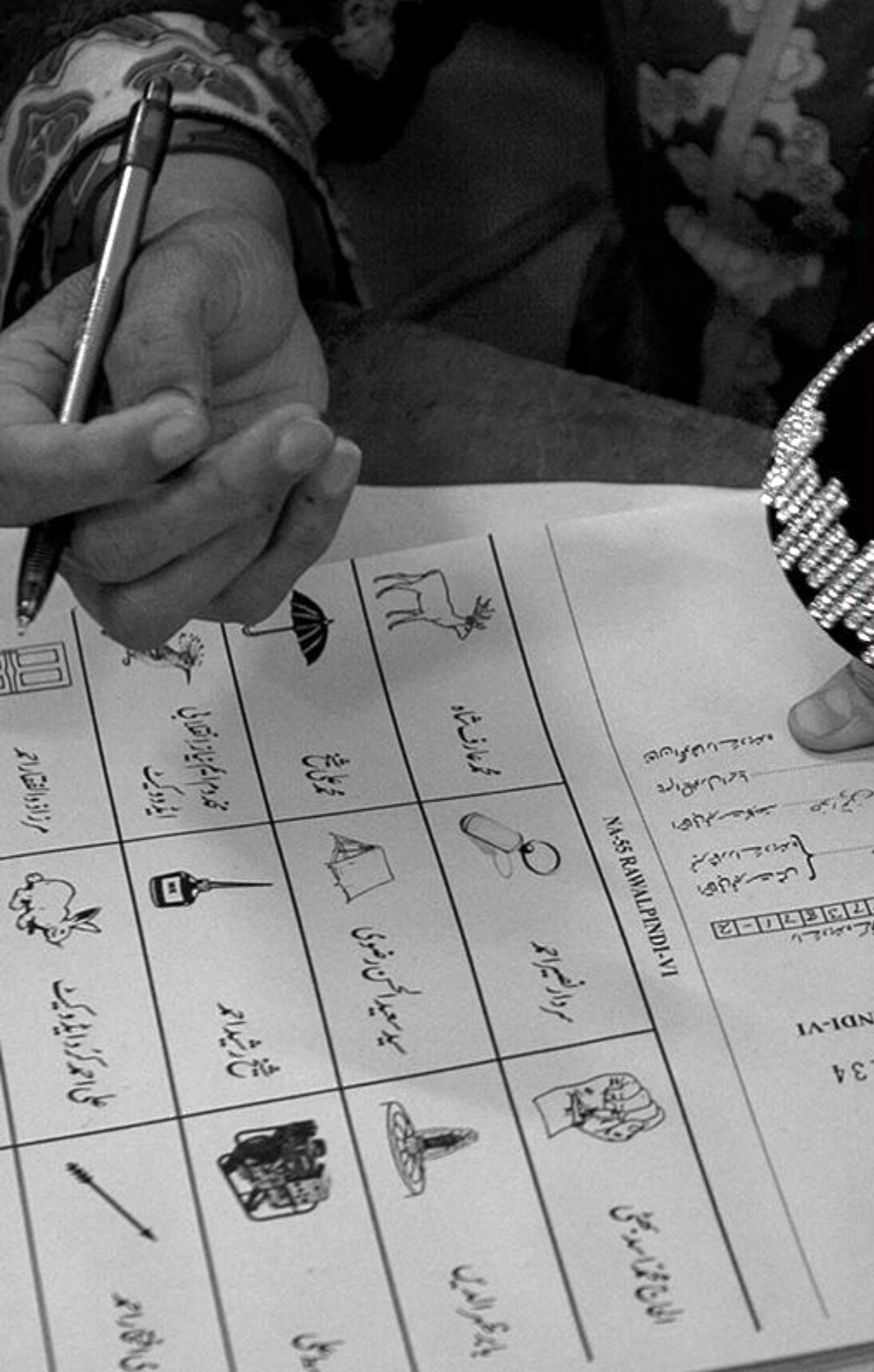




GALLUP PAKISTAN

PUBLIC PULSE ON ELECTION 2018

Understanding the Pakistani Voter in the run up to Elections 2018

Report 1:

Expectations and Fears about Election 2018

INTRODUCTION

Opinion Polls conducted only months before the Election continue to produce nuanced perceptions on the coming event. In the recent Gallup Pakistan nation-wide polls, perceptions, intentions and inclinations to vote in the forthcoming elections were questioned. More than 1700 adult men and women in all the four provinces of the country spanning cities, large and small towns and villages were questioned during January 21 – January 27, 2018. The fieldwork was carried out face-to-face and the error margin is estimated to be in the range of $\pm 3\text{-}5\%$ with 95% confidence level. Details on the sample composition and methodology are provided at the end.

The polls addressed the following issues:

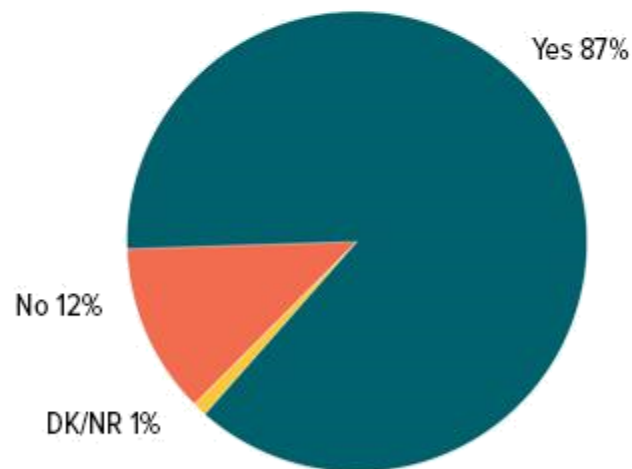
1. Voter registration
2. Perception on whether elections will be free and fair
3. Intention of voting on Election Day
4. Expected violence on Election Day

HIGHLIGHTS

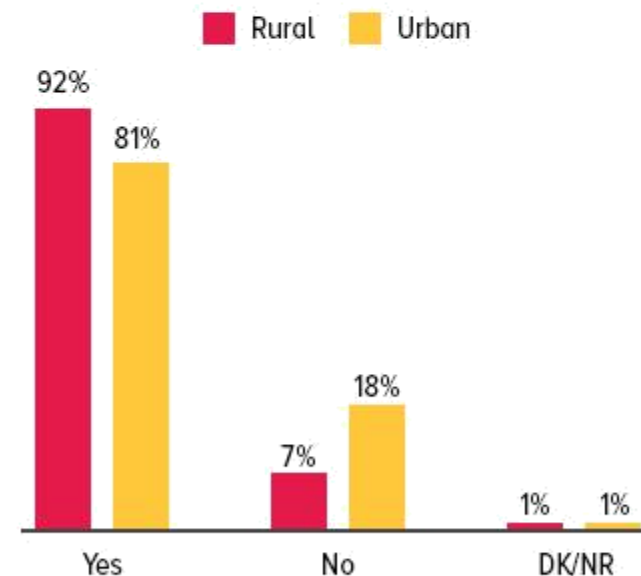
- 87% of respondents have registered their votes with a near equal gender and urban/rural split
- Men are more optimistic about elections being fair, independent and free (53%) than women (44%)
- More people were hopeful about elections being fair, independent and free in 2013 (61%) than they are in 2018 (49%).
- 52% of supporters of ANP said there is a very high chance that they will vote on Election Day, followed by 43% of supporters of PTI, 41% JUI/MMA supporters, 37% PML N supporters, 24% supporters for PPP and 5% for PML-Q.
- A comparison of results between 2013 and 2018 shows that lesser people are worried now regarding high threat of riots and breakdown of law and order (17%) than they were in 2013 (25%).

1. VOTER REGISTRATION

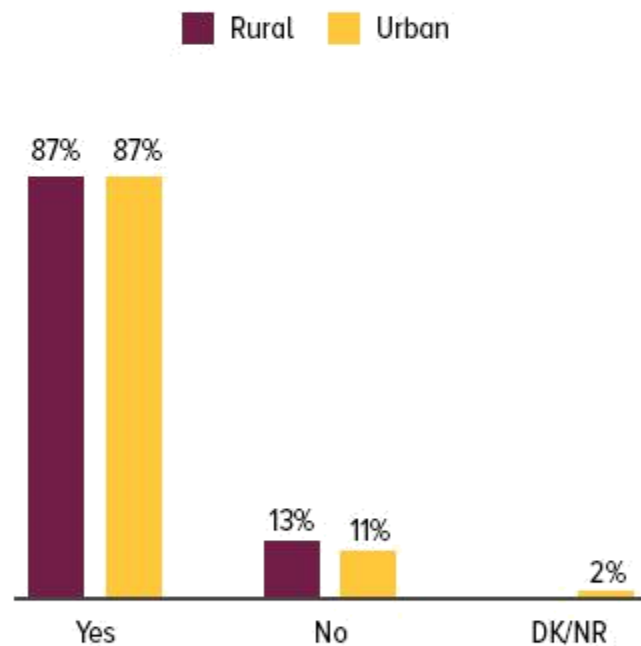
Respondents were asked “Do you have your vote registered?” Responding to this, 87% said yes and 12% said no. However, 1% did not give a response.



The results also show that there is relative inequality between men and women regarding registration of votes, with 81% of females saying they have their vote registered and 92% of males saying they have their vote registered.

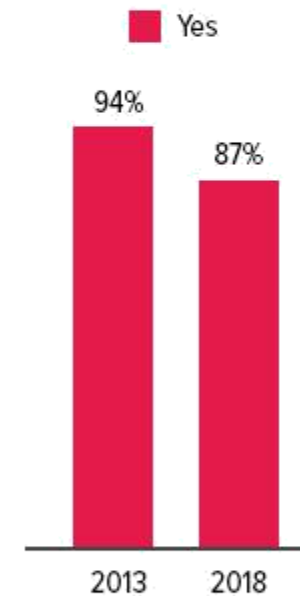


Similarly, the results are almost equal between rural and urban areas, with 87% each of rural and urban respondents saying they have their vote registered.



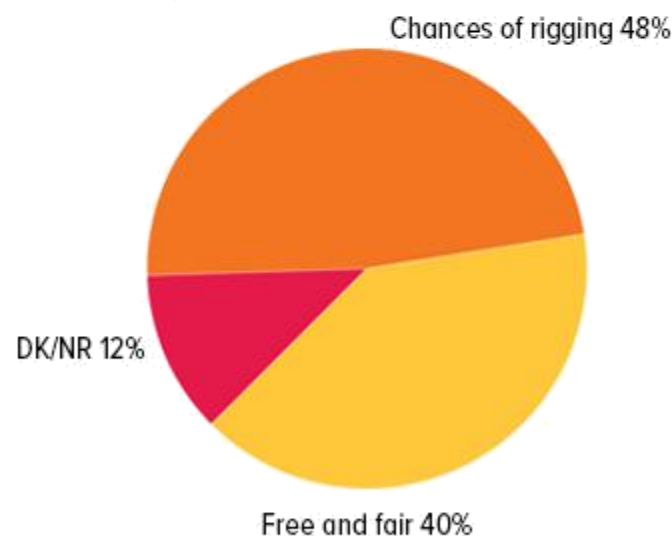
The same question was asked in 2013, when the results were significantly different, with 94% saying they have their vote registered.

Comparison of results from 2013 and 2018

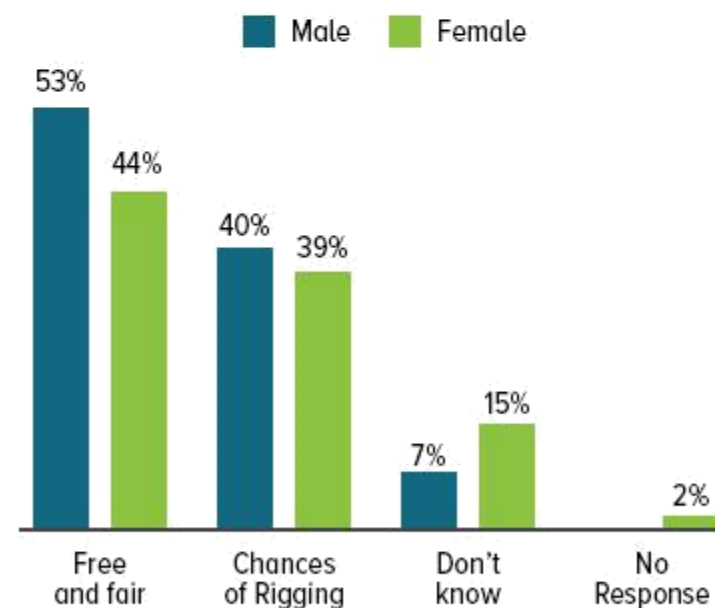


2. PERCEPTION ON WHETHER ELECTIONS WILL BE FREE AND FAIR

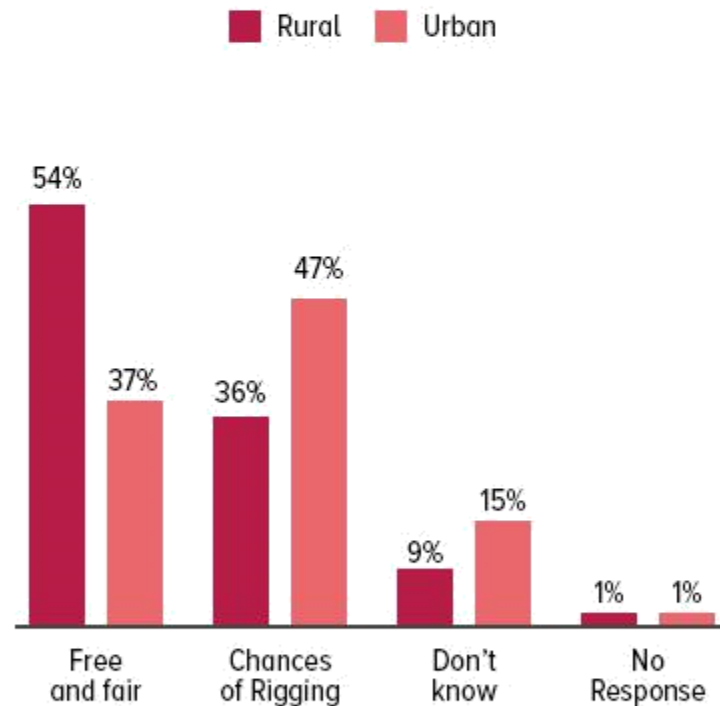
When asked “In your opinion, will the elections this year be fair, independent and free or is there a chance of rigging?” Responding to this, 48% think they will be fair, independent and free and 40% think there is a chance of rigging. 12% said they did not know or wish to give a response.



Comparing between gender shows that more men are optimistic about elections being fair, independent and free (53%) than women (44%).

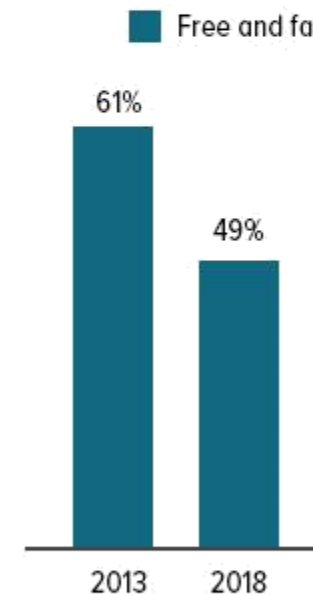


Comparing between urban and rural localities shows that respondents from rural areas are more hopeful about elections being fair, independent and free (54%) as compared to their urban counterparts (37%).



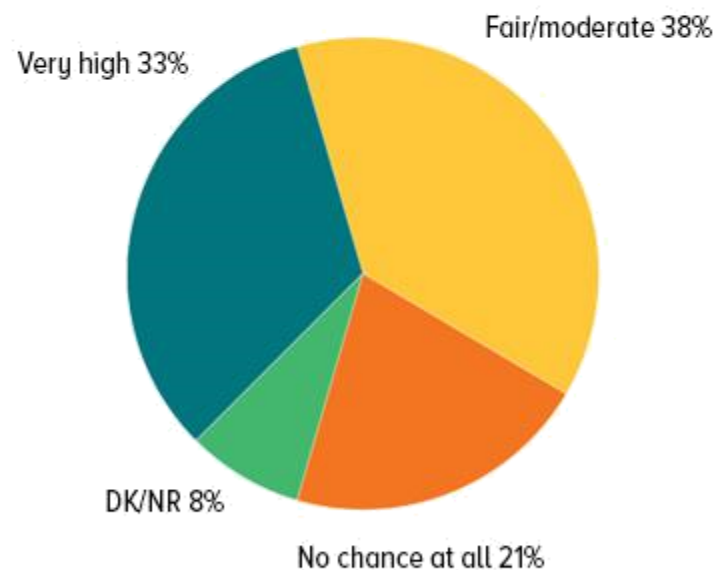
The same question was also asked in 2013. Comparing results between 2013 and 2018 shows that more people were hopeful about elections being fair, independent and free in 2013 (61%) than they are in 2018, when only 49% opine they would be free, independent and fair, and 40% perceive they would not be.

Comparison of results from 2013 and 2018

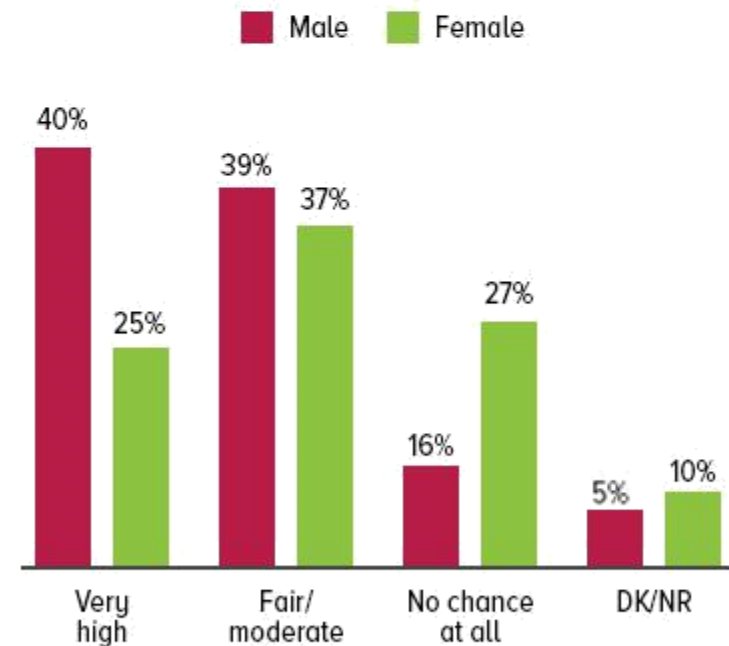


3. INTENTION TO VOTE (TURN-OUT)

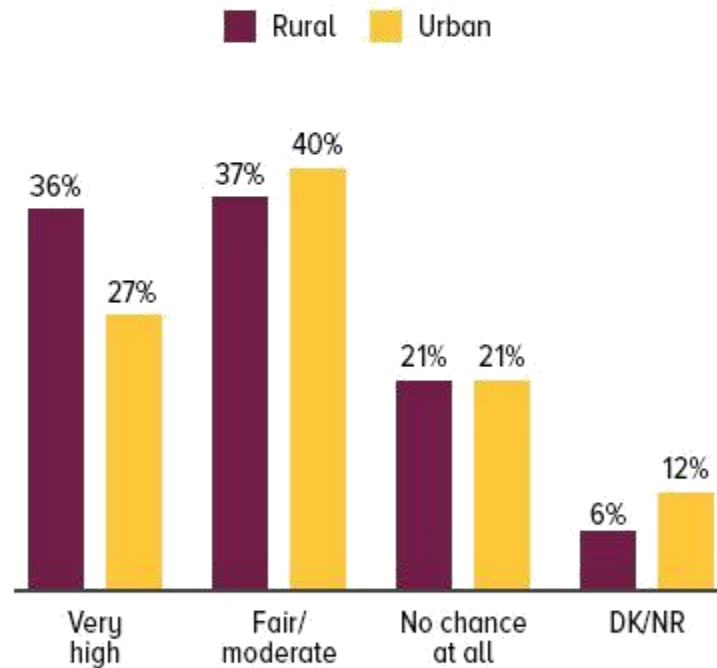
When respondents were asked “What are the chances that you will go to vote?” a majority (59%) said the chances are very high, 28% said the chances are fair/moderate and 12% said there is no chance at all.



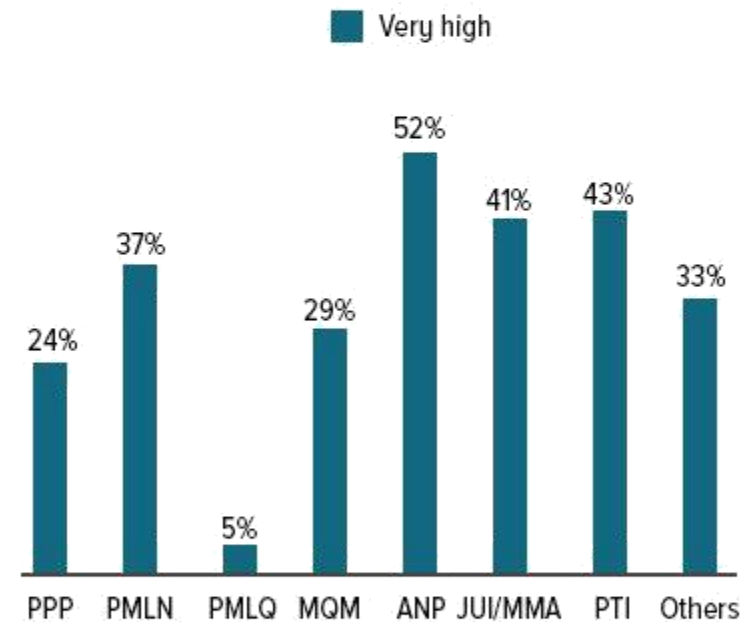
However, intentions to vote differed between men and women. While 40% of the male respondents say there are high chances that they will vote in the coming elections, the figure is 25% for female respondents.



Intention to vote was considerably higher in rural areas with 36% of respondents saying there is a very high chance that they will vote, compared to only 27% of urban respondents

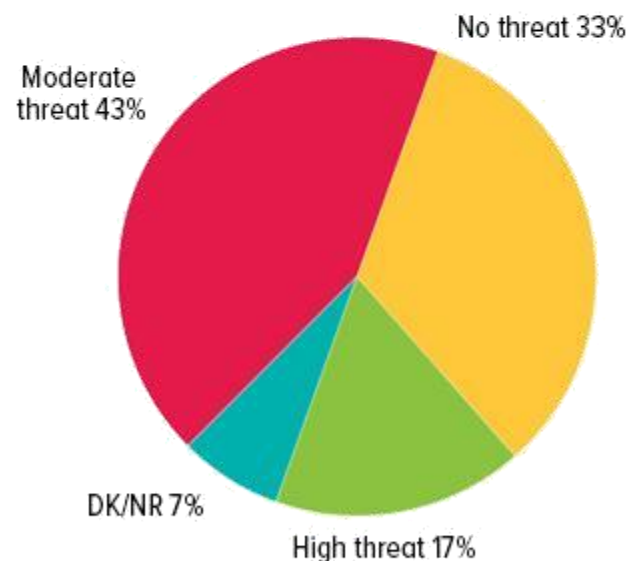


Among supporters of major political parties, the intention to vote also reflected interesting results. 52% of supporters of ANP said there is a very high chance that they will vote on Election Day, followed by 43% of supporters of PTI, 41% JUI/MMA supporters, 37% PML N supporters, 24% supporters for PPP and 5% for PML-Q.

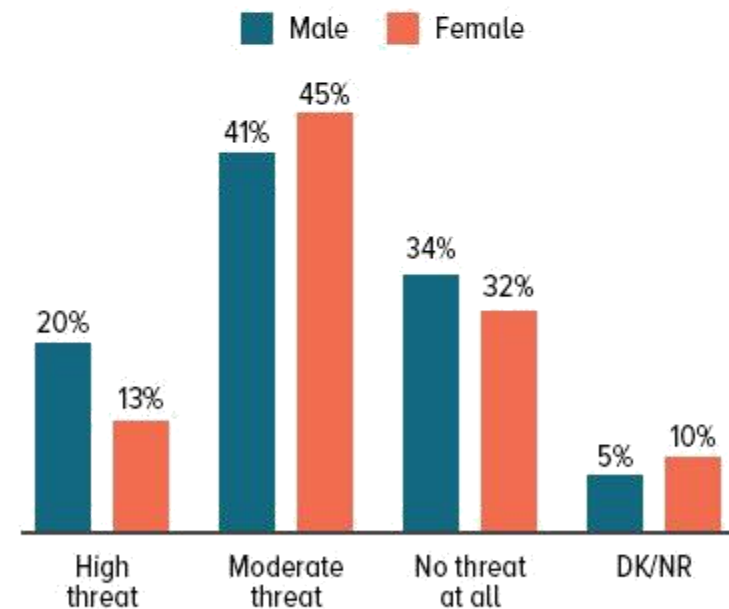


4. EXPECTED VIOLENCE ON ELECTION DAY

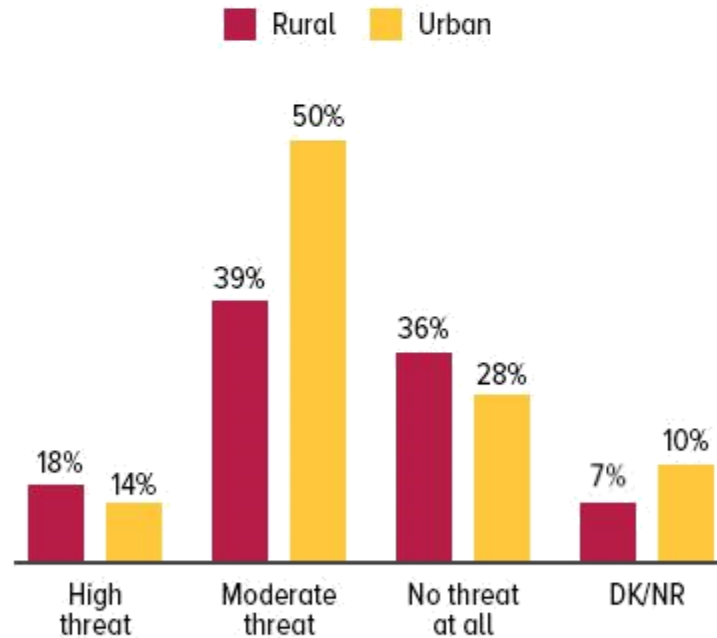
Respondents were asked “In your opinion, in your constituency where you vote, is there a threat of riots on Election Day?” Responding to this, 17% said there is a very high threat, 43% said there is a moderate threat and 33% said there is no threat at all. However, 7% did not give a response.



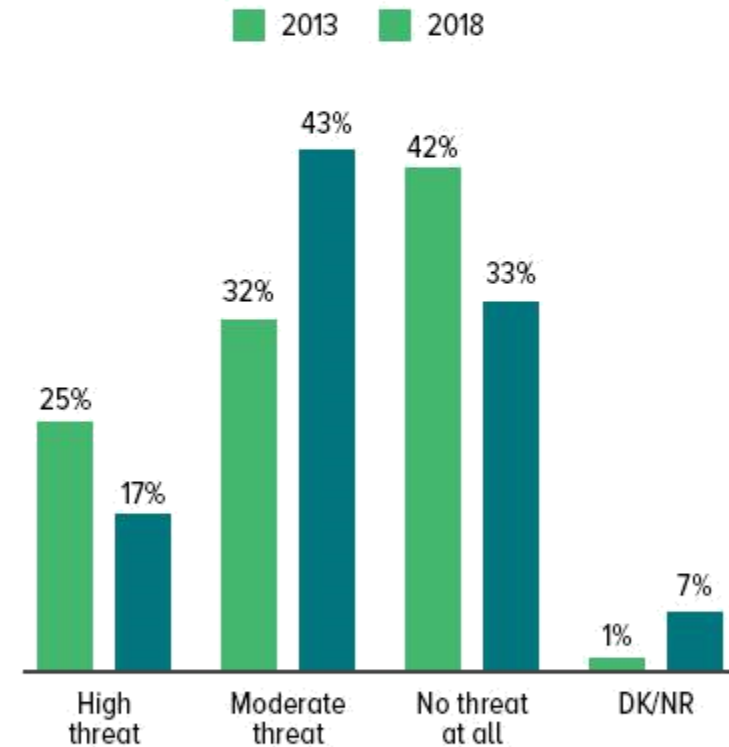
Comparing between urban and rural localities shows that rural respondents are more worried about riots and breakdown of law and order on Election day (18%) compared with 14% of urban respondents who think there is a very high threat. 36% of rural respondents think there is no threat at all, whereas 28% of urban respondents are of the opinion that there is no threat at all.



Comparing between urban and rural localities shows that rural respondents are more worried about riots and breakdown of law and order on Election day (18%) compared with 14% of urban respondents who think there is a very high threat. 36% of rural respondents think there is no threat at all, whereas 28% of urban respondents think there is no threat at all, whereas 28% of urban respondents are of the opinion that there is no threat at all.



This question was also asked in 2018. A comparison of results between 2013 and 2018 shows that lesser people are worried now regarding high threat of riots and breakdown of law and order (17%) than they were in 2013 (25%).



METHODOLOGY

Sample Profile:

The survey was conducted with more than 1700 men and women statistically selected from all four provinces comprising of a cross section of age, and socio-economic classes as given below:

		Weighted
		Col%
BASE: All		100%
Gender		
See classification details below	Male	57%
	Female	43%
Age of the Respondent		
See classification details below	Young	34%
	Middle	58%
	Old	8%
Household Income		
See classification details below	Low	26%
	Medium	48%
	High	26%
Location		
See classification details below	Rural	67%
	Urban	33%
Province		
See classification details below	Punjab	58%
	Sindh	24%
	KPK	14%
	Balochistan	5%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 7000 (In 2016 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2016 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2017 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 1719; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: January 21 – January 27, 2018. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The report was produced by Ms Noor Un Nisa Shahid and creatively designed by Mashal Riaz. Data processing was done by a team led by Tahmina Shoaib and Sadia Yasin. Overall direction was provided by Bilal I Gilani, Executive Director Gallup Pakistan.

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Gallup Pakistan has conducted this poll according to the ESOMAR Code of Ethics and internationally recognized principles of scientific polling. The results in this Report do not represent views held by the authors or Gallup Pakistan. The results only represent public opinion, computed on the basis of views expressed by anonymous respondents selected through the procedure outlined in the Methodology section of this Report.

Gallup Pakistan has provided this data in the public interest and gratis. It cannot be held liable, contractually or otherwise, to the users of this data.