

SNAP POLL ON

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND REMOVAL OF PTI GOVT

POWERED BY:



APRIL 12TH, 2022





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Methodology Statement



Disclaimer: 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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Deeply divided nation in the aftermath of No Confidence Motion

7 Main Learnings from Snap Poll by Gallup Pakistan on the issue of PTI's Govts departure

1/ Public Opinion split over Imran Khan's removal with 57% saying they are happy on his departure and 43% Angry

Public opinion fractured and polarized on the issue on various demographic and geographical lines.

More females (62%) than males (53%) happy on IK's departure, respondents in KP most angry (47% say they are angry), limited age difference was found but those in 18-23 age group were more angry than other groups. The starkest difference was seen in terms of education, where those who had Intermediate or better degree, overwhelming majority were unhappy/ angry (62%). Similarly Urban vs Rural differences also showed up with rural respondents less angry (40%) than urban (47%)

2/ Reasons for those who are happy? Inflation tops

Among those who were happy about IK's departure, the most often cited reason was inflation, followed by inability to govern

3/ Reasons for those unhappy ? IK being an honest man

Among those who were sad/angry most respondents believed that IK was an honest man (25%) and a great leader (18%) and that PTI had a right to complete its five-year term (15%)

4/ Only a third respondents (33%) watched proceedings of the National Assembly on the fateful day

However stark differences existed with more men (41%) than females (26%) having watched. Older respondents having age 50 and above were most likely to watch, similarly viewership of the proceedings was more popular in Urban areas 45% vs rural 27%. Lastly education was significant determinant with 29% of under FA education and 57% of above FA having watched the proceedings.



5/ Reasons for removal : Inflation vs foreign conspiracy , 2 in 3 continue to believe in inflation rather than conspiracy being source of IK's removal but views fractured on polarized lines

66% of respondents believe that IK was removed because of inflation and other issues in the latest round of polling after the success of No Confidence motion. When same question was asked immediately after the dismissal of assemblies by PM , the number was 64% (within the error margin)

Those who believe in conspiracy theory were earlier 36% and now 34% .

However polarized views were shown with again those with FA or better degree , significant majority believing in the conspiracy 56% vs only 26% from non-FA background believing in the conspiracy explanation.

Similarly , appeal for the conspiracy theory was highest among youth / first time voters (38%), in KP province (39%), and among urban respondents (37%)

6/ Should elections happen soon rather than in 2023, overwhelming support across party and demographic lines for early elections

Sweeping 69% when asked about elections soon rather than in 2023 want election now.

This was across party lines (60% of PMLN voters) also want election early. The usual determinant in this report was on education where significant cleavages appeared in terms of public perception. However, on this the FA vs Non-FA degree holders agreed (69% vs 71% vice versa) on holding elections.

7/ Charges of being traitors : massive 40% agree that opposition is ghaddar !

Those saying opposition is ghaddar is highest among FA and better degree holders (53%), Urban (47%) and among young first-time voters 46%



TOPIC 1

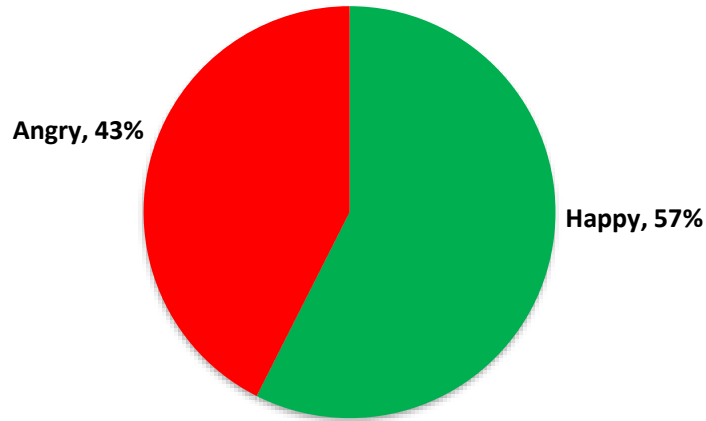
Opinion regarding the no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Imran Khan

This Topic has 4 items. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis are
provided ahead in this section



Item 1.1: Key Finding

Question: **The no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Imran Khan was successful and he is no longer the Prime Minister. Some people are happy, while others are angry. Are you happy or angry?**



Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Q. وزیر اعظم عمران خان کے خلاف تحریک عدم اعتماد کامیاب ہو گئی اور اب وہ وزیر اعظم نہیں رہے۔ بعض لوگ اس بات پر خوش ہیں اور بعض ناراض؟

1	خوش
2	ناراض



Item 1.1: Statistical Analysis

Question: **The no-confidence motion against Prime Minister Imran Khan was successful and he is no longer the Prime Minister. Some people are happy, while others are angry. Are you happy or angry?**

		Happy	Angry
All Pakistan Average		57%	43%
Gender			
	Male	53%	47%
	Female	62%	38%
Province			
	Punjab	57%	43%
	Sindh	60%	40%
	KPK	53%	47%
Age Group			
	18 to 23	55%	45%
	24 to 30	59%	41%
	31 to 50	59%	41%
	50+	55%	45%
Future Voting Intention			
	PTI	7%	93%
	PML-N	90%	10%
	PPP	96%	4%
	All Other Political Parties	77%	23%
	All Other Responses	67%	33%
Location			
	Urban	53%	47%
	Rural	60%	40%
Education			
	Less than FA	61%	39%
	FA and more	38%	62%

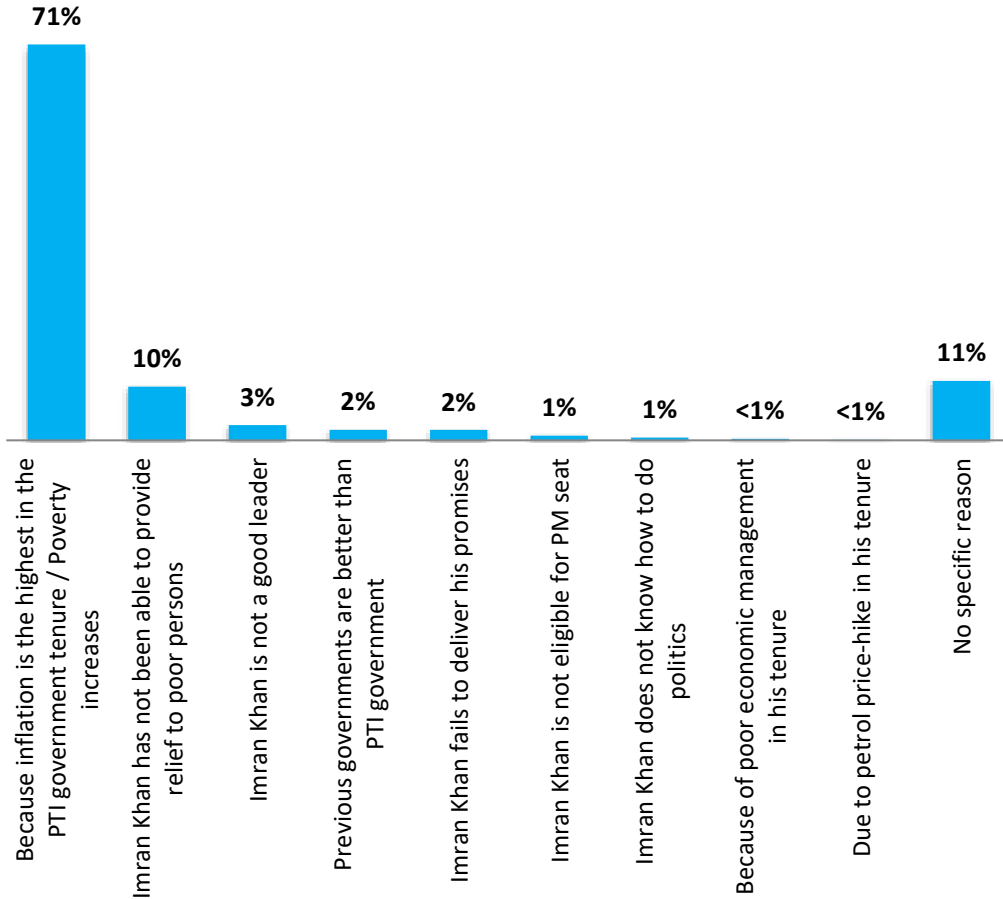
Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Note : Sample size was small in Balochistan so disaggregation of result at Balochistan level is statistically not significant and therefore not reported



Item 1.2: Key Finding

Question: If you are happy that Imran Khan is no longer the Prime Minister, what is the reason?



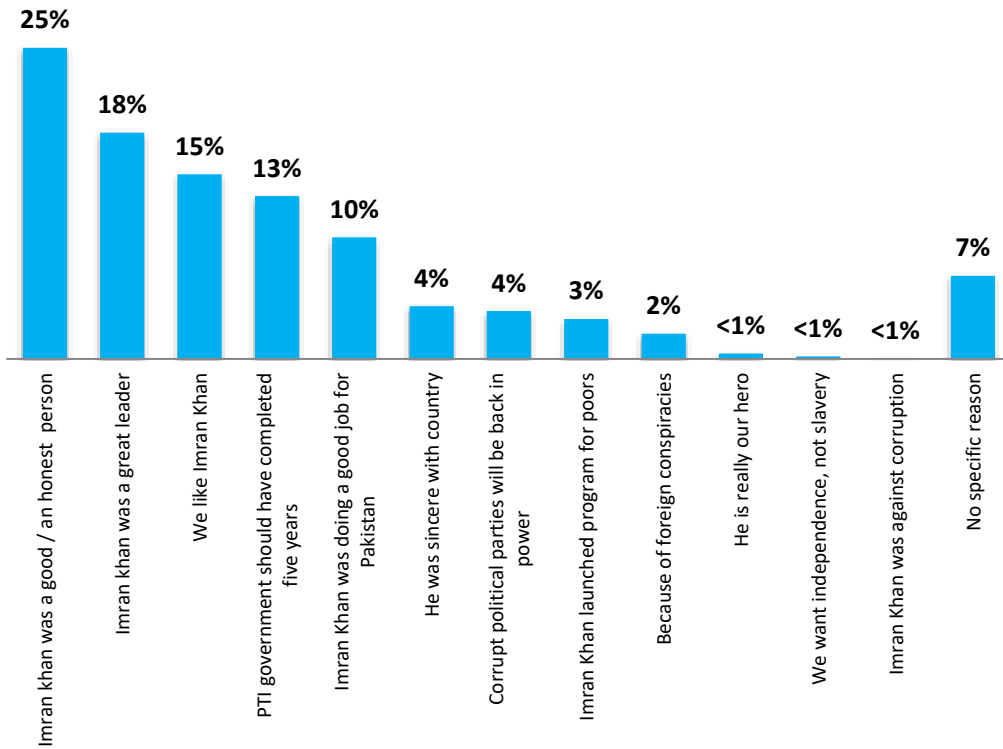
Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Q. اگر آپ اس بات سے خوش ہیں کہ وزیر اعظم عمران اب وزیر اعظم نہیں رہے تو کیا وجہ ہے؟
وجہ تحریر کریں:



Item 1.2: Key Finding

Question: If you are angry that Imran Khan is no longer the Prime Minister, what is the reason?



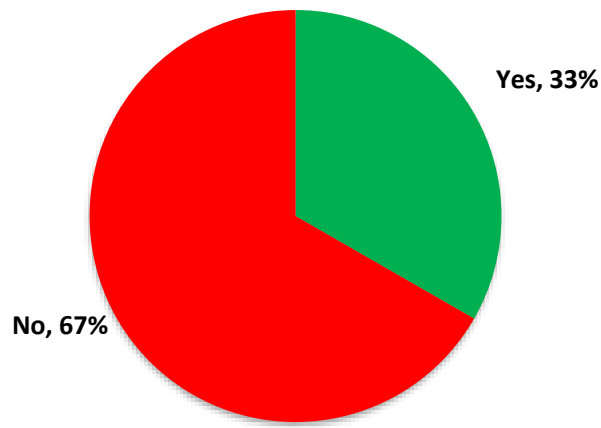
Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Q. اگر آپ اس بات سے ناراض ہیں کہ وزیر اعظم عمران اب وزیر اعظم نہیں رہے تو کیا وجہ ہے؟
وجہ تحریر کریں:



Item 1.4: Key Finding

Question: **Did you get a chance to watch the proceedings of the National Assembly in which the no-confidence motion was tabled?**



Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Q. کیا آپ کو قومی اسمبلی کی کارروائی جس میں تحریک عدم اعتماد پیش کی گئی دیکھنے کا موقع ملا؟

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ہاں
نہیں



Item 1.4: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Did you get a chance to watch the proceedings of the National Assembly in which the no-confidence motion was tabled?**

		Yes	No
All Pakistan Average		33%	67%
Gender			
	Male	41%	59%
	Female	26%	74%
Province			
	Punjab	32%	68%
	Sindh	33%	67%
	KPK	24%	76%
	Balochistan	75%	25%
Age Group			
	18 to 23	23%	77%
	24 to 30	29%	71%
	31 to 50	39%	61%
	50+	43%	57%
Future Voting Intention			
	PTI	45%	55%
	PML-N	36%	64%
	PPP	11%	89%
	All Other Political Parties	31%	69%
	All Other Responses	26%	74%
Location			
	Urban	45%	55%
	Rural	27%	73%
Education			
	Less than FA	29%	71%
	FA and more	57%	43%

Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Note : Sample size was small in Balochistan so disaggregation of result at Balochistan level is statistically not significant and therefore not reported



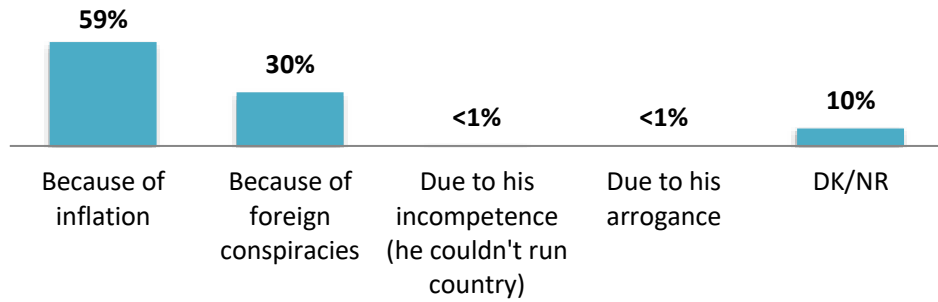
TOPIC 2

Why is Pakistan's opposition seeking PM Imran Khan's removal?

This Topic has 1 item. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis are provided ahead in this section

**Item 2.1: Key Finding**

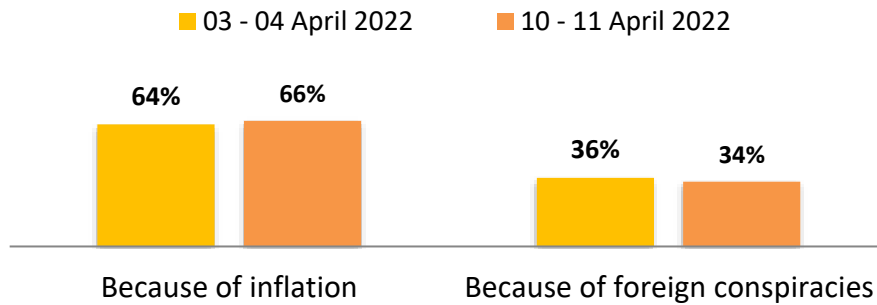
Question: Imran Khan says that the move to oust his government is a result of a foreign conspiracy. On the other hand, opposition says no foreign conspiracy is being hatched but Imran Khan's government has not been able to provide relief to the people and inflation has risen so it is necessary to remove them. Do you think Imran Khan is being ousted because of inflation or because of foreign conspiracies?



Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Trend Data

(From among those who shared a response from two options inflation or foreign conspiracies)



Q عمران خان کا کہنا ہے کہ ان کی حکومت کو گرانے کے لئے بین الاقوامی سازش کی جا رہی ہے۔ اپوزیشن کا کہنا ہے کوئی سازش نہیں ہو رہی بلکہ عمران خان کی حکومت عوام کو ریلیف نہیں پہنچا سکی اور مہنگائی زیادہ ہو گئی ہے اس لیے ان کو نکالنا ضروری ہے۔ آپ کے خیال سے مہنگائی کی وجہ سے عمران خان کو نکلا ہے یا بیرون ممالک کی سازش کی وجہ سے؟

1
2

مہنگائی کی وجہ سے
بیرون ممالک کی جانب سے سازش کی وجہ سے
دیگر (تحریر کریں)

**Item 2.1: Statistical Analysis**

Question: Imran Khan says that the move to oust his government is a result of a foreign conspiracy. On the other hand, opposition says no foreign conspiracy is being hatched but Imran Khan's government has not been able to provide relief to the people and inflation has risen so it is necessary to remove them. Do you think Imran Khan is being ousted because of inflation or because of foreign conspiracies?

		Because of inflation	Because of foreign conspiracies	Due to his incompetence (he couldn't run country)	Due to his arrogance	DK/NR
All Pakistan Average		59%	30%	0%	0%	10%
Gender						
	Male	51%	40%	1%	0%	7%
	Female	67%	20%	-	-	13%
Province						
	Punjab	63%	27%	0%	0%	9%
	Sindh	54%	30%	-	0%	15%
	KPK	52%	39%	1%	-	9%
Age Group						
	18 to 23	53%	38%	0%	0%	8%
	24 to 30	60%	29%	1%	-	11%
	31 to 50	62%	27%	0%	0%	11%
	50+	61%	29%	1%	0%	9%
Future Voting Intention						
	PTI	21%	67%	0%	0%	12%
	PML-N	88%	5%	0%	0%	7%
	PPP	76%	23%	-	-	1%
	All Other Political Parties	67%	21%	4%	1%	8%
	All Other Responses	67%	19%	1%	0%	14%
Location						
	Urban	50%	37%	0%	0%	12%
	Rural	64%	27%	0%	-	9%
Education						
	Less than FA	64%	26%	0%	0%	10%
	FA and more	34%	56%	1%	1%	9%

Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

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TOPIC 3

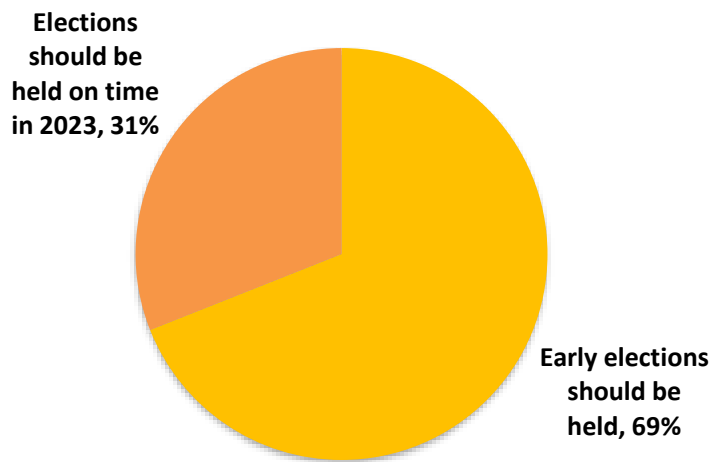
Should election be held early or on time?

This Topic has 1 item. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis are provided ahead in this section



Item 3.1: Key Finding

Question: Some people think that early elections should be held in the country. While others think that elections should be held on time i.e., in 2023. What is your opinion?



Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Q. بعض لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ ملک میں جلد الیکشن کروا دیئے جائیں۔ جبکہ بعض کا خیال ہے کہ الیکشن اپنے وقت پر ہونے چاہیے یعنی 2023 میں۔ آپ کی کیا رائے ہے؟

1
2

ملک میں جلد الیکشن کروا دیئے جائیں
اپنے وقت پر ہونے چاہیے یعنی 2023 میں



Item 3.1: Statistical Analysis

Question: Some people think that early elections should be held in the country. While others think that elections should be held on time i.e., in 2023. What is your opinion?

		Early elections should be held	Elections should be held on time in 2023
All Pakistan Average		69%	31%
Gender			
	Male	61%	39%
	Female	78%	22%
Province			
	Punjab	65%	35%
	Sindh	68%	32%
	KPK	78%	22%
Age Group			
	18 to 23	72%	28%
	24 to 30	66%	34%
	31 to 50	71%	29%
	50+	66%	34%
Future Voting Intention			
	PTI	80%	20%
	PML-N	60%	40%
	PPP	69%	31%
	All Other Political Parties	50%	50%
	All Other Responses	68%	32%
Location			
	Urban	66%	34%
	Rural	71%	29%
Education			
	Less than FA	69%	31%
	FA and more	71%	29%

Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

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TOPIC 4

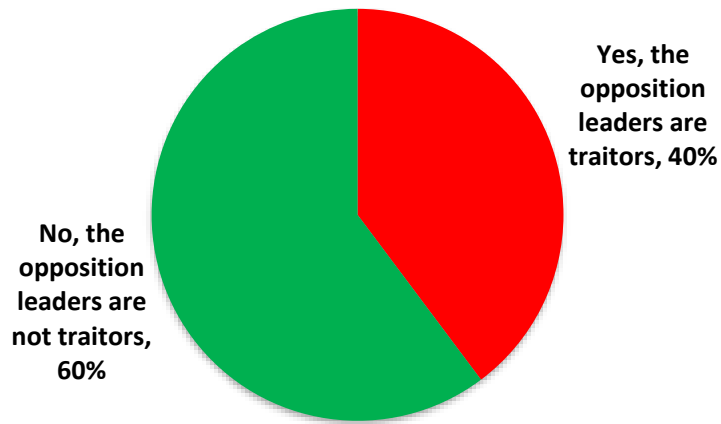
Perception about the opposition leaders

This Topic has 1 item. Key Findings and Statistical Analysis are provided ahead in this section



Item 4.1: Key Finding

Question: **Imran Khan says that opposition leaders are traitors of the country. Do you agree with this?**



Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Q. عمران خان کا کہنا ہے اپوزیشن لیڈران ملک کے غدار ہیں۔ کیا اس بات سے اتفاق کرتے ہیں؟

1
2

ہاں اپوزیشن جماعتوں کے رہنما غدار ہیں
نہیں اپوزیشن لیڈر غدر نہیں



Item 4.1: Statistical Analysis

Question: **Imran Khan says that opposition leaders are traitors of the country. Do you agree with this?**

		Yes, the opposition leaders are traitors	No, the opposition leaders are not traitors
All Pakistan Average		40%	60%
Gender			
	Male	43%	57%
	Female	37%	63%
Province			
	Punjab	42%	58%
	Sindh	35%	65%
	KPK	35%	65%
Age Group			
	18 to 23	46%	54%
	24 to 30	26%	74%
	31 to 50	40%	60%
	50+	47%	53%
Future Voting Intention			
	PTI	73%	27%
	All Other Political Parties	33%	67%
	All Other Responses	28%	72%
Location			
	Urban	47%	53%
	Rural	35%	65%
Education			
	Less than FA	37%	63%
	FA and more	53%	47%

Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Note : Sample size was small in Balochistan so disaggregation of result at Balochistan level is statistically not significant and therefore not reported

METHOD STATEMENT / APPENDIX



GALLUP
PAKISTAN

Affiliated with Gallup International

Pakistan's Foremost Social Research Lab



SUMMARY METHODOLOGY

Sample size : 1000 Households
(18+ Males and Females)

Coverage : National Cross Section
All Pakistan Urban and Rural

Breakdown

Provincial Breakdown:

	Weighted
Punjab	54%
Sindh	23%
KPK	17%
Balochistan	6%

Location Breakdown:

	Weighted
Large Cities (over 2 million)	36%
Medium Cities (over half million)	
Towns (Population 5000 plus)	
Villages	64%

Sampling Method : Random Digit Dialing

Error Margin : $\pm 3-5\%$ at 95% confidence level

Interview Mode : Telephonic

Field Dates : April 10 – April 11, 2022



NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION POLL
Further Details on Research Methodology

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

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DEMOGRAPHICS

Profile of Respondents

(n=1000)

		Weighted
		Col%
BASE: All		100%
Gender		
	Male	51%
	Female	49%
Location		
	Rural	64%
	Urban	36%
Province		
	Punjab	54%
	Sindh	23%
	KPK	17%
	Balochistan	6%
Age Groups		
	18 to 23	25%
	24 to 30	22%
	31 to 50	35%
	50+	19%
Education		
	Less than FA	84%
	FA and more	16%

Source: Powered by Gallup Pakistan, April 10, 2022 – April 11, 2022

Urdu Questionnaire

Q1. وزیر اعظم عمران خان کے خلاف تحریک عدم اعتماد کامیاب ہو گئی اور اب وہ وزیر اعظم نہیں رہے۔ بعض لوگ اس بات پر خوش ہیں اور بعض ناراض؟

خوش
ناراض

1
2

Q2. اگر آپ اس بات سے خوش ہیں کہ وزیر اعظم عمران اب وزیر اعظم نہیں رہے تو کیا وجہ ہے؟

وجہ تحریر کریں:

Q3. اگر آپ اس بات سے ناراض ہیں کہ وزیر اعظم عمران اب وزیر اعظم نہیں رہے تو کیا وجہ ہے؟

وجہ تحریر کریں:

Q4. کیا آپ کو قومی اسمبلی کی کارروائی جس میں تحریک عدم اعتماد پیش کی گئی دیکھنے کا موقع ملا؟

ہاں
نہیں

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Q5. عمران خان کا کہنا ہے کہ ان کی حکومت کو گرانے کے لئے بین الاقوامی سازش کی جا رہی ہے۔ اپوزیشن کا کہنا ہے کوئی سازش نہیں ہو رہی بلکہ عمران خان کی حکومت عوام کو ریلیف نہیں پہنچا سکی اور مہنگائی زیادہ ہو گئی ہے اس لیے ان کو نکالنا ضروری ہے۔ آپ کے خیال سے مہنگائی کی وجہ سے عمران خان کو نکالا ہے یا بیرون ممالک کی سازش کی وجہ سے؟

1

2

مہنگائی کی وجہ سے
بیرون ممالک کی جانب سے سازش کی وجہ سے
دیگر (تحریر کریں)

Q6. بعض لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ ملک میں جلد الیکشن کروا دینے چاہیں۔ جبکہ بعض کا خیال ہے کہ الیکشن اپنے وقت پر ہونے چاہیے یعنی 2023 میں۔ آپ کی کیا رائے ہے؟

1
2

ملک میں جلد الیکشن کروا دینے چاہیں
اپنے وقت پر ہونے چاہیے یعنی 2023 میں

Q7. عمران خان کا کہنا ہے اپوزیشن لیڈران ملک کے غدار ہیں۔ کیا اس بات سے اتفاق کرتے ہیں؟

1
2

ہاں اپوزیشن جماعتوں کے رہنما غدار ہیں
نہیں اپوزیشن لیڈر غدر نہیں

Demographic

D1. جنس : 1 مرد 2 عورت

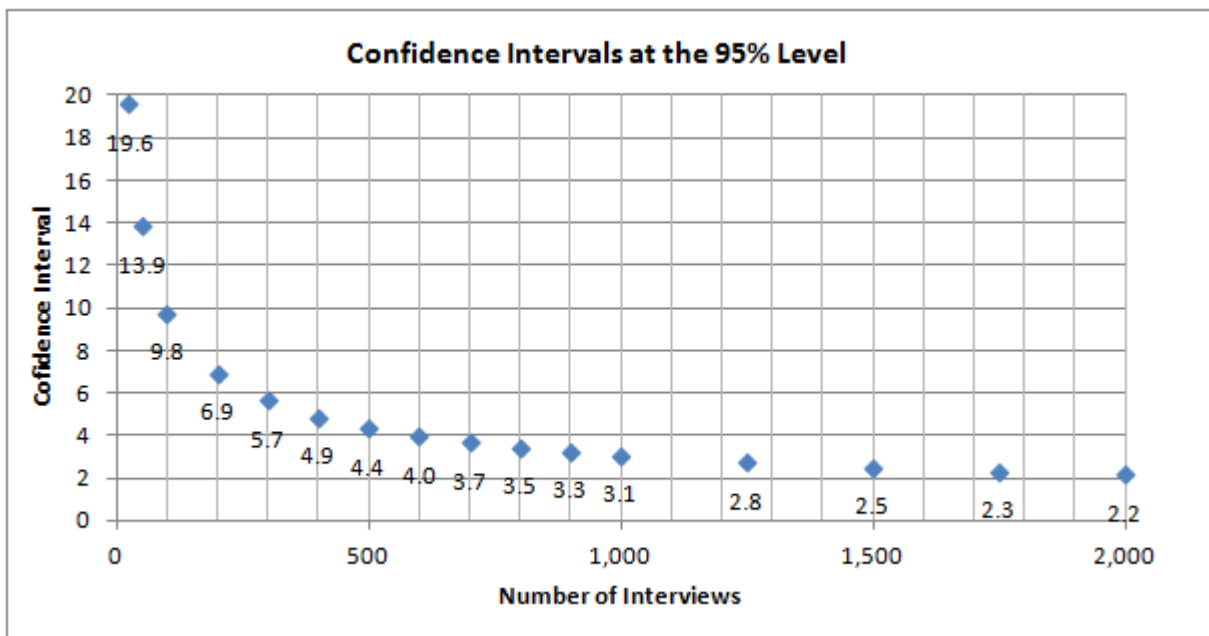
D2. آپ کی عمر : سال

29 سال تک 1 30-50 سال تک 2 51-65 سال تک 3 65 سال سے زائد 4

Note on Sample Size

The sample size used in this survey is quite adequate even in comparison to international standards. Gallup US Daily poll is 500 and the Gallup Poll Social Series is 1000, both having track record of reliable predictability for USA (a country nearly 100 million larger in population of Pakistan). According to Five Thirty-Eight, one of the most credible sources on polling in the US: "Surveying 2,000 voters substantially reduces error compared with surveying 400 of them but surveying 10,000 voters will produce only marginal improvements in accuracy compared with the 2,000- person survey".

Obviously, choosing a higher confidence interval will give greater accuracy to the survey results, however, as the chart below shows, at a certain point the benefits of conducting more surveys begins to tail off:



25 interviews have a confidence interval of 19.6 and 100 interviews has a confidence interval of 9.8, whilst it falls to 4.4 at 500 interviews and 3.1 at 1000 interviews. However, a further 1000 interviews only lower the confidence interval by 0.9 to 2.2. A confidence interval of 1 (not shown on the graph) would require a massive 9604 interviews.

Is a larger sample always better than a smaller sample?

Larger samples are generally more precise, but sometimes not. The important rule in sampling is not how many poll respondents are selected but, instead, how they are selected. A reliable sample selects poll respondents randomly or in a manner which ensures that everyone in the area being surveyed has a known chance of being selected.

How do you interpret Error Margins?

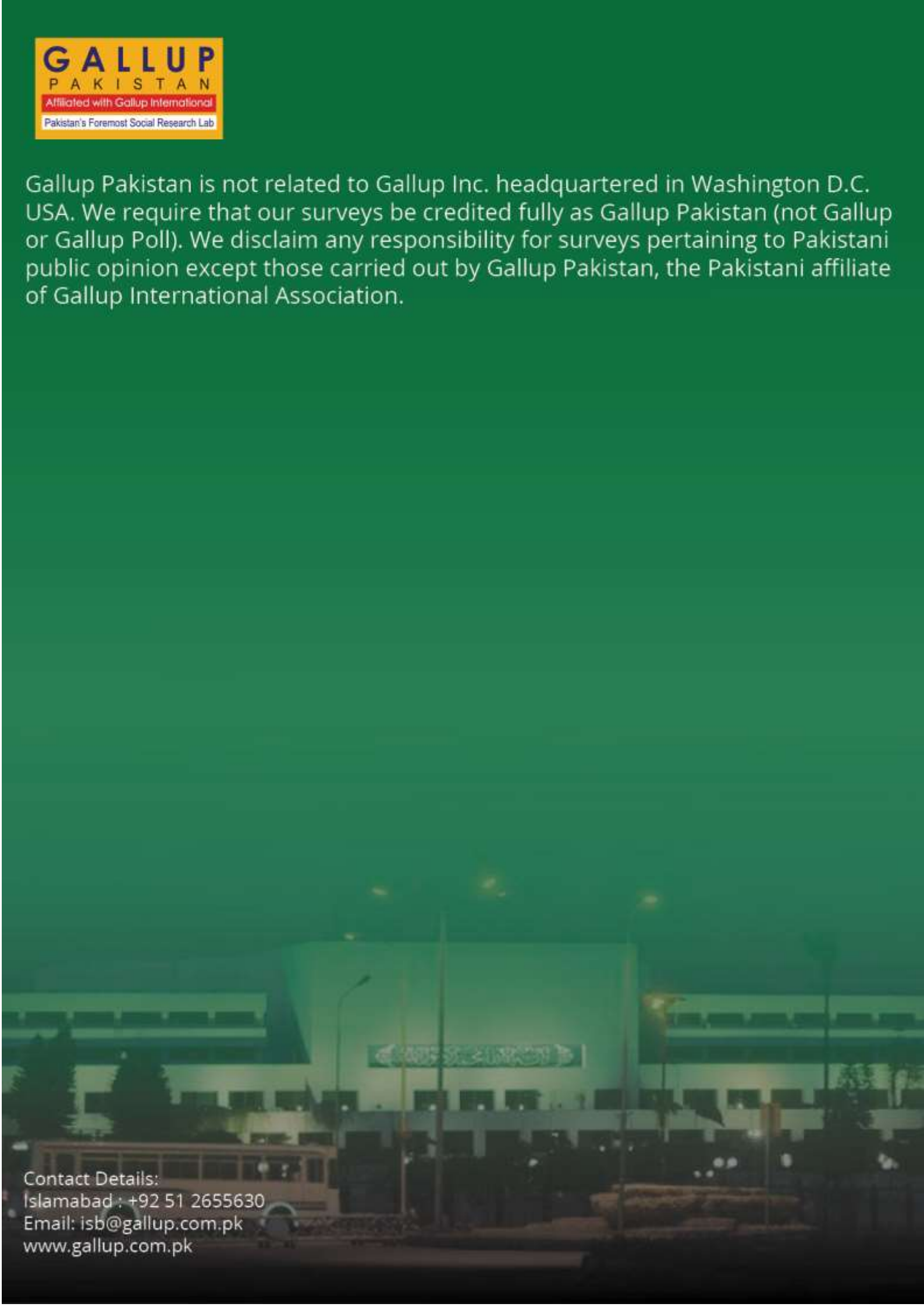
How do you interpret a margin of error? Suppose you know that 51% of people sampled say that they plan to vote for Mr. X in the upcoming election. Now, projecting these results to the whole voting population, you would have to add and subtract the margin of error and give a range of possible results in order to have sufficient confidence that you're bridging the gap between your sample and the population. Supposing a margin of error of plus or minus 3 percentage points, you would be pretty confident that between 48% ($= 51\% - 3\%$) and 54% ($= 51\% + 3\%$) of the population will vote for Mr. X in the election, based on the sample results. In this case, Mr. X may get slightly more or slightly less than the majority of votes and could either win or lose the election. This has become a familiar situation in recent years when the media want to report results on Election Night, but based on early exit polling results, the election is "too close to call."

What Error Margins do not mean

The margin of error measures accuracy; it does not measure the amount of bias that may be present. Results that look numerically scientific and precise don't mean anything if they were collected in a biased way



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The background of the page is a photograph of a modern, multi-story building at night. The building is illuminated with warm lights, and a sign in Urdu is visible on its facade. In the foreground, there are some trees and a bus. The overall scene is a cityscape at night.

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