



NAWAZ SHARIF RELEASED FROM PRISON AS PAKISTAN COURT SUSPENDS SENTENCE

(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)

OCTOBER 8TH, 2018

THIS REPORT IS NOT TO BE QUOTED WITHOUT PRIOR SHARING OF CONTENT WITH GALLUP PAKISTAN

Table of Contents

PART 1: FINDINGS

Topic: Public opinion on Nawaz Sharif's release from prison as Pakistan Court suspends sentence

Item 1.1: Recently Islamabad High Court suspended Nawaz Sharif, Maryam Nawaz and Captain Safdar's sentences in Avenfield Reference case and ordered their release. Were you happy, sad or indifferent at this decision?

Item 1.2: Some people think that Islamabad High Court's decision is right, while others think it is wrong. What is your opinion?

Item 1.3: Do you think Nawaz Sharif is a corrupt politician?

Item 1.4: If yes, has your perception about Nawaz Sharif being corrupt changed after Islamabad High court's decision or not?

Item 1.5: Some people are of the view that Nawaz Sharif should leave politics as he has been released from jail, while others think that he should continue playing his role in politics. What is your opinion?

PART 2: CLASSIFICATORY VARIABLES

PART 3: METHODOLOGY

Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

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.

TOPIC

PUBLIC OPINION ON NAWAZ SHARIF'S RELEASE FROM PRISON AS PAKISTAN COURT SUSPENDS SENTENCE

This Topic has 5 items. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis for each of them are provided ahead in this section

Item 1.1: Key Finding

Question:

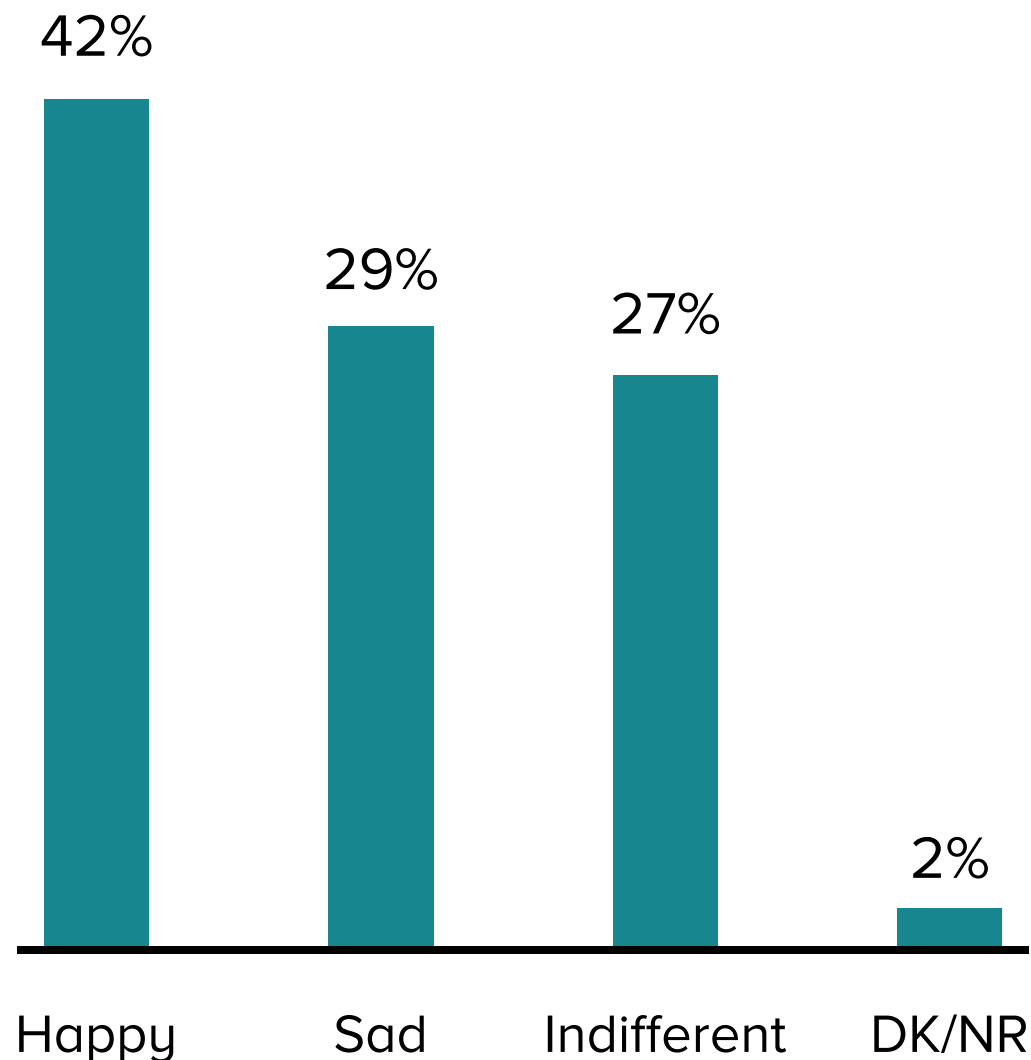
Recently Islamabad High Court suspended Nawaz Sharif, Maryam Nawaz and Captain Safdar's sentences in Avenfield Reference case and ordered their release. Were you happy, sad or indifferent at this decision?

حال ہی میں اسلام آباد ہائیکورٹ نے ایون فیلڈ ریفرنس میں سابق وزیراعظم نواز شریف، ان کی صاحبزادی مریم نواز اور داماد کیپٹن (ر) محمد صفدر کی سزا معطل کرتے ہوئے انہیں رہا کرنے کا حکم دیا ہے۔ آپ کو یہ نتائج سن کر خوشی ہوئی، افسوس

- خوشی ہوئی

- افسوس ہوا

- کوئی فرق نہیں پڑا



Item 1.1: Statistical Analysis

		Happy	Sad	Indifferent	DK/NR
	All Pakistan	42%	29%	27%	2%
Gender					
	Male	45%	28%	26%	2%
	Female	38%	31%	28%	3%
Respondent Age					
	Young	45%	31%	22%	2%
	Middle	40%	29%	29%	2%
	Old	42%	26%	31%	1%
Income of the Respondent					
	Low	46%	28%	23%	3%
	Medium	41%	30%	28%	2%
	Higher	42%	29%	27%	2%
Province					
	Punjab	44%	28%	25%	3%
	Sindh	25%	31%	42%	2%
	KPK	46%	39%	14%	0%
	Balochistan	82%	6%	11%	0%
Location					
	Rural	34%	34%	30%	2%
	Urban	46%	27%	25%	2%
Voting Intention					
	PPP	30%	19%	48%	3%
	PML-N	69%	13%	16%	2%
	PTI	29%	43%	26%	2%
	Other	38%	32%	28%	2%
Do you think Nawaz Sharif is a corrupt politician?					
	Yes	25%	45%	28%	2%
	No	61%	18%	21%	1%
	Don't know	40%	21%	36%	3%
	No response	20%	26%	44%	9%
Type of PML-N Supporters					
	Loyal Supporter	71%	12%	15%	2%
	Recent Deserter	27%	42%	30%	1%
	Long-term Opponent	37%	31%	30%	3%
	Recent Converter	49%	20%	30%	1%

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 2018 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2018 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2018 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: 1560; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018. Estimated error margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level.
Definition: Loyal Supporter: Who always vote for PML-N, Recent Deserter: Who earlier voted for PML-N and now have switched to another party, Long-term Opponent: Who never voted for PML-N, Recent Converter: Who earlier voted for another party and now support to PML-N.

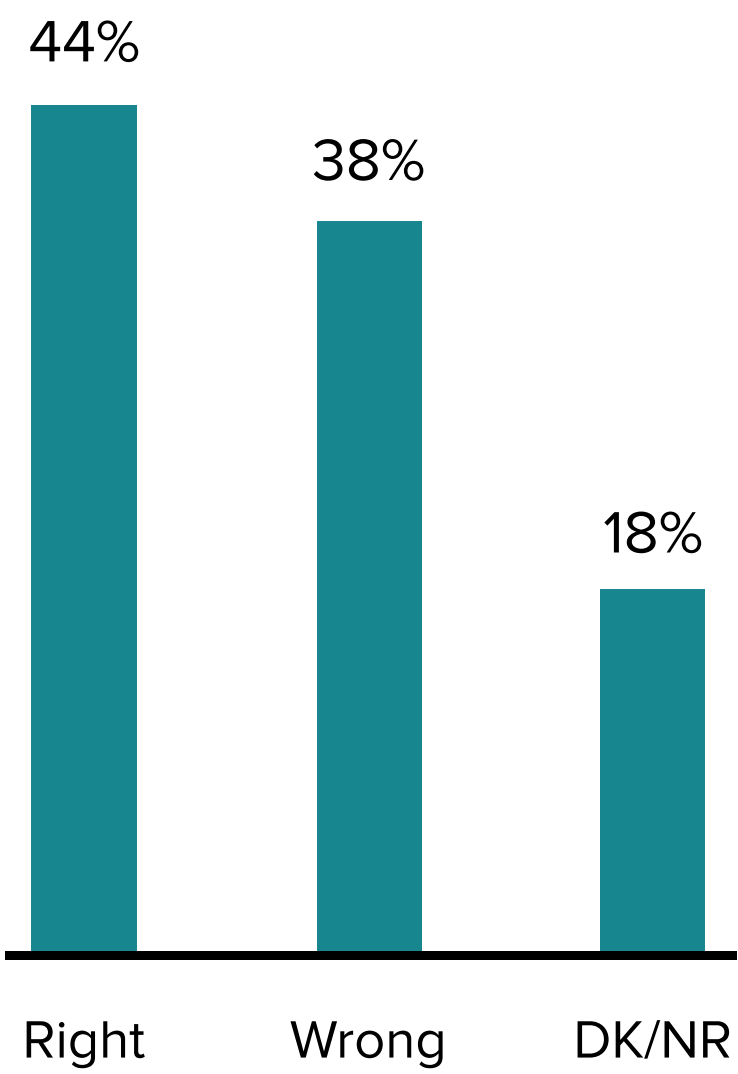
Item 1.2: Key Finding

Question:

Some people think that Islamabad High Court’s decision is right, while others think it is wrong. What is your opinion?

بعض لوگوں کے خیال میں اسلام آباد ہائی کورٹ کا یہ فیصلہ درست ہے۔ جبکہ بعض کے خیال میں غلط ہے۔ آپ کی کیا رائے

- فیصلہ درست ہے
- فیصلہ غلط ہے



Item 1.2: Statistical Analysis

		Right	Wrong	Don't Know	No Response
	All Pakistan	44%	38%	11%	7%
Gender					
	Male	50%	34%	11%	5%
	Female	35%	45%	12%	9%
Respondent Age					
	Young	41%	40%	11%	8%
	Middle	46%	37%	11%	6%
	Old	44%	36%	12%	7%
Income of the Respondent					
	Low	37%	45%	11%	7%
	Medium	44%	36%	11%	8%
	Higher	49%	36%	11%	4%
Province					
	Punjab	47%	26%	16%	11%
	Sindh	27%	66%	6%	1%
	KPK	43%	55%	1%	1%
	Balochistan	88%	4%	6%	1%
Location					
	Rural	37%	46%	13%	4%
	Urban	47%	35%	10%	8%
Voting Intention					
	PPP	33%	54%	13%	0%
	PML-N	76%	13%	7%	4%
	PTI	24%	54%	16%	6%
	Other	42%	38%	9%	11%
Type of PML-N Supporters					
	Loyal Supporter	75%	11%	8%	5%
	Recent Deserter	41%	37%	12%	10%
	Long-term Opponent	34%	48%	10%	8%
	Recent Converter	70%	20%	8%	2%

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 2018 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2018 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2018 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: 1560; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018. Estimated error margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level.
Definition: Loyal Supporter: Who always vote for PML-N, Recent Deserter: Who earlier voted for PML-N and now have switched to another party, Long-term Opponent: Who never voted for PML-N, Recent Converter: Who earlier voted for another party and now support to PML-N.

Item 1.3: Key Finding

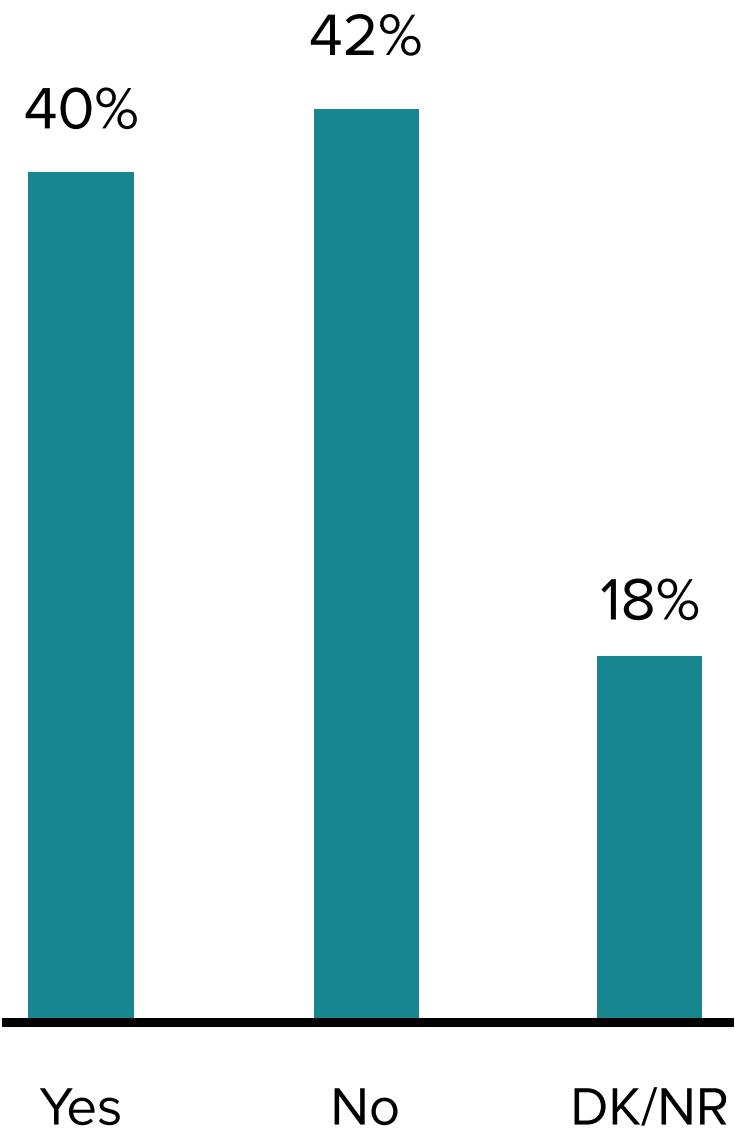
Question:

Do you think Nawaz Sharif is a corrupt politician?

کیا آپ کے خیال میں نواز شریف بدعنوان ہے؟

- ہاں

- نہیں



Item 1.3: Statistical Analysis

		Yes	No	Don't Know	No Response
	All Pakistan	40%	42%	14%	4%
Gender					
	Male	38%	44%	14%	4%
	Female	42%	39%	14%	4%
Respondent Age					
	Young	39%	43%	13%	4%
	Middle	41%	42%	14%	4%
	Old	34%	42%	15%	10%
Income of the Respondent					
	Low	47%	42%	11%	0%
	Medium	37%	41%	15%	6%
	Higher	38%	44%	15%	4%
Province					
	Punjab	28%	44%	21%	7%
	Sindh	70%	23%	6%	0%
	KPK	49%	49%	1%	1%
	Balochistan	3%	89%	6%	2%
Location					
	Rural	38%	40%	17%	5%
	Urban	40%	43%	13%	4%
Voting Intention					
	PPP	61%	29%	8%	2%
	PML-N	17%	65%	14%	5%
	PTI	49%	34%	13%	4%
	Other	41%	37%	17%	5%
Type of PML-N Supporters					
	Loyal Supporter	16%	63%	15%	6%
	Recent Deserter	30%	41%	23%	6%
	Long-term Opponent	53%	34%	9%	3%
	Recent Converter	26%	54%	15%	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 2018 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2018 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2018 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: 1560; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018. Estimated error margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level.
Definition: Loyal Supporter: Who always vote for PML-N, Recent Deserter: Who earlier voted for PML-N and now have switched to another party, Long-term Opponent: Who never voted for PML-N, Recent Converter: Who earlier voted for another party and now support to PML-N.

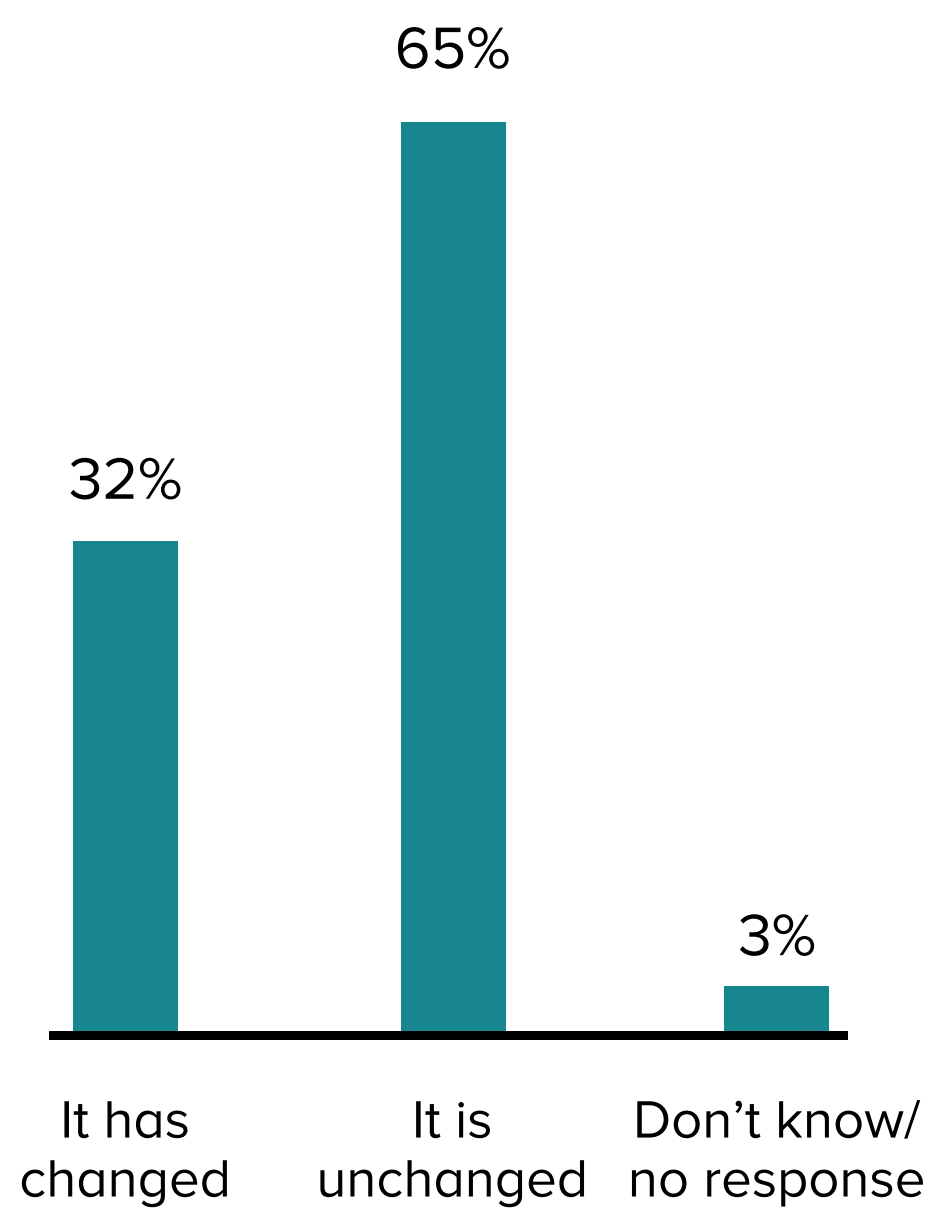
Item 1.4: Key Finding

Question:

If yes, has your perception about Nawaz Sharif being corrupt changed after Islamabad High court’s decision or not?

اگر ہاں تو کیا اس فیصلے کے بعد نواز شریف کے بدعنوان ہونے پر آپ کی رائے تبدیل ہوئی ہے یا نہیں؟

- ہاں، تبدیل ہوئی ہے
- نہیں، ویسی ہی ہے



Item 1.4: Statistical Analysis

		Changed	Unchanged	DK/NR
	All Pakistan	32%	65%	3%
Gender				
	Male	32%	64%	3%
	Female	30%	67%	3%
Respondent Age				
	Young	33%	65%	2%
	Middle	32%	64%	3%
	Old	17%	76%	7%
Income of the Respondent				
	Low	31%	67%	2%
	Medium	38%	59%	3%
	Higher	20%	76%	4%
Province				
	Punjab	43%	52%	5%
	Sindh	29%	68%	3%
	KPK	10%	90%	0%
	Balochistan	10%	90%	0%
Location				
	Rural	23%	73%	4%
	Urban	36%	62%	3%
Voting Intention				
	PPP	28%	69%	3%
	PML-N	69%	28%	3%
	PTI	25%	72%	3%
	Other	29%	67%	3%
Do you think Nawaz Sharif is a corrupt politician?				
	Yes	32%	65%	3%
Type of PML-N Supporters				
	Loyal Supporter	56%	42%	2%
	Recent Deserter	34%	65%	1%
	Long-term Opponent	28%	68%	3%
	Recent Converter	87%	11%	3%

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 2018 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2018 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2018 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: 1560; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018. Estimated error margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level.
Definition: Loyal Supporter: Who always vote for PML-N, Recent Deserter: Who earlier voted for PML-N and now have switched to another party, Long-term Opponent: Who never voted for PML-N, Recent Converter: Who earlier voted for another party and now support to PML-N.

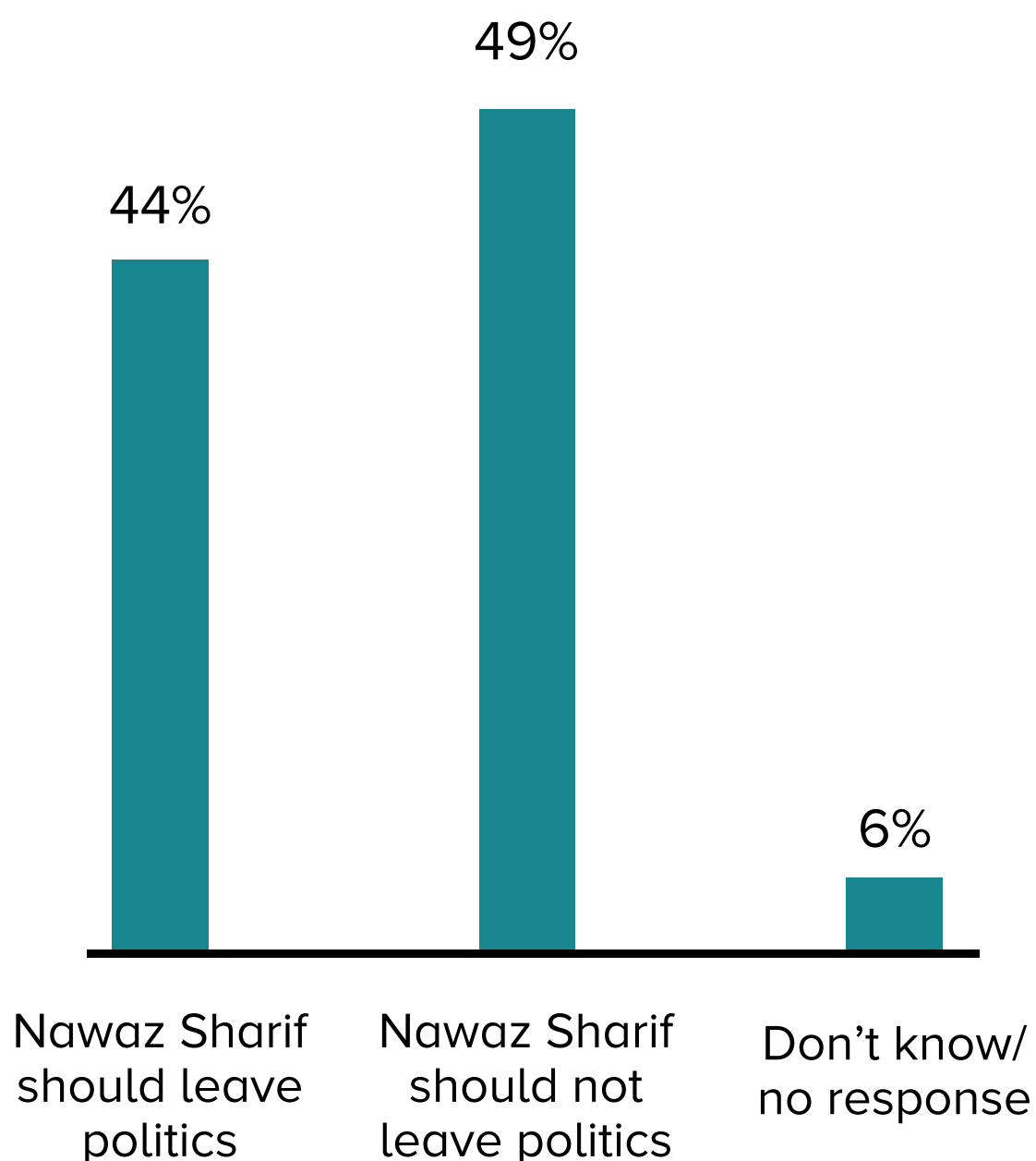
Item 1.5: Key Finding

Question:

Some people are of the view that Nawaz Sharif should leave politics as he has been released from jail while others think that he should continue playing his role in politics. What is your opinion?

بعض لوگوں کے خیال میں ہے کہ نواز شریف جیل سے رہا ہو گئے ہیں تو اب ان کو سیاست چھوڑ دینی چاہیے جبکہ بعض لوگوں کے خیال میں ان کو سیاست نہیں چھوڑنی چاہیے۔ آپ کی اس بارے میں کیا رائے ہے؟

- نواز شریف کو سیاست چھوڑ دینی چاہیے
- نواز شریف کو سیاست نہیں چھوڑنی چاہیے



Item 1.5: Statistical Analysis

		Nawaz Sharif should leave politics	Nawaz Sharif shouldn't leave politics	Don't know/ no response
	All Pakistan	44%	49%	6%
Gender				
	Male	46%	49%	5%
	Female	42%	50%	8%
Respondent Age				
	Young	46%	47%	7%
	Middle	42%	51%	6%
	Old	49%	46%	5%
Income of the Respondent				
	Low	47%	48%	5%
	Medium	44%	49%	7%
	Higher	41%	52%	7%
Province				
	Punjab	34%	56%	10%
	Sindh	65%	33%	2%
	KPK	53%	46%	1%
	Balochistan	39%	58%	3%
Location				
	Rural	48%	46%	7%
	Urban	43%	51%	6%
Voting Intention				
	PPP	60%	37%	3%
	PML-N	19%	74%	7%
	PTI	55%	40%	6%
	Other	48%	44%	8%
Feelings about Nawaz Sharif release order decision				
	Happy	32%	64%	4%
	Upset	60%	34%	6%
	Indifferent	47%	45%	8%
	DK/NR	39%	29%	32%
Type of PML-N Supporters				
	Loyal Supporter	22%	69%	9%
	Recent Deserter	45%	48%	8%
	Long-term Opponent	56%	39%	4%
	Recent Converter	27%	67%	6%

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 2018 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2018 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2018 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: 1560; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018. Estimated error margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level.
Definition: Loyal Supporter: Who always vote for PML-N, Recent Deserter: Who earlier voted for PML-N and now have switched to another party, Long-term Opponent: Who never voted for PML-N, Recent Converter: Who earlier voted for another party and now support to PML-N.

Part 2

CLASSIFICATORY VARIABLES

Demographics

Profile of Respondents

Weighted Col%		
Base: All	100%	
See classification details below	Male	60%
	Female	40%
See classification details below	Young	36%
	Middle	57%
	Old	7%
See classification details below	Low	22%
	Medium	52%
	High	25%
See classification details below	Rural	67%
	Urban	33%
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 2018 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2018 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2018 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: 1560; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018. Estimated error margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level.
Definition: Loyal Supporter: Who always vote for PML-N, Recent Deserter: Who earlier voted for PML-N and now have switched to another party, Long-term Opponent: Who never voted for PML-N, Recent Converter: Who earlier voted for another party and now support to PML-N.

Part 3:

Methodology

Sample Methodology

Coverage: National Cross Section

All Pakistan Urban and Rural

Breakdown:

Provincial Breakdown:

	Weighted
Punjab	58%
Sindh	24%
KPK	14%
Balochistan	5%

Location Breakdown:

	Weighted
Large Cities (over 2 million)	33%
Medium Cities (over half million)	
Towns (Population 5000 plus)	
Villages	5%

Sampling Method: Multi Stage Stratified Sampling

Error Margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level

Interview Mode: Face to Face In home

Field Dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018

Gallup Pakistan adheres to ESOMAR/WAPOR Code of Ethics of Opinion and Marketing Research (form more details please see detailed methodology).

Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

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.



Further details on
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Table of Contents

- A. Sample Profile
- B. Sample Selection Procedure
- C. Field Work Procedure
- D. Data Entry and Verification

Note:

This Detailed Methodology is a standard procedure followed in public opinion polls. Specific details of the sample profile may vary from poll to poll. The specific sample profile as well as other variations may be included either in this Note as well as the Summary version or can be obtained upon request.

Detailed Methodology

A. Sample Profile

The survey was conducted with more than 1500 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%	
See classification details below	Male	60%
	Female	40%
See classification details below	Young	36%
	Middle	57%
	Old	7%
See classification details below	Low	22%
	Medium	52%
	High	25%
See classification details below	Rural	67%
	Urban	33%
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 2018 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 7,001 to 20,000 (In 2018 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2018 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: 1560; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: September 24 - September 29, 2018. Estimated error margin: +2-3% at 95% confidence level.
Definition: Loyal Supporter: Who always vote for PML-N, Recent Deserter: Who earlier voted for PML-N and now have switched to another party, Long-term Opponent: Who never voted for PML-N, Recent Converter: Who earlier voted for another party and now support to PML-N.

B. Sample Selection Procedure

This survey uses stratified random sampling. Following steps have been used to achieve this:

Stage 1: Stratification:

Stratification is principally at two levels:

- a. The **First** stratification is by PROVINCE, of which there are 4 in Pakistan.
- b. The **Second** stratification is by size of location. We stratify by 4 types of locations:
Large/Metropolitan Cities (there are 3); Medium size (those whom population is over 100,000 persons); Towns (those whom population is less than 100,000) and Villages (those declared as such in the Census).

Stage 2: Selection of Communities:

Within each stratum communities are selected through a random process. In some cases we make replacements by communities of similar profile with a view to logistical and other considerations.

C. Fieldwork Procedure

Briefing/Training of interviewers:

The Questionnaire Designed for the survey is briefed to the interviewers at Regional Centers across the Centre. The interviewers are instructed on measures such as:

1. Following Sampling/Quota Instructions Properly
2. Ethical Code of Conduct towards interviewers
3. Following skipping Instructions and other interview instructions on the Questionnaire
4. Maintaining Neutrality in asking Questions

Mock Calls:

After the briefing is completed all the field workers do the mock calls under the direct supervision of an executive or a fieldwork supervisor. This ensures that the field workers properly understand the instructions and they can handle various interviewing problems during the interview (in the field). After completion of mock calls, a debriefing session is arranged in which the problems faced by the interviewers during the mock interviews are discussed and solutions are suggested.

Initial Checking:

After the training, the interviewers go into the field for actual interviewing. The first ten filled in questionnaires of every interviewer are thoroughly checked by their supervisor to ensure that the interviewer is performing well. In case the work of an interviewer is not acceptable he/she is disengaged from the survey.

Field Editor or Intake Edit:

In normal routine at least 30-40 interviews of each interviewer are visually checked by the supervisor before passing them to Data Coding/Entry department. The problems or missing information identified during field edit are explained to the relevant interviewer and he/she is instructed to rectify them either through telephone and/or revisit the respondent for clarification and re-asking the missing questions.

Supervision & Back Checking:

It is essential that the interviewers are properly supervised on the job and the work done by them is back checked. At least 20% back checking is done on work completed by each interviewer to ensure authenticity of data.

Data Coding/Editing:

About 20% work of each coder is rechecked and verified by the concerned DC Supervisor/In-charge.

D. Data Entry and Verification

GP's Quality Manual contains a detailed check-list on the handling control, entry and other steps involved in the management of data.

Once the questionnaires are received from the field, they are checked and the responses of open-ended questions are coded with the help of a code list. A coding scheme/book/guide is prepared on the basis of these questionnaires.

After the coding of open-ended responses, data is entered into computers. GP uses the SPSS data entry program that has flexibility to implement validity checks and skipping rules etc. The SPSS data entry software also has flexibility to verify the entered data by using the double punch options. Gallup normally double punches for 20% of its entered data.

After completion of data entries and double punch, all data is cleaned by using a data-cleaning program written in SPSS which is customized for every project according to the survey/questionnaire needs. Data is thoroughly checked for an omission, displacements and other error resulting in inconsistencies with the coding scheme.

Contact details:

Islamabad:

Email: isb@gallup.com.pk

www.gallup.com.pk

www.gallup-international.com



Disclaimer: Gallup Pakistan is not related to Gallup Inc. headquartered in Washington D.C. USA. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup Pakistan (not Gallup or Gallup Poll). We disclaim any responsibility for surveys pertaining to Pakistani public opinion except those carried out by Gallup Pakistan, the Pakistani affiliate of Gallup International Association. For details on Gallup International Association see website: www.gallup-international.com

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.