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America's Image Remains Poor

Concern About Extremist Threat Slips in Pakistan

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America's Image Remains Poor

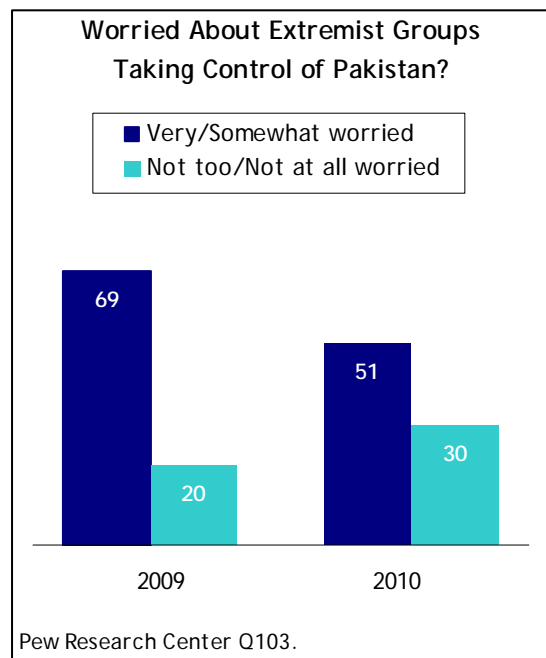
CONCERN ABOUT EXTREMIST THREAT SLIPS IN PAKISTAN

Pakistanis remain in a grim mood about the state of their country. Overwhelming majorities are dissatisfied with national conditions, unhappy with the nation's economy, and concerned about political corruption and crime. Only one-in-five express a positive view of President Asif Ali Zardari, down from 64% just two years ago.

As Pakistani forces continue to battle extremist groups within the country, nearly all Pakistanis describe terrorism as a very big problem. However, they have grown markedly less concerned that extremists might take control of the country. Last year, at a time when the Pakistani military was taking action against Taliban forces in the Swat Valley within 100 miles of the nation's capital, 69% were very or somewhat worried about extremist groups taking control of Pakistan. Today, just 51% express concern about an extremist takeover.

More specifically, Pakistanis also feel less threatened by the Taliban and much less by al Qaeda. Last year, 73% rated the Taliban a serious threat, compared with 54% now. Roughly six-in-ten (61%) considered al Qaeda a serious threat last year; now, just 38% feel this way.

Nonetheless, both the Taliban and al Qaeda remain unpopular among Pakistanis – 65% give the Taliban an unfavorable rating and 53% feel this way about al Qaeda. Negative views toward these groups have become a little less prevalent over the past year, while positive views have crept up slightly. Still, opinions are much more negative today than was the case two years ago, when roughly one-third expressed an unfavorable view of both groups, one-quarter gave them a positive rating, and four-in-ten offered no opinion.



Pakistanis express more mixed views about another militant organization, Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistani group active in Kashmir that has often attacked Indian targets (it is widely blamed for the November 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks). Just 35% have a negative view of Lashkar-e-Taiba, a much lower percentage than for the other extremist organizations tested. One-in-four Pakistanis express a positive assessment, while 40% offer no opinion. Essentially, views toward Lashkar-e-Taiba resemble Pakistani views about the Taliban and al Qaeda prior to 2009, when the balance of public opinion shifted from indifference to opposition to those groups.

Rating Extremist Groups				Change
	2008	2009	2010	09-10
<i>View of al Qaeda</i>				
	%	%	%	
Favorable	25	9	18	+9
Unfavorable	34	61	53	-8
Don't know	41	30	28	-2
<i>View of Taliban</i>				
Favorable	27	10	15	+5
Unfavorable	33	70	65	-5
Don't know	40	20	19	-1
<i>View of Lashkar-e-Taiba</i>				
Favorable	--	--	25	--
Unfavorable	--	--	35	--
Don't know	--	--	40	--
Pew Research Center Q35b, Q35d & Q115b.				

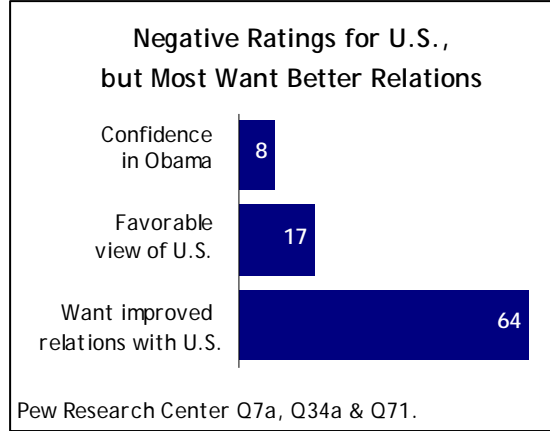
Less Support for U.S. Involvement

America's overall image remains negative in Pakistan. Along with Turks and Egyptians, Pakistanis give the U.S. its lowest ratings among the 22 nations included in the spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey – in all three countries, only 17% have a favorable view of the U.S. Roughly six-in-ten (59%) Pakistanis describe the U.S. as an enemy, while just 11% say it is a partner. And President Barack Obama is unpopular – only 8% of Pakistanis express confidence that he will do the right thing in world affairs, his lowest rating among the 22 nations.

Moreover, support for U.S. involvement in the fight against extremists has waned over the last year. Fewer Pakistanis now want the U.S. to provide financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate, or for the U.S. to provide intelligence and logistical support to Pakistani troops fighting extremists, although about half of those surveyed still favor these efforts. There is also little support for U.S. drone strikes against extremist leaders – those who are aware of these attacks generally say they are not necessary, and overwhelmingly they believe the strikes kill too many civilians.

The U.S.-led war in neighboring Afghanistan is widely opposed by Pakistanis. Nearly two-thirds (65%) want U.S. and NATO troops removed as soon as possible. And relatively few Pakistanis believe the situation in Afghanistan could have a serious impact on their country: 25% think it would be bad for Pakistan if the Taliban regained control of Afghanistan and 18% say it would be good; 27% think it would not matter and 30% have no opinion.

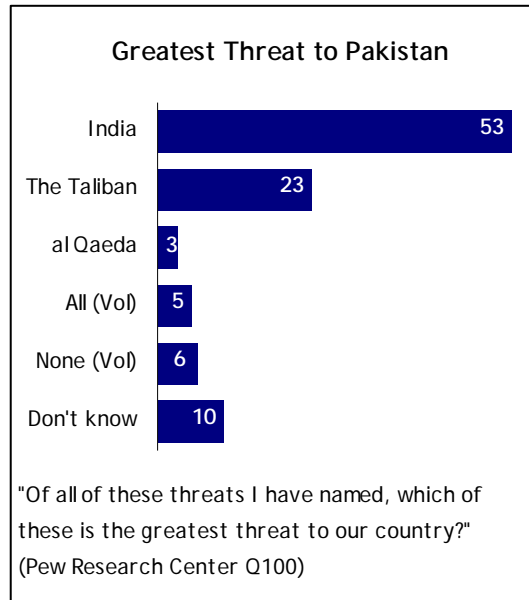
Nonetheless, despite the prevalence of negative opinions about the U.S., most Pakistanis want better relations between the two countries. Nearly two-in-three (64%) say it is important for relations with the U.S. to improve, up from 53% last year.



These are the latest findings from a spring 2010 survey of Pakistan by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 2,000 adults in Pakistan April 13 to 28, 2010. The sample, which is disproportionately urban, includes Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly the North-West Frontier Province, or NWFP). However, portions of Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are not included because of instability. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), as well as Gilgit-Baltistan (formerly the Federally Administered Northern Areas, or FANA) and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, were not surveyed. The area covered by the sample represents approximately 84% of the adult population.¹ (*Pakistan was surveyed as part of the Spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes Survey, which included 22 nations. For more findings from this survey, see "Obama More Popular Abroad Than at Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit," released June 17, 2010.*)

India Seen as a Threat

While Pakistanis express serious concerns about the U.S., they also have deep worries about their neighbor and longtime rival India. Indeed, they are more worried about the external threat from India than extremist groups within Pakistan. When asked which is the greatest threat to their country – India, the Taliban or al Qaeda – slightly more than half of Pakistanis (53%) choose India, compared with 23% for the Taliban and just 3% for al Qaeda.



However, despite the deep-seated tensions between these two countries, most Pakistanis want better relations with India. Roughly seven-in-ten (72%) say it is important for relations with India to

¹ For more details, see the Survey Methods section of this report.

improve and about three-quarters support increased trade with India and further talks between the two rivals.

A Bleak View of National Conditions

Few Pakistanis are happy with the state of their nation – only 14% are satisfied with national conditions, while 84% say they are dissatisfied.

Views of the economy are almost as grim. More than three-in-four (78%) say the

country's economy is in bad shape. Moreover, there is growing pessimism about Pakistan's economic future. Half of the public expects the country's economic situation to worsen over the next 12 months, up from 35% in the 2009 survey.

	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>% Somewhat/Very bad</i>	%	%	%	%
Current economic situation	32	56	74	78
<i>% Worsen a little/a lot</i>				
Future economic situation	--	16	35	50

Pew Research Center Q12 & Q13.

Almost all Pakistanis say the lack of jobs is a major problem facing their nation, although economic issues are not the only challenges widely perceived. Vast majorities characterize terrorism, crime, illegal drugs, political corruption, the situation in Kashmir, and environmental issues as very big problems.

The gloomy national mood has clearly had an impact on evaluations of President Zardari – just 20% have a favorable view of him, compared with 64% in 2008 and 32% in 2009. Even among his own political party – the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) – fewer than four-in-ten (38%) express a positive opinion of Zardari. Other leaders receive higher marks, however, including Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani, who is also affiliated with PPP. Most respondents have positive views of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and cricket-star-turned-politician Imran Khan. Among the political figures tested, opposition leader Nawaz Sharif receives the highest ratings – 71% have a positive opinion of the leader of the opposition Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N).

General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, head of the Pakistani Army, is also generally well-regarded, with 61% voicing a favorable view of him. More broadly, the Pakistani military is overwhelmingly popular: 84% of Pakistanis say the military is having a good impact on their country. And, on balance, Pakistanis tend to support the army's ongoing efforts to fight extremist groups in the FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 49% approve of these efforts, while just 20% oppose and 30% have no opinion.

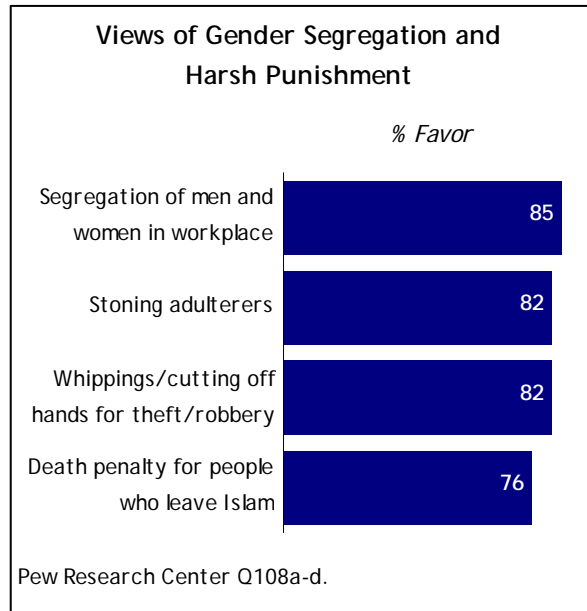
Widespread Support for Harsh Laws

More than four-in-ten Pakistanis see a struggle taking place between Islamic fundamentalists and groups that want to modernize the country; and the vast majority of those who do see a struggle identify with the modernizers.

Nonetheless, many Pakistanis endorse extreme views about law, religion and society. More than eight-in-ten support segregating men and women in the workplace, stoning adulterers, and whipping and cutting off the hands of thieves. Roughly three-in-four endorse the death penalty for those who leave Islam.

Thus, even though Pakistanis largely reject extremist organizations, they embrace some of the severe laws advocated by such groups. Still, Pakistanis differ sharply with the Taliban and al Qaeda when it comes to a tactic associated with both groups: suicide bombing. Fully 80% of Pakistani Muslims say suicide bombing and other

forms of violence against civilians can *never* be justified to defend Islam, the highest percentage among the Muslim publics surveyed. As recently as six years ago, only 35% held this view.



Also of Note:

- There is no consensus among Pakistanis about the size of American assistance to their country – 23% believe the U.S. provides a lot of financial aid, 22% say it provides a little aid, 10% say hardly any, and 16% believe the U.S. gives Pakistan no aid.
- Attitudes toward China remain positive – 84% consider China a partner to Pakistan.
- Over the last five years, Pakistani Muslims have become less likely to believe Islam plays a major role in the country's politics. Currently, 46% say it has a large role, compared with 63% in 2005.
- The dispute over Kashmir remains a major issue. Roughly eight-in-ten say it is very important that Pakistan and India resolve this issue, and 71% rate it a very big problem.
- Pakistan's often freewheeling media gets high marks from respondents – 76% say it is having a good influence on the country.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, international economics columnist at the *National Journal*. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, Mattie Ressler, Elizabeth Mueller Gross and Bruce Stokes. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Jodie T. Allen, Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock, and Neha Sahgal. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

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Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter examines attitudes toward extremism and extremist groups, and support for U.S. and Pakistani efforts to fight extremism. The next chapter explores Pakistani attitudes toward the United States, including the state of relations between the countries, aid to Pakistan, and views of U.S. President Barack Obama and his handling of international issues. The third chapter looks at relations with India, including the perceived threat from India, the desire for improved relations, and the Kashmir issue. Chapter 4 examines the influence of religion in Pakistani law and society, including the role of Islam in political life, support for harsh laws, and the struggle between modernizers and fundamentalists within Pakistan. Chapter 5 explores views of national conditions, including current economic conditions and top national problems. Finally, Chapter 6 looks at ratings of national leaders and institutions within Pakistan. A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete topline results, can be found at the end of the report.

1. The Battle Against Extremism

The Taliban and al Qaeda remain generally unpopular in Pakistan, and Pakistanis continue to overwhelmingly reject the suicide terrorism associated with both groups. Many Pakistanis say the Taliban poses a serious threat to their country and about half of those surveyed are worried that extremists could take control of Pakistan. However, concerns about an extremist takeover are less widespread than one year ago, and fewer now see the Taliban and al Qaeda as serious threats than was the case in last year’s poll, which was conducted soon after the Taliban’s spring 2009 encroachment into the Buner district, only 60 miles from the Pakistani capital Islamabad.

There continues to be support for using the Pakistani army to fight extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa regions of the country, and about half of Pakistanis support the idea of the U.S. providing intelligence and logistical support to Pakistani troops. However, enthusiasm for American involvement in the battle against extremists has declined over the last year, and there is little support for U.S. drone strikes against leaders of militant groups. Moreover, the great majority of Pakistanis would like to see U.S. and NATO forces out of neighboring Afghanistan.

Limited Support for Militant Groups

Roughly half of Pakistanis (53%) voice an unfavorable view of al Qaeda, down somewhat from 61% last year. However, opposition to al Qaeda is still much more common today than two years ago, when only 34% expressed an unfavorable opinion. Relatively few Pakistanis (18%) express a favorable view of the group, while 28% offer no opinion.

Views of the Taliban follow a similar pattern – 65% of Pakistanis currently give it a negative rating, down slightly from 2009 (70%), but up considerably from 2008, when only one-in-three Pakistanis offered a negative opinion. Just 15% now offer a favorable rating of the Taliban, although that number has risen from 10% a year ago.

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Al Qaeda	18	53	28
2009	9	61	30
2008	25	34	41
The Taliban	15	65	19
2009	10	70	20
2008	27	33	40
Tehrik-i-Taliban	18	51	31
Afghan Taliban	16	49	34
Lashkar-e-Taiba	25	35	40

Pew Research Center Q35b, Q35d & Q115a-c.

When asked about specific Taliban-affiliated groups operating in Pakistan and Afghanistan, on balance Pakistanis offer negative ratings, although many are unfamiliar with these groups. About half (51%) have an unfavorable opinion of the Tehrik-i-Taliban (an umbrella organization of Taliban affiliated groups in Pakistan, also known as the TTP), while

18% hold a positive view and 31% are unable to rate the organization. Similarly, 49% express a negative view of the Afghan Taliban, 16% a positive view, and 34% offer no opinion.

Opinions about Lashkar-e-Taiba (a Pakistani extremist organization that is active in Kashmir and has often attacked Indian targets) are more mixed. Just over a third (35%) express a negative view of the militant group, while 25% have a favorable opinion and four-in-ten offer no assessment.

Consistently, militant groups receive more positive ratings in Punjab than in other

regions. While 27% in Punjab offer a favorable opinion of al Qaeda and 22% express a favorable view of the Taliban, support for these groups is only in the single digits in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Baluchistan. Lashkar-e-Taiba also gets its most positive ratings in Punjab, where equal numbers express a positive (34%) and negative (34%) view of the organization.

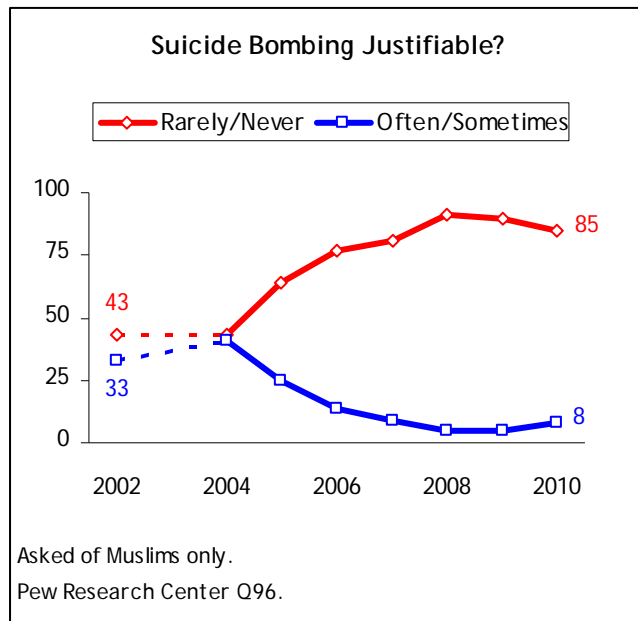
Militant organizations also receive somewhat more positive assessments from lower-income respondents.² For instance, 26% of those with low household incomes have a favorable view of the Taliban, compared with 13% of middle income respondents and 10% of those with higher incomes. Views of al Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Taiba, TTP, and the Afghan Taliban are also generally more positive among the lower-income group.

Few Endorse Suicide Bombing

Support for suicide attacks has declined steeply in Pakistan in recent years

	Punjab	Sindh	KP*	Baluchistan
<i>View of al Qaeda</i>				
Favorable	27	6	3	6
Unfavorable	43	74	55	67
Don't know	29	20	42	27
<i>View of Taliban</i>				
Favorable	22	5	7	6
Unfavorable	58	80	71	77
Don't know	20	15	22	18
<i>View of Lashkar-e-Taiba</i>				
Favorable	34	10	20	4
Unfavorable	34	37	35	46
Don't know	32	52	45	51

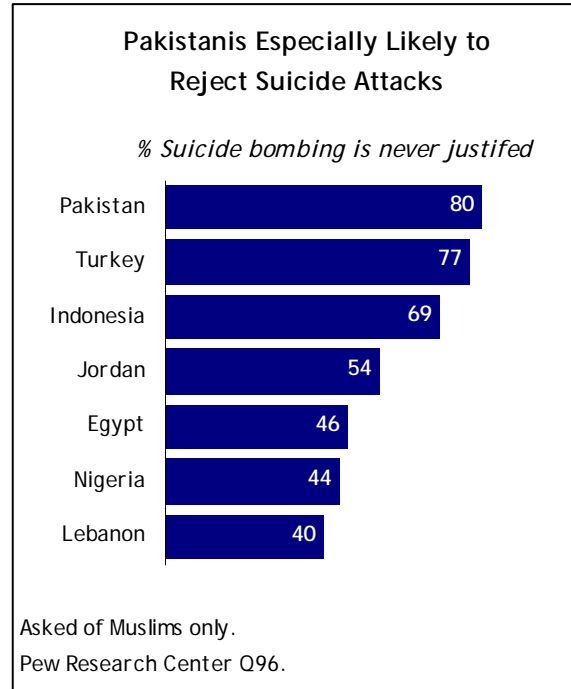
* Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, formerly the North-West Frontier Province.
Pew Research Center Q35b, Q35d & Q115b.



² For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 7,000 rupees or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 7,001 to 15,000 rupees per month, and those in the high-income category earn 15,001 rupees or more per month.

and it remains low on this year's poll. As recently as 2004, roughly four-in-ten (41%) Pakistani Muslims said suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are often or sometimes justified to defend Islam. However, support for these kinds of attacks plunged to 9% by 2007 and has stayed in the single digits since then. Currently, 8% of Pakistani Muslims consider suicide bombing justifiable.

Rejection of suicide terrorism is more common among Pakistanis than among most of the other Muslim publics included in the spring 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey. Eight-in-ten Pakistani Muslims say these attacks are *never* justified. Large majorities of Muslims in Turkey (77%) and Indonesia (69%) also hold this view, as well a slim majority in Jordan (54%). However, less than half of Egyptian (46%), Nigerian (44%) and Lebanese (40%) Muslims believe this kind of violence is never justified.

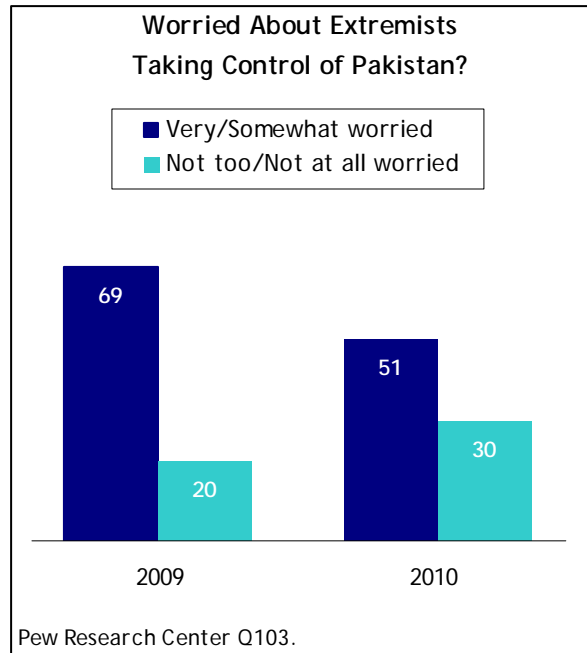


Views toward Osama bin Laden, whom some experts believe is now hiding in Pakistan's tribal areas, have followed a somewhat similar trajectory, with steep declines since the middle of the last decade. In 2005, about half (52%) of Pakistani Muslims expressed confidence in bin Laden to do the right thing in world affairs; today only 18% share this view.

Concerns About Extremism Ebb

Most Pakistanis remain worried about the rise of Islamic extremism in their country, although these concerns have waned somewhat since last year. Nearly two-thirds (65%) say they are very or somewhat concerned about extremism in Pakistan, compared with 79% in 2009. When asked about the rise of extremism around the world, Pakistanis are also less concerned than they were last year (63% now vs. 76% in 2009).

Fears that extremists may take control of Pakistan are also less widespread in this year's



survey. A year ago, 69% were very or somewhat worried that extremist groups could take over the country; roughly half (51%) currently feel this way. Concerns about an extremist takeover are most common among high-income (63%) and well-educated (60%) respondents, as well as those from the Sindh region (61%).³

Similarly, Pakistanis see the Taliban and al Qaeda as less threatening than in last year's survey. Currently, 54% consider the Taliban a very or somewhat serious threat to Pakistan, down from 73% in 2009. Just 38% say al Qaeda is a serious threat, compared with 61% last year.

<i>% Very/Somewhat serious threat</i>	<u>2009</u> %	<u>2010</u> %	<u>Change</u>
The Taliban	73	54	-19
al Qaeda	61	38	-23

Pew Research Center Q99a & Q99c.

Pakistanis in the high income group are especially likely to see a threat from both the Taliban (66%) and al Qaeda (50%). The well-educated are also more concerned about these groups – 61% see a threat from the Taliban and 51% from al Qaeda. Residents of Sindh (68%) are more likely than others to consider the Taliban a serious threat, while those in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (50%) are the most concerned about al Qaeda.

Little Enthusiasm for Drone Strikes

Despite their opposition to extremist groups, Pakistanis who have heard about drone attacks targeting leaders of extremist organizations tend to oppose these attacks. Just over one-in-three Pakistanis (35%) have heard about the drone strikes. Nearly all (93%) of those who are familiar with the strikes say they are a bad thing.

Most Pakistanis (56%) who have heard about the drone attacks say they are not necessary to defend Pakistan from extremist groups, while about one-in-three (32%) believe they are necessary. Nine-in-ten think these attacks kill too many innocent people.

	<u>Agree</u> %	<u>Disagree</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Are necessary	32	56	11
Kill too many innocent people	90	5	5
Are being done without gov't approval	49	33	19

Based on 35% who have heard about the strikes.
Pew Research Center Q107a-c.

Roughly half (49%) of Pakistanis who have heard about the strikes think they are being conducted without their government's approval, while 33% disagree with this opinion. About two-thirds (66%) of those familiar with the drone attacks believe the U.S. government is conducting them, while 6% say it is the Pakistani government, and 15% volunteer that it is both governments.

³ For education, respondents are grouped into three categories: no formal education, at least some primary, and some secondary or more.

Even though the drone attacks are unpopular, many Pakistanis believe the death of TTP leader Baitullah Mehsud, who was killed by a drone missile attack in August 2009, was a good thing. Among those who have heard about Mehsud's death, 47% say it was a good thing, 31% say it was bad, and 22% do not give an opinion.⁴

Fewer Want U.S. Involvement

Support for U.S. involvement in the battle against extremist groups in Pakistan has declined since last year. Currently, 53% of Pakistanis support the U.S. providing financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate, down from 72% in 2009.

Today, 48% want the U.S. to provide intelligence and logistical support to Pakistani troops fighting extremist groups, compared with 63% last year.

Just 23% of Pakistanis support the idea of the U.S. conducting drone strikes in conjunction with the Pakistani government against extremist leaders. About one-in-three (32%) oppose this idea, while nearly half (45%) do not have an opinion.

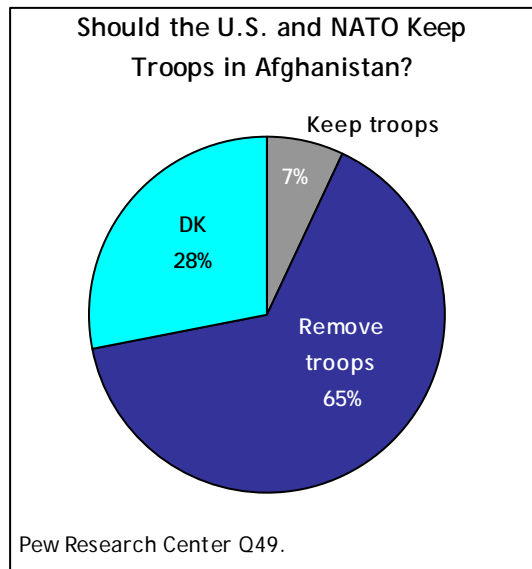
	Support %	Oppose %	DK %
Providing financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate	53	17	30
2009	72	12	16
Providing intelligence and logistical support to Pakistani troops fighting extremist groups	48	16	36
2009	63	12	25
Conducting drone attacks in conjunction with the Pakistani government against leaders of extremist groups	23	32	45

Pew Research Center Q110a-c.

Afghanistan

U.S. and NATO military efforts in neighboring Afghanistan are broadly unpopular among Pakistanis – 65% say the U.S. and NATO should withdraw their troops as soon as possible, down slightly from 72% in 2009. Only 7% say coalition forces should remain in Afghanistan until the situation there is stabilized, while 28% do not offer an opinion.

Many Pakistanis do not see the war in Afghanistan having an impact on their country. One-in-four say that it would be bad for Pakistan if the



⁴ About one-in-five (22%) Pakistanis have heard about the death of Baitullah Mehsud.

Taliban regained control of Afghanistan, 18% say it would be a good thing, and 27% believe it would not matter. Three-in-ten have no view on this issue.

The Pakistani Role in Fighting Extremists

About half (49%) of Pakistanis support the idea of using their country's army to fight extremist groups in FATA and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, while 20% oppose this and 30% offer no opinion. There has been minimal change on this question since last year, although the percentage of Pakistanis who express no opinion has risen eight points.

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	
Support	53	49	-4
Oppose	24	20	-4
DK	22	30	+8

Pew Research Center Q109.

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa itself, public opinion leans in favor of using the army to fight extremists, although many residents of the region do not give an opinion – 43% support, 17% oppose, and 40% do not know. Support for using the military is stronger among high-income (60%) and middle-income (58%) Pakistanis than among those with lower household incomes (48%).

Few Pakistanis are familiar with the arrest of Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar, a leading figure in the Afghan Taliban, by Pakistani authorities in February – only 12% are aware of his arrest. Half of those who have heard about this say it was a good thing, 33% consider it a bad thing, and 18% voice no opinion.

2. Attitudes Toward the U.S. and President Barack Obama

The image of the United States remains overwhelmingly negative in Pakistan, and few Pakistanis express confidence in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. America's favorability in Pakistan is lower than in 18 of 21 countries other than the U.S. included in the 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey and matches the dismal ratings the U.S. receives in Turkey and Egypt.

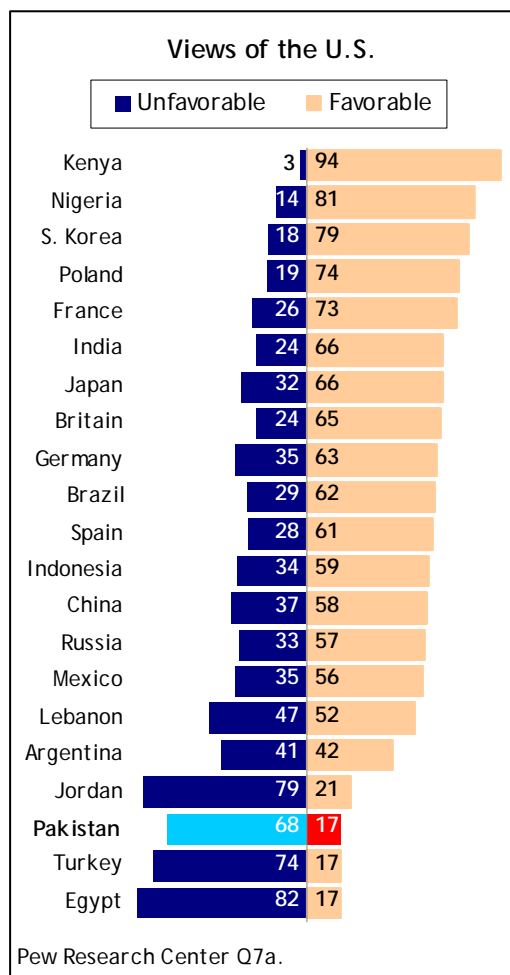
About six-in-ten Pakistanis consider the U.S. an enemy of their country and express concern that the U.S. could become a military threat to Pakistan. Most also oppose U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism and say U.S. and NATO troops should leave Afghanistan as soon as possible.

When it comes to U.S. policy toward India and Pakistan, nearly half of Pakistanis say the U.S. favors their archrivals, while just 13% say the U.S. is fair and 6% say it favors Pakistan.

Opinions about U.S.-Pakistani relations are mixed, with about as many saying they have improved in recent years as saying they have not improved. Still, a solid majority of Pakistanis believe it is important for relations between the U.S. and their country to improve.

Assessments of how much financial aid the U.S. gives to Pakistan are also mixed; 23% of Pakistanis say the U.S. gives their country a lot of money, 22% say it gives a little, and 26% say the U.S. gives Pakistan hardly any aid (10%) or none at all (16%). Of those who say their country receives at least some assistance from the U.S., about an equal number say U.S. aid is mostly for military purposes as say it is mostly for economic development or for both equally.

Obama receives lower ratings in Pakistan than in any other nation polled in 2010. Fewer than one-in-ten Pakistanis have confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Overall evaluations of Obama's international policies are also negative, and majorities disapprove of the way he is handling the war zones of Iraq and Afghanistan as well as two important issues in the Middle East – Iran and the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians.



America's Image Largely Negative

Fewer than one-in-five Pakistanis (17%) have a favorable opinion of the U.S., a rating virtually unchanged from recent years. America's favorable ratings are somewhat higher in Sindh than in other provinces; 27% in Sindh have a positive view of the U.S., compared with 15% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 13% in Punjab.

	1999/ 2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>View of U.S.</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Favorable	23	10	13	21	23	27	15	19	16	17
Unfavorable	--	69	81	60	60	56	68	63	68	68
DK	--	20	6	18	18	17	16	17	16	16

1999/2000 survey trend provided by the Office of Research, U.S. Department of State.
Pew Research Center Q7a.

The American people also receive low ratings in Pakistan. About six-in-ten (61%) have a negative view of Americans, while just 18% express a positive opinion. Of the 21 publics surveyed outside of the U.S. in 2010, only Turks give Americans more negative ratings than Pakistanis; 72% in Turkey have an unfavorable view and 16% have a favorable view of Americans.

America's image challenge in Pakistan stems, in part, from negative attitudes toward key elements of American foreign policy. For example, nearly two-thirds (65%) of Pakistanis think U.S. and NATO troops should be removed from Afghanistan as soon as possible and 56% oppose U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism. Majorities also say the U.S. does not consider the interests of countries like Pakistan (56%) and express concern that the U.S. could become a military threat to their country (65%).

Relations With the U.S.

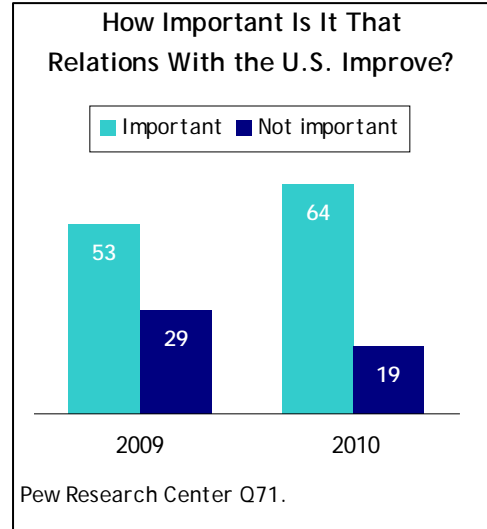
Despite giving America consistently low ratings, Pakistanis offer more positive assessments of their country's relations with the U.S. than they did a year ago. About as many now say U.S.-Pakistan relations have improved in recent years (36%) as say they have not improved (39%); a quarter do not have an opinion. In 2009, far fewer said relations between their country and the U.S. had recently improved (27%) than said they had not (43%).

In contrast, Indians are now less likely than they were a year ago to say that relations between the U.S. and Pakistan have improved recently. Four-in-ten in that country say U.S.-Pakistani relations have gotten better and slightly more (44%) say they have not. In 2009, nearly half of Indians (48%) believed relations between the U.S. and Pakistan had improved, while 38% said they had not.

	Yes %	No %	DK %
Pakistan	36	39	25
2009	27	43	30
2006	49	20	30
India	40	44	16
2009	48	38	14
2006	40	41	19

Pew Research Center Q70.

While Pakistanis offer mixed views about whether relations between their country and the U.S. have improved in recent years, a clear majority wants relations to improve. More than six-in-ten (64%) say that improving relations with the U.S. is important, up from 53% who expressed this opinion a year ago.



Those in Sindh and Punjab are especially likely to say that improving relations with the U.S. is important (71% and 66%, respectively), but a majority in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (55%) also shares that view.

Many Pakistanis Say U.S. Sides With India

Nearly half of Pakistanis (47%) say U.S. policies toward India and Pakistan tend to favor India, down from 54% who said the same in 2009. Just 6% say American policies favor Pakistan, while 13% say the U.S. is fair and about a third (34%) do not offer an opinion.

	2009 %	2010 %
Fair	9	13
Favor India	54	47
Favor Pakistan	4	6
Don't know	32	34

"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?" (Pew Research Center Q76)

For their part, nearly four-in-ten Indians (38%) believe U.S. policy in South Asia favors their country and a third say the U.S. is fair. Few Indians (14%) say the U.S. favors Pakistan.

Most See U.S. as Enemy, China as Partner

About six-in-ten Pakistanis (59%) see the U.S. as an enemy of their country, down slightly from 64% in 2009. Only 11% now consider the U.S. a partner and 16% say it is neither a partner nor an enemy. By comparison, more than eight-in-ten Pakistanis consider China a partner (84%) and say they have a favorable opinion of the Asian superpower (85%).

Those who live in Punjab are far more likely than those in other regions to consider the U.S. an enemy of Pakistan; about seven-in-ten (69%) in that province express this opinion, compared with 52% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 40% in Sindh.

	U.S. %	China %
Partner	11	84
Enemy	59	2
Neither	16	4
Don't know	14	11

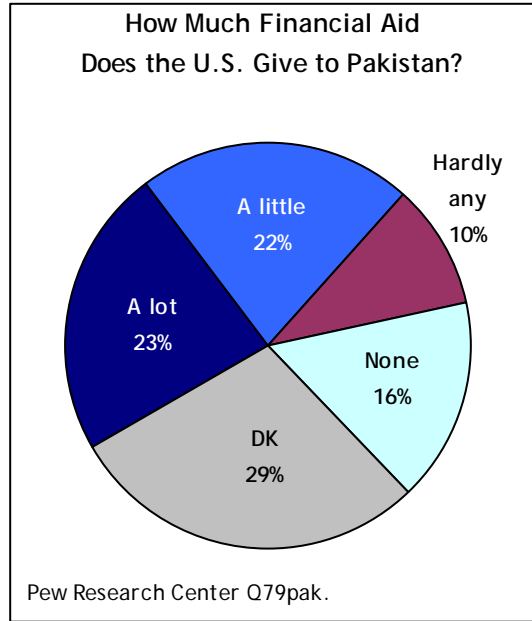
Pew Research Center Q86 & Q87.

The view that the U.S. is an enemy of Pakistan is also much more prevalent among Pakistanis who are affiliated with the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) than among those in the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP). About seven-in-ten (72%) in the PML-N, Pakistan's opposition party, consider the U.S. an enemy; just 9% say it is a partner and 12% say

it is neither. Fewer than half (46%) in the PPP see the U.S. as an enemy, while 15% consider it a partner and 21% say it is neither.

U.S. Aid to Pakistan

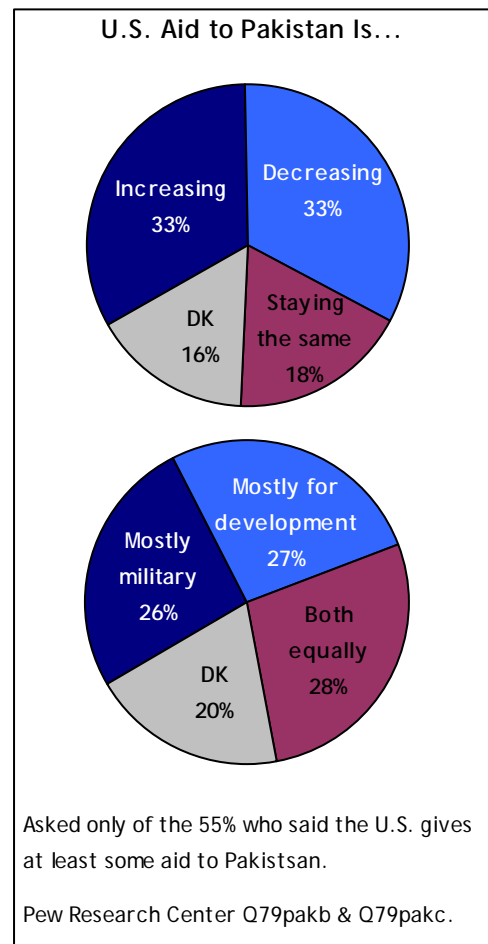
When asked how much financial aid the U.S. gives to their country, 23% of Pakistanis say it gives a lot, 22% say it gives a little, and 10% say the U.S. gives Pakistan hardly any financial assistance. Another 16% of Pakistanis say the U.S. does not give their country any aid, and nearly three-in-ten (29%) say they do not know how much financial assistance their country receives from the American government.



Awareness of U.S. aid to Pakistan is more widespread in Sindh than in other provinces. More than six-in-ten in Sindh say the U.S. gives their country at least some aid, including 28% who say the U.S. gives a lot, 23% who say it gives a little, and 11% who say American aid is minimal. By comparison, 56% in Punjab and 48% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa say Pakistan receives financial assistance from the U.S.

Among Pakistanis who say the U.S. gives Pakistan at least some aid, the same number believes American financial assistance is increasing as believe it is decreasing (33% each); about one-in-five (18%) say U.S. aid to Pakistan is staying the same.

Those who say Pakistan receives financial assistance from the U.S. also offer mixed opinions about how U.S. aid is allocated. About a quarter (26%) say American aid to their country is mostly military, and about the same number say it is mostly to help Pakistan develop economically (27%) or both equally (28%).

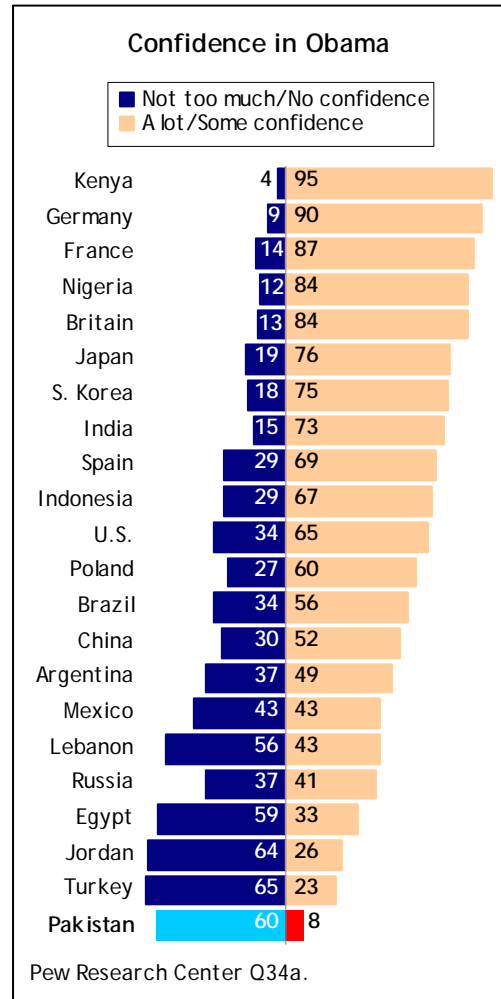


Few Have Confidence in Obama

Barack Obama receives overwhelmingly low marks in Pakistan. Just 8% express at least some confidence in the American president to do the right thing regarding world affairs, lower than in any of the other 21 countries surveyed in 2010. Six-in-ten Pakistanis say they have little or no confidence in Obama, and about a third (32%) do not offer an opinion. Moreover, only 13% believe Obama has a better understanding of Pakistan than most Western leaders; more than three times as many (42%) say he does not, and 45% do not know.

In 2009, about one-in-eight (13%) Pakistanis said they had confidence in Obama when it came to international affairs, while about half (51%) said they did not have confidence in him; 36% did not offer an opinion. About one-in-five (18%) said Obama had a better understanding of Pakistan than most Western leaders a year ago.

Pakistan is the only predominantly Muslim country surveyed where more express confidence in Osama bin Laden than in the American president. About one-in-five (18%) Pakistanis have at least some confidence in the al Qaeda leader to do the right thing in world affairs, while 45% lack confidence in him.



Views of Obama's Policies

Evaluations of Obama's foreign policies and assessments of his handling of specific issues are, on balance, negative, but many Pakistanis, particularly women and the less educated, do not offer an opinion on these matters. Overall, 48% disapprove of Obama's policies, while only 9% approve and 42% say they do not know.

Majorities of Pakistanis disapprove of the way the American president is handling Afghanistan (55%), Iraq (53%), Iran (52%), and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (51%). The percentages of Pakistanis who approve of

Obama's Handling of Foreign Policy

	App- rove %	Dis- app %	DK %
Overall policies	9	48	42
Afghanistan	6	55	39
Iraq	6	53	41
Iran	7	52	40
Isr./Palest. conflict	5	51	44
Economic crisis	16	43	41
Climate change	17	34	49

Pew Research Center Q77 & Q79a-f.

Obama's handling of each of these issues are all in the single digits, while about four-in-ten do not offer assessments.

Pakistani views about Obama's handling of the global economic crisis and global climate change are somewhat less negative than opinions about his handling of the two war zones and the Middle East. Still, only about one-in-six approve of the way the American president is dealing with these two issues (16% and 17%, respectively), and many do not offer an opinion.

3. Relations With India

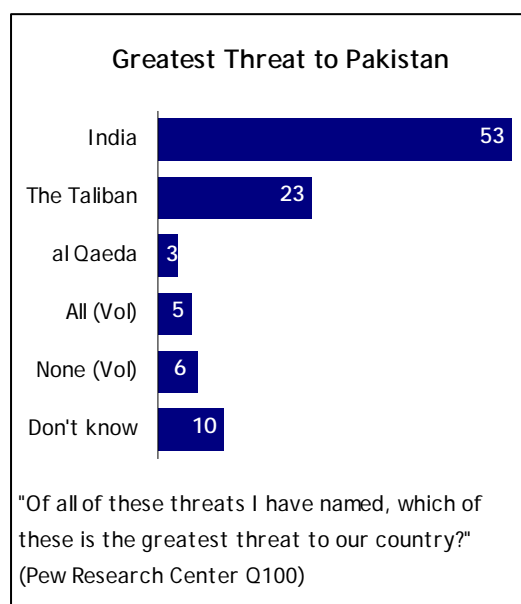
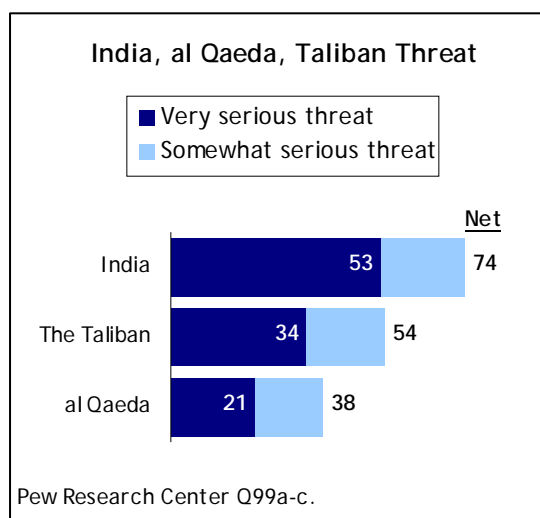
Pakistanis see India as a greater threat to their country than the Taliban or al Qaeda. Fully 53% of respondents consider India “the greatest” threat to Pakistan. Yet, despite the high levels of threat perception, Pakistanis support better relations with their neighbor. More than seven-in-ten (72%) consider it important that their country’s relations with India improve. Further, Pakistanis are supportive of additional talks and increased economic ties between the two countries.

Many See India as Greatest Threat

A strong majority of Pakistanis see India as a threat to their country (74%), including 53% who think their neighbor poses a “very serious” threat. Pakistanis perceive India as a bigger threat than the Taliban or al Qaeda. Just over half (54%) think that the Taliban is a very or somewhat serious threat and fewer than four-in-ten (38%) say the same about al Qaeda (see Chapter 1 for more detailed discussion of views toward the Taliban and al Qaeda).

Pakistanis have become somewhat less concerned about the threat posed by India than they were in spring 2009, when 83% considered India a serious threat. However, there have been even larger drops in the proportion of Pakistanis who rate the Taliban and al Qaeda as very or somewhat serious threats to their country. Concerns about India as a threat are particularly high in the Punjab province, where 84% consider India a serious threat.

When asked to name the greatest threat to Pakistan – among India, the Taliban and al Qaeda – Pakistanis are most likely to rate India as the greatest threat to their country (53%). Fewer than one-quarter (23%) say the same about the Taliban and hardly any respondents (3%) think that al Qaeda poses the biggest threat.

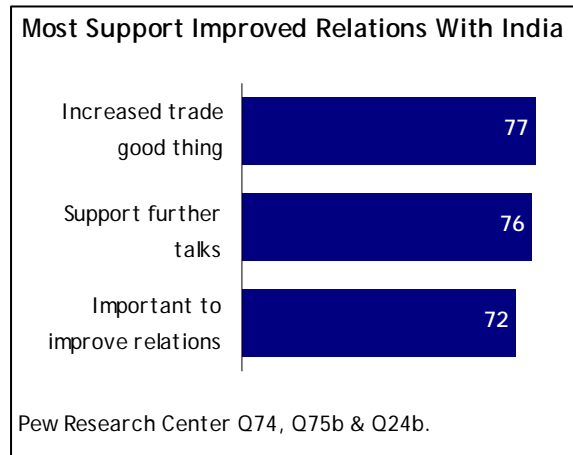


Respondents in Punjab are more likely than any other region polled (68%) to consider India the greatest threat. Threat perception is also high (71%) among supporters of the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), a party that has its strongest base in Punjab.

While the perception that India is a serious threat has declined somewhat over the last year, the percentage of Pakistanis naming India rather than the Taliban or al Qaeda as the biggest threat facing their country, has increased somewhat since last year. Fewer than half (48%) thought that India was the biggest threat in 2009, while currently this proportion stands at slightly more than half (53%). Fewer Pakistanis currently consider the Taliban the biggest threat than in 2009 (23% now vs. 32%).

Support for Improved Relations

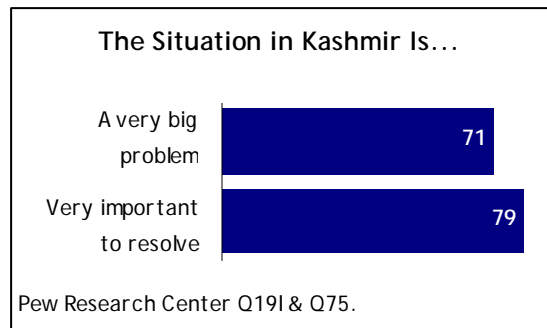
Even though Pakistanis consider India the biggest threat to their country, many also support improved relations with their neighbor. Fully 72% say that it is very or somewhat important that relations between the two countries improve. Pakistanis have become somewhat more supportive of improved relations with India since 2009, when 67% said the same.



Not only do Pakistanis consider it important to improve relations with India, they also favor greater economic and political ties between the two countries. Roughly three-fourths (76%) of Pakistanis favor additional talks with India, and similar numbers advocate better economic ties (77%).

The Kashmir Issue

The longstanding conflict in Kashmir remains a major obstacle to the development of closer ties between India and Pakistan. Slightly more than seven-in-ten (71%) Pakistanis consider the situation in Kashmir a *very big* problem for their country.



Majorities of Pakistanis across ethnic, regional and partisan groups see Kashmir as a very big or a moderately big problem. However, concern about this issue is highest among residents of the Punjab province (95%) who share a

common border with India and Kashmir, and among the Muhajirs (91%), who immigrated to Pakistan from across the border after the 1947 partition of India and Pakistan.

Not only do most Pakistanis think the Kashmir situation is a very big problem in their country, nearly eight-in-ten (79%) think it is very important that the dispute be resolved. In line with their high levels of concern about the issue, 86% among residents of Punjab and the same percentage of Muhajirs consider this a very important issue for resolution.

4. Religion, Law and Society

Many Muslims in Pakistan say there is a struggle between groups that want to modernize their country and Islamic fundamentalists, and most of those who see a struggle say they identify with the modernizers. Still, Pakistani Muslims welcome the influence of Islam in their country's politics, and solid majorities say they would favor making gender segregation in the workplace the law in Pakistan as well as strict punishments such as whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery, stoning people who commit adultery and the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion.

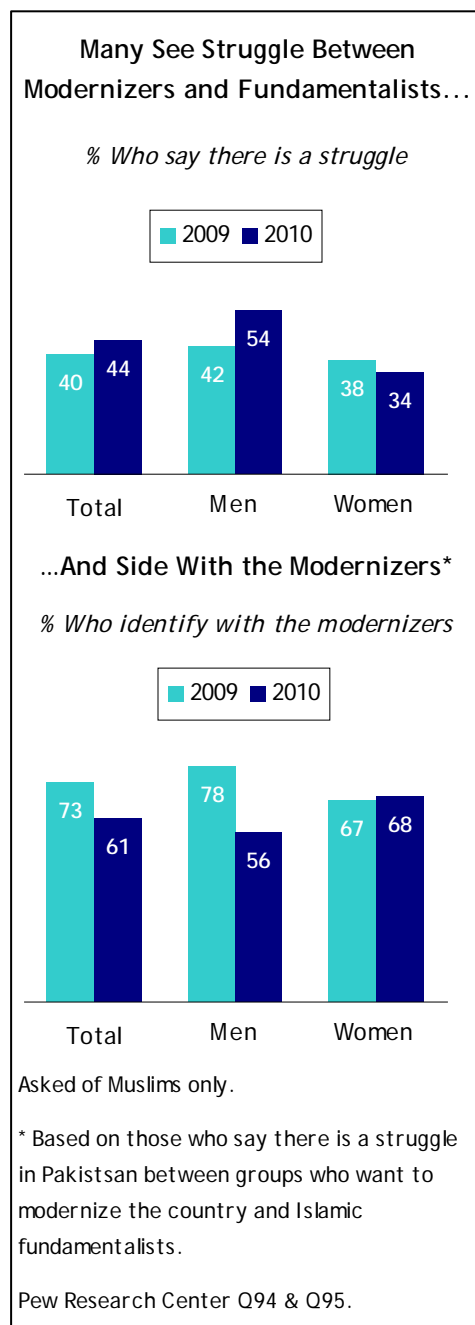
Modernizers vs. Fundamentalists

More than four-in-ten (44%) Pakistani Muslims say there is a struggle between those who want to modernize their country and Islamic fundamentalists; just 12% see no struggle, and 44% do not offer an opinion. In 2009, four-in-ten saw a struggle between modernizers and fundamentalists, while 22% said there was no struggle and 38% did not know.

Muslim men are much more likely than women to say there is a struggle between those who want to modernize Pakistan and Islamic fundamentalists; 54% of men see a struggle, compared with 34% of women. A year ago, Muslim women were about as likely as men to say there was a struggle in their country (38% and 42%, respectively).

As was the case in 2009, the more affluent and the better educated are more likely than those with lower income and less education to say there is a struggle between modernizers and fundamentalists. For example, 56% of those with at least some secondary education see a struggle in their country, compared with 46% of those with at least some primary education and 34% of those with no formal education.

A majority (61%) of Muslims who say there is a struggle between those who want to modernize Pakistan



and Islamic fundamentalists also say they identify with the modernizers. Still, fewer say that is the case than did so a year ago, when 73% of those who saw a struggle said they sided with the modernizers. The drop in the percentage identifying with groups who want to modernize Pakistan is especially notable among men in that country. In 2009, nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Muslim men who saw a struggle said they identified with the modernizers, compared with 56% who say the same today. By comparison, the percentage of women who see a struggle and identify with the modernizers is virtually unchanged from last year (67% in 2009 vs. 68% today).

Islam's Role in Political Life

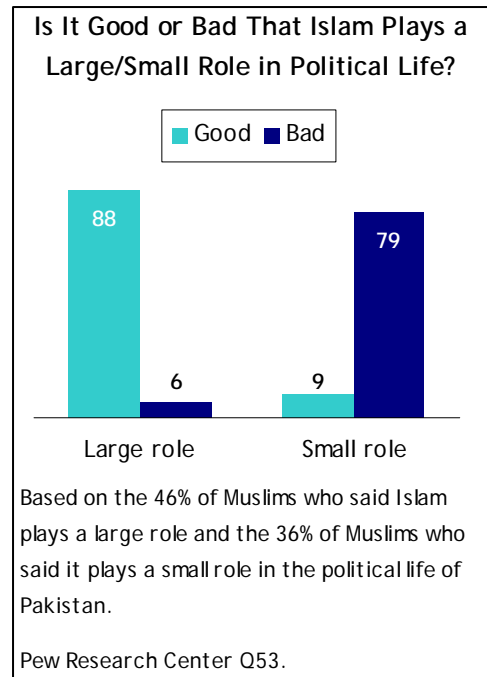
Pakistani Muslims are less likely than they were in past surveys to see substantial Islamic influence in the political life of their country. Fewer than half (46%) now say Islam plays a very large or fairly large role, while 36% say the role of Islam in Pakistani politics is small. In 2005, a solid majority (63%) said Islam played a large role and just 20% said it played a very small or fairly small role in politics.

	<u>2002</u> %	<u>2005</u> %	<u>2010</u> %
Large	58	63	46
Small	27	20	36
DK	16	18	18

Based on Muslims only.
Pew Research Center Q52.

Muhajirs and Punjabis are more likely than other ethnic groups to say that Islam exerts considerable influence in Pakistani politics; 53% and 48% of Muslims within these groups, respectively, see Islam playing a large role. By comparison, 39% of Pashtun and 38% of Sindhi Muslims say that is the case.

Pakistani Muslims overwhelmingly welcome Islamic influence over their country's politics. Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) of those who see Islam playing a large role say that is a good thing. Similarly, 79% of those who say Islam's role is small say that is a bad thing for their country. This pattern is true across all demographic groups.



Support for Gender Segregation, Strict Laws

Pakistanis overwhelmingly support making segregation of men and women in the workplace the law in their country (85%), and comparable percentages favor instituting harsh punishments such as stoning people who commit adultery (82%), whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery (82%), and the death penalty for those who leave the Muslim religion (76%). Support for gender segregation and for severe punishments is pervasive across all demographic and regional groups.

Majorities among those who identify with modernizers and among those who side with Islamic fundamentalists in a struggle between the two groups endorse making harsh punishments the law in Pakistan. However, those who identify with fundamentalists are much more likely than those who side with the modernizers to support harsh punishments under the law. For example, 88% of those who say they identify with Islamic fundamentalists

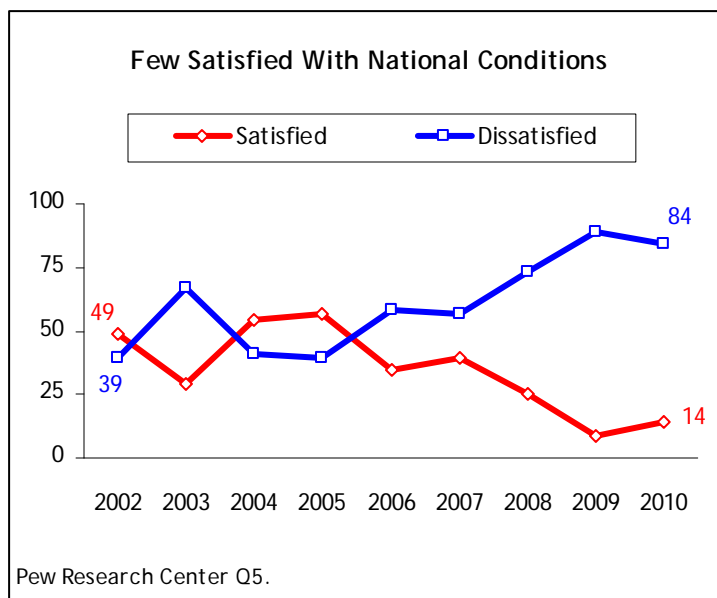
favor the death penalty for people who leave the Muslim religion, compared with 67% of those who side with the modernizers.

	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
Segregation of men and women in the workplace	85	11	3
Stoning people who commit adultery	82	11	7
Whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery	82	13	5
Death penalty for people who leave the Muslim religion	76	16	8
Asked of Muslims only.			
"Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in Pakistan?" (Pew Research Center Q108a-d)			

Both groups express similar views on gender segregation, however; 88% of Muslims who side with fundamentalists and 85% of those who identify with groups who want to modernize Pakistan say they favor the segregation of men and women in the workplace.

5. Views of National Conditions

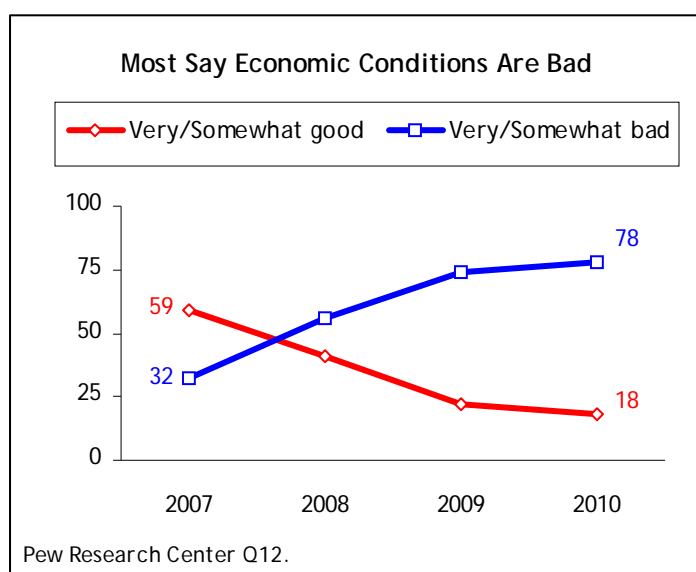
Amidst a struggling economy, political uncertainty and ongoing violence by extremist groups, more than eight-in-ten Pakistanis say they are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. More than three-quarters say the nation's economy is in bad shape and half are convinced that in the next 12 months the economic situation in Pakistan will worsen. Meanwhile, large majorities see their country as plagued by problems such as terrorism, lack of jobs, crime, illegal drugs and corruption.



Widespread Dissatisfaction

Fully 84% of Pakistanis are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country, down just slightly from 89% last year. Over the last five years, Pakistani public opinion has shifted dramatically on this question – in 2005, almost six-in-ten (57%) Pakistanis were satisfied with national conditions, while just 39% were dissatisfied.

Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Pakistanis view their current national economic situation as bad, with 58% saying *very* bad. The situation was quite similar last year, when 74% said economic conditions were bad, including 50% who said conditions were very bad. The last time more Pakistanis viewed their national economic situation as good (59%) than bad (32%) was in 2007.



Supporters of the ruling PPP (75%) are as likely as opposition PML-N supporters (79%) to view their country's economic situation as bad.

Pakistanis are pessimistic about their short-term economic future. Half say that they expect their national economic situation to worsen a little or a lot over the next 12 months. One-in-five (20%) expect national conditions to remain the same, while only 19% expect such conditions to improve a lot or a little.

<i>Economy in the next 12 months will...</i>	2002	2008	2009	2010	09-10 Change
Improve	40	53	23	19	-4
Remain the same	18	18	28	20	-8
Worsen	11	16	35	50	+15
DK	30	12	14	11	-3

Pew Research Center Q13.

One year ago, fewer Pakistanis (35%) were pessimistic about their short-term economic future, and pessimism was even less widespread in 2008; at that time, only 16% felt economic conditions would worsen in the upcoming year.

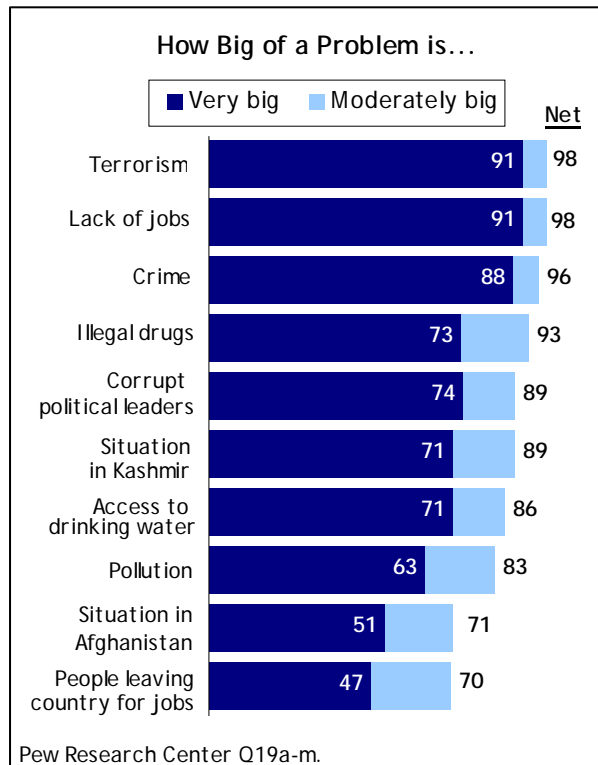
Political party affiliation makes no difference in views on the economy in the short-term; about half of PML-N (46%) and PPP (51%) self-identifiers say the economic situation will worsen in the next 12 months.

Terrorism, Crime Top Concerns

Most Pakistanis see their country facing a long list of serious problems. In particular, terrorism, lack of jobs and crime stand out as issues of concern: about nine-in-ten consider terrorism (91%), lack of jobs (91%) and crime (88%) to be *very big* problems.

Corruption in the political arena also continues to be regarded as a major challenge: Currently, 74% say corrupt political leaders are a *very big* problem. Last year, a similar share (71%) viewed corruption as a *very big* problem, while smaller majorities did so in 2007 (64%) and 2002 (58%).

About seven-in-ten say illegal drugs (73%), the situation in Kashmir (71%), and access to drinking water (71%) are *very big* problems (for more on Kashmir, see chapter 4). More than six-in-ten (63%) say pollution is a *very big* problem, while about half hold the same view on the situation in Afghanistan (51%) and people leaving the country for jobs (47%).



More among supporters of the opposition PML-N party than among the ruling PPP characterize Pakistan's challenges as major. For example, more Pakistanis affiliated with the opposition PML-N consider corrupt political leaders to be a very big problem than do supporters of the ruling PPP (80% vs. 67%). Similar differences exist on views of illegal drugs, pollution, the situation in Afghanistan and people leaving for jobs in other countries.

	<i>Party</i>		<i>Region*</i>		
	<u>PML-N</u>	<u>PPP</u>	<u>Punjab</u>	<u>Sindh</u>	<u>KP</u>
<i>% Very big problem</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Illegal drugs	82	68	80	65	70
Corrupt political leaders	80	67	77	64	73
Pollution	70	52	69	58	55
Situation in Afghanistan	61	44	60	41	42
People leaving for jobs in other countries	59	39	55	30	53

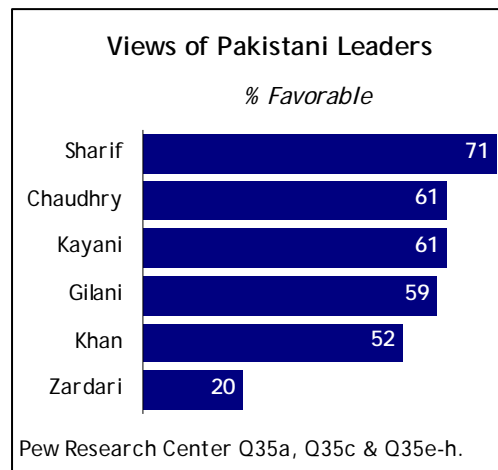
* There are too few cases for the region of Baluchistan to report results. KP refers to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, formerly known as the North-West Frontier Province.

Pew Research Center Q19i, b, j, m, and h.

Regional differences in views on Pakistani problems are consistent with the political party divide on these issues. For example, more Pakistanis living in Punjab – a stronghold of support for the PML-N – consider illegal drugs (80%) to be a very big problem than do those living in Sindh (65%) – a PPP support base. This pattern is also evident in views of corrupt political leaders, pollution, the situation in Afghanistan and people leaving for jobs in other countries.

6. Ratings of Leaders and Institutions

Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari's popularity has dropped further over the last year. The once-popular Zardari is now viewed unfavorably by a large majority of Pakistanis. In contrast, opposition leader Nawaz Sharif remains widely popular, as do Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, Army Chief General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani and Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani.



Most Pakistanis hold their country's military in high regard, while many also express positive attitudes about the media, religious leaders, and the court system. On the other hand, many Pakistanis view the national government and police as having a bad influence.

Zardari vs. Sharif

Views of Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari are decidedly negative; 76% offer an unfavorable view of him, while 20% hold a favorable opinion. Negative views of Zardari have increased in recent years; 65% expressed an unfavorable opinion of him in 2009, while just 24% did so in 2008.

	2008	2009	2010	Change
	%	%	%	09-10
Views of Zardari				
Favorable	64	32	20	-12
Unfavorable	24	65	76	+11
Don't know	11	4	4	0
Views of Sharif				
Favorable	76	79	71	-8
Unfavorable	20	17	24	+7
Don't know	4	3	6	+3

Pew Research Center Q35a & Q35c.

Unfavorable views of Zardari are equally widespread across most demographic groups. Even among those who are affiliated with the political party he co-chairs with his son, the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), opinions of Zardari are largely negative – a majority (59%) has an unfavorable opinion of him while 38% offer a positive opinion. Similarly, in Sindh province, a traditional stronghold of support for the PPP, a majority (56%) views Zardari unfavorably, while 41% view him favorably.

In contrast, Nawaz Sharif – Zardari's primary political rival and leader of the opposition Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) – remains widely popular. Roughly seven-in-ten (71%) have a positive opinion of Sharif; 79% expressed a favorable opinion last year. Sharif is almost universally popular among those affiliated with his party; 95% of those who self-identify as Pakistani Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) supporters offer a favorable opinion of the opposition leader. Sharif also enjoys broad support from those in the PPP (64% favorable).

Prime Minister, Chief Justice, Army Commander Viewed Favorably

While Pakistanis express largely negative views of Zardari, the vice-chairman of his party, Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani, remains popular, though slightly less so than a year ago. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) in Pakistan have a favorable opinion of Gilani while one-in-four (25%) express an unfavorable view of him and 17% offer no opinion. In spring 2009, two-thirds (67%) of Pakistanis rated Gilani favorably. Gilani is well-regarded by members of both leading political parties; 60% of those that affiliate with the PPP see the prime minister in a positive light, and even more (71%) who identify with the opposition PML-N party share that view.

	<u>Fav</u> %	<u>Unfav</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Gilani	59	25	17
Chaudhry	61	16	24
Kayani	61	14	26
Khan	52	24	24

Pew Research Center Q35e-h.

Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, the Chief Justice of Pakistan's Supreme Court, also receives positive ratings. About six-in-ten Pakistanis (61%) hold a favorable view of Chaudhry, who was suspended by former President Pervez Musharraf before being reinstated in March 2009. Only 16% express an unfavorable view of the chief justice and 24% do not offer an opinion. While Chaudhry is widely popular among self-identifiers of both major political parties, more respondents who affiliate with the PML-N (75%) express favorable views of Chaudhry than those who identify with the PPP (63%).

Army Chief of Staff General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani receives favorable ratings from roughly six-in-ten (61%) Pakistanis. Few (14%) view General Kayani negatively, though about one-in-four (24%) do not have an opinion of him. While widely popular across both main political parties, more among PML-N supporters (72%) voice favorable views of Kayani than among those who identify with the ruling PPP (59%).

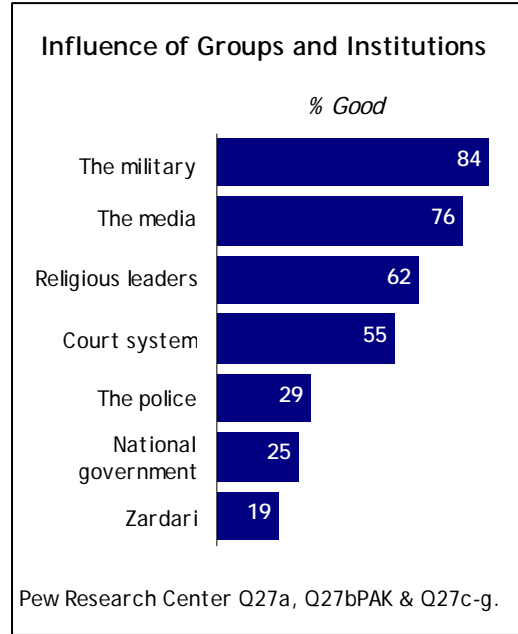
Imran Khan, a former world class Pakistani cricket player who now leads the small political party Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf, is viewed positively by about half (52%) of his countrymen; 24% express a negative view of him and the same percentage offers no opinion. More among the opposition PML-N (66%) than among the ruling PPP (51%) supporters voice favorable views of Khan.

Views of Groups and Institutions

Pakistanis overwhelmingly express positive views of their country's military: 84% say it is having a good influence on the way things are going in Pakistan, essentially unchanged from last year's 86%, but a significant increase from 68% in 2007.

Consistent with 2009, large majorities of Pakistanis say the media (76%) are having a good influence, while smaller majorities express the same view about religious leaders (62%) and the court system (55%).

However, the Pakistani police receive low marks from the public, and views toward the police have become more negative over the last year. Currently, 29% say the police are having a positive influence on the way things are going in the country, while 65% believe they are having a negative influence. In 2009, about four-in-ten (39%) said the police were having a positive impact and 55% characterized it as negative.



Just one-quarter of Pakistanis say the national government is having a good influence on the way things are going, while a large majority (71%) says it is having a bad influence. Pakistani sentiment about the national government has grown increasingly negative in the last decade. The percentage describing the government's impact as positive has fallen from 72% in 2002 to 59% in 2007 and 40% in 2009, before declining again in this year's survey.

Only 19% think President Zardari is having a good influence on the country, down from 27% last year. Fully 77% say his influence is negative, up from 68% in 2009.

Map of Pakistan



**2010 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Pakistan
--Survey Methods--**

Results for the survey are based on face-to-face interviews conducted April 13 to April 28, 2010. The survey in Pakistan is part of the larger 2010 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 22 nations from April 7 to May 8, 2010, under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. (For more results from the 22-nation 2010 poll, see “Obama More Popular Abroad Than At Home, Global Image Of U.S. Continues To Benefit” released June 17, 2010.)

The table below provides details about the survey’s methodology, including the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in Pakistan. 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.

The sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population. All four provinces of Pakistan were sampled excluding areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly the North-West Frontier Province) and Baluchistan. Instability also made it impossible to survey the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Gilgit-Baltistan (formerly the Federally Administered Northern Areas, or FANA), and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK). The sample is disproportionately urban due to the greater heterogeneity of the urban population. The sample is 55% urban while Pakistan’s population is roughly 33% urban. Data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural split in Pakistan.

Survey Details	
Sample Design	Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province (the FATA, Gilgit-Baltistan, and 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 16% of the population) with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages	Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Balochi, Hindko
Fieldwork dates	April 13 to April 28, 2010
Sample size	2,000
Margin of error	±3.0 percentage points
Representative:	Disproportionately urban, (the sample is 55% urban, Pakistan’s population is 33% urban). Sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population.

**Pew Global Attitudes Project
2010 Spring Survey Topline Results
Pakistan Report**

Methodological notes:

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Questions previously released in “Obama More Popular Abroad Than At Home, Global Image of U.S. Continues to Benefit” include Q5, Q7a-f, Q7j, Q7l-m, Q7p, Q9, Q9RUS, Q9aRUS-Q9cRUS, Q12-Q15, Q18, Q23a-c, Q24-Q25b, Q30-Q31, Q34a-f, Q34h, Q37-Q46, Q48-Q49, Q51, Q54-Q55, Q61, Q67a-Q68b, Q73, Q77, Q79a-f, Q82-Q87CHI, Q96, Q98, and Q119a-Q119cc.
- Questions previously released in “Gender Equality Universally Embraced, But Inequalities Acknowledged” include Q6, Q33, Q47, Q69a-c, Q80-Q81, and Q93.
- Questions previously released in “Widespread Support For Banning Full Islamic Veil in Western Europe” include Q59 and Q59fra.
- Questions held for future release: Q1-Q4, Q7g-i, Q7k, Q7n-o, Q7q-Q7t, Q11, Q17, Q19e-g, Q19k, Q20-Q22, Q26, Q27i, Q32, Q32b, Q34g, Q34i-m, Q36a-d, Q56, Q62-Q66, Q72, Q88CHI, Q97, Q101a-Q102, Q111-Q114, Q119b, Q126, and Q131b.

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	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
	May, 2005	57	39	4	100
	March, 2004	54	41	5	100
	May, 2003	29	67	4	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100

		Q7a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	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
	May, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
	March, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100
	May, 2003	3	10	10	71	6	100
	Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100

		Q7b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	3	15	21	40	20	100
	Spring, 2009	3	17	18	39	22	100
	Spring, 2008	4	16	17	39	24	100
	Spring, 2007	4	15	18	42	21	100
	Spring, 2006	5	22	18	34	20	100
	May, 2005	5	17	14	41	22	100
	March, 2004	5	20	13	34	27	100
	May, 2003	8	30	11	40	11	100
	Summer, 2002	3	14	12	50	22	100

		Q7c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	61	24	2	1	12	100
	Spring, 2009	57	27	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2008	54	22	3	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	47	22	4	3	23	100
	May, 2005	56	23	2	2	17	100

		Q12 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	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

		Q13 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, 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

		Q19a 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, 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

		Q19b 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, 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

		Q19c 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 drinking water					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	71	15	8	5	1	100

		Q19d 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, 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

		Q19h 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. 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, 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

		Q19i 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. illegal drugs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	73	20	4	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	74	18	5	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	67	19	6	1	6	100

		Q19j 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. pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	63	20	10	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	65	21	9	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	72	19	3	1	4	100

		Q19kpk 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: kpk. lack of jobs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	91	7	1	0	1	100

		Q19l 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: l. the situation in Kashmir					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	71	18	5	1	6	100
	Spring, 2009	74	14	7	2	3	100

		Q19m 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: m. the situation in Afghanistan					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	51	20	10	2	17	100

		Q24b Do you think that an increase in trade and business ties between (survey country) and (India/Pakistan) would be a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	54	23	6	6	11	100

		Q27a 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 (survey country): a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	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

		Q27bpak 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: b. President Asif Ali Zardari					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	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

		Q27c 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 (survey country): c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	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

		Q27d 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 (survey country): d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	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

		Q27e 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 (survey country): e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	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

		Q27f 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, 2010	17	38	19	13	13	100
	Spring, 2009	16	42	18	13	11	100

		Q27g 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 (survey country): g. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	7	22	23	42	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	32	19	36	6	100

		Q30 On a different subject, how concerned, if at all, are you about the rise of Islamic extremism in our COUNTRY these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	37	28	8	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	52	27	5	5	11	100
	Spring, 2008	54	18	6	6	16	100
	Spring, 2006	50	24	4	4	18	100

		Q31 How concerned, if at all, are you about the rise of Islamic extremism around the WORLD these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	36	27	9	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	41	35	6	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	53	20	5	4	18	100
	Spring, 2006	42	29	4	5	19	100

		Q34a For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	1	7	9	51	32	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	7	44	36	100

		Q34e For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: e. Osama bin Laden					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	14	13	32	38	100
	Spring, 2009	4	14	13	34	35	100
	Spring, 2008	15	19	9	19	38	100
	Spring, 2007	19	19	10	20	32	100
	Spring, 2006	17	21	10	20	32	100
	May, 2005	29	22	11	12	27	100
	May, 2003	24	21	7	19	28	100

		Q35a Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: a. Nawaz Sharif					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	34	37	12	12	6	100
	Spring, 2009	45	34	9	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	43	33	10	10	4	100

		Q35b Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: b. al Qaeda					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	2	16	16	37	28	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	20	41	30	100
	Spring, 2008	9	16	14	20	41	100

		Q35c Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: c. Asif Ali Zardari					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	5	15	17	59	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	23	20	45	4	100
	Spring, 2008	29	35	13	11	11	100

		Q35d Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: d. The Taliban					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	2	13	20	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	17	53	20	100
	Spring, 2008	12	15	14	19	40	100

		Q35e Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: e. Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	27	34	9	7	24	100
	Spring, 2009	25	36	9	9	22	100

		Q35f Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: f. Yousaf Raza Gilani					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	22	37	15	10	17	100
	Spring, 2009	28	39	10	9	16	100

		Q35g Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: g. Imran Khan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	22	30	12	12	24	100

		Q35h Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders and organizations. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion: h. Chief Army Staff Gen. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	34	27	7	7	26	100

		Q38 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	19	56	25	100
	Spring, 2009	24	56	20	100
	Spring, 2007	13	59	28	100
	Spring, 2006	30	50	19	100
	May, 2005	22	52	27	100
	March, 2004	16	60	25	100
	May, 2003	16	74	10	100
	Summer, 2002	20	45	35	100

		Q49 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	7	65	28	100
	Spring, 2009	4	72	24	100
	Spring, 2008	9	72	19	100
	Spring, 2007	3	75	22	100

		Q52 How much of a role do you think Islam plays in the political life of our country – a very large role, a fairly large role, a fairly small role, or a very small role?					
		Very large role	Fairly large role	Fairly small role	Very small role	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	30	16	13	22	18	100
	May, 2005	38	24	12	9	18	100
	Summer, 2002	35	21	11	16	17	100

		Q53 ASK IF LARGE ROLE IN Q52: In your opinion – is this good or bad for our country?					
		Good	Bad	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	87	6	3	4	100	948

		Q53 ASK IF SMALL ROLE IN Q52: In your opinion – is this good or bad for our country?					
		Good	Bad	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	9	79	7	5	100	721

		Q70 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
India	Spring, 2010	40	44	16	100
	Spring, 2009	48	38	14	100
	Spring, 2006	40	41	19	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	36	39	25	100
	Spring, 2009	27	43	30	100
	Spring, 2006	49	20	30	100

In India, question started with transition, 'Now thinking about Pakistan...'

		Q71 How important is it that relations improve between Pakistan and the U.S., very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					Total
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	37	27	7	12	16	100
	Spring, 2009	22	31	18	11	18	100

		Q74 How important is it that relations improve between Pakistan and India, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					Total
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	50	22	6	9	12	100
	Spring, 2009	37	30	11	12	11	100

		Q75 How important is it that the dispute over Kashmir be resolved, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					Total
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	79	11	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	75	15	3	1	5	100

		Q75b Would you favor or oppose further talks between Pakistan and India to try to reduce tensions between the two countries?			Total
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	76	10	14	100

		Q76 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?				Total
		Fair	Favor India	Favor Pakistan	DK/Refused	
India	Spring, 2010	33	38	14	15	100
	Spring, 2009	29	39	18	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	13	47	6	34	100
	Spring, 2009	9	54	4	32	100

		Q77 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	9	48	42	100
	Spring, 2009	12	42	46	100

		Q78 Do you think President Barack Obama has a better understanding of Pakistan than most western leaders, or don't you think so?			Total
		Yes - has better understanding	No - does not have better understanding	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	13	42	45	100
	Spring, 2009	18	36	47	100

		Q79a Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with a. the world economic crisis			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	16	43	41	100

		Q79b Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with b. the situation in Afghanistan			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	55	39	100

		Q79c Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with c. Iran			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	7	52	40	100

		Q79d Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with d. the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	5	51	44	100

		Q79e Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with e. the situation in Iraq			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	53	41	100

		Q79f Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with f. climate change			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	17	34	49	100

		Q79pak What is your impression about how much financial aid the United States gives to Pakistan? Does the United States give a lot, a little, hardly any, or no aid to Pakistan?					
		A lot	A little	Hardly any	None	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	23	22	10	16	29	100

		Q79pakb ASK IF A LOT, A LITTLE, OR HARDLY ANY IN Q79PAK: From what you know, is U.S. aid to Pakistan increasing, decreasing or staying about the same?					
		Increasing	Decreasing	Staying the same	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	33	33	18	16	100	1130

		Q79pakC ASK IF A LOT, A LITTLE, OR HARDLY ANY Q79PAK: 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	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	26	27	28	20	100	1130

		Q86 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	84	2	4	11	100
	Spring, 2009	80	2	5	13	100
	Spring, 2008	78	3	5	14	100

		Q87 Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				Total
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	11	59	16	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	64	12	15	100
	Spring, 2008	11	60	13	16	100

		Q94 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you think there is a struggle in our country between groups who want to modernize the country and Islamic fundamentalists or don't you think so?			Total	N
		Yes, there is a struggle	No, there is not a struggle	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	44	12	44	100	1898
	Spring, 2009	40	22	38	100	1197
	Spring, 2008	46	20	34	100	1198
	Spring, 2007	37	25	38	100	1930
	Spring, 2006	37	14	49	100	1233

		Q95 ASK IF THERE IS A STRUGGLE IN Q94: Which side do you identify with more in this struggle, the groups who want to modernize the country or Islamic fundamentalists?			Total	N
		Groups who want to modernize	Islamic fundamentalists	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	61	28	11	100	824
	Spring, 2009	73	16	11	100	481
	Spring, 2008	51	44	5	100	542
	Spring, 2007	51	41	8	100	696
	Spring, 2006	61	34	6	100	508

		Q96 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is...?					Total	N
		Often justified	Sometimes justified	Rarely justified	Never justified	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	4	4	5	80	7	100	1898
	Spring, 2009	3	2	3	87	5	100	1197
	Spring, 2008	1	4	10	81	4	100	1198
	Spring, 2007	4	5	9	72	10	100	1930
	Spring, 2006	7	7	8	69	8	100	1233
	May, 2005	12	13	18	46	11	100	476
	March, 2004	27	14	8	35	16	100	1183
	Summer, 2002	19	14	5	38	24	100	1982

		Q98 How worried are you, if at all, that the U.S. could become a military threat to our country someday? Are you very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried?					Total
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	37	28	12	9	13	100
	Spring, 2009	49	30	7	4	10	100
	Spring, 2007	49	23	7	7	13	100
	May, 2005	43	28	8	10	11	100
	May, 2003	47	25	9	14	5	100

		Q99a How serious of a threat is 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, 2010	34	20	13	16	17	100
	Spring, 2009	57	16	7	6	13	100

		Q99b How serious of a threat is 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, 2010	53	21	8	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	69	14	5	4	8	100

		Q99c How serious of a threat is 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, 2010	21	17	16	18	27	100
	Spring, 2009	41	20	11	4	24	100

		Q100 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 (VOL)	None of these (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	23	53	3	5	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	32	48	4	5	2	9	100

		Q103 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, 2010	26	25	14	16	19	100
	Spring, 2009	45	24	10	10	11	100

		Q104 How much, if anything, have you heard about drone attacks that target leaders of extremist groups - a lot, little, or nothing at all?				
		A lot	A little	Nothing at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	14	21	43	22	100

		Q105 ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q104: Do you think these drone attacks are a very good thing, good thing, bad thing, or very bad thing?						
		Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	2	3	31	62	2	100	767

		Q106 ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q104: Who do you think is conducting these drone attacks, the Pakistani government, the United States government, or someone else?						
		Pakistani government	U.S. government	Someone else	Both Pakistan and U.S. (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	6	66	1	15	12	100	767

		Q107a ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q104: For each of the following statements about the drone attacks, please tell me whether you agree or disagree: a. They are necessary to defend Pakistan from extremist groups				
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	32	56	11	100	767

		Q107b ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q104: For each of the following statements about the drone attacks, please tell me whether you agree or disagree: b. They kill too many innocent people			Total	N
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	90	5	5	100	767

		Q107c ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE IN Q104: For each of the following statements about the drone attacks, please tell me whether you agree or disagree: c. They are being done without the approval of the Pakistani government			Total	N
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	49	33	19	100	767

		Q108a ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? a. Segregation of men and women in the workplace			Total	N
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	85	11	3	100	1898

		Q108b ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? b. Punishments like whippings and cutting off of hands for crimes like theft and robbery			Total	N
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	82	13	5	100	1898

		Q108c ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? c. Stoning people who commit adultery			Total	N
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	82	11	7	100	1898

		Q108d ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you favor or oppose making the following the law in (survey country)? d. Death penalty for people who leave the Muslim religion			Total	N
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused		
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	76	16	8	100	1898

		Q109 Do you support or oppose using the Pakistani army to fight extremist groups in Federally Administered Tribal Areas and the North-West Frontier Province?			Total
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	49	20	30	100
	Spring, 2009	53	24	22	100

Survey was in the field before the Pakistani government changed the name of the North-West Frontier Province to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

		Q110a 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			Total
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	53	17	30	100
	Spring, 2009	72	12	16	100

		Q110b 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, 2010	48	16	36	100
	Spring, 2009	63	12	25	100

		Q110c 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, 2010	23	32	45	100

		Q115a 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, 2010	4	14	19	32	31	100

		Q115b 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, 2010	6	19	15	20	40	100

		Q115c 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, 2010	2	14	20	29	34	100

		Q116 Did you hear about the death of Tehrik-i-Taliban leader Baitullah Mehsud, who was killed a few months ago by a drone attack?			
		Yes – heard about it	No – did not hear about it	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	22	59	19	100

		Q116b ASK IF HEARD ABOUT MEHSUD'S DEATH: Is this a good thing or a bad thing?				
		Good	Bad	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	47	31	22	100	498

		Q117 Did you hear about the arrest of Mullah Baradar, an Afghan Taliban leader?			
		Yes – heard about it	No – did not hear about it	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	12	71	17	100

		Q117b ASK IF HEARD ABOUT BARADAR'S ARREST: Is this a good thing or a bad thing?				
		Good	Bad	DK/Refused	Total	N
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	50	33	18	100	272

		Q118 In your opinion, if the Taliban were to regain control of Afghanistan would it be a good thing for Pakistan, a bad thing for Pakistan, or would it not matter?				Total
		Good	Bad	Would not matter	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	18	25	27	30	100