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On Eve of Elections, a Dismal Public Mood in Pakistan

Rising Concerns about the Taliban

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On Eve of Elections, a Dismal Public Mood in Pakistan

Rising Concerns about the Taliban

As Pakistan prepares for national elections, the country's public mood is exceedingly grim. Roughly nine-in-ten Pakistanis believe the country is on the wrong track, and about eight-in-ten say the economy is in poor shape.

Meanwhile, concerns about extremist groups have increased markedly. More than nine-in-ten Pakistanis describe terrorism as a very big problem, and about half now say the Taliban is a very serious threat to their country. For the first time since the Pew Research Center began polling on these issues, the Taliban is essentially considered as big a threat to Pakistan as longtime rival India.

While worries about the Taliban are growing, there is almost no desire to see the United States extend its fight against the Taliban in neighboring Afghanistan. Two-in-three Pakistanis say it is a good thing that the U.S. plans to remove most of its troops from Afghanistan by 2014. At the same time, Washington's use of drones to target extremists in Pakistan is widely unpopular.

Overall, America's image remains extremely negative in Pakistan: Only 11% give the U.S. a favorable rating, and a similarly low number (10%) express confidence in President Barack Obama. Today, most Pakistanis (64%) see the U.S. as more of an enemy than partner, and the percentage of Pakistanis who think having better relations with the U.S. is important has declined in recent years. Meanwhile, fewer than one-in-ten Pakistanis say U.S. economic assistance is having a beneficial effect on their country.

Big Majorities Say Country Is on Wrong Path, Economy Is Bad

	2013
<i>Way things are going in the country</i>	%
Satisfied	8
Dissatisfied	91
Don't know	1
<i>National economic conditions are ...</i>	
Good	17
Bad	81
Don't know	3
<i>Zardari favorability</i>	
Favorable	14
Unfavorable	83
Don't know	2
<i>Sharif favorability</i>	
Favorable	66
Unfavorable	26
Don't know	8
<i>Khan favorability</i>	
Favorable	60
Unfavorable	17
Don't know	24

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1, Q4 & Q41a,c,g.

Unsurprisingly, given the state of public opinion, incumbent President Asif Ali Zardari receives negative reviews: 83% express an unfavorable opinion of him. In contrast, two-thirds have a positive view of opposition leader, and former prime minister, Nawaz Sharif. Six-in-ten also have a positive opinion about former cricket star turned politician Imran Khan, although Khan's ratings are down slightly from last year, when 70% rated him favorably.

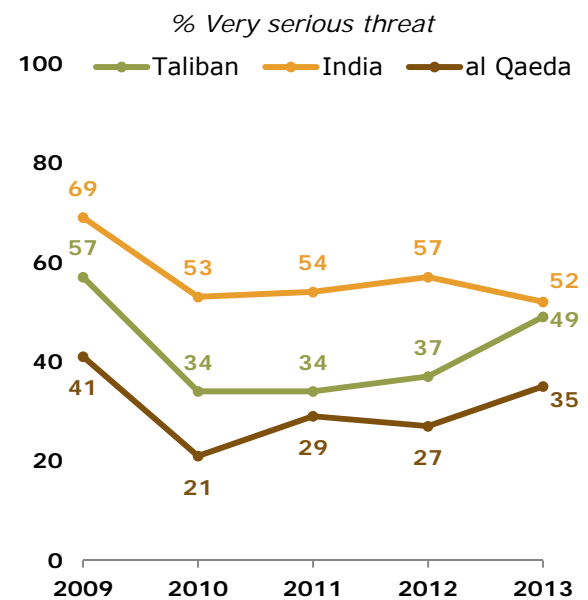
These are among the major findings from a survey of Pakistan by the Pew Research Center. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 1,201 respondents from March 11 to March 31, 2013. The sample covers approximately 82% of the country's adult population.¹ The survey also finds continuing support for the Pakistani military, which for decades has been an important player in the country's politics. Roughly eight-in-ten (79%) think the military is having a positive influence on the nation.

Pakistanis Feel as Threatened by the Taliban as by India

As has been the case in recent years, extremist groups remain largely unpopular in Pakistan. Just 13% express a positive view of al Qaeda, and 11% say this about the Taliban. Lashkar-e-Taiba, a radical organization active in Kashmir, gets somewhat higher ratings – 24% have a positive opinion of this group, which has been widely blamed in the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks.

Compared with last year, the percentage who consider the Taliban a very serious threat to Pakistan has increased significantly – 49% now hold this view, up from 37%. This level of concern approaches the fears registered in a 2009 Pew Research poll. Then, with the Taliban in control of the Swat Valley, which is within 100 miles of the capital Islamabad, 57% rated the Taliban a very serious threat.

How Serious of a Threat Is ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q142a-c.

¹ For more on the survey's methodology, see the Survey Methods section of this report.

The level of concern about the Taliban matches the level of worry about neighboring India, with whom Pakistan has fought several major wars since the two countries emerged as independent nations more than six decades ago. Roughly half (52%) consider India a very serious threat.

Crime, Terrorism Are Top Problems

Pakistanis are concerned about a variety of national problems – especially crime and terrorism. Fully 95% describe crime as a *very* big problem, and 93% say the same about terrorism.

Illegal drugs, political corruption, the situation in Kashmir, pollution, access to clean water, and poor quality schools are considered very big problems by at least two-thirds of those polled.

U.S. Still Poorly Regarded

Negative sentiments about the U.S. remain pervasive in Pakistan. About seven-in-ten (72%) rate America unfavorably. Although negative views of President Obama are somewhat less common than they were two years ago after the killing of Osama bin Laden in Pakistan by U.S. forces, 52% still lack confidence in the American leader.

Only 13% think U.S.-Pakistan relations have improved in recent years. About half (47%) say it is important for the relationship to improve,

Pakistanis Say Country Is Facing Many Serious Problems

	% — big problem		
	Very	Moderately	Total
	%	%	%
Crime	95	4	99
Terrorism	93	5	98
Illegal drugs	79	14	93
Corrupt political leaders	77	13	90
Kashmir situation	73	12	85
Pollution	71	18	89
Access to clean water	70	15	85
Poor quality schools	67	23	90
People leaving for jobs	62	20	82
Sunni-Shia tensions	59	18	77
Situation in Afghanistan	52	15	67
Indian influence in Afghanistan	45	14	59
Conflict between gov't and military	37	14	51
Conflict between gov't and judiciary	36	15	51

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q16a-j, m-o, q.

U.S., Obama Get Low Ratings, Most Welcome Afghan Withdrawal

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>U.S. favorability</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Favorable	16	17	12	12	11
Unfavorable	68	68	73	80	72
Don't know	16	16	16	9	16

Confidence in Obama

Confidence	13	8	8	7	10
No confidence	51	60	68	60	52
Don't know	36	32	24	34	37

U.S. removing troops from Afghanistan

Good thing	--	--	--	--	66
Bad thing	--	--	--	--	6
Neither (Vol)	--	--	--	--	2
Don't know	--	--	--	--	26

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a, Q38 & Q107.

although this is less of a priority for Pakistanis today than it was a few years ago.

Most Pakistanis welcome the U.S. drawdown from Afghanistan. Two-thirds say it is a good thing that most American troops will be gone in 2014.

American drone attacks against extremist leaders are largely unpopular. Roughly two-in-three Pakistanis (68%) oppose U.S. drone strikes. Opinions are divided on whether the strikes are being conducted with (29%) or without (39%) the approval of the Pakistani government. Similarly, there is division over whether drone attacks may be necessary to defend Pakistan from extremist groups – a third agree with this position, while 40% disagree. When asked about the consequences of drone strikes in general, roughly three-in-four (74%) say they kill too many innocent people.

Also of Note:

- While most Pakistanis continue to say the economy is in bad shape, economic pessimism is declining. About three-in-ten (29%) expect the economy to worsen over the next 12 months, down from 60% in 2011.
- Solid majorities say religious leaders (69%), the media (68%) and the courts (58%) are having a positive influence on the country.
- However, evaluations of the police are quite different: Only 23% believe the police are having a good impact on the country.

1. National Conditions, Leaders and Institutions

Remarkably large majorities believe Pakistan is on the wrong path and that its economy is in poor shape. Worries about crime and terrorism are almost universal, and concerns about political corruption, the situation in Kashmir, environmental challenges and poor education are also widespread.

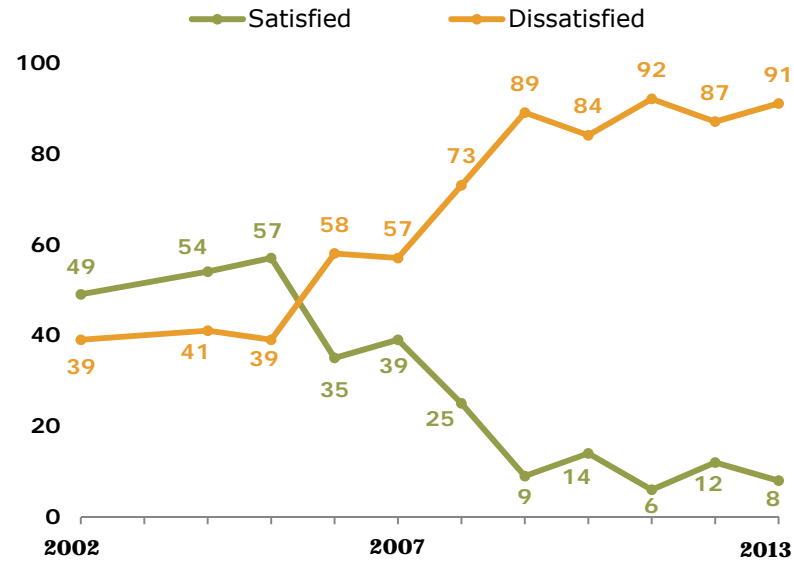
President Asif Ali Zardari and the national government receive extremely negative ratings. Both Nawaz Sharif and Imran Kahn, the leaders of the two main opposition parties in the May 11 elections, are considerably more popular.

The military is widely seen as a positive influence on the nation. Religious leaders, the media and the court system also receive high marks. But, as has been true for the past few years, a large swath of the public says the police have a negative impact on the country.

National Conditions Grim

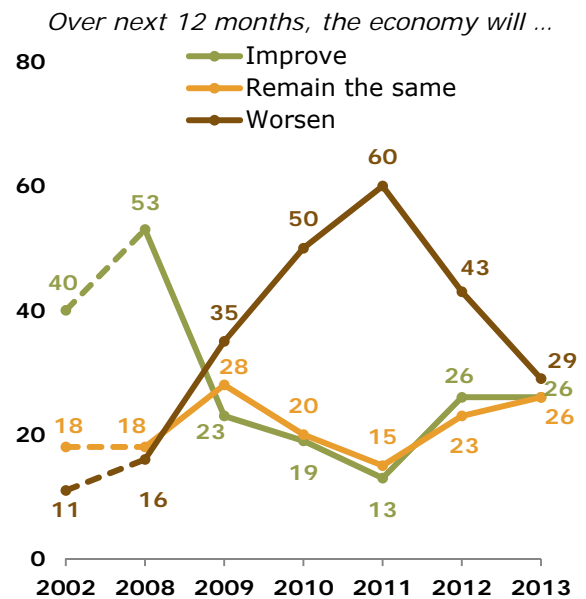
Roughly nine-in-ten Pakistanis (91%) are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. Views have been similarly negative since 2009. The last time a majority

Widespread Discontent with Country's Direction



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1.

But Economic Pessimism Has Declined



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

of Pakistanis were satisfied with the country's direction was 2005.

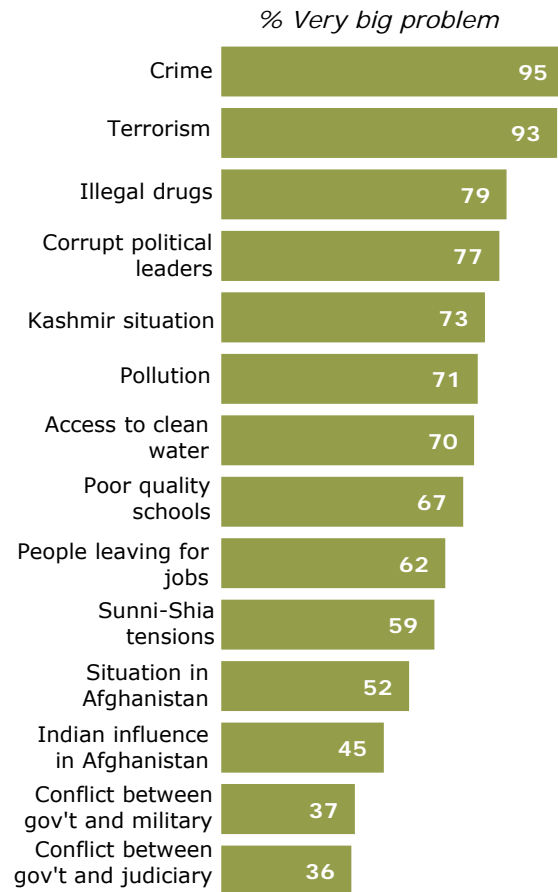
Opinions about Pakistan's economy are also overwhelmingly negative. Roughly eight-in-ten describe economic conditions as bad, although this is actually a slight improvement from last year, when 89% said the economy was in poor shape.

And there has been some improvement over the past two years in how Pakistanis see their country's economic future. Today, they are almost evenly divided between those who think the economy will worsen over the next 12 months (29%), those who believe it will improve (26%), and people who believe it will remain the same (26%). In 2011 a 60% majority believed the economic situation would grow worse.

When Pakistanis are asked about the top problems facing their country, crime and terrorism top the list, with more than nine-in-ten rating them as *very big* problems.

However, all 14 issues included on the survey are rated as at least moderately big problems by more than half of Pakistanis. And more than half consider 11 of the 14 issues very big problems.

National Priorities



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q16a-j, m-o, q.

Sharif, Khan More Popular than Zardari

Nawaz Sharif, head of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz party (PML-N), is the most popular leader included on the survey, with a favorable rating from 66% of Pakistanis; roughly a quarter (26%) view him unfavorably. Sharif is particularly well liked in Punjab province (78%).

Imran Khan, leader of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party (PTI), is also popular – 60% are positive toward the former cricket star and fewer than two-in-ten (17%) hold a negative opinion of him. Nonetheless, Khan's ratings have declined from their high point in 2012 and 2011, when roughly seven-in-ten Pakistanis were favorable toward him. While Khan's popularity has decreased across the board, the drop has been especially steep among 18- to 29-year-olds, his strongest supporters in 2012 (63% favorable in 2013 vs. 76% in 2012).

President Zardari continues to be very unpopular. Few Pakistanis (14%) express favorable views of their leader, while more than eight-in-ten (83%) are unfavorable. Even among supporters of his political party, the Pakistan Peoples Party, or PPP, Zardari struggles to gain an advantage over Sharif. Just 53% of those who identify with the PPP are favorable toward Zardari, compared with 52% who give Sharif high marks.

Raja Pervez Ashraf, who stepped down as prime minister when the government finished its term in March 2013, also receives negative ratings. About half of Pakistanis (51%) give Ashraf a negative rating. Just 17% are favorable, and nearly a third (32%) express no opinion.

Meanwhile, ratings for General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani and Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry have been declining steadily over the past few years. In 2010, a majority of Pakistanis (61%) were favorable toward Kayani, the Army chief of staff; today, fewer than half (45%) give him a positive review. Similarly, about six-in-ten (61%) had a positive view of Chaudhry in 2009 and 2010, while just 43% say the same now.

Sharif Ranked Highest

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Views of ...</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Sharif</i>						
Favorable	76	79	71	63	62	66
Unfavorable	20	17	24	30	37	26
DK	4	3	6	6	2	8
<i>Khan</i>						
Favorable	--	--	52	68	70	60
Unfavorable	--	--	24	16	20	17
DK	--	--	24	16	11	24
<i>Kayani</i>						
Favorable	--	--	61	52	54	45
Unfavorable	--	--	14	21	26	21
DK	--	--	26	26	21	34
<i>Chaudhry</i>						
Favorable	--	61	61	51	51	43
Unfavorable	--	18	16	28	26	25
DK	--	22	24	22	23	33
<i>Ashraf</i>						
Favorable	--	--	--	--	--	17
Unfavorable	--	--	--	--	--	51
DK	--	--	--	--	--	32
<i>Zardari</i>						
Favorable	64	32	20	11	14	14
Unfavorable	24	65	76	84	85	83
DK	11	4	4	4	1	2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41a, c, e-h.

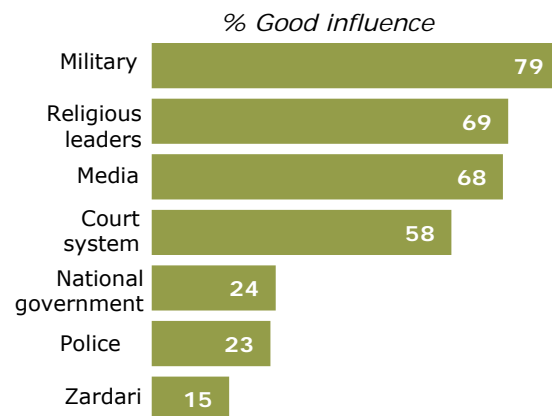
Military Has Positive Influence

Among the institutions and leaders on the survey, the Pakistani military receives the highest marks. Roughly eight-in-ten (79%) rate the military's impact on Pakistan as good; just 16% say it has a bad influence.

Nearly seven-in-ten Pakistanis also give high marks to religious leaders (69%) and the media (68%) for their influence on the country. A smaller majority (58%) says the same about the court system.

The national government and the police receive considerably lower ratings. About a quarter of the public says the national government (24%) and the police (23%) have a positive influence on their nation. Seven-in-ten Pakistanis give the government and the police negative reviews. These attitudes are largely unchanged since last year.

High Marks for Military, Religious Leaders, Media, Courts



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q34a-g.

Consistent with Zardari's negative personal image, few Pakistanis think he has a good impact on the country (15%). Roughly eight-in-ten (83%) say he has a bad influence.

2. The Fight Against Extremists

There is little support for extremist organizations in Pakistan. As has been true in recent years, relatively few people express a favorable opinion about the Taliban (11%) or al Qaeda (13%). Roughly four-in-ten Pakistanis offer no opinion about the latter.

However, these groups get somewhat higher ratings among supporters of the leading opposition party – 23% of those who identify with the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz party, or PML-N, view the Taliban and al Qaeda positively.

When asked more specifically about the Afghan Taliban and the Tehrik-i-Taliban (also known as the Pakistan Taliban, or TTP), Pakistanis also give these groups low ratings.

Opinions are more mixed regarding Lashkar-e-Taiba, an extremist group blamed in the 2008 Mumbai attacks and other terrorist incidents. About one-quarter (24%) express a favorable view of this organization, 36% rate it negatively and 40% do not give an opinion. Respondents who identify with the PML-N (40% favorable) and those living in Punjab province (34%) are more likely than others to give Lashkar-e-Taiba a positive rating.

Few Pakistanis have a positive view of the Haqqani network, although a solid majority (65%) do not have an opinion about this group, which is associated with the Taliban and is active on both sides of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

The Extremist Threat

Roughly half of Pakistanis say that India (52%) and the Taliban (49%) pose very serious threats to their country. Worries about the Taliban have risen sharply since last year, when 37% saw the group as a very serious threat.

Little Support for Extremist Groups

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
<i>Al Qaeda</i>			
2013	13	46	41
2012	13	55	31
2011	12	55	33
2010	18	53	28
2009	9	61	30
2008	25	34	41
<i>The Taliban</i>			
2013	11	64	23
2012	13	66	20
2011	12	63	24
2010	15	65	19
2009	10	70	20
2008	27	33	40
<i>Tehrik-i-Taliban</i>			
2013	17	56	27
2012	17	52	32
2011	19	51	30
2010	18	51	31
<i>Afghan Taliban</i>			
2013	12	47	42
2012	14	45	41
2011	15	50	35
2010	16	49	34
<i>Lashkar-e-Taiba</i>			
2013	24	36	40
2012	22	37	41
2011	27	37	36
2010	25	35	40
<i>Haqqani network</i>			
2013	8	27	65
2012	5	31	64

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q41b, Q41d & Q150a-d.

About one-third of Pakistanis (35%) see al Qaeda as a very serious threat, up from 2012, when 27% held this view.

Perceptions of the various threats facing Pakistan differ somewhat across regions. Residents of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province are most likely to rate all of these threats as very serious, and they are particularly concerned about the Taliban. Residents of Sindh are much more worried about the Taliban than India, while the reverse is true in Punjab, where 63% label India as a very serious threat and 41% say this about the Taliban. Also, supporters of the opposition PML-N party (69%) are more likely than supporters of the ruling PPP (20%) to consider India a very serious threat.

Threats Loom Large in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

	Province				
% Very serious threat	Total %	KP %	Sindh %	Punjab %	Baluchistan %
India	52	70	22	63	29
The Taliban	49	84	54	41	36
Al Qaeda	35	57	39	29	30

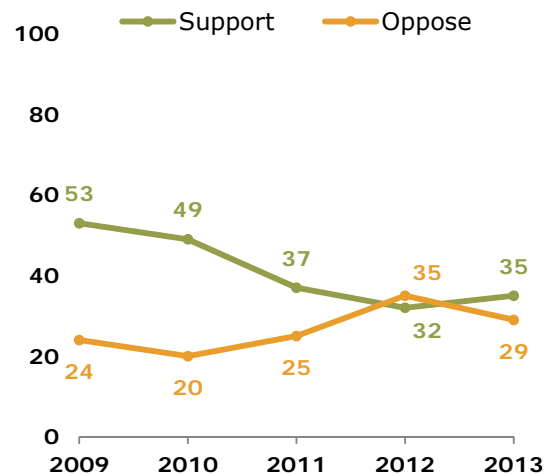
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q142a-c.

When asked to choose which is the greatest threat to their country – India, the Taliban or al Qaeda – respondents are divided between India (38%) and the Taliban (33%). Only 4% name al Qaeda. Views have shifted significantly since last year, when 59% chose India and 23% said the Taliban.

Another indicator of how concerned the country has become about extremism is that 36% of Pakistanis are *very* worried that extremist groups will take over the country. This is up from 26% last year, although still lower than the 45% registered in 2009, when the battle with the Taliban was raging in the Swat Valley.

Pakistanis are somewhat divided over whether to use the military to fight extremist groups. Roughly a third (35%) are in favor of using the Pakistani army to fight extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while 29% oppose this policy. Views today are very different from 2009, when 53% backed using

Support or Oppose Using Army to Fight Extremists?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q148.

the military in this way. Still, the percentage who say they oppose this idea has dropped slightly since last year.

3. Attitudes toward the United States and American Policies

America continues to receive dismal ratings in Pakistan. In fact, the percentage of Pakistanis with a positive view of the United States is lower today than it was throughout much of the George W. Bush administration. President Obama gets low marks, and few believe U.S.-Pakistani relations have improved during his tenure.

U.S. drone strikes, a key element of Obama's anti-terrorism efforts, are unpopular. Meanwhile, Pakistanis are eager to see the American campaign against extremist groups in neighboring Afghanistan come to an end – 66% believe it is good that most American troops will be gone in 2014.

Negative Assessments for U.S., Obama

Overall, only 11% of Pakistanis express a positive opinion of the U.S., essentially unchanged from last year's 12%. For more than a decade, the U.S. has received largely negative ratings in Pakistan, although as recently as 2006 more than one-quarter of Pakistanis offered a positive review.

Negative Opinion of U.S. in Pakistan

	1999/ 2000	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Views of U.S.</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Favorable	23	10	21	23	27	15	19	16	17	12	12	11
Unfavorable	--	69	60	60	56	68	63	68	68	73	80	72
Don't know	--	20	18	18	17	16	17	16	16	16	9	16

1999/2000 survey trend provided by the U.S. Department of State.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a.

Currently, a 64% majority of Pakistanis consider the U.S. an enemy. However, this actually represents a slight decline from 74% in 2012. Just 8% of Pakistanis think of the U.S. as a partner.

President Obama receives very low ratings in Pakistan – just one-in-ten say they have confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. Still, the percentage who lack confidence in the American leader has declined – about half (52%) now hold this view, down

from 60% last year and 68% in a 2011 poll conducted shortly after Osama bin Laden was killed in Pakistan by American special forces.

Few See Bilateral Relations Improving

Assessments of the U.S.-Pakistan relationship have grown more negative over the last few years. Only 13% of Pakistanis believe relations between the two countries have improved; in 2006, about half (49%) held this view. Today, 54% say things are getting worse between the two nations.

Over the last several years, Pakistanis have also grown less likely to consider improving relations with the U.S. a priority. Nearly half (47%) still say improving the relationship is important, but this is down from 64% in 2010.

One challenge for the U.S.-Pakistan relationship is that many Pakistanis believe American policies unfairly favor their rival India. Roughly half of those surveyed (49%) express this view, while 10% say U.S. policies in South Asia are fair, and just 4% think they favor Pakistan.

America's Role in Fighting Extremists

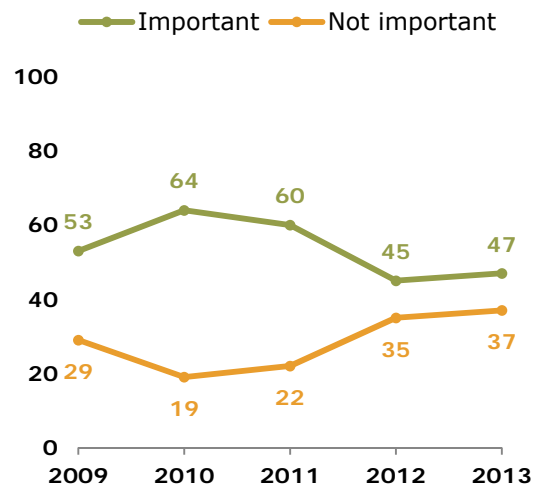
When asked whether they approve of U.S. drone strikes to target extremists in Pakistan, as well as in countries such as Yemen and Somalia, only 5% of respondents say they approve. More than two-thirds (68%) disapprove.

Obama Rates Poorly

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%	%
Confidence	13	8	8	7	10
No confidence	51	60	68	60	52
Don't know	36	32	24	34	37

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

Fewer Say Improving U.S.-Pakistan Relations Is Important



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q96.

Views are somewhat more mixed, however, for the idea of the U.S. conducting drone strikes in conjunction with the Pakistani government:

21% endorse this, 38% oppose it and 41% offer no opinion. Similarly, there is division over whether the drone attacks are necessary to defend Pakistan from extremist groups – a third agree with this position, while 40% disagree. And opinions are divided regarding whether the strikes are being conducted with (29%) or without (39%) the approval of the Pakistani government. However, there is broad agreement about the consequences of drone strikes, roughly three-in-four Pakistanis (74%) say they kill too many innocent people.

Drone Strikes...

	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %
Kill too many innocent people	74	11	15
Are being done without gov't approval	39	29	32
Are necessary	33	40	28

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q147a-c.

Pakistanis do approve of some U.S. assistance in the battle against extremists. More than half (53%) would like to see the U.S. provide financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist organizations are active; just 12% oppose this idea.

More than four-in-ten (44%) want the U.S. to provide intelligence and logistical support to Pakistani troops fighting extremists, up slightly from 37% a year ago. Again, only 12% are opposed.

Meanwhile, fears about the Taliban and extremism may be on the rise in Pakistan, but that does not mean that Pakistanis want American forces to continue their fight against the Taliban and extremist groups in neighboring Afghanistan. About two-in-three Pakistanis (66%) say it is a good thing that the U.S. plans to remove most of its troops from Afghanistan in 2014. Only 6% believe this is a bad thing for Pakistan.

Skepticism about American Aid

The U.S. has given Pakistan billions of dollars in assistance in recent years, but few Pakistanis believe it is helping their country. Only 8% say that American economic and military aid are having a mostly positive impact. About four-in-ten think both forms of assistance are having a mostly negative effect on Pakistan.

U.S. Aid Seen as Having Negative Impact

	Mostly positive %	Mostly negative %	No impact %	DK %
Economic aid	8	43	13	36
Military aid	8	40	14	38

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q104 & Q105.

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
Spring 2013 Survey
Pakistan Survey Methods**

The survey in Pakistan is part of the larger cross-national Spring 2013 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Pakistan are based on 1,201 face-to-face interviews conducted March 11 to March 31, 2013. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity, representing roughly 82% of the adult population. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly the North-West Frontier Province) and Baluchistan — roughly 18% of the population. The sample is disproportionately urban, but the data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Interviews were conducted in Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki or Sindhi.

The margin of sampling error is ± 4.3 percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results
May 7, 2013 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Pakistan in May 2003
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	91	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	87	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2011	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2008	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	57	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	7	100
	Spring, 2005	57	39	4	100
	Spring, 2004	54	41	5	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in Pakistan – Is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	15	30	51	3	100
	Spring, 2012	1	8	25	64	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	8	20	65	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	24	26	15	14	19	100
	Spring, 2012	5	21	23	20	23	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	11	15	18	42	10	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	16	19	36	12	100
	Spring, 2010	5	14	20	19	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	28	19	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100

		Q9a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	3	8	16	56	16	100
	Spring, 2012	3	9	14	66	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	62	16	100
	Spring, 2011	1	10	10	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	14	13	55	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	13	11	52	17	100
	Spring, 2007	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	20	14	42	17	100
	Spring, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
	Spring, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100
	Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100

		Q16a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	95	4	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2012	90	8	1	1	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	91	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	92	6	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	88	8	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	93	5	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	85	12	2	0	2	100
	Summer, 2002	84	9	2	1	5	100

		Q16b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. corrupt political leaders					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	77	13	2	0	7	100
	Spring, 2012	78	16	1	1	4	100
	Late Spring, 2011	79	14	1	0	6	100
	Spring, 2011	75	17	2	1	5	100
	Spring, 2010	74	15	3	1	8	100
	Spring, 2009	71	19	5	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	64	23	4	1	8	100
	Summer, 2002	58	19	3	1	19	100

		Q16c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. access to clean drinking water					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	70	15	6	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	64	24	8	3	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	63	20	7	6	3	100
	Spring, 2011	61	21	9	7	2	100

		Q16d Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: d. terrorism					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	93	5	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2012	86	10	2	0	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	88	9	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2011	86	11	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	91	7	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	91	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	76	18	3	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	78	11	2	1	9	100

		Q16e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	67	23	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2012	62	24	10	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	58	26	10	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	61	21	5	1	12	100

		Q16f I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all: f. people leaving our country for jobs in other countries					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	62	20	8	5	4	100
	Spring, 2012	63	23	5	4	5	100
	Late Spring, 2011	59	22	8	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	60	21	7	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	47	23	16	7	7	100
	Spring, 2009	46	25	14	8	8	100
	Spring, 2007	53	21	11	6	10	100
	Summer, 2002	34	20	10	9	28	100

		Q16g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. illegal drugs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	79	14	2	0	5	100
	Spring, 2012	76	17	4	1	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	70	20	5	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	72	19	3	1	4	100
	Spring, 2010	73	20	4	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	74	18	5	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	67	19	6	1	6	100

		Q16h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	71	18	5	1	5	100
	Spring, 2012	62	22	10	3	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	65	23	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	68	18	7	2	5	100
	Spring, 2010	63	20	10	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	65	21	9	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	72	19	3	1	4	100

		Q16i Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: i. the situation in Kashmir					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	73	12	4	0	11	100
	Spring, 2012	68	18	4	2	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	73	15	3	2	7	100
	Spring, 2011	75	15	3	1	5	100
	Spring, 2010	71	18	5	1	6	100
	Spring, 2009	74	14	7	2	3	100

		Q16j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. the situation in Afghanistan					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	52	15	5	2	26	100
	Spring, 2012	35	26	10	6	23	100
	Late Spring, 2011	60	17	5	4	15	100
	Spring, 2011	57	15	6	3	18	100
	Spring, 2010	51	20	10	2	17	100

		Q16m I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all: m. the conflict between the civilian government and the military					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	37	14	6	5	39	100
	Spring, 2012	20	20	8	8	45	100

		Q16n I am going to read you things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all: n. the conflict between the civilian government and the judiciary					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	36	15	6	5	39	100
	Spring, 2012	19	20	8	8	45	100

		Q16o Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: o. Indian influence in Afghanistan					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	45	14	5	2	33	100
	Spring, 2012	16	17	11	12	45	100

		Q16q Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: q. Tensions between Sunnis and Shia					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	59	18	6	8	8	100

		Q34a As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	4	20	21	49	5	100
	Spring, 2012	8	16	22	51	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	8	12	17	58	5	100
	Spring, 2011	7	14	19	57	3	100
	Spring, 2010	4	21	25	46	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	31	23	30	7	100
	Spring, 2007	24	35	18	14	9	100
	Summer, 2002	38	34	8	11	9	100

		Q34bPAK As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: bPAK. President Asif Ali Zardari					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	3	12	12	71	3	100
	Spring, 2012	5	7	12	72	2	100
	Late Spring, 2011	5	9	11	72	3	100
	Spring, 2011	8	8	13	69	2	100
	Spring, 2010	4	15	19	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	8	19	20	48	4	100
	Spring, 2007	24	32	19	17	8	100
	Summer, 2002	42	34	7	9	8	100

In 2002 and 2007, question asked about President Pervez Musharraf.

		Q34c As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	44	35	10	6	5	100
	Spring, 2012	28	49	12	6	5	100
	Late Spring, 2011	37	42	9	7	5	100
	Spring, 2011	44	39	8	5	4	100
	Spring, 2010	46	38	7	5	4	100
	Spring, 2009	47	39	7	5	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	30	15	7	10	100
	Summer, 2002	57	27	4	5	8	100

		Q34d As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	26	42	14	8	10	100
	Spring, 2012	23	45	15	5	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	30	46	10	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	30	47	8	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	34	42	9	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	32	45	13	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	31	34	13	8	13	100
	Summer, 2002	25	37	11	10	17	100

		Q34e As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	27	42	12	8	11	100
	Spring, 2012	23	43	15	9	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	19	41	17	10	14	100
	Spring, 2011	25	41	16	8	11	100
	Spring, 2010	27	35	17	10	12	100
	Spring, 2009	18	46	17	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	27	34	14	10	15	100
	Summer, 2002	21	29	11	11	28	100

		Q34f As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	21	37	14	12	15	100
	Spring, 2012	19	39	20	11	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	11	30	23	22	14	100
	Spring, 2011	17	40	18	13	12	100
	Spring, 2010	17	38	19	13	13	100
	Spring, 2009	16	42	18	13	11	100

		Q34g As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: g. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	4	19	21	49	7	100
	Spring, 2012	4	20	23	47	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	20	17	50	6	100
	Spring, 2011	8	24	21	41	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	22	23	42	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	32	19	36	6	100

		Q38 How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all?					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	8	14	38	37	100
	Spring, 2012	1	6	8	52	34	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	6	5	63	24	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	8	57	25	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	9	51	32	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	7	44	36	100

		Q41a And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: a. Nawaz Sharif					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	28	38	14	12	8	100
	Spring, 2012	21	41	19	18	2	100
	Late Spring, 2011	29	34	11	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	30	35	14	17	4	100
	Spring, 2010	34	37	12	12	6	100
	Spring, 2009	45	34	9	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	43	33	10	10	4	100

		Q41b And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: b. al Qaeda					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	11	12	34	41	100
	Spring, 2012	1	12	16	39	31	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	44	33	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	14	42	34	100
	Spring, 2010	2	16	16	37	28	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	20	41	30	100
	Spring, 2008	9	16	14	20	41	100

		Q41c And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Asif Ali Zardari					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	3	11	17	66	2	100
	Spring, 2012	7	7	11	74	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	7	9	75	4	100
	Spring, 2011	7	8	12	69	4	100
	Spring, 2010	5	15	17	59	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	23	20	45	4	100
	Spring, 2008	29	35	13	11	11	100

		Q41d And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: d. The Taliban					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	9	13	51	23	100
	Spring, 2012	2	11	20	46	20	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2011	3	8	16	49	23	100
	Spring, 2010	2	13	20	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	17	53	20	100
	Spring, 2008	12	15	14	19	40	100

		Q41e And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	23	20	13	12	33	100
	Spring, 2012	19	32	11	15	23	100
	Late Spring, 2011	21	30	12	16	22	100
	Spring, 2011	22	31	12	13	23	100
	Spring, 2010	27	34	9	7	24	100
	Spring, 2009	25	36	9	9	22	100

		Q41f And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: f. Raja Pervez Ashraf					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	15	20	31	32	100

		Q41g And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: g. Imran Khan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	19	41	7	10	24	100
	Spring, 2012	34	36	10	10	11	100
	Late Spring, 2011	26	42	7	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	32	34	7	9	19	100
	Spring, 2010	22	30	12	12	24	100

		Q41h And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: h. Chief of Army Staff Gen. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	20	25	11	10	34	100
	Spring, 2012	20	34	11	15	21	100
	Late Spring, 2011	20	32	9	12	26	100
	Spring, 2011	27	30	7	11	25	100
	Spring, 2010	34	27	7	7	26	100

		Q53 Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	5	68	27	100

		Q95 Do you think relations between Pakistan and the U.S. have improved in recent years, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - have improved	No - have not improved	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	13	54	33	100
	Spring, 2012	13	58	29	100
	Late Spring, 2011	29	44	26	100
	Spring, 2011	35	35	30	100
	Spring, 2010	36	39	25	100
	Spring, 2009	27	43	30	100
	Spring, 2006	49	20	30	100

		Q96 How important is it that relations improve between Pakistan and the U.S., very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	23	24	16	21	16	100
	Spring, 2012	16	29	15	20	20	100
	Late Spring, 2011	31	29	10	12	18	100
	Spring, 2011	35	31	7	9	18	100
	Spring, 2010	37	27	7	12	16	100
	Spring, 2009	22	31	18	11	18	100

		Q101 What's your opinion of U.S. policies toward India and Pakistan – would you say they are fair or do they favor India too much or do they favor Pakistan too much?				
		Fair	Favor India	Favor Pakistan	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	10	49	4	37	100
	Spring, 2012	8	50	9	33	100
	Late Spring, 2011	9	52	6	33	100
	Spring, 2011	9	53	8	31	100
	Spring, 2010	13	47	6	34	100
	Spring, 2009	9	54	4	32	100

		Q104 Overall, would you say U.S. economic aid to Pakistan is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in Pakistan?				
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	43	13	36	100
	Spring, 2012	12	38	17	33	100

		Q105 Overall, would you say U.S. military aid to Pakistan is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in Pakistan?				
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	40	14	38	100
	Spring, 2012	8	40	15	37	100

		Q106 Would you say that U.S. aid to Pakistan is mostly military aid, mostly aid to help Pakistan develop economically or both equally?				
		Mostly military	Mostly to help Pakistan develop economically	Both equally	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	16	16	19	48	100
	Spring, 2012	18	17	22	43	100

		Q107 The U.S. plans to remove most of its troops from Afghanistan in 2014. Do you think this is a good thing or a bad thing for Pakistan?				
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	66	6	2	26	100

		Q120 Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of Pakistan, more of an enemy of Pakistan, or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	64	13	16	100
	Spring, 2012	8	74	10	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	69	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	9	68	10	13	100
	Spring, 2010	11	59	16	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	64	12	15	100
	Spring, 2008	11	60	13	16	100

		Q142a How serious of a threat is a. The Taliban to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	49	14	5	8	23	100
	Spring, 2012	37	21	12	12	17	100
	Late Spring, 2011	34	20	11	14	21	100
	Spring, 2011	29	22	12	13	24	100
	Spring, 2010	34	20	13	16	17	100
	Spring, 2009	57	16	7	6	13	100

		Q142b How serious of a threat is b. India to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	52	21	8	5	14	100
	Spring, 2012	57	22	8	6	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	54	20	9	6	11	100
	Spring, 2011	54	21	7	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	8	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	69	14	5	4	8	100

		Q142c How serious of a threat is c. al Qaeda to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	35	12	6	8	39	100
	Spring, 2012	27	20	14	12	27	100
	Late Spring, 2011	29	20	10	13	27	100
	Spring, 2011	24	20	12	13	31	100
	Spring, 2010	21	17	16	18	27	100
	Spring, 2009	41	20	11	4	24	100

		Q143 Of all of these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?						
		The Taliban	India	al Qaeda	All of these (Volunteered)	None of these (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	33	38	4	7	4	14	100
	Spring, 2012	23	59	4	3	4	7	100
	Late Spring, 2011	19	57	5	3	6	10	100
	Spring, 2011	16	59	4	5	6	10	100
	Spring, 2010	23	53	3	5	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	32	48	4	5	2	9	100

		Q146 How worried are you, if at all, that extremist groups could take control of Pakistan?					
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	36	26	13	8	17	100
	Spring, 2012	26	26	16	19	13	100
	Late Spring, 2011	34	21	13	13	19	100
	Spring, 2011	27	25	12	15	21	100
	Spring, 2010	26	25	14	16	19	100
	Spring, 2009	45	24	10	10	11	100

		Q147a For each of the following statements about the missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones, please tell me whether you agree or disagree: a. They are necessary to defend Pakistan from extremist groups			
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	33	40	28	100

		Q147b For each of the following statements about the missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones, please tell me whether you agree or disagree: b. They kill too many innocent people			
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	74	11	15	100

		Q147c For each of the following statements about the missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones, please tell me whether you agree or disagree: c. They are being done without the approval of the Pakistani government			
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	39	29	32	100

		Q148 Do you support or oppose using the Pakistani army to fight extremist groups in Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	35	29	36	100
	Spring, 2012	32	35	33	100
	Late Spring, 2011	37	25	38	100
	Spring, 2011	37	30	33	100
	Spring, 2010	49	20	30	100
	Spring, 2009	53	24	22	100

		Q149a Now I'm going to read you a list of things the United States might do to combat extremist groups in Pakistan. Would you support or oppose it: a. Providing financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	53	12	35	100
	Spring, 2012	50	20	31	100
	Late Spring, 2011	54	15	31	100
	Spring, 2011	49	20	31	100
	Spring, 2010	53	17	30	100
	Spring, 2009	72	12	16	100

		Q149b Now I'm going to read you a list of things the United States might do to combat extremist groups in Pakistan. Would you support or oppose it: b. Providing intelligence and logistical support to Pakistani troops fighting extremist groups			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	44	12	43	100
	Spring, 2012	37	25	39	100
	Late Spring, 2011	46	18	36	100
	Spring, 2011	46	20	34	100
	Spring, 2010	48	16	36	100
	Spring, 2009	63	12	25	100

		Q149c Now I'm going to read you a list of things the United States might do to combat extremist groups in Pakistan. Would you support or oppose it: c. Conducting drone attacks in conjunction with the Pakistani government against leaders of extremist groups			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	21	38	41	100
	Spring, 2012	17	44	39	100
	Late Spring, 2011	21	42	38	100
	Spring, 2011	24	37	38	100
	Spring, 2010	23	32	45	100

		Q150a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of a. Tehrik-i-Taliban					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	3	14	17	39	27	100
	Spring, 2012	4	13	23	29	32	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	13	16	35	30	100
	Spring, 2011	3	10	18	37	32	100
	Spring, 2010	4	14	19	32	31	100

		Q150b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of b. Lashkar-e-Taiba					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	16	13	23	40	100
	Spring, 2012	6	16	14	23	41	100
	Late Spring, 2011	7	20	11	26	36	100
	Spring, 2011	5	11	16	29	39	100
	Spring, 2010	6	19	15	20	40	100

		Q150c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of c. Afghan Taliban					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	3	9	14	33	42	100
	Spring, 2012	4	10	20	25	41	100
	Late Spring, 2011	5	10	13	37	35	100
	Spring, 2011	3	9	16	35	36	100
	Spring, 2010	2	14	20	29	34	100

		Q150d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of d. The Haqqani Network					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	6	8	19	65	100
	Spring, 2012	1	4	13	18	64	100