



WEDNESDAY JUNE 27, 2012

Pakistani Public Opinion Ever More Critical of U.S.

74% Call America an Enemy

Andrew Kohut,

President, Pew Research Center

Pew Global Attitudes Project:

Richard Wike, Associate Director

Juliana Menasce Horowitz,
Senior Researcher

Katie Simmons, Research Associate

Jacob Poushter, Research Analyst

Cathy Barker, Research Assistant

Pew Research Center:

James Bell,

Director of International Survey Research,
Pew Research Center

Bruce Stokes,

Director of Pew Global Economic Attitudes,
Pew Research Center

Elizabeth Mueller Gross,

Vice President, Pew Research Center

For Media Inquiries Contact:

Richard Wike

Vidya Krishnamurthy

202.419.4372

<http://pewglobal.org>

June 27, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Overview: Pakistani Public Opinion Ever More Critical of U.S.	1
About the Project	7
Chapter 1: Views of the U.S. and American Foreign Policy	8
Chapter 2: Attitudes Towards Extremism	14
Chapter 3: Relations With India	18
Chapter 4: National Conditions	22
Chapter 5: Institutions and Leaders	25
Survey Methods	29
Survey Topline	38

Pakistani Public Opinion Ever More Critical of U.S.

74% Call America an Enemy

Following a year of tensions between their country and the United States, Pakistanis continue to hold highly unfavorable views of the U.S. and offer bleak assessments of the relationship between the two nations.

Roughly three-in-four Pakistanis (74%) consider the U.S. an enemy, up from 69% last year and 64% three years ago. And President Obama is held in exceedingly low regard. Indeed, among the 15 nations surveyed in both 2008 and 2012 by the Pew Global Attitudes Project, Pakistan is the only country where ratings for Obama are no better than the ratings President George W. Bush received during his final year in office (*for more, see “Global Opinion of Obama Slips, International Policies Faulted,” released June 13, 2012*).

Only 13% of Pakistanis think relations with the U.S. have improved in recent years, down 16 percentage points from 2011. Strengthening the bilateral relationship is also becoming less of a priority for Pakistanis. While 45% still say it is important to improve relations with the U.S., this is down from 60% last year.

Moreover, roughly four-in-ten believe that American economic and military aid is actually having a negative impact on their country,

Pakistani Views of U.S. Remain Grim

	2009	2011	2012	11-12 Change
<i>Is the U.S. more of a...</i>	%	%	%	
Partner	9	6	8	+2
Enemy	64	69	74	+5
Neither	12	9	10	+1
Don't know	15	16	8	-8
<i>U.S. favorability</i>				
Favorable	16	12	12	0
Unfavorable	68	73	80	+7
Don't know	16	16	9	-7
<i>Confidence in Obama</i>				
Confidence	13	8	7	-1
No confidence	51	68	60	-8
Don't know	36	24	34	+10
<i>U.S.-Pakistan relations</i>				
Improved	27	29	13	-16
Not improved	43	44	58	+14
Don't know	30	26	29	+3
<i>Improving relations is...</i>				
Important	53	60	45	-15
Not important	29	22	35	+13
Don't know	18	18	20	+2
<i>Impact of U.S. econ. aid</i>				
Mostly positive	--	--	12	--
Mostly negative	--	--	38	--
No impact	--	--	17	--
Don't know	--	--	33	--
<i>Impact of U.S. military aid</i>				
Mostly positive	--	--	8	--
Mostly negative	--	--	40	--
No impact	--	--	15	--
Don't know	--	--	37	--

while only about one-in-ten think the impact is positive.

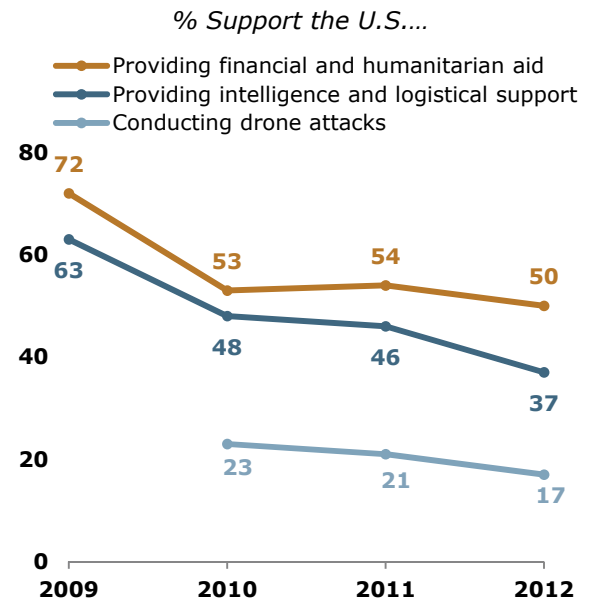
Additionally, over the last few years, Pakistanis have become less willing to work with the U.S. on efforts to combat extremist groups. While 50% still want the U.S. to provide financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremists operate, this is down from 72% in 2009. Similarly, fewer Pakistanis now want intelligence and logistical support from the U.S. than they did three years ago. And only 17% back American drone strikes against leaders of extremist groups, even if they are conducted in conjunction with the Pakistani government.

Since 2009, the Pakistani public has also become less willing to use its own military to combat extremist groups. Three years ago, 53% favored using the army to fight extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and neighboring Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, but today just 32% hold this view.

Overall, concerns about extremism have ebbed since 2009, when the Pakistan military was battling Taliban-affiliated groups in the Swat Valley area near Islamabad. Then, fully 69% were concerned that extremists might take control of Pakistan, compared with 52% today.

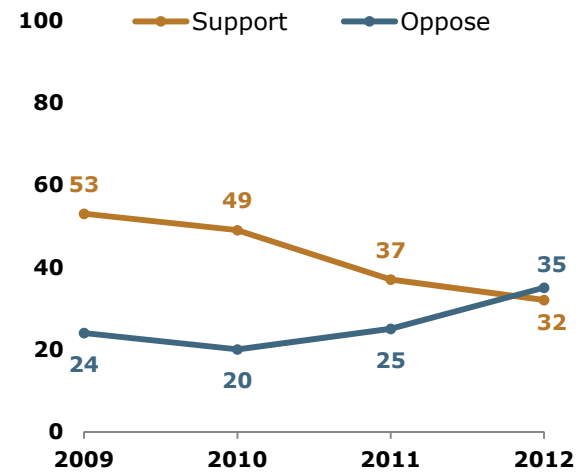
While concerns about extremism may have decreased, extremist organizations remain largely unpopular. Majorities, for example, express a negative opinion of both al Qaeda and the Taliban, as has been the case since 2009. In 2008 – before the peak of the Swat

Decreasing Support for U.S. Help Fighting Extremist Groups



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q133a-c.

Waning Support for Using Pakistani Army to Fight Extremists



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q132.

Valley conflict – pluralities expressed no opinion about these organizations.

When Pakistanis are asked more specifically about the Afghan Taliban and Tehrik-i-Taliban (also known as the TTP or Pakistan Taliban), opinions are again, on balance, negative, as they were in both 2010 and 2011.

Views are somewhat more mixed, however, regarding Lashkar-e-Taiba, a radical group active in Kashmir and widely blamed for the 2008 Mumbai terrorist attacks. Roughly one-in-five Pakistanis (22%) have a favorable view of Lashkar-e-Taiba, while 37% give it a negative rating and 41% offer no opinion.

Meanwhile, a solid majority (64%) offers no opinion about the Haqqani network, a group associated with the Taliban that is active on both sides of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, but is largely believed to be based in the FATA region of Pakistan.

Respondents in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province consistently express more negative views about extremist groups than those in other provinces. Al Qaeda, the Taliban, Tehrik-i-Taliban, the Afghan Taliban and Lashkar-e-Taiba all receive especially poor ratings in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Pakistanis who pray five times per day are also more likely than those who pray less often to offer negative views of extremist groups.

These are among the key findings from a survey of Pakistan by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 1,206 respondents between March 28 and April 13. The sample covers approximately 82% of the Pakistani population.¹ The poll in Pakistan is part of the larger 21-nation spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey. Throughout the report, unless otherwise noted, trends from 2011 refer to a survey conducted in Pakistan from May 8-15, 2011, following the May 2, 2011 U.S. military raid that killed Osama bin Laden.² The May 2011 survey showed that, with a few exceptions, the killing of bin Laden had

Little Support for Extremist Groups

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
<i>Al Qaeda</i>			
2012	13	55	31
2011	12	55	33
2010	18	53	28
2009	9	61	30
2008	25	34	41
<i>The Taliban</i>			
2012	13	66	20
2011	12	63	24
2010	15	65	29
2009	10	70	20
2008	27	33	40
<i>Tehrik-i-Taliban</i>			
2012	17	52	32
2011	19	51	30
2010	18	51	31
<i>Afghan Taliban</i>			
2012	14	45	41
2011	15	50	35
2010	16	49	34
<i>Lashkar-e-Taiba</i>			
2012	22	37	41
2011	27	37	36
2010	25	35	40
<i>Haqqani network</i>			
2012	5	31	64

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q46b, Q46d & Q134a-d.

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

² An earlier survey had been conducted in Pakistan in April 2011 – overall, results showed few differences between the two 2011 polls. For more, see "[U.S. Image in Pakistan Falls No Further Following bin Laden Killing](#)," released June 21, 2011.

little impact on America's already low ratings in Pakistan. The current poll reveals that, in some key areas, Pakistani views of the relationship between the two countries have become even more negative in the year since the Abbottabad raid.

High Marks for Khan, Low Ratings for Zardari, Gilani

Pakistanis continue to express considerable discontent with conditions in their own country. About nine-in-ten (87%) are dissatisfied with the country's direction, barely changed from last year's 92%. Similarly, 89% describe the national economic situation as bad; 85% held this view in 2011. And overwhelming majorities rate unemployment, crime, terrorism, and corruption as very big problems.

The dismal public mood is reflected in poor ratings for the leaders of the incumbent Pakistan People's Party (PPP), President Asif Ali Zardari and former Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani. Only 14% view Zardari favorably, little changed from last year, but down significantly from 64% in 2008. Gilani, who was recently convicted of contempt and dismissed from office by Pakistan's highest court, fares only somewhat better, at 36% favorable. Gilani received similarly poor ratings last year, although as recently as 2010 a majority of Pakistanis expressed a favorable view of him.

Khan Tops Leader Ratings

	<i>% Favorable</i>				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%	%	%
Khan	--	--	52	68	70
Sharif	76	79	71	63	62
Kayani	--	--	61	52	54
Chaudhry	--	61	61	51	51
Musharraf	44	--	--	--	39
Gilani	--	67	59	37	36
Zardari	64	32	20	11	14

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q46a, Q46c & Q46e-i.

The most popular leader included on the survey is Imran Khan. Seven-in-ten Pakistanis offer a favorable opinion of the former cricket star and leader of the Pakistani Tehreek-e-Insaf party (PTI). This is essentially unchanged from last year, but up significantly from 2010.

Former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is also generally well-regarded – about six-in-ten offer a positive view of the leader of the country's main opposition party, the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N). Sharif has consistently received high marks in recent years, although his ratings are down somewhat from the 79% registered in 2009.

Slightly more than half rate Chief of Army Staff General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani and Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry favorably. Ratings for both the army chief and the chief

justice have slipped slightly since 2010. Former President (and military chief) Pervez Musharraf, who has occasionally suggested he may return to Pakistani politics, receives relatively poor ratings.

Meanwhile, the military continues to receive overwhelmingly positive marks from the Pakistani public – 77% say the institution is having a good influence on the country. Roughly six-in-ten (58%) also say this about the court system.

Negative Views of India

Only 22% of Pakistanis have a favorable view of traditional rival India, although this is actually a slight improvement from 14% last year. Moreover, when asked which is the biggest threat to their country, India, the Taliban, or al Qaeda, 59% name India.

Pakistanis have consistently identified India as the top threat since the question was first asked in 2009. The percentage fearing India has increased by 11 points since then, while the percentage naming the Taliban has decreased by nine points.

Despite these negative sentiments, 62% of Pakistanis say it is important to improve relations with India. And roughly two-thirds support more bilateral trade and further talks to try to reduce tensions between the two nations.

Most Indians also want better relations, more trade, and further talks between the two nations. Still, Indian attitudes toward Pakistan remain largely negative. Roughly six-in-ten Indians (59%) express an unfavorable opinion of Pakistan, although this is down slightly from 65% in 2011.

India is not the only country, however, where negative views of Pakistan prevail. Majorities or pluralities give Pakistan a negative rating in six of the seven other countries where this question was asked, including China, Japan, and three predominantly Muslim nations – Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia.

India a Greater Threat Than Taliban or al Qaeda

	<i>% Saying greatest threat</i>			
	2009	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%	%
India	48	53	57	59
Taliban	32	23	19	23
Al Qaeda	4	3	5	4
All/None (Vol)	7	11	9	7
Don't know	9	10	10	7

"Of all these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q126.

Also of Note:

- A 43%-plurality of Pakistanis expect the economy to get worse over the next 12 months, while just 26% think it will improve. Still, there is more optimism than in 2011, when 60% said the country's economic situation would worsen in the coming year.
- China continues to receive high marks in Pakistan. Nine-in-ten Pakistanis consider China a partner; only 2% say it is more of an enemy.
- Pakistanis and Indians agree that Kashmir should be a priority for their countries. Roughly eight-in-ten Pakistanis and about six-in-ten Indians say it is *very* important to resolve the dispute over Kashmir.
- Those who identify with Imran Khan's Tehreek-e-Insaf party are especially likely to oppose American involvement in the battle against extremist groups in Pakistan, including American aid to areas where extremists operate and intelligence and logistical support to the Pakistani army.

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.

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.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike (Associate Director), Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Katie Simmons, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members James Bell (Director, International Survey Research), Bruce Stokes (Director, Pew Global Economic Attitudes), and Elizabeth Mueller Gross (Vice President), as well as Bruce Drake, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Mike Mokrzycki. 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
Spring 2004	9 Nations	7,765
Spring 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
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100
Spring 2012	21 Nations	26,210

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project's* co-chairs are on leave through 2012. The 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.

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. 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, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

For further information, please contact:
 Richard Wike
 Associate Director, Pew Global Attitudes Project
 202.419.4400 / rwike@pewresearch.org

1. Views of the U.S. and American Foreign Policy

Pakistanis continue to have overwhelmingly negative attitudes toward the United States. Eight-in-ten currently express an unfavorable view of the U.S. Among the 21 nations included in the spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey, only Jordanians offer more negative ratings.

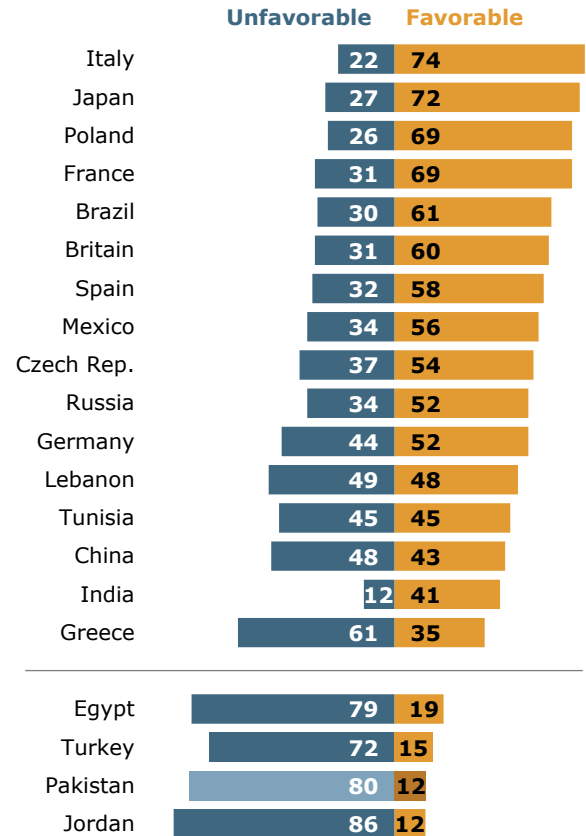
Similarly, President Obama gets poor marks from Pakistanis – only 7% have confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. And key aspects of American foreign policy are widely unpopular. Most believe the U.S. acts unilaterally on the world stage, and there is widespread opposition to American anti-terrorism efforts.

A 74%-majority of Pakistanis see the U.S. as an enemy, and most think U.S.-Pakistani relations have failed to improve over the last few years. Moreover, for a growing number of Pakistanis, enhancing the relationship between the two countries is not an important priority.

Pakistanis express mixed views about American involvement in the fight against extremist groups. On balance, there is support for American financial and humanitarian aid to areas where these groups operate, as well as for U.S. intelligence and logistical assistance to the Pakistani military. Support for both, however, has declined in recent years. And few back American drone strikes.

Over the last decade, the U.S. has provided billions of dollars in aid to Pakistan in an effort to increase bilateral cooperation and improve its image. But these policies are not seen in a positive light by Pakistanis – many say that both American military and economic assistance are having a negative effect on the country.

Pakistan and Jordan Give U.S. Its Lowest Ratings



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a.

Low Ratings for U.S., Obama

Fully 80% of Pakistanis have a negative opinion of the U.S., up seven percentage points from last year. This view has become more common over the course of the Obama era. In 2008, during President George W. Bush's last year in office, 63% expressed a negative view of the U.S.

Opinion of U.S. Worsens in Pakistan

	1999/ 2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>Views of U.S.</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Favorable	23	10	13	21	23	27	15	19	16	17	12	12
Unfavorable	--	69	81	60	60	56	68	63	68	68	73	80
Don't know	--	20	6	18	18	17	16	17	16	16	16	9

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a.

Throughout Obama's presidency, few Pakistanis have held a positive view of the American leader. Today, six-in-ten say they have little or no confidence in him, down slightly from last year, but up from the 51% registered in 2009. Obama's ratings are very similar to those received by President Bush in 2008, when 61% expressed a lack of confidence in the former president.

Obama Rates as Badly as Bush

	Bush		Obama			08-12	09-12
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Change
	%	%	%	%	%		
Confidence	7	13	8	8	7	0	-6
No confidence	61	51	60	68	60	-1	+9
Don't know	31	36	32	24	34	+3	-2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q40a.

U.S. Foreign Policy Distrusted

Pakistanis continue to believe the U.S. acts unilaterally in world affairs. Almost two-thirds (65%) do not think the U.S. considers the interests of countries like Pakistan when it is making foreign policy decisions.

Although this has been the prevailing view among Pakistanis for a decade, the percentage who say the U.S. does not consider their interests is up nine points since last year, and is now higher than at any point since Pew began asking this question in 2002.

Pakistanis Continue to See U.S. Acting Unilaterally

Does the U.S. take into account the interests of countries like Pakistan?	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Great deal/Fair amount	23	23	18	39	21	22	19	20	13
Not too much/Not at all	36	62	48	41	54	53	56	56	65
Don't know	41	15	34	20	25	26	25	24	21

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q53.

American anti-terrorism efforts have also been consistently unpopular in Pakistan over the last decade. In the current poll, 61% say they oppose U.S.-led efforts to combat terrorism, essentially unchanged from 62% last year.

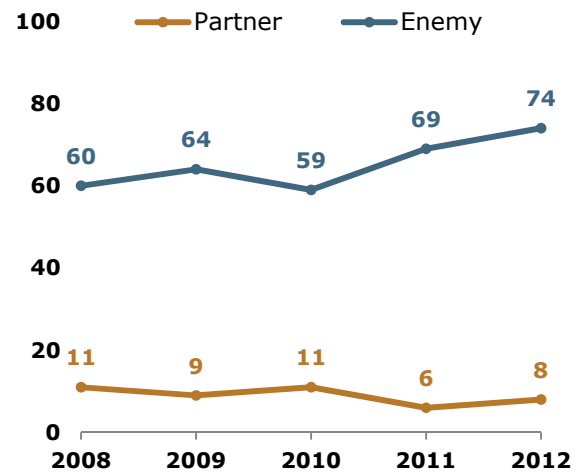
Most Say U.S. an Enemy

Nearly three-in four Pakistanis (74%) consider the U.S. an enemy to their country, while just 8% say it is a partner. One-in-ten believe the U.S. is neither a partner nor an enemy, and 8% offer no opinion.

The percentage describing the U.S. as an enemy has grown steadily since 2010 and is currently at its highest point since 2008.

Those who live in the Punjab province are especially likely to think of the U.S. as an enemy (85%).

U.S. Seen as Enemy



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q105b.

Pakistani views about their relationship with China are quite different. Nine-in-ten Pakistanis consider China a partner, while just 2% say it is more of an enemy.

Relations Not Improving

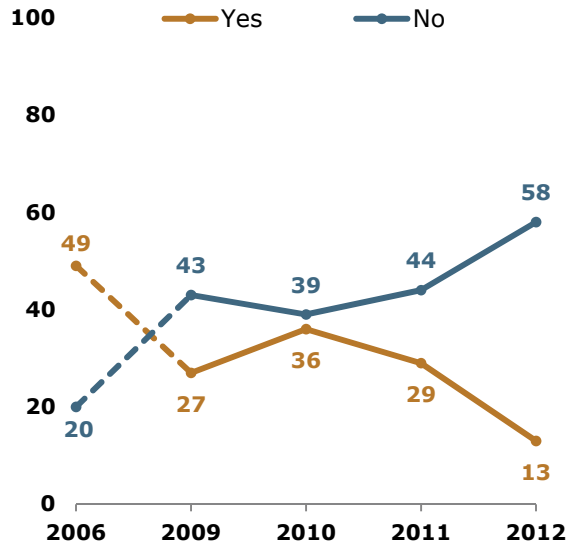
A shrinking minority of Pakistanis believe relations between their country and the U.S. are improving. Only 13% say the bilateral relationship has improved in recent years, while 58% disagree.

Assessments of U.S.-Pakistani relations have grown more negative over the last year, and have become considerably more negative since 2010, when the Pakistani public was almost evenly divided on this question. At that point, 36% said relations had improved and 39% said they had not.

Those who identify with the Tehreek-e-Insaf party – led by government critic Imran Khan – are particularly likely to say relations have not improved: 78% hold this view.

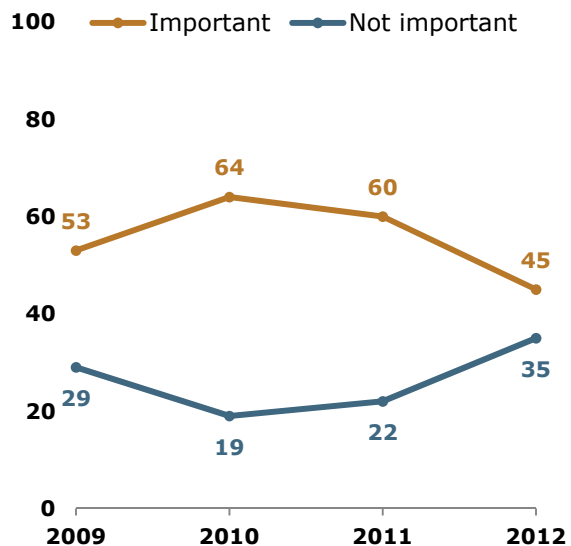
Overall, the goal of improving U.S-Pakistani relations is becoming less important to Pakistanis. Less than half (45%) say enhancing the relationship is important, down from 60% last year and 64% in 2010.

Have U.S.-Pakistan Relations Improved in Recent Years?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q88.

Fewer See Importance of Improving U.S.-Pakistan Relations



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q88b.

Limited Support for U.S. Help in Fighting Extremists

There is some support for cooperation between the U.S. and Pakistan in the fight against extremists. Half want the U.S. to provide financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate, while just one-in-five oppose this idea. Still, support has dropped significantly since 2009, when 72% favored these efforts.

Meanwhile, 37% support the U.S. providing intelligence and logistical assistance to

Pakistani troops fighting these groups, while 25% are opposed. Again, support has declined since 2009, when 63% were in favor.

American drone attacks have been consistently unpopular, even if the attacks are coordinated with Pakistani authorities. Only 17% favor the U.S. conducting drone strikes in conjunction with the Pakistani government against leaders of extremist organizations, little changed from 23% in 2010, the first year the question was asked.

Supporters of the Tehreek-e-Insaf party are especially likely to express opposition to American aid and U.S. intelligence and logistical support.

Opposition to Drone Strikes

Just over half of Pakistanis (55%) say they have heard a lot or a little about drone attacks that target leaders of extremist groups. Awareness is considerably higher in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province (87%), which borders the semi-autonomous Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in northwest Pakistan where most drone attacks have taken place.

Among those who have heard a lot or a little, nearly all (97%) consider them a bad thing. Roughly seven-in-ten (69%) believe the U.S. government is conducting these strikes, while another 18% volunteer that they believe both the U.S. and Pakistan are responsible.

U.S. Involvement in Combating Extremists

	Support %	Oppose %	DK %
Provide aid to areas with extremists	50	20	31
Provide intelligence and logistical support	37	25	39
Conduct drone attacks	17	44	39

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q133a-c.

Those who are familiar with the drone campaign also overwhelmingly believe the attacks kill too many innocent people (94%). Nearly three-quarters (74%) say they are not necessary to defend Pakistan from extremist organizations.

Meanwhile, those who have heard about the strikes are somewhat divided over whether they are being done with or without approval from the Pakistani government.

Drone Strikes...

	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %
Kill too many innocent people	94	4	2
Are being done without gov't approval	41	47	12
Are necessary	19	74	7

Asked of those who have heard a lot or a little about drone attacks (55% of the total sample).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q131a-c.

U.S. Assistance Having Negative Impact

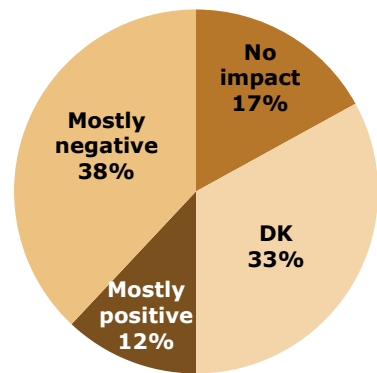
On balance, American aid efforts are seen in a negative light by Pakistanis. Around four-in-ten (38%) say U.S. economic aid is having a mostly negative impact on Pakistan, while just 12% believe it is mostly positive. Similarly, 40% think American military aid is having a mostly negative effect, while only 8% say it is largely positive.

Both forms of assistance are held in especially low regard by supporters of the Tehreek-e-Insaf party – 59% see U.S. economic aid negatively, and 61% believe American military assistance is having a detrimental impact on Pakistan.

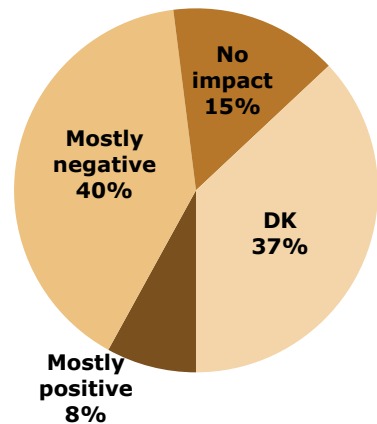
There is no consensus in Pakistan about whether American assistance is largely military or largely designed to help Pakistan develop economically: 18% say it is mostly military; 17% believe it is mostly economic; 22% think it is both equally; and 43% do not know.

U.S. Aid Viewed Negatively

Economic aid



Military aid



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q100 & Q100b.

2. Attitudes Towards Extremism

Islamic extremism remains a pressing issue for most Pakistanis, although concern has ebbed somewhat over the last few years. Today, about half of the public is either very or somewhat worried that extremist groups could take control of their country. Only about one-in-three now support using the military to fight extremists, down substantially from three years ago.

Overall, the Taliban are seen as more of a threat than al Qaeda. Neither organization is viewed favorably by Pakistanis. The same holds true for groups affiliated with the Taliban, such as Tehrik-i-Taliban and the Afghan Taliban. Slightly more express a favorable opinion of Lashkar-e-Taiba, a Pakistani extremist organization that is active in Kashmir, but this group, too, is viewed negatively on balance.

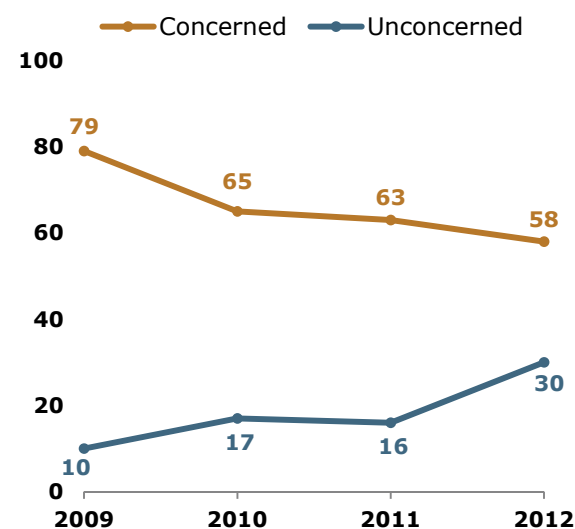
Concerns about the threat posed by al Qaeda and the Taliban are especially evident in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, which has been subject to considerable violence and disruption due to extremist groups and the international hunt for their leaders.

The Extremist Threat

A 58%-majority of Pakistanis say they are very or somewhat concerned about Islamic extremism in their country, only a slight drop from last year's 63%. But it is a dramatic downward shift from 2009, when nearly eight-in-ten Pakistanis (79%) expressed worries about Islamic extremism.

Roughly half of Pakistanis (52%), meanwhile, say they are very or somewhat worried about the possible takeover of their country by extremist groups. Fears of such an event have remained fairly constant over the past two years, but were more widespread in 2009 when 69% said they were concerned about extremists possibly seizing control of Pakistan.

Concern About Islamic Extremism Decreases in Pakistan



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

When asked about the threat posed by specific groups, nearly six-in-ten (58%) describe the Taliban as a serious or somewhat serious threat to Pakistan, compared with only 47% who say the same about al Qaeda.

In general, concerns about Islamic extremism tend to be more pronounced among women than men. Roughly seven-in-ten Pakistani women (71%) say they are concerned about extremism, while 62% say they are worried about extremist groups possibly taking control of the country. Fewer than half of Pakistani men say they are worried about extremism (46%) in general or a possible takeover of the state (42%).

Regionally, residents of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are much more concerned than those living elsewhere in Pakistan about the risk posed by al Qaeda and the Taliban. More than nine-in-ten (94%) in this province on the frontier with Afghanistan see the Taliban as a serious threat, while three-quarters say the same about al Qaeda. Elsewhere in Pakistan, only in Sindh province do more than six-in-ten (64%) share the view that the Taliban is a serious threat.

More in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa See al Qaeda, Taliban as Threat

	% Very/somewhat serious threat			
	KP	Sindh	Punjab	Baluchistan
	%	%	%	%
The Taliban	94	64	49	48
al Qaeda	75	52	38	53

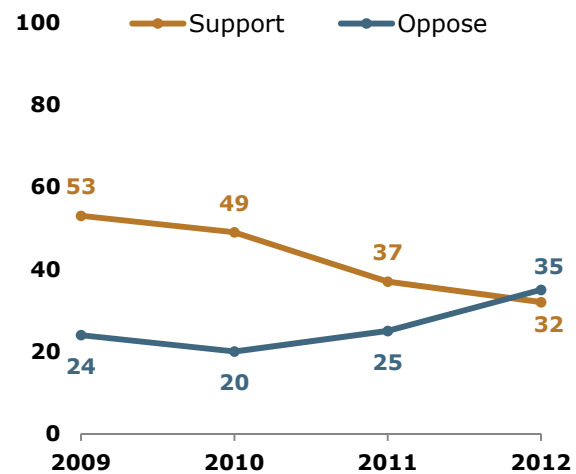
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q125a & Q125c.

Less Support for Fighting Extremists

Support for using the Pakistani military to fight extremist groups has declined notably over the last three years. Today, just 32% favor deploying the army to battle extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, compared with 53% in 2009.

Opposition to using the army to fight extremist organizations is especially high in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (54% oppose) and Baluchistan (50%), as well as among those who identify with the Tehreek-e-Insaf party (51%).

Waning Support for Using Pakistani Army to Fight Extremists



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q132.

Militant Groups Largely Unpopular

Militant groups such as al Qaeda and the Taliban have limited appeal among Pakistanis. Relatively few Pakistanis express a positive view of either al Qaeda (13%) or the Taliban (13%). Majorities view both groups unfavorably (55% and 66%, respectively). And in both cases, opinion has been consistently negative since 2009. In 2008, pluralities expressed no opinion about these groups.

Attitudes toward groups affiliated with the Taliban fare no better in the eyes of the Pakistani public. Tehrik-i-Taliban, an umbrella organization of Taliban-linked groups in Pakistan, and the Afghan Taliban are viewed positively by only 17% and 14% of Pakistanis, respectively. Roughly half have negative opinions of both groups (52% and 45%, respectively).

The Haqqani network, which is also associated with the Taliban movement, is viewed favorably by only 5% of Pakistanis. Roughly three-in-ten (31%) express a negative opinion of the group, while fully 64% do not have a definite opinion.

Attitudes toward Lashkar-e-Taiba are somewhat more positive: 22% say they have a favorable opinion of this militant group, while 37% hold the opposite view and 41% do not have an opinion either way.

In general, favorable attitudes toward these different militant groups do not vary significantly across regions. However, *unfavorable* opinion tends to be especially widespread in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. In the case of al Qaeda, the Taliban, Tehrik-i-Taliban, the Afghan Taliban and Lashkar-e-Taiba, residents of this frontier region are substantially more negative (10 to 27 percentage points) in their views than Pakistanis in other provinces. This may reflect the fact that a number of these militant groups have sought refuge in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, bringing increased violence to the region.

Little Support for Extremist Groups

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q46b, Q46d, & Q134a-d.

More religious Pakistanis – defined as those who pray five times a day – also tend to be more unfavorable in their attitudes toward militant groups. For example, religiously observant Pakistanis are eight to 14 percentage points more negative in their assessment of groups such as al Qaeda, the Taliban and Lashkar-e-Taiba, than those who are less observant.

More Religious Pakistanis Give Extremist Groups Lower Ratings

	% Unfavorable		
	Pray 5 times a day	Pray less than 5 times a day	Diff
	%	%	
Lashkar-e-Taiba	45	31	-14
al Qaeda	62	51	-11
The Taliban	72	62	-10
Tehrik-i-Taliban	56	48	-8
Haqqani network	36	28	-8
Afghan Taliban	48	42	-6

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q46b, Q46d, & Q134a-d.

3. Relations With India

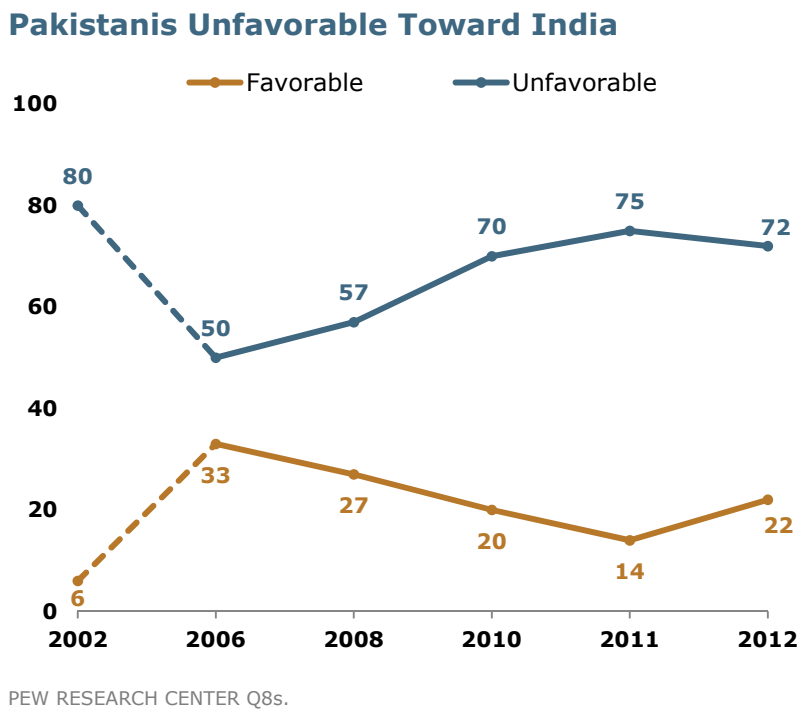
Pakistanis and Indians continue to hold largely negative opinions of one another. Nearly three-quarters of Pakistanis have an unfavorable view of their neighbor, little changed from last year but up significantly from 2006, when only 50% expressed a negative view. A broad majority also names India as the biggest threat to their nation.

Similarly, most Indians – and other Pakistani neighbors – have an unfavorable view of Pakistan. Overwhelmingly, Indians see Pakistan as a serious threat to their country.

Despite these deeply negative views of each other, a majority in each country wants to improve relations through both diplomatic endeavors and bilateral trade. While support for increasing ties between the two nations remains high, enthusiasm has decreased somewhat since 2010 in Pakistan.

Pakistani Views of India

Pakistanis are very negative toward India – about seven-in-ten (72%) are unfavorable, including a majority (55%) that is *very* unfavorable. Less than a quarter (22%) are positive. Pakistanis have consistently given India negative reviews over the past few years; however, favorable ratings are up eight percentage points since 2011.



Given the history of military conflict between the two countries, it is perhaps unsurprising that roughly eight-in-ten Pakistanis (79%) say India is a serious threat to their nation, including 57% who believe it is a *very* serious threat. Fewer say the Taliban (58%) and al Qaeda (47%) are a major danger.

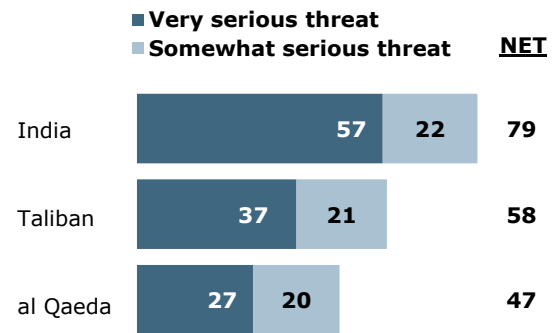
When asked which is the greatest threat – India, the Taliban, or al Qaeda – a clear majority names India. Roughly a quarter cite the Taliban and only 4% say al Qaeda. India has been seen as Pakistan's principal threat since the question was first asked in 2009. Supporters of two major opposition parties – the Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) and Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) are much more likely to name India as the biggest danger (71% and 61%, respectively) than those that affiliate with the governing Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP), where this view of India is held by 46%.

Pakistanis in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa regions are more likely to have negative attitudes toward India. For example, 84% in Punjab and 90% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa see India as a serious threat, while 64% in Sindh and 61% in Baluchistan say the same.

Pakistan Poorly Regarded

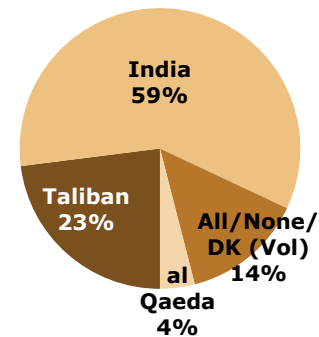
Indians are also very negative toward Pakistan. Just 13% express favorable opinions of their neighbor. This is the lowest percentage among the eight countries where this question was asked. However, Pakistan does not receive much warmer reviews in the other countries surveyed.

Threats to Pakistan



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q125a-c.

India Greatest Threat to Pakistan



"Of all these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q126.

Among the other Asian nations polled, 52% in China see Pakistan unfavorably, as do 59% in Japan. In four of the five predominantly Muslim nations, over half give Pakistan negative ratings. The only exception is Turkey, where attitudes are divided.

Nearly three-quarters of Indians (76%) say Pakistan is a serious threat, including 59% who say it is a *very* serious threat. A majority (63%) also believes Lashkar-e-Taiba, a militant Islamist organization in Pakistan, is a danger, while 65% say the same about the communist extremist groups in India called the Naxalites. Roughly half (53%) are concerned about China.

Among these four potential threats to India, a plurality (41%) of Indians name Pakistan as the *most serious*. Less than two-in-ten choose Lashkar-e-Taiba (19%) or the Naxalites (16%), while only 5% worry the most about China.

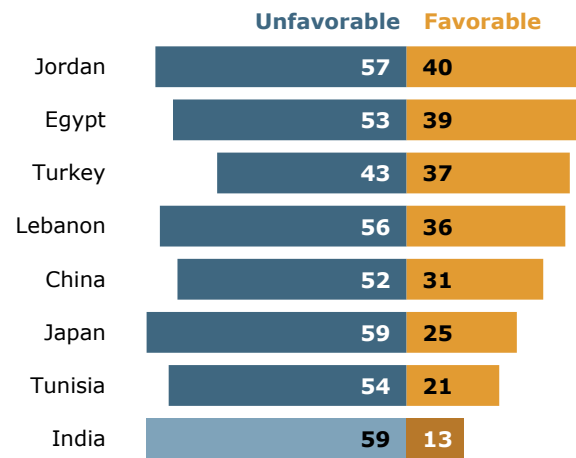
Support for Improved Relations

Despite Indians' and Pakistanis' mistrust of each other, there is broad support in each country for a better relationship. However, enthusiasm for such efforts has waned over the past two years in Pakistan.

A clear majority in India believes that it is important to improve relations between the two countries. While 62% of Pakistanis agree, this is less than the 70% last year that prioritized improving Pakistani-Indian relations.

Similarly, majorities in both Pakistan and India support further talks to reduce tensions between the two nations. However, approval has fallen in Pakistan since 2010, when 76% favored diplomatic discussions.

Views of Pakistan



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8u.

Majorities in Both Countries Support Improved Relations

	Pakistan %	India %
Important to improve relations	62	70
Increased trade good thing	64	64
Support further talks	67	58

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q27, Q88d & Q90.

More than six-in-ten in Pakistan and India also say that increased trade between the two countries would be a good thing. The percentage in Pakistan who believes better economic relations would be positive for their country has decreased, however, from a high of 77% in 2010.

The dispute over Kashmir is a main point of contention between Pakistan and India. A solid majority (68%) of Pakistanis say the situation in Kashmir is a very big problem for their country.

Given this, roughly eight-in-ten Pakistanis also think it is very important for the two countries to resolve their differences over the region. About six-in-ten Indians agree.

Resolving Kashmir Dispute

<i>How important is it?</i>	Pakistan India	
	%	%
Very	79	59
Somewhat	9	18
Not too	3	4
Not at all	1	2
Don't know	8	17

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q89.

U.S. Relations With India and Pakistan

Pakistanis are much more likely than Indians to believe that U.S. policies favor India. Half say American policies tilt toward India, while roughly one-in-ten thinks the U.S. is fair (8%) or favors Pakistan (9%).

Indians are more divided – roughly a quarter says American policies are fair while slightly more say they favor India. Few believe the U.S. favors Pakistan.

Many respondents in both Pakistan and India say the U.S.-India relationship has improved in recent years. Roughly a third (35%) in Pakistan and more than four-in-ten (43%) in India say relations have gotten better. Many do not have an opinion (39% in Pakistan, 41% in India).

Are U.S. Policies Toward India and Pakistan Fair?

	Pakistan India	
	%	%
Fair	8	23
Favor India	50	29
Favor Pakistan	9	8
Don't know	33	40

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q91.

4. National Conditions

There is broad discontent with national conditions in Pakistan. Nearly nine-in-ten are dissatisfied with the country's direction and the national economy. Pessimism about the economic future also remains high, though it has dropped somewhat over the past year.

According to respondents, the biggest obstacles for Pakistan are crime and a lack of jobs, as well as terrorism. Roughly nine-in-ten rate these issues as a very big problem. Also high on the list are corrupt political leaders and illegal drugs – about three-quarters say these are major concerns.

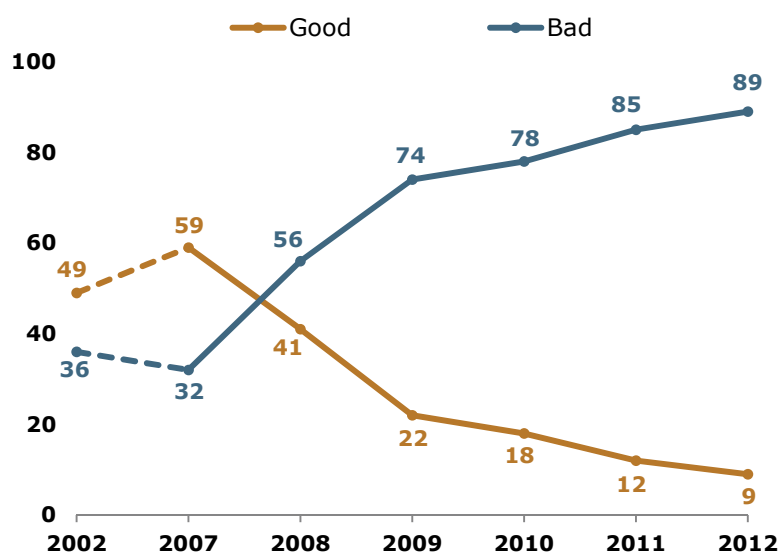
Broad Dissatisfaction With Country and Economy

Pakistanis are very unhappy with current national conditions – nearly nine-in-ten (87%) are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country, while just 12% are satisfied. Country satisfaction has changed only slightly since last year, when 6% said the country was headed in a positive direction.

More than half (54%) are pessimistic about the country's future. Despite these gloomy assessments, there is some hope – a substantial minority (40%) says they are optimistic about the nation's prospects.

As with the country's direction, Pakistanis give the economy very negative reviews. Roughly nine-in-ten say the economy is bad, including a majority (64%) that says it is *very* bad. Just 9% rate the economy positively. There has been a sharp decline in economic ratings in Pakistan since the beginning of the global economic recession. In 2007, 59% said the economy was doing well; by 2008, this

Current Economic Conditions Dismal



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

percentage had dropped to 41% and has continued to fall since then.

A plurality (43%) in Pakistan believes the economy will continue to worsen over the next 12 months. Roughly a quarter (26%) says it will improve and another 23% think it will stay the same. While economic pessimism continues to be high, it is lower than in 2011, when 60% of respondents believed the economy would deteriorate over the coming year.

Dismal reviews of the country's direction and the economy are widespread across most demographic groups. However, women are more likely to be optimistic about both the country's and the economy's future.

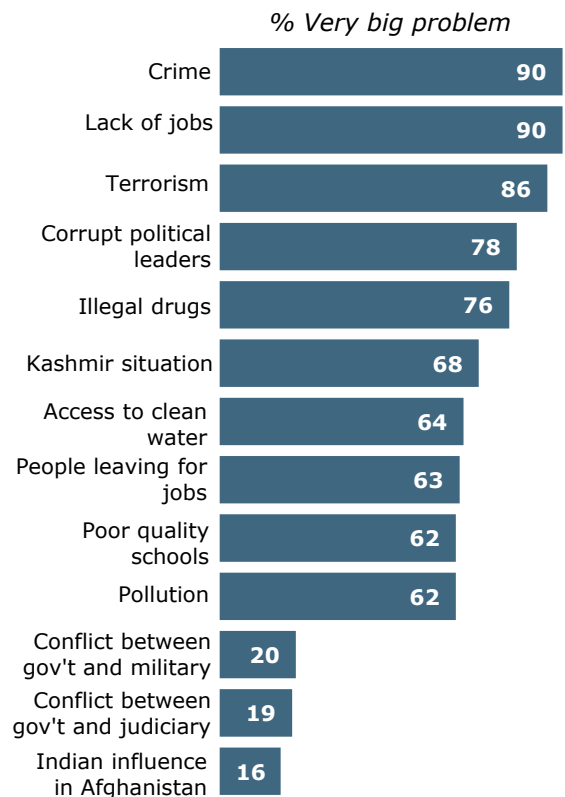
Crime and Jobs Are Biggest Problems

Crime and a lack of jobs top the list of national concerns, with nine-in-ten citing these issues as very big problems for Pakistan. A close third is the issue of terrorism (86%). In addition, roughly three-quarters of Pakistanis are very concerned about corrupt political leaders (78%) and illegal drugs (76%).

About seven-in-ten (68%) say the situation in Kashmir is a very big problem. Meanwhile, roughly six-in-ten Pakistanis are worried about access to clean water and pollution. Similarly, 63% say people leaving the country for jobs is a major concern and 62% say the same about poor quality schools.

Despite the antagonistic relations between the Pakistani government and both the military and the judiciary, few are concerned about the rift between these national institutions.³ Just two-in-ten say these conflicts are a very big

Country Priorities



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q23a-j, o-q.

³ The survey was conducted before former Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani was convicted of contempt and dismissed from office by the Supreme Court.

problem for the country. More than four-in-ten (45%) have no opinion.

At the bottom of the list of country problems is the influence of India in Afghanistan. Just 16% of Pakistanis are very concerned about this issue, with 45% offering no opinion.

5. Institutions and Leaders

President Asif Ali Zardari and former Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani continue to be unpopular, while two of their political opponents garner positive reviews from the Pakistani public. Imran Khan, a former cricket star and leader of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party (PTI), receives favorable ratings from seven-in-ten respondents. Nawaz Sharif, another key opposition figure, is also well-liked by a majority.

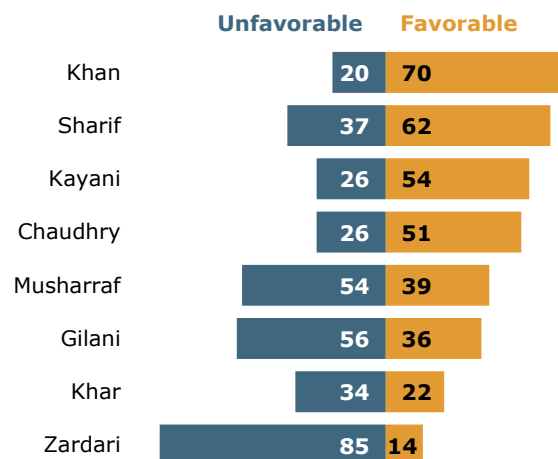
Chief of Army Staff General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani and Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry are also popular with more than half of Pakistanis, while former President Pervez Musharraf receives much lower ratings.⁴ Foreign Minister Hina Rabbani Khar is generally unknown.

Despite a number of high-profile conflicts over the past year between the elected government, the military and the courts, Pakistanis’ opinions about these national institutions have remained relatively stable. The military and the court system continue to be seen as having a positive influence on the country, while the government receives overwhelmingly negative reviews. Other positive influences are the media and religious leaders, while the police have a dismal image.

Khan and Sharif Get Positive Reviews

Among the top political rivals included in the survey, the two major opposition leaders, Imran Khan and Nawaz Sharif, are still the most popular. Seven-in-ten give Khan positive reviews. Favorable ratings of the PTI leader have increased by 18 percentage points over the past two years. While Khan is popular among all age groups, Pakistanis age 18-29 (76%) are more favorable than those age 50 and older (63%).

Favorability of Leaders



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q46a, Q46c, & Q46e-j.

⁴ Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and his family were accused by a Pakistani businessman of taking bribes to influence investigations by the court in June, after the survey’s March 28th to April 13th field period.

As Khan has become increasingly popular, attitudes also appear to have shifted in favor of his political party. Just three years ago, less than 1% of Pakistanis identified with the PTI while 30% named the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) and 25% the Pakistan People's Party (PPP). Today, 14% identify with the PTI, the same percentage that names the PPP and only slightly less than the 19% that now identify with the PML-N. Young people are more likely to align with the PTI – 17% of 18-29 year olds compared with 8% of those age 50 or older.

Sharif, the leader of PML-N, is well-liked by 62% of Pakistanis. While still popular, Sharif's reviews have slipped somewhat since 2008.

President Asif Ali Zardari, leader of the ruling PPP, continues to be very unpopular. Just 14% give him positive reviews, and more than eight-in-ten are negative. Zardari's ratings have always been lower than Sharif's, even in 2008, when Zardari ascended to office. While more than half (54%) of PPP supporters are favorable toward Zardari, a substantial minority is unfavorable (45%).

Former Prime Minister Gilani is viewed favorably by only 36% of Pakistanis. Gilani's ratings dropped considerably in 2011, particularly after the U.S. raid that killed Osama bin Laden.

Other Political Leaders

General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani, the current Chief of Army Staff, continues to be fairly popular.

More than half (54%) of Pakistanis give him positive reviews, while the remainder are

Khan and Sharif Ranked Highest

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Views of Khan</i>					
Favorable	--	--	52	68	70
Unfavorable	--	--	24	16	20
DK	--	--	24	16	11
<i>Views of Sharif</i>					
Favorable	76	79	71	63	62
Unfavorable	20	17	24	30	37
DK	4	3	6	6	2
<i>Views of Gilani</i>					
Favorable	--	67	59	37	36
Unfavorable	--	19	25	52	56
DK	--	16	17	11	8
<i>Views of Zardari</i>					
Favorable	64	32	20	11	14
Unfavorable	24	65	76	84	85
DK	11	4	4	4	1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q46a, Q46c, Q46f & Q46g.

Kayani and Chaudhry Receive Positive Reviews

	Favorable	Unfavorable	DK
<i>Attitudes toward...</i>	%	%	%
Kayani	54	26	21
Chaudhry	51	26	23
Musharraf	39	54	7
Khar	22	34	43

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q46e & Q46h-j.

either unfavorable (26%) or unfamiliar (21%) with the army chief.

Similarly, Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry receives positive ratings from roughly half of the Pakistani public. About a quarter feel negatively toward him. Ratings of both Kayani and Chaudhry are unchanged since last year, but have slipped since 2010.

Pervez Musharraf, the former president who is under investigation for alleged involvement in the 2007 assassination of Benazir Bhutto, receives negative ratings. More than half are unfavorable, while roughly four-in-ten are favorable.

Attitudes toward Hina Ribbani Khar, the first woman to hold the position of Foreign Minister, are on balance negative. However, fully 43% of Pakistanis are unfamiliar with her.

Rating Institutions

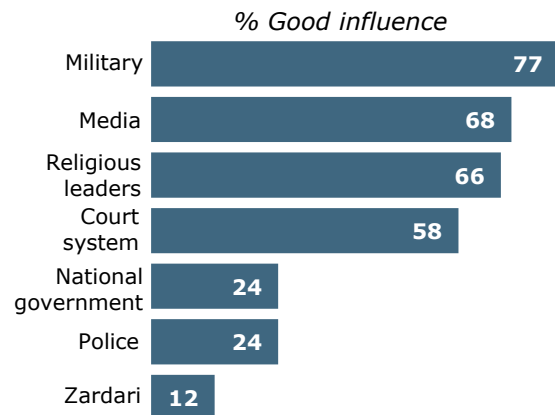
The military remains the most highly rated institution in Pakistan – 77% say it has a good influence on the country, nearly the same percentage (79%) as last year. However, the military's ratings have slipped somewhat from a high of 86% in 2009.

Large majorities also rate the influence of the media (68%) and religious leaders (66%) as good. In the past year, however, positive reviews of the media have declined eight percentage points.

Roughly six-in-ten give the court system high marks. The courts' ratings have been relatively constant over the years, except for a dip in positive reviews in 2011.

As has been true in past surveys, few (24%) say the police are a good influence. Ratings of the national government are also very low – just 24% of Pakistanis believe it plays a positive role in the country.

Military Receives Positive Reviews



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q36a-g.

President Zardari receives even more negative reviews. Only 12% believe he has a good influence, while 84% say it is bad. Pakistanis who identify with Zardari's party, PPP, are more likely to give him high marks, though they are still divided – 44% say his influence is good, 48% say it is bad. Attitudes about Zardari are particularly negative in Punjab (96% bad influence) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (95%).

2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in Pakistan Survey Methods

The survey in Pakistan is part of the larger Spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 21 countries under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in Pakistan are based on 1,206 face-to-face interviews of adults conducted March 28 to April 13, 2012. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province and the urban/rural population, representing roughly 82% of the adult population. The Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly the North-West Frontier Province) and Baluchistan — roughly 18% of the population. The sample is disproportionately urban, but the data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Interviews were conducted in Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Hindko, Saraiki, Brahvi, and Balochi.

The margin of sampling error is ± 4.2 percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Methods in Detail

About the 2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples except in China. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, 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.

Country:	Brazil
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Portuguese
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 19, 2012
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±5.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Britain
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households)
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 15, 2012
Sample size:	1,018
Margin of Error:	±3.3 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (roughly 98% of all British households)

Country:	China
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones (which include all provinces except Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macao) with disproportional sampling of the urban population. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Nanjing, Haikou, Qinhuangdao, Wuhan, Shangqui, Xiangtan, Neijiang, Guilin, Chongqing. The towns covered were Zhangjiagang, Suzhou, Jiangsu; Dashiqiao, Yingkou, Liaoning; Jimo, Qingdao, Shandong; Gaoan Yichun, Jiangxi; Dali, DaliState, Yunnan; Shaowu, Nanping, Fujian; Xintai, Taian, Shandong; Gaobeidian, Baoding, Hebei; Ji'an, Tonghua, Jilin; Zaoyang, Xiangyang, Hubei; Guiping, Guigang, Guangxi; Yicheng, Xiangyang, Hubei. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Chinese (Mandarin, Hubei, Shandong, Chongqing, Hebei, Liaoning, Guangxi, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Henan, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Hunan, and Hainan dialects)
Fieldwork dates:	March 18 – April 15, 2012
Sample size:	3,177
Margin of Error:	±4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Disproportionately urban (the sample is 55% urban, China's population is 50% urban). The sample represents roughly 64% of the adult population.
Note:	Data cited are from the Horizon Consultancy Group.

Country:	Czech Republic
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Czech
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 2, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – about 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates or about 2% of the population)

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – March 31, 2012
Sample size: 1,004
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative all landline telephone households (roughly 91% of all German households) stratified by administrative districts proportional to population size and community size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 2, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone-only households [8%] and households without telephones [1%])

Country:	Greece
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas (roughly 6% of the population)
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Greek
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 9, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas – roughly 6% of the population)
Country:	India
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample in 13 of the 15 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded), plus the Union Territory of Delhi (86% of the adult population); disproportional sampling of the urban population (sample 50% urban/population 28% urban)
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Kannad, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 19, 2012
Sample size:	4,018
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Disproportionately urban. The data was weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in India. Sample covers roughly 86% of the Indian population.
Country:	Italy
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Italian
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size:	1,074
Margin of Error:	±4.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline telephone households stratified by region and population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 12, 2012
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone-only households [roughly 9%] and households with no telephones [roughly 5%])

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 2, 2012
Sample size: 1,200
Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province and the urban/rural population. (The Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons, as were areas of instability in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] – roughly 18% of the population.)
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Hindko, Saraiki, Brahvi, Balochi
Fieldwork dates: March 28 – April 13, 2012
Sample size: 1,206
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Sample is disproportionately urban, but data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Sample covers roughly 82% of the adult population.

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: March 24 – April 16, 2012
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Russia
Sample design	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 4, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Spain
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (about 97% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 2, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.2 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (about 97% of Spanish households)
Country:	Tunisia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tunisian Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 20, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	Turkey
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Turkish
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 11, 2012
Sample size:	1,001
Margin of Error:	±5.2 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2012 Spring Survey Topline Results
June 27, 2012 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples except in China. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- 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.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- Trends from India prior to 2011 are not shown because those results were based on less-representative samples of the population. Since 2011, the samples have been more representative of the Indian population.
- Trends from Brazil prior to 2010 are not shown because those results were based on a less-representative sample of the population. Since 2010, the samples have been more representative of the Brazilian population.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on a less-representative sample of the population. Since 2006, the samples have been more representative of the Egyptian population.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2012 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	12	87	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2011	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2008	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	57	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	7	100
	Spring, 2005	57	39	4	100
	Spring, 2004	54	41	5	100
	May, 2003	29	67	4	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100

		Q3 And now thinking about the future, overall, today are you optimistic or pessimistic about the future of the country?				
		Optimistic	Pessimistic	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	40	54	2	3	100

		Q8a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2012	10	50	24	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	12	49	22	6	12	100
	Spring, 2010	14	51	18	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	13	56	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	25	12	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	42	29	13	7	100
	Spring, 2006	11	45	20	13	11	100
	Spring, 2005	13	42	27	11	7	100
	Spring, 2004	15	43	24	10	8	100
	May, 2003	18	52	14	12	5	100
	March, 2003	14	34	24	16	11	100
Summer, 2002	27	48	12	4	9	100	
France	Spring, 2012	7	62	24	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	68	22	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	68	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	20	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	38	39	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	34	44	16	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	37	43	17	1	100
	Spring, 2005	3	40	42	15	0	100
	Spring, 2004	6	31	42	20	2	100
	May, 2003	8	34	38	19	1	100
	March, 2003	6	25	45	22	2	100
	Summer, 2002	8	54	26	8	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	6	46	39	5	4	100
	Spring, 2011	4	58	32	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	58	31	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	53	13	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	28	47	19	4	100
	Spring, 2006	2	35	46	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	4	38	44	10	5	100
	Spring, 2004	3	35	49	10	3	100
	May, 2003	6	39	42	12	1	100
	March, 2003	4	21	41	30	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	51	31	4	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	15	43	22	10	10	100
	Spring, 2011	14	50	22	7	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	53	23	5	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	51	22	6	14	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	33	22	12	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2006	4	19	37	36	5	100
	Spring, 2005	14	27	34	16	9	100
	May, 2003	8	30	29	26	6	100
	March, 2003	3	11	35	39	12	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	14	60	17	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	47	28	10	9	100
	May, 2003	13	47	27	11	2	100
	March, 2003	8	26	33	26	8	100
	Summer, 2002	13	57	18	5	7	100

		Q8a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2012	5	30	31	30	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	9	60	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	7	63	16	3	10	100
	Spring, 2010	14	60	17	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	60	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2008	6	62	20	4	8	100
	Spring, 2007	12	49	25	6	9	100
	Spring, 2005	11	51	18	5	14	100
	March, 2003	9	41	33	11	7	100
	Summer, 2002	14	65	10	1	10	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	5	49	30	7	9	100
	Spring, 2007	5	40	40	10	5	100
	Summer, 2002	11	60	22	5	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2012	11	41	25	9	13	100
	Spring, 2011	13	43	26	8	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	48	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	33	11	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	34	28	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	33	32	16	11	100
	Spring, 2006	9	34	28	19	10	100
	Spring, 2005	9	43	31	9	8	100
	Spring, 2004	9	37	29	15	11	100
	May, 2003	11	26	32	23	8	100
	March, 2003	4	24	43	25	4	100
	Summer, 2002	8	53	27	6	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	4	11	12	60	14	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	15	62	13	100
	Spring, 2010	2	15	15	59	9	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	12	57	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	8	7	70	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	75	8	100
	Spring, 2006	2	10	9	67	12	100
	Spring, 2005	4	19	13	54	10	100
	Spring, 2004	6	24	18	45	7	100
	May, 2003	2	13	15	68	3	100
	March, 2003	3	9	17	67	5	100
	Summer, 2002	6	24	13	41	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	7	12	28	51	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	11	30	49	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	13	34	48	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	15	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2008	10	12	35	40	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	14	32	46	2	100
	Spring, 2006	5	25	33	36	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	3	9	34	52	2	100
	Spring, 2011	5	8	35	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	7	14	34	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	18	30	44	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	31	48	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	12	26	52	2	100
	Spring, 2006	6	9	30	55	0	100
	Spring, 2005	9	12	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2004	2	3	26	67	1	100
	May, 2003	0	1	16	83	0	100
Summer, 2002	6	19	18	57	0	100	

		Q8a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	19	29	14	35	3	100
	Spring, 2011	18	31	14	35	2	100
	Spring, 2010	14	38	14	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	14	31	0	100
	Spring, 2008	18	33	19	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	31	24	28	1	100
	Spring, 2005	22	20	18	40	0	100
	May, 2003	8	19	23	48	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	27	21	38	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	15	30	17	28	10	100
China	Spring, 2012	11	32	33	15	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	37	34	12	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
	Spring, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100
India	Spring, 2012	16	25	8	4	47	100
	Spring, 2011	19	22	7	3	49	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	12	60	22	5	2	100
	Spring, 2011	26	59	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	7	59	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	53	34	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	46	41	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	33	3	3	100
	Spring, 2006	8	55	29	6	3	100
	Summer, 2002	13	59	23	3	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	3	9	14	66	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	62	16	100
	Spring, 2011	1	10	10	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	14	13	55	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	13	11	52	17	100
	Spring, 2007	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	20	14	42	17	100
	Spring, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
	Spring, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100
	May, 2003	3	10	10	71	6	100
Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2012	10	51	23	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	10	52	22	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	7	55	24	5	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	12	44	21	13	9	100
	Spring, 2011	6	46	32	9	7	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	21	14	9	100
	Spring, 2009	15	54	18	9	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	34	25	19	9	100
	Spring, 2007	10	46	26	15	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	49	15	10	10	100

		Q8s Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: s. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	3	20	38	24	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	25	32	21	19	100
	Spring, 2010	4	28	32	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	27	38	12	20	100
	Spring, 2007	2	27	45	12	15	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	38	5	24	100
India	Spring, 2012	76	11	2	1	10	100
	Spring, 2011	79	12	4	1	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	8	62	20	2	8	100
	Spring, 2011	7	52	20	3	18	100
	Spring, 2010	6	56	22	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	5	55	26	4	10	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	30	5	14	100
	Spring, 2006	8	57	26	2	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	5	17	17	55	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	12	18	57	11	100
	Spring, 2011	2	9	17	65	7	100
	Spring, 2010	4	16	18	52	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	20	20	37	15	100
	Spring, 2006	9	24	18	32	17	100
	Summer, 2002	1	5	9	71	14	100

		Q8u Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: u. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	13	24	9	34	20	100
	Spring, 2011	7	25	16	36	17	100
	Spring, 2010	5	22	11	39	23	100
	Spring, 2008	10	26	11	27	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	7	32	30	23	8	100
	Spring, 2011	6	34	29	21	11	100
	Spring, 2010	9	34	26	24	7	100
	Spring, 2008	10	41	27	13	9	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	8	32	31	26	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	31	29	27	4	100
	Spring, 2010	14	30	29	22	5	100
	Spring, 2008	12	37	30	15	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	6	30	31	25	8	100
	Spring, 2011	9	36	29	22	4	100
	Spring, 2010	11	36	28	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	14	34	32	13	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	6	15	27	27	25	100
China	Spring, 2012	4	27	37	15	18	100
	Spring, 2011	3	24	32	19	22	100
	Spring, 2010	3	27	34	16	19	100
	Spring, 2008	2	25	37	12	23	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	37	5	26	100
India	Spring, 2012	3	10	18	41	27	100
	Spring, 2011	3	11	19	46	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	1	24	50	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	26	37	7	28	100
	Spring, 2010	1	20	43	14	22	100
	Spring, 2008	0	21	47	13	19	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	43	6	19	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	72	22	3	2	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	78	15	2	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	79	16	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	78	14	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	91	6	1	1	2	100

		Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in Pakistan – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	1	8	25	64	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	8	20	65	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100

		Q15 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, 2012	5	21	23	20	23	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	11	15	18	42	10	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	16	19	36	12	100
	Spring, 2010	5	14	20	19	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	28	19	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100

		Q23a 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, 2012	90	8	1	1	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	91	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	92	6	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	88	8	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	93	5	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	85	12	2	0	2	100
	Summer, 2002	84	9	2	1	5	100

		Q23b 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, 2012	78	16	1	1	4	100
	Late Spring, 2011	79	14	1	0	6	100
	Spring, 2011	75	17	2	1	5	100
	Spring, 2010	74	15	3	1	8	100
	Spring, 2009	71	19	5	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	64	23	4	1	8	100
	Summer, 2002	58	19	3	1	19	100

		Q23c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. access to clean drinking water					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	64	24	8	3	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	63	20	7	6	3	100
	Spring, 2011	61	21	9	7	2	100

		Q23d 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, 2012	86	10	2	0	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	88	9	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2011	86	11	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	91	7	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	91	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	76	18	3	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	78	11	2	1	9	100

		Q23e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	62	24	10	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	58	26	10	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	61	21	5	1	12	100

In 2002, respondents were asked about "poor quality public schools"

		Q23f 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, moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. people leaving our country for jobs in other countries					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	63	23	5	4	5	100
	Late Spring, 2011	59	22	8	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	60	21	7	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	47	23	16	7	7	100
	Spring, 2009	46	25	14	8	8	100
	Spring, 2007	53	21	11	6	10	100
	Summer, 2002	34	20	10	9	28	100

		Q23g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. illegal drugs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	76	17	4	1	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	70	20	5	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	72	19	3	1	4	100
	Spring, 2010	73	20	4	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	74	18	5	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	67	19	6	1	6	100

		Q23h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	62	22	10	3	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	65	23	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	68	18	7	2	5	100
	Spring, 2010	63	20	10	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	65	21	9	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	72	19	3	1	4	100

		Q23i 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. lack of jobs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	90	9	1	1	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	89	9	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	90	8	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2010	91	7	1	0	1	100

		Q23j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. the situation in Kashmir					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	68	18	4	2	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	73	15	3	2	7	100
	Spring, 2011	75	15	3	1	5	100
	Spring, 2010	71	18	5	1	6	100
	Spring, 2009	74	14	7	2	3	100

		Q23o I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all: o. the conflict between the civilian government and the military					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	20	20	8	8	45	100

		Q23p I am going to read a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, moderately big problem, small problem or not a problem at all: p. the conflict between the civilian government and the judiciary					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	19	20	8	8	45	100

		Q23q Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: q. Indian influence in Afghanistan					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	16	17	11	12	45	100

		Q27 Do you think that an increase in trade and business ties between (survey country) and [In India: Pakistan; In Pakistan: India] 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
India	Spring, 2012	32	32	11	9	17	100
	Spring, 2011	33	34	12	9	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	28	36	15	12	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	43	26	8	8	14	100
	Spring, 2011	44	32	6	8	11	100
	Spring, 2010	54	23	6	6	11	100

		Q36a As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	8	16	22	51	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	8	12	17	58	5	100
	Spring, 2011	7	14	19	57	3	100
	Spring, 2010	4	21	25	46	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	31	23	30	7	100
	Spring, 2007	24	35	18	14	9	100
	Summer, 2002	38	34	8	11	9	100

		Q36bPAK As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: bPAK. President Asif Ali Zardari					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	5	7	12	72	2	100
	Late Spring, 2011	5	9	11	72	3	100
	Spring, 2011	8	8	13	69	2	100
	Spring, 2010	4	15	19	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	8	19	20	48	4	100
	Spring, 2007	24	32	19	17	8	100
	Summer, 2002	42	34	7	9	8	100

In 2002 and 2007, question asked about President Pervez Musharraf

		Q36c As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	28	49	12	6	5	100
	Late Spring, 2011	37	42	9	7	5	100
	Spring, 2011	44	39	8	5	4	100
	Spring, 2010	46	38	7	5	4	100
	Spring, 2009	47	39	7	5	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	30	15	7	10	100
	Summer, 2002	57	27	4	5	8	100

		Q36d As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	23	45	15	5	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	30	46	10	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	30	47	8	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	34	42	9	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	32	45	13	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	31	34	13	8	13	100
	Summer, 2002	25	37	11	10	17	100

		Q36e As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	23	43	15	9	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	19	41	17	10	14	100
	Spring, 2011	25	41	16	8	11	100
	Spring, 2010	27	35	17	10	12	100
	Spring, 2009	18	46	17	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	27	34	14	10	15	100
	Summer, 2002	21	29	11	11	28	100

		Q36f 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, 2012	19	39	20	11	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	11	30	23	22	14	100
	Spring, 2011	17	40	18	13	12	100
	Spring, 2010	17	38	19	13	13	100
	Spring, 2009	16	42	18	13	11	100

		Q36g As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in Pakistan: g. the police					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	4	20	23	47	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	20	17	50	6	100
	Spring, 2011	8	24	21	41	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	22	23	42	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	32	19	36	6	100

		Q38 How concerned, if at all, are you about Islamic extremism in our country these days? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned about Islamic extremism in our country these days?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	34	24	15	15	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	41	22	8	8	21	100
	Spring, 2011	39	24	7	9	20	100
	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

In Spring 2010, 2009, and 2008, this question was asked about the "the rise of Islamic extremism"

		Q40a 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, 2012	1	6	8	52	34	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	6	5	63	24	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	8	57	25	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	9	51	32	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	7	44	36	100

		Q46a And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: a. Nawaz Sharif					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	21	41	19	18	2	100
	Late Spring, 2011	29	34	11	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	30	35	14	17	4	100
	Spring, 2010	34	37	12	12	6	100
	Spring, 2009	45	34	9	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	43	33	10	10	4	100

		Q46b And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: b. al Qaeda					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	1	12	16	39	31	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	44	33	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	14	42	34	100
	Spring, 2010	2	16	16	37	28	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	20	41	30	100
	Spring, 2008	9	16	14	20	41	100

		Q46c And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Asif Ali Zardari					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	7	7	11	74	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	7	9	75	4	100
	Spring, 2011	7	8	12	69	4	100
	Spring, 2010	5	15	17	59	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	23	20	45	4	100
	Spring, 2008	29	35	13	11	11	100

		Q46d And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: d. The Taliban					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	2	11	20	46	20	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2011	3	8	16	49	23	100
	Spring, 2010	2	13	20	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	17	53	20	100
	Spring, 2008	12	15	14	19	40	100

		Q46e And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	19	32	11	15	23	100
	Late Spring, 2011	21	30	12	16	22	100
	Spring, 2011	22	31	12	13	23	100
	Spring, 2010	27	34	9	7	24	100
	Spring, 2009	25	36	9	9	22	100

		Q46f And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: f. Yousaf Raza Gilani					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	13	23	20	36	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	9	28	19	33	11	100
	Spring, 2011	16	29	22	26	8	100
	Spring, 2010	22	37	15	10	17	100
	Spring, 2009	28	39	10	9	16	100

		Q46g And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: g. Imran Khan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	34	36	10	10	11	100
	Late Spring, 2011	26	42	7	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	32	34	7	9	19	100
	Spring, 2010	22	30	12	12	24	100

		Q46h And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: h. Chief of Army Staff Gen. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	20	34	11	15	21	100
	Late Spring, 2011	20	32	9	12	26	100
	Spring, 2011	27	30	7	11	25	100
	Spring, 2010	34	27	7	7	26	100

		Q46i And thinking about some political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Pervez Musharraf					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	13	26	23	31	7	100
	Spring, 2008	17	27	12	42	2	100
	Spring, 2004	60	26	3	5	5	100

In 2004, question asked about "Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf"

		Q46j And thinking about political leaders and organizations in our country, please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: j. Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Hina Rabbani Khar					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	5	17	12	22	43	100

		Q53 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like Pakistan – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	4	9	17	48	21	100
	Late Spring, 2011	7	13	12	44	24	100
	Spring, 2011	6	12	13	47	22	100
	Spring, 2010	4	15	17	39	25	100
	Spring, 2009	4	18	15	38	26	100
	Spring, 2007	5	16	19	35	25	100
	Spring, 2005	12	27	20	21	20	100
	Spring, 2004	3	15	16	32	34	100
	May, 2003	4	19	22	40	15	100
	Summer, 2002	5	18	9	27	41	100

		Q59 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 US-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	16	61	23	100
	Late Spring, 2011	16	62	22	100
	Spring, 2011	14	65	21	100
	Spring, 2010	19	56	25	100
	Spring, 2009	24	56	20	100
	Spring, 2007	13	59	28	100
	Spring, 2006	30	50	19	100
	Spring, 2005	22	52	27	100
	Spring, 2004	16	60	25	100
	May, 2003	16	74	10	100
Summer, 2002	20	45	35	100	

		Q88 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, 2012	28	27	44	100
	Spring, 2011	29	27	44	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	13	58	29	100
	Late Spring, 2011	29	44	26	100
	Spring, 2011	35	35	30	100
	Spring, 2010	36	39	25	100
	Spring, 2009	27	43	30	100
	Spring, 2006	49	20	30	100

		Q88b 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?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	16	29	15	20	20	100
	Late Spring, 2011	31	29	10	12	18	100
	Spring, 2011	35	31	7	9	18	100
	Spring, 2010	37	27	7	12	16	100
	Spring, 2009	22	31	18	11	18	100

		Q88c Now thinking about India, do you think relations between India 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, 2012	43	16	41	100
	Spring, 2011	46	20	35	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	35	26	39	100
	Late Spring, 2011	46	21	32	100
	Spring, 2011	45	25	30	100
	Spring, 2010	37	32	31	100
	Spring, 2006	43	16	42	100

		Q88d How important is it that relations improve between Pakistan and India, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	44	26	7	5	19	100
	Spring, 2011	49	25	9	4	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	29	33	10	14	13	100
	Late Spring, 2011	44	26	8	8	13	100
	Spring, 2011	50	25	6	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	50	22	6	9	12	100
	Spring, 2009	37	30	11	12	11	100

		Q89 How important is it that the dispute over Kashmir be resolved, very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	59	18	4	2	17	100
	Spring, 2011	66	16	4	1	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	79	9	3	1	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	80	11	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	82	11	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2010	79	11	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	75	15	3	1	5	100

		Q90 Would you favor or oppose further talks between (survey country) and [In India: Pakistan; In Pakistan: India] to try to reduce tensions between the two countries?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	58	19	23	100
	Spring, 2011	62	20	18	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	67	21	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	70	15	15	100
	Spring, 2011	74	13	13	100
	Spring, 2010	76	10	14	100

		Q91 What's your opinion of U.S. policies toward India and Pakistan – would you say they are fair or do they favor India too much or do they favor Pakistan too much?				
		Fair	Favor India	Favor Pakistan	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	23	29	8	40	100
	Spring, 2011	27	29	13	31	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	8	50	9	33	100
	Late Spring, 2011	9	52	6	33	100
	Spring, 2011	9	53	8	31	100
	Spring, 2010	13	47	6	34	100
	Spring, 2009	9	54	4	32	100

		Q100 Overall, would you say U.S. economic aid to Pakistan is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in Pakistan?				
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	12	38	17	33	100

		Q100b Overall, would you say U.S. military aid to Pakistan is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in Pakistan?				
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	8	40	15	37	100

		Q100c Would you say that U.S. aid to Pakistan is mostly military aid, mostly aid to help Pakistan develop economically or both equally?				
		Mostly military	Mostly to help Pakistan develop economically	Both equally	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	18	17	22	43	100

		Q105 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of Pakistan, more of an enemy of Pakistan, or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	90	2	2	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	87	1	1	11	100
	Spring, 2011	86	3	2	9	100
	Spring, 2010	84	2	4	11	100
	Spring, 2009	80	2	5	13	100
	Spring, 2008	78	3	5	14	100

		Q105b Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of Pakistan, more of an enemy of Pakistan, or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	8	74	10	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	69	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	9	68	10	13	100
	Spring, 2010	11	59	16	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	64	12	15	100
	Spring, 2008	11	60	13	16	100

		Q125a How serious of a threat is a. The Taliban to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	37	21	12	12	17	100
	Late Spring, 2011	34	20	11	14	21	100
	Spring, 2011	29	22	12	13	24	100
	Spring, 2010	34	20	13	16	17	100
	Spring, 2009	57	16	7	6	13	100

		Q125b How serious of a threat is b. India to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	57	22	8	6	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	54	20	9	6	11	100
	Spring, 2011	54	21	7	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	8	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	69	14	5	4	8	100

		Q125c How serious of a threat is c. al Qaeda to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	27	20	14	12	27	100
	Late Spring, 2011	29	20	10	13	27	100
	Spring, 2011	24	20	12	13	31	100
	Spring, 2010	21	17	16	18	27	100
	Spring, 2009	41	20	11	4	24	100

		Q126 Of all of these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?						
		The Taliban	India	al Qaeda	All of these (Volunteered)	None of these (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	23	59	4	3	4	7	100
	Late Spring, 2011	19	57	5	3	6	10	100
	Spring, 2011	16	59	4	5	6	10	100
	Spring, 2010	23	53	3	5	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	32	48	4	5	2	9	100

		Q127a How serious of a threat is a. Lashkar-e-Taiba 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
India	Spring, 2012	46	17	5	1	31	100
	Spring, 2011	46	18	4	2	30	100

		Q127b How serious of a threat is b. Pakistan 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
India	Spring, 2012	59	17	3	1	20	100
	Spring, 2011	56	20	8	1	15	100

		Q127c How serious of a threat are c. Naxalites 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
India	Spring, 2012	44	21	6	2	27	100
	Spring, 2011	44	18	8	3	26	100

		Q127d How serious of a threat is d. China 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
India	Spring, 2012	27	26	11	5	32	100
	Spring, 2011	28	22	14	9	26	100

		Q128 Of all of these threats I have named, which of these is the greatest threat to our country?							
		Lashkar -e-Taiba	Pakistan	Naxalites	China	All of these (Volunteered)	None of these (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	19	41	16	5	2	1	17	100
	Spring, 2011	19	45	16	7	1	3	9	100

		Q129 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
India	Spring, 2012	31	22	8	12	27	100
	Spring, 2011	29	31	9	11	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	26	26	16	19	13	100
	Late Spring, 2011	34	21	13	13	19	100
	Spring, 2011	27	25	12	15	21	100
	Spring, 2010	26	25	14	16	19	100
	Spring, 2009	45	24	10	10	11	100

		Q130 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, 2012	24	31	21	23	100
	Late Spring, 2011	27	29	23	21	100
	Spring, 2011	24	31	22	23	100
	Spring, 2010	14	21	43	22	100

		Q130b ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE ABOUT DRONE ATTACKS: 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, 2012	1	1	23	74	0	100	705
	Late Spring, 2011	1	1	32	65	1	100	699
	Spring, 2011	2	3	23	72	0	100	1082
	Spring, 2010	2	3	31	62	2	100	767

		Q130c ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE ABOUT DRONE ATTACKS: 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. (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	7	69	1	18	5	100	705
	Late Spring, 2011	3	69	1	19	8	100	699
	Spring, 2011	3	66	0	22	8	100	1082
	Spring, 2010	6	66	1	15	12	100	767

		Q131a ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE ABOUT DRONE ATTACKS: 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, 2012	19	74	7	100	705
	Late Spring, 2011	26	61	13	100	699
	Spring, 2011	24	69	7	100	1082
	Spring, 2010	32	56	11	100	767

		Q131b ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE ABOUT DRONE ATTACKS: 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				
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	94	4	2	100	705
	Late Spring, 2011	89	5	5	100	699
	Spring, 2011	91	6	3	100	1082
	Spring, 2010	90	5	5	100	767

		Q131c ASK IF HAS HEARD A LOT OR A LITTLE ABOUT DRONE ATTACKS: 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				
		Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	41	47	12	100	705
	Late Spring, 2011	45	41	14	100	699
	Spring, 2011	41	51	8	100	1082
	Spring, 2010	49	33	19	100	767

		Q132 Do you support or oppose using the Pakistani army to fight extremist groups in Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	32	35	33	100
	Late Spring, 2011	37	25	38	100
	Spring, 2011	37	30	33	100
	Spring, 2010	49	20	30	100
	Spring, 2009	53	24	22	100

		Q133a Now I'm going to read you a list of things the United States might do to combat extremist groups in Pakistan. Would support or oppose it: a. Providing financial and humanitarian aid to areas where extremist groups operate			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	50	20	31	100
	Late Spring, 2011	54	15	31	100
	Spring, 2011	49	20	31	100
	Spring, 2010	53	17	30	100
	Spring, 2009	72	12	16	100

		Q133b Now I'm going to read you a list of things the United States might do to combat extremist groups in Pakistan. Would support or oppose it: b. Providing intelligence and logistical support to Pakistani troops fighting extremist groups			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	37	25	39	100
	Late Spring, 2011	46	18	36	100
	Spring, 2011	46	20	34	100
	Spring, 2010	48	16	36	100
	Spring, 2009	63	12	25	100

		Q133c Now I'm going to read you a list of things the United States might do to combat extremist groups in Pakistan. Would 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, 2012	17	44	39	100
	Late Spring, 2011	21	42	38	100
	Spring, 2011	24	37	38	100
	Spring, 2010	23	32	45	100

		Q134a 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, 2012	4	13	23	29	32	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	13	16	35	30	100
	Spring, 2011	3	10	18	37	32	100
	Spring, 2010	4	14	19	32	31	100

		Q134b 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, 2012	6	16	14	23	41	100
	Late Spring, 2011	7	20	11	26	36	100
	Spring, 2011	5	11	16	29	39	100
	Spring, 2010	6	19	15	20	40	100

		Q134c 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, 2012	4	10	20	25	41	100
	Late Spring, 2011	5	10	13	37	35	100
	Spring, 2011	3	9	16	35	36	100
	Spring, 2010	2	14	20	29	34	100

		Q134d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of d. The Haqqani network					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	1	4	13	18	64	100