Who will get the votes?

What do the voters expect from the parties?

People's Election Pulse Survey (PEPS) Round 2 - Part 2

September 24, 2025

A social research initiative of Innovison Consulting |

INN(O)VISION
Research | Technical Assistance | Project Management

In Association with

BRAIN

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Executive Summary

Being a socially responsible global research and management consulting firm, INNOVISION launched the **People's Election Pulse Survey (PEPS)** to systematically capture public opinion on political issues, voter intentions, and leadership popularity. **Round 1** of the Survey was conducted in **February 2025**, and the results were publicly disseminated on March 08, 2025. **Round 2** of the People's Election Pulse Survey (PEPS) was conducted from September 2-September 15, 2025, and the **1st report** was published on September 21, 2025. This is the **second report** of **Round 2**, which reveals the findings of the survey focusing on political choices and electoral outlook. **Round 2** was also intended to provide an evidence-based comparative lens, building on **Round 1**, by tracking changes in voter attitudes, government expectations, and leader ratings.

The total sample size of the survey consisted of 10,413 respondents (69.5% rural, 30.5% urban), who are eligible voters. The sample covered eight divisions, 64 districts, and 521 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The sample was also segregated by gender, generation, institution, religion, and rural-urban settings. By generation, the sample represented 37.6% of Gen Z, 33.4% of Millennials, 19.8% of Gen X, and 8.4% of Boomers+.

A two-stage stratified cluster sampling, using probability proportional to size (PPS), and CAPI-based interviews (9,398 households and 1,015 university respondents) were conducted. Quality control of the data was ensured through audio verification, field supervision, and a randomization grid for respondent selection. The survey was conducted between September 02 and September 15, 2025.

Key Findings

The report presented the findings in seven key segments.

Expectations from the Future Government: Priorities for a future government have shifted from economic concerns to security and accountability. While control of commodity prices remains a high priority (54.6%), public demand for improving the law-and-order system is now the top expectation (57.5%). There is also a striking increase in the demand for government reform, including reducing corruption (36.9%) and reforming law enforcement agencies (20.3%). These priorities vary by region, with some areas, such as Barishal and Mymensingh, focusing primarily on law and order, while Rajshahi emphasizes employment and price controls.

International relations: A large majority of respondents want a good relationship with both India (72.2%) and Pakistan (69.0%), though a slightly larger percentage favors creating distance from India than from Pakistan. The survey reveals striking differences across various demographics, particularly in terms of religion. While most Muslims support good relations with both countries, Hindus and Christians overwhelmingly favor a good relationship with India. Still, they are less inclined to do so with Pakistan, with a notable percentage opening for distance.

Voting Decision: For voters, a candidate's qualifications are the most important factor in their voting decisions (65.5%). This is followed by the candidate's previous work (14.8%) and the party's electoral symbol (14.7%). Interestingly, the manifestos of the parties carry the least weight (5%). In terms **of generational patterns**, Gen Z values candidate performance and previous work more than the older cohorts, while Boomers+ places significant importance on party symbols (17.99%). In terms of **regional pattern,** Chattogram places the highest weight on the party symbol (19.0%), after the candidate's qualification, while it gives the least importance to the party symbol (5.4%).

Political Party Assessment: An assessment of political parties found that the Awami League faces the highest level of dissatisfaction (33.43%), while having the lowest combined "high satisfaction" rating of 15.52%. Conversely, Jamaat-e-Islami received the highest combined high satisfaction rating at 30.34%, with a high dissatisfaction rate (19.74) as well. BNP gets only a 21.5% high-satisfaction rating against the second-highest (27.64%) dissatisfaction rating. Gender plays a role in the results, as men report higher satisfaction and dissatisfaction with BNP, NCP, and Jamaat compared to women. Additionally, Urban respondents express more satisfaction with NCP and Jamaat compared to rural voters. Gen Z Engagement reports the highest satisfaction with NCP and Jamaat compared to others.

Participation of Awami League in the National Election: Regarding the Awami League's (AL) participation in national elections, opinions are almost evenly divided, with 45.79% of respondents believing all parties should have the opportunity to participate, and 45.58% thinking the AL should not be allowed to participate before a trial. University respondents overwhelmingly favor excluding the AL (63.05%) until after a trial, while household respondents are more inclined to include them. Men, urban residents, and younger generations (Gen Z) are more likely to oppose the AL's participation before a trial. Regional differences are also significant, with strong opposition in Rajshahi and Chattogram, and strong support for inclusion in Barisal (58.5%).

Voting Intentions & Political Outlook: Voter decisiveness in the upcoming elections has slightly dropped to 57.8% from 62.0% in Round 1, yet the willingness of decided voters to reveal their choice has significantly increased to 83.2% from 65.7%. Men, older age groups, and household respondents are more likely to have already decided on a party, whereas university students and women tend to be more indecisive. For those who haven't decided, the main reason is a preference to wait for the political situation to become clearer. Security concerns are the top reason for not voting, with men citing their favored party's potential non-participation more often than women.

Among those *who revealed* their voting intentions, support for the Awami League has risen significantly to 18.8% (from 14.0%), while support for the BNP (41.3%) and Jamaat-e-Islami (30.3%) has remained relatively stable. Voting support for NCP (4.10%) and Islami Andolon (3.10%) also rises. However, the Awami League does not participate; in that case, the BNP (45.6%) and Jamaat-e-Islami (33.5%) are seen as the primary beneficiaries, and a notable portion of voters (8.3%) would choose not to vote. Voting intentions also vary by demographics: BNP support increases with age and decreases with education, while support for Jamaat-e-Islami and NCP is strongest among younger, more educated individuals. The BNP (39.1%) is widely considered the most suitable party to form the next government, followed by Jamat-e-Islami (28.1%). Additionally, 40% believe BNP has the best chance of creating the next government (up from 29.3% in Round 1).

Popularity Ratings of Past Presidents and Prime Ministers: While Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Ziaur Rahman enjoy the highest overall approval ratings, with nearly half of respondents rating them above 70%. Notably, support for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is much more in Gen Z than Ziaur Rahman. Otherwise, support for both Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Ziaur Rahman increases with age, peaking among the Boomers+, which suggests that their popularity is strongest among older generations. Support for Khaleda Zia is highest in mid-range approval (50–70%), which is 46.5% followed by Hussain Muhammad Ershad (44.3%). Interestingly, Sheikh Hasina's ratings are highly polarized, as evidenced by a large percentage of respondents (21.6%) who gave her a rating of 0%. Another unusual finding is that Ziaur Rahman receives more substantial support from males (25.3%, resulting in a 100% rating) than from females (18.3%), whereas Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's ratings are consistent across genders.

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1. About INNOVISION

INNOVISION is an international advisory and management consulting firm. We are working on transforming the world's trade, investment, finance and socio-economic systems. We offer research, technical assistance, and project management services to support government, private sector actors, international development partners, multilateral organizations, and civil society organizations in designing, implementing, and evaluating inclusive and systemic solutions. Our work spans across regions, fostering South-South and South-North cooperation to identify and overcome barriers to inclusive market, equitable trade and shared prosperity.

We are the largest in Bangladesh in undertaking research and management consulting services on national economic and social development challenges. INNOVISION is highly regarded in Bangladesh for its leadership in administering research during crisis and post emergency period. During COVID 19 shutdown INNOVISION was the first organization in Bangladesh to introduce phone call based rapid surveys to bring to light the challenges of low-income earning households. To date, INNOVISION has delivered more than 500 assignments in 22 countries across South and South East Asia, Middle East and North Africa (MENA), East Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa.

2 Background

The political landscape of Bangladesh underwent a profound shift following the fall of the Awami League-led government on August 5, 2024. This period of transition created a need to understand the public mood and to provide a platform for citizens' voices to be heard.

In response, INNOVISION launched "Bangladeshspeaks.com," an online micro-polling site, to capture people's immediate reactions to the evolving political landscape. This early attempt to see public sentiment was soon followed by a more structured national poll in September 2024, which focused specifically on voting intentions, who people might vote for in a future election. The insights from these efforts confirmed the value of such work and revealed a clear demand for more systematic and in-depth analysis of public opinion.

This led to the creation of our **flagship initiative, the "People's Election Pulse Survey"** (PEPS). PEPS was one of the first national-level polls of its kind in Bangladesh, moving beyond simple voting intentions. The survey aimed to explore public sentiment on the performance of the interim government, citizen's expectations from the next government, people's voting choice and preferences and voting behaviors. It also explained voter's media usage behaviour on voting choice. On March 8, 2025, INNOVISION released insights from the first round of PEPS survey undertaken on 10,696 voting age respondents from all 64 districts of Bangladesh.

We understand that public opinion is fluid, shaped by ongoing events and the actions of political actors. INNOVISION intends to undertake several rounds of this survey between February 2025 and February 2026 to track these evolving sentiments. The poll carried out in February–March 2025 is treated as Round 1 of this series.

As a direct continuation, **INNOVISION has conducted the second round of PEPS**. This report presents the findings from Round 2 of our nationwide survey, conducted in September 2025. This ground breaking survey is designed and undertaken by INNOVISION with technical support from Bangladesh's finest political analysts, observers and is led by Bangladesh's best pollsters. PEPS is a national level face to face CAPI survey on households. The 10413-sample survey is the largest and the most rigorous in terms of methodological rigor in Bangladesh. PEPS is undertaken in association with the think tank Bangladesh Research Analytics and Information Network (BRAIN) and Voice for Reform.

The second round is divided into **two** parts.

1. The first part, focuses on Election Timing, Atmosphere, Law & Order and Expectations Towards the Interim Government.
2. And the second part focuses more on people's political choices.

This report consists of summary of the findings of the **second part**.

This second round has followed the same cross-sectional design and methodology adopted for the first round. This report thus provides a valuable comparative lens for analyzing how the nation's political pulse has changed.

3. Methodology

The People's Election Pulse Survey (PEPS) Round 2 employed a rigorous methodology to ensure a representative assessment of public opinion. A **two-stage stratified cluster sampling design** was implemented using the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics' Population and Housing Census 2011 as the sampling frame, as the complete enumeration area database from the 2022 census is not yet publicly available.

The survey captured the perceptions of **10,413 adult citizens** (18+ years of age) across the eight divisions of Bangladesh, with stratification by urban and rural areas. The initial target sample of 10,000 was allocated proportionally across these strata. **Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)—**defined as mohallas/paras for urban areas and mouzas/villages for rural areas—**were selected using a Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) method.**

The final data collection covered **521 PSUs**, with each PSU comprising approximately 20 interviews. To ensure the representation of voting-age students, the survey included both door-to-door household interviews and interviews conducted at university-level educational institutions. A total of **9,398 interviews were conducted in households**, while **1,015 interviews were conducted with students** at educational institutions.

Individual respondents within households were selected using a randomization grid programmed into the survey software. For institutional surveys, students were selected randomly on-site. Data collection was conducted through **Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)** using the Kobo Toolbox platform to ensure accuracy and efficiency.

A multi-tiered quality assurance process was implemented to maintain data integrity, including on-field checks by supervisors, accompaniments during initial fieldwork, and a dedicated team that checked **100% of the audio recordings** of the interviews. Ethical considerations were strictly followed, ensuring informed consent, confidentiality, and voluntary participation for all respondents.

The survey was executed over **14 days** (September 2–15, 2025) by a trained team of **108 enumerators and 12 supervisors**. The data was cleaned and analyzed using SPSS and STATA, with results disaggregated by key demographic and geographic variables to provide valuable insights into national public opinion.

Sampling Method: Two-stage stratified cluster sampling design.
- **Sample Size:** 10,413 voters
- **Sampling Units:** 8 divisions, 64 districts, 521 PSUs
- **Data Collection Method:** Computer-Aided Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

Sample Distribution
- **Total Households Sampled:** 9,398 (door-to-door surveys)
- **Total University/Institute Samples:** 1,015
- **Total Samples:** 10,413

Stratification:
- Rural vs. Urban: 69.5% rural, 30.5% urban
- Gender: 54.2% Male, 45.4% Female, 0.4% Third Gender

Generational Cohorts:
- 37.6% Gen Z
- 33.4% Millennials
- 19.8% Gen X
- 6.6% Boomers II
- 1.8% Boomers I*
- 0.9% Post War and WWII

Religious Affiliation:
- 88.1% Islam
- 10.2% Hindu
- 1.4% Buddhist
- 0.3% Christian

Ethnic Representation:
- 98.1% Bengali
- 1.9% Other ethnic groups

Geographic Distribution of Samples
- Dhaka Division: 25.6%
- Chattogram Division: 20.5%
- Rajshahi Division: 13.0%
- Khulna Division: 11.2%
- Rangpur Division: 11.0%
- Mymensingh Division: 7.1%
- Sylhet Division: 6.2%
- Barishal Division: 5.3%

4. Findings

4.1 Expectations from the Future Government

Priorities for the Next Government

Respondents were asked about their expectations from the future government in both of the PEPS Round 1 &2 (multiple responses allowed).

Overall, expectations regarding security and economic stability remain paramount, but priorities have shifted notably between the two rounds. Improving the law-and-order system is now the top priority (57.5% in Round-2 vs. 52.2% in Round-1). Conversely, the emphasis on commodity price controls, while still high, has decreased (54.6% in Round-2, down from 71.2% in Round-1). A striking trend is the increased demand for accountability and reform as evidenced by increase in expectation for reducing corruption in government work (36.9% in Round-2 vs. 21.7% in Round-1). Similarly, the desire for the reformation of law enforcement agencies (Police, RAB) has grown (20.3% in Round-2 vs. 13.5% in Round-1)

Table 1: Expectations from the Future Government

Expectation	Round-1 (March)	Round-2 (September)
Improving the law-and-order system	52.2%	**57.5%**
Commodity price controls	71.2%	**54.6%**
Increasing employment	39.7%	**42.4%**
Reducing corruption in government work	21.7%	**36.9%**
Reformation of law enforcement agencies (Police, RAB)	13.5%	**20.3%**
Increasing access to government services	20.7%	**18.8%**
Improving the business-friendly environment	18.8%	**13.8%**
Others	2.1%	**4.6%**
Cannot comment	2.5%	**3.4%**
(n)	**10696**	**10413**

When the expectations expressed in round-2 was analyzed by division, the results found to vary. Barishal (77.3%) and Mymensingh (66.9%) prioritized law and order the most. Rajshahi placed the highest emphasis on improving law and order (62.2), increasing employment (62.7%) and commodity price control (67.7%).

Table 2: Expectations from the Future Government (by Division)

Division	Improving law-and-order	Increasing employment	Business-friendly environment	Reformation of law enforcement	Access to government services	Commodity price controls	Reducing corruption
Barishal	77.3%	52.7%	21.2%	10.6%	25.9%	69.8%	46.8%
Chattogram	51.8%	37.1%	14.0%	24.5%	23.8%	50.2%	30.9%
Dhaka	56.2%	40.2%	13.2%	18.3%	12.6%	55.7%	31.9%
Khulna	55.9%	37.5%	14.4%	17.8%	23.0%	56.7%	39.8%
Mymensingh	66.9%	44.1%	14.4%	13.2%	18.8%	45.8%	37.3%
Rajshahi	62.2%	62.7%	14.3%	24.6%	20.0%	67.7%	50.0%
Rangpur	54.5%	39.6%	10.1%	19.3%	17.7%	51.4%	39.1%
Sylhet	51.7%	28.9%	12.3%	28.1%	14.0%	36.6%	31.8%

4.2 International Relations

Relationship with India and Pakistan

The survey asked respondents about the desired relationship between the Bangladesh government and the governments of India and Pakistan. A significant majority favor creating good relationships with both India (72.2%) and Pakistan (69.0%). However, there is slightly higher sentiment for creating distance from India (13.9%) than from Pakistan (11.2%).

There are striking differences when analyzing the data by respondent demographics, particularly concerning religion, gender, and respondent type.

Table 3: Desired Relationship with India and Pakistan (Composite Table)

Categories	India				Pakistan			
	Good relationship should be created	Distance should be created	The relationship should be kept as it is	I have no opinion	Good relationship should be created	Distance should be created	The relationship should be kept as it is	I have no opinion
Overall	72.20%	13.90%	8.60%	5.30%	69.00%	11.20%	11.40%	8.40%
Type of Respondent								
Household	73.10%	13.70%	8.10%	5.10%	69.30%	11.50%	10.70%	8.50%
University	64.40%	15.10%	12.80%	7.70%	66.40%	8.00%	17.60%	8.00%
Gender								
Female	75.80%	10.10%	6.80%	7.30%	68.70%	8.80%	10.20%	12.30%
Male	69.30%	17.00%	10.00%	3.70%	69.30%	13.20%	12.30%	5.20%
Division								
Barishal	80.60%	11.50%	5.40%	2.50%	68.70%	16.90%	8.30%	6.10%
Chattogram	65.40%	16.30%	13.40%	4.80%	67.20%	12.10%	13.40%	7.40%
Dhaka	73.90%	14.20%	7.00%	4.80%	68.60%	12.90%	11.40%	7.10%
Khulna	74.20%	10.60%	7.40%	7.80%	65.80%	10.20%	11.50%	12.60%
Mymensingh	82.90%	9.70%	3.90%	3.50%	79.00%	9.00%	4.80%	7.10%
Rajshahi	70.40%	15.20%	8.00%	6.50%	74.70%	8.90%	8.20%	8.10%
Rangpur	71.00%	14.70%	8.80%	5.50%	66.10%	9.20%	14.10%	10.60%
Sylhet	71.00%	13.00%	9.70%	6.30%	65.40%	8.20%	16.00%	10.30%
Religion								
Islam	69.90%	15.50%	9.00%	5.60%	71.20%	10.20%	10.50%	8.00%
Hindu	88.90%	1.60%	5.70%	3.90%	52.20%	18.70%	16.30%	12.80%
Christian	93.50%	0.00%	6.50%	0.00%	48.40%	22.60%	19.40%	9.70%
Buddhist	93.90%	1.40%	3.40%	1.40%	58.50%	11.60%	25.90%	4.10%

The religious divide is the most striking finding. While 69.89% of Muslims support good relations with India, an overwhelming 88.87% of Hindus do so. Only 1.60% of Hindus want distance from India, compared to 15.53% of Muslims. The dynamic reverses significantly concerning Pakistan. 71.23% of Muslims favor good relations with Pakistan, but only 52.17% of Hindus agree. A substantial 18.68% of Hindus advocate for distance from Pakistan, compared to 10.25% of Muslims.

4.3 Voting Decision

Most Important Issues for Voting Decisions

When asked about the most important factors influencing their voting decision, the Candidate's qualifications (65.5%) overwhelmingly dominate the decision-making process. The Candidate's previous work (14.8%) and the Party's electoral symbol (14.7%) are secondary factors, while the Party's manifesto holds the least weight (5.0%).

Table 4: Most Important Issues Influencing Voting Decisions (Overall)

Factor	Percentage
Candidate's qualifications	65.5%
Candidate's previous work	14.8%
Party's electoral symbol	14.7%
Party's manifesto	5.0%
(n)	**10413**

University respondents place even greater emphasis on the candidate's qualifications (69.16%) and the manifesto (7.78%) than the general household respondents (65.11% and 4.66% respectively). Conversely, the party symbol is significantly more important to household respondents (15.44%) than to university respondents (8.18%).

Table 5: Most Important Issues (by Type of Respondent)

Type of the respondent	Party's electoral symbol	Party's manifesto	Candidate's qualifications	Candidate's previous work	(n)
Household survey	15.4%	4.7%	65.1%	14.8%	9398
University / Institute survey	8.2%	7.8%	69.2%	14.9%	1015

The choice of the most important issues is quite the similar among males and females.

Table 6: Most Important Issues (by Gender)

	Party's electoral symbol	Party's manifesto	Candidate's qualifications	Candidate's previous work	Total
Female	14.1%	4.9%	65.5%	15.5%	4729
Male	15.1%	5.1%	65.5%	14.2%	5639

Generational differences are apparent. Boomers+ rely most heavily on the party symbol (17.99%). In contrast, Gen Z places the least emphasis on the symbol (12.14%) and the most emphasis on the candidate's previous work (17.04%), suggesting a more performance-based evaluation among younger voters.

Table 7: Most Important Issues (by Age Group)

Age group	Party's electoral symbol	Party's manifesto	Candidate's qualifications	Candidate's previous work	(n)
Gen Z (18-28)	12.1%	4.9%	65.9%	17.0%	3914
Millennials (28-44)	16.1%	4.8%	64.9%	14.2%	2979
Gen X (45-60)	14.6%	5.9%	66.1%	13.4%	1602
Boomers + (61 plus)	17.99%	4.4%	65.2%	12.4%	1918

Findings by divisions reflect regional variation in political cultures. Mymensingh (78.06%) and Sylhet (77.62%) place the highest importance on candidate qualifications. In stark contrast, Chattogram prioritizes qualifications the least (53.44%) and the party symbol the most (19.05%). Chattogram also shows the highest interest in the party manifesto (10.15%).

Table 8: Most Important Issues (by Division)

Division	Party's electoral symbol	Party's manifesto	Candidate's qualifications	Candidate's previous work	(n)
Barishal	14.4%	2.3%	68.3%	14.9%	556
Chattogram	19.0%	10.2%	53.4%	17.4%	2137
Dhaka	17.0%	4.2%	64.3%	14.5%	2661
Khulna	13.5%	3.3%	66.4%	16.9%	1169
Mymensingh	5.4%	8.1%	78.1%	8.5%	743
Rajshahi	14.6%	2.3%	71.1%	12.0%	1353
Rangpur	11.5%	2.3%	66.9%	19.3%	1146
Sylhet	10.3%	3.2%	77.6%	8.8%	648

As education levels increase, the importance of the electoral symbol decreases (from 18.3% for no education to 10.2% for Master's), and the importance of the manifesto increases significantly (from 3.5% for no education to 13.4% for Master's).

Table 9: Most Important Issues (by Education Level)

Education	Party's electoral symbol	Party's manifesto	Candidate's qualifications	Candidate's previous work	(n)
No education or Pre-School	18.3%	3.5%	65.0%	13.2%	1534
Some schooling but did not complete Primary	18.9%	3.6%	63.7%	13.7%	1020
Completed Primary but did not complete Secondary	15.7%	3.5%	65.4%	15.4%	3383
Secondary	13.2%	5.7%	65.5%	15.6%	1378
Higher Secondary	10.3%	5.2%	69.1%	15.4%	1873
Vocational	12.7%	10.9%	50.9%	25.5%	55
Bachelor's	13.6%	9.4%	62.8%	14.1%	794
Master's	10.2%	13.4%	63.1%	13.4%	374

Students place the least importance on the party symbol (9.2%). Teachers and Educators place the highest emphasis on the manifesto (20.7%).

Table 10: Most Important Issues (by Occupation)

¬	Party's electoral symbol	Party's manifesto	Candidate's qualifications	Candidate's previous work	(n)
Business	15.6%	4.6%	64.9%	14.8%	1681
Creative and Performing Artists	24.4%	15.6%	51.1%	8.9%	45
Farmer	16.9%	2.7%	69.5%	10.9%	1035
Government Job	11.8%	8.8%	70.6%	8.8%	102
Healthcare Professionals	25.5%	17.0%	48.9%	8.5%	47
Homemaker	15.3%	4.2%	65.8%	14.7%	3427
Labourer	17.1%	2.9%	63.4%	16.6%	820
Other	15.2%	6.5%	63.7%	14.6%	336
Private Job and NGOs	13.7%	6.2%	64.6%	15.5%	593
Retailer	20.9%	9.3%	57.0%	12.8%	86
Student	9.2%	6.2%	67.9%	16.6%	1700
Teachers and Educators	13.2%	20.7%	52.9%	13.2%	121
Unemployed	17.1%	5.2%	60.5%	17.1%	420

Hindu respondents place significantly less emphasis on the party symbol (9.7%) compared to Muslim respondents (15.4%), and more emphasis on the candidate's previous work (20.0% vs 14.2%).

Table 11: Most Important Issues (by Religion)

Religion	Party's electoral symbol	Party's manifesto	Candidate's qualifications	Candidate's previous work	(n)
Islam	15.4%	5.1%	65.4%	14.2%	9174
Hindu	9.7%	4.2%	66.0%	20.0%	1060
Christian	9.7%	0.0%	74.2%	16.1%	31
Buddhist	11.6%	5.4%	69.4%	13.6%	147

4.4 Political Party Assessment

Satisfaction with Political Parties

Respondents were asked about their satisfaction with the activities and programs of major political parties over the past year. The Awami League faces the highest level of dissatisfaction "**Not at all** "(33.43%), followed by the BNP (27.64%), Jamaat (19.7%), NCP (17%). Strikingly, Jamaat-e-Islami achieves the highest combined "high satisfaction" ("**A lot" + "Hundred percent"**) rating (30.34%). The NCP is next (22.88%), followed by the BNP (20.98%). The Awami League has the lowest combined high satisfaction (15.52%).

Table 12: Overall Satisfaction with Political Parties

Satisfaction Level	BNP (%)	Awami League (%)	NCP (%)	Jamaat-e-Islami (%)
Hundred percent	8.17	6.31	9.07	13.68
A lot	12.81	9.21	13.81	16.66
Roughly	18.39	10.58	17.42	17.05
A little	13.60	10.27	9.54	11.12
Not at all	27.64	33.43	17.04	19.74
I can't say	14.49	20.16	21.47	14.11
I have not seen the activities of this party in my area	4.90	10.05	11.66	7.63
(n)	**10413**	**10413**	**10413**	**10413**

Males report both higher dissatisfaction (Not at all) and satisfaction with (A lot & Hundred Percent) with the performance BNP, NCP and Jamaat in the last 1 year as compared to the females (25.5%).

Table 13: Satisfaction with Political Parties by Gender

Party	Gender	Not at all	A little	Roughly	A lot	Hundred percent	I can't say	I have not seen the activities of this party in my area	Total
BNP	Female	25.5%	14.3%	18.7%	12.3%	8.2%	15.4%	5.6%	4729
	Male	29.3%	13.0%	18.1%	13.3%	8.2%	13.8%	4.4%	5639
Awami League	Female	31.7%	11.2%	11.6%	9.2%	6.7%	19.9%	9.7%	4729
	Male	34.8%	9.4%	9.8%	9.3%	6.0%	20.4%	10.4%	5639
NCP	Female	15.4%	9.2%	16.9%	13.0%	9.2%	24.4%	11.9%	4729
	Male	18.1%	9.9%	17.9%	14.6%	9.0%	19.0%	11.4%	5639
Jamaat-e-Islami	Female	18.5%	11.0%	16.8%	15.2%	13.3%	16.5%	8.7%	4729
	Male	20.6%	11.2%	17.3%	17.9%	14.1%	12.1%	6.7%	5639

Satisfaction levels with the BNP are relatively consistent across urban and rural areas. Urban respondents show higher satisfaction with the NCP ("A lot" 16.4%) compared to rural respondents (12.7%). Urban respondents report higher satisfaction ("A lot" 18.1%) and lower dissatisfaction (17.8%) compared to rural respondents (16.0% and 20.6% respectively) with the Jamaat.

Table 14: Satisfaction with Political Parties by Area

Party	Area	Not at all	A little	Roughly	A lot	Hundred percent	I can't say	Have not seen the activities of this party in my area	Total
BNP	Urban	27.9%	12.8%	18.8%	13.4%	8.9%	13.4%	4.8%	3177
	Rural	27.5%	13.9%	18.2%	12.6%	7.8%	15.0%	4.9%	7236
Awami League	Urban	33.0%	9.7%	9.9%	11.0%	6.9%	18.6%	11.0%	3177
	Rural	33.6%	10.5%	10.9%	8.4%	6.1%	20.8%	9.6%	7236
NCP	Urban	17.4%	10.4%	18.9%	16.4%	9.4%	16.7%	10.9%	3177
	Rural	16.9%	9.2%	16.8%	12.7%	8.9%	23.5%	12.0%	7236
Jamaat-e-Islami	Urban	17.8%	11.3%	18.3%	18.1%	13.4%	13.8%	7.3%	3177
	Rural	20.6%	11.0%	16.5%	16.0%	13.8%	14.3%	7.8%	7236
Islami Andolon	Urban	13.6%	8.2%	15.0%	18.5%	13.2%	19.5%	12.1%	3177
	Rural	15.5%	11.1%	15.1%	15.5%	11.2%	18.7%	12.9%	7236

Satisfaction levels with the BNP are relatively stable across age groups. Gen Z shows the highest engagement with the NCP, reporting the highest moderate satisfaction (19.5% "Roughly") and "A lot" (14.9%). Satisfaction levels are fairly stable for Jamaat. Gen Z reports the highest "A lot" satisfaction (16.9%).

Table 15: Satisfaction with Political Parties by Age Group

Party	Age Group	Not at all	A little	Roughly	A lot	Hundred percent	I can't say	Not seen the activities of this party in my area	Total
BNP	Gen Z	27.3%	13.9%	18.8%	12.3%	7.4%	15.0%	5.3%	3914
	Millennials	27.7%	14.0%	17.9%	12.4%	9.2%	14.1%	4.6%	3475
	Gen X	28.3%	12.5%	18.1%	14.4%	7.9%	14.2%	4.7%	2059
	Boomers+	27.4%	13.5%	19.1%	12.7%	8.1%	14.5%	4.8%	965
Awami League	Gen Z	33.4%	9.8%	11.1%	9.1%	6.6%	19.8%	10.1%	3914
	Millennials	33.8%	10.0%	10.4%	10.1%	6.4%	19.8%	9.5%	3475
	Gen X	33.2%	11.2%	10.2%	8.9%	6.4%	19.8%	10.2%	2059
	Boomers+	32.5%	11.2%	9.7%	7.0%	4.2%	23.7%	11.5%	965
NCP	Gen Z	16.9%	10.4%	19.5%	14.9%	8.4%	19.3%	10.6%	3914
	Millennials	17.0%	9.2%	16.9%	13.9%	9.9%	22.1%	11.0%	3475
	Gen X	17.6%	8.8%	15.5%	12.6%	9.2%	23.4%	12.8%	2059
	Boomers+	16.4%	8.6%	14.6%	11.7%	8.6%	24.2%	15.9%	965
Jamaat-e-Islami	Gen Z	19.3%	11.2%	17.8%	16.9%	13.0%	14.5%	7.4%	3914
	Millennials	19.7%	11.4%	17.4%	16.5%	14.5%	13.4%	7.0%	3475
	Gen X	21.4%	10.8%	16.4%	15.5%	13.8%	13.6%	8.5%	2059
	Boomers+	18.0%	10.7%	14.0%	18.7%	13.3%	16.3%	9.1%	965

We have further seen a notable difference in satisfaction based on religion. Muslims report higher satisfaction with Jamaat-e-Islami (Combined A lot + Hundred percent: 31.17%) compared to Hindus (22.17%). However, total dissatisfaction towards the activities of Jamaat (Not at all) is almost same among Muslim and Hindus.

Table 16: Satisfaction with Jamaat-e-Islami by Religion

Religion	Not at all (%)	A little (%)	Roughly (%)	A lot (%)	Hundred percent (%)	I can't say (%)	I have not seen the activities... (%)	n
Islam	19.80	11.64	17.21	17.03	14.14	13.07	7.12	9174
Hindu	20.57	7.08	17.08	13.11	9.06	22.92	10.19	1060
Christian	12.90	22.58	3.23	22.58	6.45	25.81	6.45	31
Buddhist	12.24	4.76	9.52	18.37	20.41	12.93	21.77	147

4.5 Participation of Awami League in National Election

Respondents were asked about their opinion on the participation of the Awami League (AL) in the national parliamentary elections. Overall, the responses are almost evenly split: 45.79% believe that all parties should be given the opportunity to participate, while a nearly identical 45.58% believe the Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before a trial. Higher proportion of students are not in favour of Awami League's participation in next election (5.2%) if compared to the rest (43.2%).

Table 17 A: Overall Opinion on Awami League Participation

Opinion	Percentage (%)
All parties should be given the opportunity to participate	45.79
Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial	45.58
I have no opinion	8.63
(n)	**10413**

Table 17 B: Overall Opinion on Awami League Participation- Student vs Other

	Student	Others	Total
All parties should be given the opportunity to participate in the National Assembly elections	34.6%	48.1%	45.8%
Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial	57.2%	43.2%	45.6%
I have no opinion	8.2%	8.7%	8.6%
(n)	**1758**	**8655**	**10413**

A stark contrast exists between household and university respondents. While household respondents lean slightly towards inclusion (47.70%), university respondents overwhelmingly favor accountability first, with 63.05% stating AL should not participate before a trial.

Table 18: Opinion on Awami League Participation by Respondent Type

Type of the respondent	All parties should be given the opportunity to participate (%)	Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial (%)	I have no opinion (%)	N
Household survey	47.70	43.69	8.61	9398
University / Institute survey	28.08	63.05	8.87	1015

More males as compared to females think that Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial.

Table 19: Opinion on Awami League Participation by Gender

Gender of the respondent	All parties should be given the opportunity to participate (%)	Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial (%)	I have no opinion (%)	N
Female	47.30	41.59	11.10	4729
Male	44.42	48.98	6.60	5639

Respondents from urban areas show a higher tendency to oppose AL's participation before a trial (48.44%) compared to rural areas (44.32%).

Table 20: Opinion on Awami League Participation by Geographic Area

Geographic Area	All parties should be given the opportunity to participate (%)	Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial (%)	I have no opinion (%)	N
Urban	43.50	48.44	8.06	3177
Rural	46.79	44.32	8.89	7236

With increasing age, opposition to participation of Awami League before trial decreases.

Table 21: Opinion on Awami League Participation by Age Group

Age group	All parties should be given the opportunity to participate (%)	Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial (%)	I have no opinion (%)	n
Gen Z (18-28)	43.54	49.00	7.46	3914
Millennials (28-44)	47.67	43.61	8.73	2979
Gen X (45-60)	47.13	43.38	9.49	1602
Boomers + (61 plus)	46.35	43.48	10.17	1918

Analysis by division uncovers notable regional polarization. Rajshahi (55.28%) and Chattogram (50.63%) show majority opposition to AL's participation before a trial. In contrast, Barisal shows the strongest support for AL's inclusion (58.45%) and the lowest opposition (34.71%).

Table 22: Opinion on Awami League Participation by Division

Division	All parties should be given the opportunity to participate (%)	Awami League should not be allowed to participate in elections before trial (%)	I have no opinion (%)	n
Barishal	58.45	34.71	6.83	556
Chattogram	42.68	50.63	6.69	2137
Dhaka	49.94	42.62	7.44	2661
Khulna	48.25	41.75	10.01	1169
Mymensingh	50.47	41.32	8.21	743
Rajshahi	35.25	55.28	9.46	1353
Rangpur	41.97	46.25	11.78	1146
Sylhet	47.07	40.74	12.19	648

4.6 Voting Intentions and Political Outlook

Decision to Vote

Respondents were asked if they had decided which party to vote for in the upcoming parliamentary elections in both of the PEPS Round 1 &2. Voter decisiveness has slightly decreased. In Round 2, 57.8% of respondents have decided who to vote for, down from 62.0% in Round 1.

Table 23: Decision to Vote (Comparative)

Decision	Round 1 (%)	Count	Round 2 (%)	Count
Yes	62.0	6632	57.8	5674
No	29.4	3145	32.6	3200
I don't want to say	8.6	919	9.6	943
(n)	**10696**	**10696**	**9817**	**9817**

Revealed Vs Non-Revealed

Among those who have decided, our analysis further looks at the proportion willing to reveal their choice.There has been a significant increase in the willingness of decided voters to reveal their preference. In Round 2, 83.2% of decided voters revealed their choice, a substantial increase from 65.7% in Round 1.

Table 24: Revealed Voting Preference Among Decided Voters (Comparative)

Preference	Round 1 (%)	Round 2 (%)
Revealed	65.7	83.2
Not Revealed	34.3	16.8
(n - Decided Voters)	**6631**	**5673**

Household respondents are much more decisive (58.97% Yes) than university respondents. A high percentage, 43.76% of university respondents have not yet decided.

Table 25: Decision to Vote by Respondent Type

Type of the respondent	Yes (%)	No (%)	I don't want to say (%)	n
Household survey	58.97	31.54	9.49	8960
University / Institute survey	45.39	43.76	10.85	857

Males are significantly more decisive than females. 63.06% of males have decided, compared to only 51.57% of females.

Table 26: Decision to Vote by Gender

Gender of the respondent	Yes (%)	No (%)	I don't want to say (%)	n
Female	51.57	37.88	10.55	4485
Male	63.06	28.15	8.79	5290

Decisiveness increases with age. Gen Z is the least decided group (54.19% Yes), while Gen X (61.12% Yes) and Boomers+ (60.06% Yes) are the most decided.

Table 27: Decision to Vote by Age Group

Age group	Yes (%)	No (%)	I don't want to say (%)	n
Gen Z (18-28)	54.19	36.34	9.47	3580
Millennials (28-44)	59.03	31.14	9.84	2836
Gen X (45-60)	61.12	29.13	9.75	1538
Boomers + (61 plus)	60.06	30.54	9.39	1863

Rajshahi (65.05%) and Chattogram (63.70%) exhibit the highest levels of voter decisiveness. Sylhet (39.18% Yes) and Khulna (47.12% Yes) are the least decisive, and also have the highest percentages of respondents unwilling to state their intention (around 17.7%).

Table 28: Decision to Vote by Division

Division	Yes (%)	No (%)	I don't want to say (%)	n
Barishal	58.06	39.09	2.85	527
Chattogram	63.70	26.74	9.56	1956
Dhaka	60.65	33.47	5.88	2516
Khulna	47.12	35.16	17.72	1112
Mymensingh	60.61	26.12	13.27	716
Rajshahi	65.05	27.31	7.64	1296
Rangpur	50.90	40.20	8.90	1112
Sylhet	39.18	43.13	17.70	582

Reasons for Not Voting

Among the subset of respondents who indicated they will not vote (N=392), reasons were explored (Multiple Responses Allowed). The primary reason cited for abstaining from voting is security concerns (32.65%). Lack of trust in mainstream political parties (20.41%) and uncertainty regarding the participation of their favorite party (20.15%) are the next most significant factors.

Table 29: Overall Reasons for Not Voting

Reason	Percentage (%)
Security concerns	32.65
Lack of trust in mainstream political parties	20.41
Not sure if my favorite party will participate in the elections	20.15
Others	16.07
I don't think my vote has any value	13.78
Concerns about fake votes	10.97
I do not see alternative political parties	10.20
Total Respondents	392

Household respondents are far more concerned about their favorite party's participation (24.65%) compared to university respondents (8.33%).

Table 30: Reasons for Not Voting by Respondent Type

Type of the respondent	Lack of trust in mainstream political parties (%)	I do not see alternative political parties (%)	Not sure if my favorite party will participate in the elections (%)	I don't think my vote has any value (%)	Security concerns (%)	Concerns about fake votes (%)	Others (%)	n
Household survey	19.37	9.86	24.65	12.32	35.56	11.97	14.08	284
University / Institute survey	23.15	11.11	8.33	17.59	25.00	8.33	21.30	108

Security concerns emerge as the leading reason for both women and men, at 33.5% and 31.9% respectively. The sharpest divergence appears on uncertainty about whether one's favored party will participate: men cite this far more often than women (24.7% vs 13.5%). Women are somewhat more likely to feel their vote has no value (15.5% vs 12.8%).

Table 31: Reasons for Not Voting by Gender

	Lack of trust in mainstream political parties	I do not see alternative political parties	Not sure if my favorite party will participate in the elections	I don't think my vote has any value	Security concerns	Concerns about fake votes	Others	Total
Female	19.4%	12.9%	13.5%	15.5%	33.5%	11.6%	18.7%	155
Male	21.3%	8.5%	24.7%	12.8%	31.9%	10.6%	14.0%	235

Reasons for Indecision Regarding the Party to Vote for

Respondents who had not yet decided who to vote for (N=3179) were asked for their reasons (Multiple Responses Allowed). The primary reason for indecision is strategic delay, 33.03% stated they usually make decisions by considering the political situation before an election.

Table 32: Overall Reasons for Indecision

Reason	Percentage (%)
I generally make decisions by considering the political situation before an election	33.03
Not sure who will be the candidate	24.76
Not thinking about the election yet	20.45
I don't want to comment	9.37
Not sure if my favorite party will participate in the elections	6.04
I will decide by looking at the type of alliance between the political parties	5.76
Others	0.60
N	3179

University respondents are far more likely to delay their decision based on the political situation (41.69%) compared to household respondents (31.90%).

Table 33: Reasons for Indecision by Respondent Type

Type of the respondent	Not sure who will be the candidate (%)	Not thinking about the election yet (%)	I usually don't take political situation into account before the election (%)	Not sure if my favorite party will participate... (%)	I will decide by looking at the type of alliance... (%)	I don't want to comment (%)	n
Household survey	25.60	20.63	31.90	6.05	5.76	9.50	2812
University / Institute survey	18.26	19.07	41.69	5.99	5.72	8.45	367

Both male and female most commonly say they usually make decisions by considering the political situation before an election, with men higher than women (34.8% vs 31.6%). Interestingly, women are notably more likely to report that they are not thinking about the election yet (23.1% vs 17.4%)

Table 34: Reasons for Indecision Regarding the Party to Vote for

	Not sure who will be the candidate	Not thinking about the election yet	I generally make decisions by considering the political situation before an election	Not sure if my favorite party will participate in the elections	I will decide by looking at the type of alliance between the political parties	I don't want to comment	Others	Total
Female	22.8%	23.1%	31.6%	5.9%	5.0%	10.8%	0.8%	1691
Male	26.9%	17.4%	34.8%	6.2%	6.4%	7.8%	0.4%	1475

4.7 Which party to vote?

Respondents who decided to vote were asked which party they would vote for. The data reveals shifts in voting intentions and a significant change in the willingness of voters to disclose their preferences between the two survey rounds. In Round-2, among **all respondents** and also among the decided and revaled population, each major party's share has seen an increase except NCP. This partially reflect he higher willingness to reveal preferences in Round-2.

However, when analyzing only on revealed group, support for the BNP has remained relatively stable (41.7% in Round 1 vs. 41.3% in Round 2). Jamaat-e-Islami's share slightly decreased (31.6% in Round 1 vs. 30.3% in Round 2). The most notable shift is the increase in support for the Awami League (18.8% in Round 2, up from 14.0% in Round 1).

Table 35: Voting Intentions

Party	Round-1 (March 2025) Sample includes all respondents	Round-1 (March 2025) Sample Includes only decided and revealed respondents	Round-2 (September 2025) Sample includes all respondents	Round-2 (September 2025) Sample Includes only decided and revealed respondents	Change
BNP	17.00%	**41.70%**	18.70%	**41.30%**	**-0.4**
Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami	12.80%	**31.60%**	13.80%	**30.30%**	**-1.3**
Awami League	5.70%	**14.00%**	8.50%	**18.80%**	**+4.8**
NCP	2.10%	**5.10%**	1.90%	**4.10%**	**-1.0**
Islami Andolon Bangladesh	1.00%	**2.50%**	1.40%	**3.10%**	**+0.6**
Jatiya Party	0.40%	**1.00%**	0.40%	**0.90%**	**-0.10**
Gono Odhikar Parishad	0.20%	**0.50%**	0.20%	**0.50%**	**0.0**
Others	1.40%	**3.60%**	0.40%	**1.00%**	**-2.60**
Decided but did not reveal party preference	21.40%	**0.00%**	9.10%	**0.00%**	**-**
Not decided	29.40%	**0.00%**	30.70%	**0.00%**	**+1.3**
Did not comment whether they have decided	8.60%	**0.00%**	9.10%	**0.00%**	**+0.5**
Will not vote	0.00%	**0.00%**	3.80%	**0.00%**	**-**
Did not answer whether they will vote	0.00%	**0.00%**	2.00%	**0.00%**	**-**
Total	10696	**4354**	10413	**4721**	

The following analysis is based on the 4721 respondents in Round 2 who revealed their voting intention.

A major divergence is seen between household and university respondents. Household respondents favor BNP (42.0%) more. University respondents also favor BNP (31.9%) and Jamaat-e-Islami (31.2%), but they show significantly higher support for NCP (18.0%) compared to the household sample.

Table 36A: Voting Intention by Respondent Type (Revealed only)

Type of the respondent	BNP (%)	Awami League (%)	Jamaat-e-Islami (%)	NCP (%)	Others (%)	(n)
Household survey	42.0	19.4	30.3	3.1	5.3	4404
University / Institute survey	31.9	10.1	31.2	18.0	8.8	317

Bangladesh Jamaat e Islami has more votes with students (27.6%) if compared to the other parties. Support for NCP is also higher with students (11.5%) if compared to the rest of the respondents (2.1%) (Table 42B). Support for the BNP increases with age, from 34.3% among Gen Z to 48.6% among Boomers +. Conversely, support for Jamaat-e-Islami is highest among the youngest cohort (32.8%) and decreases with age (26.5% for the oldest cohort).

Table 36B: Voting Intention Students vs Rest

	Student	Others	Total
BNP	25.8%	35.7%	34.4%
Awami League	13.0%	16.0%	15.6%
Jatiya Party	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami	27.6%	24.9%	25.2%
Islami Andolon Bangladesh	1.7%	2.7%	2.5%
NCP	11.5%	2.1%	3.4%
AB Party	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Gono Odhikar Parishad	0.9%	0.3%	0.4%
Ganosamhati Andolon	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
Independent candidate	1.9%	0.4%	0.7%
Khelafote mojlis	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Zaker party	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Islamic Front Bangladesh	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CPB	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
I don't want to comment	16.1%	16.9%	16.8%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
(n)	775	4898	5673

Table 37: Voting Intention by Age Group (Revealed Only)

Age group	BNP (%)	Awami League (%)	Jamaat-e-Islami (%)	NCP (%)	Others (%)	(n)
Gen Z (18-28)	34.3	18.8	32.8	6.8	7.3	1622
Millennials (28-44)	41.6	18.5	31.4	3.3	5.2	1387
Gen X (45-60)	46.4	18.8	28.0	3.0	3.9	776
Boomers + (61 plus)	48.6	19.0	26.5	1.5	4.4	936

Regional strongholds are evident. Rajshahi (40.9%) and Rangpur (43.4%) show the highest support for Jamaat-e-Islami, significantly surpassing the BNP in Rangpur. The BNP has its strongest support in Khulna (43.3%) and Mymensingh (45.7%). The Awami League's support is highest in Barishal (31.9%) and Dhaka (25.8%), and lowest in Rajshahi (9.2%)

Table 38: Voting Intention by Division (Revealed Only)

Division	BNP (%)	Awami League (%)	Jamaat-e-Islami (%)	NCP (%)	Others (%)	(n)
Barishal	28.7	31.9	29.1	3.9	6.4	282
Chattogram	41.9	17.1	27.6	7.7	5.7	1037
Dhaka	40.8	25.8	24.3	3.2	5.9	1293
Khulna	43.3	18.3	30.1	3.6	4.7	471
Mymensingh	45.7	17.3	25.8	4.7	6.5	341
Rajshahi	44.4	9.2	40.9	2.2	3.3	717
Rangpur	36.7	12.5	43.4	1.2	6.2	401
Sylhet	44.7	14.0	29.6	3.4	8.4	179

Support for the BNP is highest among the least educated groups (48.4% for No education) and generally decreases as education increases (23.4% for Master's). Conversely, support for Jamaat-e-Islami and NCP increases with education.

Table 39: Voting Intention by Education (Revealed Only)

Education	BNP (%)	Awami League (%)	Jamaat-e-Islami (%)	NCP (%)	Others (%)	(n)
No education or Pre-School	48.4	19.6	27.2	0.8	3.9	713
Some schooling but did not complete Primary	45.2	23.7	24.3	1.6	5.2	485
Completed Primary but did not complete Secondary	45.4	17.8	30.6	1.5	4.7	1614
Secondary	37.4	18.6	33.3	4.4	6.2	657
Higher Secondary	34.9	18.8	31.7	7.9	6.8	720
Vocational	29.0	9.7	35.5	16.1	9.7	31
Bachelor's	32.2	17.2	31.3	11.4	7.8	332
Master's	23.4	15.6	38.3	15.0	7.8	167

Voting Intention if Awami League Does Not Participate

Respondents were asked who they would vote for if the Awami League does not participate or is unable to participate in the election. If Awami League is absent, BNP and Jamaat-e-Islami are the primary beneficiaries. Among voters who revealed their preference in this scenario (N=4608), the BNP captures 45.6% of the vote, followed by Jamaat-e-Islami at 33.5%. A notable 8.3% stated they would not go to vote under these circumstances

Table 40: Voting Intention if Awami League Does Not Participate

	All respondent	Decided revealed
BNP	20.2%	45.6%
Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami	14.8%	33.5%
NCP	2.1%	4.7%
Islami Andolon Bangladesh	1.7%	3.8%
Jatiya Party	0.9%	2.1%
Independent candidate	0.6%	1.3%
Gono Odhikar Parishad	0.3%	0.6%
AB Party	0.0%	0.1%
Ganosamhati Andolon	0.0%	0.0%
I will not go to vote.	3.7%	8.3%
Decided but did not reveal	10.2%	0.0%
Not decided	30.7%	0.0%
Party decision not revealed	9.1%	0.0%
Will not vote	3.8%	0.0%
Voting decision not revealed	2.0%	0.0%
Total	10413	4608

Most Suitable Party to Form Government

Respondents were asked which party they believe is the most suitable to form the government. The BNP emerges as the party perceived most suitable by the largest segment of respondents (39.10%).

Table 41: Most Suitable Party

Party Name	Response Rate
BNP	39.1%
Jamaat-e-Islami	28.1%
Awami League	17.7%
NCP	4.9%
Others	10.2%
n	10413

Males show a stronger preference for the BNP (41.51%) and Jamaat-e-Islami (29.40%) compared to females (36.24% and 26.69% respectively).

Table 42: Most Suitable Party by Gender

	BNP	Awami League	Jamaat-e-Islami	NCP	Others	Total
Female	36.2%	19.0%	26.7%	6.2%	11.8%	4729
Male	41.5%	16.4%	29.4%	3.7%	9.0%	5639

Support for the BNP increases dramatically with age, rising from 33.06% among Gen Z to 46.51% among Boomers+. Conversely, support for Jamaat-e-Islami is highest among Gen Z (30.84%) and decreases with age (24.04% among Boomers+).

Table 43: Most Suitable Party by Age Group

	BNP	Awami League	Jamaat-e-Islami	NCP	Others	Total
Gen Z (18-28)	33.1%	17.5%	30.8%	8.1%	10.6%	3914
Millennials (28-44)	39.3%	17.9%	28.9%	3.7%	10.2%	2979
Gen X (45-60)	44.6%	17.9%	24.9%	2.9%	9.7%	1602
Boomers + (61 plus)	46.5%	17.5%	24.0%	1.8%	10.2%	1918

Party with Good Chance of Forming the Next Government

Respondents were asked which party they believe has a good chance of forming the next government. There is a significant shift in the political outlook. The perception that the BNP has a good chance has increased substantially (40.0% in Round-2, up from 29.3% in Round-1). Similarly, the likelihood of Jamaat-e-Islami forming the government has also increased (23.3% in Round-2, up from 17.5% in Round-1). Interestingly, the percentage of respondents unwilling or unable to predict a winner ("I don't want to say") has decreased substantially (15.8% in Round-2, down from 39.7% in Round-1),

Table 44: Likelihood of Forming Government (Comparative)

Party/Alliance	Round-1 (%)	Round-2 (%)
BNP	29.3	40.0
Jamaat-e-Islami	17.5	23.3
Awami League	6.3	12.1
NCP	3.9	3.8
Others	3.2	5.0
I don't want to say	39.7	15.8
(n)	**10690**	**10413**

Males (43.84%) are more likely than females (35.40%) to believe the BNP has a good chance. Females are significantly more reluctant to make a prediction (19.52% "I don't want to say") compared to males (12.68%).

Table 45: Likelihood of Forming Government by Gender

	BNP	Awami League	Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami	NCP	I don't want to say	Others	Total
Female	35.4%	13.0%	21.3%	5.1%	19.5%	5.7%	4729
Male	43.8%	11.3%	25.0%	2.8%	12.7%	4.4%	5639

The perception that the BNP has the best chance increases with age: 35.28% of Gen Z vs. 46.04% of Boomers+. On the contrary, the perception that Jamaat-e-Islami will win is highest among Gen Z (25.60%) and lowest among Boomers+ (19.50%).

Table 46: Likelihood of Forming Government by Age Group

	BNP	Awami League	Bangladesh Jamaat-e-Islami	NCP	I don't want to say	Others	Total
Gen Z (18-28)	35.3%	12.1%	25.6%	6.4%	15.1%	5.6%	3914
Millennials (28-44)	40.5%	12.6%	23.5%	3.1%	15.6%	4.7%	2979
Gen X (45-60)	43.0%	12.6%	22.1%	2.1%	15.9%	4.2%	1602
Boomers + (61 plus)	46.0%	11.2%	19.5%	1.4%	17.3%	4.7%	1918

4.8 Popularity Ratings of the Past Presidents and Prime Ministers

The popularity ratings of Bangladesh's key political leaders reveal fascinating insights into public sentiment ahead of the upcoming election. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Ziaur Rahman continue to enjoy the highest admiration across the nation,

Table 53 shows that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and Ziaur Rahman enjoy the highest overall approval, with nearly half of respondents rating them above 70%. Khaleda Zia has the strongest middle-range approval (50–70%), while Sheikh Hasina's ratings are highly polarized, showing both significant support and high disapproval (21.6% rating her at 0%). Hussain Muhammad Ershad retains a moderate base of support, with most respondents placing him in the 50–70% category.

Table 47: Overall Rating

Leader	100%	71% - 99%	50% - 70%	1% - 49%	0%	Total
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	22.3%	22.7%	33.7%	12.5%	8.8%	10413
Ziaur Rahman	22.1%	24.8%	40.5%	8.2%	4.4%	10413
Khaleda Zia	13.4%	19.0%	46.5%	15.6%	5.6%	10413
Sheikh Hasina	8.9%	14.7%	29.1%	25.7%	21.6%	10413
Hussain Muhammad Ershad	5.0%	12.6%	44.3%	24.4%	13.7%	10413

Across genders, Ziaur Rahman enjoys stronger support among males (25.3% in 100% rating) compared to females (18.3%), while Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's popularity is relatively consistent between men and women. Khaleda Zia

and Hussain Muhammad Ershad show higher middle-range approval (50–70%) among females, whereas Sheikh Hasina faces higher disapproval among males (23.4% rating her 0%) than females (19.5%).

Table 48: Gender-wise Ratings

Leader	Gender	100%	71% -99%	50% - 70%	1% - 49%	0%	Total
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	Female	22.1%	21.8%	35.5%	11.7%	8.8%	4729
	Male	22.4%	23.5%	32.2%	13.1%	8.8%	5639
Ziaur Rahman	Female	18.3%	22.5%	45.3%	8.1%	5.9%	4729
	Male	25.3%	26.7%	36.5%	8.2%	3.3%	5639
Khaleda Zia	Female	13.1%	17.8%	48.8%	13.9%	6.4%	4729
	Male	13.6%	20.0%	44.6%	16.9%	4.8%	5639
Sheikh Hasina	Female	11.4%	15.0%	31.3%	22.9%	19.5%	4729
	Male	6.8%	14.3%	27.3%	28.1%	23.4%	5639
Hussain Muhammad Ershad	Female	5.0%	11.5%	47.2%	21.4%	14.9%	4729
	Male	4.9%	13.4%	42.0%	26.8%	12.8%	5639

Support for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is much more in Gen Z than Ziaur Rahman. However, support for both Sheikh Mujibor Rahman and Ziaur Rahman rises with age, peaking among Boomers+ (26.2% and 30.8% rating them at 100% respectively), indicating strong admiration among older generations. Khaleda Zia's popularity is highest among Gen X and Boomers+ in the 50–70% band, suggesting she has a stable mid-level support base across older cohorts. In contrast, Sheikh Hasina faces higher disapproval among older generations, with over 24% of Boomers+ rating her at 0%, while Hussain Muhammad Ershad sees his strongest backing (45–46% in 50–70% band) among Gen Z, reflecting a more middle-ground appeal among younger voters.

Table 49: Generation-wise ratings

Leader	Generation	100%	71% - 99%	50% - 70%	1% - 49%	0%	Total
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	Gen Z	20.8%	23.6%	35.7%	13.5%	6.4%	3914
	Millennials	22.9%	23.4%	32.8%	11.7%	9.2%	3475
	Gen X	22.5%	21.5%	32.2%	12.2%	11.5%	2059
	Boomers+	26.2%	19.8%	31.5%	11.3%	11.2%	965
Ziaur Rahman	Gen Z	15.5%	25.8%	44.4%	10.2%	4.2%	3914
	Millennials	23.8%	24.5%	39.7%	7.2%	4.7%	3475
	Gen X	27.8%	23.4%	37.7%	6.7%	4.4%	2059
	Boomers+	30.8%	24.9%	33.5%	6.4%	4.5%	965
Khaleda Zia	Gen Z	10.6%	17.2%	48.7%	18.0%	5.5%	3914
	Millennials	14.4%	20.5%	45.8%	13.8%	5.5%	3475
	Gen X	15.8%	19.5%	44.7%	14.7%	5.3%	2059
	Boomers+	16.3%	19.8%	43.3%	14.0%	6.6%	965
Sheikh Hasina	Gen Z	8.6%	13.9%	30.7%	27.0%	19.8%	3914
	Millennials	9.1%	15.7%	27.9%	25.9%	21.4%	3475
	Gen X	9.5%	14.9%	28.7%	23.1%	23.8%	2059
	Boomers+	8.2%	14.2%	28.1%	25.1%	24.5%	965
Hussain Muhammad Ershad	Gen Z	4.4%	11.9%	45.7%	25.4%	12.6%	3914
	Millennials	5.1%	13.2%	43.9%	23.5%	14.2%	3475
	Gen X	5.9%	12.4%	43.1%	24.4%	14.1%	2059
	Boomers+	4.7%	13.6%	42.9%	23.3%	15.5%	965