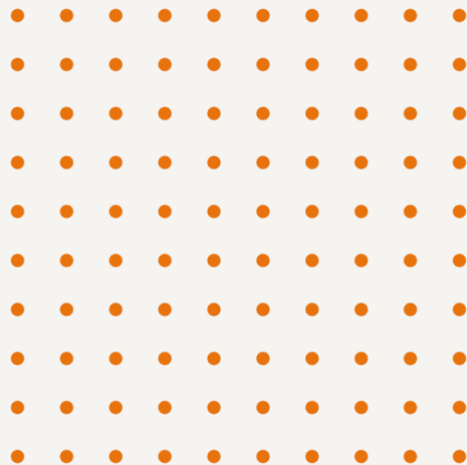


The Approval Rating Survey 2026

Cautious optimism

The government of Bangladesh at 180 days. A national telephone panel measuring approval, economic experience, hope and safety.

66.3% of respondents rate the Prime Minister positively and 54.5% rate positively the government he leads. 48.6% say the country is going in the right direction and 48.4% are more hopeful about it than they were a year ago. Against those readings, 46.5% report that their own household finances have worsened over the past twelve months and 45.9% say the same of the national economy.



About this release

This is the first release of the Doppler Approval Rating series. It measures the approval of the government of Bangladesh 180 days after it took oath on 18 February 2026, together with the approval of the principal opposition parties and their leaders in parliament. Doppler Opinion Research publishes the sample, the weighting, the field dates, the mode, the funder and the full questionnaire with every release, in Bangla and English. A reader who distrusts a finding in this report can audit the questionnaire that produced it.

The method is public

Every release carries its sample, weighting, field dates, mode, funder and full questionnaire. Annex 1 of this report sets out the design, the three-stage weighting sequence and the limitations.

The same questions serve every side

Doppler asks identical questions and draws identical samples whoever the answer favours. The performance questions in this survey were asked without naming the party or the office-holder.

Every difference is tested

Differences that fail the significance test are reported as no change, and the tests that fail to reach significance are reported as failing.

Doppler measures; it does not advocate

The recommendations in chapters 18 to 20 are derived from what respondents reported about their own priorities and their own experience. They are not endorsements of any party or any policy.

Acronym

AL	Awami League	JIB	Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh
BNP	Bangladesh Nationalist Party	NCP	National Citizen Party
CAPI	Computer assisted personal interviewing	PEPS	People's Election Pulse Survey
CATI	Computer assisted telephone interviewing	PSU	Primary sampling unit

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Figures and data tables are numbered in a single sequence through the report. Every figure and table carries its source beneath it.

Executive summary

Bangladesh has reached the six-month mark of its new government in a state of cautious optimism. 66.3% of adults rate the Prime Minister positively and 54.5% rate the government he leads. 48.6% say the country is going in the right direction and 48.4% are more hopeful about it than they were a year ago. Against those readings, 46.5% report that their own household finances have worsened over the past twelve months and 45.9% say the same of the national economy. The public has separated its judgement of the recent past from its expectation of the near future, and it has separated both from its rating of the government. That separation is the finding of this survey, and every other result reported here qualifies it.

The readings rest on a telephone re-interview of the panel first interviewed face to face in September 2025. 10,413 samples were called and the success rate was 33.1%. In total, 3,443 samples completed the survey and they represent 489 wards and villages in all 64 districts. The results were weighted to represent the census data from 2022. The methodology section sets out the disposition of every call and Annex 1 sets out the weighting sequence and the limitations.

The approval rests on expectation. Looking back over the past twelve months, 46.5% of households report that their finances have worsened and 17.5% report that they have improved. Asked about the next twelve months, the same households answer the other way round: 38.1% expect to be better off and 24.3% expect to be worse off. The retrospective balance is minus 29.0 points and the prospective balance is plus 13.8 points, a swing of 42.8 points inside a single interview. No question in this survey records an improvement in material circumstances that has already occurred. What the survey records is a stock of credit extended against expected performance, and a stock of credit has a maturity date.

The approval also rests on a narrow base of perceived delivery. Of the seven issues tested, the government is judged to be handling one of them well. 70.6% say it is handling the education sector well. Law and order splits exactly, 46.4% each way. On the remaining five the judgement is negative, and on the three that a household meets as a bill or a daily purchase it is overwhelming: 69.1% say the government is handling the prices of essential food and household goods badly, 79.6% say the same of fuel and gas prices and 89.4% say it of the electricity situation. A rating of 54.5% is therefore being sustained alongside an 89.4% negative judgement on electricity supply. The rating is not a verdict on delivery.

The public's own ranking of problems matches the government's worst scores. Respondents were asked to name the biggest problems facing the country without being read a list. 59.5% named electricity and fuel and 59.1% named the price of essentials, and no other problem was named by more than a third. Law and order followed on 32.6% and employment on 30.8%. Education, the one issue the government is judged to be handling well, was named by 11.0%. The government is therefore judged worst on the two problems the public names most often and best on one of the problems it names least often.

One judgement in this survey is shared by the whole population. Approval of the government runs from 40.5% among Awami League supporters to 68.1% among BNP supporters, and hopefulness runs from 44.4% in Chattogram to 56.4% in Sylhet. The judgement on the electricity situation has no such structure. It does not move with income ($p = 0.286$), it does not move with education ($p = 0.436$) and it does not move between urban and rural areas (88.5% against 89.6%, $p = 0.707$). Every division returns a negative judgement of at least 79.2%. The judgement on the price of fuel and gas comes closest to it and does not differ by division at all ($p = 0.856$). These are the readings least amenable to communication, because there is no group holding a favourable view from which a favourable view could be extended.

The Prime Minister runs ahead of the government he leads on every cut of the data. His rating of 66.3% stands 11.8 points above the government's 54.5%, it runs between 62.3% in Chattogram and 71.2% in Mymensingh, and it stays between 61.7% and 70.3% in every age, sex, schooling and income group. The supporters of every party rate him above the government, including 52.5% of Awami League supporters against 40.5% for the government, and among those supporters the premium of 12.0 points is

close to the national 11.8 points. The distinction between the office-holder and the administration is therefore not a party effect. A rating that rests on one office is an asset at 180 days and a dependency thereafter.

Support for the government's specific policies runs above support for the government itself. 78.6% support the Family Card (a subsidized purchase entitlement for essential food), 70.7% support the government's tax policy and 70.0% say the government should implement the referendum result. Opposition to each of the three stays below one adult in five. The Family Card records 78.6% support alongside a 69.1% negative judgement on the prices it addresses, and the distance between those two figures identifies the remedy the policy needs. A policy that people oppose needs redesign; a policy that people support and do not feel needs delivery.

The opposition is recognized and it is not yet felt as representative. The Jamaat-e-Islami Amir is rated positively by 47.7% and the NCP Convener by 39.8%, and their negative ratings, 20.2% and 23.0%, are the lowest recorded for any actor tested, both below the government's 32.9%. Against those ratings, 11.0% say Jamaat-e-Islami represents the interests of people like them a lot and 7.9% say it of the NCP. 32.1% do not know enough about the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir to answer and 37.2% say the same of the NCP Convener, against 12.6% on the government. Lack of approval is not the opposition's constraint. Lack of reach is.

Three groups sit outside the national optimism and each is visible in the data for a different reason. The better educated are the harshest critics: 58.5% of graduates say the national economy has worsened against 41.2% of those with no schooling, and the same gradient holds on extortion, employment and law and order, while 41.4% of graduates report worse household finances against a national figure of 46.5%. Students are the only group in the survey whose hope balance has inverted, at 49.7% less hopeful against 40.9% more hopeful. Women are not more negative than men and they are markedly less reached: 48.2% of women hold no view of the NCP Convener against 25.8% of men, and the gap holds on the tax policy (17.7% against 5.4%), on employment (24.0% against 12.7%) and on their own Member of Parliament (17.5% against 8.6%). On the electricity situation, which every household meets as a daily physical fact, the same gap is 0.9 points.

Religious minorities report a different country from the one the national figure describes. 95.2% of adults say they feel safe practising their religion and observing their customs openly. Among Hindu respondents the figure is 82.0% and among Buddhist and Christian respondents 81.1%. 17.4% of Hindu respondents report feeling unsafe against 2.4% of Muslim respondents, a ratio of roughly seven to one. The national aggregate conceals the minority experience that the question was written to measure, and it should not be published on its own.

The sequencing that follows from these findings is set out in chapters 18 to 20. The government should treat electricity supply, fuel pricing and the price of essential goods as one problem, because the public already treats them as one judgement. It should establish why a policy supported by 78.6% sits alongside a 69.1% negative judgement on the prices that policy addresses. The opposition parties should close the distance between approval of their conduct and a felt sense of representation, and should reach the third of the electorate that holds no view of them. The findings put to the public concern the leverage the answers themselves reveal.

This survey measures what people think. It does not measure whether they are right. Public opinion is one input into policy and it is not a substitute for evidence on what works.

Introduction

Bangladesh has 175 million people and 127.7 million registered voters, and it has had no continuous independent measure of what they think. Governments legislate without one. Investors price risk without one. Development partners design programmes without one. This report is the first release of the Doppler Approval Rating series and it measures the approval of the government of Bangladesh at 180 days after the oath of 18 February 2026. The findings show a public that is hopeful about the direction of the country and materially worse off than it was a year ago, and that holds both judgements at once. As such, the rating reported here should be read as a measure of expectation.

The origin of the survey

This survey has a traceable history. In August 2024, eight days after the fall of the previous regime, INNOVISION Consulting launched Bangladesh Speaks, the country's first micro-polling platform. The transition had removed a government and left an open question about what the population wanted next, and nobody was measuring it. What followed became the People's Election Pulse Survey.

The People's Election Pulse Survey ran three national rounds between 2024 and 2026. The first hybrid reading, in September 2024, identified the Islamist resurgence months before that shift entered mainstream commentary. Round 1, in February 2025, interviewed 10,696 voters across all 64 districts door to door. Round 2, fielded between 2 and 15 September 2025, interviewed 10,413 eligible voters across 8 divisions, 64 districts and 521 primary sampling units, using two-stage stratified cluster sampling with probability proportional to size; fieldwork ran on CAPI and comprised 9,398 household interviews and 1,015 university interviews. Round 3, in January 2026, re-contacted 5,147 panellists by telephone ahead of the February parliamentary election and produced the closest published forecast of the result. Across the three rounds the programme completed 26,256 interviews in all 64 districts. The present survey is built on the Round 2 panel and on the same method.

Doppler Research Bangladesh Ltd is created out of that work. The People's Election Pulse Survey is largely credited to have fostered the culture of independent opinion research on public policies and the political status quo in Bangladesh, and Doppler builds on the resources and assets that INNOVISION developed in the process of designing, deploying and disseminating its findings. The panel, the field force, the sampling frame and the archive transferred with it.

INNOVISION built the People's Election Pulse Survey to measure an election, and Doppler was founded to measure the years between elections.

That distinction is the reason Doppler exists as a company. A consulting firm can run a survey programme when a client commissions one; only a dedicated research house can run a permanent one, on a fixed calendar announced in advance, whether or not anyone has commissioned it in a given month. Doppler holds the panel, the field force and the archive, and it answers to a published method. The people who built the People's Election Pulse Survey lead Doppler, and the survey they built is the survey Doppler runs.

Four commitments govern the work and they apply to this release. The method is public, and every release carries its sample, weighting, field dates, mode, funder and full questionnaire in Bangla and English. The same questions serve every side, and Doppler asks identical questions whoever the answer favours. Findings carry their uncertainty, and differences inside the margin of error are reported as no change. Doppler measures and does not advocate; the recommendations in chapters 18 to 20 are derived from what respondents said their own priorities are.

What this survey measures

This survey measures the quality of the relationship between citizens and the political actors that claim to represent them. An election reveals which party a plurality preferred on a single day. It does not reveal what citizens expect from those they elected, whether they believe those expectations are being met, or whether the relationship between voters and their representatives has strengthened or eroded in the years between contests. Between elections, governments, opposition parties and observers alike operate with limited reliable information about how the public understands the political process unfolding around it.

The survey examines six things. It measures government responsiveness, meaning not only an evaluation of performance but whether citizens believe the government listens to people like them. It measures opposition representation, meaning whether citizens believe opposition parties are discharging their responsibility to scrutinize the government and to represent interests that would otherwise go unvoiced. It measures expectations of both government and opposition against what citizens observe. It measures issue priorities, meaning which problems citizens believe should command the government's attention, recorded as unprompted mentions and reported in chapter 8 against the government's handling scores for the same issues. It measures economic experience, meaning whether households judge themselves better or worse off than a year ago. And it measures hopefulness, a forward-looking measure that captures something distinct from a judgement of the past.

Bangladesh in 2026 offers unusually consequential ground for these questions. The country held a competitive election in February 2026, following the 2024 uprising and the political rupture it produced. The government formed after that election has begun implementing policies and programmes and has proposed a budget, while the wider political settlement, meaning party structures, institutional trust and public expectations of what politics can deliver, remains unsettled. Formative periods of this kind are precisely when public attitudes are most fluid, most consequential for the trajectory that follows, and least well documented.

Methodology

The survey is a telephone re-interview of a panel first interviewed face to face in September 2025. 10,413 samples were called and the success rate was 33.1%. In total, 3,443 samples completed the survey and they represent 489 wards and villages in all 64 districts. The results were weighted to represent the census data from 2022.

The disposition of the calls is published in full. All 10,413 eligible voters interviewed in Round 2 of the People's Election Pulse Survey were called again in August 2026; 5,493 of them, or 52.8%, were reached by an interviewer and 4,920, or 47.2%, were not. The commonest single reason for a call that reached nobody was a telephone that was switched off, which accounts for 1,985 cases or 19.1% of the panel. Of those reached, 3,443 completed the interview, which is 62.7% of everyone reached and the 33.1% success rate stated above. The completed interviews cover all 8 divisions, all 64 districts and 489 of the primary sampling units visited in September 2025, each unit being one ward or one village.

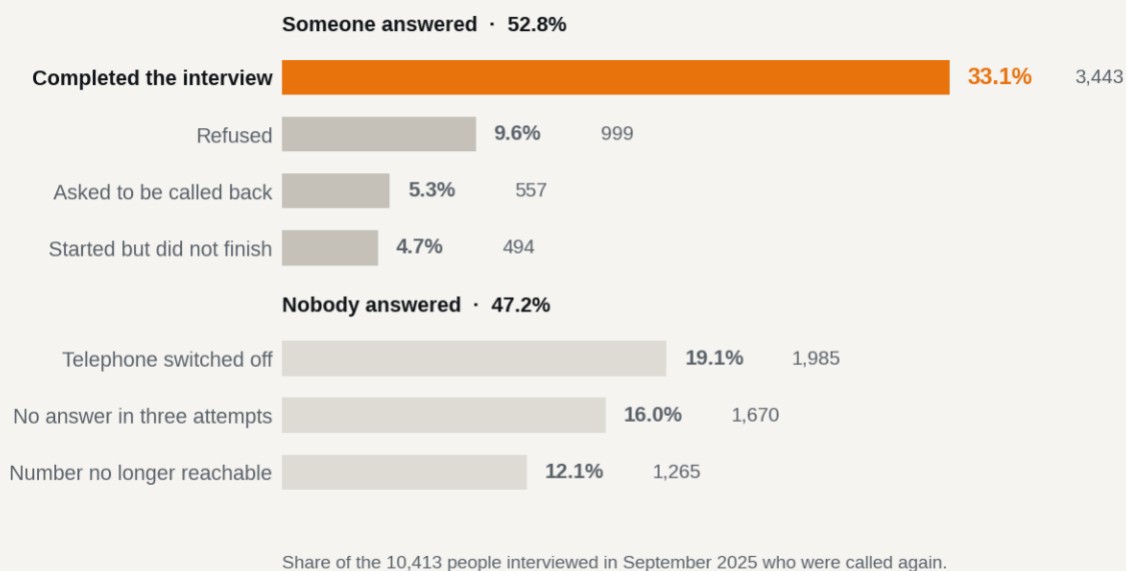


Figure 1: What happened to each of the 10,413 respondents interviewed in September 2025 when they were called again in August 2026. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Because Doppler holds each of these respondents' full September answers, the design supports measurement of individual-level change and not only of movement in the national average. Household respondents and student respondents are analysed as two separate panels and are not pooled, because they were recruited in different ways and the student sample was drawn on site. The household panel is weighted to the margins of the 2022 census on age by sex, education, division and urban or rural residence, and then weighted a second time to correct for who could be reached by telephone, using each respondent's September profile as the model of reachability. All figures reported here as national figures are drawn from the weighted household panel. The student figures are unweighted and are indicative. Annex 1 provides a detailed account of the three-stage weighting sequence and of the limitations of the September sampling frame.

Two features of the fielded questionnaire bear on how the results should be read. The performance questions were asked in neutral form, referring to "the government elected in February" and to "the Prime Minister" without naming the party or the office-holder, which reduces the risk of priming a partisan response before the rating is given. The seven issues and the policy questions were each read out in a random order, so the order of items does not carry a systematic effect into the results.

How to read the chapters

The chapters that follow take the questionnaire as their order. Each of the sixteen question chapters opens on the question exactly as it was put to respondents, together with the response options offered. It then reports the aggregate distribution, then the distribution by age, gender and division, and by education and household income where those tables were supplied, and it closes on what the result means. The question chapters are numbered 1 to 16 and they follow the order of the sections in the fielded questionnaire. Chapter 17 sets out the patterns that run across them, and chapters 18 to 20 set out what follows for the government, for the opposition and for the people of Bangladesh.

Reading a chapter takes four steps and the order is deliberate. The question comes first, because a percentage is meaningless without the wording that produced it and several results in this survey turn on wording. The aggregate comes second, because it is the number that will be quoted. The breakdown comes third, because it establishes whether the aggregate describes a country or an average of two different countries. The interpretation comes last, after the reader has seen the evidence.

Chapter 1: The direction of the country

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Right direction; Wrong direction; Neither or mixed; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

48.6% say the country is going in the right direction. 35.6% say the wrong direction. 15.8% will not answer the question at all.

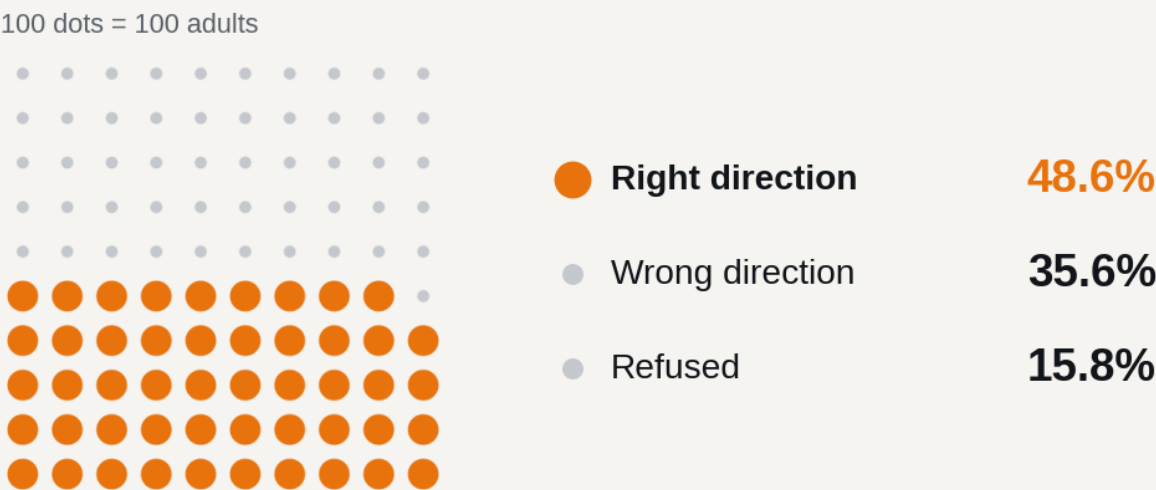


Figure 2: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Wrong direction	35.6
Right direction	48.6
Refused	15.8

Table 1a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Younger people and better educated people are the most likely to say the country is going the wrong way. Men are more negative than women. Income makes no difference at all.

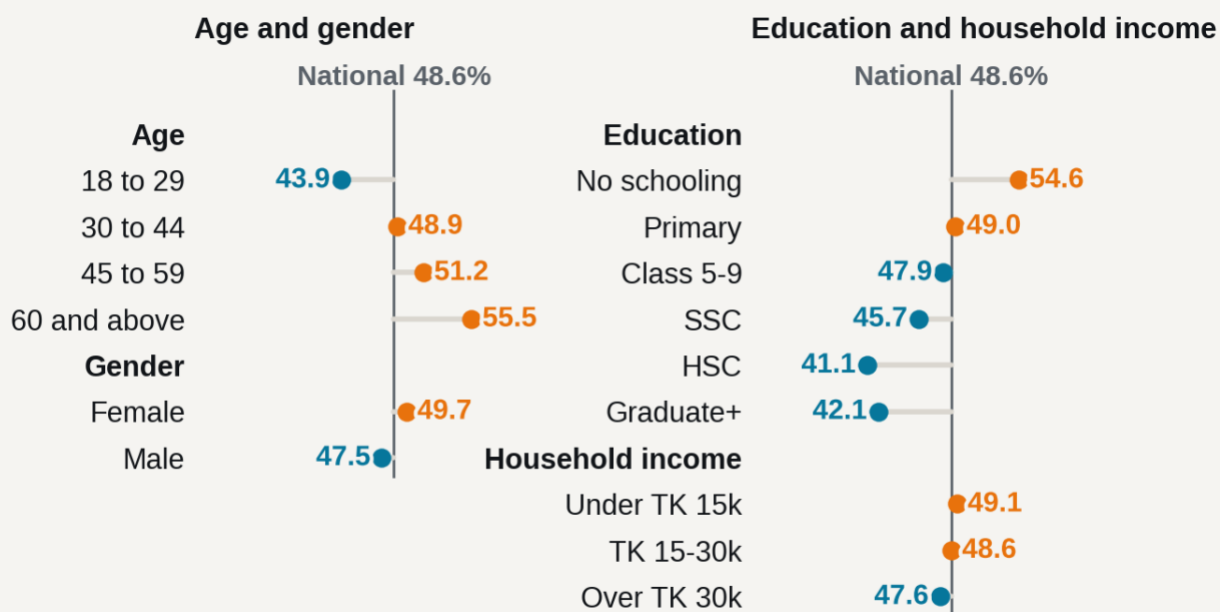


Figure 3: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

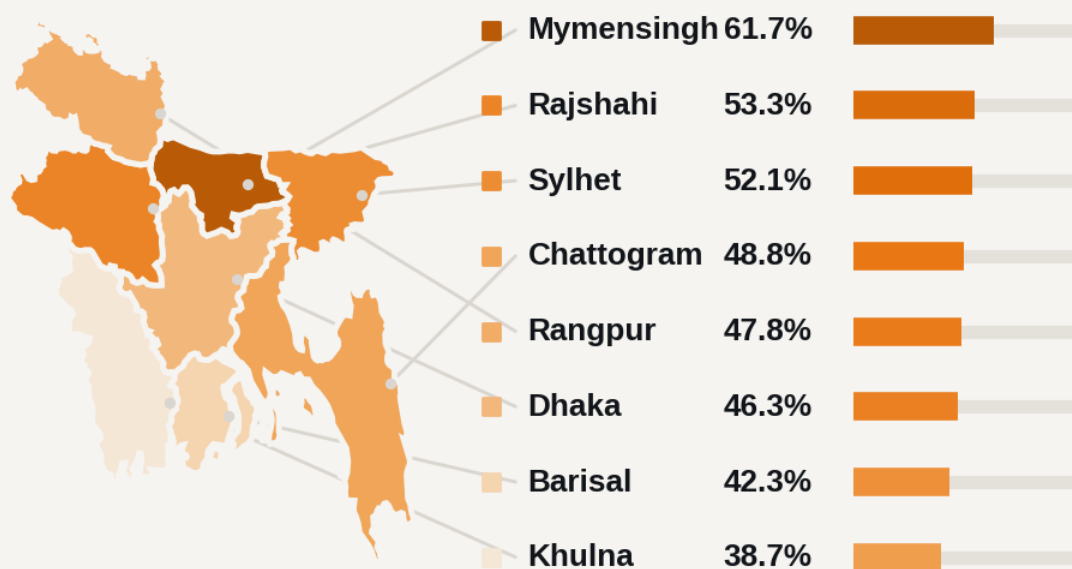


Figure 4: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Right direction	Wrong direction	Refused
Age			p = 0.003
18-29	43.9	40.2	15.9
30-44	48.9	33.3	17.8
45-59	51.2	36.6	12.2
60+	55.5	28.5	16.0
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	49.7	31.1	19.2
Male	47.5	40.3	12.2
Division			p < 0.001
Barisal	42.3	40.5	17.2
Chattogram	48.8	35.9	15.3
Dhaka	46.3	37.1	16.5
Khulna	38.7	45.6	15.7
Mymensingh	61.7	28.2	10.1
Rajshahi	53.3	30.7	16.0
Rangpur	47.8	39.7	12.5
Sylhet	52.1	21.6	26.4
Education			p = 0.002
No schooling	54.6	30.2	15.2
Primary	49.0	34.7	16.3
Class 5-9	47.9	35.0	17.2
SSC	45.7	42.5	11.8
HSC	41.1	41.7	17.2
Graduate+	42.1	43.2	14.7
Household income			p = 0.96
Under 15k	49.1	35.4	15.6
15-30k	48.6	35.9	15.5
Over 30k	47.6	35.4	17.0

Table 1b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

Says the country is going the right way, by party support

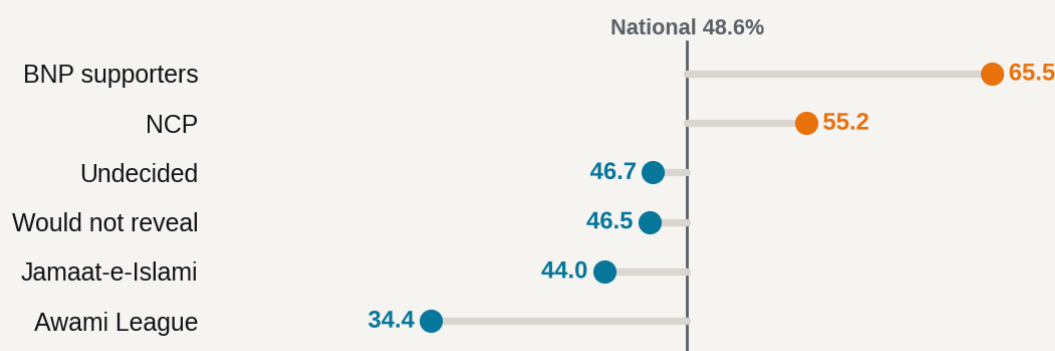


Figure 5: Says the country is going the right way, by reported party support. Awami League supporters are the only group in which the wrong-direction answer leads. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

What the results mean

Almost half the country says it is going the right way and a third says the wrong way. The split runs by age, by schooling and above all by party. Household income makes no difference at all.

48.6% say the country is going in the right direction and 35.6% say the wrong direction, a lead of 13.0 points. The same respondents return a harsher judgement on the recent past, where 45.9% say the national economy has worsened over the past twelve months. The country is judged more kindly on where it is heading than on where it has been. As such, the direction question is answered on expectation and not on experience.

Party support divides the answer more than any other characteristic. 65.5% of BNP supporters say the right direction against 34.4% of Awami League supporters, while household income makes no difference to the answer at all ($p = 0.964$). Schooling orders it in the opposite direction to income, with the right-direction share falling from 54.6% among adults with no schooling to 41.1% among those who finished HSC.

15.8% will not answer the question at all, which is the second highest explicit refusal rate in the survey. Doppler does not distribute refusals into the positive or the negative share. The 48.6% should therefore be read as a floor, and the item should be repeated on the announced calendar, since a direction reading acquires its meaning from its movement.

Chapter 2: Hopefulness about the future

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Much more hopeful; Somewhat more hopeful; About the same; Somewhat less hopeful; Much less hopeful; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

48.4% are more hopeful about the country than a year ago. 39.0% are less hopeful. Only 6.2% say nothing has changed, so the country has split into two unequal camps.



Figure 6: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Better	48.4
Same	6.2
Worse	39.0
Refused	6.3

Table 2a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Younger adults are less optimistic about the future than older adults. The differences between age groups, education levels and income bands are small enough that they could be chance.

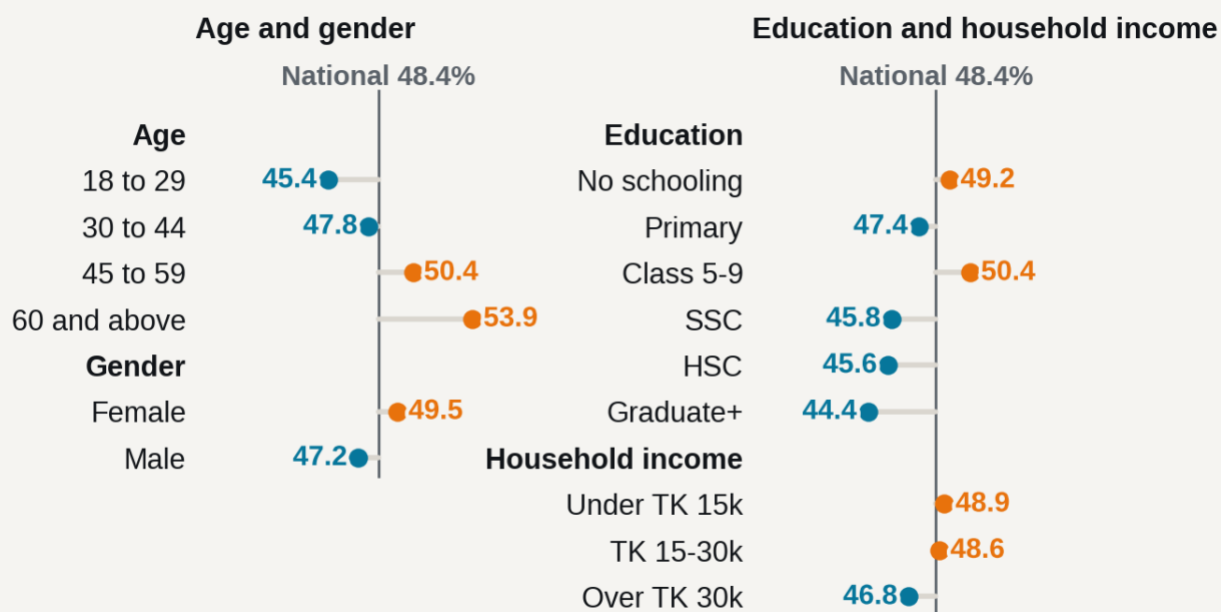


Figure 7: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

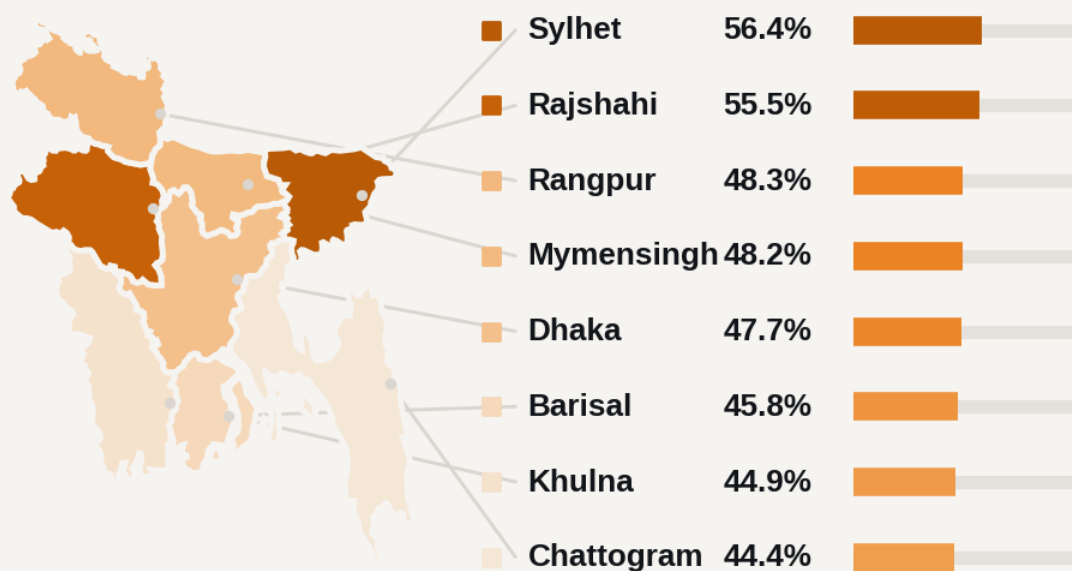


Figure 8: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Better	Same	Worse	Refused
Age				p = 0.12
18-29	45.4	6.8	42.2	5.6
30-44	47.8	6.1	38.0	8.0
45-59	50.4	5.4	39.5	4.7
60+	53.9	6.4	33.1	6.7
Gender				p < 0.001
Female	49.5	6.5	35.6	8.4
Male	47.2	5.9	42.6	4.2
Division				p = 0.20
Barisal	45.8	6.8	37.6	9.9
Chattogram	44.4	8.9	41.0	5.7
Dhaka	47.7	4.8	40.2	7.3
Khulna	44.9	5.8	43.7	5.6
Mymensingh	48.2	7.4	38.7	5.7
Rajshahi	55.5	5.1	32.4	7.0
Rangpur	48.3	5.1	41.8	4.8
Sylhet	56.4	5.8	31.4	6.3
Education				p = 0.084
No schooling	49.2	5.3	37.9	7.5
Primary	47.4	7.2	40.4	4.9
Class 5-9	50.4	6.2	36.1	7.4
SSC	45.8	6.2	42.9	5.1
HSC	45.6	5.7	46.1	2.5
Graduate+	44.4	9.5	41.1	5.0
Household income				p = 0.55
Under 15k	48.9	6.2	38.3	6.6
15-30k	48.6	5.5	40.3	5.5
Over 30k	46.8	8.0	37.8	7.5

Table 2b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

There is measured optimism about the country's future. The younger and the better off are the least patient with it.

48.4% are more hopeful about the country than a year ago and 39.0% are less hopeful. Only 6.2% say nothing has changed, so the country has divided into two unequal camps and the middle is nearly empty. Hopefulness is not a function of material position.

Hope rises with age, from 45.4% among those aged 18 to 29 to 53.9% among those aged 60 and above, and that gradient falls inside the range the survey can measure (p = 0.118). Hope falls as schooling rises,

from 49.2% among adults with no schooling to 44.4% among graduates. Sylhet is the most hopeful division at 56.4% and Chattogram the least at 44.4%, and the difference between divisions is not significant.

Women and men are equally hopeful, 49.5% against 47.2%. However, 8.4% of women refuse the question against 4.2% of men, and the refusal share is what makes the gender test significant. The generation that produced the 2024 uprising is the least patient with what has followed it, and chapter 4 records the same pattern on household expectations.

Chapter 3: Household finances over the past year

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Much better; Somewhat better; About the same; Somewhat worse; Much worse; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

46.5% say their household finances have worsened over the past year. 17.5% say their finances improved. This is the hardest answer given to any question in the survey.



Figure 9: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Better	17.5
Same	35.3
Worse	46.5
Refused	0.7

Table 3a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Lower income households and people with less schooling report the biggest fall in income. Adults aged 30 to 44 report the biggest fall and those aged 60 and above the smallest. Women and men answer alike.

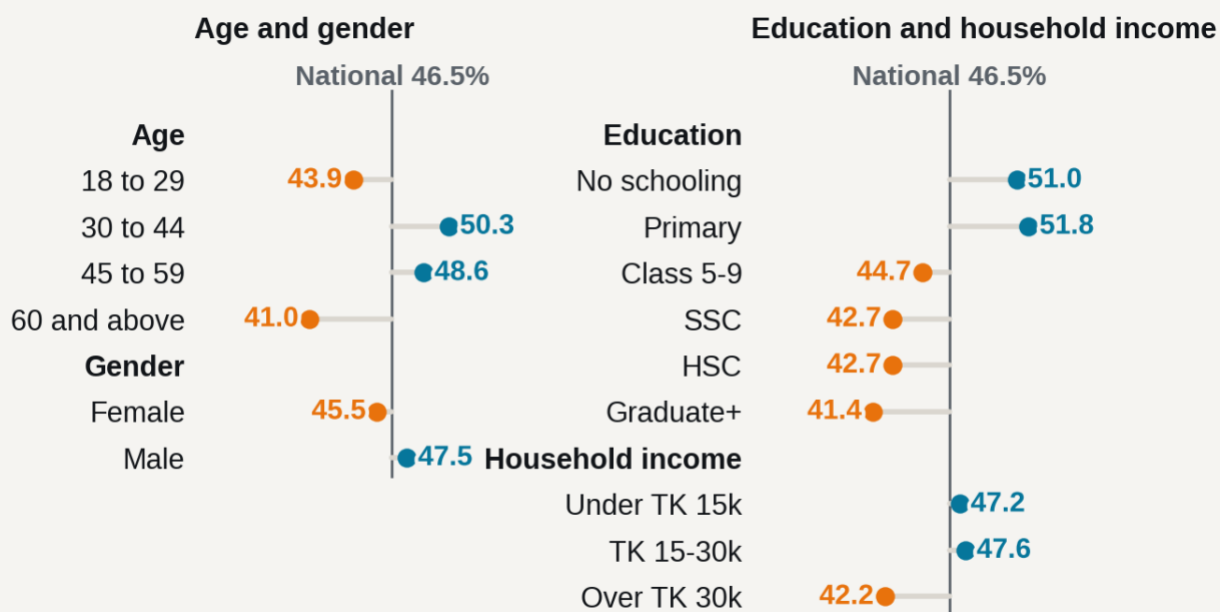


Figure 10: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

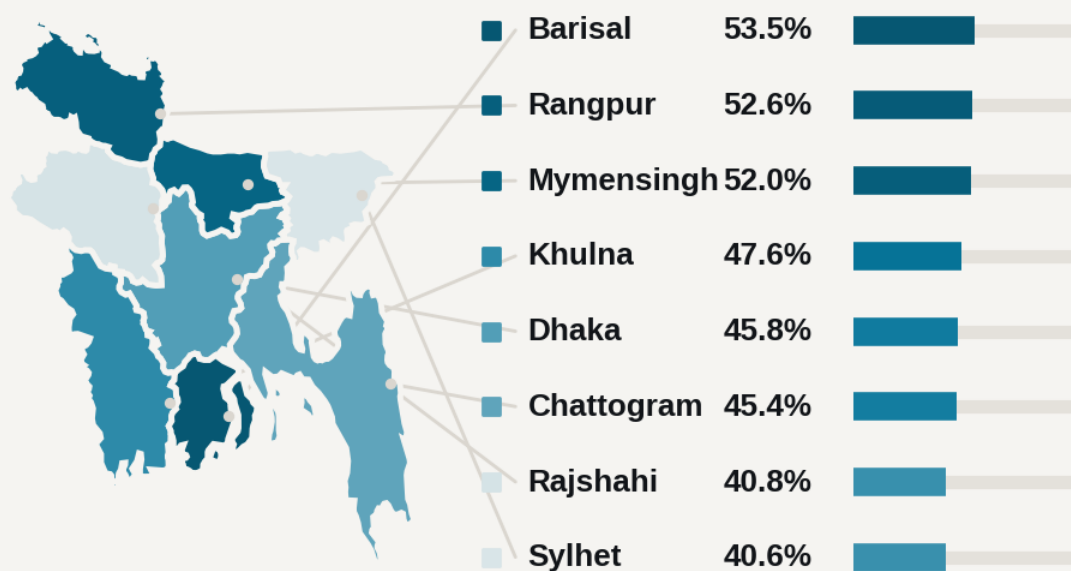


Figure 11: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Better	Same	Worse	Refused
Age				p = 0.046
18-29	18.3	37.3	43.9	0.6
30-44	17.1	32.2	50.3	0.3
45-59	17.3	33.5	48.6	0.6
60+	16.8	40.2	41.0	2.0
Gender				p = 0.069
Female	16.7	36.7	45.5	1.1
Male	18.4	33.8	47.5	0.3
Division				p = 0.019
Barisal	8.2	37.8	53.5	0.5
Chattogram	16.9	36.8	45.4	0.9
Dhaka	18.6	35.5	45.8	0.2
Khulna	17.4	34.7	47.6	0.2
Mymensingh	16.2	31.5	52.0	0.3
Rajshahi	19.9	38.0	40.8	1.2
Rangpur	15.1	32.2	52.6	0.2
Sylhet	22.6	33.5	40.6	3.3
Education				p = 0.098
No schooling	15.4	32.4	51.0	1.3
Primary	16.5	31.4	51.8	0.3
Class 5-9	18.2	36.6	44.7	0.4
SSC	21.3	35.6	42.7	0.5
HSC	18.3	38.4	42.7	0.6
Graduate+	16.6	41.1	41.4	0.9
Household income				p = 0.62
Under 15k	17.7	34.6	47.2	0.6
15-30k	16.1	35.4	47.6	0.8
Over 30k	20.2	36.8	42.2	0.8

Table 3b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

The fall in household finances is a shared national experience. A judgement formed from direct experience is hard to shift by communication.

46.5% report that their household finances have worsened over the past twelve months and 17.5% report an improvement, a balance of minus 29.0 points. No other question in the survey returns a reading this negative. The fall in household finances is a shared national experience.

Income does not order the judgement. 47.2% of the lowest income band and 42.2% of the highest report worse finances, and the education test does not reach significance (p = 0.0982). Barisal is the worst

placed division at 53.5% worse against 40.6% in Sylhet, and only 8.2% of Barisal households report an improvement against 22.6% in Sylhet.

A judgement formed from direct household experience is hard to shift by communication. As such, the government's rating cannot be defended on this reading, and the readings that hold the rating up are prospective. Chapter 4 reports them.

Chapter 4: Household finances expected in twelve months

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Much better; Somewhat better; About the same; Somewhat worse; Much worse; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

38.1% expect their household finances to be better in twelve months. 24.3% expect them to be worse. Asked about the year just gone, the same people said the opposite: 46.5% said they were worse off.

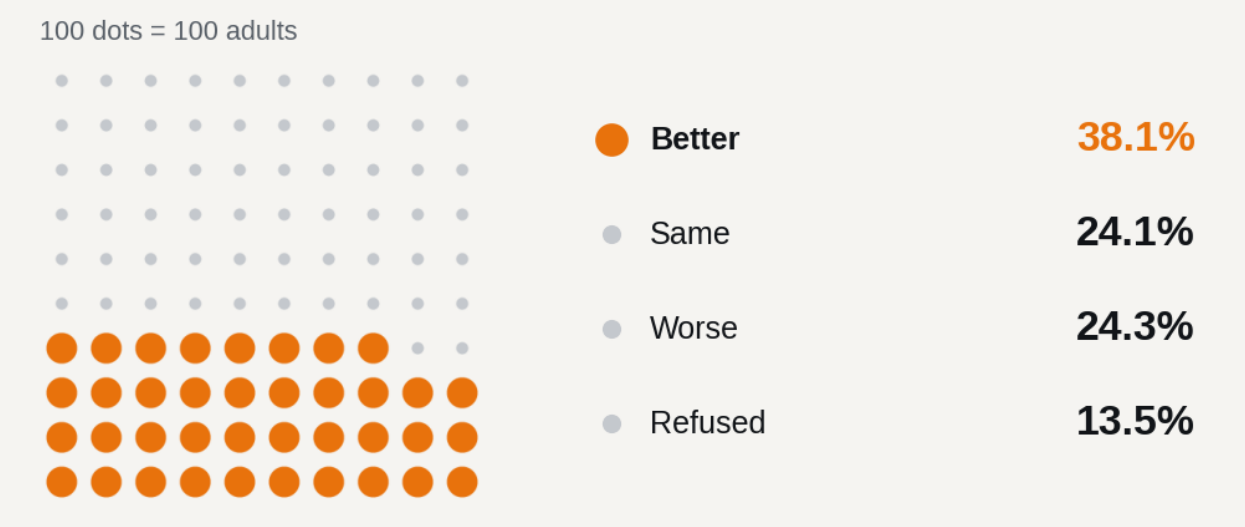


Figure 12: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Better	38.1
Same	24.1
Worse	24.3
Refused	13.5

Table 4a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Adults aged 18 to 29 are the most hopeful about their own household finances; those aged 60 and above the least. The young expect more improvement than the old. Income and schooling show no clear pattern.

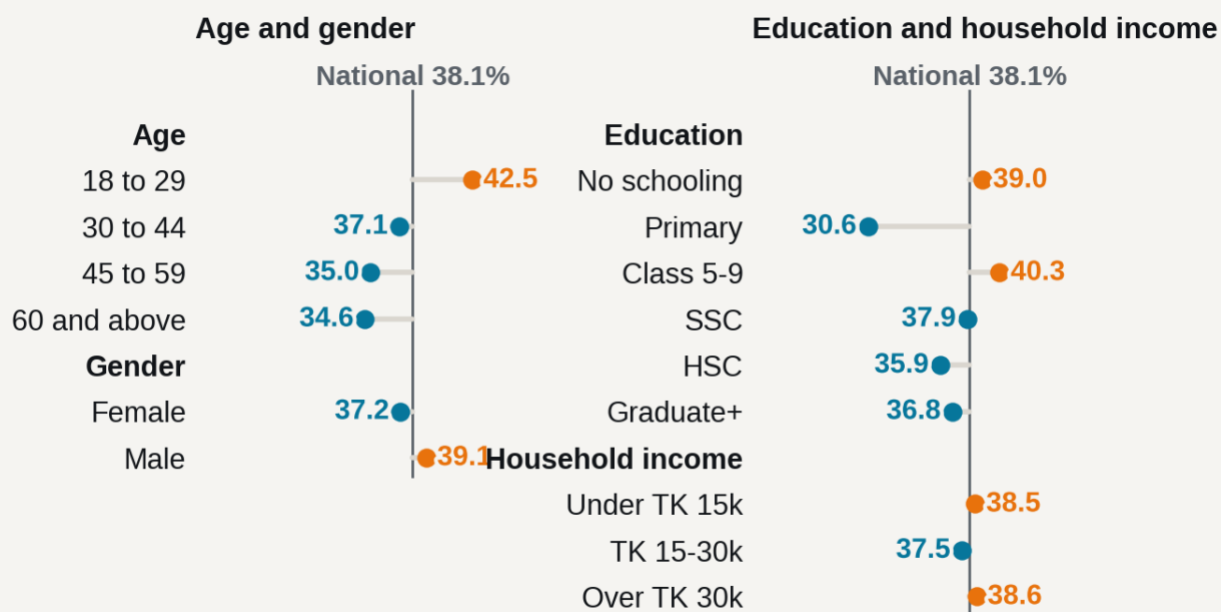


Figure 13: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

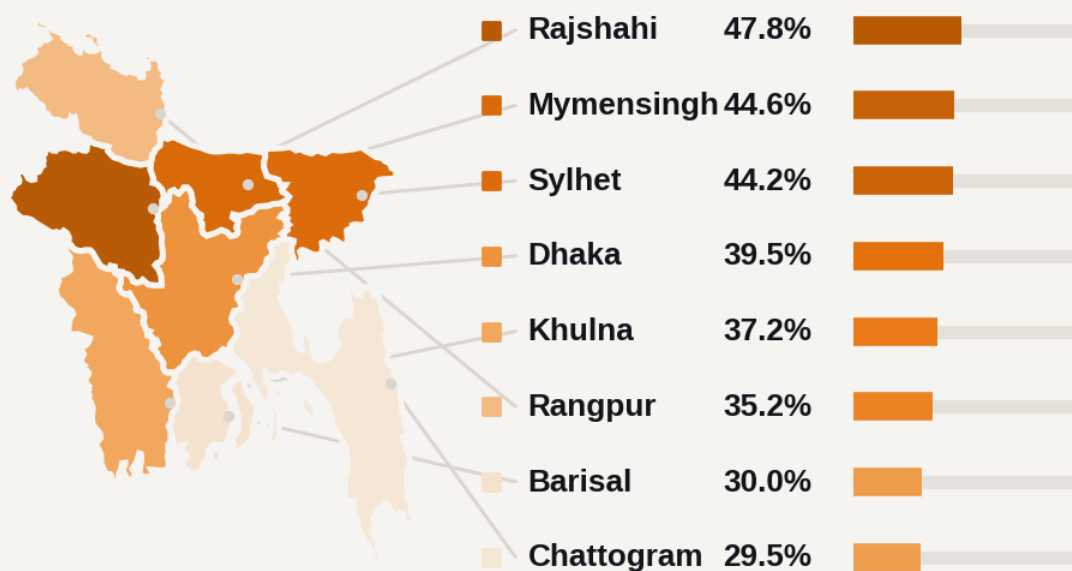


Figure 14: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Better	Same	Worse	Refused
Age				p = 0.067
18-29	42.5	24.0	21.6	11.9
30-44	37.1	23.6	26.1	13.2
45-59	35.0	22.2	27.6	15.2
60+	34.6	28.2	21.6	15.6
Gender				p < 0.001
Female	37.2	25.8	21.4	15.6
Male	39.1	22.3	27.3	11.3
Division				p = 0.013
Barisal	30.0	27.6	26.3	16.0
Chattogram	29.5	28.9	24.7	16.9
Dhaka	39.5	25.4	22.7	12.3
Khulna	37.2	24.4	26.3	12.0
Mymensingh	44.6	16.6	28.0	10.8
Rajshahi	47.8	21.3	20.1	10.8
Rangpur	35.2	21.5	27.0	16.3
Sylhet	44.2	21.4	22.9	11.5
Education				p = 0.60
No schooling	39.0	23.8	23.6	13.5
Primary	30.6	23.1	29.0	17.3
Class 5-9	40.3	23.6	23.0	13.1
SSC	37.9	23.5	26.4	12.3
HSC	35.9	26.4	24.1	13.7
Graduate+	36.8	27.1	24.1	12.0
Household income				p = 0.66
Under 15k	38.5	24.0	23.0	14.5
15-30k	37.5	23.6	26.4	12.6
Over 30k	38.6	25.5	22.7	13.2

Table 4b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

The same households that report a hard year behind them expect a better one ahead. Expectation and not experience is holding the government's credit.

38.1% expect their household finances to be better in twelve months and 24.3% expect them to be worse, a balance of plus 13.8 points. The same households returned minus 29.0 points on the year behind them. The swing between the two readings is 42.8 points and it is the core finding of this survey.

42.5% of those aged 18 to 29 expect an improvement against 34.6% of those aged 60 and above. Rajshahi is the most optimistic division at 47.8% and Chattogram the least at 29.5%. Neither income nor

education orders the expectation ($p = 0.66$ and $p = 0.6$), and 13.5% will not answer, with 15.6% of women refusing against 11.3% of men.

Expectation and not experience is holding the government's credit. A stock of credit of this kind is extended against a political event and it is withdrawn when the expectation behind it is disappointed. On this account, the prospective reading is the single item in this survey that most needs to be repeated on schedule.

Chapter 5: The national economy over the past year

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Much better; Somewhat better; About the same; Somewhat worse; Much worse; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

45.9% say the national economy has worsened over the past year. 24.8% say it has improved. People are slightly kinder about the country’s economy than about their own household finances.

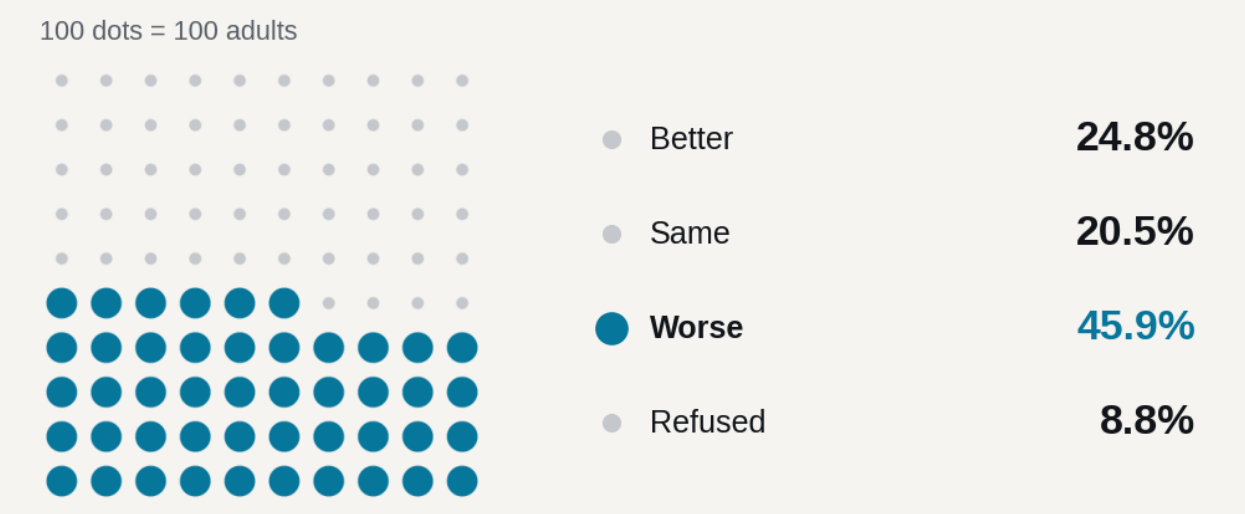


Figure 15: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Better	24.8
Same	20.5
Worse	45.9
Refused	8.8

Table 5a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Better educated and better off respondents judge the national economy more harshly. Graduates and higher earners judge the economy hardest. Their own households are doing better than average.

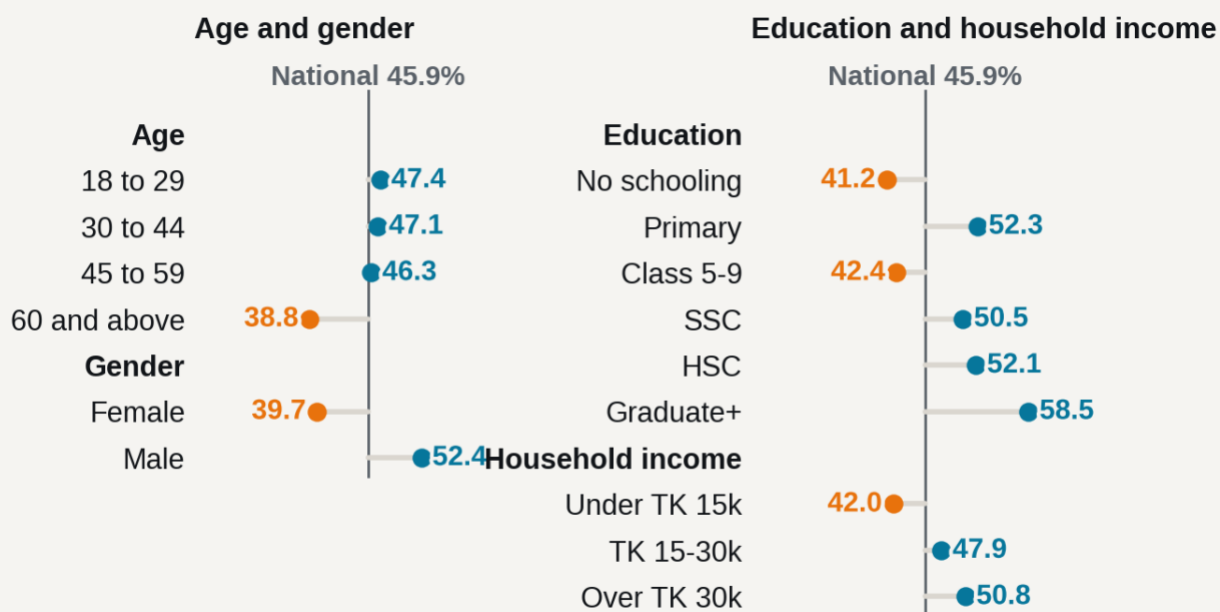


Figure 16: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

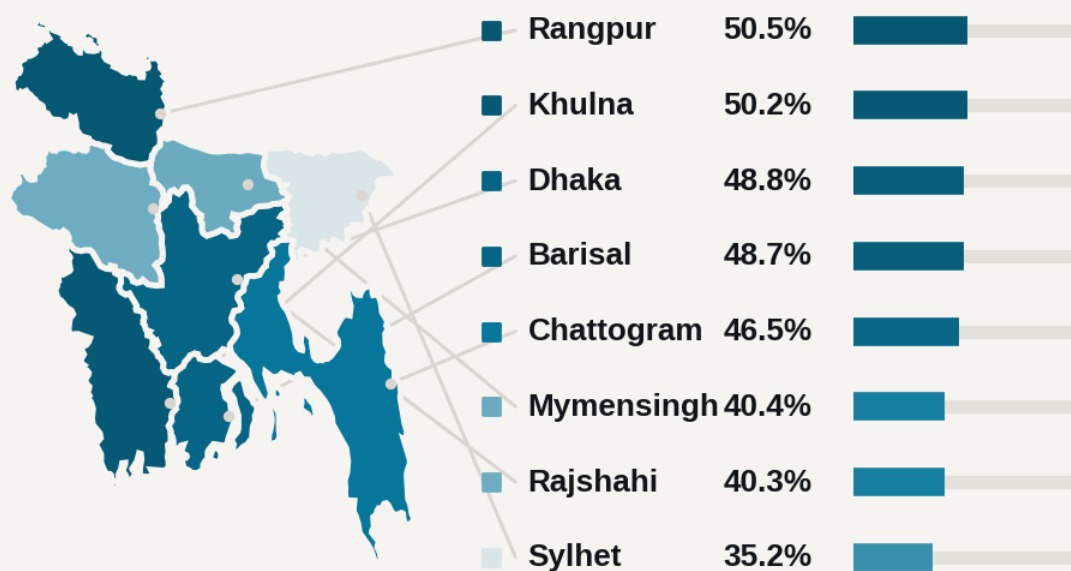


Figure 17: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Better	Same	Worse	Refused
Age				p = 0.058
18-29	22.7	22.7	47.4	7.2
30-44	24.3	18.3	47.1	10.2
45-59	25.5	18.0	46.3	10.1
60+	29.9	23.7	38.8	7.6
Gender				p < 0.001
Female	25.0	22.8	39.7	12.5
Male	24.6	18.1	52.4	5.0
Division				p = 0.032
Barisal	18.4	23.4	48.7	9.5
Chattogram	22.3	22.9	46.5	8.3
Dhaka	21.0	20.9	48.8	9.4
Khulna	25.9	14.6	50.2	9.3
Mymensingh	31.5	17.5	40.4	10.6
Rajshahi	30.6	21.6	40.3	7.6
Rangpur	21.1	21.6	50.5	6.8
Sylhet	33.8	18.9	35.2	12.1
Education				p = 0.004
No schooling	27.2	21.7	41.2	9.9
Primary	20.7	19.0	52.3	8.0
Class 5-9	26.7	21.1	42.4	9.8
SSC	25.4	17.9	50.5	6.1
HSC	21.0	20.1	52.1	6.8
Graduate+	14.4	19.0	58.5	8.0
Household income				p = 0.023
Under 15k	28.3	21.5	42.0	8.2
15-30k	22.7	19.6	47.9	9.7
Over 30k	20.9	20.0	50.8	8.4

Table 5b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

The better educated and the better off report a worse national economy and better household finances of their own. They judge the country on information and their own household on experience.

45.9% say the national economy has worsened over the past twelve months and 24.8% say it has improved. Respondents are slightly kinder about the country's economy than about their own household finances, where the negative share is 46.5% and the positive share 17.5%.

58.5% of graduates say the economy has worsened against 41.2% of adults with no schooling, and income runs the same way, at 50.8% in the highest band against 42.0% in the lowest. However, only 41.4% of graduates report that their own finances have worsened, which sits below the national figure of 46.5%. The better educated report a worse country and a better household.

Sylhet and Mymensingh are the positive outliers, at 33.8% and 31.5% improved against 18.4% in Barisal. 12.5% of women refuse the question against 5.0% of men, which is what makes the gender test significant. It can be argued that the better educated judge the country on information and their own household on experience, and the two judgements move independently.

Chapter 6: The government’s performance

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Very well; Fairly well; Fairly badly; Very badly; Does not know enough about it; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

54.5% rate the government positively. 32.9% rate it negatively and 12.6% say they do not know enough to answer. The question did not name the party.

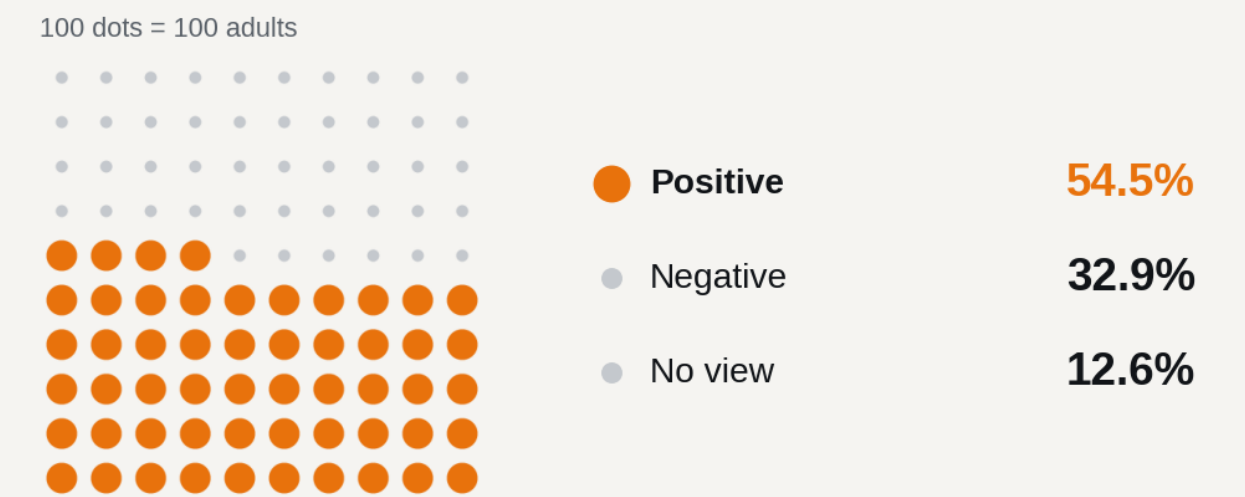


Figure 18: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Positive	54.5
Negative	32.9
No view	12.6

Table 6a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Older respondents rate the government higher than younger ones; women and men rate it identically. Age, education and income barely change the answer. Women and men give the same rating.

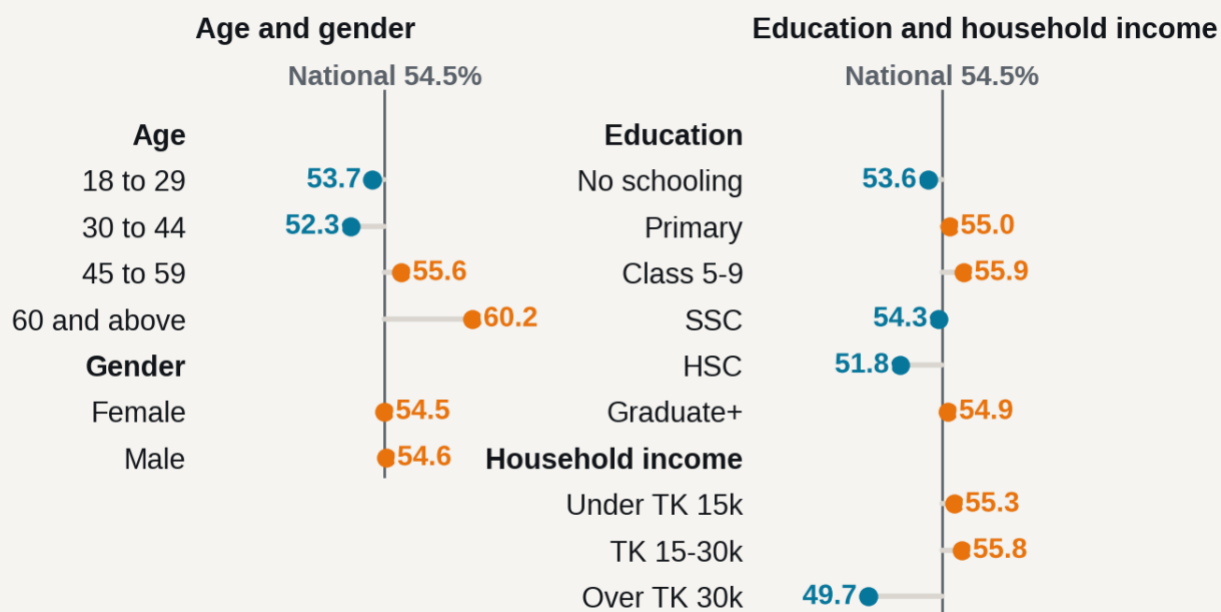


Figure 19: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

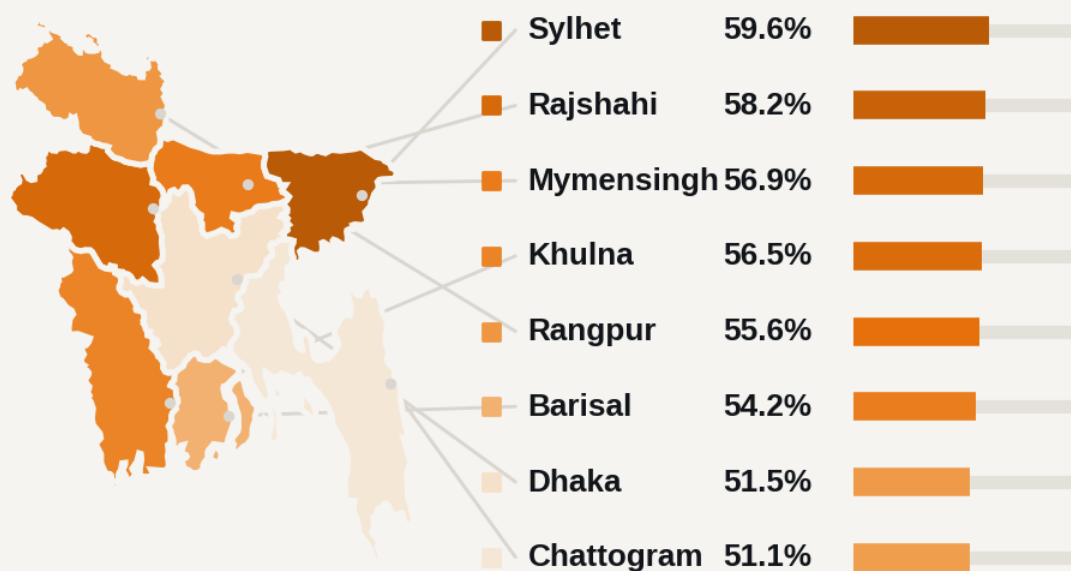


Figure 20: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Positive	Negative	No view
Age			p = 0.17
18-29	53.7	35.5	10.8
30-44	52.3	33.6	14.1
45-59	55.6	31.8	12.6
60+	60.2	26.7	13.1
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	54.5	28.8	16.7
Male	54.6	37.2	8.2
Division			p = 0.16
Barisal	54.2	30.0	15.8
Chattogram	51.1	37.0	11.9
Dhaka	51.5	36.9	11.6
Khulna	56.5	33.4	10.0
Mymensingh	56.9	30.1	12.9
Rajshahi	58.2	28.3	13.5
Rangpur	55.6	32.8	11.6
Sylhet	59.6	21.2	19.2
Education			p = 0.026
No schooling	53.6	30.6	15.8
Primary	55.0	34.4	10.6
Class 5-9	55.9	30.8	13.3
SSC	54.3	37.4	8.3
HSC	51.8	37.6	10.6
Graduate+	54.9	37.2	7.8
Household income			p = 0.25
Under 15k	55.3	31.2	13.5
15-30k	55.8	32.8	11.4
Over 30k	49.7	37.2	13.1

Table 6b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

The government's rating is the steadiest reading in the survey. It is much the same in every age group, every division and every income band. Party support is the one thing that changes it.

54.5% rate the government positively and 32.9% rate it negatively, and 12.6% say they do not know enough about it to answer. The question named neither the party nor a minister. The rating has almost no demographic structure.

Women and men rate the government identically, 54.5% against 54.6%, and approval does not differ significantly by age, by division or by income. No division returns a negative balance on this item. Which party a person supports is the one characteristic that changes the answer: 68.1% of BNP supporters rate the government positively against 40.5% of Awami League supporters, and undecided voters sit at 53.1%, within two points of the national figure.

A rating with no demographic structure carries no information about which groups the government has reached. As such, the rating cannot be used to locate a constituency, and the constituency has to be located on the issue questions reported in chapter 8.

Chapter 7: The Prime Minister’s performance

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Very well; Fairly well; Fairly badly; Very badly; Does not know enough about it; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

66.3% rate the Prime Minister positively. That is higher than the 54.5% who rate the government he leads. The question did not name the office-holder.

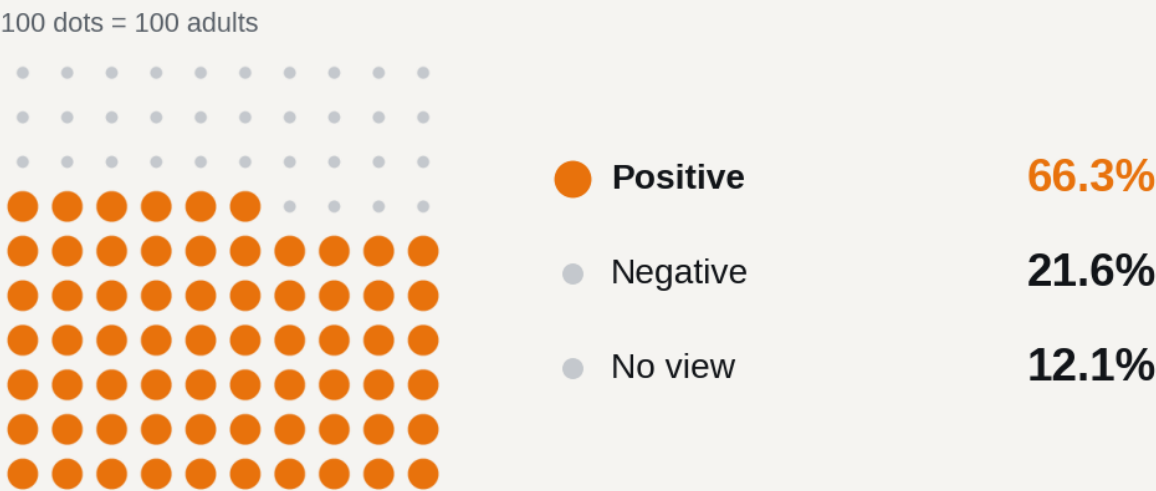


Figure 21: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Positive	66.3
Negative	21.6
No view	12.1

Table 7a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Every group in the survey rates the Prime Minister higher than the government he leads. Every age group and every income band rates him above the government.

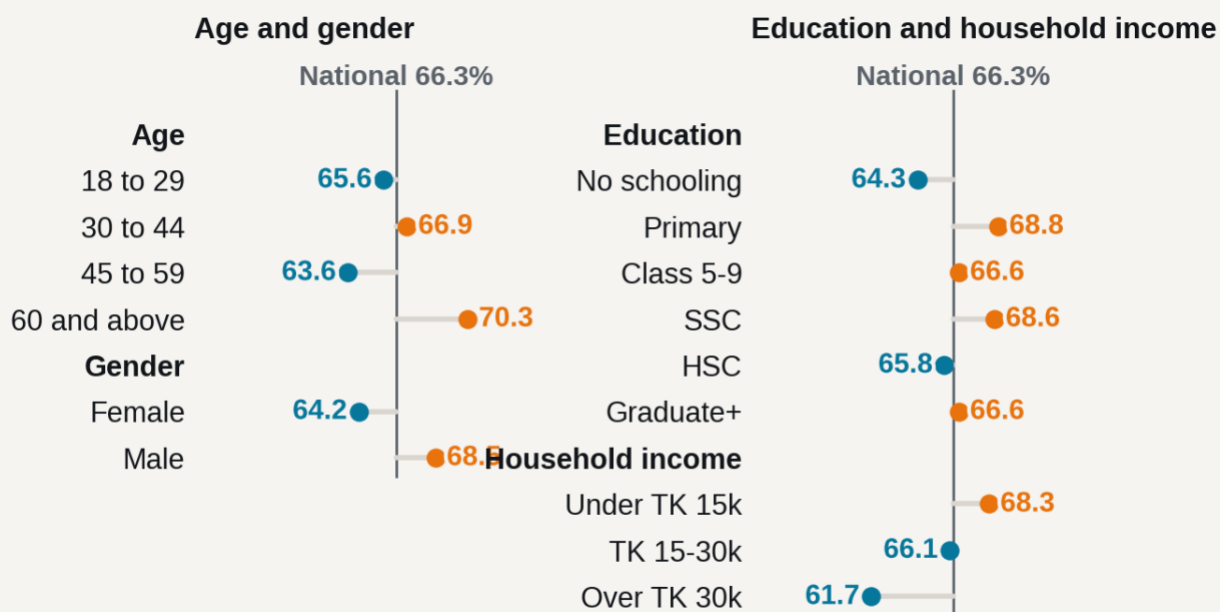


Figure 22: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

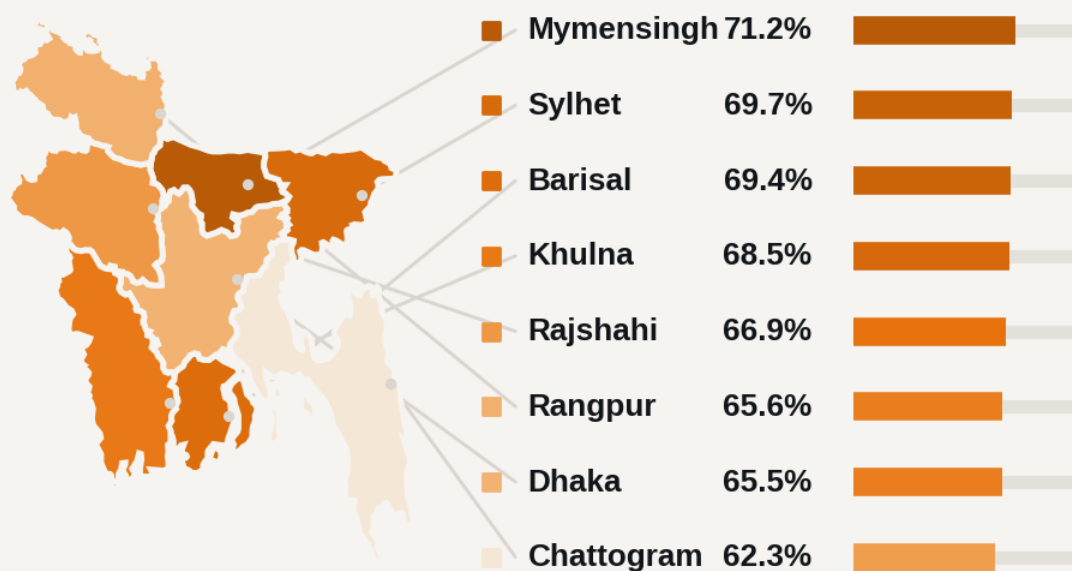


Figure 23: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Positive	Negative	No view
Age			p = 0.16
18-29	65.6	23.6	10.8
30-44	66.9	20.3	12.8
45-59	63.6	24.4	12.0
60+	70.3	16.0	13.7
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	64.2	19.2	16.6
Male	68.5	24.2	7.3
Division			p = 0.64
Barisal	69.4	18.5	12.1
Chattogram	62.3	25.0	12.7
Dhaka	65.5	23.3	11.2
Khulna	68.5	20.8	10.7
Mymensingh	71.2	16.2	12.6
Rajshahi	66.9	20.3	12.8
Rangpur	65.6	23.6	10.8
Sylhet	69.7	15.0	15.3
Education			p = 0.006
No schooling	64.3	20.4	15.3
Primary	68.8	21.0	10.2
Class 5-9	66.6	20.0	13.4
SSC	68.6	23.7	7.7
HSC	65.8	26.2	8.0
Graduate+	66.6	26.5	6.9
Household income			p = 0.085
Under 15k	68.3	18.9	12.8
15-30k	66.1	22.8	11.1
Over 30k	61.7	25.7	12.7

Table 7b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

The Prime Minister's approval runs ahead of the government's in every division, every age group and every income band, and among the supporters of every party. A rating carried by one office is a dependency.

66.3% rate the Prime Minister positively, which is 11.8 points above the government he leads. The question named neither the office-holder nor the party. Every group in the survey rates him above the government.

The positive share runs only from 71.2% in Mymensingh to 62.3% in Chattogram, and it holds between 61.7% and 70.3% in every age, sex, schooling and income group. On no other rating is the country so nearly uniform. Among Awami League supporters the premium over the government is 12.0 points, close to the national 11.8 points, so the distinction between the office-holder and the administration is not a party effect.

Approval falls as income rises, from 68.3% in the lowest band to 61.7% in the highest. A rating that rests on one office is an asset at 180 days and a dependency thereafter, because the office cannot be substituted and the administration does not inherit the premium without earning it.

Chapter 8: The government’s handling of seven issues

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Very well; Fairly well; Fairly badly; Very badly; Does not know enough about it; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

Of the seven issues tested, only the education sector returns a positive judgement. Law and order splits exactly, 46.4% each way. The three issues a household meets as a bill or a daily purchase return the three worst readings in the survey.

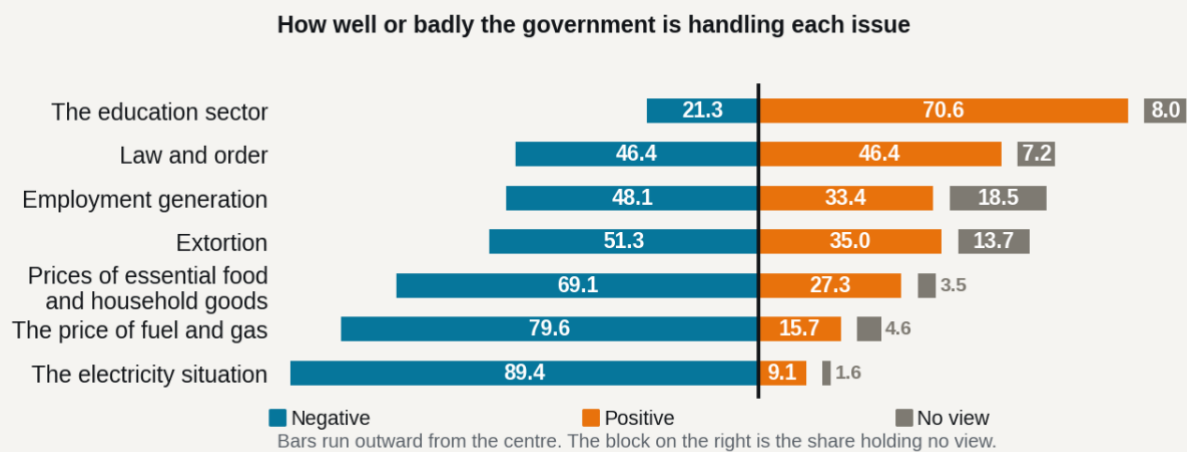


Figure 24: How well or badly the government is judged to be handling each of the seven issues. Bars run outward from the centre. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Item	Response	%
The education sector	Positive	70.6
	Negative	21.3
	No view	8.0
Law and order	Positive	46.4
	Negative	46.4
	No view	7.2
Employment generation	Positive	33.4
	Negative	48.1
	No view	18.5
Extortion	Positive	35.0
	Negative	51.3
	No view	13.7
The prices of essential food and household goods	Positive	27.3
	Negative	69.1
	No view	3.5
The price of fuel and gas	Positive	15.7
	Negative	79.6
	No view	4.6
The electricity situation	Positive	9.1
	Negative	89.4
	No view	1.6

Table 8a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division, gender and education

Age changes the answer only on jobs and on electricity. On law and order, food prices, fuel and extortion, young and old answer alike.

Age	Education	Law and order	Employment	Extortion	Food prices	Fuel and gas	Electricity
National	21.3	46.4	48.1	51.3	69.1	79.6	89.4
18-29	24.4	48.2	48.6	53.4	69.7	79.3	90.8
30-44	21.1	44.2	47.2	50.7	69.9	80.1	90.0
45-59	21.2	46.7	50.6	52.9	69.0	78.9	89.8
60+	15.0	46.6	45.5	45.7	66.2	80.4	83.9
Chi-square p	< 0.001	0.53	0.012	0.15	0.78	0.35	0.031

Table 8b: Share saying the government is handling the issue badly, by age. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel. All figures are percentages.

There are real differences between divisions in how people judge the government on these issues. Sylhet gives the government its best marks on law and order and on all three household costs.

Share saying the government is handling the issue badly, by division									National
The education sector	23.0	23.9	21.5	19.7	15.6	20.9	23.0	19.6	21.3
Law and order	46.6	55.2	44.7	44.7	46.9	42.7	45.2	36.5	46.4
Employment generation	46.5	50.3	49.1	47.3	47.5	45.6	47.5	47.5	48.1
Extortion	49.9	59.8	53.0	47.4	47.7	45.9	49.3	46.7	51.3
Prices of essential food and household goods	73.8	69.7	72.5	68.4	66.4	64.8	73.5	58.9	69.1
The price of fuel and gas	81.9	79.3	81.5	80.8	77.2	80.2	79.4	73.7	79.6
The electricity situation	94.2	87.7	92.3	88.3	91.0	88.8	91.3	79.2	89.4
	Barisal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	

Figure 25: Share saying the government is handling the issue badly, by division. Darker cells are more negative. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Division	Education	Law and order	Employment	Extortion	Food prices	Fuel and gas	Electricity
National	21.3	46.4	48.1	51.3	69.1	79.6	89.4
Barisal	23.0	46.6	46.5	49.9	73.8	81.9	94.2
Chattogram	23.9	55.2	50.3	59.8	69.7	79.3	87.7
Dhaka	21.5	44.7	49.1	53.0	72.5	81.5	92.3
Khulna	19.7	44.7	47.3	47.4	68.4	80.8	88.3
Mymensingh	15.6	46.9	47.5	47.7	66.4	77.2	91.0
Rajshahi	20.9	42.7	45.6	45.9	64.8	80.2	88.8
Rangpur	23.0	45.2	47.5	49.3	73.5	79.4	91.3
Sylhet	19.6	36.5	47.5	46.7	58.9	73.7	79.2
Chi-square p	0.91	0.036	0.96	0.036	0.018	0.86	0.010

Table 8c: Share saying the government is handling the issue badly, by division. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel. All figures are percentages.

Men and women judge the seven issues alike; men are simply more likely to hold a view. Every gender difference on the seven issues is statistically significant except electricity ($p = 0.0934$), and on every one of them the gap in the share holding no view is larger than the gap in the negative share.

Share saying the government is handling the issue badly, by education							National
The education sector	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 generation	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
Prices of essential food and household goods	70.2	72.7	66.9	70.5	68.7	69.2	69.1
The price of fuel and gas	79.9	81.9	79.2	78.2	79.9	80.1	79.6
The electricity situation	87.7	89.5	88.7	91.8	90.8	93.2	89.4
	No schooling	Primary	Class 5-9	SSC	HSC	Graduate+	

Figure 26: Share saying the government is handling the issue badly, by education. Darker cells are more negative. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

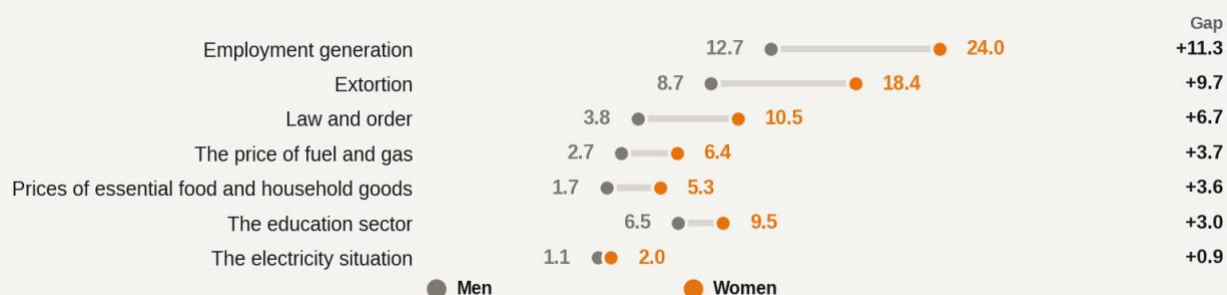


Figure 27: Share holding no view of each issue, women against men. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Education	Law and order	Employment	Extortion	Food prices	Fuel and gas	Electricity
National	21.3	46.4	48.1	51.3	69.1	79.6	89.4
Gender							
Female	19.9	46.1	43.1	48.0	71.0	79.8	89.7
Male	22.8	46.7	53.3	54.8	67.1	79.5	89.0
Education							
No schooling	17.4	49.7	47.7	48.5	70.2	79.9	87.7
Primary	22.7	44.9	49.5	48.5	72.7	81.9	89.5
Class 5-9	19.0	42.2	43.5	49.5	66.9	79.2	88.7
SSC	27.5	46.5	50.1	54.5	70.5	78.2	91.8
HSC	28.0	47.3	57.3	56.7	68.7	79.9	90.8
Graduate+	29.1	54.5	55.9	63.9	69.2	80.1	93.2

Table 8d: Share handling the issue badly, by gender and education. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel. All figures are percentages.

Group	Education	Law and order	Employment	Extortion	Food prices	Fuel and gas	Electricity
National	8.0	7.2	18.5	13.7	3.5	4.6	1.6
Gender							
Female	9.5	10.5	24.0	18.4	5.3	6.4	2.0
Male	6.5	3.8	12.7	8.7	1.7	2.7	1.1
Education							
No schooling	12.4	8.0	24.9	17.0	4.5	3.7	2.2
Primary	12.1	9.7	20.0	16.2	5.1	3.9	1.4
Class 5-9	6.3	8.3	17.9	12.6	2.6	5.6	1.5
SSC	4.9	6.5	15.2	11.9	3.7	5.3	1.5
HSC	3.7	3.4	11.0	10.3	3.9	4.5	0.7
Graduate+	4.3	1.6	8.1	9.5	1.7	3.2	0.8

Table 8e: Share holding no view of the issue, by gender and education. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel. All figures are percentages.

What the public itself names as the biggest problems

Electricity, fuel and food prices are what people name as the biggest problems facing the country. Nobody was given a list. These are the problems people named in their own words. Nearly six in ten named electricity and fuel, and nearly six in ten named the price of essentials.

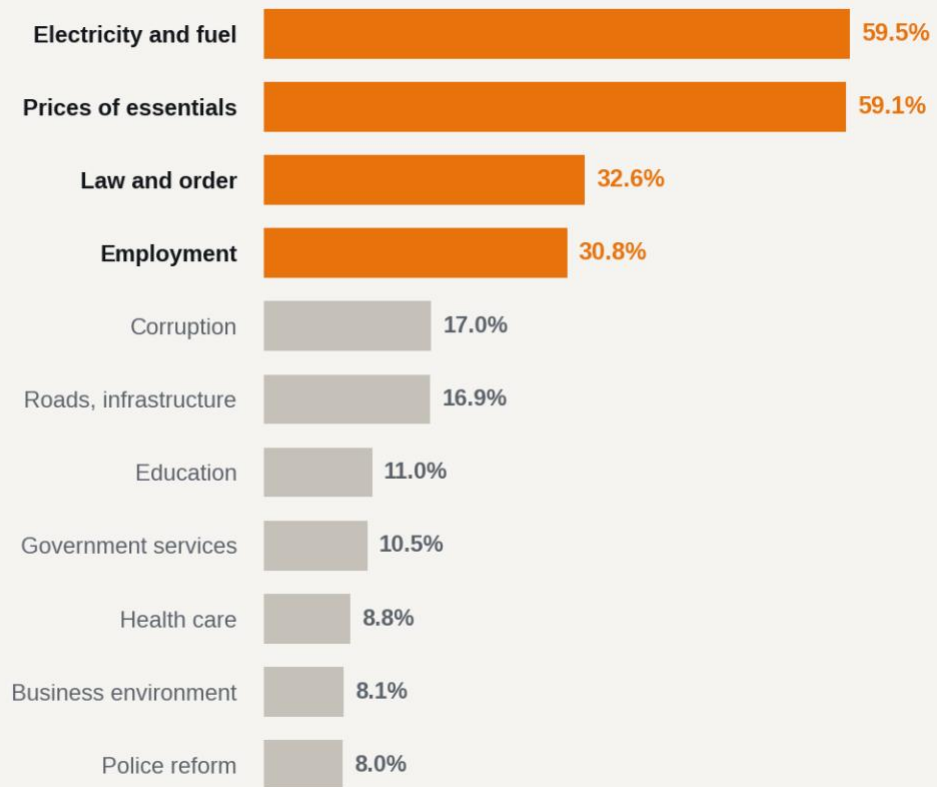


Figure 28: The problems respondents named as the biggest facing the country. Nobody was read a list, and each respondent could name up to three, so the shares sum to more than 100. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Problem named	%
Electricity and fuel	59.5
Prices of essentials	59.1
Law and order	32.6
Employment	30.8
Corruption	17.0
Roads and infrastructure	16.9
Education	11.0
Access to government services	10.5
Health care	8.8
Business environment	8.1
Police and security reform	8.0

Table 8f: Problems named as the biggest facing the country, unprompted. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel. Respondents could name up to three problems, so the column sums to more than 100. The crosstabulations of these items by group were not supplied to this analysis.

The government is judged worst on the two problems people care most about, and best on the one they care least about. 89% say electricity and fuel are handled badly, and it is the problem most often named. Education is handled best and is named by only one person in nine.

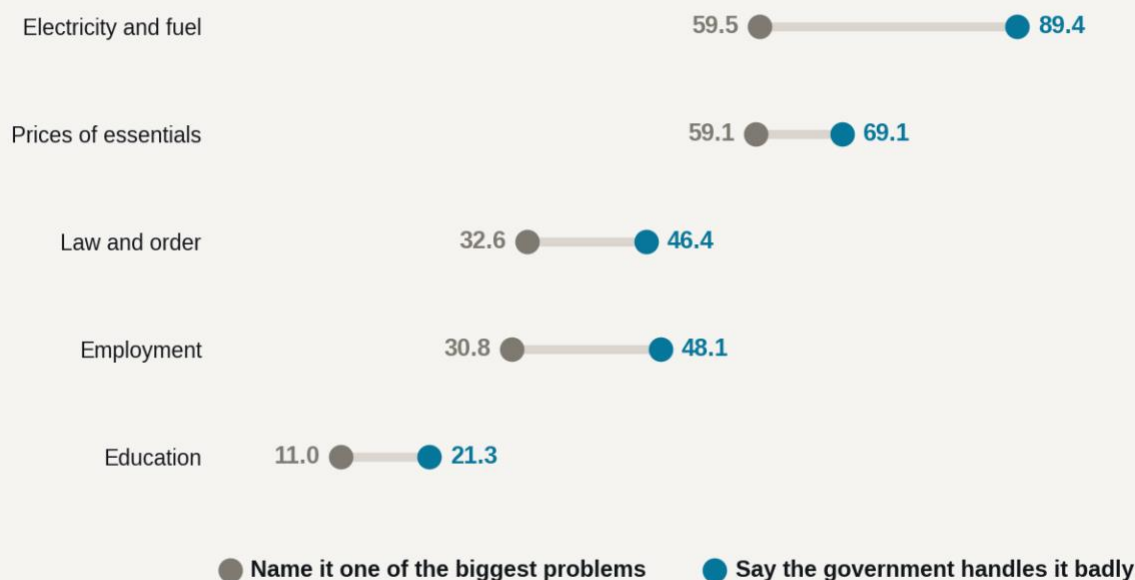


Figure 29: Five issues that appear in both lists. The left mark is the share naming the issue as one of the biggest problems facing the country; the right mark is the share saying the government is handling it badly. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

What the results mean

The government is judged to be handling one of the seven issues well. Education is settled positively and the three household costs are settled negatively. Only law and order is contested.

Of the seven issues tested, the government is judged to be handling one of them well. 70.6% say the education sector is handled well and no division returns less than 68.2%. Law and order splits exactly, 46.4% each way. On the remaining five the judgement is negative.

The three issues a household meets as a bill or a daily purchase return the three worst readings in the survey. 69.1% say the prices of essential food and household goods are handled badly, 79.6% say the same of fuel and gas and 89.4% say it of the electricity situation, and no group in the survey returns a positive view of the electricity item. That judgement does not differ by income, by education or between urban and rural areas, and the judgement on fuel does not differ by division at all ($p = 0.856$).

Only law and order is genuinely contested among the seven. Chattogram is the harshest division at 55.2% negative against 36.5% in Sylhet, and graduates are the harshest judges on extortion, employment and law and order and are no harsher on the items they pay for directly. Law and order is therefore the item on which improved performance is most likely to move the rating.

The public's own ranking of problems matches the government's worst scores. 59.5% named electricity and fuel unprompted and 59.1% named the price of essentials, against 32.6% for law and order, 30.8% for employment and 11.0% for education. The government is judged worst on the two problems named most often and best on one of the problems named least often.

Chapter 9: Support for the Family Card

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Strongly support; Somewhat support; Somewhat oppose; Strongly oppose; Does not know enough about it; Knows about it but has no opinion.

The national result

78.6% support the Family Card. 15.7% oppose it. This is the strongest support recorded for anything in the survey. It sits against 69.1% who say food prices are handled badly.

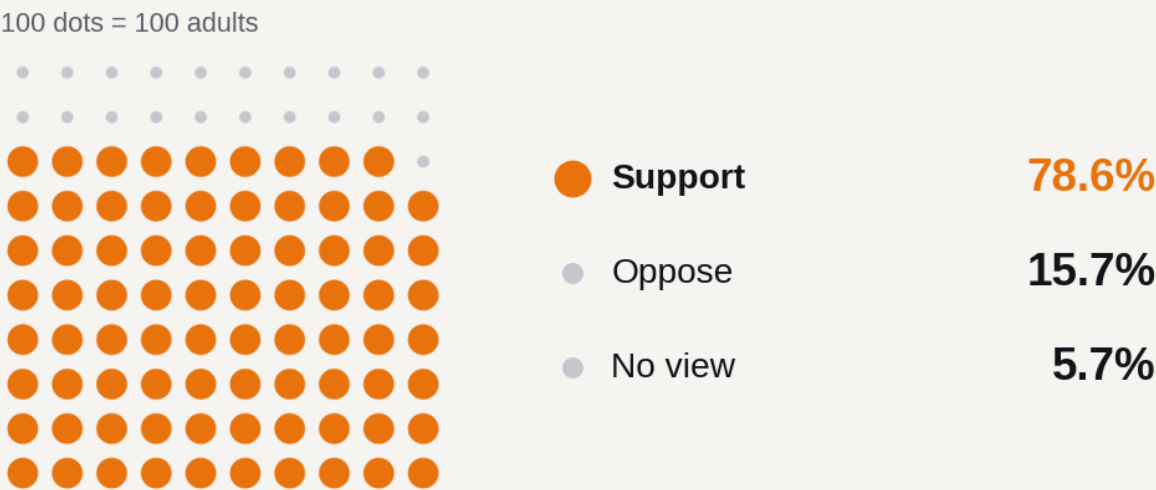


Figure 30: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Support	78.6
Oppose	15.7
No view	5.7

Table 9a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Women, older respondents and lower income households support the Family Card the most; graduates the least. Support is strongest among the households the card was designed for.

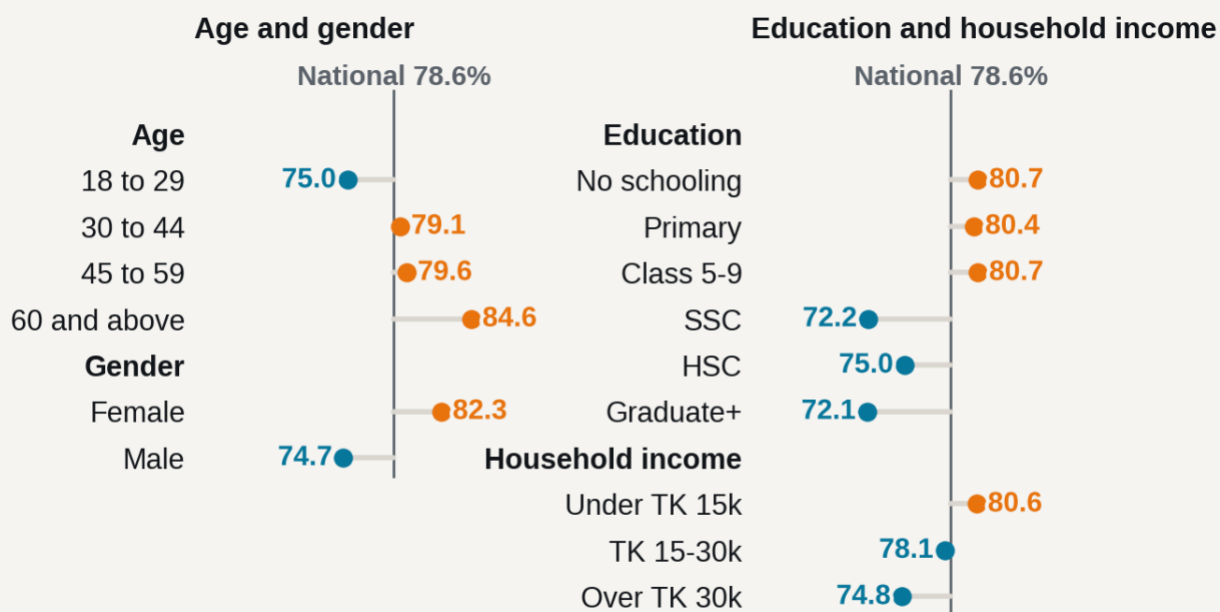


Figure 31: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

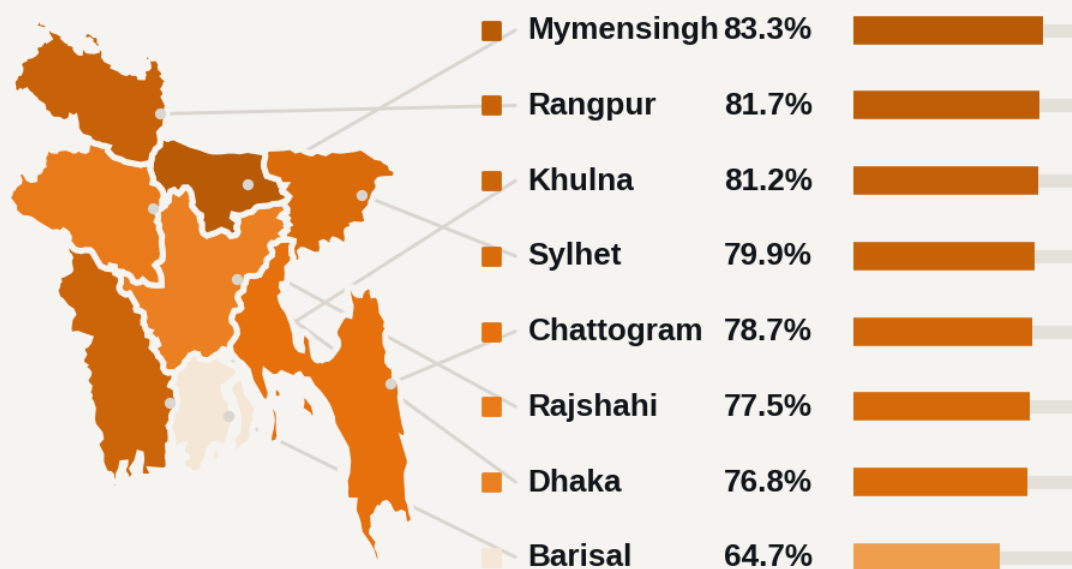


Figure 32: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Support	Oppose	No view
Age			p = 0.015
18-29	75.0	19.5	5.4
30-44	79.1	14.5	6.4
45-59	79.6	14.8	5.6
60+	84.6	10.4	5.1
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	82.3	11.2	6.5
Male	74.7	20.3	5.0
Division			p = 0.014
Barisal	64.7	20.8	14.5
Chattogram	78.7	16.7	4.6
Dhaka	76.8	18.1	5.1
Khulna	81.2	13.9	4.9
Mymensingh	83.3	9.6	7.2
Rajshahi	77.5	17.8	4.7
Rangpur	81.7	13.4	4.8
Sylhet	79.9	11.2	8.9
Education			p < 0.001
No schooling	80.7	12.1	7.2
Primary	80.4	13.7	5.9
Class 5-9	80.7	14.2	5.1
SSC	72.2	22.5	5.3
HSC	75.0	18.0	7.0
Graduate+	72.1	26.3	1.6
Household income			p = 0.064
Under 15k	80.6	13.2	6.3
15-30k	78.1	16.7	5.2
Over 30k	74.8	19.6	5.7

Table 9b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

The Family Card is the most popular thing the government has done and it is most popular among the households it was designed for. Barisal is the exception, and three times the national share there has not heard enough about it to hold a view.

78.6% support the Family Card and 15.7% oppose it, which is the strongest support recorded for anything in the survey. It sits against a 69.1% negative judgement on the prices the card exists to relieve. Support is strongest among the households the card was designed for.

82.3% of women support the policy against 74.7% of men, and opposition runs 11.2% against 20.3%, so this is a difference of substance and not a difference in who holds a view. Opposition rises with education, from 12.1% among adults with no schooling to 26.3% among graduates.

Barisal returns the lowest support of the eight divisions at 64.7%, and 14.5% of respondents there hold no opinion against a national figure of 5.7%. A policy that people have not heard of needs communication and enrolment. The wording fielded differs from the wording in the concept note, and the two should be reconciled before the item is repeated.

Chapter 10: Support for the tax policy

The question, as it was put to respondents
“Do you support or oppose the government’s tax policy?”

Response options: Strongly support; Somewhat support; Somewhat oppose; Strongly oppose; Does not know enough about it; Knows about it but has no opinion.

The national result

70.7% support the government’s tax policy. 17.6% oppose it. Support runs well above the government’s own rating of 54.5%.

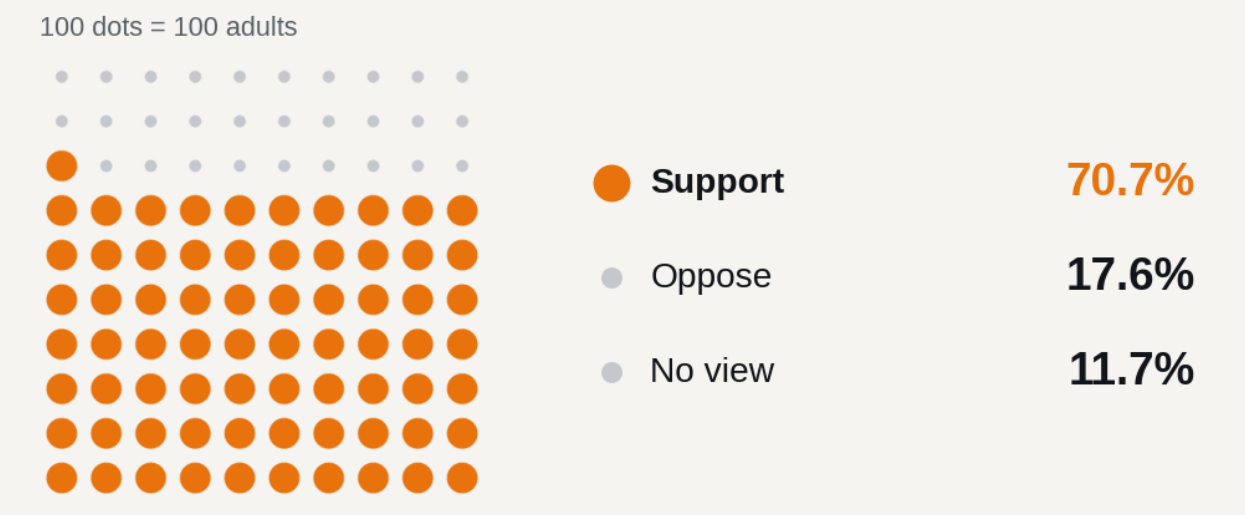


Figure 33: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Support	70.7
Oppose	17.6
No view	11.7

Table 10a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Men and better educated respondents support the tax policy the most; income makes no difference. 77.1% of men support it against 64.6% of women, and most of that difference is women saying they hold no view.

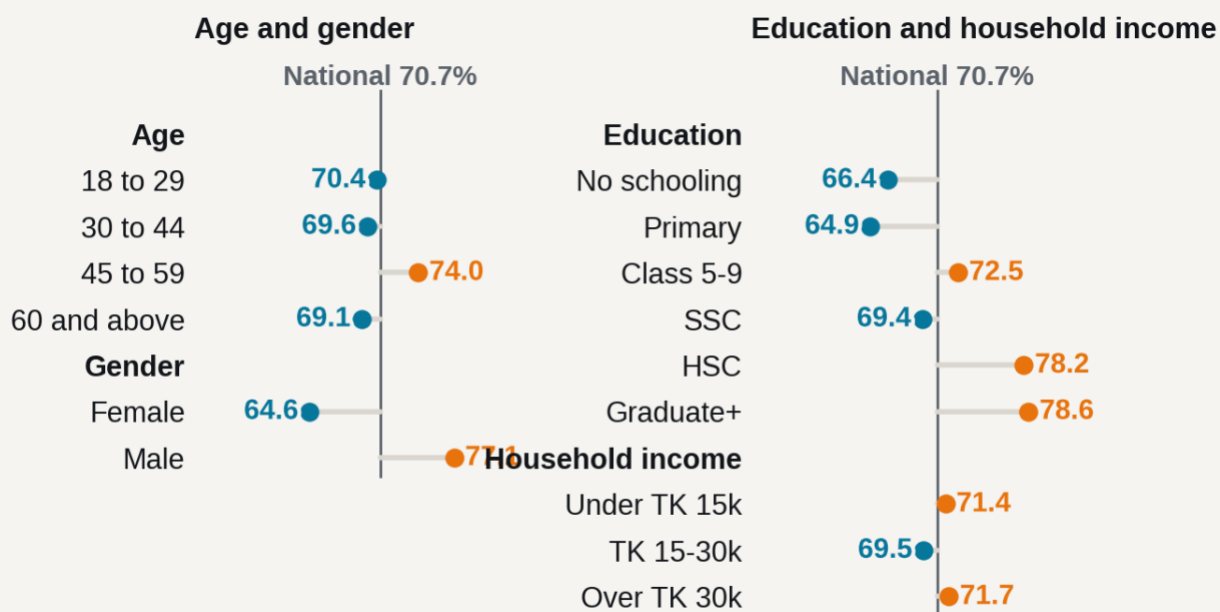


Figure 34: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

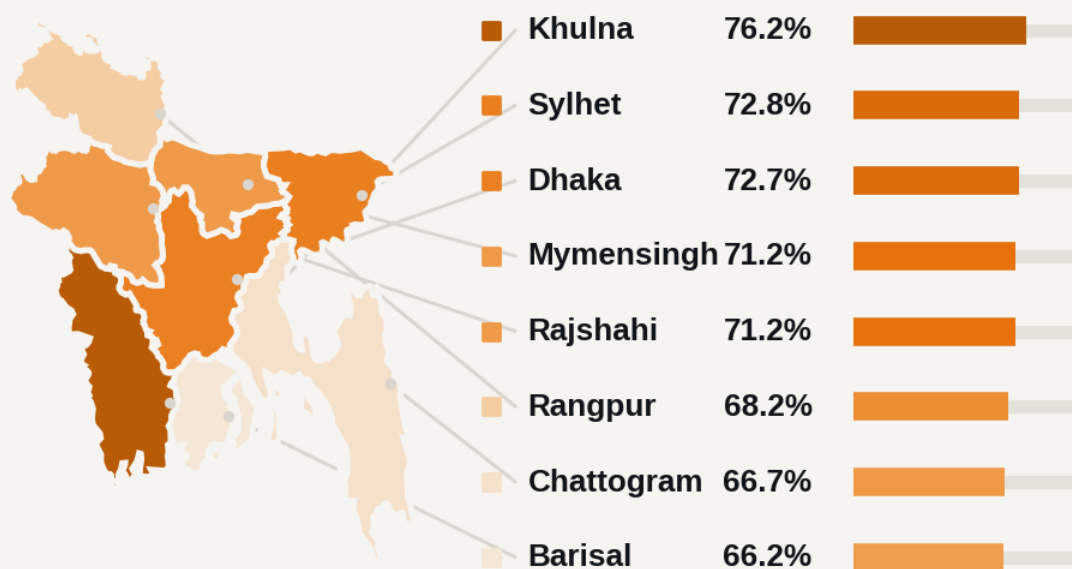


Figure 35: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Support	Oppose	No view
Age			p = 0.063
18-29	70.4	20.5	9.1
30-44	69.6	17.5	12.9
45-59	74.0	13.3	12.6
60+	69.1	17.3	13.6
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	64.6	17.7	17.7
Male	77.1	17.5	5.4
Division			p = 0.38
Barisal	66.2	24.1	9.7
Chattogram	66.7	20.5	12.8
Dhaka	72.7	15.8	11.5
Khulna	76.2	16.8	7.1
Mymensingh	71.2	16.2	12.7
Rajshahi	71.2	15.5	13.2
Rangpur	68.2	20.5	11.3
Sylhet	72.8	13.1	14.2
Education			p < 0.001
No schooling	66.4	17.1	16.4
Primary	64.9	20.0	15.1
Class 5-9	72.5	17.4	10.1
SSC	69.4	21.7	8.9
HSC	78.2	14.5	7.3
Graduate+	78.6	15.4	6.0
Household income			p = 0.24
Under 15k	71.4	15.7	12.9
15-30k	69.5	19.5	11.0
Over 30k	71.7	18.2	10.1

Table 10b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

Seven in ten support the tax policy. The gap between men and women is a gap in who holds a view. The survey did not ask which parts of the policy people are backing.

70.7% support the government's tax policy and 17.6% oppose it. Support runs 16.2 points above the government's own rating of 54.5%.

77.1% of men support the policy against 64.6% of women, while the opposition shares are almost identical at 17.5% and 17.7%. 17.7% of women hold no opinion against 5.4% of men, and that is the

whole of the gender gap. Support rises with education, from 66.4% among adults with no schooling to 78.6% among graduates, and on the Family Card the education gradient runs the other way.

Income does not order the judgement at all ($p = 0.238$), nor does division ($p = 0.383$). It can be argued that the gender gap reflects exposure to household money decisions. The survey did not ask which parts of the policy respondents are backing, and that should be established before the support figure is used in defence of a specific measure.

Chapter 11: Implementing the referendum result

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Yes; No; Does not know or is not knowledgeable enough.

The national result

70.0% say the government should implement the referendum result. 13.9% say it should not. 16.1% say they do not know enough about it to answer.

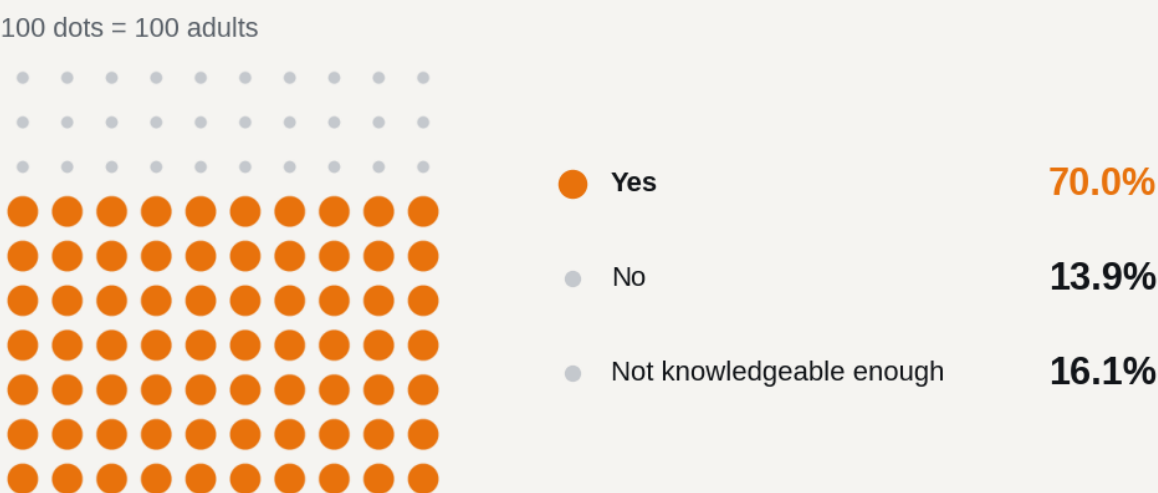


Figure 36: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Yes	70.0
No	13.9
Not knowledgeable enough	16.1

Table 11a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Adults aged 18 to 29 are the most likely to say the referendum result should be implemented; those aged 60 and above the least. What separates the groups is knowledge rather than opposition.

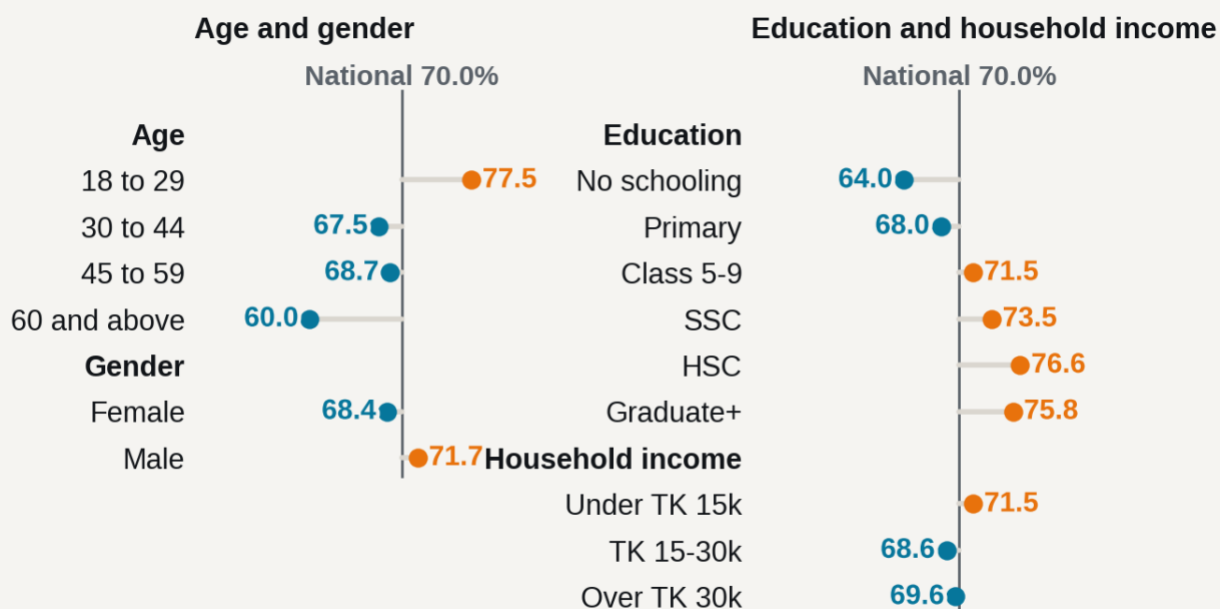


Figure 37: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

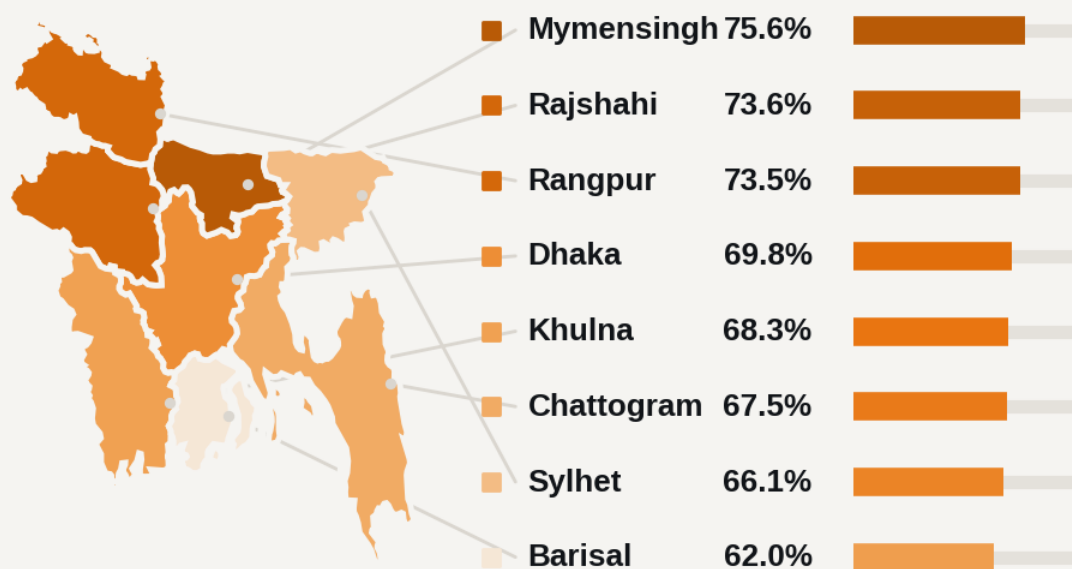


Figure 38: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Yes	No	Not knowledgeable enough
Age			p < 0.001
18-29	77.5	12.2	10.3
30-44	67.5	13.1	19.4
45-59	68.7	17.5	13.8
60+	60.0	14.2	25.8
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	68.4	9.6	22.0
Male	71.7	18.3	9.9
Division			p = 0.11
Barisal	62.0	18.8	19.2
Chattogram	67.5	14.4	18.0
Dhaka	69.8	16.9	13.3
Khulna	68.3	13.1	18.7
Mymensingh	75.6	13.1	11.3
Rajshahi	73.6	12.2	14.2
Rangpur	73.5	10.9	15.6
Sylhet	66.1	10.1	23.8
Education			p < 0.001
No schooling	64.0	14.1	21.9
Primary	68.0	13.0	19.0
Class 5-9	71.5	12.2	16.3
SSC	73.5	15.9	10.6
HSC	76.6	16.5	6.9
Graduate+	75.8	15.9	8.3
Household income			p = 0.23
Under 15k	71.5	12.2	16.3
15-30k	68.6	14.5	16.9
Over 30k	69.6	16.7	13.7

Table 11b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

Seven in ten want the referendum result implemented and opposition is small in every group. The obstacle to a settled national view is information and not resistance.

70.0% say the government should implement the referendum result and 13.9% say it should not. 16.1% say they do not know enough about it to answer. The age and gender differences on this item are differences in knowledge.

77.5% of those aged 18 to 29 say implement against 60.0% of those aged 60 and above. Across that same span the share saying no moves only from 12.2% to 14.2%, while the share saying they are not

knowledgeable enough runs from 10.3% to 25.8%. 22.0% of women say they are not knowledgeable enough against 9.9% of men.

Opposition holds between 12.2% and 16.5% across every education band, and division does not matter on this item ($p = 0.107$). Lack of information is therefore the constraint on this reading and resistance is not. An information constraint is closed by publication and an opposition constraint is not, and the two should not be treated alike.

Chapter 12: The opposition leaders in parliament

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: Very well; Fairly well; Fairly badly; Very badly; Does not know enough about it; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

The **Jamaat-e-Islami Amir** is rated positively by **47.7%** and the **NCP Convener** by **39.8%**. Only 20.2% and 23.0% rate them badly, the lowest for anyone tested. Against that, 32.1% and 37.2% say they do not know enough about the two leaders to answer.

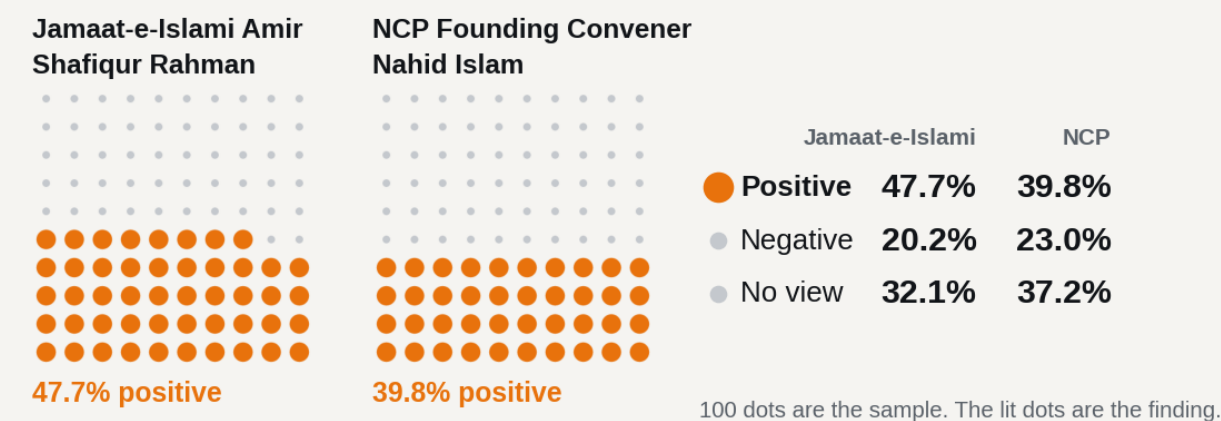


Figure 39: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Item	Response	%
The jamaat-e-islami amir	Positive	47.7
	Negative	20.2
	No view	32.1
The ncp convener	Positive	39.8
	Negative	23.0
	No view	37.2

Table 12a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Men rate the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir well above women; age makes little difference. 42.8% of women rate him positively against 52.9% of men.

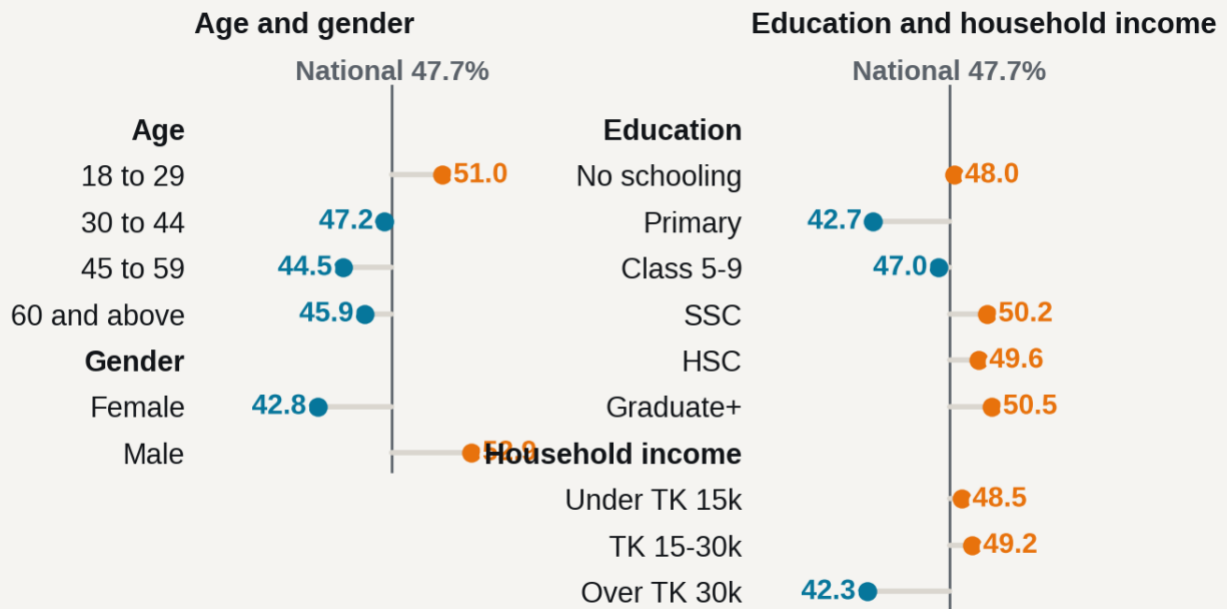


Figure 40: The rating of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir by group. The vertical rule is the national figure. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

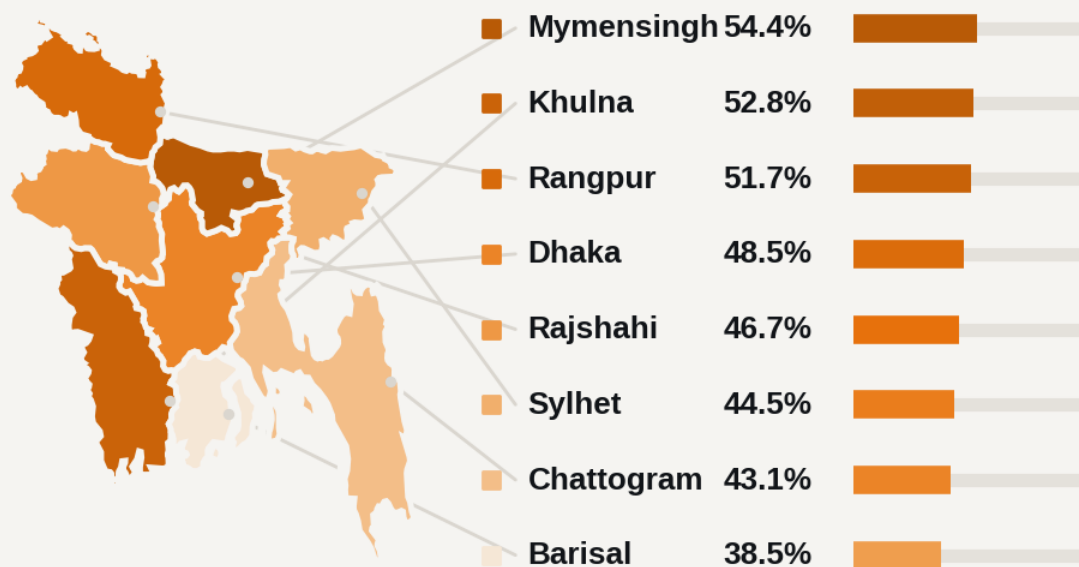


Figure 41: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Positive	Negative	No view
Age			p = 0.061
18-29	51.0	17.2	31.8
30-44	47.2	20.1	32.7
45-59	44.5	25.5	30.0
60+	45.9	20.0	34.1
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	42.8	14.5	42.6
Male	52.9	26.2	20.9
Division			p = 0.099
Barisal	38.5	28.6	32.9
Chattogram	43.1	21.8	35.1
Dhaka	48.5	22.0	29.5
Khulna	52.8	18.4	28.9
Mymensingh	54.4	19.0	26.6
Rajshahi	46.7	19.7	33.6
Rangpur	51.7	17.4	30.8
Sylhet	44.5	14.2	41.3
Education			p = 0.006
No schooling	48.0	17.4	34.6
Primary	42.7	25.2	32.1
Class 5-9	47.0	18.4	34.6
SSC	50.2	22.9	26.9
HSC	49.6	23.2	27.2
Graduate+	50.5	26.3	23.2
Household income			p = 0.14
Under 15k	48.5	18.7	32.8
15-30k	49.2	20.3	30.4
Over 30k	42.3	23.7	34.0

Table 12b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income, the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

The NCP Convener is rated highest by the youngest adults and by graduates, and the rating falls steeply with age. 46.7% of those aged 18 to 29 rate him positively, against 30.7% of those aged 60 and above.

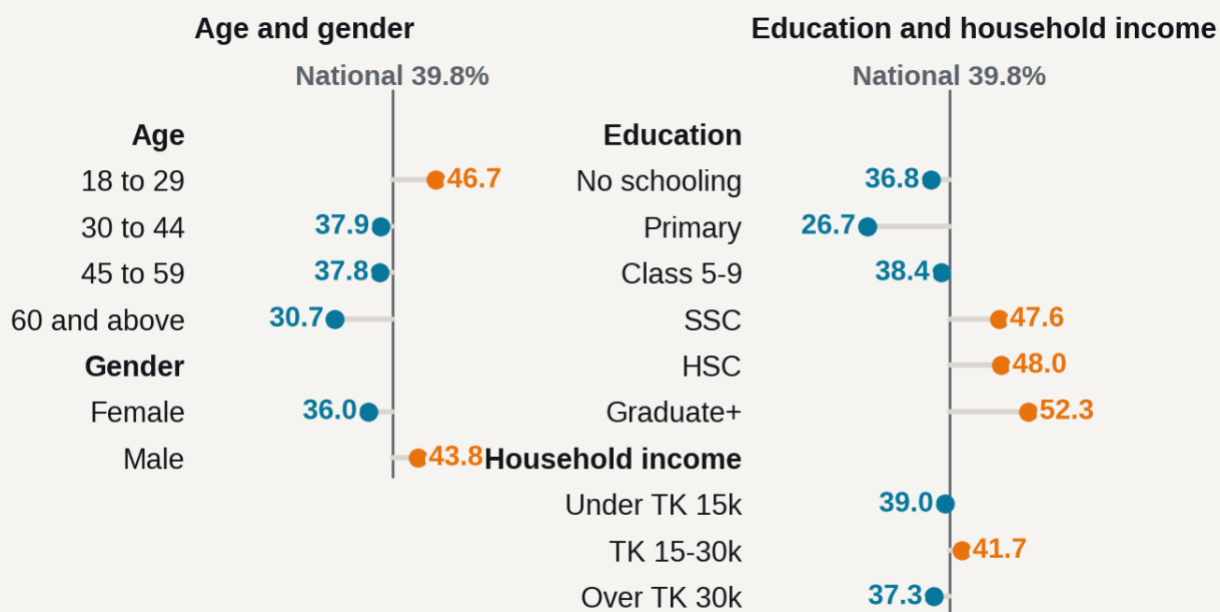


Figure 42: The rating of the NCP Convener by group. The vertical rule is the national figure. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

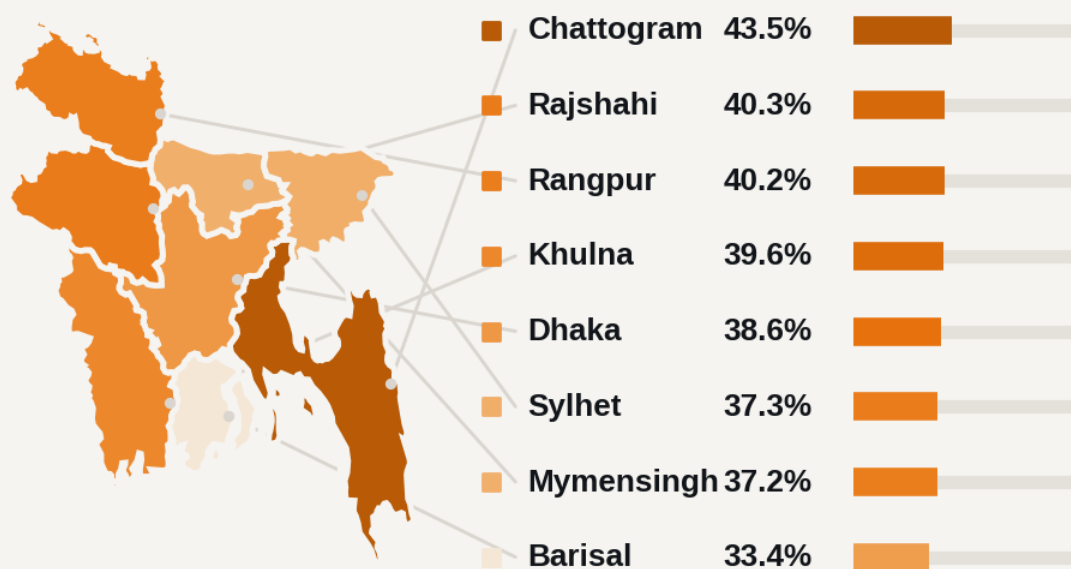


Figure 43: The rating of the NCP Convener on the map of Bangladesh. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Positive	Negative	No view
Age			p < 0.001
18-29	46.7	20.3	33.1
30-44	37.9	23.2	39.0
45-59	37.8	25.4	36.8
60+	30.7	25.5	43.9
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	36.0	15.9	48.2
Male	43.8	30.5	25.8
Division			p = 0.33
Barisal	33.4	33.5	33.2
Chattogram	43.5	20.6	35.9
Dhaka	38.6	24.3	37.1
Khulna	39.6	26.0	34.4
Mymensingh	37.2	22.4	40.4
Rajshahi	40.3	22.9	36.7
Rangpur	40.2	21.7	38.2
Sylhet	37.3	17.4	45.3
Education			p < 0.001
No schooling	36.8	19.9	43.3
Primary	26.7	24.2	49.1
Class 5-9	38.4	23.4	38.2
SSC	47.6	24.7	27.6
HSC	48.0	23.9	28.1
Graduate+	52.3	28.0	19.7
Household income			p = 0.004
Under 15k	39.0	20.0	41.0
15-30k	41.7	24.3	34.0
Over 30k	37.3	27.3	35.4

Table 12c: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income, the NCP Convener. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

A third of the country does not know enough about the opposition leaders to hold a view, and among women that share reaches nearly half on the NCP Convener. Their negative ratings are the lowest recorded for anyone in the survey.

The Jamaat-e-Islami Amir is rated positively by 47.7% and the NCP Convener by 39.8%. Their negative ratings, 20.2% and 23.0%, are the lowest recorded for any actor tested in this survey. Lack of approval is not the opposition's constraint.

32.1% say they do not know enough about the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir to answer and 37.2% say the same of the NCP Convener, against 12.6% on the government. 48.2% of women hold no view of the NCP Convener against 25.8% of men. Between a quarter and a third of the electorate has formed no view of either leader.

The two ratings behave differently by group. The NCP rating falls with age, from 46.7% among those aged 18 to 29 to 30.7% among those aged 60 and above, and rises with education, from 26.7% at primary level to 52.3% among graduates. The Jamaat-e-Islami rating is flat on both, running from 51.0% to 44.5% across the age span. One party holds a generational position and the other holds a national one, and the two imply different allocations of effort.

Chapter 13: Whether the opposition parties represent people like you

The question, as it was put to respondents

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

Response options: A lot; Somewhat; A little; Not at all; Does not know enough about it; Refuse or cannot say.

The national result

11.0% say Jamaat-e-Islami represents people like them a lot, and 7.9% say it of the NCP. Against that, 47.7% approve of how the Jamaat Amir behaves in parliament and 39.8% say the same of the NCP Convener. About a quarter of the country holds no view of either party at all.

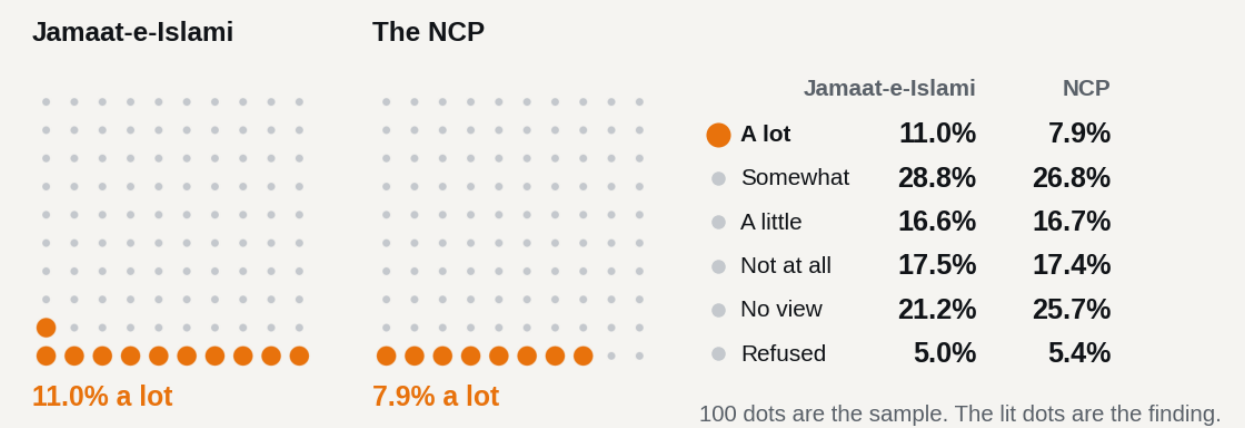


Figure 44: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Item	Response	%
Jamaat-e-islami	Not at all	17.5
	A little	16.6
	Somewhat	28.8
	A lot	11.0
	No view	21.2
	Refused	5.0
The ncp	Not at all	17.4
	A little	16.7
	Somewhat	26.8
	A lot	7.9
	No view	25.7
	Refused	5.4

Table 13a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

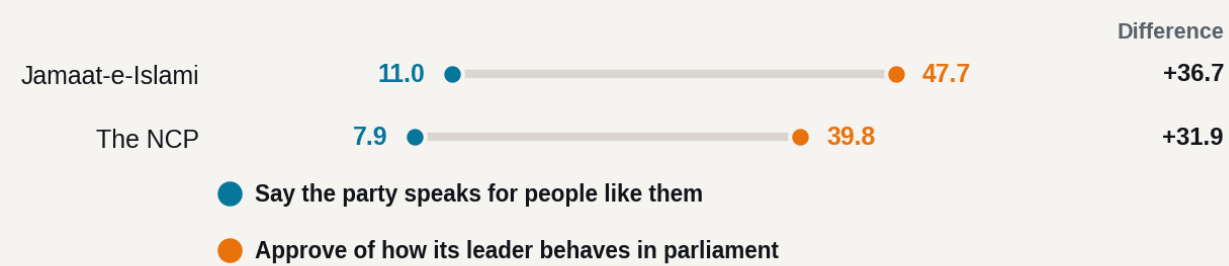


Figure 45: The distance between approval of parliamentary conduct and a felt sense of representation. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

What the results mean

People can approve of how a party behaves in parliament and still not feel it speaks for them. About half approve of the two leaders. About one person in ten says either party represents people like them.

11.0% say Jamaat-e-Islami represents the interests of people like them a lot and 7.9% say it of the NCP. Against those figures, 47.7% approve of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir's conduct in parliament and 39.8% approve of the NCP Convener's. The distance is 36.7 points on Jamaat-e-Islami and 31.9 points on the NCP.

The mass sits in the middle, with somewhat and a little taking 45.4% on Jamaat-e-Islami and 43.5% on the NCP, and 26.2% hold no view of Jamaat-e-Islami and 31.1% hold no view of the NCP. Approving of a party is not the same as feeling represented by it. Parliamentary performance is being observed and it is not being experienced as representation.

The breakdowns for these two items were not supplied to this analysis, and Doppler states the gap in place of a breakdown. The next release should carry both items by sex, age and schooling, because the reach findings elsewhere in the survey indicate that the no-view share concentrates in the groups a party would most need to reach.

Chapter 14: Whether the Member of Parliament would listen

The question, as it was put to respondents

“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?”

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

The national result

50.9% believe their Member of Parliament would listen. 35.9% believe they would not, six months after the election. 13.1% do not know, or do not know who their Member is.

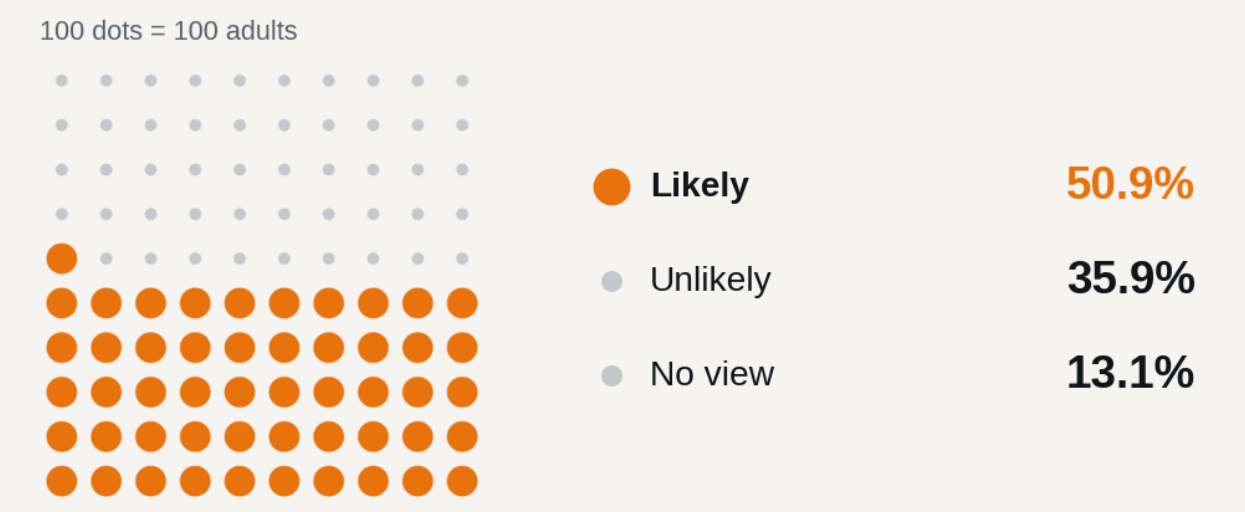


Figure 46: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Likely	50.9
Unlikely	35.9
No view	13.1

Table 14a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Younger and better educated respondents are the most confident their Member of Parliament would listen; income makes no difference. Confidence rises with education and falls with age. Rich and poor answer alike.

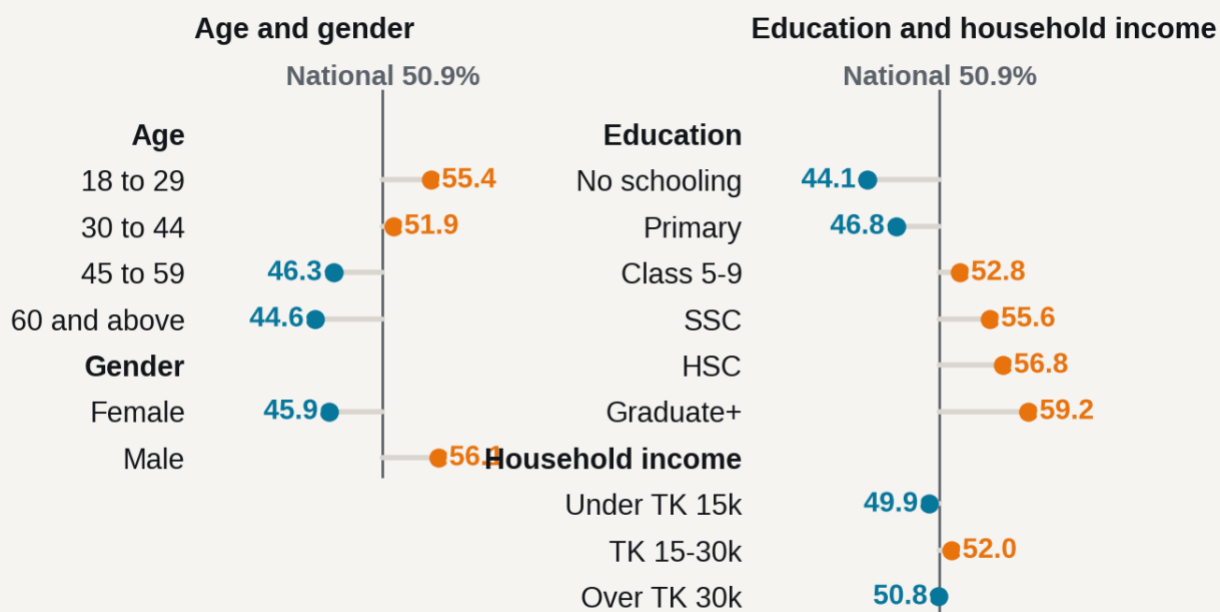


Figure 47: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

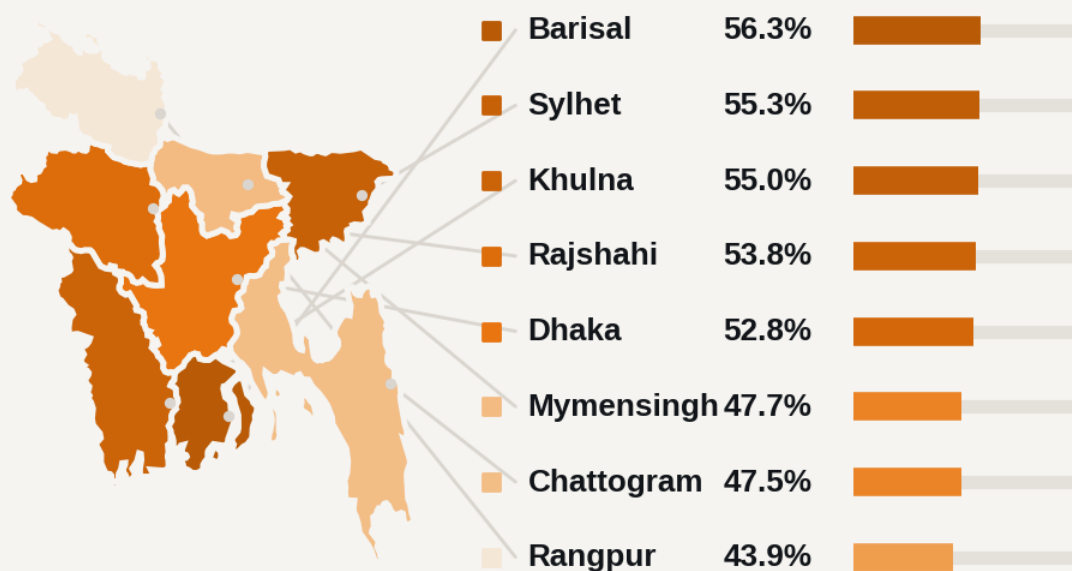


Figure 48: The same result on the map of Bangladesh. Darker divisions are higher; the bars rank the eight divisions. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Likely	Unlikely	No view
Age			p < 0.001
18-29	55.4	33.0	11.6
30-44	51.9	33.3	14.8
45-59	46.3	43.8	9.9
60+	44.6	37.8	17.6
Gender			p < 0.001
Female	45.9	36.6	17.5
Male	56.1	35.3	8.6
Division			p = 0.019
Barisal	56.3	33.7	10.0
Chattogram	47.5	37.1	15.5
Dhaka	52.8	34.9	12.2
Khulna	55.0	31.6	13.3
Mymensingh	47.7	43.9	8.5
Rajshahi	53.8	33.7	12.5
Rangpur	43.9	43.6	12.6
Sylhet	55.3	25.9	18.8
Education			p < 0.001
No schooling	44.1	42.6	13.3
Primary	46.8	40.0	13.2
Class 5-9	52.8	32.4	14.8
SSC	55.6	35.2	9.2
HSC	56.8	30.7	12.5
Graduate+	59.2	29.5	11.2
Household income			p = 0.64
Under 15k	49.9	35.7	14.5
15-30k	52.0	36.0	12.0
Over 30k	50.8	36.6	12.6

Table 14b: Distribution by age, gender, division, education and household income. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

Half the country believes its Member of Parliament would listen, six months after electing one. Confidence rises with schooling and falls with age, and money makes no difference at all.

50.9% believe their Member of Parliament would listen and 35.9% believe they would not, six months after the election. 13.1% do not know, or do not know who their Member is.

Confidence rises with education, from 44.1% among adults with no schooling to 59.2% among graduates, and falls with age, from 55.4% among those aged 18 to 29 to 44.6% among those aged 60 and above.

This is one of the few items on which the young hold the more favourable view. Rangpur is the weakest division at 43.9% and Barisal the strongest at 56.3%.

Household income does not order the judgement at all ($p = 0.637$). Access to the elected representative is ordered by schooling and by age and not by money, which indicates a procedural constraint. The people least able to reach the state on their own are the least confident that their Member would help.

Chapter 15: Personal safety after dark

The question, as it was put to respondents

“How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark?”

Response options: Very safe; Somewhat safe; Somewhat unsafe; Very unsafe; Never goes out after dark; Refuse.

The national result

67.5% feel safe walking alone in their area after dark. 29.6% do not feel safe. 2.4% never go out after dark at all.

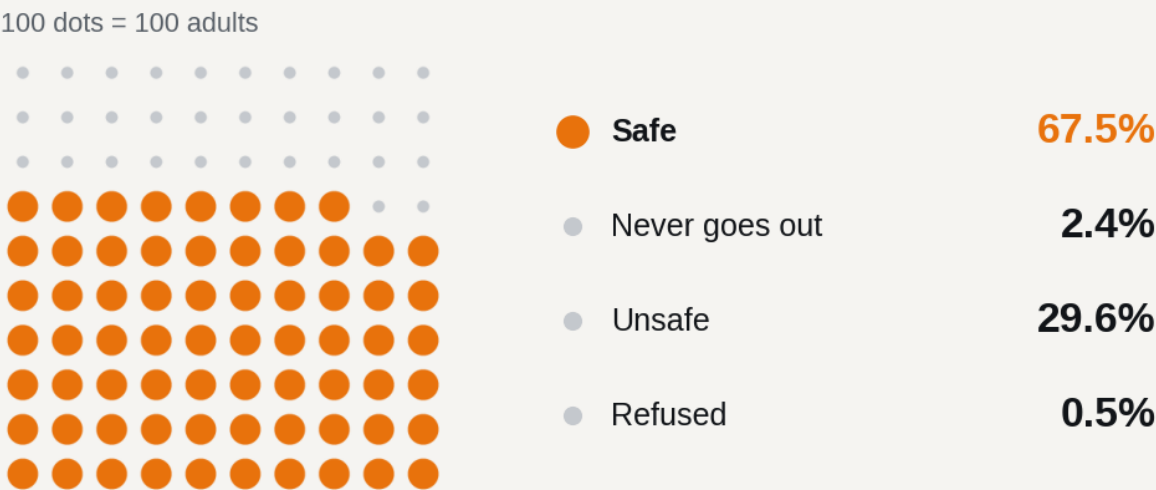


Figure 49: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Safe	67.5
Unsafe	29.6
Never goes out	2.4
Refused	0.5

Table 15a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Men feel safer after dark than women, and the gap is wider than the measured numbers show. 70.9% of men feel safe against 64.3% of women.

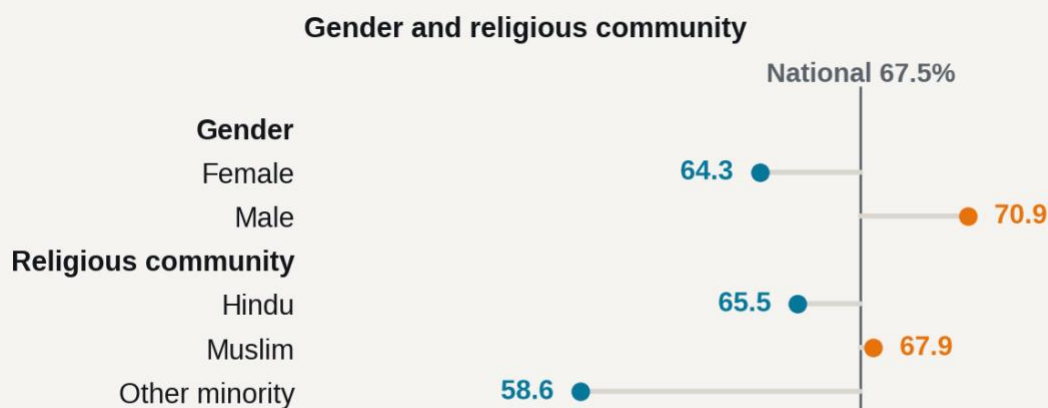


Figure 50: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Safe	Unsafe	Never goes out	Refused
Gender				
				p = 0.004
Female	64.3	31.9	3.1	0.6
Male	70.9	27.1	1.7	0.3
Religious community				
				p = 0.71
Muslim	67.9	29.0	2.5	0.5
Hindu	65.5	32.1	1.9	0.5
Other minority	58.6	41.4	0.0	0.0

Table 15b: Distribution by gender and religious community. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

Nearly three adults in ten do not feel safe walking alone after dark. Women feel less safe than men, and the measured gap is a lower bound, because more women have stopped going out at all.

67.5% feel safe walking alone in their area after dark and 29.6% do not. 2.4% never go out after dark at all. Nearly three adults in ten do not feel safe in their own area.

70.9% of men feel safe against 64.3% of women, and 3.1% of women never go out after dark against 1.7% of men. A respondent who has stopped going out is never asked to judge how safe she feels when she does, so the measured gender gap of 6.6 points is a lower bound. Religious community does not order this item (p = 0.713).

The reading is the household-level counterpart of a law and order judgement that splits 46.4% each way. Withdrawal after dark has to be reported alongside the safety reading, because a fall in the share reporting fear can be produced by a rise in the share that has stopped going out.

Chapter 16: Safety in practising religion

The question, as it was put to respondents
“Do you feel safe practising your religion and observing your customs openly?”

Response options: Very safe; Somewhat safe; Somewhat unsafe; Very unsafe; Refuse.

The national result

95.2% feel safe practising their religion openly. 4.3% do not feel safe. Read on its own this figure would suggest the question is settled. It is not settled for the people the question is about.

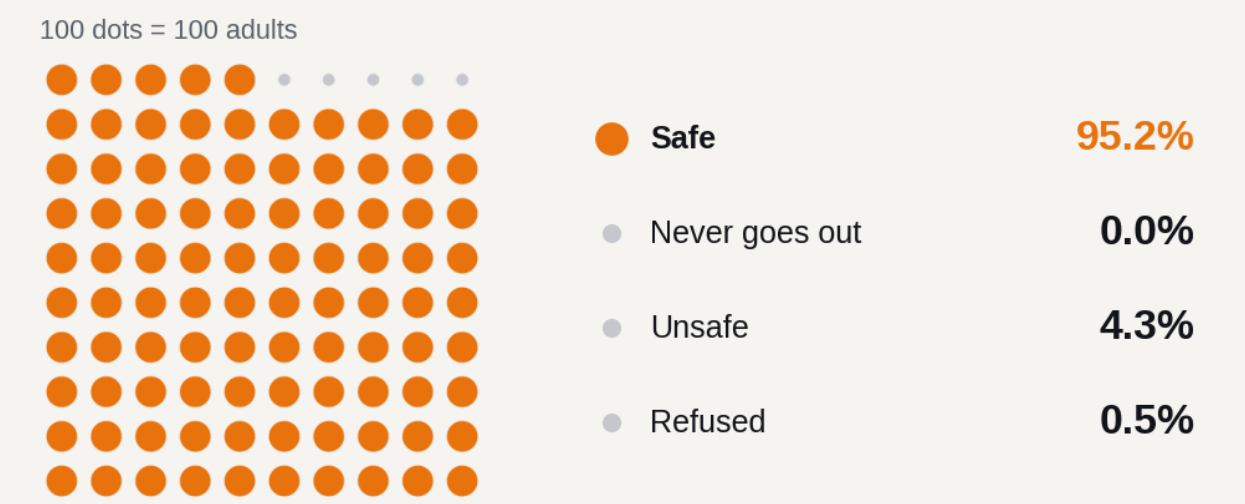


Figure 51: The distribution of responses. Each dot is one person in a hundred. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Response	%
Safe	95.2
Unsafe	4.3
Never goes out	0.0
Refused	0.5

Table 16a: Aggregate distribution. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

The result by age, division and gender

Muslim respondents feel safe practising their religion; Hindu and other minority respondents markedly less so. 97.1% of Muslim respondents feel safe, against 82.0% of Hindu respondents and 81.1% of other minorities.



Figure 52: Each dot is a group and the vertical rule is the national figure. The divisions follow on the map below. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Group	Safe	Unsafe	Never goes out	Refused
Gender				
				p not computed
Female	95.4	4.1	0.0	0.5
Male	95.1	4.4	0.0	0.5
Religious community				
				p not computed
Muslim	97.1	2.4	0.0	0.5
Hindu	82.0	17.4	0.0	0.6
Other minority	81.1	18.9	0.0	0.0

Table 16b: Distribution by gender and religious community. Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. The p value on each band is the chi-square test for the difference between the groups in that band. All figures are percentages.

What the results mean

The national figure of 95.2% describes a country in which religious minorities report a different experience. One in six Hindu respondents feels unsafe against one in forty Muslim respondents. The figure should never be published on its own.

95.2% feel safe practising their religion and observing their customs openly and 4.3% do not. Read on its own the national figure would suggest the question is settled. It is not settled for the people the question is about.

97.1% of Muslim respondents feel safe, against 82.0% of Hindu respondents and 81.1% of Buddhist and Christian respondents. 17.4% of Hindu respondents feel unsafe against 2.4% of Muslim respondents, a ratio of roughly seven to one. There is no gender difference on this item, at 95.8% of women and 95.5% of men.

The minority figures should be read as a floor, because caution on a telephone call runs one way. The Buddhist and Christian subsample comprises approximately 56 respondents and its estimates are indicative. This measure should never be published as a national aggregate, because the people it is about are the people the aggregate averages away.

Chapter 17: What the chapters add up to

The public separates its judgement of the recent past from its expectation of the near future, and it separates both from its rating of the government. The gender difference recorded on almost every question is a difference in who holds a view. And one judgement in the survey, on the government's handling of the electricity situation, is shared by every group alike. This chapter sets out the three, sorts the constraints they identify, and names the groups that sit outside the national optimism.

17.1 The core finding

Households report a hard year behind them and expect a better one ahead. Looking back over the past twelve months, 46.5% say their household finances have worsened and 17.5% say they have improved. Asked about the next twelve months, the same households answer the other way round: 38.1% expect to be better off and 24.3% expect to be worse off. The share expecting improvement is 20.6 points higher than the share reporting it, and the share reporting deterioration is 22.2 points higher than the share expecting it. That reversal, inside a single interview, is the structure of cautious optimism.

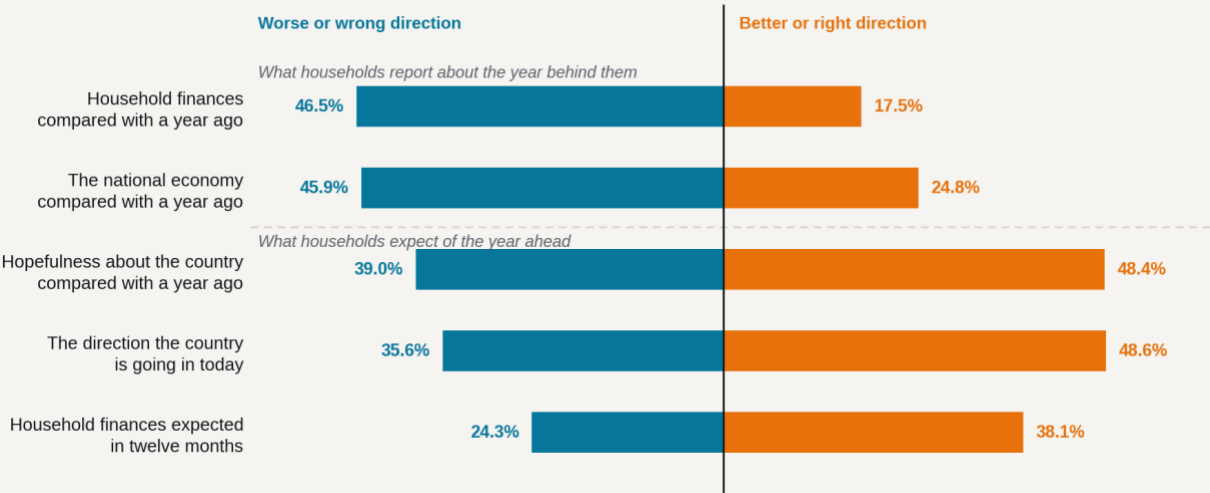


Figure 53: What households report about the year behind them and what they expect of the year ahead (all figures weighted; the figure shown is the share giving the most positive answer). Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

The gap can be attributed to the political transition. No question in this survey records an improvement in the material circumstances of households, and the readings that do move are prospective. Expectations of this kind are formed by political events rather than by household accounts. As such, the hopefulness measured in chapter 2 should be read as a stock of political credit extended on the strength of a change of government.

A stock of credit has a maturity date, and if the material readings do not move by the time the next round is fielded, the prospective readings will have to move instead.

17.2 Three patterns across the chapters

The gender difference is almost always a difference in who answers. On the government rating, the Prime Minister, the national economy, the tax policy, the referendum and both opposition leaders, women and men return the same distribution of opinion and differ in the share holding no view. 54.5% of women and 54.6% of men rate the government positively; 16.7% of women and 8.2% of men hold no view of it. On the government's handling of the electricity situation, which every household meets as a daily physical fact, the gap in the share holding no view is 0.9 points. Lack of exposure to political information is therefore the mechanism that produces the pattern, and lack of interest is not.

The better educated are the harsher judges on everything they do not pay for directly. Graduates return the most negative readings on the national economy (58.5%), extortion (63.9%), employment (55.9%) and law and order (54.5%), and the education test reaches significance on all four. On food prices, fuel and electricity the education test does not approach significance. 41.4% of graduates report that their own household finances have worsened, which sits below the national figure of 46.5%. The better educated report better personal circumstances and a worse national picture, which is the signature of a group judging the country on information rather than on experience.

One judgement in the survey is shared by every group alike. The government's handling of the electricity situation does not differ by income ($p = 0.286$), by education ($p = 0.436$) or between urban and rural areas (88.5% against 89.6%, $p = 0.707$), and no group in the survey returns a positive view of it. The judgement on the price of fuel and gas does not differ by division at all ($p = 0.856$). These are the only readings in the survey that the whole population shares, and they are correspondingly the readings least amenable to communication.

17.3 The constraints, sorted

The findings identify three distinct constraints and they sit at three different points in the system that connects citizens to those they elected. Doppler sorts them here on the frame it applies to any system of this kind, being the demand side, the supply side and the support functions. The sort matters because the three require different remedies, and because a remedy applied at the wrong point produces movement in a reading that was not the constraint.

Demand side: what citizens ask of the state is concentrated on three household costs. 59.5% named electricity and fuel as one of the biggest problems facing the country and 59.1% named the price of essentials, against 32.6% for law and order, 30.8% for employment and 11.0% for education. The demand is neither diffuse nor negotiable, and it does not vary by group. A government facing demand of this shape cannot satisfy it by performing well on the issues that sit outside it.

Supply side: delivery is judged adequate on one issue in seven. 70.6% say the education sector is handled well and law and order splits 46.4% each way, while 69.1%, 79.6% and 89.4% say the three household costs are handled badly. The supply side therefore performs on the item the public ranks ninth and fails on the two items it ranks first and second. The two problems named most often are the two the government is judged to be handling worst.

Support functions: the intermediaries between citizen and state reach the better connected. 50.9% believe their Member of Parliament would listen and 35.9% believe they would not, and confidence runs from 44.1% among respondents with no schooling to 59.2% among graduates while income makes no difference at all ($p = 0.637$). The same gradient appears in political information, where 49.1% of respondents with primary education hold no view of the NCP Convener against 19.7% of graduates. Lack of an accessible intermediary is a constraint on delivery, since the people least able to reach the state are the people the state's own programmes are designed to reach.

17.4 The incentive structure behind the three household costs

The incentive structure explains why the three household costs have not moved. The government is rated at 54.5% while 89.4% judge its handling of electricity badly, so the rating carries no immediate penalty for the failure; the penalty falls due only when the prospective readings turn. A ministry that improves one of the three items while the other two hold will not register the improvement in the rating, because the public scores the cost of running a household and does not score three ministries. The incentive on the supply side therefore favours visible action on education and law and order, which are the items on which the numbers can move, and the demand side is concentrated on the items where they cannot.

The opposition parties face the mirror of that structure. Their negative ratings of 20.2% and 23.0% are the lowest recorded for any actor tested, so neither party pays a price for its silence on the household costs. However, 32.1% and 37.2% of adults do not know enough about the two leaders to rate them at all, and a party unknown to a third of the electorate has a reach constraint before it has a persuasion constraint. The incentive favours parliamentary visibility, which is what the ratings reward, over constituency presence, which is what the representation question measures and which returns 11.0% and 7.9%.

17.5 Who is outside the optimism

Three groups sit outside the national optimism and each is visible for a different reason. The better educated are the harshest critics, as section 17.2 sets out. Students, interviewed on site, are the only group in the survey whose hope balance has inverted. Women are not more negative than men and they are markedly less reached, and the shortfall concentrates on exactly the items a party or a government would want them to hold a view on.



Figure 54: The share of respondents holding no view, women against men, across the items that record a no-view share (weighted; the gap is in percentage points). Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

Students return 49.7% less hopeful about the country than a year ago against 40.9% more hopeful, which is the reverse of the national pattern. They rate the government below the national figure (49.3% positive against 54.5%) and they judge its handling of employment far more harshly (59.6% saying badly against 48.1% nationally). These figures rest on 299 on-site interviews, they are unweighted and they are not nationally representative, and they should not be quoted as a measurement of student opinion in Bangladesh.

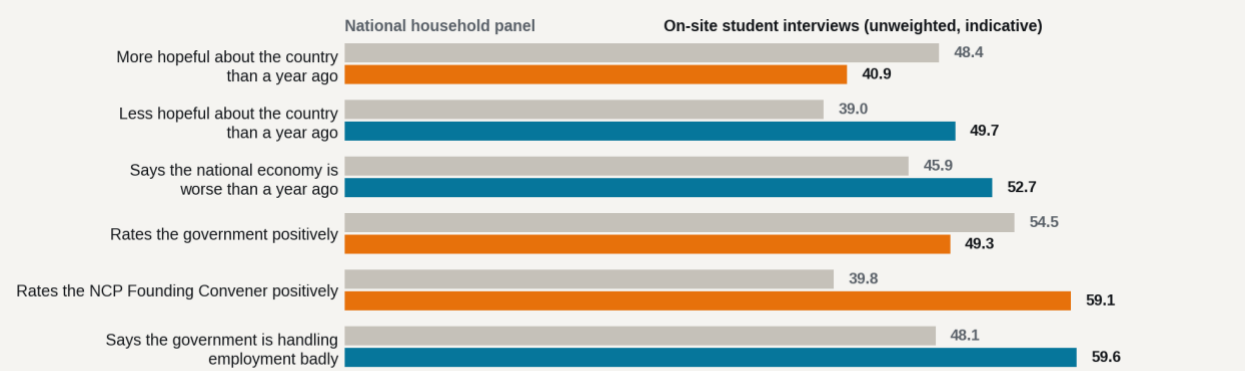


Figure 55: The national household panel against on-site student interviews (student figures are unweighted, are not nationally representative and are indicative only). Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026.

However, the direction is corroborated in the representative sample. Among household respondents aged 18 to 29 the hope balance is plus 3.2 points, the weakest of any age group, against plus 20.8 points among those aged 60 and above. The generation that produced the 2024 uprising is the generation least persuaded by what has followed it, and employment is the item on which its judgement is most negative. On this account, the next round should carry a booster sample of students and of unemployed young people, drawn on a defined frame, so that this finding can be measured rather than indicated.

Chapter 18: The agenda for the government

We first explain what the findings imply for the government's sequencing of its own priorities. We then explain the three constituencies the data identify as unreached, and the measurement gaps that the next round should close. The recommendations below are addressed to the government and to the agencies that answer to it, and they follow from what respondents reported.

Sequence the work on what the public itself names. The government should take the public's unprompted ranking of problems as the order of its own priorities, ensuring that the sequence of announcements follows the sequence of the ranking. That ranking and the government's worst handling scores identify the same items. 59.5% named electricity and fuel as one of the biggest problems facing the country and 59.1% named the price of essentials, against 32.6% for law and order, 30.8% for employment and 11.0% for education. The two problems named most often are the two the government is judged to be handling worst, and the issue on which it scores best is named by one respondent in nine.

Treat electricity, fuel and food prices as one problem. The government should establish a single coordinating account of the three items the public scores worst, enabling the three to be reported and managed together. The public already treats them as one judgement and moves them together. 89.4% say electricity is handled badly, 79.6% say fuel and gas and 69.1% say food and household goods, and these are the only questions in the survey on which no group returns a positive judgement. A government that improves one of the three while the other two hold will not register the improvement in its rating, because the public is scoring the cost of running a household and not the performance of three ministries.

Protect the position on education and concentrate enforcement on law and order. The government should hold its delivery on the education sector, which returns its only positive score at 70.6%, and should concentrate its enforcement effort in Chattogram, where the negative judgement on law and order reaches 55.2% against 36.5% in Sylhet. Law and order is the one item among the seven that is genuinely contested nationally, splitting 46.4% each way, which makes it the item on which improved performance is most likely to move the rating. The three price items are unlikely to move on any timescale the government controls.

Build a constituency channel for the least educated. The government should facilitate the local administration and the Members of Parliament to establish a recorded grievance channel that does not depend on the constituent's own literacy or connections, addressing the gradient in who believes the state is reachable. 44.1% of respondents with no schooling believe their Member would listen against 59.2% of graduates, and household income does not order the judgement at all ($p = 0.637$). Lack of an accessible channel is therefore a constraint on delivery and not only a deficit in representation.

Treat the minority safety finding as a measurement obligation. The government should require that the safety of religious minorities be measured and reported separately, ensuring that no national aggregate on this item is published without the community figures beside it. The national figure of 95.2% conceals a Hindu figure of 82.0% and a Buddhist and Christian figure of 81.1%. An aggregate that reports 95.2% safety will be read as evidence that no action is required, and the disaggregated figures do not support that reading.

Chapter 19: The agenda for the opposition

The opposition parties face a different constraint from the government and the data locate it precisely. Lack of approval is not the constraint. 47.7% approve of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir's conduct in parliament and 39.8% approve of the NCP Convener's, and the negative ratings of 20.2% and 23.0% are the lowest recorded for any actor tested, both below the government's 32.9%. The constraint is that approval of conduct has not converted into a felt sense of representation, and that between a quarter and a third of the electorate has formed no view at all.

Close the distance between conduct and representation. The opposition parties should establish why 47.7% approve of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir's parliamentary conduct while 11.0% say the party represents people like them a lot, and why the equivalent figures for the NCP are 39.8% and 7.9%. Parliamentary performance is being observed and it is not being experienced as representation. The distance is 36.7 points on Jamaat-e-Islami and 31.9 points on the NCP, and the size of that distance is the finding.

Reach the third of the electorate that holds no view. The opposition parties should direct their outreach at women and at respondents with primary education or less, addressing a shortfall in reach rather than a shortfall in persuasion. 48.2% of women hold no view of the NCP Convener against 25.8% of men, and 49.1% of respondents with primary education hold no view against 19.7% of graduates. A party unknown to a third of the electorate has a reach constraint before it has a persuasion constraint, and the two need different remedies.

The NCP should decide whether to remain a generational party. The NCP can consider whether to build on its position among younger voters or to broaden it, since its approval runs from 46.7% among respondents aged 18 to 29 down to 30.7% among those aged 60 and above while the Jamaat-e-Islami rating is flat across the age span, from 51.0% to 44.5%. Both are viable strategies and they imply different allocations of effort. The NCP should not assume that its strength among the young will extend upward without a deliberate effort, because the age gradient in this survey is steep and statistically robust.

Chapter 20: What the findings put to the people of Bangladesh

The answers given in this survey describe the relationship between citizens and the people they elected, and they identify where that relationship is thin. This chapter sets out what the public's own answers reveal about the leverage it holds. The recommendations remain addressed to the institutions that mediate the relationship, because those are the actors positioned to change it.

The public has been precise about what it wants solved and the precision is itself a form of leverage. 59.5% named electricity and fuel and 59.1% named the price of essentials, unprompted and without a list read out, and the government's worst three handling scores fall on exactly those items. A demand that is this concentrated, this uniform across groups and this well matched to the failure it names is harder for any government to disregard than a diffuse complaint. The public has also extended credit against it: 38.1% expect their household finances to improve over the next twelve months while 46.5% report that the past twelve months were worse. Credit extended on an expectation is withdrawn when the expectation is disappointed, and the next round will measure whether it has been.

Local administrations and Members of Parliament should open a recorded grievance channel. The Members of Parliament and the local administration should establish a channel that records a constituent's problem and its disposition, enabling a citizen without literacy or connections to reach the state without an intermediary. Confidence in being heard is ordered by schooling and by age and not by money, which indicates that the constraint is procedural. A channel that depends on the constituent already knowing how to use it will reproduce the gradient it was built to close.

Political parties should build a presence between elections. The political parties should establish a continuous local presence in the constituencies where they hold no view share above a third, addressing the gap between parliamentary conduct and felt representation. 47.7% approve of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir's conduct while 11.0% say the party represents people like them a lot, and the equivalent NCP figures are 39.8% and 7.9%. Representation is experienced locally and it is being performed nationally.

Annex 1: Methodology and limitations

A1.1 Design

The survey is a telephone re-interview of respondents first interviewed face to face in September 2025 for Round 2 of the People's Election Pulse Survey. Round 2 interviewed 10,413 eligible voters between 2 and 15 September 2025 across 8 divisions, 64 districts and 521 primary sampling units, using two-stage stratified cluster sampling with probability proportional to size, and comprised 9,398 household interviews and 1,015 university interviews conducted on CAPI. The present round re-contacts those respondents by telephone using the number collected in Round 2. Because Doppler holds each respondent's full September answers, the design supports measurement of individual-level change and not only of movement in the national average.

Household respondents and student respondents are analysed as two separate panels and are not pooled, because they were recruited in different ways and the student sample was drawn on site. All figures reported in this document as national figures are drawn from the weighted household panel. All figures identified as student figures are unweighted and are indicative.

A1.2 Weighting

The weighting runs in three steps. First, the September sample is weighted to the population using the margins of the 2022 census on age by sex, education, division and urban or rural residence; Round 2 was not weighted at the time of fielding and its raw sample leans male and over-represents some groups, so this step establishes a corrected baseline against which change can be measured. Second, the re-interviewed respondents are weighted back to that corrected September sample using a model of who was reachable by telephone. Third, extreme weights are trimmed and the weighting design effect is reported so that the effective sample size stays honest.

The second step is stronger than the correction most panels can apply. The people who do not answer a telephone are not a random subset of the population; they are typically younger, poorer, more mobile and less politically engaged. Doppler holds the full September interview for every panel member including those it failed to reach, so the response model can be built on prior attitudes as well as on demographics. The weighting variables were selected as those that predict both drop-out and the outcomes of interest, and no further margins were added, because additional margins would inflate the variance without a corresponding gain in accuracy.

A1.3 The questionnaire

The survey covers demographics, national direction and economic condition, government performance and responsiveness, the opposition, issue priorities, the government's handling of seven issues, support for three specific policies and actions, the link to the elected representative, support for democracy, personal and religious safety. The seven issues and the policy questions were each read out in a random order. The performance questions referred to "the government elected in February" and to "the Prime Minister" without naming the party or the office-holder, which reduces the risk of priming a partisan response before the rating is given. Consent was recorded at the start of every interview, participation was voluntary, respondents could skip any question or stop at any point, and recontact consent was recorded separately at the close.

Several items use the same wording as the September 2025 and January 2026 rounds, so comparison over time is already possible for those items. A single poll is a snapshot and a repeated poll produces a trend; if this survey is repeated on the announced calendar, the value of every question in it increases, and change over time is generally more informative than any single reading.

A1.4 Limitations

The poll measures what people think. It does not measure whether they are right. Public opinion is one input into policy and it is not a substitute for evidence on what works.

Non-response is the largest single limitation of this round. 47.2% of the September respondents could not be reached at all and a further 19.7% were reached and did not complete the interview, so the analysis rests on a third of the original panel. The weighting corrects for the characteristics Doppler can observe in the September interview, and it cannot correct for anything that distinguishes a non-respondent from a respondent beyond those characteristics.

Round 2 was drawn on the 2011 census map, and the weighting margins applied here come from the 2022 census. The weighting therefore corrects the demographic skew in that sample and it cannot correct the geographic coverage bias built into the original frame. Divisional estimates in this report should therefore be read as indicative of divisional differences and not as precise divisional measurements.

The Buddhist and Christian subsample comprises approximately 56 respondents and its estimates are indicative. The Hindu subsample comprises approximately 256 respondents and its estimates are reportable.

Annex 2: Data tables

All figures are weighted percentages from the household panel unless stated otherwise. SE is the standard error. Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding. Figures identified as student figures are unweighted, are drawn from on-site interviews and are indicative only.

Table 1: National topline, weighted household panel

Item	Response	%	SE
Rating of the government	Positive	54.5	1.2
	Negative	32.9	1.1
	No view	12.6	0.8
Rating of the Prime Minister	Positive	66.3	1.2
	Negative	21.6	0.9
	No view	12.1	0.8
Rating of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir in parliament	Positive	47.7	1.2
	Negative	20.2	0.9
	No view	32.1	1.2
Rating of the NCP Convener in parliament	Positive	39.8	1.1
	Negative	23.0	0.9
	No view	37.2	1.1
The direction the country is going in	Wrong direction	35.6	1.0
	Right direction	48.6	1.2
	Refused	15.8	0.9
Hopefulness compared with a year ago	Better	48.4	1.2
	Same	6.2	0.5
	Worse	39.0	1.1
	Refused	6.3	0.6
Household finances compared with a year ago	Better	17.5	0.9
	Same	35.3	1.1
	Worse	46.5	1.2
	Refused	0.7	0.2
Household finances expected in twelve months	Better	38.1	1.2
	Same	24.1	1.1
	Worse	24.3	1.0
	Refused	13.5	0.8
The national economy compared with a year ago	Better	24.8	1.0
	Same	20.5	1.0

Item	Response	%	SE
	Worse	45.9	1.1
	Refused	8.8	0.6
Handling of the education sector	Positive	70.6	1.0
	Negative	21.3	0.8
	No view	8.0	0.7
Handling of law and order	Positive	46.4	1.3
	Negative	46.4	1.3
	No view	7.2	0.7
Handling of employment generation	Positive	33.4	1.1
	Negative	48.1	1.2
	No view	18.5	1.0
Handling of extortion	Positive	35.0	1.1
	Negative	51.3	1.2
	No view	13.7	0.8
Handling of the prices of essential food and household goods	Positive	27.3	1.0
	Negative	69.1	1.1
	No view	3.5	0.5
Handling of the price of fuel and gas	Positive	15.7	0.9
	Negative	79.6	1.0
	No view	4.6	0.5
Handling of the electricity situation	Positive	9.1	0.7
	Negative	89.4	0.7
	No view	1.6	0.3
Support for the Family Card	Support	78.6	0.9
	Oppose	15.7	0.8
	No view	5.7	0.5
Support for the government's tax policy	Support	70.7	1.1
	Oppose	17.6	0.9
	No view	11.7	0.8
Whether the referendum result should be implemented	Yes	70.0	1.1
	No	13.9	0.8
	Not enough knowledge	16.1	0.9
Whether the Member of Parliament would listen	Likely	50.9	1.2

Item	Response	%	SE
	Unlikely	35.9	1.1
	No view	13.1	0.7
Whether Jamaat-e-Islami represents people like the respondent	Not at all	17.5	0.8
	A little	16.6	0.8
	Somewhat	28.8	1.0
	A lot	11.0	0.7
	No view	21.2	1.0
	Refused	5.0	0.5
Whether the NCP represents people like the respondent	Not at all	17.4	0.8
	A little	16.7	1.0
	Somewhat	26.8	1.0
	A lot	7.9	0.6
	No view	25.7	1.1
	Refused	5.4	0.5
Feeling safe walking alone after dark	Safe	67.5	1.0
	Unsafe	29.6	1.0
	Never out	2.4	0.4
	Refused	0.5	0.2
Feeling safe practising religion openly	Safe	95.2	0.5
	Unsafe	4.3	0.4
	Never out	0.0	0.0
	Refused	0.5	0.2

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026, weighted household panel.

Table 2: Selected items by gender

Item	Response	Female	Male	p
Rating of the government	Positive	54.5	54.6	<0.001
	Negative	28.8	37.2	
	No view	16.7	8.2	
Rating of the Prime Minister	Positive	64.2	68.5	<0.001
	Negative	19.2	24.2	
	No view	16.6	7.3	
Rating of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir in parliament	Positive	42.8	52.9	<0.001

Item	Response	Female	Male	p
Rating of the NCP Convener in parliament	Negative	14.5	26.2	<0.001
	No view	42.6	20.9	
	Positive	36.0	43.8	
	Negative	15.9	30.5	
	No view	48.2	25.8	
The direction the country is going in	Right direction	49.7	47.5	<0.001
	Wrong direction	31.1	40.3	
	Refused	19.2	12.2	
Hopefulness compared with a year ago	Better	49.5	47.2	<0.001
	Same	6.5	5.9	
	Worse	35.6	42.6	
	Refused	8.4	4.2	
Household finances compared with a year ago	Better	16.7	18.4	0.069
	Same	36.7	33.8	
	Worse	45.5	47.5	
	Refused	1.1	0.3	
Household finances expected in twelve months	Better	37.2	39.1	<0.001
	Same	25.8	22.3	
	Worse	21.4	27.3	
	Refused	15.6	11.3	
The national economy compared with a year ago	Better	25.0	24.6	<0.001
	Same	22.8	18.1	
	Worse	39.7	52.4	
	Refused	12.5	5.0	
Handling of the education sector	Positive	70.5	70.7	0.021
	Negative	19.9	22.8	
	No view	9.5	6.5	
Handling of law and order	Positive	43.5	49.5	<0.001
	Negative	46.1	46.7	
	No view	10.5	3.8	

Item	Response	Female	Male	p
Handling of employment generation	Positive	32.9	34.0	<0.001
	Negative	43.1	53.3	
	No view	24.0	12.7	
Handling of extortion	Positive	33.6	36.5	<0.001
	Negative	48.0	54.8	
	No view	18.4	8.7	
Handling of the prices of essential food and household goods	Positive	23.7	31.2	<0.001
	Negative	71.0	67.1	
	No view	5.3	1.7	
Handling of the price of fuel and gas	Positive	13.8	17.8	<0.001
	Negative	79.8	79.5	
	No view	6.4	2.7	
Handling of the electricity situation	Positive	8.2	9.9	0.093
	Negative	89.7	89.0	
	No view	2.0	1.1	
Support for the Family Card	Support	82.3	74.7	<0.001
	Oppose	11.2	20.3	
	No view	6.5	5.0	
Support for the government's tax policy	Support	64.6	77.1	<0.001
	Oppose	17.7	17.5	
	No view	17.7	5.4	
Whether the referendum result should be implemented	Yes	68.4	71.7	<0.001
	No	9.6	18.3	
	Not enough knowledge	22.0	9.9	
Whether the Member of Parliament would listen	Likely	45.9	56.1	<0.001
	Unlikely	36.6	35.3	
	No view	17.5	8.6	
Feeling safe walking alone after dark	Safe	64.3	70.9	0.004

Item	Response	Female	Male	p
	Unsafe	31.9	27.1	
	Never out	3.1	1.7	
	Refused	0.6	0.3	
Feeling safe practising religion openly	Safe	95.4	95.1	n/a
	Unsafe	4.1	4.4	
	Never out	0.0	0.0	
	Refused	0.5	0.5	

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. p is the chi-square p value for the difference between groups.

Table 3: Selected items by age group

Item	Response	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	p
Rating of the government	Positive	53.7	52.3	55.6	60.2	0.17
	Negative	35.5	33.6	31.8	26.7	
	No view	10.8	14.1	12.6	13.1	
Rating of the Prime Minister	Positive	65.6	66.9	63.6	70.3	0.16
	Negative	23.6	20.3	24.4	16.0	
	No view	10.8	12.8	12.0	13.7	
Rating of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir in parliament	Positive	51.0	47.2	44.5	45.9	0.061
	Negative	17.2	20.1	25.5	20.0	
	No view	31.8	32.7	30.0	34.1	
Rating of the NCP Convener in parliament	Positive	46.7	37.9	37.8	30.7	<0.001
	Negative	20.3	23.2	25.4	25.5	
	No view	33.1	39.0	36.8	43.9	
The direction the country is going in	Right direction	43.9	48.9	51.2	55.5	0.003
	Wrong direction	40.2	33.3	36.6	28.5	
	Refused	15.9	17.8	12.2	16.0	
Hopefulness compared with a year ago	Better	45.4	47.8	50.4	53.9	0.12
	Same	6.8	6.1	5.4	6.4	
	Worse	42.2	38.0	39.5	33.1	
	Refused	5.6	8.0	4.7	6.7	
Household finances compared with a year ago	Better	18.3	17.1	17.3	16.8	0.046
	Same	37.3	32.2	33.5	40.2	
	Worse	43.9	50.3	48.6	41.0	
	Refused	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.0	
Household finances expected in twelve months	Better	42.5	37.1	35.0	34.6	0.067
	Same	24.0	23.6	22.2	28.2	
	Worse	21.6	26.1	27.6	21.6	
	Refused	11.9	13.2	15.2	15.6	
The national economy compared with a year ago	Better	22.7	24.3	25.5	29.9	0.058
	Same	22.7	18.3	18.0	23.7	

Item	Response	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	p
	Worse	47.4	47.1	46.3	38.8	
	Refused	7.2	10.2	10.1	7.6	
Handling of the education sector	Positive	71.1	70.6	69.1	71.7	<0.001
	Negative	24.4	21.1	21.2	15.0	
	No view	4.6	8.3	9.7	13.3	
Handling of law and order	Positive	45.8	47.1	46.8	45.5	0.53
	Negative	48.2	44.2	46.7	46.6	
	No view	5.9	8.7	6.5	8.0	
Handling of employment generation	Positive	36.9	33.6	29.8	29.8	0.012
	Negative	48.6	47.2	50.6	45.5	
	No view	14.5	19.2	19.7	24.7	
Handling of extortion	Positive	33.2	35.8	36.0	36.0	0.15
	Negative	53.4	50.7	52.9	45.7	
	No view	13.4	13.5	11.1	18.4	
Handling of the prices of essential food and household goods	Positive	26.8	26.9	28.1	28.6	0.78
	Negative	69.7	69.9	69.0	66.2	
	No view	3.5	3.2	3.0	5.2	
Handling of the price of fuel and gas	Positive	15.5	14.3	17.9	16.4	0.35
	Negative	79.3	80.1	78.9	80.4	
	No view	5.2	5.6	3.2	3.2	
Handling of the electricity situation	Positive	8.3	8.2	9.1	12.8	0.031
	Negative	90.8	90.0	89.8	83.9	
	No view	0.9	1.8	1.0	3.3	
Support for the Family Card	Support	75.0	79.1	79.6	84.6	0.015
	Oppose	19.5	14.5	14.8	10.4	
	No view	5.4	6.4	5.6	5.1	
Support for the government's tax policy	Support	70.4	69.6	74.0	69.1	0.063
	Oppose	20.5	17.5	13.3	17.3	
	No view	9.1	12.9	12.6	13.6	

Item	Response	18-29	30-44	45-59	60+	p
Whether the referendum result should be implemented	Yes	77.5	67.5	68.7	60.0	<0.001
	No	12.2	13.1	17.5	14.2	
	Not enough knowledge	10.3	19.4	13.8	25.8	
Whether the Member of Parliament would listen	Likely	55.4	51.9	46.3	44.6	<0.001
	Unlikely	33.0	33.3	43.8	37.8	
	No view	11.6	14.8	9.9	17.6	

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. p is the chi-square p value for the difference between groups.

Table 4: Selected items by household income band

Item	Response	Under 15k	15-30k	Over 30k	p
Rating of the government	Positive	55.3	55.8	49.7	0.25
	Negative	31.2	32.8	37.2	
	No view	13.5	11.4	13.1	
Rating of the Prime Minister	Positive	68.3	66.1	61.7	0.085
	Negative	18.9	22.8	25.7	
	No view	12.8	11.1	12.7	
Rating of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir in parliament	Positive	48.5	49.2	42.3	0.14
	Negative	18.7	20.3	23.7	
	No view	32.8	30.4	34.0	
Rating of the NCP Convener in parliament	Positive	39.0	41.7	37.3	0.004
	Negative	20.0	24.3	27.3	
	No view	41.0	34.0	35.4	
The direction the country is going in	Right direction	49.1	48.6	47.6	0.96
	Wrong direction	35.4	35.9	35.4	
	Refused	15.6	15.5	17.0	
Hopefulness compared with a year ago	Better	48.9	48.6	46.8	0.55
	Same	6.2	5.5	8.0	
	Worse	38.3	40.3	37.8	
	Refused	6.6	5.5	7.5	
Household finances compared with a year ago	Better	17.7	16.1	20.2	0.62
	Same	34.6	35.4	36.8	
	Worse	47.2	47.6	42.2	
	Refused	0.6	0.8	0.8	
Household finances expected in twelve months	Better	38.5	37.5	38.6	0.66
	Same	24.0	23.6	25.5	
	Worse	23.0	26.4	22.7	
	Refused	14.5	12.6	13.2	
The national economy compared with a year ago	Better	28.3	22.7	20.9	0.023
	Same	21.5	19.6	20.0	

Item	Response	Under 15k	15-30k	Over 30k	p
	Worse	42.0	47.9	50.8	
	Refused	8.2	9.7	8.4	
Handling of the education sector	Positive	71.9	70.8	66.9	0.034
	Negative	18.8	22.0	26.3	
	No view	9.3	7.2	6.9	
Handling of law and order	Positive	47.6	46.1	44.0	0.34
	Negative	44.4	47.9	47.7	
	No view	8.0	6.0	8.2	
Handling of employment generation	Positive	31.8	34.6	34.5	0.028
	Negative	46.5	48.9	50.4	
	No view	21.7	16.5	15.0	
Handling of extortion	Positive	37.3	34.6	30.1	0.039
	Negative	48.3	51.5	58.4	
	No view	14.3	13.9	11.5	
Handling of the prices of essential food and household goods	Positive	28.1	26.1	28.4	0.23
	Negative	67.4	70.7	69.8	
	No view	4.5	3.2	1.9	
Handling of the price of fuel and gas	Positive	16.4	16.2	13.1	0.30
	Negative	78.2	79.7	83.0	
	No view	5.4	4.1	3.8	
Handling of the electricity situation	Positive	9.8	8.5	8.6	0.29
	Negative	88.4	90.6	89.0	
	No view	1.9	0.9	2.4	
Support for the Family Card	Support	80.6	78.1	74.8	0.064
	Oppose	13.2	16.7	19.6	
	No view	6.3	5.2	5.7	
Support for the government's tax policy	Support	71.4	69.5	71.7	0.24
	Oppose	15.7	19.5	18.2	
	No view	12.9	11.0	10.1	

Item	Response	Under 15k	15-30k	Over 30k	p
Whether the referendum result should be implemented	Yes	71.5	68.6	69.6	0.23
	No	12.2	14.5	16.7	
	Not enough knowledge	16.3	16.9	13.7	
Whether the Member of Parliament would listen	Likely	49.9	52.0	50.8	0.64
	Unlikely	35.7	36.0	36.6	
	No view	14.5	12.0	12.6	

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. Bands are monthly household income in Taka.

Table 5: Selected items by education completed

Item	Response	No schooling	Primary	Class 5-9	SSC	HSC	Graduate+	p
Rating of the government	Positive	53.6	55.0	55.9	54.3	51.8	54.9	0.026
	Negative	30.6	34.4	30.8	37.4	37.6	37.2	
	No view	15.8	10.6	13.3	8.3	10.6	7.8	
Rating of the Prime Minister	Positive	64.3	68.8	66.6	68.6	65.8	66.6	0.006
	Negative	20.4	21.0	20.0	23.7	26.2	26.5	
	No view	15.3	10.2	13.4	7.7	8.0	6.9	
Rating of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir in parliament	Positive	48.0	42.7	47.0	50.2	49.6	50.5	0.006
	Negative	17.4	25.2	18.4	22.9	23.2	26.3	
	No view	34.6	32.1	34.6	26.9	27.2	23.2	
Rating of the NCP Convener in parliament	Positive	36.8	26.7	38.4	47.6	48.0	52.3	<0.001
	Negative	19.9	24.2	23.4	24.7	23.9	28.0	
	No view	43.3	49.1	38.2	27.6	28.1	19.7	
The direction the country is going in	Right direction	54.6	49.0	47.9	45.7	41.1	42.1	0.002
	Wrong direction	30.2	34.7	35.0	42.5	41.7	43.2	
	Refused	15.2	16.3	17.2	11.8	17.2	14.7	
Hopefulness compared with a year ago	Better	49.2	47.4	50.4	45.8	45.6	44.4	0.084
	Same	5.3	7.2	6.2	6.2	5.7	9.5	
	Worse	37.9	40.4	36.1	42.9	46.1	41.1	
	Refused	7.5	4.9	7.4	5.1	2.5	5.0	

Item	Response	No schooling	Primary	Class 5-9	SSC	HSC	Graduate+	p
Household finances compared with a year ago	Better	15.4	16.5	18.2	21.3	18.3	16.6	0.098
	Same	32.4	31.4	36.6	35.6	38.4	41.1	
	Worse	51.0	51.8	44.7	42.7	42.7	41.4	
	Refused	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	
Household finances expected in twelve months	Better	39.0	30.6	40.3	37.9	35.9	36.8	0.60
	Same	23.8	23.1	23.6	23.5	26.4	27.1	
	Worse	23.6	29.0	23.0	26.4	24.1	24.1	
	Refused	13.5	17.3	13.1	12.3	13.7	12.0	
The national economy compared with a year ago	Better	27.2	20.7	26.7	25.4	21.0	14.4	0.004
	Same	21.7	19.0	21.1	17.9	20.1	19.0	
	Worse	41.2	52.3	42.4	50.5	52.1	58.5	
	Refused	9.9	8.0	9.8	6.1	6.8	8.0	
Handling of the education sector	Positive	70.3	65.1	74.7	67.5	68.2	66.6	<0.001
	Negative	17.4	22.7	19.0	27.5	28.0	29.1	
	No view	12.4	12.1	6.3	4.9	3.7	4.3	
Handling of law and order	Positive	42.4	45.5	49.4	47.0	49.2	43.8	0.003
	Negative	49.7	44.9	42.2	46.5	47.3	54.5	
	No view	8.0	9.7	8.3	6.5	3.4	1.6	
Handling of employment generation	Positive	27.4	30.5	38.6	34.7	31.6	36.0	<0.001
	Negative	47.7	49.5	43.5	50.1	57.3	55.9	
	No view	24.9	20.0	17.9	15.2	11.0	8.1	

Item	Response	No schooling	Primary	Class 5-9	SSC	HSC	Graduate+	p
Handling of extortion	Positive	34.6	35.3	37.9	33.6	32.9	26.7	0.005
	Negative	48.5	48.5	49.5	54.5	56.7	63.9	
	No view	17.0	16.2	12.6	11.9	10.3	9.5	
Handling of the prices of essential food and household goods	Positive	25.3	22.2	30.4	25.8	27.4	29.1	0.21
	Negative	70.2	72.7	66.9	70.5	68.7	69.2	
	No view	4.5	5.1	2.6	3.7	3.9	1.7	
Handling of the price of fuel and gas	Positive	16.4	14.2	15.2	16.5	15.7	16.7	0.85
	Negative	79.9	81.9	79.2	78.2	79.9	80.1	
	No view	3.7	3.9	5.6	5.3	4.5	3.2	
Handling of the electricity situation	Positive	10.1	9.1	9.8	6.6	8.4	6.0	0.44
	Negative	87.7	89.5	88.7	91.8	90.8	93.2	
	No view	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	
Support for the Family Card	Support	80.7	80.4	80.7	72.2	75.0	72.1	<0.001
	Oppose	12.1	13.7	14.2	22.5	18.0	26.3	
	No view	7.2	5.9	5.1	5.3	7.0	1.6	
Support for the government's tax policy	Support	66.4	64.9	72.5	69.4	78.2	78.6	<0.001
	Oppose	17.1	20.0	17.4	21.7	14.5	15.4	
	No view	16.4	15.1	10.1	8.9	7.3	6.0	
Whether the referendum result should be implemented	Yes	64.0	68.0	71.5	73.5	76.6	75.8	<0.001
	No	14.1	13.0	12.2	15.9	16.5	15.9	

Item	Response	No schooling	Primary	Class 5-9	SSC	HSC	Graduate+	p
	Not enough knowledge	21.9	19.0	16.3	10.6	6.9	8.3	
Whether the Member of Parliament would listen	Likely	44.1	46.8	52.8	55.6	56.8	59.2	<0.001
	Unlikely	42.6	40.0	32.4	35.2	30.7	29.5	
	No view	13.3	13.2	14.8	9.2	12.5	11.2	

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. p is the chi-square p value for the difference between groups.

Table 6: Selected items by division

Item	Response	Barisal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	p
Rating of the government	Positive	54.2	51.1	51.5	56.5	56.9	58.2	55.6	59.6	0.16
	Negative	30.0	37.0	36.9	33.4	30.1	28.3	32.8	21.2	
	No view	15.8	11.9	11.6	10.0	12.9	13.5	11.6	19.2	
Rating of the Prime Minister	Positive	69.4	62.3	65.5	68.5	71.2	66.9	65.6	69.7	0.64
	Negative	18.5	25.0	23.3	20.8	16.2	20.3	23.6	15.0	
	No view	12.1	12.7	11.2	10.7	12.6	12.8	10.8	15.3	
Rating of the Jamaat-e-Islami Amir in parliament	Positive	38.5	43.1	48.5	52.8	54.4	46.7	51.7	44.5	0.099
	Negative	28.6	21.8	22.0	18.4	19.0	19.7	17.4	14.2	
	No view	32.9	35.1	29.5	28.9	26.6	33.6	30.8	41.3	
Rating of the NCP Convener in parliament	Positive	33.4	43.5	38.6	39.6	37.2	40.3	40.2	37.3	0.33
	Negative	33.5	20.6	24.3	26.0	22.4	22.9	21.7	17.4	
	No view	33.2	35.9	37.1	34.4	40.4	36.7	38.2	45.3	
The direction the country is going in	Right direction	42.3	48.8	46.3	38.7	61.7	53.3	47.8	52.1	<0.001
	Wrong direction	40.5	35.9	37.1	45.6	28.2	30.7	39.7	21.6	
	Refused	17.2	15.3	16.5	15.7	10.1	16.0	12.5	26.4	
Hopefulness compared with a year ago	Better	45.8	44.4	47.7	44.9	48.2	55.5	48.3	56.4	0.20
	Same	6.8	8.9	4.8	5.8	7.4	5.1	5.1	5.8	
	Worse	37.6	41.0	40.2	43.7	38.7	32.4	41.8	31.4	
	Refused	9.9	5.7	7.3	5.6	5.7	7.0	4.8	6.3	
Household finances compared with a year ago	Better	8.2	16.9	18.6	17.4	16.2	19.9	15.1	22.6	0.019

Item	Response	Barisal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	p
	Same	37.8	36.8	35.5	34.7	31.5	38.0	32.2	33.5	
	Worse	53.5	45.4	45.8	47.6	52.0	40.8	52.6	40.6	
	Refused	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	3.3	
Household finances expected in twelve months	Better	30.0	29.5	39.5	37.2	44.6	47.8	35.2	44.2	0.013
	Same	27.6	28.9	25.4	24.4	16.6	21.3	21.5	21.4	
	Worse	26.3	24.7	22.7	26.3	28.0	20.1	27.0	22.9	
	Refused	16.0	16.9	12.3	12.0	10.8	10.8	16.3	11.5	
The national economy compared with a year ago	Better	18.4	22.3	21.0	25.9	31.5	30.6	21.1	33.8	0.032
	Same	23.4	22.9	20.9	14.6	17.5	21.6	21.6	18.9	
	Worse	48.7	46.5	48.8	50.2	40.4	40.3	50.5	35.2	
	Refused	9.5	8.3	9.4	9.3	10.6	7.6	6.8	12.1	
Handling of the education sector	Positive	69.7	68.2	71.1	72.9	76.5	69.2	68.9	72.2	0.91
	Negative	23.0	23.9	21.5	19.7	15.6	20.9	23.0	19.6	
	No view	7.2	7.9	7.4	7.4	8.0	9.9	8.1	8.2	
Handling of law and order	Positive	41.1	39.7	46.4	50.1	47.6	50.7	47.4	51.9	0.036
	Negative	46.6	55.2	44.7	44.7	46.9	42.7	45.2	36.5	
	No view	12.3	5.1	9.0	5.2	5.5	6.6	7.4	11.6	
Handling of employment generation	Positive	32.1	34.5	31.7	32.7	37.3	33.8	32.8	33.3	0.96
	Negative	46.5	50.3	49.1	47.3	47.5	45.6	47.5	47.5	
	No view	21.4	15.2	19.2	20.0	15.1	20.6	19.7	19.2	
Handling of extortion	Positive	33.1	28.4	32.6	40.8	37.3	39.7	39.3	34.4	0.036

Item	Response	Barisal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	p
	Negative	49.9	59.8	53.0	47.4	47.7	45.9	49.3	46.7	
	No view	17.0	11.8	14.4	11.8	15.0	14.4	11.5	18.9	
Handling of the prices of essential food and household goods	Positive	24.6	27.9	23.7	29.7	32.0	29.5	22.6	33.3	0.018
	Negative	73.8	69.7	72.5	68.4	66.4	64.8	73.5	58.9	
	No view	1.5	2.3	3.8	1.9	1.6	5.7	3.9	7.8	
Handling of the price of fuel and gas	Positive	13.8	16.9	14.7	16.1	16.8	14.1	15.0	19.7	0.86
	Negative	81.9	79.3	81.5	80.8	77.2	80.2	79.4	73.7	
	No view	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.1	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.6	
Handling of the electricity situation	Positive	5.4	10.9	6.0	11.2	7.3	8.6	7.7	18.1	0.010
	Negative	94.2	87.7	92.3	88.3	91.0	88.8	91.3	79.2	
	No view	0.4	1.4	1.7	0.5	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.7	
Support for the Family Card	Support	64.7	78.7	76.8	81.2	83.3	77.5	81.7	79.9	0.014
	Oppose	20.8	16.7	18.1	13.9	9.6	17.8	13.4	11.2	
	No view	14.5	4.6	5.1	4.9	7.2	4.7	4.8	8.9	
Support for the government's tax policy	Support	66.2	66.7	72.7	76.2	71.2	71.2	68.2	72.8	0.38
	Oppose	24.1	20.5	15.8	16.8	16.2	15.5	20.5	13.1	
	No view	9.7	12.8	11.5	7.1	12.7	13.2	11.3	14.2	
Whether the referendum result should be implemented	Yes	62.0	67.5	69.8	68.3	75.6	73.6	73.5	66.1	0.11
	No	18.8	14.4	16.9	13.1	13.1	12.2	10.9	10.1	

Item	Response	Barisal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	p
	Not enough knowledge	19.2	18.0	13.3	18.7	11.3	14.2	15.6	23.8	
Whether the Member of Parliament would listen	Likely	56.3	47.5	52.8	55.0	47.7	53.8	43.9	55.3	0.019
	Unlikely	33.7	37.1	34.9	31.6	43.9	33.7	43.6	25.9	
	No view	10.0	15.5	12.2	13.3	8.5	12.5	12.6	18.8	

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. Divisional estimates rest on a frame drawn from the 2011 census map and should be read as indicative.

Table 7: Selected items by reported party support

Item	Response	AL	BNP	JIB	NCP	Undecided	Unrevealed
Rating of the government	Positive	40.5	68.1	51.1	58.1	53.1	51.8
	Negative	49.5	21.8	39.4	28.7	30.9	31.1
	No view	10.0	10.1	9.5	13.2	16.1	17.0
Rating of the Prime Minister	Positive	52.5	76.6	65.5	65.8	64.2	65.0
	Negative	33.5	14.7	24.4	13.5	20.6	16.9
	No view	14.0	8.7	10.0	20.8	15.2	18.1
The national economy compared with a year ago	Better	13.5	34.6	23.0	35.4	24.4	27.4
	Same	17.4	20.0	20.6	13.9	20.0	20.5
	Worse	59.6	38.2	49.7	38.7	44.6	45.5
	Refused	9.5	7.2	6.7	12.0	11.0	6.5
Household finances compared with a year ago	Better	15.0	23.4	16.8	12.2	16.2	15.3
	Same	29.1	39.7	30.4	48.3	36.3	36.8
	Worse	55.6	36.7	50.5	37.7	46.4	47.3
	Refused	0.3	0.2	2.4	1.8	1.1	0.6
Household finances expected in twelve months	Better	26.6	47.0	38.7	50.7	36.2	34.5
	Same	32.0	19.1	22.3	17.5	25.6	24.4
	Worse	28.8	20.9	27.1	21.0	23.1	28.6
	Refused	12.5	13.0	11.9	10.8	15.1	12.4
Hopefulness compared with a year ago	Better	36.0	59.4	45.7	57.6	49.1	51.9
	Same	4.4	3.9	6.3	6.6	6.0	4.1

Item	Response	AL	BNP	JIB	NCP	Undecided	Unrevealed
	Worse	50.1	31.4	43.0	27.2	37.9	33.0
	Refused	9.5	5.3	5.0	8.6	7.0	11.1

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. "Unrevealed" are respondents who declined to state a party preference.

Table 8: Safety by religious community and by gender

Item	Group	%
Religious safety, feels safe	Muslim	97.1
	Hindu	82.0
	Buddhist and Christian	81.1
Personal safety after dark, feels safe	Muslim	70.0
	Hindu	67.1
	Buddhist and Christian	58.6
Personal safety after dark, feels safe	Women	66.8
	Men	72.3
Religious safety, feels safe	Women	95.8
	Men	95.5

Source: Doppler Approval Rating Survey 2026. Hindu respondents number approximately 256 and are reportable. Buddhist and Christian respondents number approximately 56 and are indicative only.

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