in their own words, no list read out.
 6. **Rating of the two opposition leaders,** and whether their parties represent people like the respondent.
- Also asked:** household money, three government policies, the local Member of Parliament, and safety.

Please read this before quoting any figure

Seven ways these figures can be misread

Each of these mistakes has appeared in print before. Each one is easy to avoid.

About the numbers

- 1. A rating and its opposite do not add to 100.** 54.5% rate the government well and 32.9% badly. The missing 12.6% hold no opinion.
- 2. These figures are not a trend.** Every question was asked once, in one interview. Nothing here shows a rise or a fall over time.
- 3. A small gap between divisions may be chance.** Each division rests on fewer people, so a difference of a few points may not be real.
- 4. "No opinion" does not mean "no".** It is a separate answer. It is much larger among women and among older people.

About the meaning

- 5. The government's rating is not one national view.** 54.5% is the average of 68.1% among BNP supporters and 40.5% among Awami League supporters.
- 6. A national figure can hide the group the question is about.** 95.2% feel safe practising their religion. Among Hindu respondents it is 82.0%.
- 7. What people expect is not what has happened.** 38.1% expect to be better off next year. No question here shows that anyone is better off yet.

Questions 1 to 5

How people see the country and their own home

Five questions: the direction of the country, hope for the future, the family's money over the past year and the year ahead, and the national economy.



Question 1 · The direction of the country

Just under half say the country is going in the right direction

“Overall, would you say the country is going in the right direction or the wrong direction?”

Answer options: Right direction · Wrong direction · Refuse or cannot say

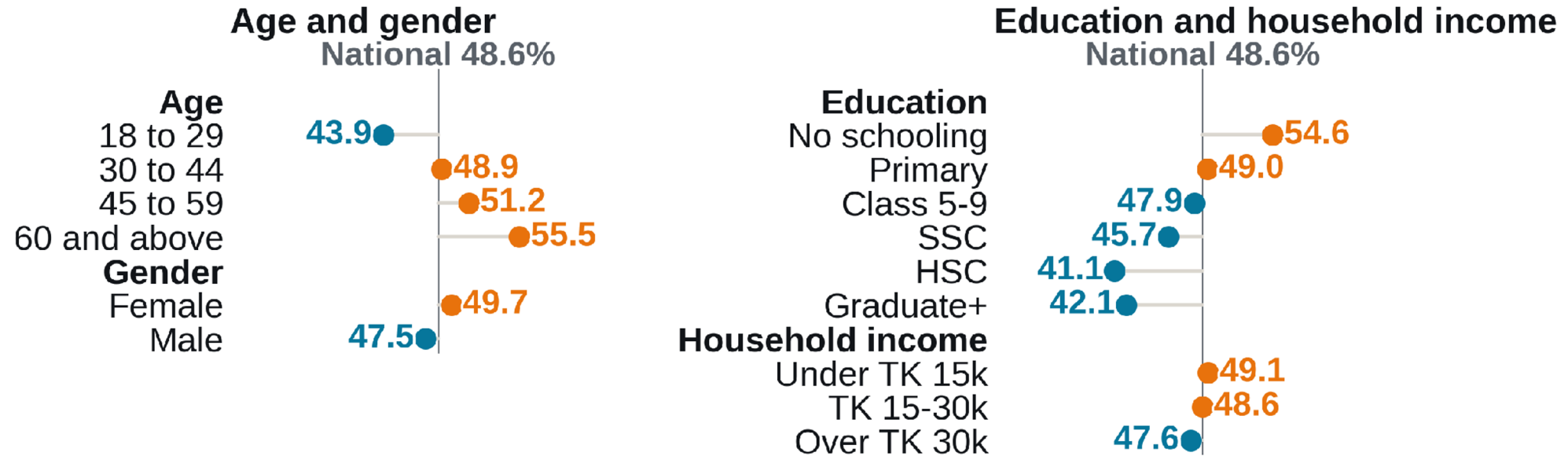


What the media should note

48.6% say the right direction and 35.6% say the wrong direction. 15.8% will not answer. That is the largest refusal of the five mood questions. A headline that uses only the first two figures leaves out one adult in six.

Question 1 · By age, sex, schooling and household income

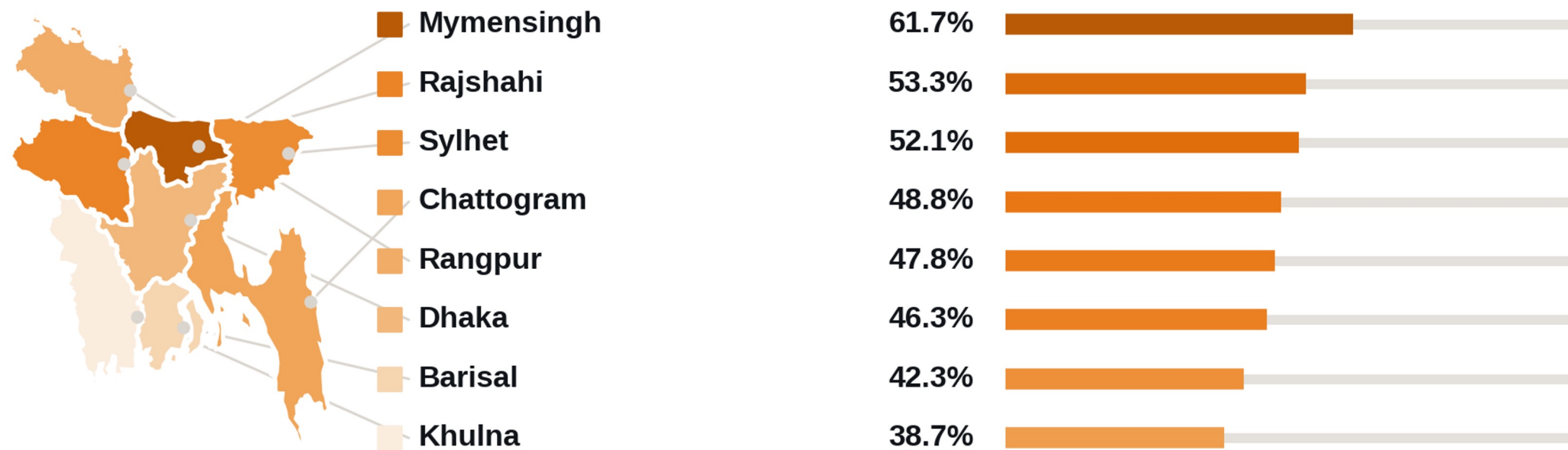
Older people and people with less schooling are the most positive



What the media should note

43.9% of 18 to 29 year olds say the right direction, against 55.5% of those over 60. Schooling moves it the same way, from 54.6% with no schooling to 41.1% at HSC. Income changes nothing.

Mymensingh is the most positive division and Khulna the least

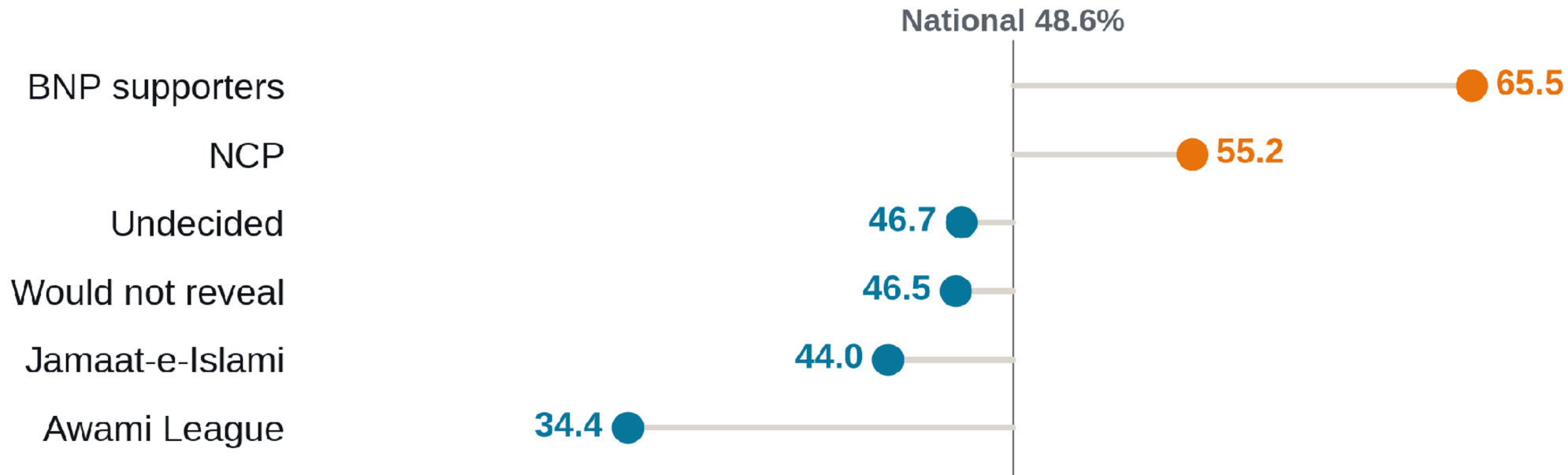


What the media should note

61.7% in Mymensingh against 38.7% in Khulna. In Sylhet 26.4% will not answer at all. That is the highest refusal in the survey. Sylhet’s 52.1% therefore rests on fewer people than any other division.

Party preference changes this answer more than anything else

Says the country is going in the right direction, by party preference



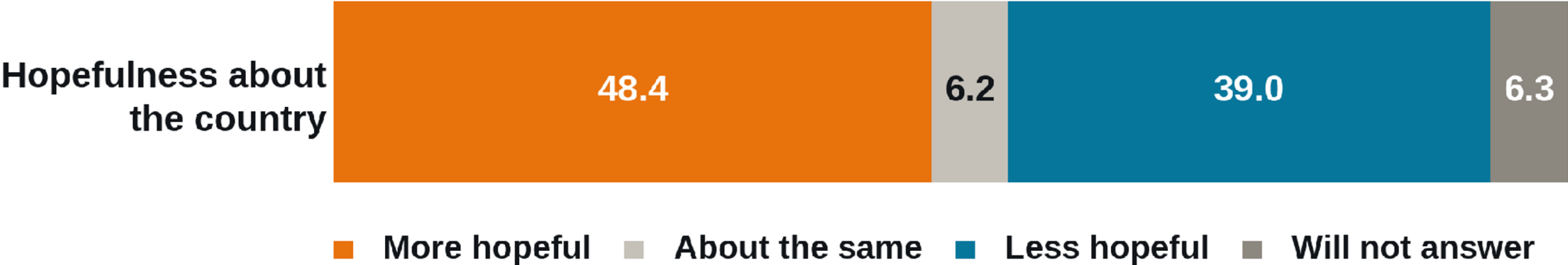
What the media should note

65.5% of BNP supporters say the right direction, against 34.4% of Awami League supporters. Even among the governing party's own supporters, one in five says the country is going the wrong way.

Just under half are more hopeful than a year ago

“Compared with a year ago, how hopeful do you feel about the country’s future today?”

Answer options: Much more hopeful · Somewhat more hopeful · About the same · Somewhat less hopeful · Much less hopeful · Refuse or cannot say



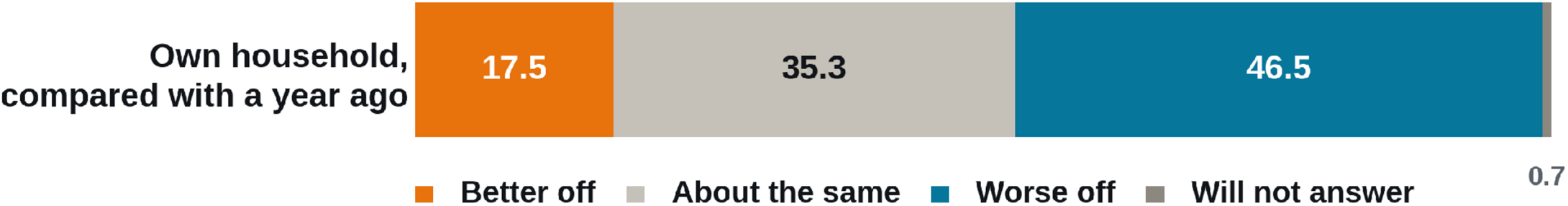
What the media should note

48.4% are more hopeful and 39.0% are less hopeful. Only 6.2% say nothing has changed. That is the smallest middle group in the survey. The young are the least hopeful: 45.4% of 18 to 29 year olds against 53.9% of those over 60.

Almost half of households say they are worse off than a year ago

“Compared with this time last year, is your household’s financial situation better, worse, or about the same?”

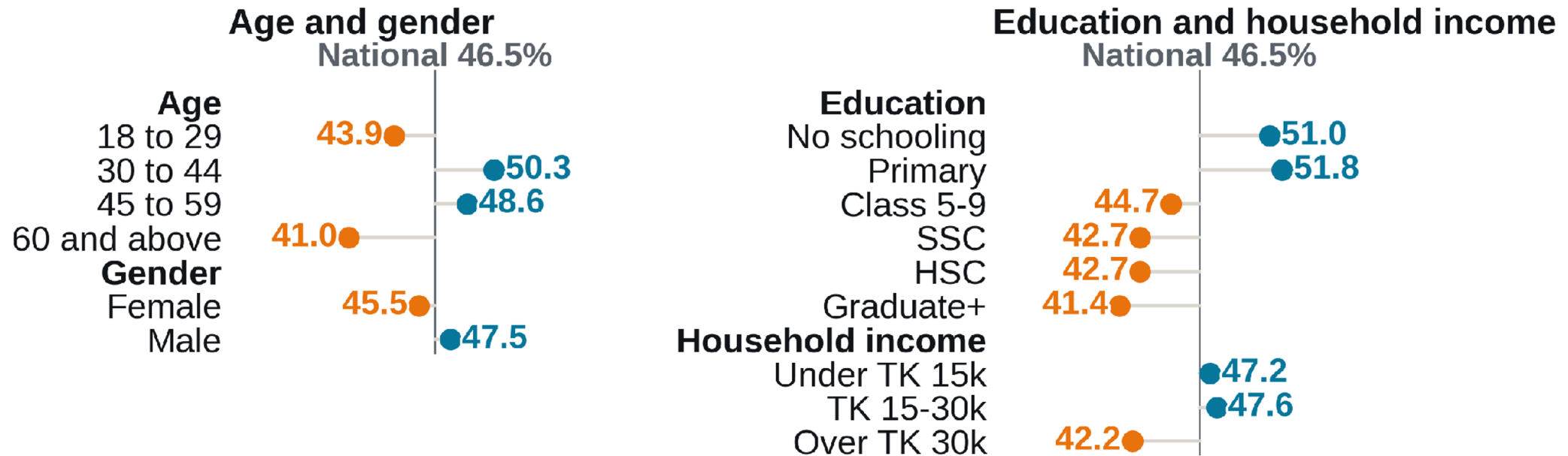
Answer options: Much better · Somewhat better · About the same · Somewhat worse · Much worse · Refuse or cannot say



What the media should note

46.5% say worse and 17.5% say better. Only 0.7% would not answer. That is the lowest refusal in the survey. People are much more certain about their own money than about the country.

Households with less schooling report the biggest fall



What the media should note

51.8% of adults who finished only primary school say they are worse off, against 41.4% of graduates. The gap by income is smaller: 47.2% in households below TK 15,000 against 42.2% in households above TK 30,000.

Two in five expect their household to be better off in twelve months

“And looking ahead, do you expect your household’s financial situation in twelve months to be better, worse, or about the same?”

Answer options: Much better · Somewhat better · About the same · Somewhat worse · Much worse · Refuse or cannot say



What the media should note

38.1% expect better and 24.3% expect worse. Looking back, only 17.5% said the past year made them better off. Looking ahead, 38.1% say next year will. The government’s rating rests on that hope, not on any gain the survey can see.

Almost half say the national economy is worse than a year ago

“Compared with this time last year, is the country’s overall economic condition better, worse, or about the same?”

Answer options: Much better · Somewhat better · About the same · Somewhat worse · Much worse · Refuse or cannot say

The national economy,
compared with a year ago



■ Better ■ About the same ■ Worse ■ Will not answer

What the media should note

45.9% say worse and 24.8% say better. Richer families are the hardest on the country: 50.8% of families above TK 30,000 say the economy is worse, against 42.0% of families below TK 15,000. But fewer rich families say their own money got worse.



People say the past year was hard, and they expect a better year ahead

People are hard on the past year and hopeful about the next. 46.5% say their family got worse off; 38.1% expect to be better off.

Schooling divides the answer; money does not. 42.1% of graduates say the country is going the right way, against 54.6% of adults with no schooling.

Almost nobody sits in the middle on hope. 48.4% are more hopeful, 39.0% are less hopeful, and only 6.2% say nothing changed.

The people who will not answer are part of the story. 15.8% will not say which way the country is going, and in Sylhet that rises to 26.4%.

Questions 6 and 7

How people rate the government and the Prime Minister

Two questions, asked one after the other. Neither named a party and neither named a minister.

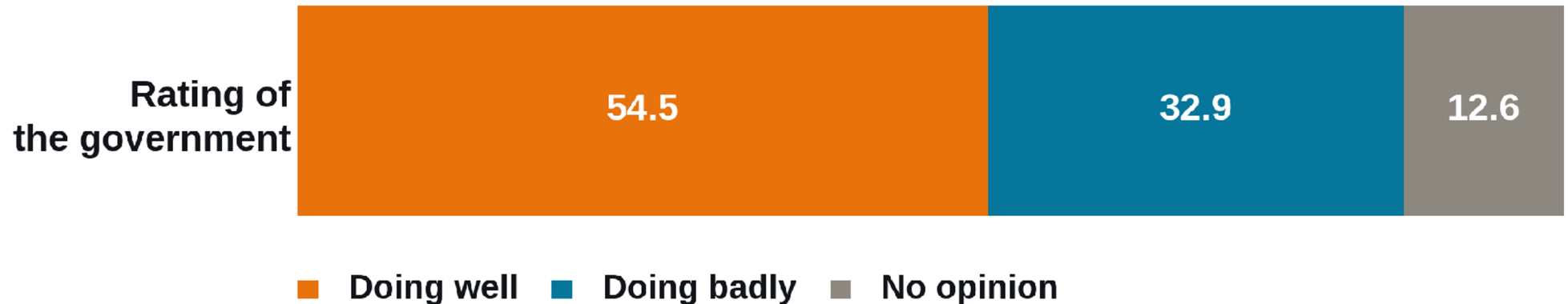


Question 6 · The rating of the government

More than half rate the government as doing its job well

“Overall, how well or badly would you say the government elected in February is doing its job?”

Answer options: Very well · Fairly well · Fairly badly · Very badly · Does not know enough about it · Refuse or cannot say



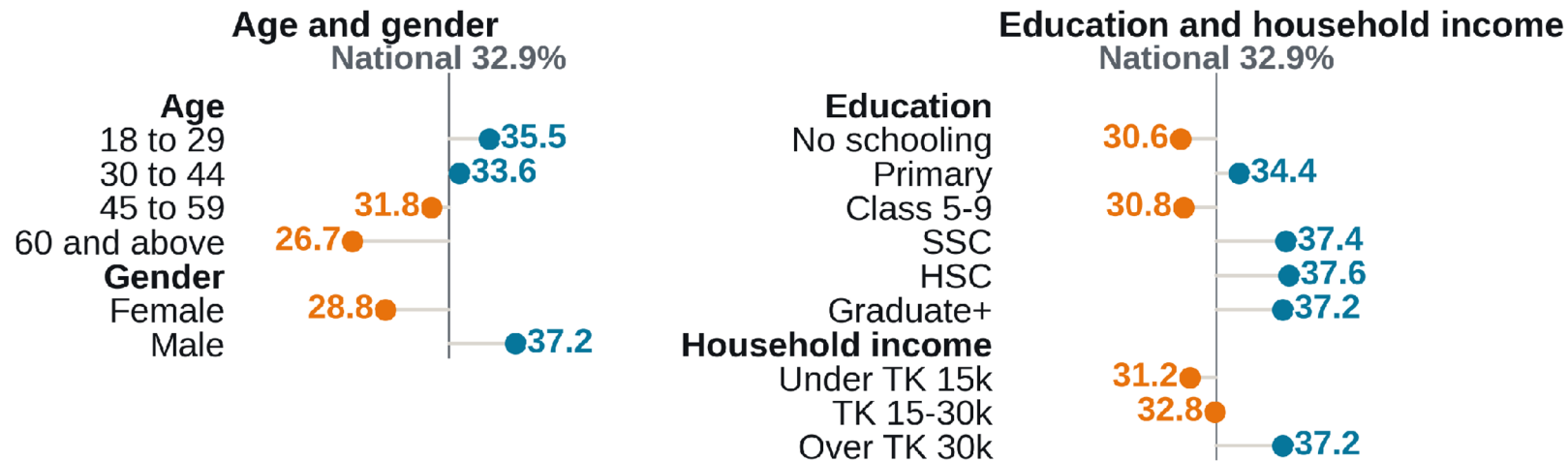
What the media should note

54.5% say well and 32.9% say badly. The question did not name a party or the Prime Minister. It asks about the government as a whole, not about any one person.

Question 6 · Who rates the government badly

Better schooled and better paid people are the hardest on the government

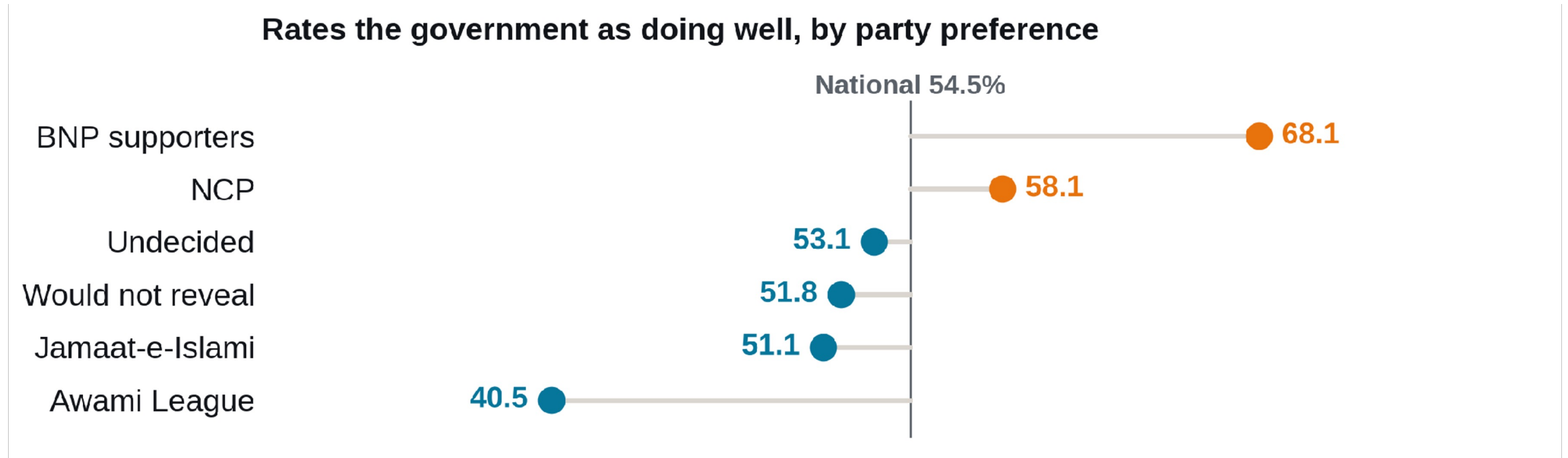
The chart shows the share who rate the government badly. Nationally that is 32.9%.



What the media should note

37.6% of adults who finished HSC rate the government badly, against 30.6% of those with no schooling. By income it is 37.2% above TK 30,000 against 31.2% below TK 15,000. Only the schooling pattern is solid enough to report as certain.

The government's rating rises and falls with party preference



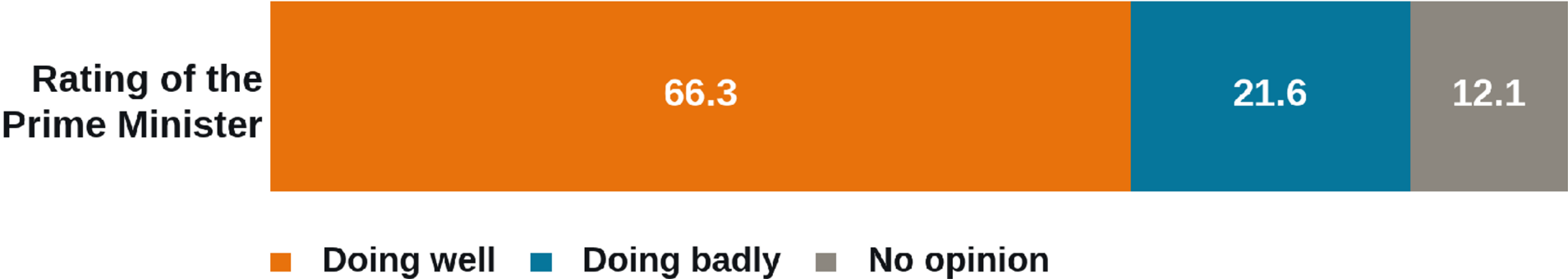
What the media should note

68.1% of BNP supporters rate the government well, against 40.5% of Awami League supporters. The national 54.5% is the average of groups that answer very differently. Do not report it as one settled national view.

Two in three rate the Prime Minister as doing his job well

“And how well or badly would you say the Prime Minister is doing his job?”

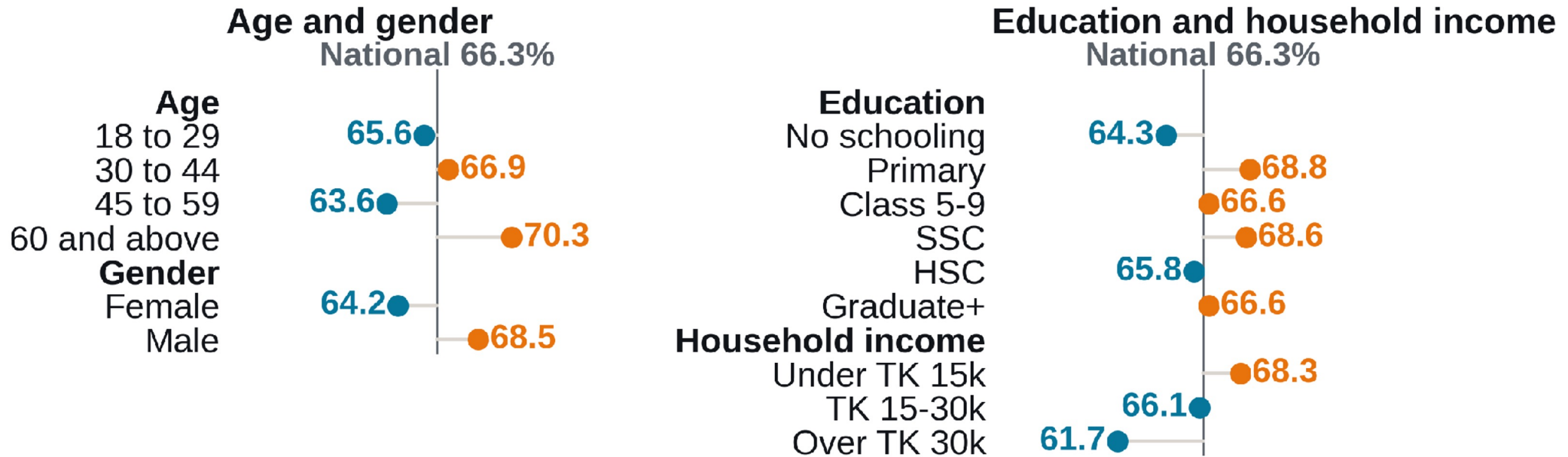
Answer options: Very well · Fairly well · Fairly badly · Very badly · Does not know enough about it · Refuse or cannot say



What the media should note

66.3% rate the Prime Minister well, against 54.5% for the government he leads. He is rated above the government by every party’s supporters, including 52.5% of Awami League supporters against 40.5% for the government.

The Prime Minister's rating changes very little between groups

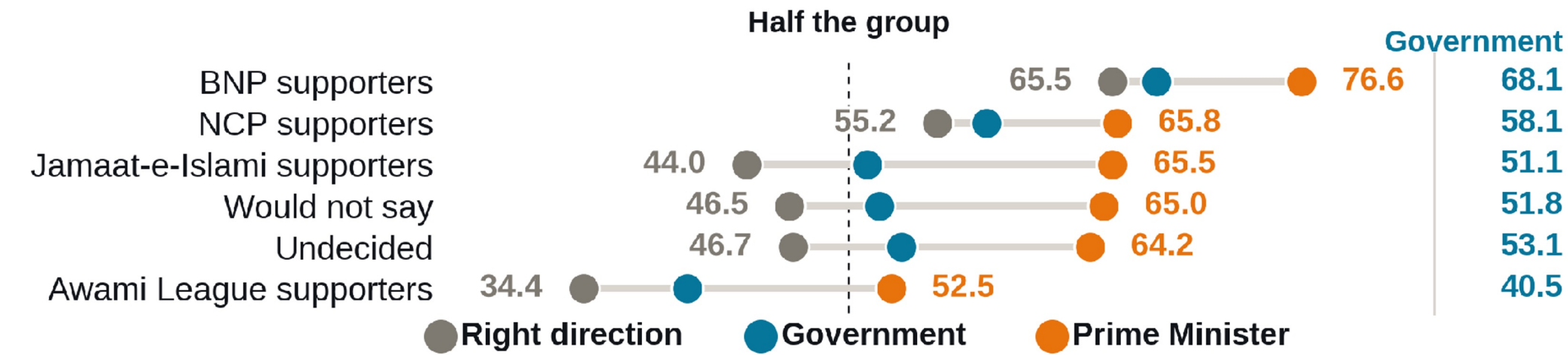


What the media should note

Every group on this chart rates him well, from 61.7% to 70.3%. The lowest is homes above TK 30,000 and the highest is adults over 60. Only party choice moves the answer further, and that is the next slide.

Every party group gives the same three answers in the same order

Each row is one group of supporters. All six rise from left to right.



What the media should note

The Prime Minister is rated above the government, and the government above the direction of the country, in all six party groups. The Prime Minister passes half in all six; the country’s direction passes half in only two.



The Prime Minister is rated higher than his own government, in every group

He is 11.8 points ahead of his own government. 66.3% against 54.5%, and the same order appears in all six party groups.

The government's rating is a party rating. 68.1% among BNP supporters, 40.5% among Awami League supporters.

The critics are the better schooled, not the poor. 37.6% of those who finished HSC rate the government badly, against 30.6% of adults with no schooling.

One adult in eight holds no opinion of the government. 12.6% say they do not know enough to answer.

Questions 8 and 9

How people rate the work on seven issues

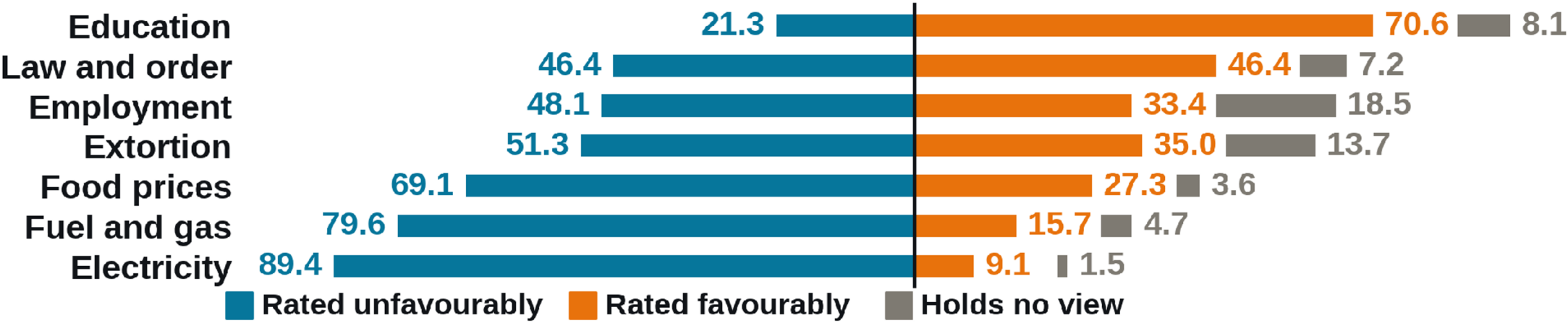
Seven issues were read out and rated one by one. A separate question asked people to name their own biggest problems, with no list read out.



Of the seven issues tested, only education gets a good rating

“Now I will read out some issues. For each one, how well or badly do you think the government is handling it?”

Answer options: Very well · Fairly well · Fairly badly · Very badly · Does not know enough about it · Refuse or cannot say



What the media should note

70.6% say education is handled well. On law and order the country splits evenly, 46.4% each way. The three household bills all go against the government: 89.4% say electricity is handled badly, 79.6% say fuel and gas, and 69.1% say food prices.

Question 8 · By division

The government’s own rating changes little between divisions. Its service ratings change a lot

	Says the country is going the right way	Law and order handled badly	Food prices handled badly	Electricity handled badly	Rates the government well
Mymensingh	61.7	46.9	66.4	91.0	56.9
Rajshahi	53.3	42.7	64.8	88.8	58.2
Sylhet	52.1	36.5	58.9	79.2	59.6
Chattogram	48.8	55.2	69.7	87.7	51.1
Rangpur	47.8	45.2	73.5	91.3	55.6
Dhaka	46.3	44.7	72.5	92.3	51.5
Barisal	42.3	46.6	73.8	94.2	54.2
Khulna	38.7	44.7	68.4	88.3	56.5

Percentages. Divisions ordered by the direction reading.

What the media should note

The government’s rating runs only from 51.1% to 59.6% across the eight divisions, while the share saying electricity is handled badly runs from 79.2% in Sylhet to 94.2% in Barisal. Chattogram is the most critical division on law and order, at 55.2% badly.

Schooling changes the answer on jobs and extortion, but not on the bills

Share saying the government is handling the issue badly, by schooling completed							National
Education	17.4	22.7	19.0	27.5	28.0	29.1	21.3
Law and order	49.7	44.9	42.2	46.5	47.3	54.5	46.4
Employment	47.7	49.5	43.5	50.1	57.3	55.9	48.1
Extortion	48.5	48.5	49.5	54.5	56.7	63.9	51.3
Food prices	70.2	72.7	66.9	70.5	68.7	69.2	69.1
Fuel and gas	79.9	81.9	79.2	78.2	79.9	80.1	79.6
Electricity	87.7	89.5	88.7	91.8	90.8	93.2	89.4
	No schooling	Primary	Class 5-9	SSC	HSC	Graduate or above	

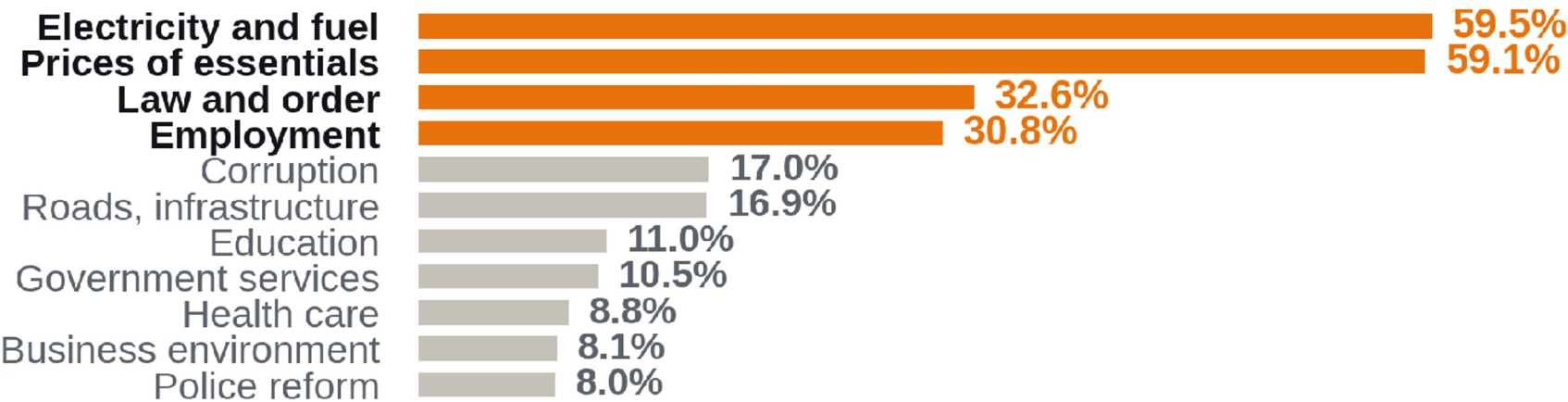
What the media should note

63.9% of graduates say extortion is handled badly, against 48.5% of adults with no schooling. On electricity the same two groups give 93.2% and 87.7%. When the issue is a bill the family pays, schooling makes almost no difference.

Electricity, fuel and the price of essentials were listed as top priority problems

“In your opinion, what are the biggest problems facing the country today?”

Answer options: No list was read out. Respondents named up to three problems in their own words.

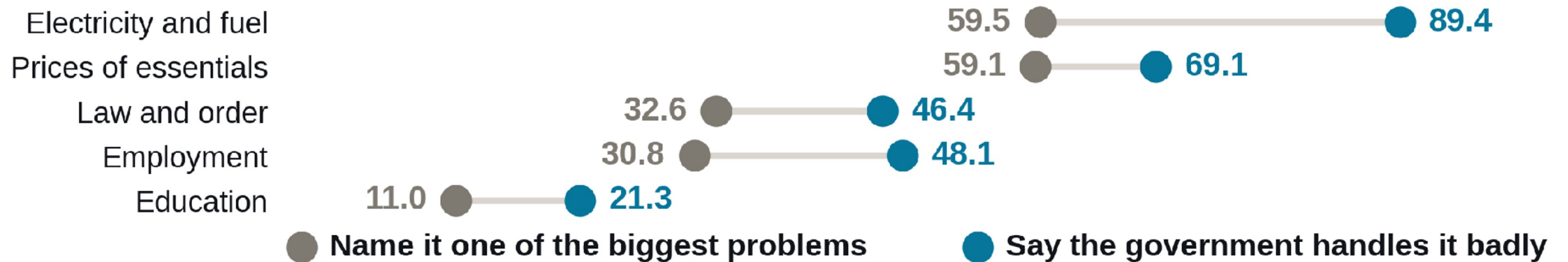


What the media should note

59.5% named electricity and fuel, and 59.1% named the prices of essentials. Law and order came third at 32.6% and employment fourth at 30.8%. Corruption was named by 17.0%, well below the household bills.

The government is rated worst on the two problems people named most

Five issues appear on both lists. The grey mark is the share who named the problem; the blue mark is the share who say the government handles it badly.



What the media should note

Electricity and fuel and the price of essentials top the public's own list, and they carry the government's worst ratings. Education is named as a problem by only 11.0%, and it carries the best rating at 70.6% well.



People name the household bills first, and the government is rated worst on those same bills

One good rating out of seven. Education, at 70.6% well, is the only issue where the government is ahead.

Law and order is the one issue still open. 46.4% each way nationally, moving from 36.5% badly in Sylhet to 55.2% in Chattogram.

Three bills, one verdict. Electricity 89.4%, fuel and gas 79.6% and food prices 69.1% are rated badly, and every division agrees.

Government's performance is weaker on issues which are listed as high priority by the respondents. The two most-named problems are the two worst-rated issues in terms of delivery.

Questions 10 to 12

Three policies of the government

The Family Card. The tax policy. And whether the government should carry out the referendum result.



Almost four in five support the Family Card

“Do you support or oppose the Family Card, which provides a portion of essential food free of charge?”

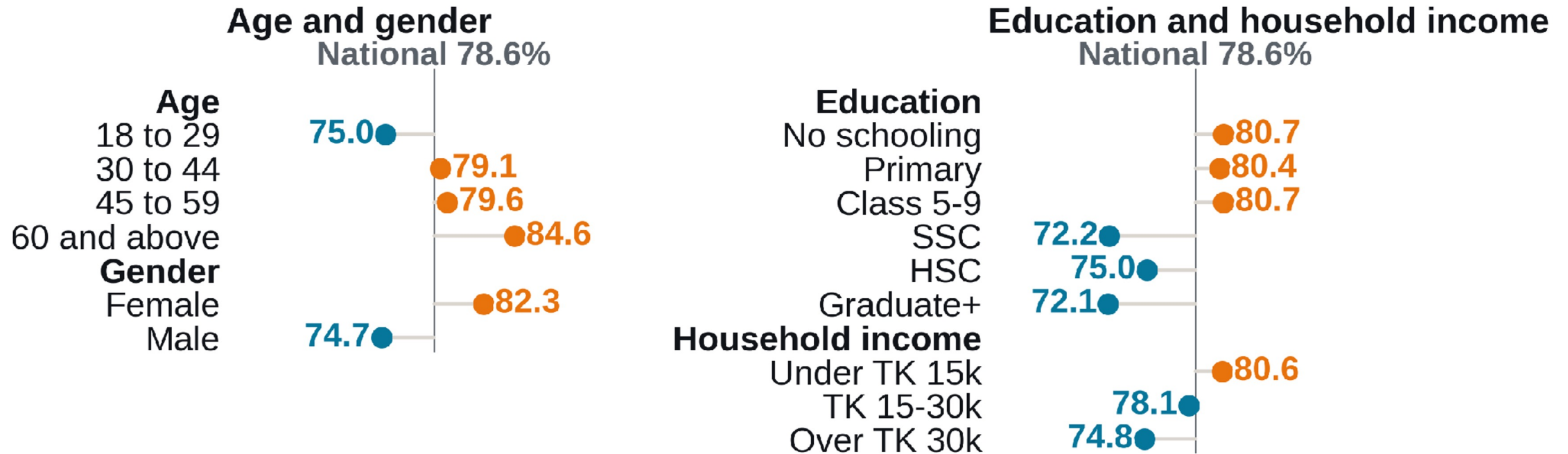
Answer options: Strongly support · Somewhat support · Somewhat oppose · Strongly oppose · Does not know enough about it · Knows about it but has no opinion



What the media should note

78.6% support it and 15.7% oppose it. That is the highest support for anything in the survey. The card is still a pilot, so this shows what people think of the idea, not what they have received.

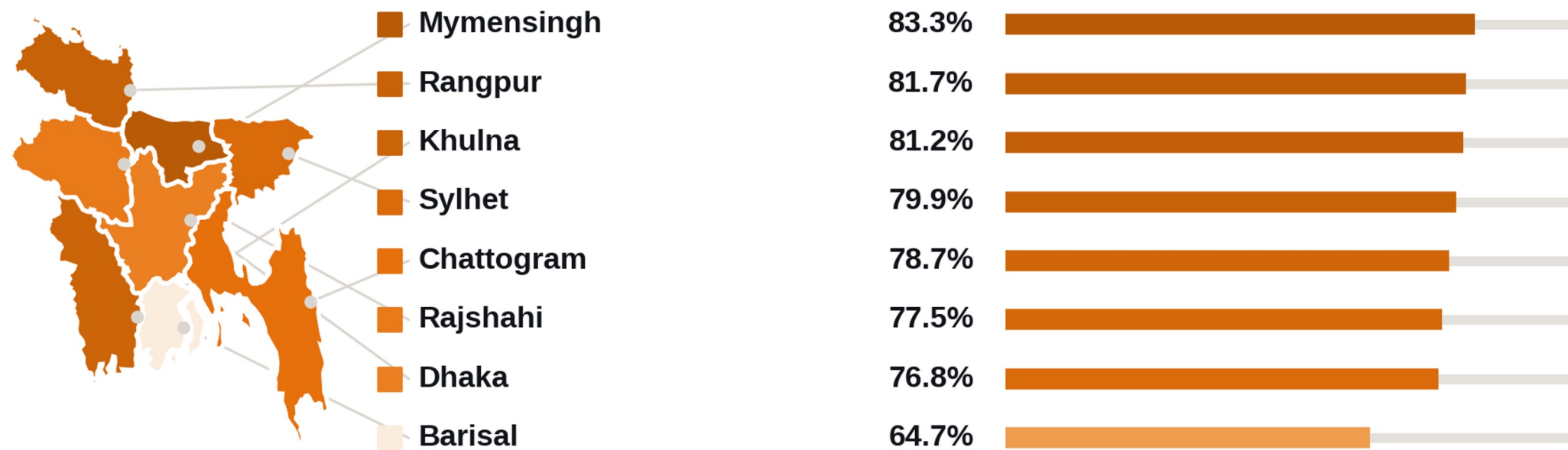
Older people, women and poorer families support the card most



What the media should note

84.6% of adults over 60 support it, against 75.0% of 18 to 29 year olds. Women support it at 82.3% against 74.7% of men, and households below TK 15,000 at 80.6% against 74.8% above TK 30,000.

Support is lowest in Barisal, and the reason is not opposition



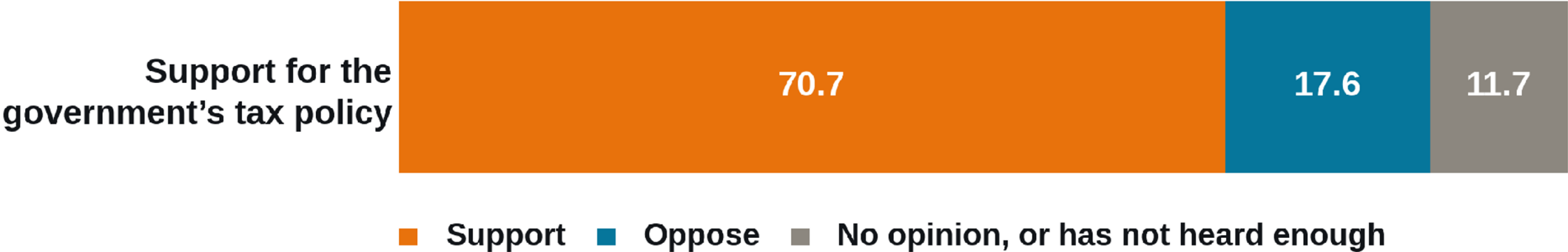
What the media should note

64.7% support in Barisal against 83.3% in Mymensingh. In Barisal 14.5% say they have not heard enough about the card to have a view, against 5.7% across the country. That looks like the card not reaching people, not people rejecting it.

Seven in ten support the government’s tax policy

“Do you support or oppose the government’s tax policy?”

Answer options: Strongly support · Somewhat support · Somewhat oppose · Strongly oppose · Does not know enough about it · Knows about it but has no opinion



What the media should note

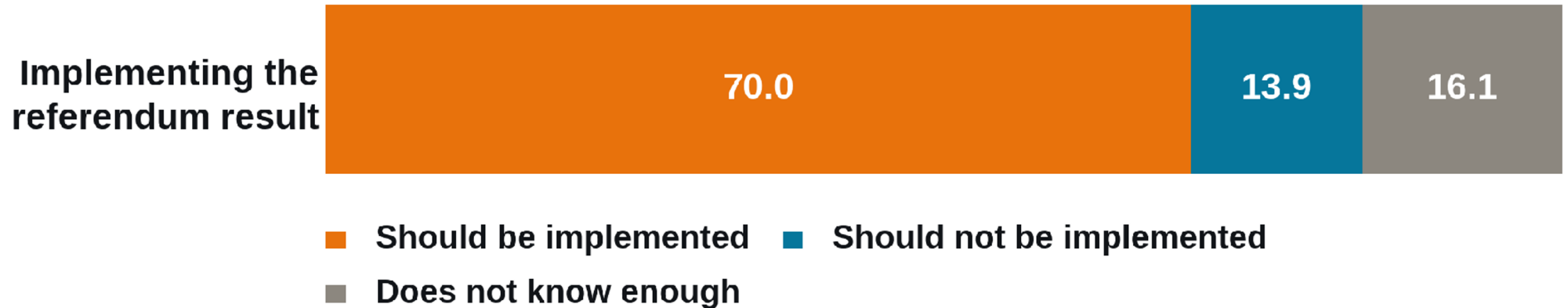
70.7% support it and 17.6% oppose it. That is well above the government’s own rating of 54.5%. Men support it at 77.1% and women at 64.6%. But the share against is the same, 17.5% and 17.7%. The whole gap is that 17.7% of women have no view, against 5.4% of men.

Question 12 · Implementing the referendum result

Seven in ten say the referendum result should be implemented

“Do you think the government should implement the referendum result?”

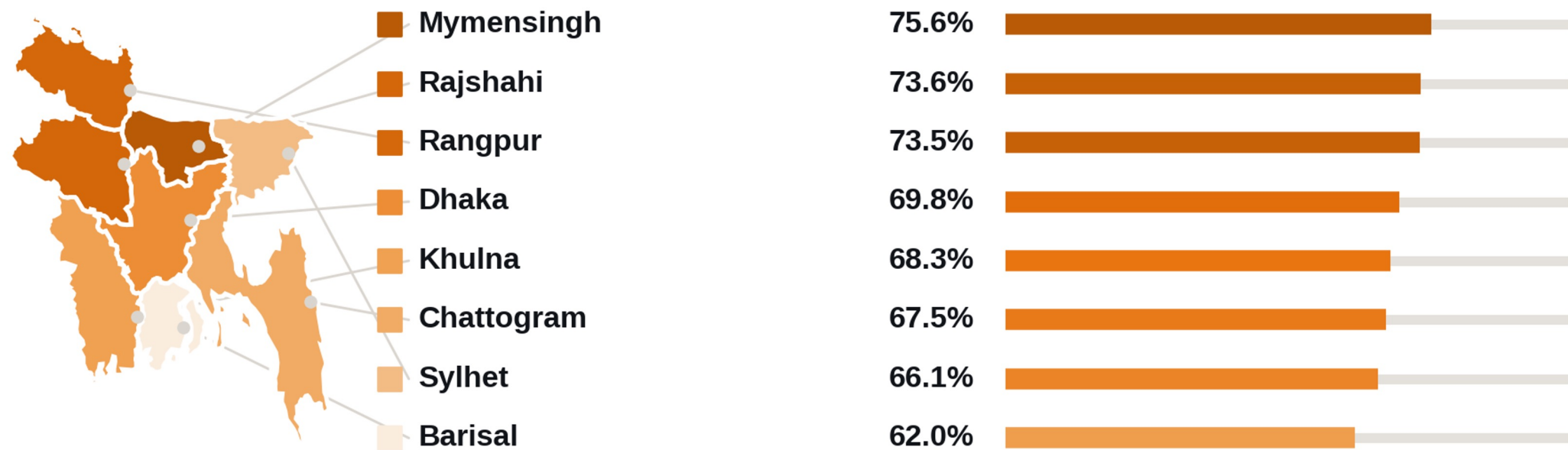
Answer options: Yes · No · Does not know or is not knowledgeable enough



What the media should note

70.0% say yes and 13.9% say no. Support falls from 77.5% among 18 to 29 year olds to 60.0% among those over 60, but so does knowledge: 25.8% of the over-60s say they do not know enough to answer, against 10.3% of the young.

Every division wants the referendum result implemented



What the media should note

Support runs from 75.6% in Mymensingh to 62.0% in Barisal, and no division records more than 18.8% against. In Sylhet 23.8% say they do not know enough to answer, the highest share in the country.



Every policy the government has brought in is more popular than the government itself

Family Card 78.6%, tax policy 70.7%. The government's own rating is 54.5%.

The Family Card is still a pilot. High support is not evidence that households have felt the benefit yet.

Where support is low, the cause is information.

Barisal on the Family Card, women on the tax policy, the over-60s on the referendum: in each case the shortfall is people saying they do not know enough.

Referendum implementation is a priority to the people

Questions 13 to 15

The local MP, and the two opposition leaders

Would your own Member of Parliament listen to you? How well are the two opposition leaders doing their job? And do their parties speak for people like you?

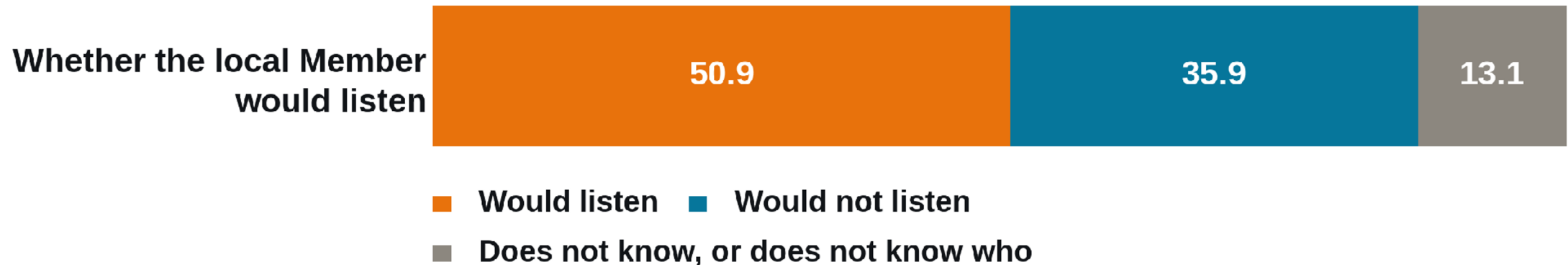


Question 13 · The local Member of Parliament

Half of the respondents believe their Member of Parliament would listen to them

“If you took a problem to the Member of Parliament for your area, how likely is it that he or she would listen to you?”

Answer options: Very likely · Somewhat likely · Not very likely · Not at all likely · Does not know who the Member is · Refuse or cannot say

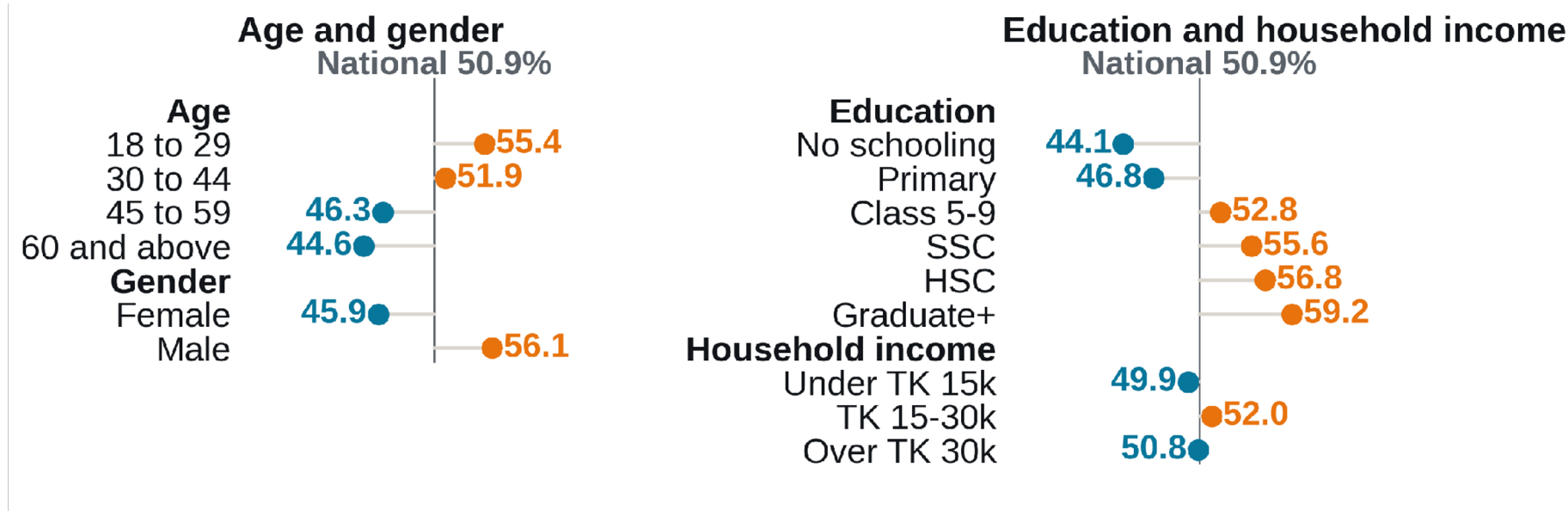


What the media should note

50.9% say likely and 35.9% say unlikely, six months after the election that chose them. A further 13.1% do not know, or do not know who their Member is.

Question 13 · By age, sex, schooling and household income

Trust in the MP rises with schooling and falls with age. Money makes no difference



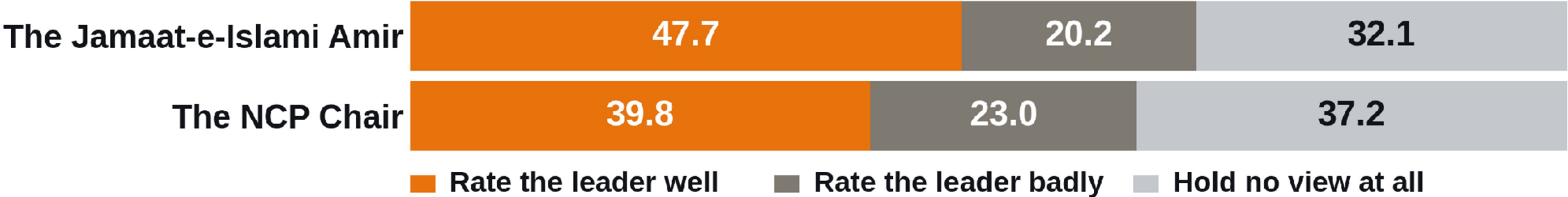
What the media should note

59.2% of graduates think their Member would listen, against 44.1% of adults with no schooling. Income changes nothing. The people who find it hardest to reach a government office are also the least sure of their Member.

About a third of adults do not hold opinion of either opposition leader

“How well or badly would you say the JIB Amir Shafiqur Rahman is doing his job in the parliament? And the NCP Chair Nahid Islam?”

Answer options: Very well · Fairly well · Fairly badly · Very badly · Does not know enough about it · Refuse or cannot say

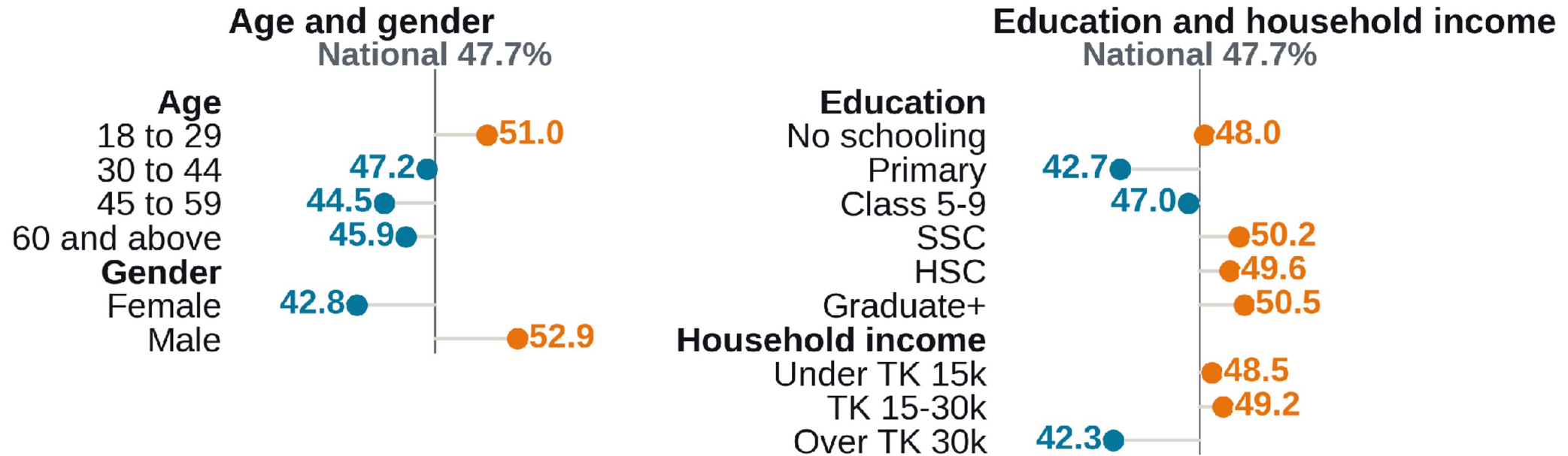


What the media should note

The Jamaat Amir is rated well by 47.7% and the NCP Chair by 39.8%. Their negative ratings, 20.2% and 23.0%, are below the government’s 32.9%. But 32.1% and 37.2% say they do not know enough to answer, against 12.6% for the government.

Question 14 · The Jamaat-e-Islami Amir, by group

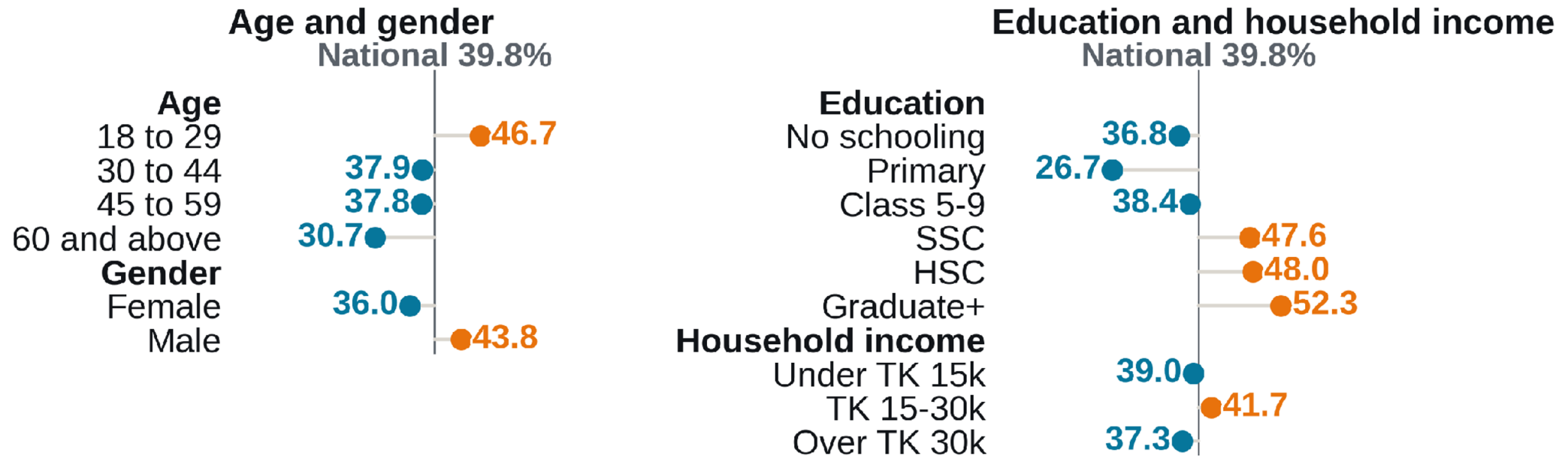
Men rate the Jamaat Amir well above women



What the media should note

52.9% of men rate him well against 42.8% of women, and 42.6% of women hold no opinion against 20.9% of men. His rating barely changes with age: 51.0% among 18 to 29 year olds and 45.9% among those over 60.

Older respondents rate the NCP convener lower than the younger respondents



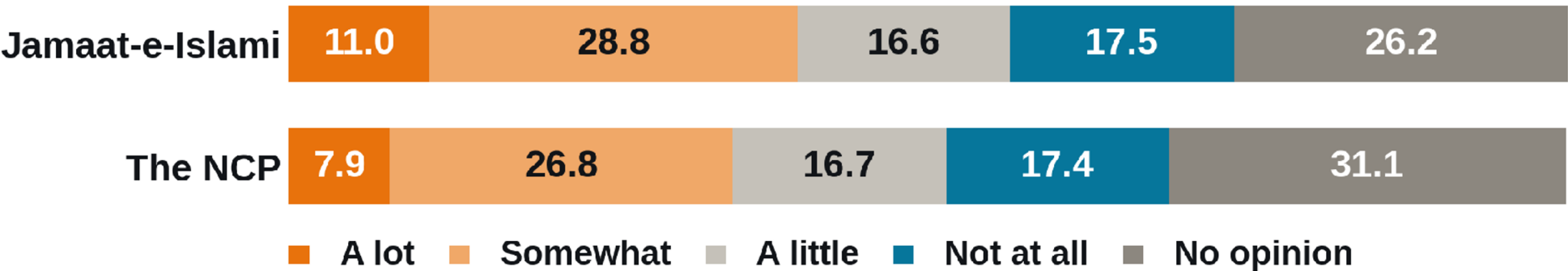
What the media should note

46.7% of 18 to 29 year olds rate him well, against 30.7% of those over 60. That is the steepest age pattern of any leader rating in the survey. Schooling moves it the same way, from 26.7% among adults who finished primary school to 52.3% among graduates.

Few people say either opposition party speaks for people like them

“In your opinion, how well does Jamaat-e-Islami represent the interests of people like you? And the NCP?”

Answer options: A lot · Somewhat · A little · Not at all · Does not know enough about it · Refuse or cannot say

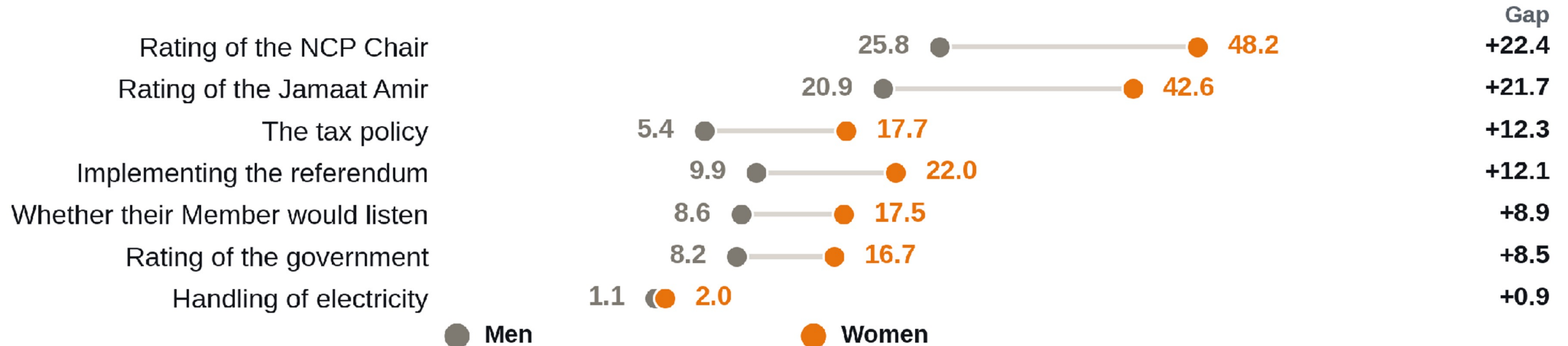


What the media should note

11.0% say Jamaat-e-Islami speaks for people like them a lot, and 7.9% say the same of the NCP. Yet 47.7% and 39.8% say the two leaders do their job well. Thinking a leader does his job well is not the same as feeling his party speaks for you.

Women are far more likely than men to hold no opinion

The chart shows the share holding no opinion on each item, women against men.



What the media should note

48.2% of women hold no opinion of the NCP Chair, against 25.8% of men. On the tax policy it is 17.7% against 5.4%. On electricity, which arrives as a bill in every home, the gap falls to 0.9 points. Women are not more critical. On questions that reach the home directly, they answer just as often.



The opposition is not disliked. A third of the country simply does not know it

Few people rate them badly. 20.2% and 23.0% for the two leaders, both below the government's 32.9%.

Being unknown is the problem. 32.1% and 37.2% hold no opinion of them at all, against 12.6% for the government.

Doing the job well is not the same as speaking for people. 47.7% say the Jamaat Amir does his job well; 11.0% say his party speaks for people like them.

Half the country doubts its own Member. 35.9% say he would not listen, and another 13.1% cannot say.

Questions 16 to 20

Safety

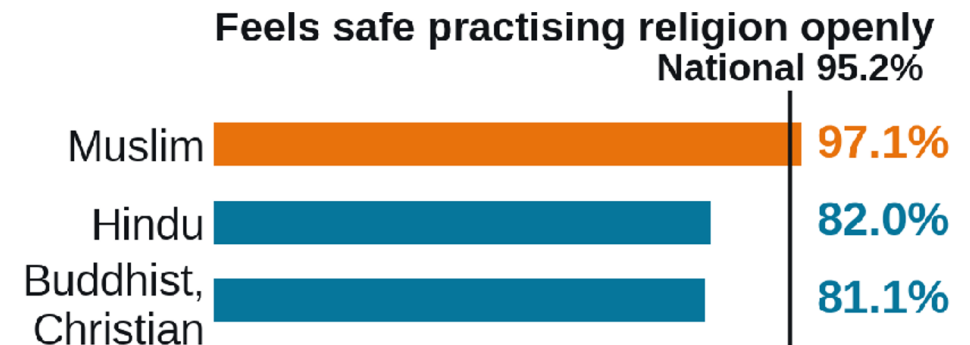
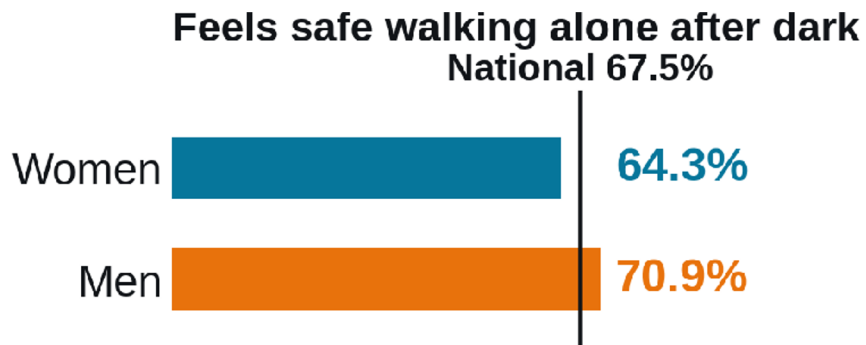


How do men, women and religious minorities feel about safety?

Two questions about safety, and a different group feels less safe in each

“How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? And do you feel safe practising your religion and observing your customs openly?”

Answer options: Very safe · Somewhat safe · Somewhat unsafe · Very unsafe · Never goes out after dark · Refuse



What the media should note

67.5% feel safe after dark: 64.3% of women against 70.9% of men. The real gap is wider, because 3.1% of women never go out after dark at all. On religion, 95.2% feel safe. Among Muslim respondents it is 97.1% and among Hindu respondents 82.0%. Never publish the 95.2% on its own.

What follows

What the findings put to each side

Doppler measures; it does not take sides. Everything below comes from the answers themselves. It is written for the four groups these findings are about.



What the survey puts to the government

Six findings that carry a decision for the government, each with the evidence attached.

1 **Treat electricity, fuel and food prices as one problem**

Rated badly by 89.4%, 79.6% and 69.1%. They are also the two problems the public named most often, without any list read out.

3 **Turn the Prime Minister's rating into the government's rating**

66.3% against 54.5%. The support is for the man, not yet for the government.

5 **Answer the complaints of the better schooled and the middle class**

37.6% of adults who finished HSC and 37.2% of households above TK 30,000 rate the government badly, against 30.6% with no schooling.

2 **Extend approval beyond one political camp**

BNP supporters rate it well at 68.1% and Awami League supporters at 40.5%.

4 **Close the reach gap on the Family Card**

78.6% support it. In Barisal it is 64.7%, where 14.5% have not heard enough to hold a view against 5.7% nationally.

6 **Build a grievance channel that does not depend on the citizen**

44.1% of adults with no schooling believe their Member would listen, against 59.2% of graduates. Income makes no difference at all.

What the survey puts to the opposition

The opposition is not rejected. On a third of the country it has not registered.

1 Close the distance between conduct and representation

47.7% approve of the Jamaat Amir in parliament while 11.0% say his party represents people like them a lot. For the NCP the figures are 39.8% and 7.9%.

2 Reach the third of the country that holds no view

32.1% hold no opinion of the Jamaat Amir and 37.2% none of the NCP Chair. Among women the second is 48.2%.

3 Contest the economic judgement rather than the approval rating

46.5% report worse household finances and 45.9% a worse national economy. Both judgements are settled, and neither is a party question.

4 Decide whether the NCP is a party for the young only

Its Chair is rated well by 46.7% of 18 to 29 year olds and by 30.7% of those over 60. No other leader rating changes that much with age.

What the survey puts to civil society

Four findings that will be misread unless somebody keeps reporting them properly.

1 Report safety for religious minorities on its own, not inside the national figure

95.2% of adults feel safe practising their religion. Among Hindu respondents it is 82.0%, and among other minority groups 81.1%.

2 Ask why so many women hold no opinion

48.2% of women hold no view of the NCP Chair and 17.7% none on the tax policy, against 25.8% and 5.4% of men.

3 Watch whether what people expect actually happens

46.5% say the past year left them worse off and 38.1% expect the next year to be better. No question here shows a gain that has already happened.

4 Hold the reform agenda to the young people who back it

77.5% of 18 to 29 year olds want the referendum result implemented, and only 43.9% of them say the country is going the right way.

Free to report, with attribution

The questionnaire, the sample, the weighting and the funding are published in full.

Attribution and figures

Attribute to: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, Doppler Opinion Research.

Describe the sample as: 3,443 adults across 64 districts and all 8 divisions, interviewed by telephone and weighted to the census.

Quote the margin as: about 2 percentage points on a national figure. Divisional and small-group figures carry a wider margin.

Quote figures to one decimal place as they appear on these slides.

What to avoid

Do not present any figure as a change over time. Every question was asked once, in one interview.

Report the no-opinion share too. When the two main answers do not add up to 100, the rest is people who hold no opinion.

Do not publish the 95.2% religious safety figure alone. Report the minority figures with it.

Contact: the full tabulations and the questionnaire are available on request from Doppler Opinion Research, Dhaka.

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Thank you