PILdAT
Pakistan Institute of
Legislative Development
And Transparency

Public Opinion on
Quality of Democracy in Pakistan

*First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments*
June 2013 – May 2014

August 2014

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PREFACE

PILDAT has been assessing the quality of democracy in Pakistan since 2002. In 2013, for the first time, PILDAT commissioned a nationwide poll to gauge public opinion on quality of democracy. Another such exercise, a country-wide nationally-representative survey on assessing public opinion on quality of democracy was undertaken in September 2013 upon the completion of 100 days of National and Provincial Assemblies and Governments, elected through the May 2013 General Election.

Upon the completion of the 1st year of National and Provincial Assemblies and Governments in office in May 2014, PILDAT has once again conceived and commissioned a *public opinion survey* to gauge public opinion across the country on quality of democracy. The nationwide poll was conducted during July 16, 2014 to August 6, 2014 with a large sample size of 3065 citizens throughout Pakistan.

The Nationwide Poll was conceived and commissioned by PILDAT and conducted by Gallup Pakistan.

This report presents an analysis of the public opinion obtained on core indicators on quality of democracy. The respondents for the survey included 3065 citizens from rural and urban areas from all the four provinces of Pakistan. They represented a cross section of young and old, middle and high income. The fieldwork for the report was done face to face in respondents' homes. The sample is also based on a cross-section of various age, income, education and language groups of the population. Error margin is estimated to be approximately $\pm$3-5% at 95% confidence level.

Disclaimer

The results in this Report do not represent views held by PILDAT, the authors or Gallup[1] Pakistan. The results only represent public opinion, computed on the basis of views expressed by anonymous respondents selected through the procedure outlined in the Methodology section of this Report. PILDAT and Gallup Pakistan cannot be held liable to the users of this data.

Islamabad
August 2014

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANP	Awami National Party
BA	Bachelor of Arts
B.S.c	Bachelor of Science
BBA	Bachelor of Business Administration
B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce
BNP	Balochistan National Party
CM	Chief Minister
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
COAS	Chief of Army Staff
DK	Don't Know
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
FA	Faulty of Arts
F.S.c	Faculty of Science
GP	Gallup Pakistan
HH-Income	Household Income
JI	Jamaat-e-Islami
JUI-F	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MA	Master of Arts
M.S.c	Master of Science
MBA	Master of Business Administration
M.Com	Master of Commerce
MQM	Muttahida Quami Movement
NAB	National Accountability Bureau
NEPRA	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority
NPR	Net Performance Rating
NR	No Response
OGRA	Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority
PAT	Pakistan Awami Tehreek
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PILDAT	Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency
PM	Prime Minister
PMAP	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party
PML-N	Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz
PML-Q	Pakistan Muslim League – Quaid
PPP	Pakistan People's Party
PTI	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A substantial 71% of Pakistan's population says that holding Local Government elections nationwide are somewhat to very important. Only 27% of the country's population believes that holding these elections is not very important or not important at all.

On the other hand, 65% of Pakistanis believe that elected Local Governments are somewhat to very important in solving the problems faced by Pakistani Citizens. Only 32% Pakistanis asserted that elected Local Governments are not important in resolving the problems faced by citizens.

These public views are part of a Nationwide Public Opinion Poll by PILDAT on assessing citizens' views on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan during the 1st year of after the May 2013 General Election.

The survey results are released from a two-part PILDAT survey covering separately **Quality of Governance** and **Quality of Democracy**. While the public opinion scores on **Quality of Governance** survey were released on September 02, 2014, the public opinion poll scores on **Quality of Democracy** are being released today. The two-part public opinion survey was commissioned by PILDAT upon the completion of the 1st year of National and Provincial Assemblies and Governments in office in May 2014 to gauge public opinion across the country on quality of governance and democracy. The nationwide poll was conducted during **July 16, 2014** to **August 6, 2014**. The Nationwide Poll was conceived and commissioned by PILDAT and conducted by Gallup Pakistan.

Overall, Pakistani public remains confident and optimistic about the democratic system in the country. When asked to assess performance on 11 core quality of democracy indicators during the past one year, there emerged 5 positive Net Performance Ratings (NPR) on the following indicators:

i.   Trust in Favourite Political Party (+33%)
ii. Independence of Media (+16%)
iii. Overall Quality of Democracy (+13%)
iv. Effectiveness of the Supreme Court (+2%)
v.   Effectiveness of the National Assembly (+2%)

Of particular significance is the public's positive rating on the **Overall Quality of Democracy** Indicator. This holistic indicator measures the public's level of satisfaction, as well as their assessment of how well democracy is functioning in the country. This positive NPR is reflective of the growing and deepening attachment that the people of Pakistan have begun forming with a democratic system of governance.

Notwithstanding this overall positivity in democratic assessment, the **6 out of the 11** Indicators assessed in this public opinion poll received negative indicators:

I.   Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy (-21%)
ii. Respect for Human Rights (-16%)
iii. Sovereignty (-13%)
iv. Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (-8%)
v.   Transfers of Powers at the Provincial Level (-8%), and
vi. Constitutional Supremacy on Civil-Military Relations: (-3%)

This summary report presents an analysis of the public opinion obtained on core indicators on quality of democracy. The respondents for the survey included 3065 citizens from rural and urban areas from all the four provinces of Pakistan. They represented a cross section of young and old, middle and high income. The fieldwork for the report was done face to face in respondents' homes. The sample is also based on a cross-section of various age, income, education and language groups of the population. Error margin is estimated to be approximately +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

Provincial scores from Balochistan and KP are somewhat similar in their positive and negative ratings on Quality of

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Democracy questions. Overall, people from Balochistan and KP hold positive opinions of the quality of democratic functioning nationwide. Respondents from both provinces registered their **highest NPR** on **Trust in Political Parties (+64% in Balochistan, and +61% in KP)**. This strong positive NPR is indicative of the robust trust that political parties in each province have been able to generate.

Similarly, people from Balochistan and KP were equally positive in their assessment of the **Overall Quality of Democracy** in the country; **Balochistan, with the NPR of +54%** in fact provides the most favourable opinion on quality of democracy, followed by **+31% in KP**. Interestingly, the positive NPR by the people of KP (+31%) for the overall quality of democracy in the country was **higher than that of Punjab (+19%)**.

Sindh has emerged as politically the most pessimistic jurisdiction in the country. In this Quality of Democracy assessment, the people of Sindh have given negative NPRs to democracy indicators nationwide.

Punjab has emerged as the province with the highest number of positive NPRs for the democratic system in the country. The people of Punjab gave the current democratic system positive ratings on **9 out of 11** assessed indicators.

The people of Punjab gave the **highest NPR** to **Trust in Political Parties (+32%)**. The only **negative NPR** from the province was recorded on **Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy (-8%)**.

Public Opinion Overwhelmingly Supports Democracy
A substantial 67% of the country's population believes that democratically elected governments constitute the best system for Pakistan. Crucially, the popular appetite for another Army rule in the country remains low as only 19% Pakistanis see another military rule as the best system for the country.

While 63% of all Pakistanis believe that the General Election held in May 2013 was somewhat to completely transparent and fair, 37% respondents see the May 2013 Election as somewhat rigged to completely rigged.

An overwhelming majority of Pakistanis, 85% believe that it is critical that the Election Commission of Pakistan's functions need to be reformed and reconfigured. In comparison, 67% people felt the need for electoral reforms in a poll upon the conclusion of 100 days of National and Provincial Governments in September 2013. This indicates that the movement for electoral reforms has made significant impact during the past 9 months.

Table 1: Core Quality of Democracy Indicators

No	Indicator	Explanation
1	**Overall Quality of Democracy**	Measures the public's perception of the overall state of democracy and affairs in the country
2	**Independence of Media**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's performance at ensuring the freedom of media in the country
3	**Effectiveness of the Supreme Court**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's performance at facilitating the strengthening of the Supreme Court so that it becomes more independent and stronger
4	**Transfer of Powers at the Provincial Level**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's success at transferring power to the provinces – especially after the passage of the 18th Amendment
5	**Effectiveness of the National Assembly**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's performance at making the National Assembly stronger and effective

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6	**Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's performance at making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more authoritative
7	**Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's ability and success at making the Military subordinate to democratic institutions and norms in Pakistan
8	**Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's success at making the bureaucracy more effective and ensuring that civil servants remain impartial, transparent, and obedient to the Constitution and laws of Pakistan
9	**Respect for Human Rights**	Measures the public's perception of the Government's performance with regards to ensuring the respect for human rights in the country
10	**Sovereignty**	Assesses the public's perception of the Government's performance at ending foreign interference in the country's affairs, and protecting national sovereignty
11	**Trust in Political Parties**	Measures the public trust in their favoured political party

National Evaluation of Democracy

The scorecard shows Net Performance Ratings (NPR) on core democratic indicators nationwide. Negative Scores reflect performance evaluations where the negative assessment outpaces positive evaluation. Similarly, a positive NPR is indicative of an evaluation where the positive assessment is greater than the sum of negative assessment.

Table 2: Democracy Score Card

No.	Indicator	Net Performance Rating (NPR)
1	**Overall Quality of Democracy**	+13%
2	**Independence of Media**	+16%
3	**Effectiveness of the Supreme Court**	+2%
4	**Transfer of Powers at the Provincial Level**	-8%
5	**Effectiveness of the National Assembly**	+2%
6	**Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet**	-8%
7	**Democratic Checks on the Military**	-3%
8	**Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy**	-21%

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9	**Respect for Human Rights**	-16%
10	**Sovereignty**	-13%
11	**Trust in Political Parties**	+33%

Quality of Democracy in Pakistan – Public Confidence is High

Over the last year, the Pakistani public has been able to see glimpses of the Federal Government's policy agenda and the state of democracy in the country. Crucially, the democratic transition from the PPP Government to the PML-N Government was a landmark event in the country's history. This peaceful and stable transfer of power from one democratic Government to another has given the Pakistani public an opportunity to begin assessing and engaging with democratic institutions and functions in the country. Moreover, as the country's democratic experience deepens, the people of Pakistan are beginning to understand and analyse the core indicators and norms that democratic Governments must adhere to, in order to make democracy more transparent, legitimate, and effective.

The difference in positive and negative NPRs on specific indicators shows that the people of Pakistan support the overall democratic architecture that has been built over the last few years. Specifically, the people of Pakistan are happy with the overall democratic dispensation, and favour democratic governance. However, specific indicators of democratic functioning are still rated negatively. This implies that the people of Pakistan, while favouring the democratic infrastructure and overarching democratic norms in the country, still wish to see improvement on the operational aspects of democratic governance.

Strong Trust in Political Parties, Weak Assessment of Bureaucracy

Public opinion on first year of democratic performance indicates that the Pakistani public has clearly distinguished between strengths and weaknesses of the democratic system. The people of Pakistan have begun forming linkages with their favoured political parties and their political agendas. The current democratic order in the country gained its highest positive NPR on **Trust in Political Parties (+33%)**. This signals a welcome change in Pakistan's socio-political discourse and politics. Pakistan's political parties, the principal institutions and agents of democratic functioning, norms, and practices in the country, enjoy strong public trust and confidence. This development augurs well for the future of democratic evolution and probability of democratic consolidation in the country.

In contrast, the lowest NPR on the current democratic system in the country was registered on **Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy (-21%)**. This high negative NPR is indicative of the lack of transfusion of independence, democratic accountability and transparency in the civil services in Pakistan. Critically, the machinery of governance, i.e., bureaucracy, is rated negatively by the people of Pakistan. This implies that while democratic norms and architecture are strengthening in Pakistan, the tool for delivering effective democratic policies remains ineffective. Specifically, the indicator assessed here analyses the impartial, objective, effective, and subordinate functioning of Civil Services under the Constitution and laws of the State. The negative NPR on this indicator is reflective of the need for democratic Governments in Pakistan to undertake bureaucratic reforms in order to deliver effective and improved governance to the people of Pakistan.

The best and worst rated Quality of Democracy Indicators here are also indicative of another important emerging feature of Pakistani politics and democracy: while the people of Pakistan have formed a confident and trust-based link with their political parties, thereby indicating a commitment to democratic norms in principle, the democratic Governments need to improve their performance via reforming the bureaucratic machinery in order to bring positive and palpable reforms to the people of Pakistan.

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Democracy Scores: National Scores vs. Provincial Scores

The scores given in Table 3 compare the National and Provincial scores on the Quality of Democracy at the Federal level. This comparison shows how each province views the current democratic dispensation nationwide and its performance on core democratic indicators.

Table 3: Comparative Federal and Provincial Score Card

No.	Indicator	National Scores	Provincial Scores			
			Balochistan	**KP**	**Punjab**	**Sindh**
1	**Overall Quality of Democracy**	+13%	+54%	+31%	+19%	-27%
2	**Independence of Media**	+16%	-3%	-27%	+31%	+7%
3	**Effectiveness of the Supreme Court**	+2%	-10%	-54%	+18%	-3%
4	**Transfer of Powers at the Provincial Level**	-8%	-45%	-29%	+6%	-18%
5	**Effectiveness of the Parliament**	+2%	-15%	-2%	+11%	-19%
6	**Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet**	-8%	+4%	-19%	+4%	-31%
7	**Democratic Checks on the Military**	-3%	-30%	-30%	+11%	-15%
8	**Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy**	-21%	-30%	-28%	-8%	-51%
9	**Respect for Human Rights**	-16%	-20%	-27%	+2%	-55%
10	**Sovereignty**	-13%	-18%	-9%	**0**	-43%
11	**Trust in Favourite Political Party**	+33%	+64%	+61%	+32%	+11%

Table 3 provides an insight into how residents in each province of the country view the overall functioning and performance of democracy in the country.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan differ in their highest negative assessment of the Quality of Democracy Indicators. In Balochistan, the **most negative NPR** was registered on **Transfer of Powers at the Provincial Level (-45%;** a perennial and somewhat legitimate concern of the people of Balochistan), while in KP the most negative NPR was registered on **Effectiveness of the Supreme Court (-54%)**.

An important distinction here is the slightly **positive NPR** on **Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (+4%)** recorded in

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Balochistan. This score supports the idea that the people of Balochistan are increasingly becoming more comfortable with the democratic set-up at the Federal level, and are fully supportive of retaining a democratic political system in the country.

The **lowest NPR** in Sindh was recorded on **Respect for Human Rights (-55%)**. Similarly, **Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy (-51%)** and **Sovereignty (-43%)** were rated poorly by the people of Sindh. The only positive NPR was registered on **Independence of Media (+7%)** and **Trust in favourite Political Party (+11%)**.

This pervasive and prevailing negativity in Sindh must alert the national and political leadership to the resentment and pessimism brewing in the province. The people in Sindh are deeply dissatisfied with the current system of political governance, as well as the actual delivery of governance in the province. However, the silver lining remains in the trust quotient still attached to the political parties operating on the provincial and national level. Despite the overall negativity on most quality of democracy indicators, the people of Sindh are still expectant that political parties will successfully translate democratic support from the people into effective and transparent improvements in governance.

Punjab has emerged as the province with the highest number of positive NPRs on democratic system in the country.

The people of Punjab gave the **highest NPR** to **Trust in favourite Political Party (+32%)**. This rating can be taken as evidence for strong support for the current system of democracy, as well as its qualitative performance over the last year.

The only **negative NPR** from the province was recorded on **Effectiveness of the Bureaucracy (-8%)**. Given the negative NPRs on this indicator from all four provinces, including Punjab, democratic governments at the centre and in provinces should invest their focus and energies into reforming the bureaucratic institutional infrastructure in the country.

Detailed Scores on Indicators of Democracy

Evolution of Democracy: 47% provide positive rating
47% Pakistanis believe that the country is getting its democratic evolution mostly on the right track. This proportion of respondents rated the current democratic system in the country between 6 and 10 (on a scale of 1-10; a score of 1 being "Highly Undemocratic" and a score of 10 denotes "Highly Democratic"). 53% of the country's population rates the current democratic system more apprehensively by rating the current democratic system in the country between 1 and 5 (out of 10).

Table 4: Trust in Institutions

	Institution	A lot	Somewhat	Little	Not at all	Net Rating
1	**National Assembly**	18%	42%	28%	11%	+21%
2	**Political Parties**	9%	35%	33%	21%	-10%
3	**Supreme Court/High Court**	29%	33%	21%	15%	+26%
4	**Civil Courts**	11%	39%	32%	16%	-2%
5	**Election Commission**	8%	35%	33%	19%	+9%
6	**Electronic Media**	16%	48%	24%	8%	+32
7	**Print Media**	12%	45%	28%	11%	+18%

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Figure 1: Trust in Institutions
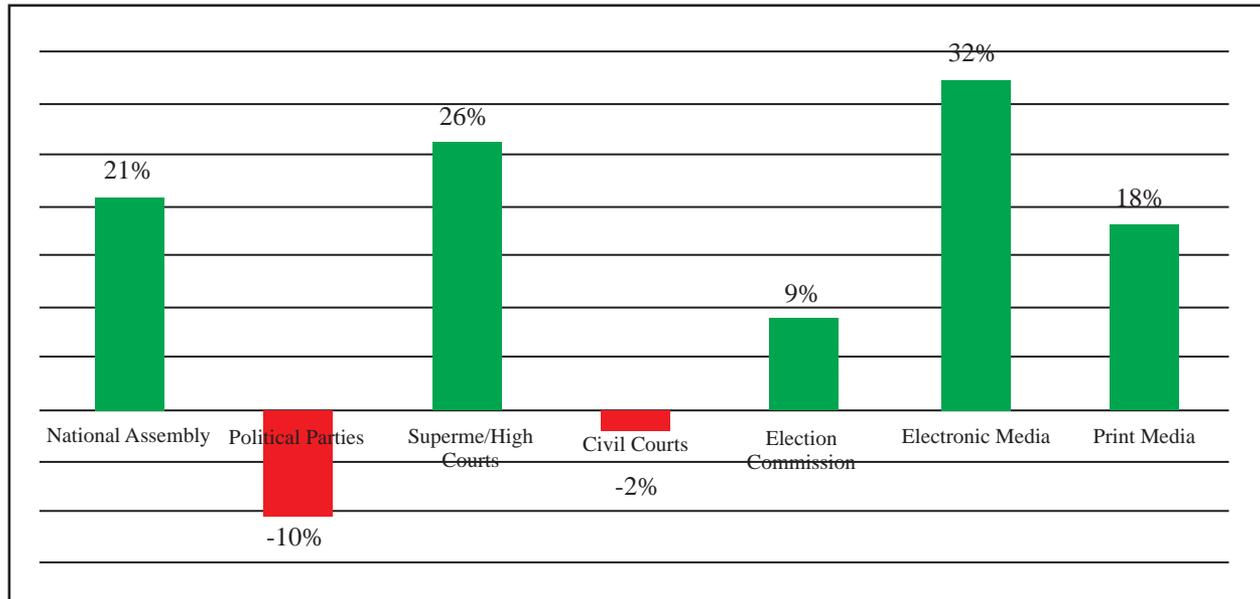
Respondents from across Pakistan were asked to assert their level of trust on major national institutions. The data presented in Table 4 provides an indication of the most and least trusted institutions in the country.

Pakistan's burgeoning electronic media is seen as the most trustworthy institution, with a positive Net Rating of 32% - 64% Pakistanis stated that they trusted the electronic media "a lot" to "somewhat".

Similarly, the Supreme and High Courts of Pakistan earned a strong positive rating of +26%, while the National Assembly also generated a strong positive rating of +21%. The other important arm of the media industry – print media, also earned a solid trust rating of +18%. The Election Commission of Pakistan, currently embroiled in the middle of the national political crisis, was able to earn a positive rating of +9%.

In contrast to the robust trust embedded in the higher courts of the country by the people of Pakistan, subordinate civil courts in the country managed a negative rating of -2%. Political Parties in Pakistan in general as an institution received the lowest rating of the institutions covered in this poll: -10% although the rating for the favourite political party registered a highly positive response.

Perceptions of Election 2013: 63% provide positive ratings
A substantial 63% of all Pakistanis believe that the General Election in 2013 was somewhat to completely transparent and fair. Only 37% respondents see the Election as somewhat rigged to completely rigged.

Need for Reforms in the ECP: 85% think it is critical
The overwhelming majority of Pakistanis, 85%, believe that it is critical that the Election Commission of Pakistan's functions need to be reformed and reconfigured, while only 10% did not consider these changes necessary.

Prospects of Fair Election in Future: 30% provide positive ratings
In the context of the need for reforms and changes in the ECP, 30% Pakistanis believe that the next elections will be conducted in a much better fashion by the Election Commission of Pakistan. However, 26% Pakistanis have serious doubts about the Election Commission and believe that the ECP will fare worse in the next elections. 37% of all Pakistanis believe that the ECP's performance at holding free and fair elections in the country will be no different in the future.

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Legislative Function of the National Assembly: 48% rate the National Assembly positively

The National Assembly of Pakistan's performance is rated the best in terms of its legislative role in its first year. While 48% of the respondents saw the National Assembly's legislative performance as "Good" or "Very Good", 47% saw its functionality on this metric as "Bad" or "Very Bad".

Oversight Functions of the National Assembly: 38% provide positive ratings

The majority of the country (57%) viewed the National Assembly's performance as "Bad" or "Very Bad" in carrying out oversight of the Executive. 38% of the country viewed the Assembly's performance as "Good" or "Very Good".

Prime Minister's attendance and Participation in the National Assembly Sessions: 51% consider it bad

A majority of Pakistanis, 51%, saw Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's attendance and participation in the National Assembly sessions over the year as "Bad" or "Very Bad'. However, a substantial 42% seem to rate this as "Good" or "Very Good".

Relations between the Federal Government and the Opposition: 53% do not approve

Over the last year 53% Pakistanis saw the Federal Government failing in keeping good relations with its political opposition in the National Assembly, while 42% rated it as "Good" or "Very Good".

Quality of Democracy:
Views of Respondents from All Over Pakistan

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Table 5: Report Card of Public Opinion on Democracy – All Over Pakistan

No.	Democracy Indicators	Net Performance Rating (NPR)
1	Overall Assessment	+13%
2	Media	+16%
3	Judiciary	+2%
4	Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level	-8%
5	National Assembly	+2%
6	Executive	-8%
7	Armed Forces	-3%
8	Civil Officers and Bureaucracy	-21%
9	Human Rights	-16%
10	Sovereignty	-13%
11	Political Parties	+33%

Public Opinion on the Quality of Democracy: 56% provide positive rating

According to the survey, 56% gave a positive rating while 43% gave a negative rating to the Government regarding the issue of quality of governance through democracy. The NPR is therefore +13%.

Public Opinion on the Independence of Media: 56% provide positive rating

56% provided a positive rating for the independence of media under the current Government while 40% provided a negative rating. The NPR is therefore +16%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Supreme Court: 49% provide positive rating

The public opinion on the effectiveness of Supreme Court is positive with a NPR of only +2%. 49 % of the public gave positive rating while 47% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level: 43% provide positive rating

According to the survey 43% of the public gave positive ratings to the transfer of powers at the provincial level while 51% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is negative at -8%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the National Assembly: 48% provide positive rating

According to the survey, 48% of the respondents gave positive ratings to the effectiveness of the National Assembly meaning they are satisfied with it. On the other hand, 46% are not satisfied with it, leading to an NPR of just +2%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet: 43% provide positive rating

People seemed to be dissatisfied with the effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet overall, with a 43% positive rating and a 51% negative rating. Consequently, the NPR is -8%.

Public Opinion on the Democratic Checks on the Military: 45% provide positive rating

Most people do not believe that there are enough democratic checks on the military, with 48% giving the Government a negative rating over this issue. On the other hand, 45% gave a positive rating, leading to an NPR of -3%.

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Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Executive: 36% provide positive rating

The Government's performance on the issue of the effectiveness of the executive has not been satisfactory, according to the public verdict. Only 36% gave a positive rating while 57% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is -21%.

Public Opinion on the Respect for Human Rights: 40% provide positive rating

The public opinion about the Government's performance regarding respect of human rights in the country is negative with an NPR of -16%. Among the respondents, 40% gave a positive rating while 56% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Sovereignty: 40% provide positive rating

Regarding sovereignty and the interference of outside powers in the country, the Government received positive rating from 40% and a negative rating from 53% of the public. The NPR is therefore -13%.

Public Opinion on the Trust in Political Parties: 64% provide positive rating

Public trust in political parties ran high with 64% providing a positive rating for trust in their favourite political party. 31% gave a negative rating so the NPR is +33%.

Quality of Democracy:
Views of Respondents from All Over Balochistan

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Table 6: Report Card of Public Opinion on Democracy – Balochistan

No.	Democracy Indicators	Net Performance Rating (NPR)
1	Overall Assessment	+54%
2	Media	-3%
3	Judiciary	-10%
4	Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level	-45%
5	National Assembly	-15%
6	Executive	+4%
7	Armed Forces	-30%
8	Civil Officers and Bureaucracy	-30%
9	Human Rights	-20%
10	Sovereignty	-18%
11	Political Parties	+64%

Public Opinion on the Quality of Democracy - 77% provide positive rating

According to the survey, 77% gave a positive rating while 23% gave a negative rating to the Government regarding the issue of quality of governance through democracy. The net performance rating is therefore positive at +54%.

Public Opinion on the Independence of Media - 48% provide positive rating

48% provided a positive rating for the independence of media under the current Government while 51% provided a negative rating. The net performance rating is therefore -3%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Supreme Court - 45% provide positive rating

The public opinion on the effectiveness of Supreme Court is negative with an NPR of -10%. 45% of the public gave positive rating while 55% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level - 27% provide positive rating

According to the survey 27% of the public gave positive ratings to the transfer of powers at the provincial level while 72% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is negative at -45%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the National Assembly - 42% provide positive rating

According to the survey, 42% of the respondents gave positive ratings to the effectiveness of the National Assembly meaning they are satisfied with it. On the other hand, 57% are not satisfied with it, leading to an NPR of -15%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet - 52% provide positive rating

The public seemed to be marginally satisfied with the effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet overall, with a 52% positive rating and a 48% negative rating. Consequently, the NPR is +4%.

Public Opinion on the Democratic Checks on the Military - 35% provide positive rating

Most people do not believe that there are enough democratic checks on the military, with 35% giving the Government a positive rating over this issue. On the other hand, 65% gave a negative rating, leading to an

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NPR of -30%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Executive - 35% provide positive rating

The Government's performance on the issue of the effectiveness of the executive has not been satisfactory, according to the public verdict. Only 35% gave a positive rating while 65% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is -30%.

Public Opinion on the Respect for Human Rights - 40% provide positive rating

The public opinion about the Government's performance regarding respect of human rights in the country is negative with an NPR of -20%. Among the respondents, 40% gave a positive rating while 60% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Sovereignty - 41% provide positive rating

Regarding sovereignty and the interference of outside powers in the country, the Government received positive rating from 41% and a negative rating from 59% of the public. The NPR is therefore -18%.

Public Opinion on the Trust in Political Parties - 82% provide positive rating

Among the respondents, a majority of 82% provided a positive rating for trust in their favourite political party. Only 18% gave a negative rating so the NPR is +64%.

Quality of Democracy:
Views of Respondents from
All Over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Table 7: Report Card of Public Opinion on Democracy –Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

No.	Democracy Indicators	Net Performance Rating (NPR)
1	**Overall Assessment**	+31%
2	**Media**	-27%
3	**Judiciary**	-54%
4	**Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level**	-29%
5	**National Assembly**	-2%
6	**Executive**	-19%
7	**Armed Forces**	-30%
8	**Civil Officers and Bureaucracy**	-28%
9	**Human Rights**	-27%
10	**Sovereignty**	-9%
11	**Political Parties**	+61%

Public Verdict on the Quality of Democracy - 65% provide positive rating
According to the survey, 65% gave a positive rating while 34% gave a negative rating to the Government regarding the issue of quality of governance through democracy. The net performance rating is therefore positive at +31%.

Public verdict on the Independence of Media - 36% provide positive rating
36% provided a positive rating for the independence of media under the current Government while 63% provided a negative rating. The net performance rating is therefore -27%.

Public verdict on the Effectiveness of the Supreme Court - 22% provide positive rating
The public verdict on the effectiveness of Supreme Court is negative with an NPR of -54%. 22% of the public gave positive rating while 76% gave a negative rating.

Public verdict on the Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level - 35% provide positive rating
According to the survey 35% of the public gave

positive ratings to the transfer of powers at the provincial level while 64% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is negative at -29%.

Public verdict on the Effectiveness of the National Assembly - 49% provide positive rating
According to the survey, 49% of the respondents gave positive ratings to the effectiveness of the National Assembly meaning they are satisfied with it. On the other hand, 51% are not satisfied with it, leading to an NPR of -2%.

Public verdict on the Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet - 40% provide positive rating
People seemed to be dissatisfied with the effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet overall, with only a 40% positive rating and a 59% negative rating. Consequently, the NPR is -19%.

Public verdict on the Democratic Checks on the Military - 34% provide positive rating
Most people do not believe that there are enough democratic checks on the military, with 34% giving the Government a positive rating over this issue. On the other hand, 64% gave a negative rating, leading to an

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NPR of -30%.

Public verdict on the Effectiveness of the Executive - 35% provide positive rating

The Government's performance on the issue of the effectiveness of the Executive has not been satisfactory, according to the public verdict. Only 35% gave a positive rating while 63% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is -28%.

Public verdict on the Respect for Human Rights - 36% provide positive rating

The public verdict about the Government's performance regarding respect of human rights in the country is negative with an NPR of -27%. Among the respondents, 36% gave a positive rating while 63% gave a negative rating.

Public verdict on the Sovereignty - 45% provide positive rating

Regarding sovereignty and the interference of outside powers in the country, the Government received positive rating from 45% and a negative rating from 54% of the public. The NPR is therefore -9%.

Public verdict on the Trust in Political Parties - 77% provide positive rating

Among the respondents, a majority of 77% provided a positive rating for trust in their favourite political party. Only 16% gave a negative rating so the NPR is +61%.

Quality of Democracy:
Views of Respondents from All Over Punjab

PILDAT
Report

Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Table 8: Report Card of Public Opinion on Democracy –Punjab

No.	Democracy Indicators	Net Performance Rating (NPR)
1	**Overall Assessment**	+19%
2	**Media**	+31%
3	**Judiciary**	+18%
4	**Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level**	+6%
5	**National Assembly**	+11%
6	**Executive**	+4%
7	**Armed Forces**	+11%
8	**Civil Officers and Bureaucracy**	-8%
9	**Human Rights**	+2%
10	**Sovereignty**	0
11	**Political Parties**	+32%

Public Opinion on the Quality of Democracy - 59% provide positive rating
According to the survey, 59% gave a positive rating while 40% gave a negative rating to the Government regarding the issue of quality of governance through democracy. The net performance rating is therefore +19%.

Public Opinion on the Independence of Media - 63% provide positive rating
63% provided a positive rating for the independence of media under the current Government while 32% provided a negative rating. The net performance rating is therefore +31%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Supreme Court - 56% provide positive rating
The public opinion on the effectiveness of Supreme Court is positive with a NPR of +18%. 56 % of the public gave positive rating while 38% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level - 49% provide positive rating
According to the survey 49% of the public gave positive ratings to the transfer of powers at the provincial level while 43% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is positive at 6%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the National Assembly - 51% provide positive rating
According to the survey, 51% of the respondents gave positive ratings to the effectiveness of the National Assembly meaning they are satisfied with it. On the other hand, 40% are not satisfied with it, leading to an NPR of +11%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet - 47% provide positive rating
People seemed to be satisfied with the effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet overall, with a 47% positive rating and a 43% negative rating. Consequently, the NPR is +4%.

Public Opinion on the Democratic Checks on the Military - 51% provide positive rating
Most people believe that there are enough democratic checks on the military, with 51% giving the Government a positive rating over this issue. On the other hand, 40% gave a negative rating, leading to an

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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NPR of +11%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Executive - 41% provide positive rating

The Government's performance on the issue of the effectiveness of the Executive has not been satisfactory, according to the Public Opinion. 41% gave a positive rating while 49% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is -8%.

Public Opinion on the Respect for Human Rights - 48% provide positive rating

The public opinion about the Government's performance regarding respect of human rights in the country is positive with an NPR of 2%. Among the respondents, 48% gave a positive rating while 46% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Sovereignty - 45% provide positive rating

Regarding sovereignty and the interference of outside powers in the country, the Government received positive rating from 45% and a negative rating from 45% of the public. The NPR is therefore 0.

Public Opinion on the Trust in Political Parties - 63% provide positive rating

Among the respondents, 63% provided a positive rating for trust in their favourite political party. 31% gave a negative rating so the NPR is 32%.

Quality of Democracy:
Views of Respondents from All Over Sindh

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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## Table 9: Report Card of Public Opinion on Democracy – Sindh

No.	Democracy Indicators	Net Performance Rating (NPR)
1	Overall Assessment	-27%
2	Media	+7%
3	Judiciary	-3%
4	Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level	-18%
5	National Assembly	-19%
6	Executive	-31%
7	Armed Forces	-15%
8	Civil Officers and Bureaucracy	-15%
9	Human Rights	-55%
10	Sovereignty	-43%
11	Political Parties	+11%

Public Opinion on the Quality of Democracy - 36% provide positive rating

According to the survey, 36% gave a positive rating while 63% gave a negative rating to the Government regarding the issue of quality of governance through democracy. The net performance rating is therefore negative at -27%.

Public Opinion on the Independence of Media - 53% provide positive rating

53% provided a positive rating for the independence of media under the current Government while 46% provided a negative rating. The net performance rating is therefore +7%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Supreme Court - 47% provide positive rating

The public opinion on the effectiveness of Supreme Court is negative with an NPR of -3%. 47 % of the public gave positive rating while 50% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level - 39% provide positive rating

According to the survey 39% of the public gave positive ratings to the transfer of powers at the provincial level while 57% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is negative at -18%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the National Assembly - 39% provide positive rating

According to the survey, 39% of the respondents gave positive ratings to the effectiveness of the National Assembly. On the other hand, 58% are not satisfied with it, leading to an NPR of -19%.

Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet - 33% provide positive rating

People seemed to be dissatisfied with the effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet overall, with only a 33% positive rating and a 64% negative rating. Consequently, the NPR is -31%.

Public Opinion on the Democratic Checks on the Military - 39% provide positive rating

Most people do not believe that there are enough democratic checks on the military, with 39% giving the Government a positive rating over this issue. On the other hand, 54% gave a negative rating, leading to an NPR of -15%.

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Public Opinion on the Effectiveness of the Executive - 21% provide positive rating

The Government's performance on the issue of the effectiveness of the executive has not been satisfactory, according to the Public Opinion. Only 21% gave a positive rating while 72% gave a negative rating. Thus the NPR is -51%.

Public Opinion on the Respect for Human Rights - 22% provide positive rating

The public opinion about the Government's performance regarding respect of human rights in the country is negative with an NPR of -55%. Among the respondents, 22% gave a positive rating while 77% gave a negative rating.

Public Opinion on the Sovereignty - 26% provide positive rating

Regarding sovereignty and the interference of outside powers in the country, the Government received positive rating from 26% and a negative rating from 69% of the public. The NPR is therefore -43%.

Public Opinion on the Trust in Political Parties - 53% provide positive rating

Among the respondents, 53% provided a positive rating for trust in their favourite political party. 42% gave a negative rating so the NPR is 11%.

Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy:
# All Over Pakistan

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Figure 2: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating =+13%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014
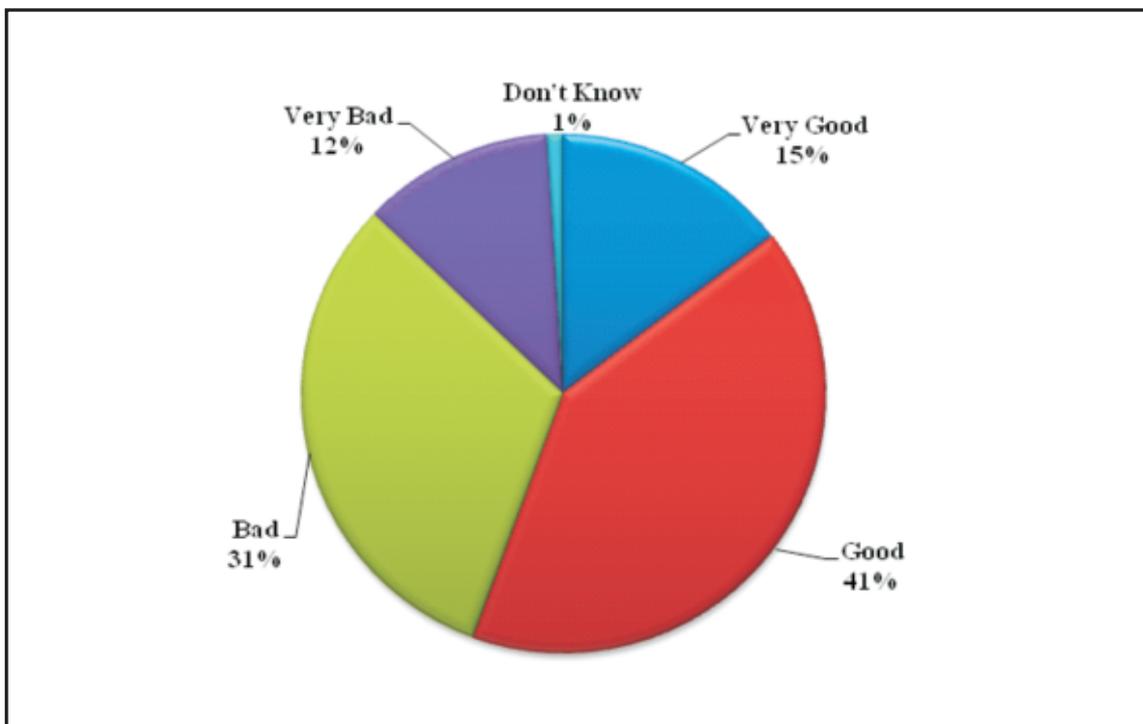
August 2014

Table 10: Overall Assessment of Quality of Democracy (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall quality of democracy, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	15	41	31	12	1	13
Gender-wise						
Male	15	45	28	10	2	22
Female	15	36	35	14	0	2
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	16	39	32	11	2	12
Middle (30-50)	14	42	30	12	2	14
Old (50+)	8	38	38	13	3	-5
Household Income- wise						
Low	16	38	32	13	1	9
Medium	14	44	30	10	2	18
High	14	39	33	13	1	7
Province -wise						0
Punjab	15	44	29	11	1	19
Sindh	13	23	42	21	1	-27
KP	10	55	29	5	1	31
Balochistan	32	45	21	2	0	54

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Location -wise						
Rural	17	42	30	9	2	20
Urban	10	39	34	17	0	-2
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	25	60	12	2	1	71
PTI	8	39	38	14	1	-5
PPP	12	25	45	17	1	-25
All others	12	35	36	15	2	-4

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Figure 3: Freedom of Media (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +16%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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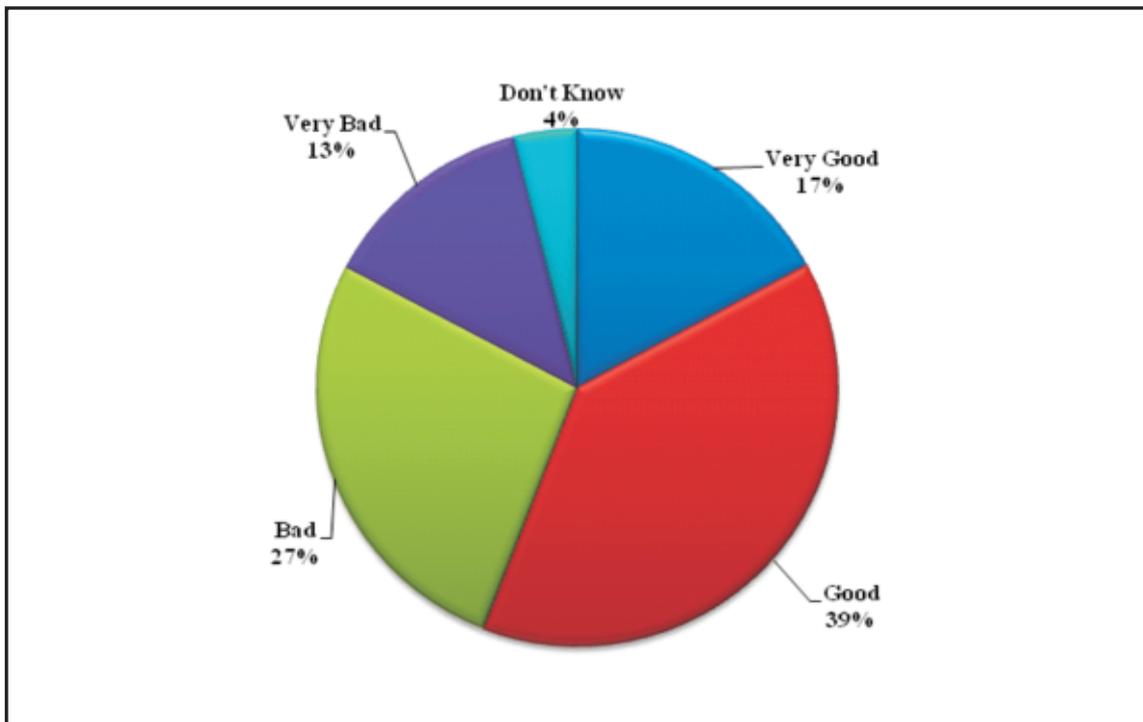
August 2014

Table 11: Freedom of Media (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring the freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	17	39	27	13	4	16
Gender-wise						
Male	14	38	30	15	3	7
Female	21	41	24	12	2	26
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	17	40	25	15	3	17
Middle (30-50)	18	38	29	13	2	14
Old (50+)	15	43	24	13	5	21
Household Income- wise						
Low	20	34	29	15	2	10
Medium	16	42	27	12	3	19
High	14	43	27	14	2	16
Province -wise						
Punjab	17	46	24	8	5	31
Sindh	17	36	23	23	1	7
KP	19	17	43	20	1	-27
Balochistan	16	32	39	12	1	-3

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

August 2014

Location -wise						
Rural	17	39	28	13	3	15
Urban	18	40	26	14	2	18
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	24	53	17	5	1	55
PTI	16	31	35	16	2	-4
PPP	16	34	25	25	0	0
All others	15	36	30	15	4	6

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 4: Independence of Judiciary (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +2%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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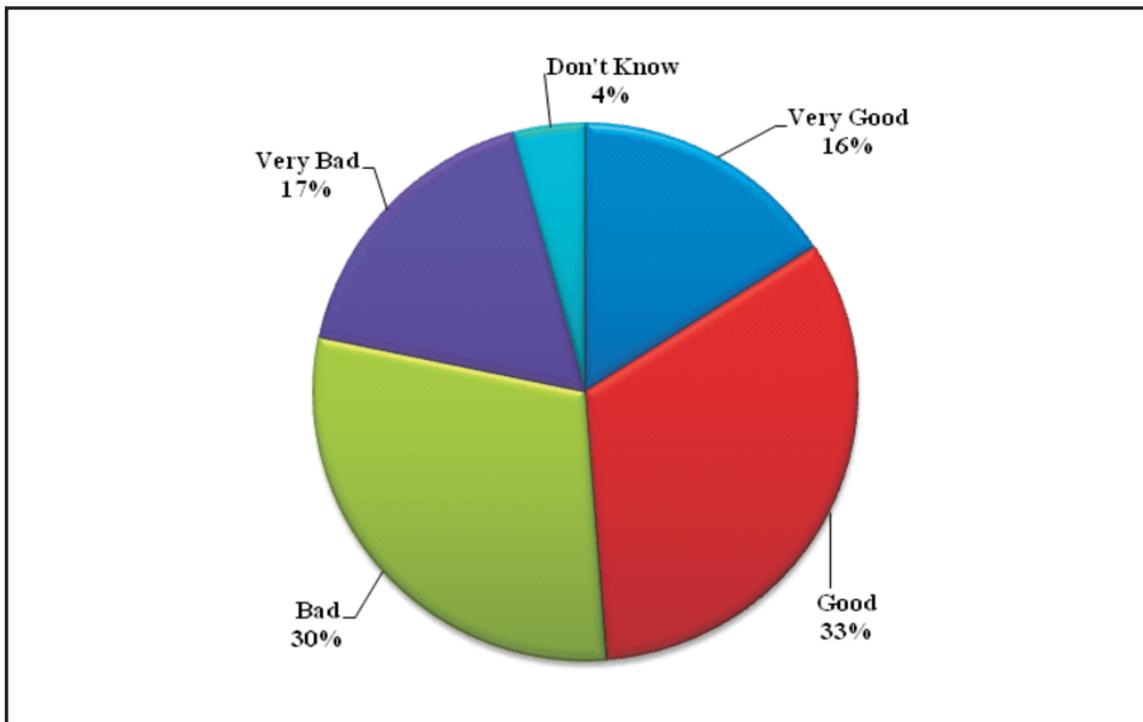
August 2014

Table 12: Independence of Judiciary (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	16	33	30	17	4	2
Gender-wise						
Male	17	31	29	19	4	0
Female	15	34	30	16	5	3
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	17	32	28	19	4	2
Middle (30-50)	16	32	31	17	4	0
Old (50+)	11	38	28	15	8	6
Household Income- wise						
Low	18	30	32	18	2	-2
Medium	15	35	28	18	4	4
High	15	32	31	16	6	0
Province -wise						
Punjab	17	39	24	14	6	18
Sindh	19	28	33	17	3	-3
KP	6	16	42	34	2	-54
Balochistan	17	28	38	17	0	-10

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Location -wise						
Rural	17	32	29	18	4	2
Urban	14	34	31	16	5	1
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	25	43	20	8	4	40
PTI	9	21	40	29	1	-39
PPP	20	30	33	15	2	2
All others	12	33	30	19	6	-4

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Figure 5: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -8%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014
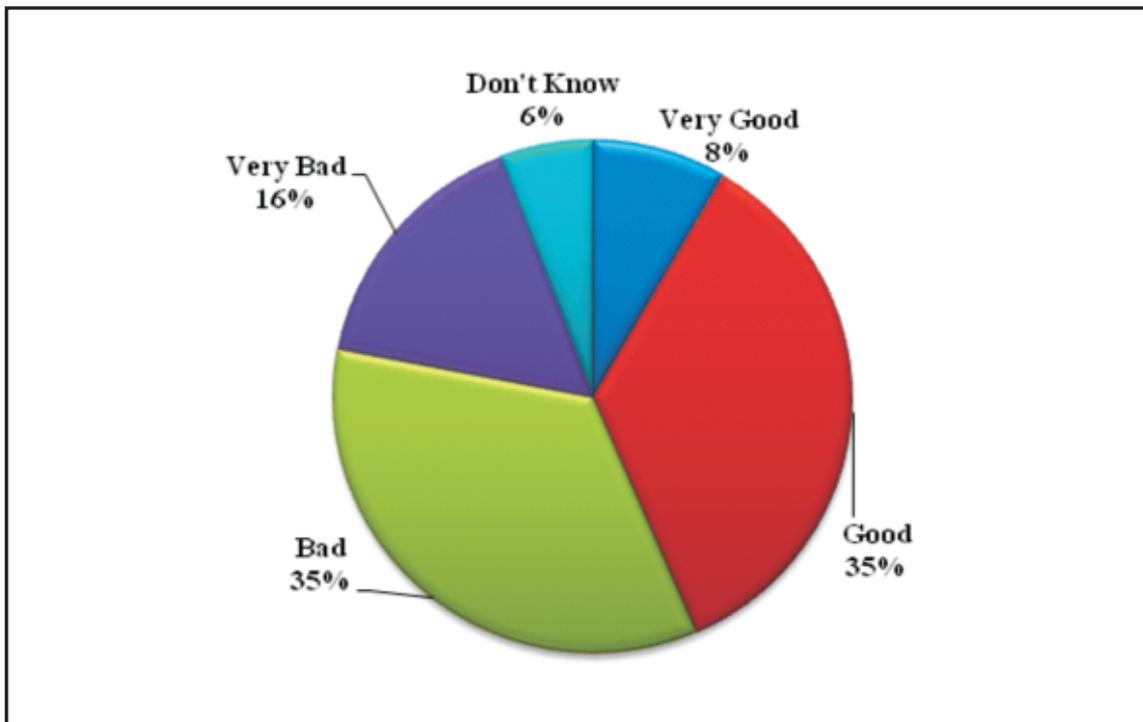
August 2014

Table 13: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	8	35	35	16	6	-8
Gender-wise						
Male	10	34	33	18	5	-7
Female	7	37	36	15	5	-7
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	9	35	32	16	8	-4
Middle (30-50)	9	35	36	16	4	-8
Old (50+)	4	35	36	16	9	-13
Household Income- wise						
Low	9	34	35	18	4	-10
Medium	8	37	35	14	6	-4
High	9	31	33	21	6	-14
Province -wise						
Punjab	9	40	31	12	8	6
Sindh	8	31	33	24	4	-18
KP	7	28	49	15	1	-29
Balochistan	9	18	41	31	1	-45

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

August 2014

Location -wise						
Rural	9	35	34	16	6	-6
Urban	7	34	36	17	6	-12
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	15	55	21	6	3	43
PTI	6	27	47	18	2	-32
PPP	8	27	36	25	4	-26
All others	6	29	37	19	9	-21

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Figure 6: National Assembly (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +2%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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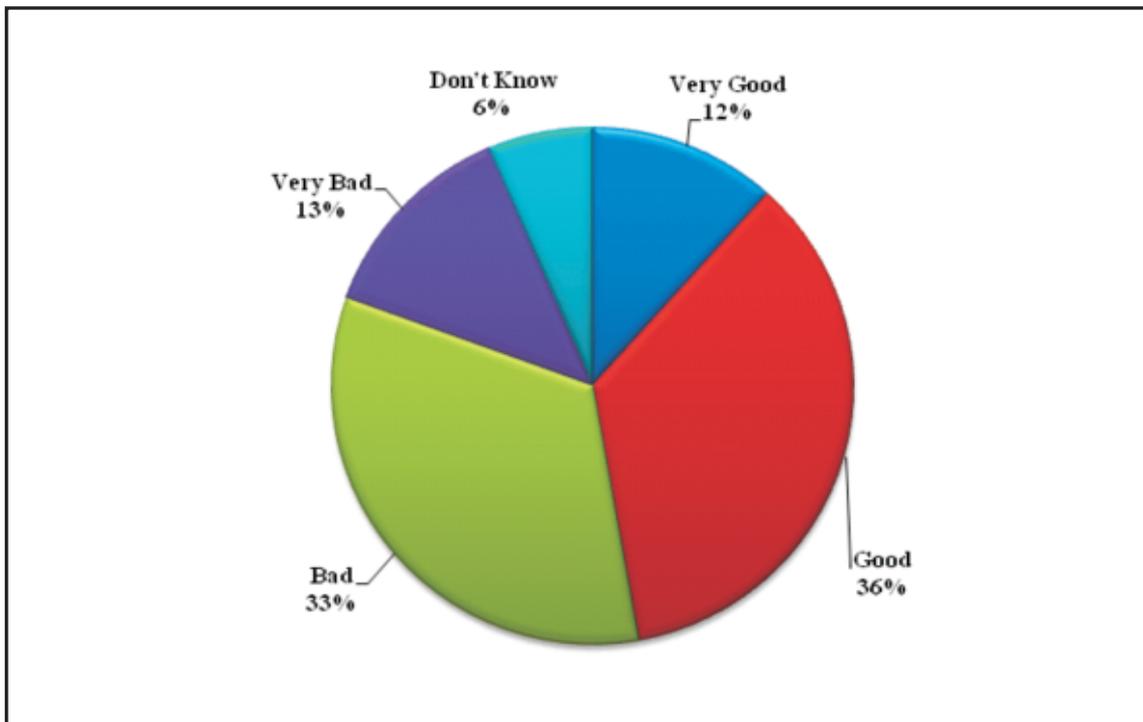
August 2014

Table 14: National Assembly (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	12	36	33	13	6	2
Gender-wise						
Male	11	37	33	13	6	2
Female	12	34	34	13	7	-1
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	11	35	33	13	8	0
Middle (30-50)	13	36	33	13	5	3
Old (50+)	6	31	39	13	11	-15
Household Income- wise						
Low	14	31	36	14	5	-5
Medium	11	39	31	12	7	7
High	9	35	36	13	7	-5
Province -wise						
Punjab	13	38	30	10	9	11
Sindh	9	30	38	20	3	-19
KP	11	38	37	14	0	-2
Balochistan	13	29	38	19	1	-15

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

August 2014

Location -wise						
Rural	13	36	33	12	6	4
Urban	9	35	34	15	7	-5
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	24	48	17	4	7	51
PTI	8	30	44	15	3	-21
PPP	9	25	40	22	4	-28
All others	**7**	**33**	**36**	**15**	**9**	**-11**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Figure 7: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -8%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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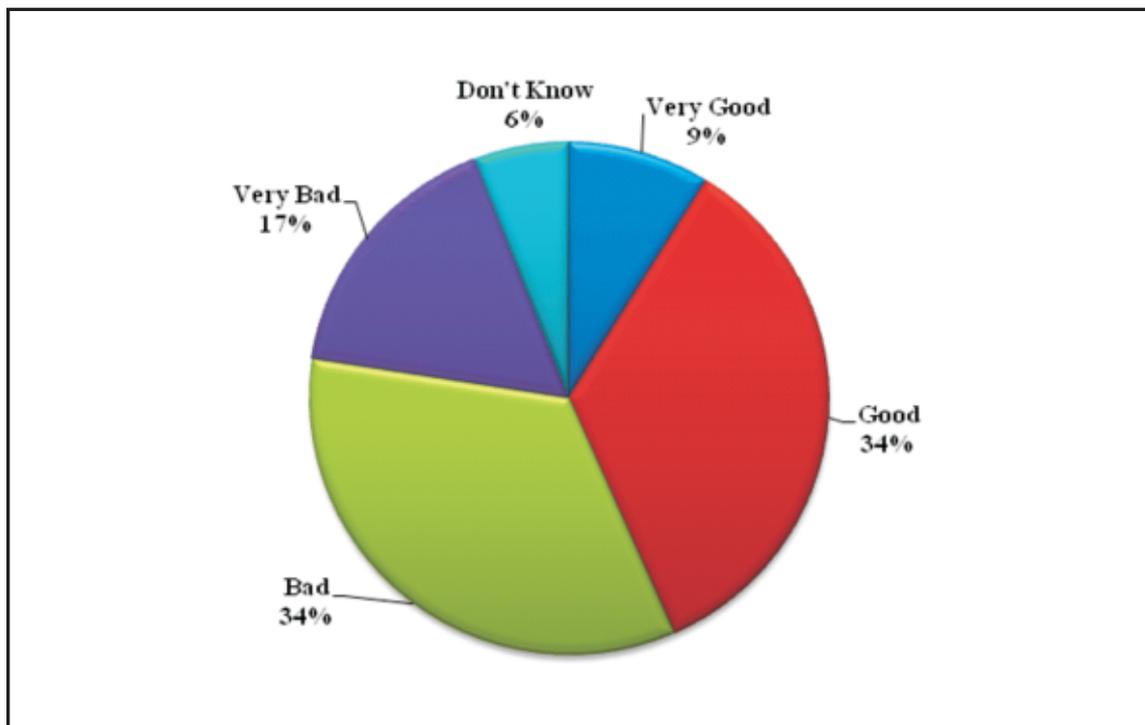
August 2014

Table 15: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	9	34	34	17	6	-8
Gender-wise						
Male	9	35	33	16	7	-5
Female	8	34	36	17	5	-11
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	8	36	34	16	6	-6
Middle (30-50)	10	34	34	16	6	-6
Old (50+)	5	30	36	21	8	-22
Household Income- wise						
Low	10	33	34	20	3	-11
Medium	8	38	34	13	7	-1
High	8	30	36	19	7	-17
Province -wise						
Punjab	10	37	30	13	10	4
Sindh	6	27	39	25	3	-31
KP	4	36	41	18	1	-19
Balochistan	18	33	31	17	1	3

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Location -wise						
Rural	10	34	33	17	6	-6
Urban	6	35	36	17	6	-12
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	16	49	25	5	5	35
PTI	5	30	43	19	3	-27
PPP	6	26	43	22	3	-33
All others	7	30	34	21	8	-18

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 8: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the security sector?

Net Performance Rating = -3%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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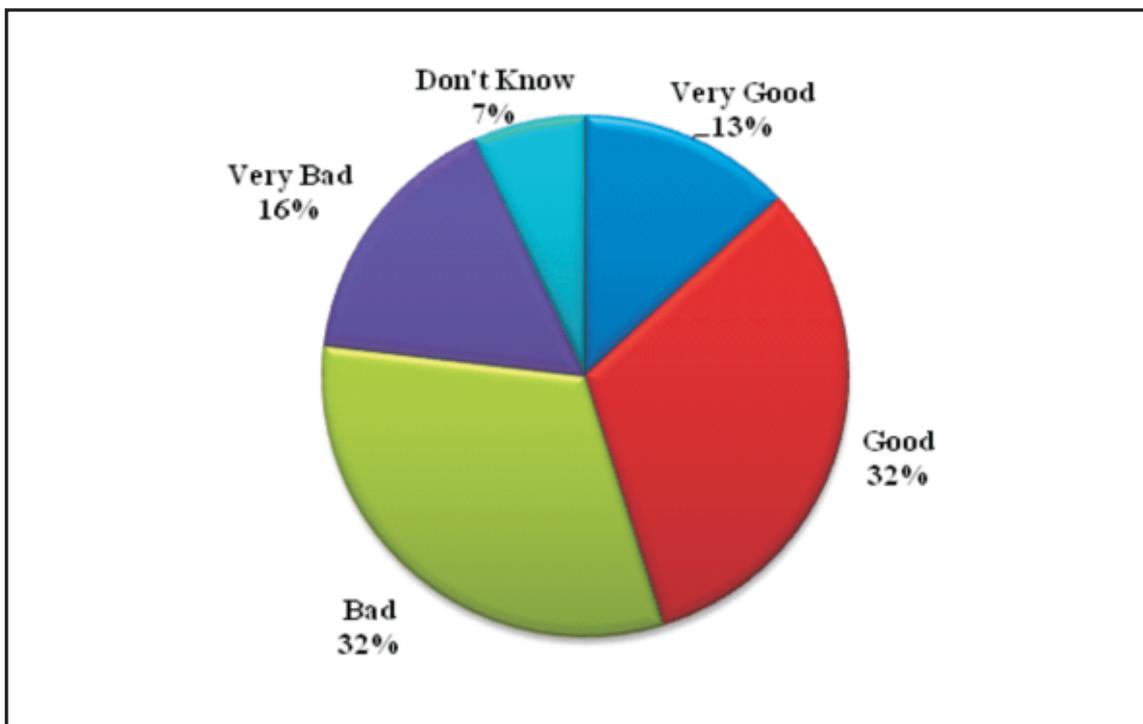
August 2014

Table 16: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the security sector?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	13	32	32	16	7	-3
Gender-wise						
Male	13	31	32	17	7	-5
Female	13	33	31	16	7	-1
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	14	32	32	14	8	0
Middle (30-50)	13	33	32	17	5	-3
Old (50+)	11	29	31	19	10	-10
Household Income- wise						
Low	12	28	36	18	6	-14
Medium	14	34	29	16	7	3
High	13	34	31	14	8	2
Province -wise						
Punjab	15	36	28	12	9	11
Sindh	11	28	33	21	7	-15
KP	7	27	43	21	2	-30
Balochistan	14	21	35	30	0	-30

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Location -wise						
Rural	14	32	32	16	6	-2
Urban	11	31	31	17	10	-6
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	22	45	19	7	7	41
PTI	8	29	41	20	2	-24
PPP	11	23	39	24	3	-29
All others	11	28	33	18	10	-12

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 9: Effectives of the Executive (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making civil officers and bureaucracy subservient to the country's Constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
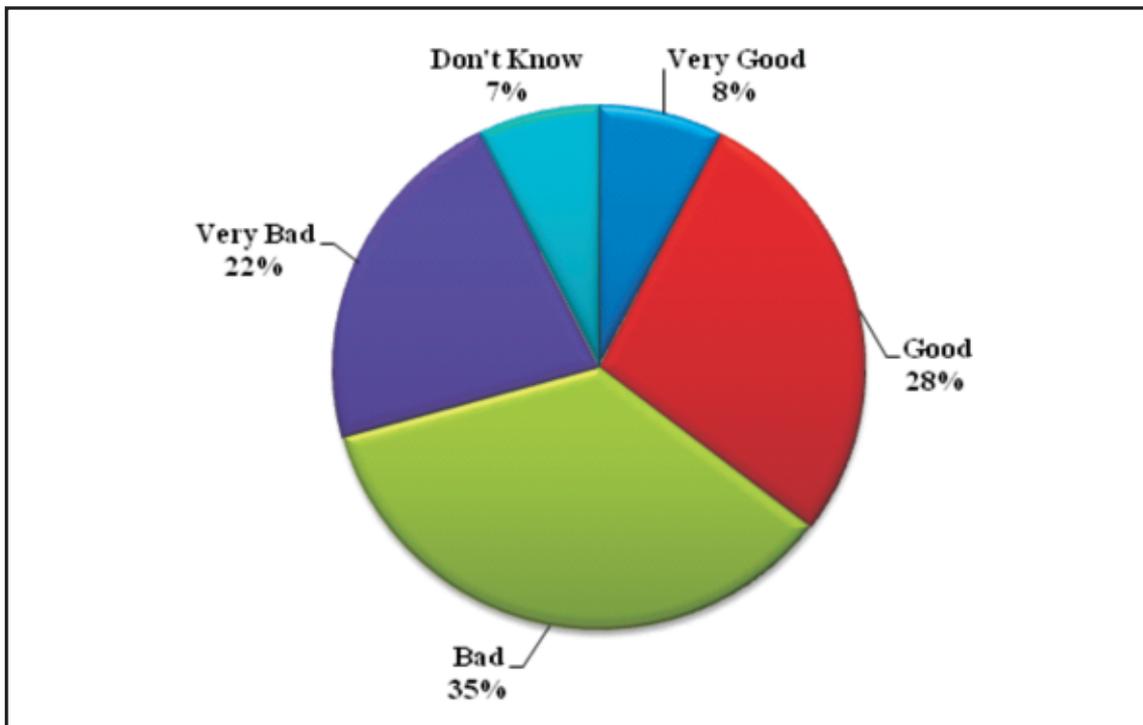
Net Performance Rating = -21%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Table 17: Effectiveness of the Executive (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making civil officers and bureaucracy subservient to the country's Constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	8	28	35	22	7	-21
Gender-wise						
Male	6	27	36	24	7	-27
Female	9	28	35	20	8	-18
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	8	28	34	21	9	-19
Middle (30-50)	8	28	37	22	5	-23
Old (50+)	5	26	35	24	10	-28
Household Income- wise						
Low	9	23	37	25	6	-30
Medium	7	33	32	20	8	-12
High	7	25	40	20	8	-28
Province -wise						
Punjab	8	33	32	17	10	-8
Sindh	3	18	40	32	7	-51
KP	13	22	39	24	2	-28
Balochistan	8	27	43	22	0	-30

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Location -wise						
Rural	9	27	35	23	6	-22
Urban	6	29	36	21	8	-22
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	15	44	24	9	8	26
PTI	9	20	42	26	3	-39
PPP	2	14	45	35	4	-64
All others	4	26	36	24	10	-30

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 10: Human Rights (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -16%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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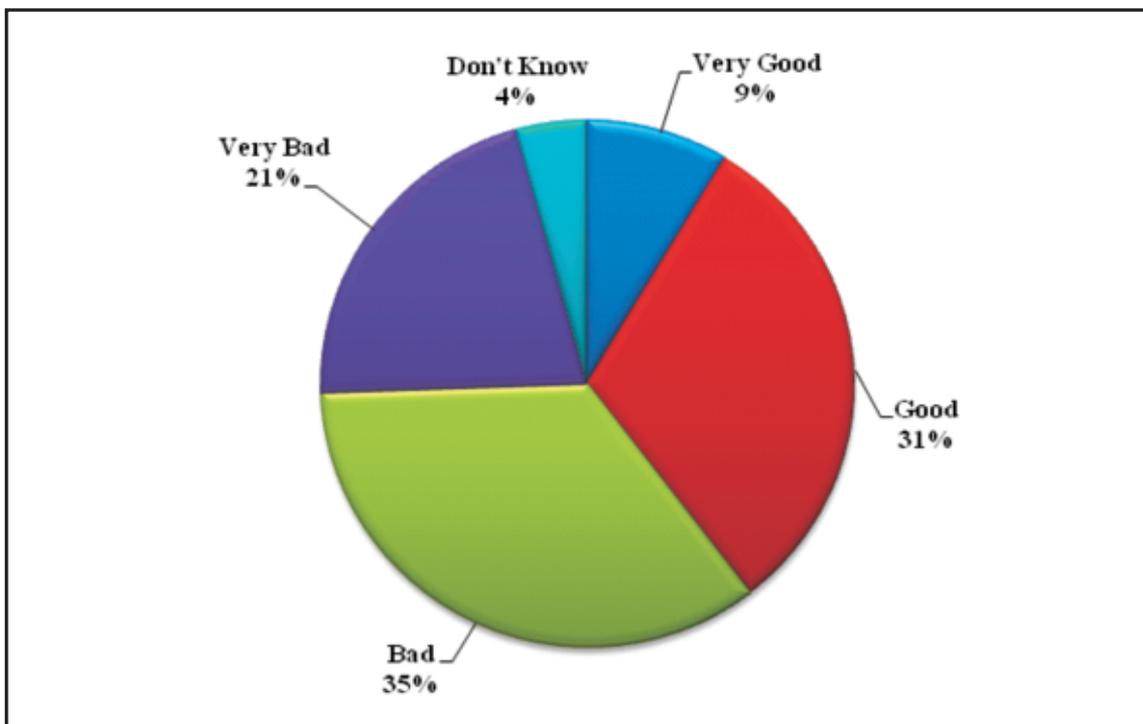
August 2014

Table 18: Human Rights (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	9	31	35	21	4	-16
Gender-wise						
Male	9	31	37	18	5	-15
Female	9	31	33	25	2	-18
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	9	31	35	21	4	-16
Middle (30-50)	9	31	36	21	3	-17
Old (50+)	5	28	32	25	10	-24
Household Income- wise						
Low	8	31	36	22	3	-19
Medium	9	33	34	18	6	-10
High	8	26	35	27	4	-28
Province -wise						
Punjab	11	37	28	18	6	2
Sindh	4	18	43	34	1	-55
KP	6	30	46	17	1	-27
Balochistan	12	28	45	15	0	-20

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Location -wise						
Rural	9	32	36	19	4	-14
Urban	8	29	32	27	4	-22
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	18	50	19	9	4	40
PTI	6	29	40	23	2	-28
PPP	5	18	47	28	2	-52
All others	6	24	39	26	5	-35

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 11: Sovereignty (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With respect to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -13%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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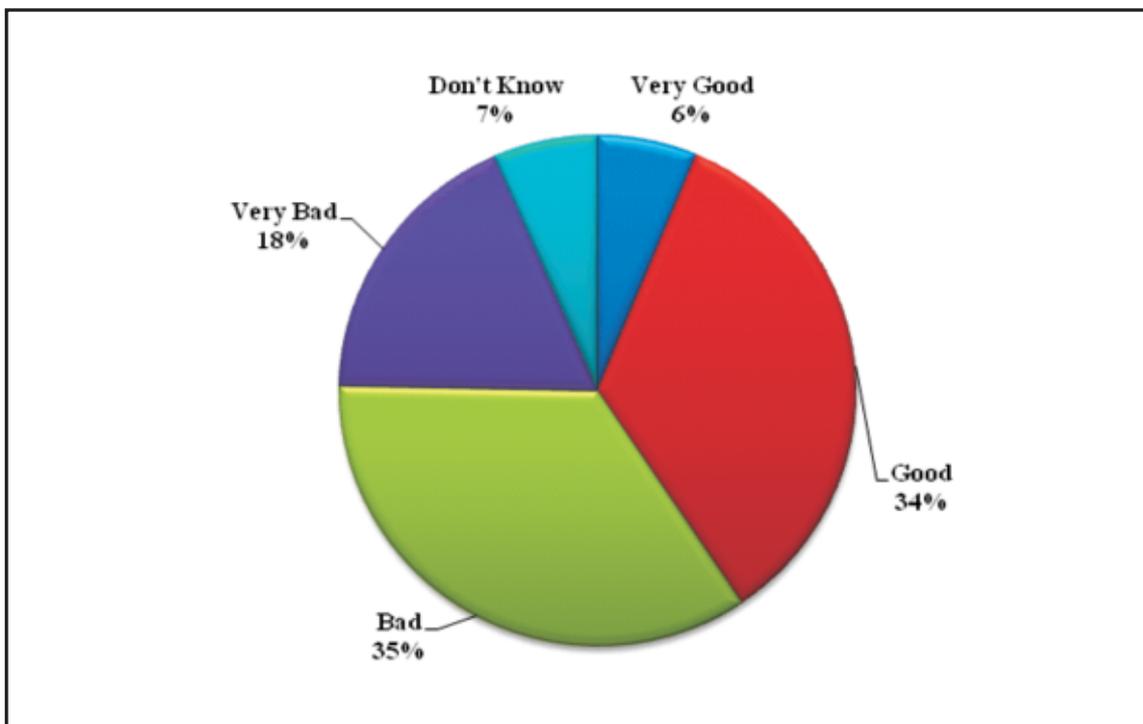
August 2014

Table 19: Sovereignty (All Over Pakistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With respect to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	6	34	35	18	7	-13
Gender-wise						
Male	6	35	35	18	6	-12
Female	7	34	35	18	6	-12
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	6	34	35	18	7	-13
Middle (30-50)	7	35	35	18	5	-11
Old (50+)	5	33	34	21	7	-17
Household Income- wise						
Low	7	35	33	20	5	-11
Medium	7	38	33	16	6	-4
High	4	25	42	22	7	-35
Province -wise						
Punjab	7	38	30	15	10	0
Sindh	3	23	39	30	5	-43
KP	7	38	43	11	1	-9
Balochistan	12	30	40	18	0	-16

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Location -wise						
Rural	7	35	34	18	6	-10
Urban	5	32	37	18	8	-18
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	11	52	22	8	7	33
PTI	6	27	44	20	3	-31
PPP	3	16	42	35	4	-58
All others	5	32	36	19	8	-18

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 12: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (All Over Pakistan)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)
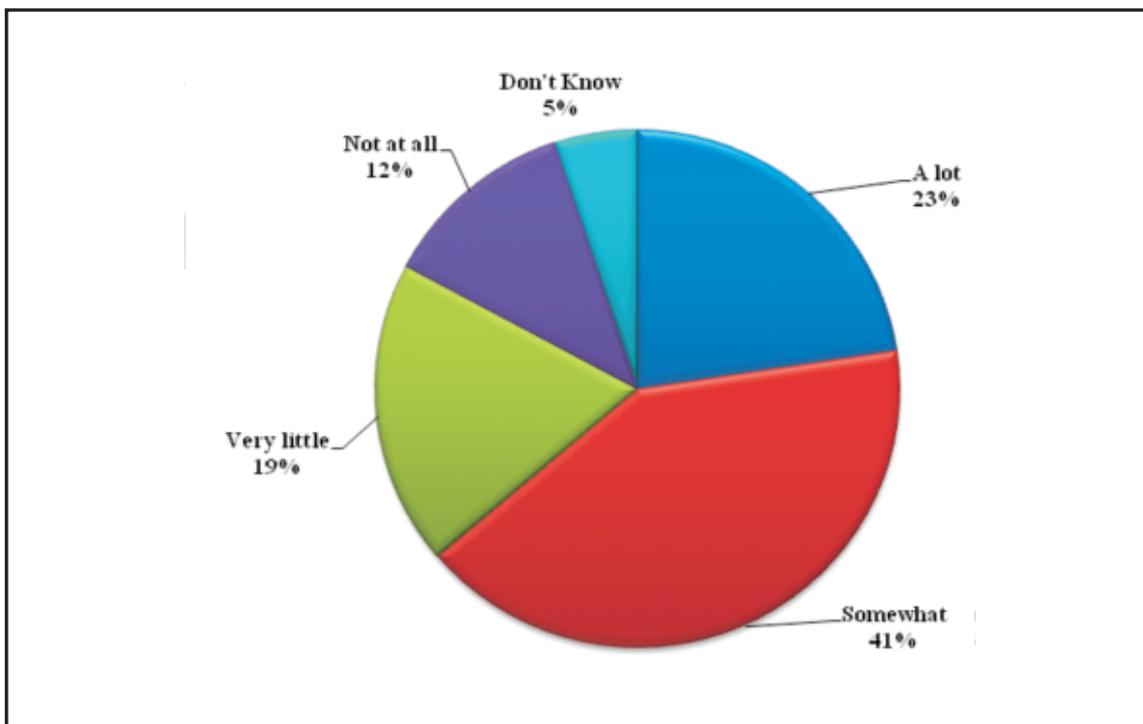
Net Performance Rating = +33%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Table 20: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (All Over Pakistan)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)?

Figures are row percentages

	A lot	Some what	Very little	Not at all	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	23	41	19	12	5	33
Gender-wise						
Male	25	44	18	9	4	42
Female	20	38	20	15	7	23
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	21	39	21	13	6	26
Middle (30-50)	24	42	18	11	5	37
Old (50+)	23	43	15	15	4	36
Household Income- wise						
Low	21	45	17	12	5	37
Medium	22	42	20	11	5	33
High	28	34	20	14	4	28
Province -wise						
Punjab	20	43	19	12	6	32
Sindh	17	36	23	19	5	11
KP	33	44	13	3	7	61
Balochistan	48	34	13	5	0	64

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Location -wise						
Rural	24	43	18	10	5	39
Urban	20	37	21	16	6	20
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	36	50	7	4	3	75
PTI	22	46	18	11	3	39
PPP	25	42	19	10	4	38
All others	15	34	26	18	7	5

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy: Balochistan Perspective

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Figure 13: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to the overall quality of democracy, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +54%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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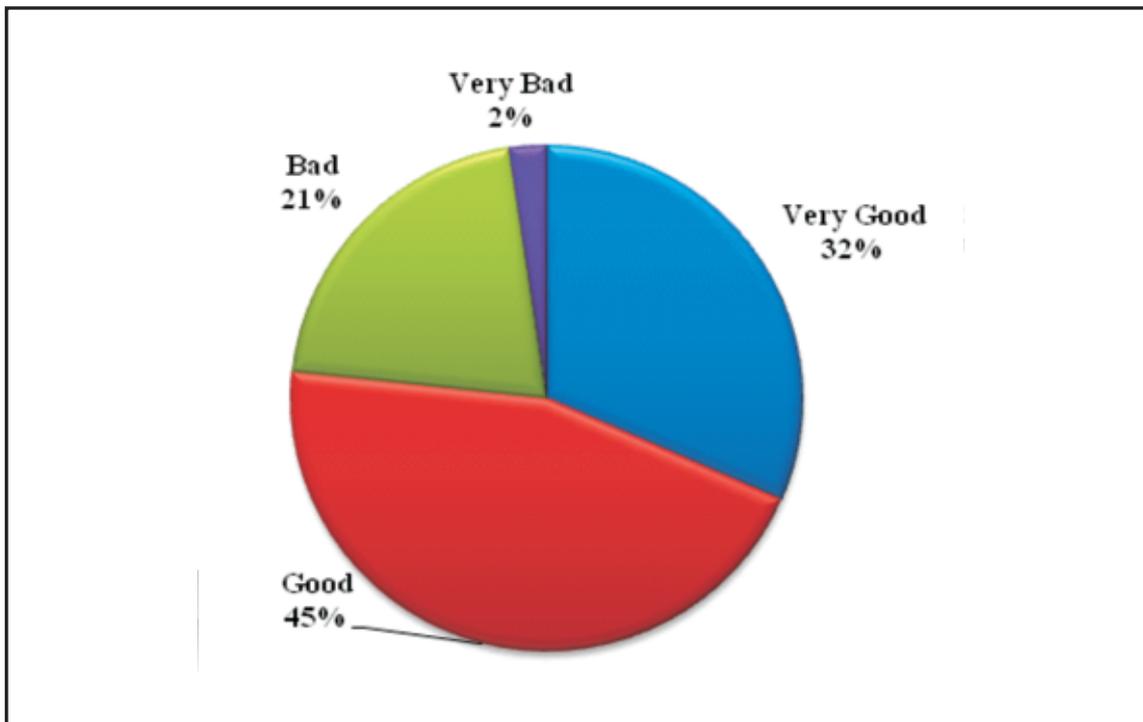
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Table 21: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	32	45	21	2	54
Gender-wise					
Male	34	43	21	2	54
Female	26	50	20	4	52
Respondent Age-wise					
Young (Under 30)	33	45	19	3	56
Middle (30-50)	31	45	23	1	51
Old (50+)	29	48	19	4	53
Household Income-wise					
Low	0	37	48	15	-26
Medium	20	48	30	2	35
High	42	45	13	0	74
Location-wise					
Rural	29	45	23	3	48
Urban	38	46	15	1	68
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	48	38	10	4	71
PTI	33	67	0	0	100
PPP	7	40	40	13	-6
All others	**31**	**46**	**22**	**1**	**53**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 14: Freedom of Media (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -3%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence

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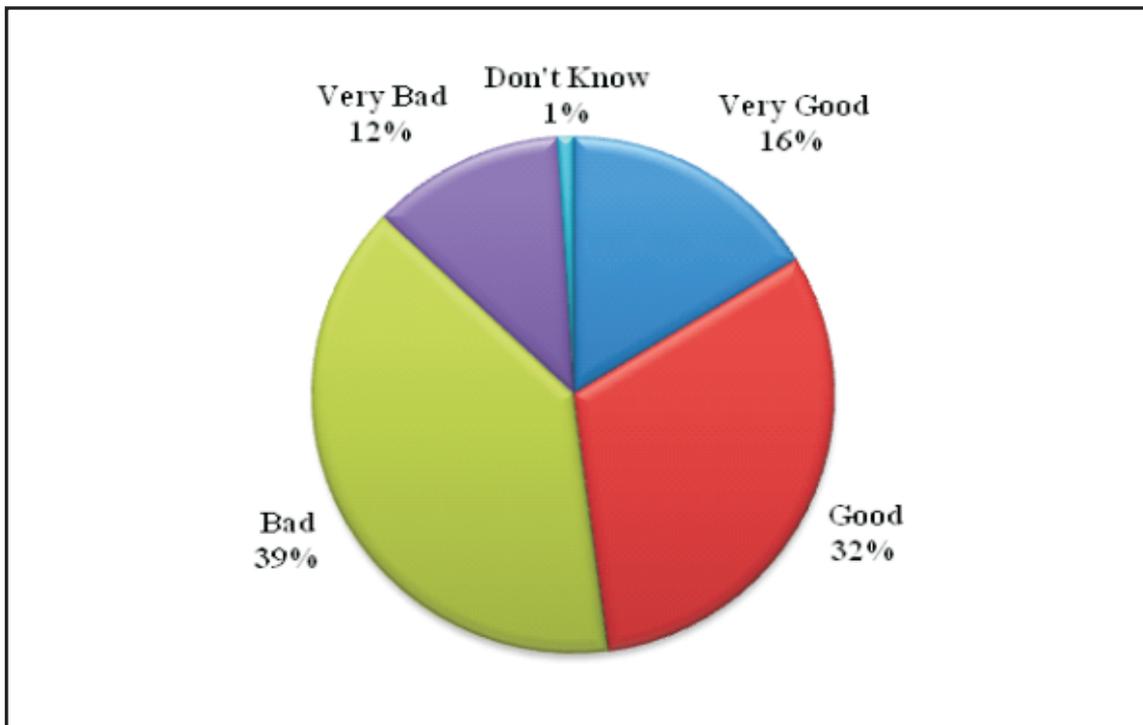
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Table 22: Freedom of Media (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	16	32	39	12	1	-3
Gender-wise						
Male	16	32	38	13	1	-3
Female	16	31	44	9	0	-6
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	20	34	37	9	0	8
Middle (30-50)	15	32	40	13	0	-6
Old (50+)	10	19	48	24	0	-43
Household Income-wise						
Low	4	26	52	15	3	-37
Medium	14	20	48	19	0	-33
High	19	39	33	8	1	17
Location-wise						
Rural	16	31	39	15	0	-7
Urban	20	31	44	4	1	3
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	36	36	24	5	0	43
PTI	0	50	33	17	0	0
PPP	0	13	33	53	1	-73
All others	**15**	**32**	**42**	**11**	**0**	**-6**

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 15: Independence of Judiciary (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad? (Question 3 from the Questionnaire)
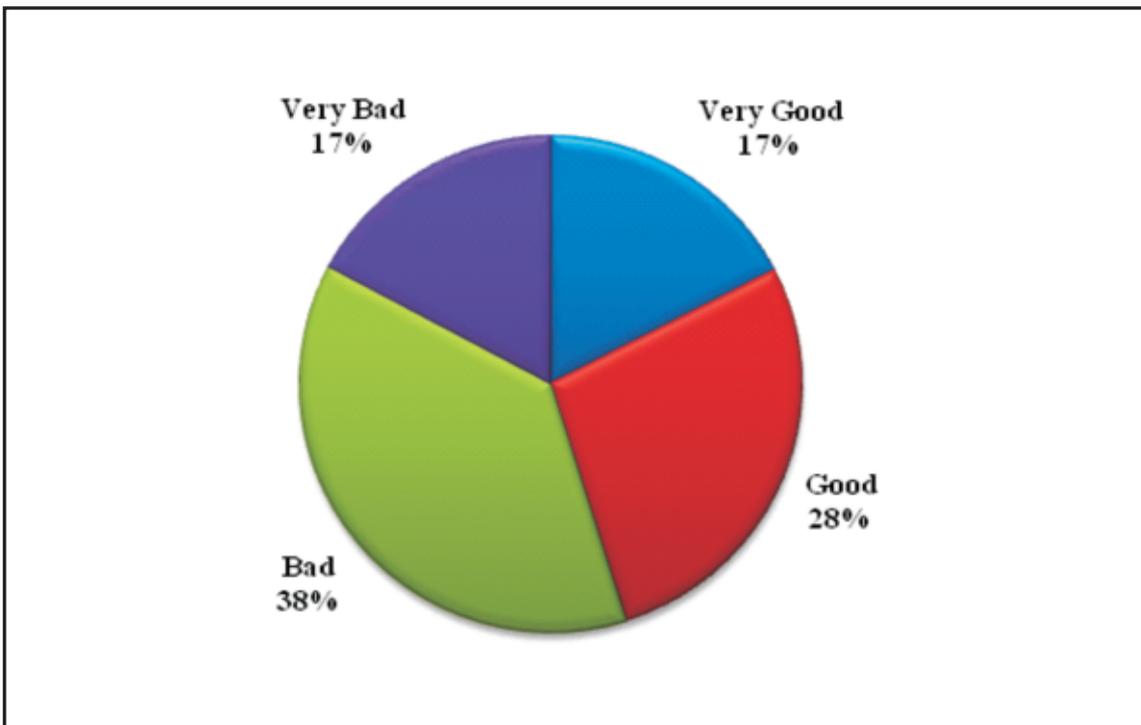
Net Performance Rating = -10%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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Table 23: Independence of Judiciary (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	17	28	38	17	-10
Gender-wise					
Male	20	28	36	16	-3
Female	10	27	41	22	-27
Respondent Age-wise					
Young (Under 30)	18	27	38	17	-11
Middle (30-50)	18	30	37	15	-4
Old (50+)	10	10	43	37	-61
Household Income-wise					
Low	0	19	59	22	-62
Medium	8	24	46	22	-36
High	25	31	30	14	12
Location-wise					
Rural	18	27	38	17	-10
Urban	16	31	35	18	-6
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	29	19	43	9	-5
PTI	0	17	50	33	-66
PPP	0	7	67	26	-87
All others	**17**	**30**	**35**	**18**	**-5**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles).
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 16: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
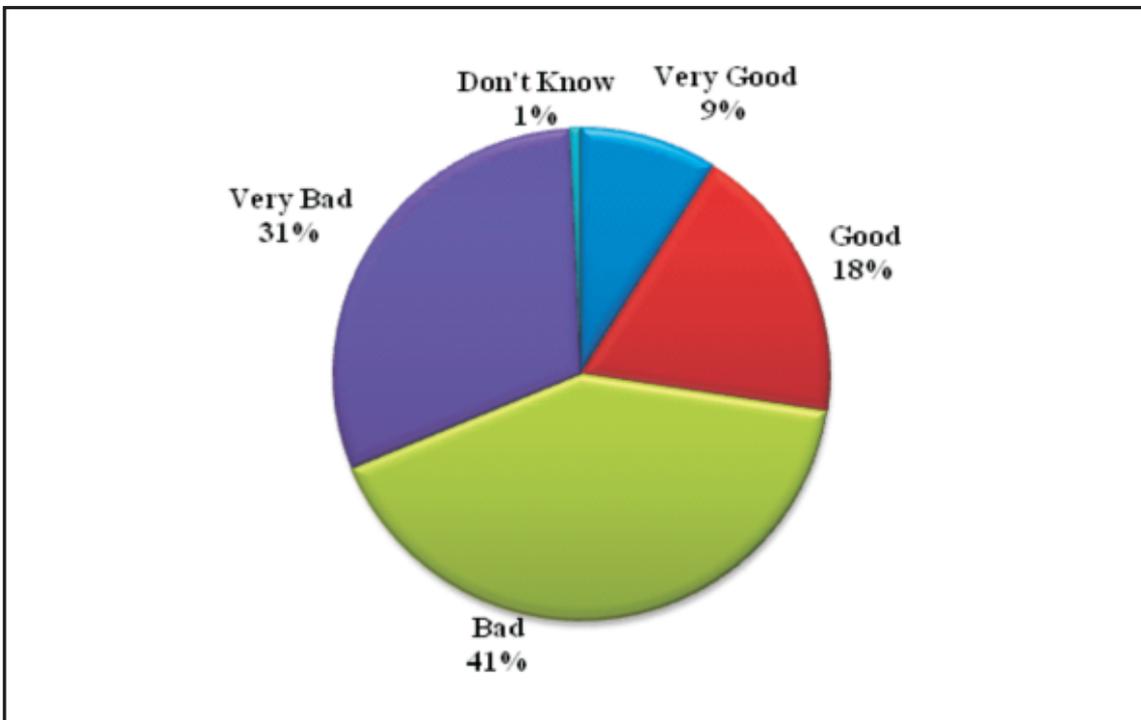
Net Performance Rating = -45%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014.
Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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Table 24: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	9	18	41	31	1	-45
Gender-wise						
Male	10	20	38	32	0	-40
Female	7	15	50	28	0	-56
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	6	24	40	28	2	-38
Middle (30-50)	12	16	42	30	0	-44
Old (50+)	0	5	43	52	0	-90
Household Income-wise						
Low	0	7	44	48	1	-85
Medium	5	11	45	39	0	-68
High	13	24	39	24	0	-26
Location-wise						
Rural	9	19	40	30	2	-42
Urban	10	14	43	34	0	-53
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	17	26	36	19	2	-12
PTI	0	0	83	0	17	-83
PPP	0	0	47	53	0	-100
All others	9	19	41	32	0	-45

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 17: National Assembly (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -15%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014.
Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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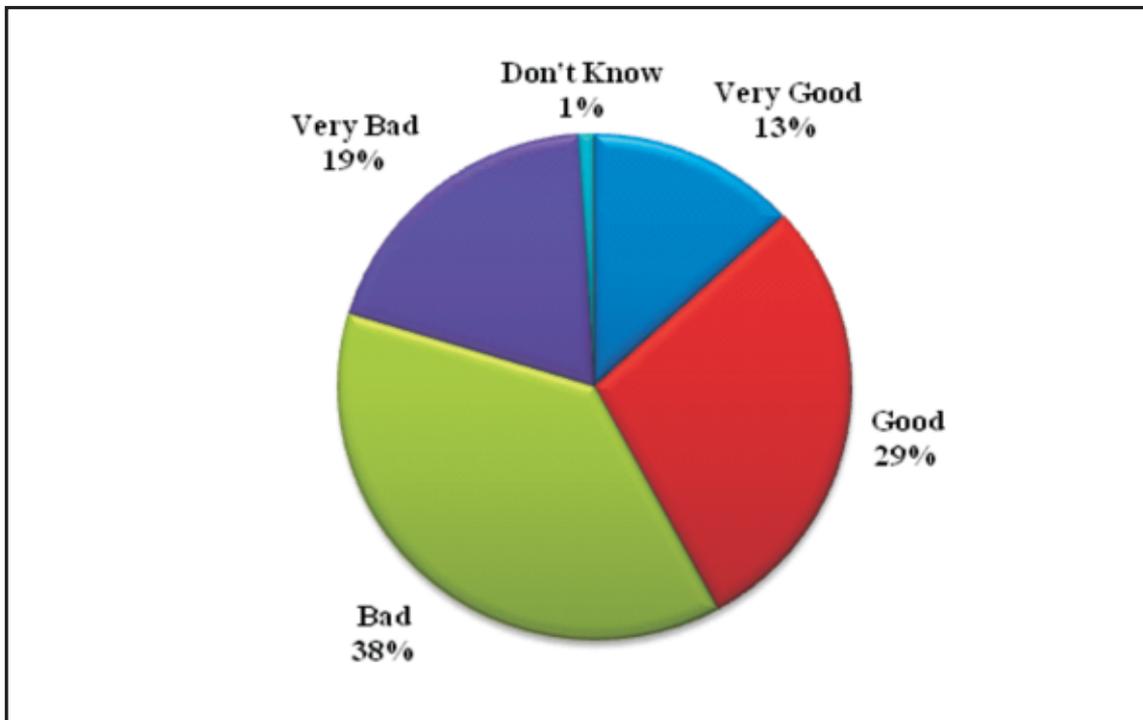
August 2014

Table 25: National Assembly (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	13	29	38	19	1	-15
Gender-wise						
Male	14	28	40	18	0	-16
Female	11	32	32	24	1	-13
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	12	34	34	18	2	-6
Middle (30-50)	15	25	39	21	0	-20
Old (50+)	5	33	48	14	0	-24
Household Income-wise						
Low	0	7	56	37	0	-86
Medium	8	24	42	26	0	-36
High	18	34	34	13	1	5
Location-wise						
Rural	15	26	39	21	0	-19
Urban	10	45	28	18	0	9
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	29	26	24	21	0	10
PTI	0	17	67	17	0	-67
PPP	7	20	40	33	0	-46
All others	**12**	**30**	**39**	**19**	**0**	**-16**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 18: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +4%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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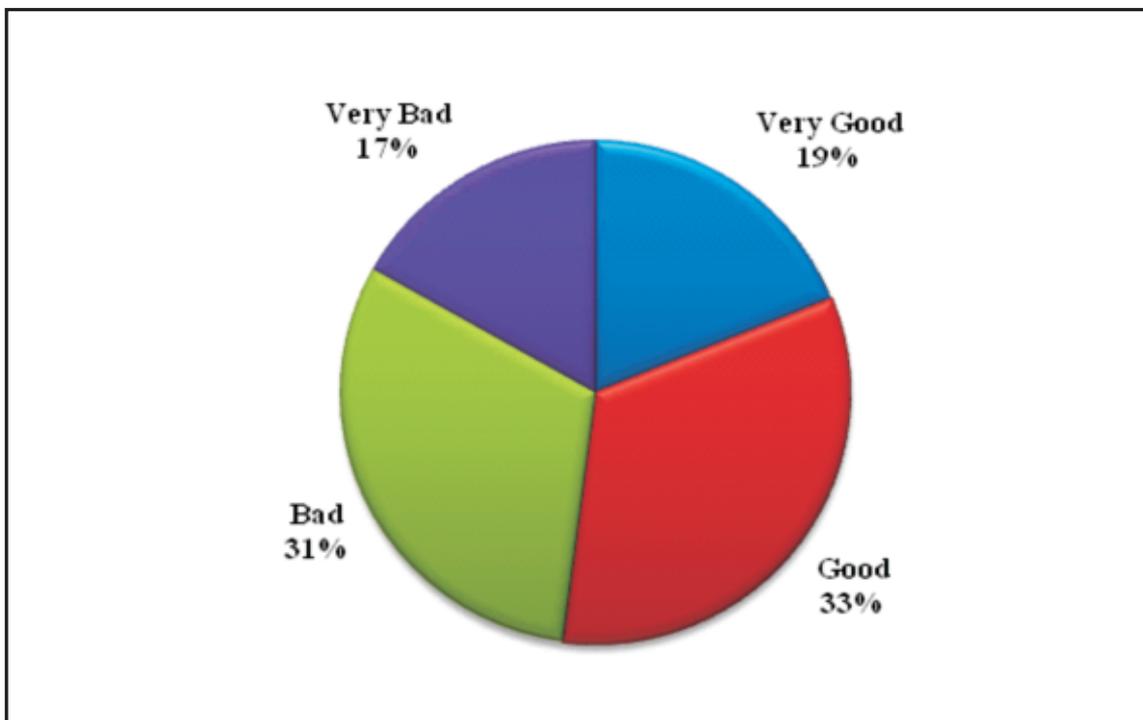
August 2014

Table 26: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	19	33	31	17	4
Gender-wise					
Male	20	34	29	17	9
Female	14	31	36	19	-10
Respondent Age-wise					
Young (Under 30)	19	36	28	17	11
Middle (30-50)	18	31	34	17	-1
Old (50+)	19	33	19	29	4
Household Income-wise					
Low	0	11	44	45	-77
Medium	14	30	35	21	-11
High	23	38	28	11	21
Location-wise					
Rural	19	31	32	18	0
Urban	20	41	25	14	22
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	26	36	24	14	24
PTI	0	33	33	34	-33
PPP	0	13	53	34	-73
All others	**19**	**34**	**31**	**16**	**6**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 19: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the security sector?

Net Performance Rating = -30%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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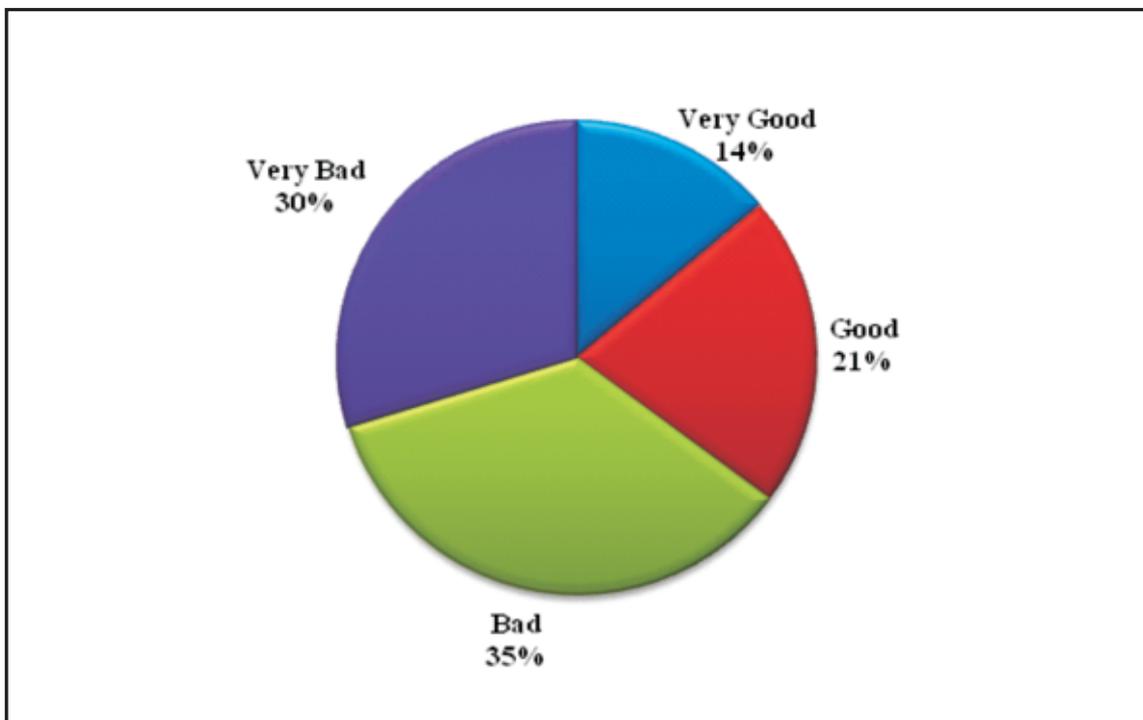
August 2014

Table 27: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	14	21	35	30	-30
Gender-wise					
Male	15	20	30	35	-30
Female	10	26	50	14	-29
Respondent Age-wise					
Young (Under 30)	16	16	41	27	-36
Middle (30-50)	14	26	30	30	-20
Old (50+)	0	10	43	47	-81
Household Income-wise					
Low	4	30	41	25	-33
Medium	8	16	42	34	-51
High	18	23	30	29	-17
Location-wise					
Rural	17	20	32	31	-26
Urban	3	24	45	28	-47
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	19	29	26	26	-4
PTI	0	17	50	33	-66
PPP	0	13	33	54	-73
All others	14	21	36	29	-30

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 20: Effectiveness of the Executive (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -30%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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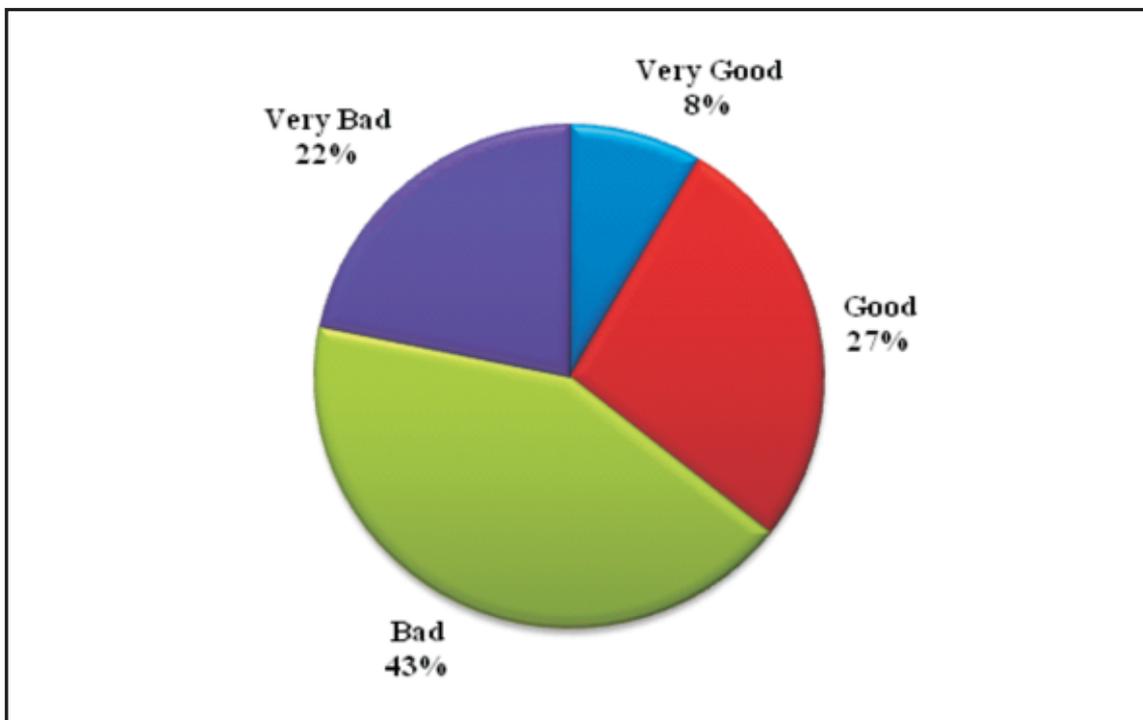
August 2014

Table 28: Effectiveness of the Executive (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	8	27	43	22	-30
Gender-wise					
Male	8	26	44	22	-32
Female	10	29	39	22	-21
Respondent Age-wise					
Young (Under 30)	11	29	39	21	-21
Middle (30-50)	8	27	43	22	-30
Old (50+)	0	19	62	19	-62
Household Income-wise					
Low	0	11	44	45	-77
Medium	4	21	48	27	-50
High	12	32	39	17	-11
Location-wise					
Rural	7	31	41	21	-24
Urban	15	15	41	29	-40
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	14	31	33	22	-9
PTI	0	17	50	33	-66
PPP	0	13	40	47	-74
All others	**8**	**27**	**44**	**21**	**-29**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles).
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 21: Human Rights (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
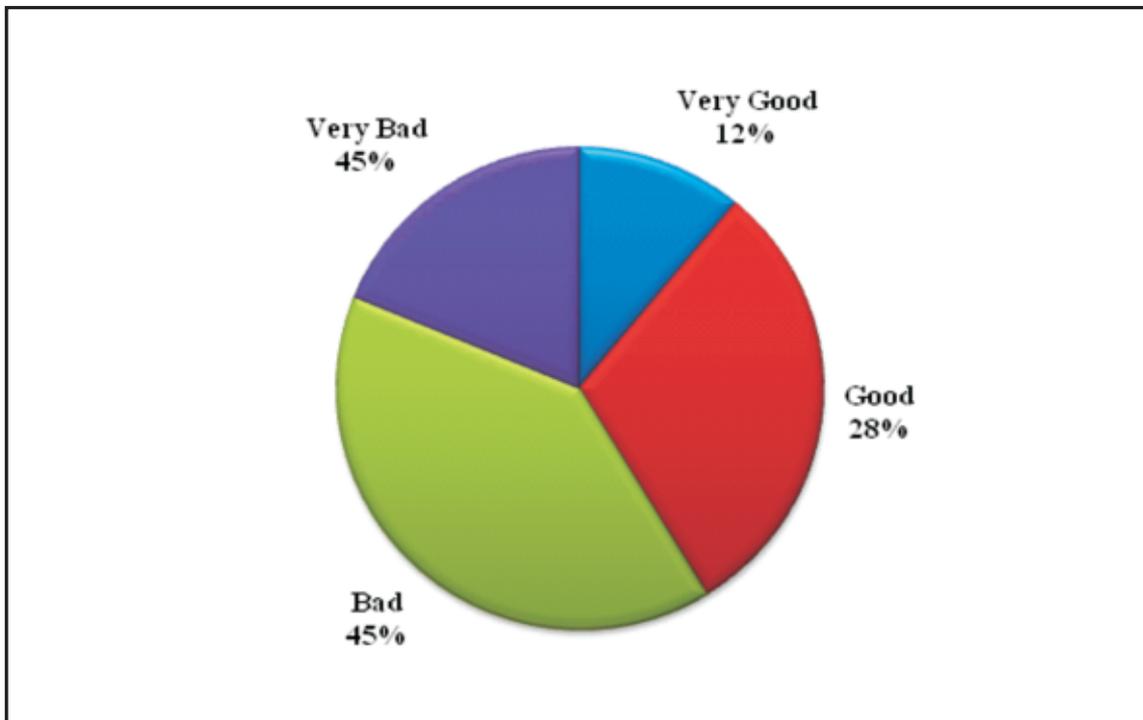
Net Performance Rating = -20%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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Table 29: Human Rights (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	12	28	45	15	-20
Gender-wise					
Male	11	29	46	14	-20
Female	13	26	41	20	-22
Respondent Age-wise					
Young (Under 30)	13	28	43	16	-18
Middle (30-50)	11	27	48	14	-24
Old (50+)	10	43	19	28	5
Household Income-wise					
Low	0	11	37	52	-78
Medium	13	23	46	18	-28
High	12	33	45	10	-10
Location-wise					
Rural	11	26	48	15	-26
Urban	15	36	30	19	2
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	19	26	45	10	-10
PTI	0	33	33	34	-33
PPP	0	13	60	27	-74
All others	**11**	**29**	**44**	**16**	**-19**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 22: Sovereignty (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -18%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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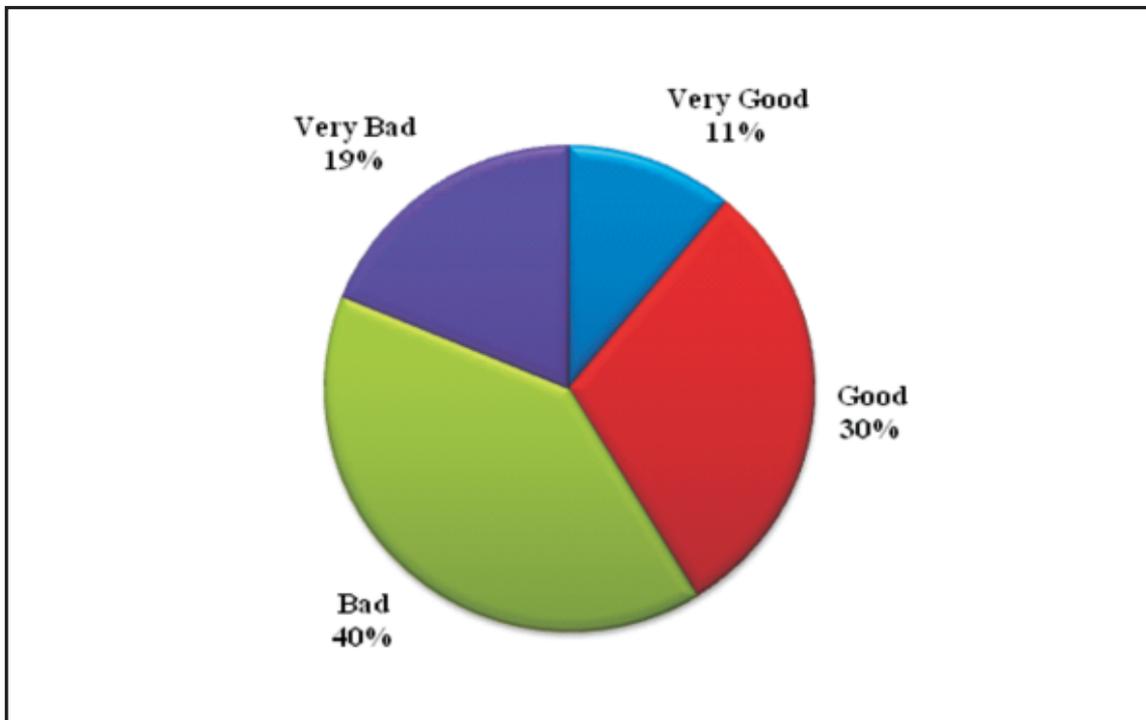
August 2014

Table 30: Sovereignty (Balochistan)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	11	30	40	19	-18
Gender-wise					
Male	14	34	36	16	-4
Female	5	20	49	26	-51
Respondent Age-wise					
Young (Under 30)	14	28	39	19	-16
Middle (30-50)	10	32	41	17	-17
Old (50+)	10	29	33	28	-23
Household Income-wise					
Low	4	11	44	41	-70
Medium	14	30	39	17	-13
High	11	32	40	17	-13
Location-wise					
Rural	12	31	38	19	-14
Urban	13	25	45	17	-25
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	12	33	40	15	-9
PTI	0	33	33	34	-33
PPP	0	20	53	27	-60
All others	**12**	**30**	**39**	**19**	**-16**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 23: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (Balochistan)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)
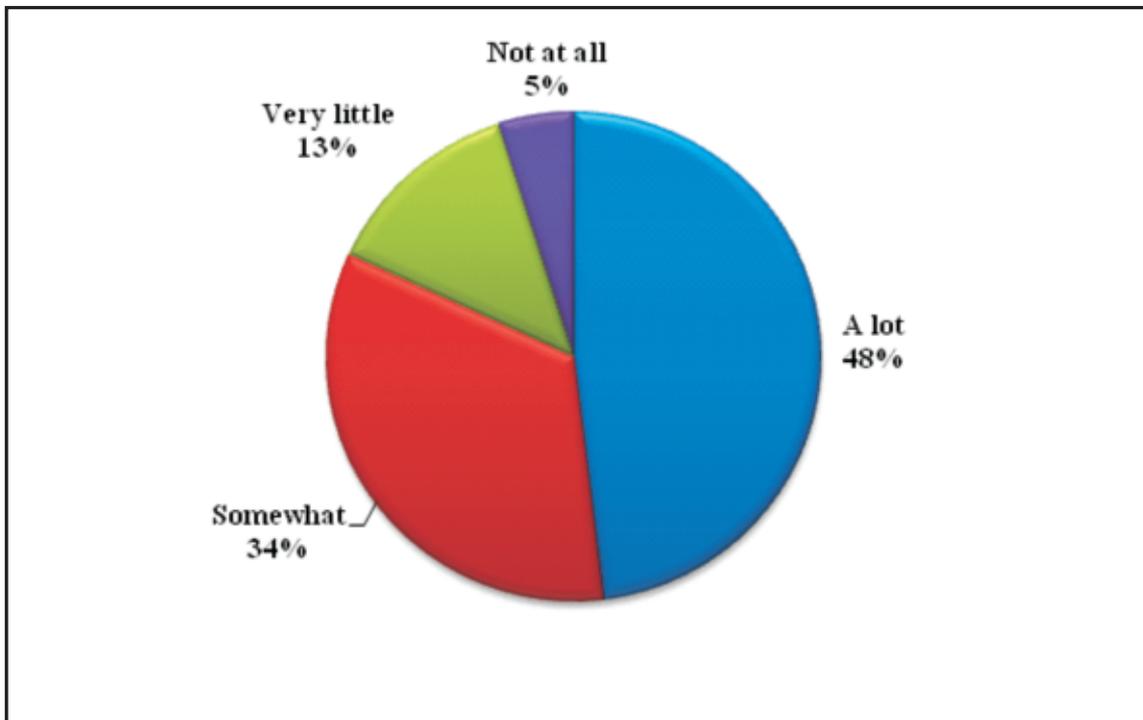
Net Performance Rating = +64

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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Table 31: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (Balochistan)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)

Figures are row percentages

	A lot	Some what	Very little	Not at all	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Balochistan	48	34	13	5	0	64
Gender-wise						
Male	49	37	8	5	1	73
Female	43	25	26	6	0	36
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	49	32	14	5	0	62
Middle (30-50)	47	36	12	4	1	67
Old (50+)	52	19	19	10	0	42
Household Income-wise						
Low	11	0	44	37	8	-70
Medium	39	39	16	6	0	56
High	57	34	8	0	1	83
Location-wise						
Rural	46	37	12	4	1	67
Urban	51	20	20	8	1	43
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	55	33	12	0	0	76
PTI	67	33	0	0	0	100
PPP	27	33	27	13	0	20
All others	47	34	13	5	1	63

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Perspective

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 24: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall Quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +31%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

PILDAT
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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014
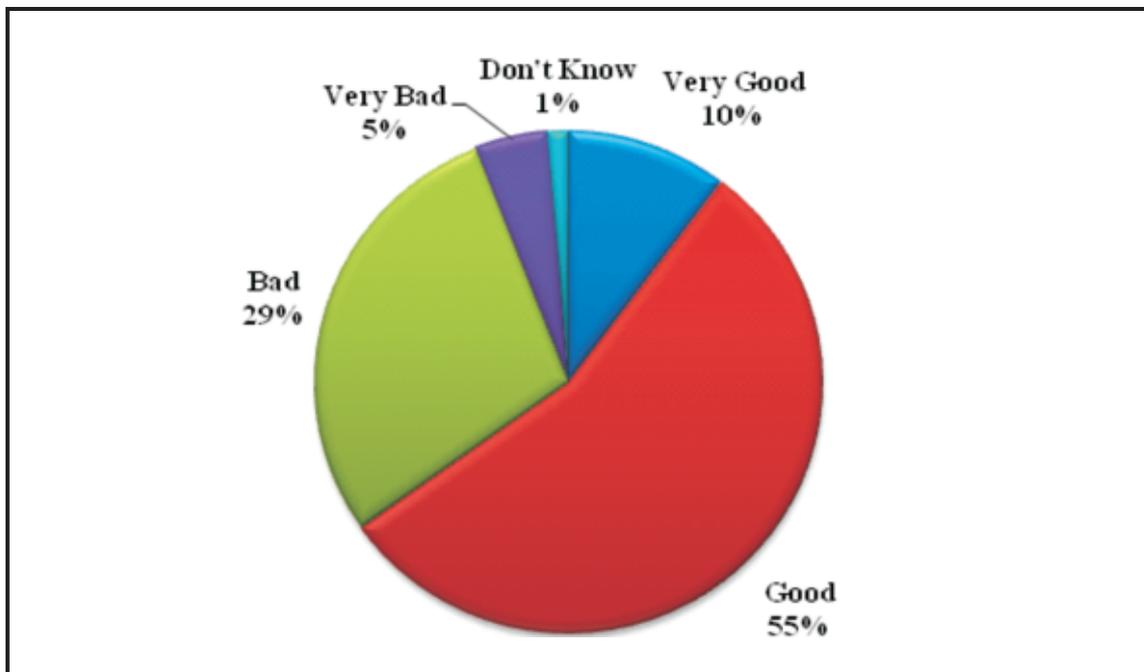
August 2014

Table 32: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	10	55	29	5	1	31
Gender-wise						
Male	10	59	24	4	3	41
Female	11	50	34	5	0	22
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	10	51	31	4	4	26
Middle (30-50)	11	58	26	5	0	38
Old (50+)	7	40	54	0	0	-7
Household Income-wise						
Low	6	58	30	5	1	29
Medium	13	53	28	4	2	34
High	14	43	28	10	5	19
Location-wise						
Rural	11	54	28	4	3	33
Urban	6	57	31	6	0	26
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	17	70	13	0	0	74
PTI	13	55	26	5	1	37
PPP	8	46	30	8	8	16
All others	3	47	42	6	2	2

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 25: Freedom of Media (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -27%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

PILDAT
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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014
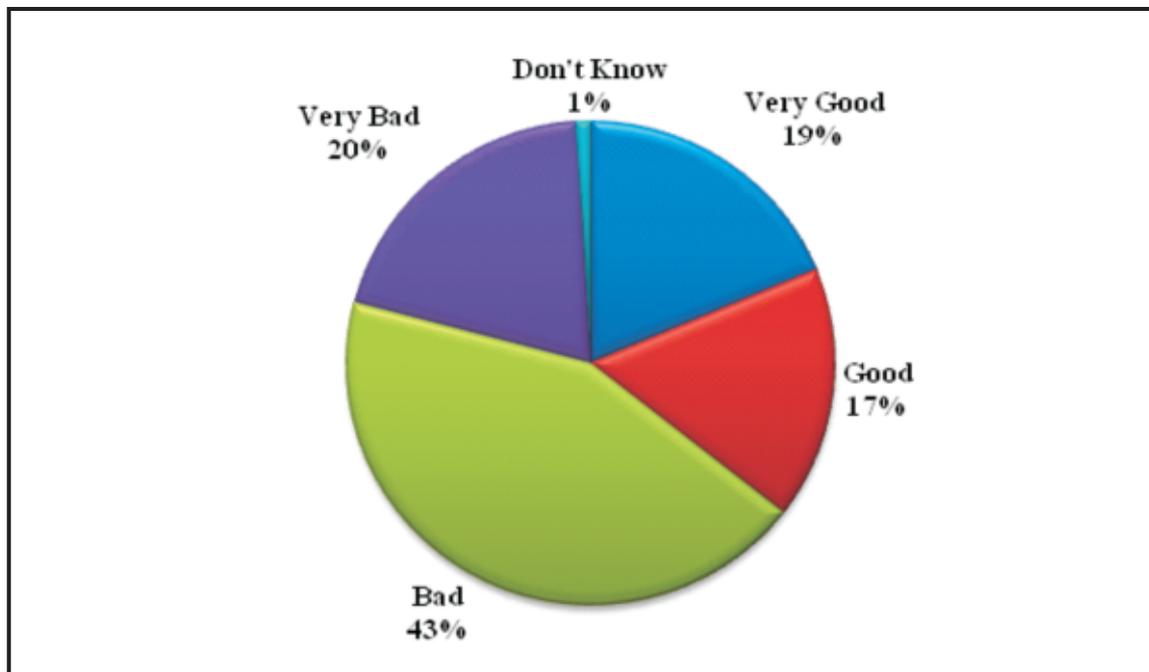
August 2014

Table 33: Freedom of Media (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	19	17	43	20	1	-27
Gender-wise						
Male	16	19	47	16	2	-28
Female	21	15	39	23	2	-26
Respondent Age- wise						
Young (Under 30)	19	17	37	24	3	-25
Middle (30-50)	19	16	46	17	2	-28
Old (50+)	7	20	53	20	0	-46
Household Income- wise						
Low	20	19	43	17	1	-21
Medium	17	14	45	22	2	-36
High	24	14	33	28	1	-23
Location -wise						
Rural	17	17	42	21	3	-29
Urban	26	13	47	13	1	-21
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	28	15	44	13	0	-14
PTI	20	18	48	13	1	-23
PPP	0	23	31	38	8	-46
All others	14	15	36	33	2	-40

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 26: Independence of Judiciary (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -54%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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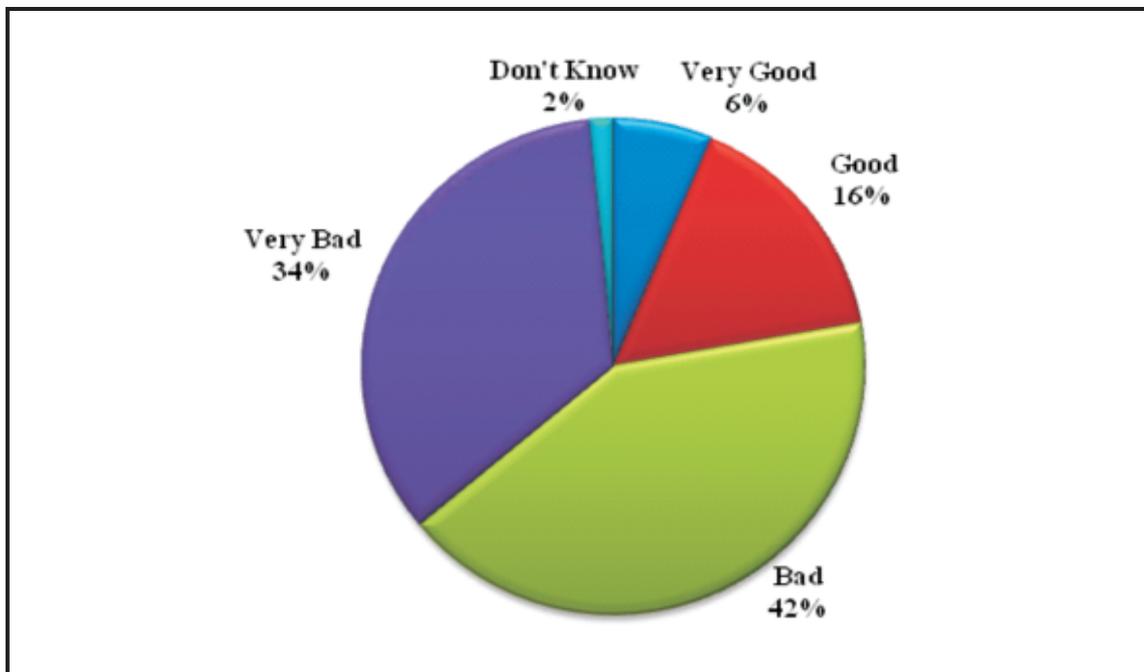
August 2014

Table 34: Independence of Judiciary (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	6	16	42	34	2	-54
Gender-wise						
Male	7	16	38	37	2	-52
Female	5	15	46	32	2	-58
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	7	12	44	34	3	-59
Middle (30-50)	7	16	42	34	1	-53
Old (50+)	0	40	20	40	0	-20
Household Income-wise						
Low	6	17	45	30	2	-52
Medium	8	13	39	39	1	-57
High	0	24	47	29	0	-52
Location-wise						
Rural	6	15	41	36	2	-56
Urban	9	19	46	26	0	-44
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	7	26	44	22	1	-33
PTI	7	17	41	35	0	-52
PPP	8	15	46	23	8	-46
All others	5	9	41	42	3	-69

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 27: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
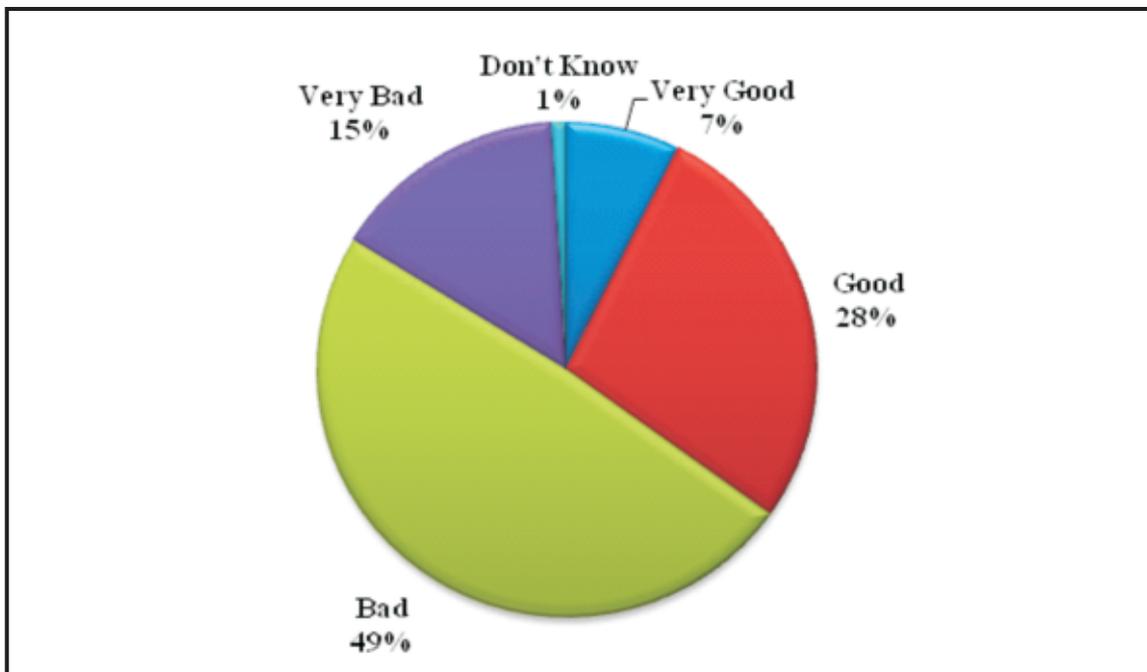
Net Performance Rating =-29%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Table 35: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	7	28	49	15	1	-29
Gender-wise						
Male	5	28	50	16	1	-33
Female	10	27	48	14	1	-25
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	4	28	51	18	0	-37
Middle (30-50)	10	26	49	15	0	-28
Old (50+)	7	46	40	7	0	6
Household Income-wise						
Low	6	34	46	14	0	-20
Medium	8	23	52	16	1	-37
High	14	19	43	24	0	-34
Location-wise						
Rural	8	28	50	14	0	-28
Urban	6	27	47	20	0	-34
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	18	51	23	8	0	38
PTI	8	28	50	15	0	-29
PPP	0	15	46	38	1	-69
All others	2	17	62	18	1	-61

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 28: National Assembly (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -2%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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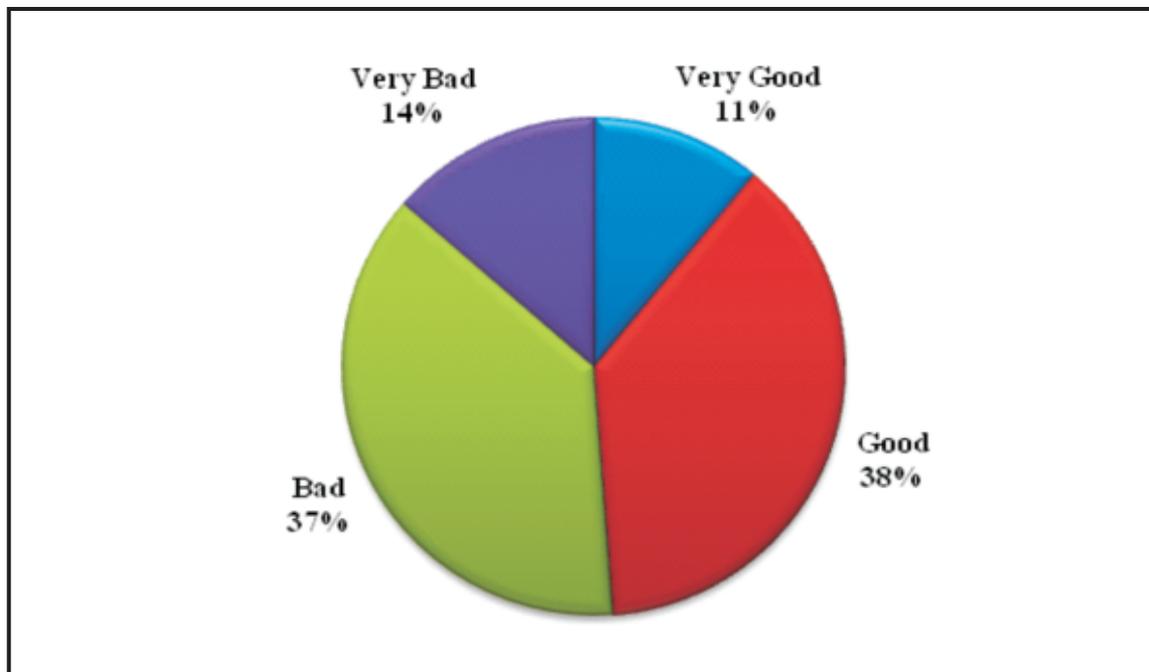
August 2014

Table 36: National Assembly (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	11	38	37	14	0	-2
Gender-wise						
Male	9	41	39	10	1	1
Female	12	34	36	17	1	-7
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	9	36	37	18	0	-10
Middle (30-50)	13	41	36	11	0	7
Old (50+)	7	7	73	13	0	-72
Household Income-wise						
Low	14	37	38	10	1	3
Medium	9	38	38	15	0	-6
High	10	33	38	19	0	-14
Location-wise						
Rural	10	40	37	13	0	0
Urban	17	26	40	17	0	-14
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	25	43	33	0	0	35
PTI	12	39	36	12	1	3
PPP	0	31	31	38	0	-38
All others	3	33	43	21	0	-28

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 29: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -19%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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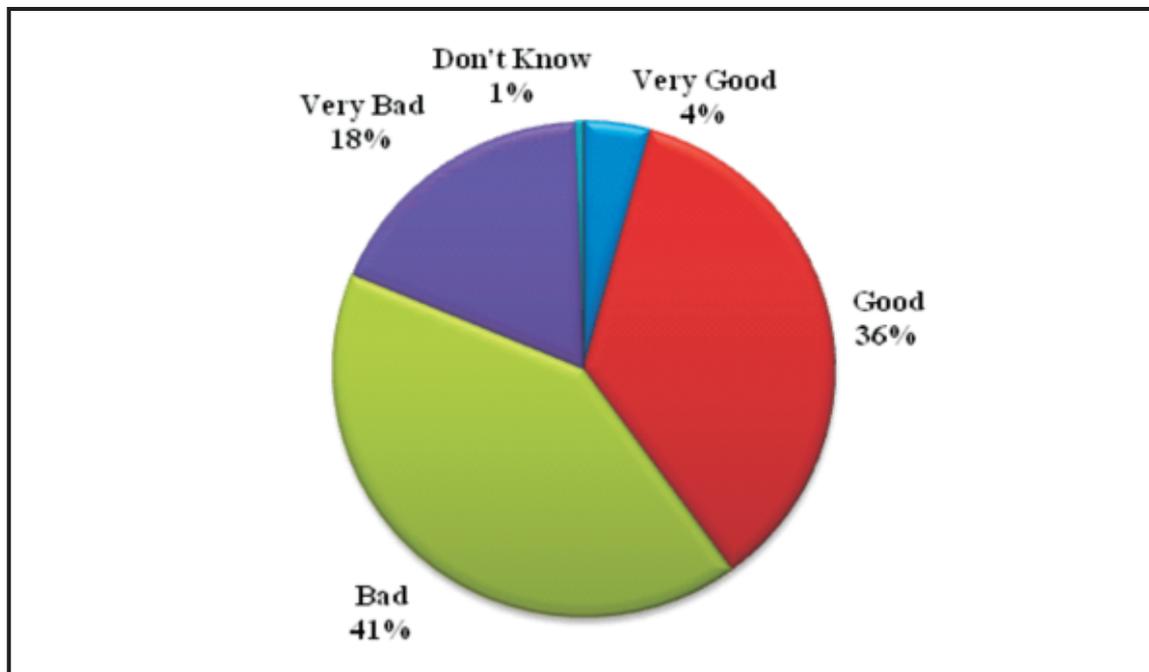
August 2014

Table 37: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	4	36	41	18	1	-19
Gender-wise						
Male	5	39	39	16	1	-11
Female	4	32	43	21	0	-28
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	4	34	43	18	1	-23
Middle (30-50)	5	37	40	18	0	-16
Old (50+)	0	27	46	27	0	-46
Household Income-wise						
Low	4	41	39	15	1	-9
Medium	5	33	42	20	0	-24
High	0	24	57	19	0	-52
Location-wise						
Rural	3	36	42	18	1	-21
Urban	10	34	39	17	0	-12
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	7	43	43	8	0	-1
PTI	5	38	42	15	0	-14
PPP	8	8	69	15	0	-68
All others	**2**	**31**	**37**	**29**	**1**	**-33**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 30: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Net Performance Rating = -30%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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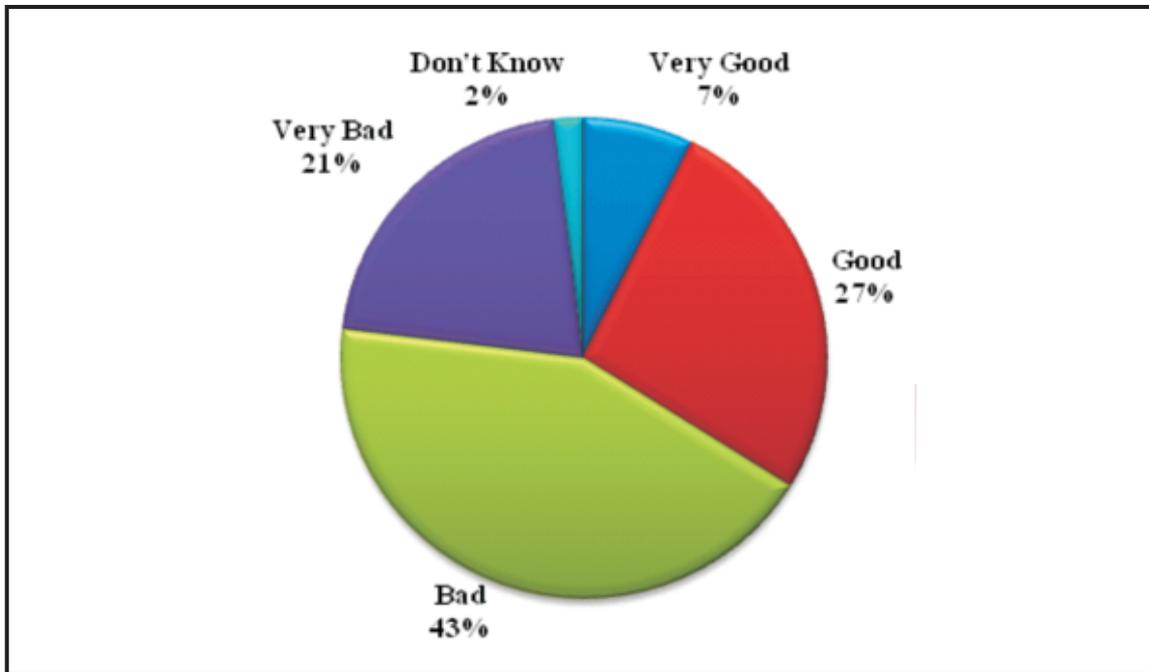
August 2014

Table 38: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	7	27	43	21	2	-30
Gender-wise						
Male	6	27	43	22	2	-32
Female	9	26	44	20	1	-29
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	7	28	45	18	2	-28
Middle (30-50)	7	26	44	23	0	-34
Old (50+)	13	26	27	27	7	-15
Household Income-wise						
Low	10	25	42	22	1	-29
Medium	6	27	46	20	1	-33
High	5	38	24	29	4	-10
Location-wise						
Rural	7	27	43	20	3	-29
Urban	7	24	43	26	0	-38
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	18	42	25	15	0	20
PTI	7	28	44	21	0	-30
PPP	0	15	46	31	8	-62
All others	**3**	**17**	**52**	**24**	**4**	**-56**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 31: Effectiveness of the Executive (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. While making the civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
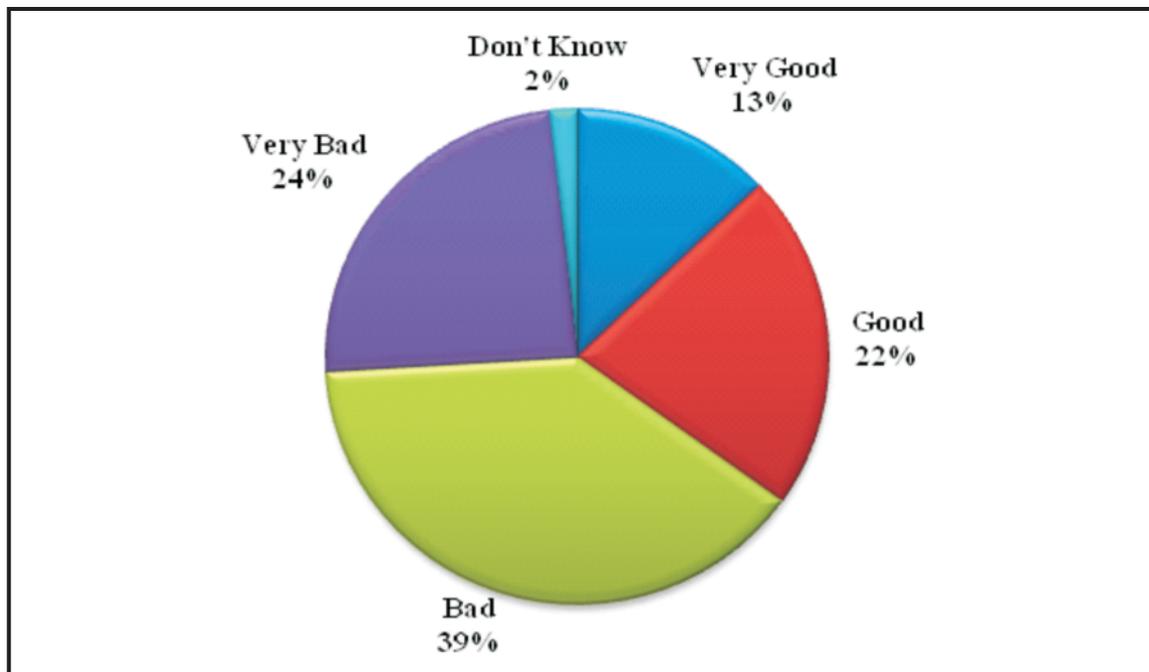
Net Performance Rating = -28%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

August 2014

Table 39: Effectiveness of the Executive (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. While making the civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	13	22	39	24	2	-28
Gender-wise						
Male	11	23	41	25	0	-32
Female	15	21	38	24	2	-26
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	14	20	38	26	2	-30
Middle (30-50)	13	22	40	24	1	-29
Old (50+)	7	40	40	13	0	-6
Household Income-wise						
Low	11	22	42	23	2	-32
Medium	14	22	36	27	1	-27
High	14	29	43	14	0	-14
Location-wise						
Rural	14	21	38	24	3	-27
Urban	7	27	43	23	0	-32
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	21	30	36	13	0	2
PTI	17	23	38	21	1	-19
PPP	0	15	39	30	16	-54
All others	3	16	44	34	3	-59

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 32: Human Rights (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -27%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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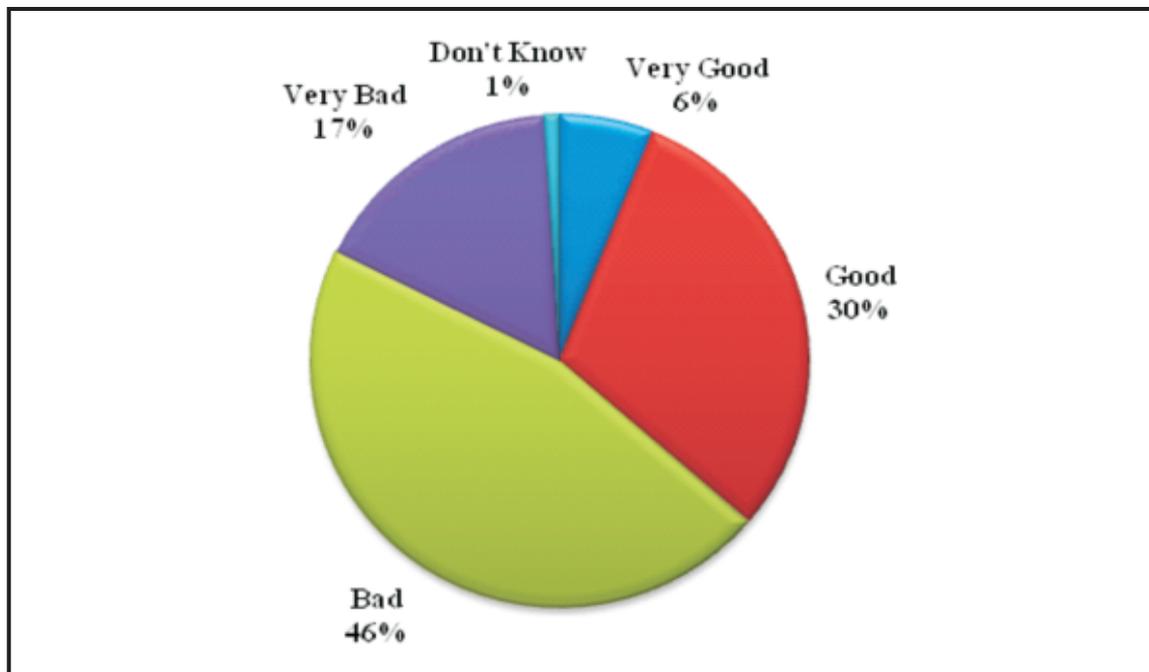
August 2014

Table 40: Human Rights (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	6	30	46	17	1	-27
Gender-wise						
Male	6	29	48	15	2	-28
Female	6	32	44	18	0	-24
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	7	30	45	16	2	-24
Middle (30-50)	5	31	47	17	0	-28
Old (50+)	7	27	46	20	0	-32
Household Income-wise						
Low	8	35	45	12	0	-14
Medium	6	25	47	20	2	-36
High	0	38	43	19	0	-24
Location-wise						
Rural	5	29	48	17	1	-31
Urban	11	34	36	17	2	-8
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	8	49	31	11	1	15
PTI	8	32	45	15	0	-20
PPP	0	31	46	7	16	-22
All others	3	17	56	24	0	-60

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 33: Sovereignty (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
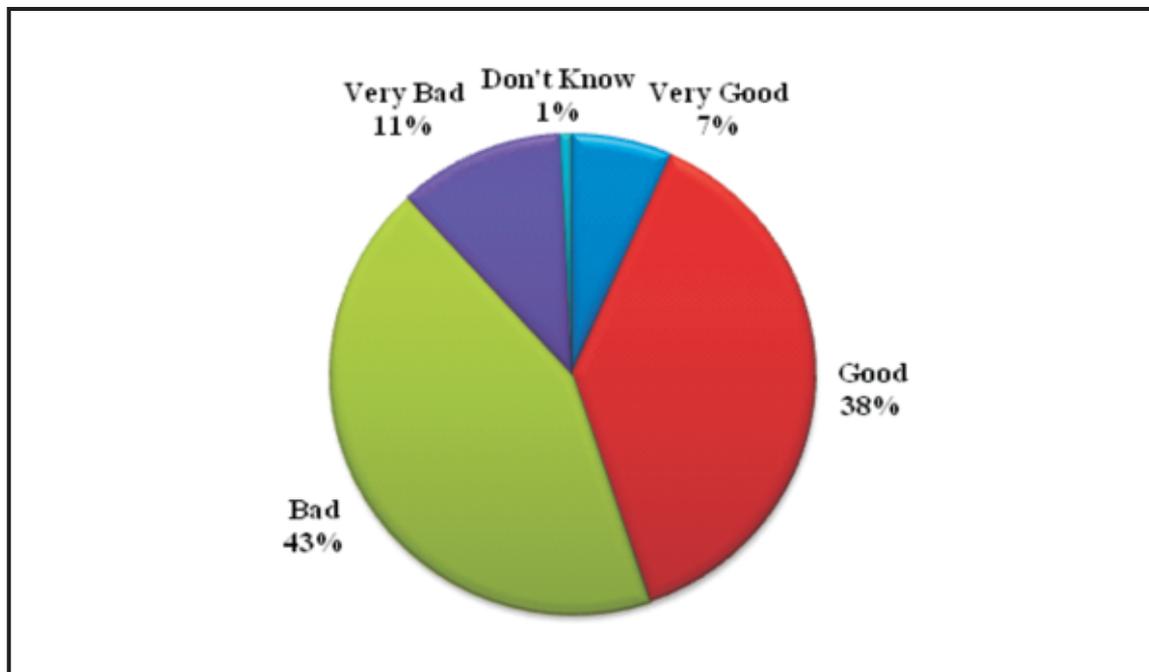
Net Performance Rating = -9%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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August 2014

Table 41: Sovereignty (KP)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	7	38	43	11	1	-9
Gender-wise						
Male	5	39	43	12	1	-11
Female	8	37	44	11	0	-10
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	6	35	45	13	1	-17
Middle (30-50)	8	40	42	10	0	-4
Old (50+)	0	40	47	13	0	-20
Household Income-wise						
Low	7	44	37	11	1	3
Medium	7	34	47	10	2	-16
High	5	24	52	19	0	-42
Location-wise						
Rural	7	37	43	12	1	-11
Urban	6	43	46	6	0	-3
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	10	54	35	2	0	27
PTI	7	39	45	9	0	-8
PPP	8	8	54	23	7	-61
All others	4	32	44	18	2	-26

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 34: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (KP)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)
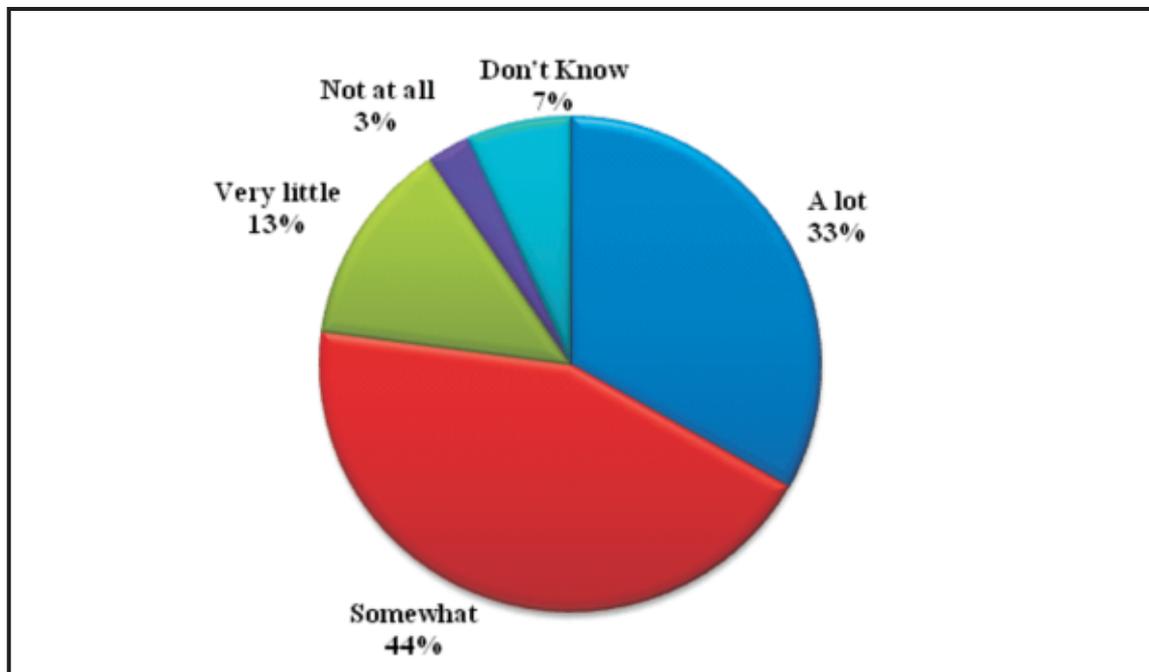
Net Performance Rating = +61

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

August 2014

Table 42: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (KP)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country

Figures are row percentages

	A lot	Some what	Very little	Not at all	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over KP	33	44	13	3	7	61
Gender-wise						
Male	34	49	11	3	3	69
Female	33	38	16	3	10	52
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	28	37	21	4	10	40
Middle (30-50)	36	48	9	2	5	73
Old (50+)	33	47	13	0	7	67
Household Income-wise						
Low	33	53	8	0	6	78
Medium	32	38	17	4	9	49
High	43	19	19	19	0	24
Location-wise						
Rural	31	45	14	3	7	59
Urban	43	39	11	3	4	68
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	57	35	3	0	5	89
PTI	34	51	9	2	4	74
PPP	61	31	0	8	0	84
All others	17	38	27	6	12	22

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 390; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

Public Opinion on the Quality of Democracy: Punjab Perspective

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014

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Figure 35: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +19%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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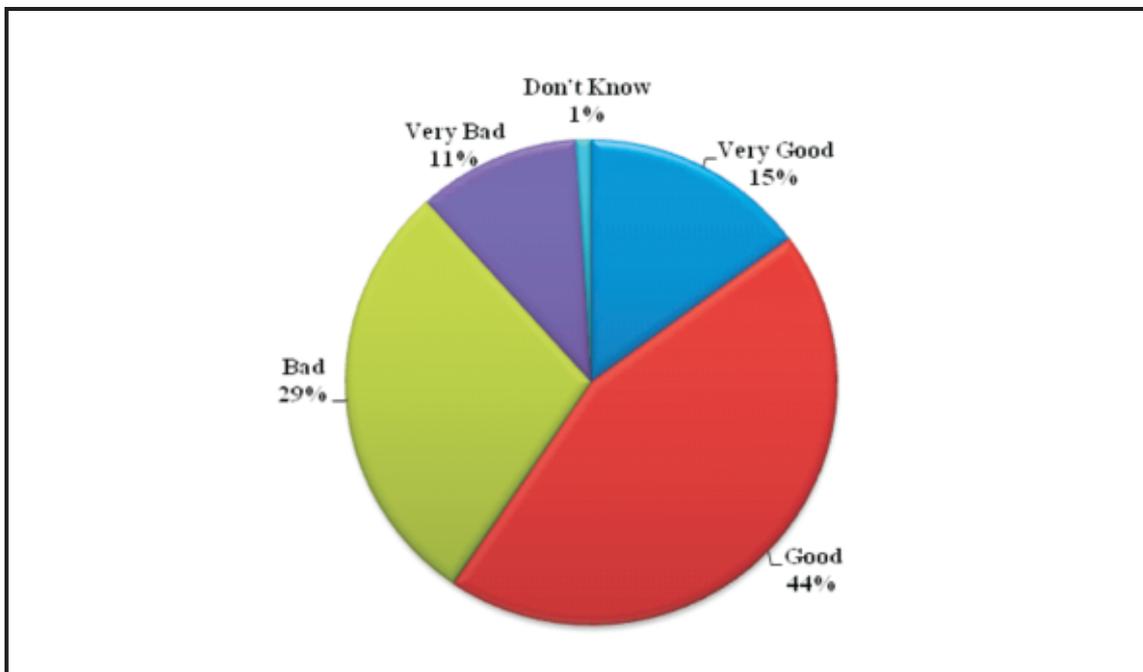
August 2014

Table 43: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	15	44	29	11	1	19
Gender-wise						
Male	14	49	28	7	2	28
Female	16	39	30	14	1	11
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	17	42	29	9	3	21
Middle (30-50)	15	45	27	11	2	22
Old (50+)	7	44	32	13	4	6
Household Income-wise						
Low	14	40	30	14	2	10
Medium	16	46	27	8	3	27
High	11	44	30	13	2	12
Location-wise						
Rural	17	43	28	10	2	22
Urban	11	46	31	11	1	15
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	24	61	12	2	1	71
PTI	5	29	47	17	2	-30
PPP	15	26	42	17	0	-18
All others	11	38	34	14	3	1

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 36: Freedom of Media (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +31%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
First Year of Federal and Provincial Governments: June 2013 – May 2014
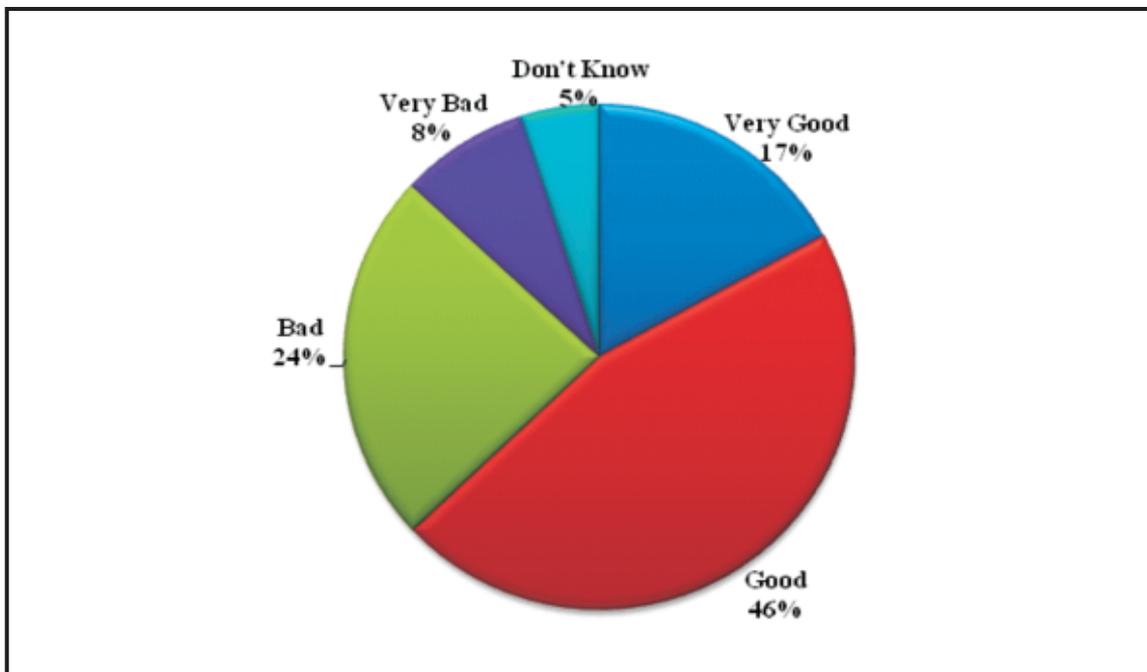
August 2014

Table 44: Freedom of Media (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	17	46	24	8	5	31
Gender-wise						
Male	14	46	26	10	4	24
Female	20	47	22	6	5	39
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	17	46	22	10	5	31
Middle (30-50)	18	46	25	7	4	32
Old (50+)	14	50	23	6	7	35
Household Income-wise						
Low	21	39	27	9	4	24
Medium	18	51	21	7	3	41
High	9	48	30	11	2	16
Location-wise						
Rural	17	46	25	8	4	30
Urban	18	47	23	10	2	32
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	21	58	15	4	2	60
PTI	14	40	26	17	3	11
PPP	19	41	23	14	3	23
All others	15	40	30	8	7	17

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 37: Independence of Judiciary (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. In order to make the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +18%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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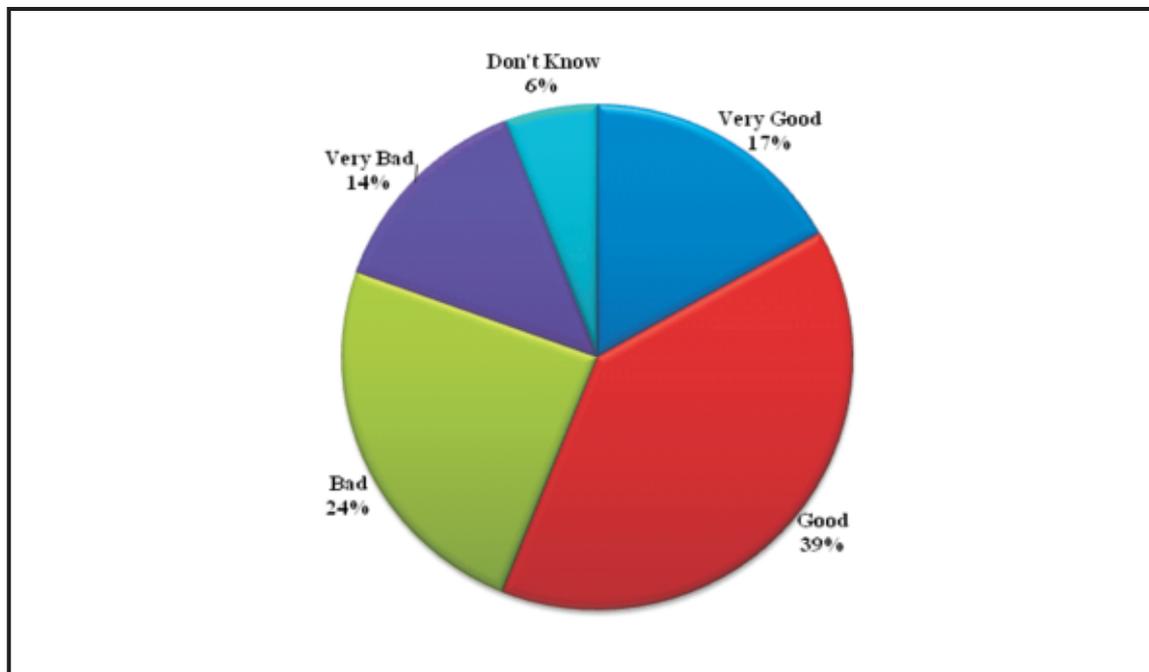
August 2014

Table 45: Independence of Judiciary (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. In order to make the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	17	39	24	14	6	18
Gender-wise						
Male	19	39	23	14	5	21
Female	15	40	26	14	5	15
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	17	38	23	16	6	16
Middle (30-50)	17	40	25	13	5	19
Old (50+)	13	40	24	13	10	16
Household Income-wise						
Low	18	38	26	15	3	15
Medium	18	41	23	13	5	23
High	13	32	29	16	10	0
Location-wise						
Rural	17	40	24	13	6	20
Urban	17	38	25	15	5	15
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	25	46	18	7	4	46
PTI	11	24	38	25	2	-28
PPP	17	37	31	11	4	12
All others	13	40	24	15	8	14

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3568; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: Aug 26 - September 02, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 38: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
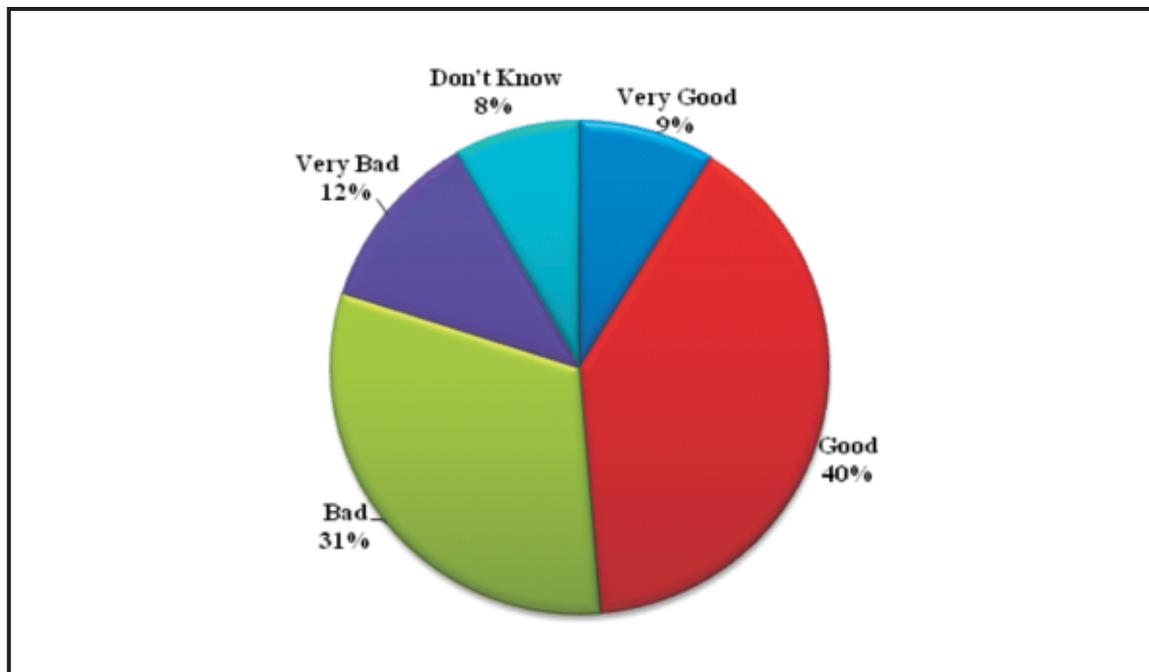
Net Performance Rating = +6%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Table 46: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	9	40	31	12	8	6
Gender-wise						
Male	11	41	28	12	8	12
Female	7	39	35	12	7	-1
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	9	38	29	12	12	6
Middle (30-50)	10	41	32	12	5	7
Old (50+)	4	40	35	11	10	-2
Household Income-wise						
Low	9	35	34	14	8	-4
Medium	9	43	30	10	8	12
High	8	38	28	17	9	1
Location-wise						
Rural	10	40	30	11	9	9
Urban	7	40	33	13	7	1
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	13	57	20	5	5	45
PTI	4	28	45	18	5	-31
PPP	14	32	23	20	11	3
All others	7	31	36	14	12	-12

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3568; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: Aug 26 - September 02, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 39: National Assembly (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = +11%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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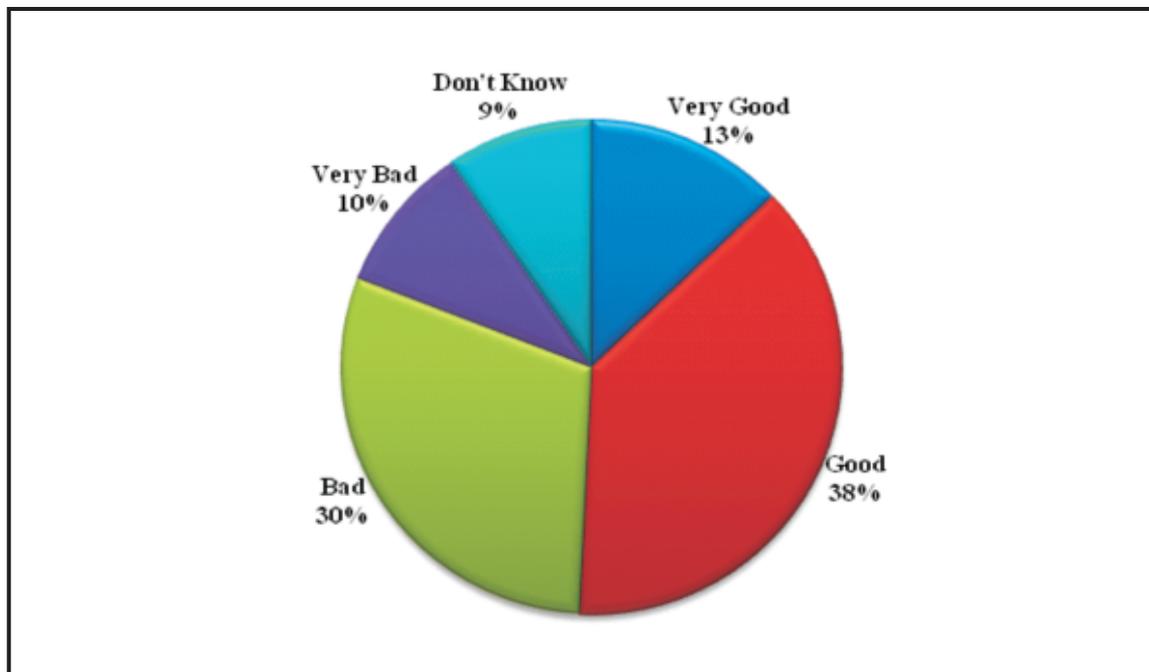
August 2014

Table 47: National Assembly (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	13	38	30	10	9	11
Gender-wise						
Male	13	41	28	8	10	18
Female	13	34	32	12	9	3
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	12	35	31	11	11	5
Middle (30-50)	14	40	29	8	9	17
Old (50+)	7	35	32	12	14	-2
Household Income-wise						
Low	15	33	33	12	7	3
Medium	13	41	28	8	10	18
High	9	37	35	9	10	2
Location-wise						
Rural	14	39	29	9	9	15
Urban	11	36	33	12	8	2
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	23	50	15	4	8	54
PTI	5	26	48	15	6	-32
PPP	11	31	25	23	10	-6
All others	8	33	36	11	12	-6

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 40: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating =+4%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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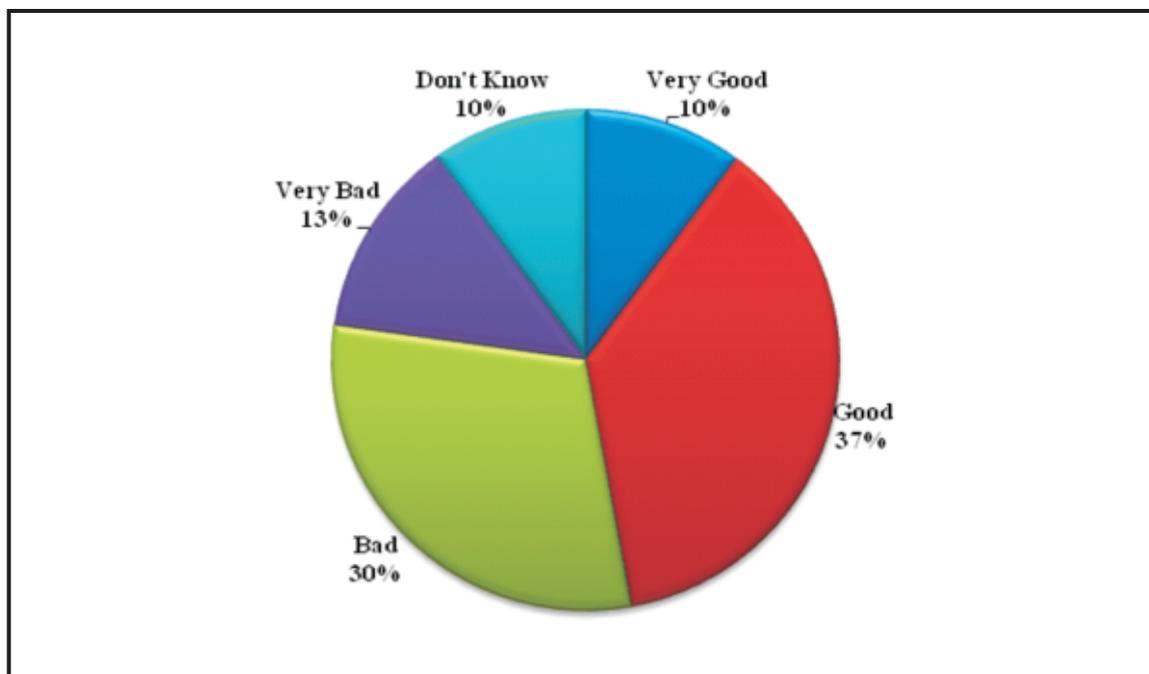
August 2014

Table 48: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	10	37	30	13	10	4
Gender-wise						
Male	11	39	27	12	11	11
Female	10	36	34	15	5	-3
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	8	37	31	14	10	0
Middle (30-50)	13	38	30	12	7	9
Old (50+)	5	35	32	15	13	-7
Household Income-wise						
Low	14	34	29	18	5	1
Medium	10	41	30	9	10	12
High	5	32	34	18	11	-15
Location-wise						
Rural	12	36	30	13	9	5
Urban	6	41	32	13	8	2
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	16	51	23	4	6	40
PTI	6	27	40	22	5	-29
PPP	11	31	27	20	11	-5
All others	**8**	**31**	**33**	**16**	**12**	**-10**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 41: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Net Performance Rating =+11%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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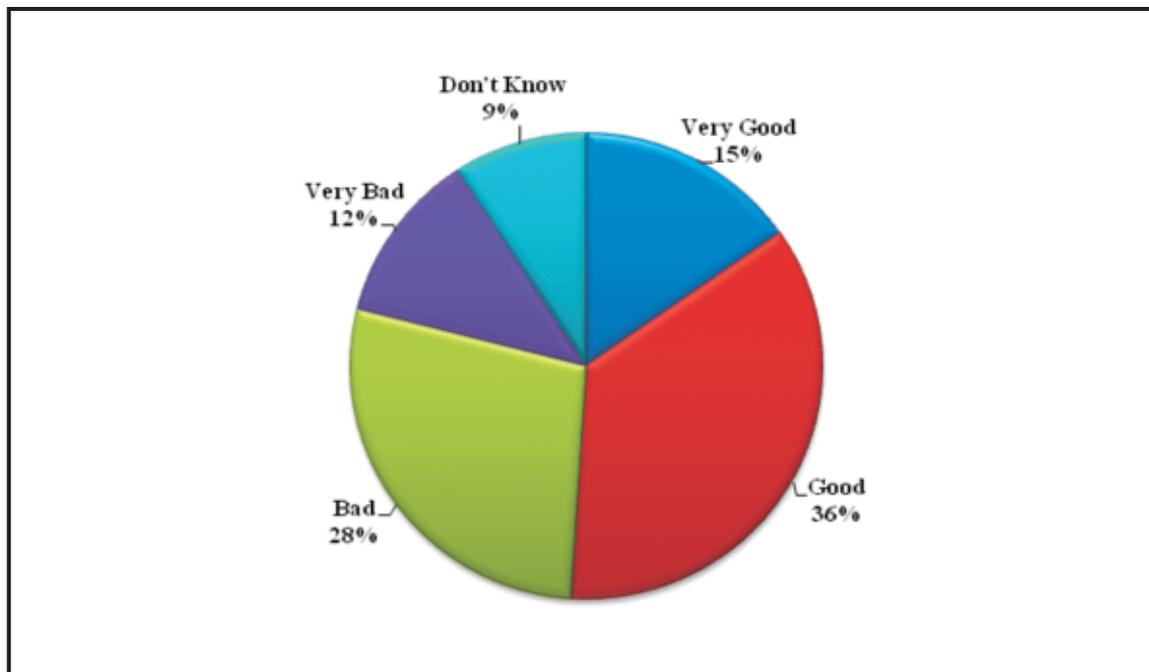
August 2014

Table 49: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	15	36	28	12	9	11
Gender-wise						
Male	16	34	29	11	10	10
Female	15	37	26	13	9	13
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	16	35	28	11	10	12
Middle (30-50)	16	37	28	11	8	14
Old (50+)	13	31	27	17	12	0
Household Income-wise						
Low	12	32	34	15	7	-5
Medium	17	37	24	12	10	18
High	17	39	26	7	11	23
Location-wise						
Rural	15	36	28	11	10	12
Urban	15	35	27	14	9	9
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	21	46	19	6	8	42
PTI	8	32	37	18	5	-15
PPP	14	26	37	18	5	-15
All others	13	30	30	14	13	-1

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 42: Effectiveness of the Executive (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -8%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

PILDAT
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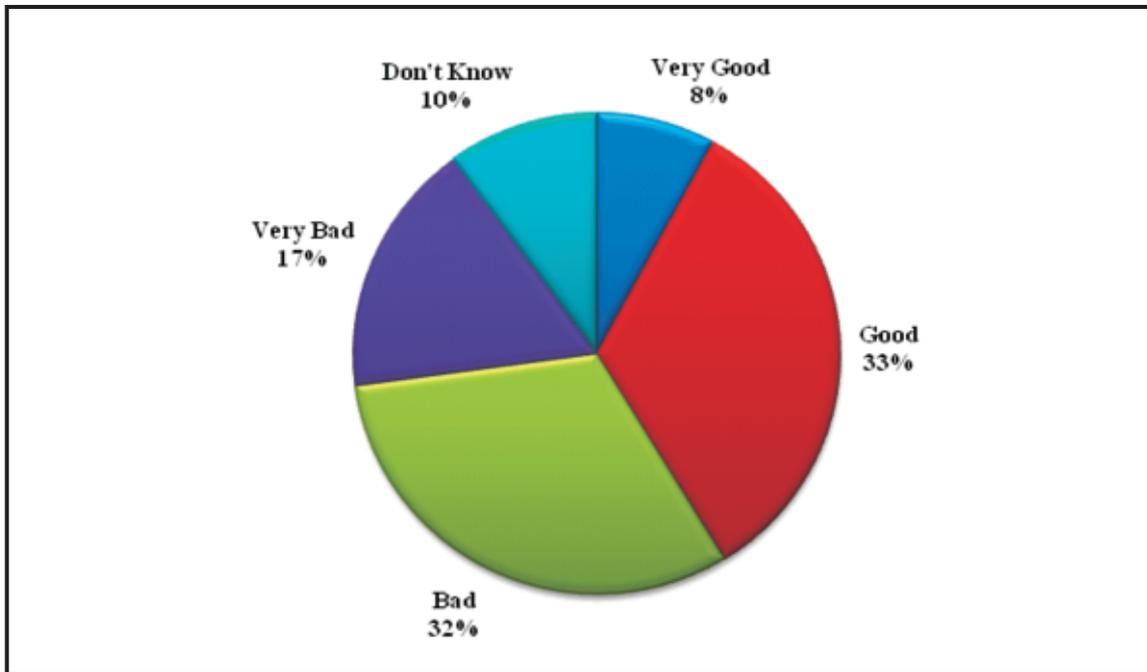
August 2014

Table 50: Effectiveness of the Executive (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	8	33	32	17	10	-8
Gender-wise						
Male	7	34	32	17	10	-8
Female	9	33	31	18	9	-7
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	7	34	31	16	12	-6
Middle (30-50)	9	34	32	17	8	-6
Old (50+)	5	30	32	19	14	-16
Household Income-wise						
Low	11	25	35	20	9	-19
Medium	6	39	29	16	10	0
High	6	31	34	17	12	-14
Location-wise						
Rural	8	32	32	18	10	-10
Urban	7	36	31	16	10	-4
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	15	45	22	8	10	30
PTI	5	19	44	28	4	-48
PPP	5	15	31	37	12	-48
All others	**4**	**31**	**35**	**19**	**11**	**-19**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 43: Human Rights (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating =+2%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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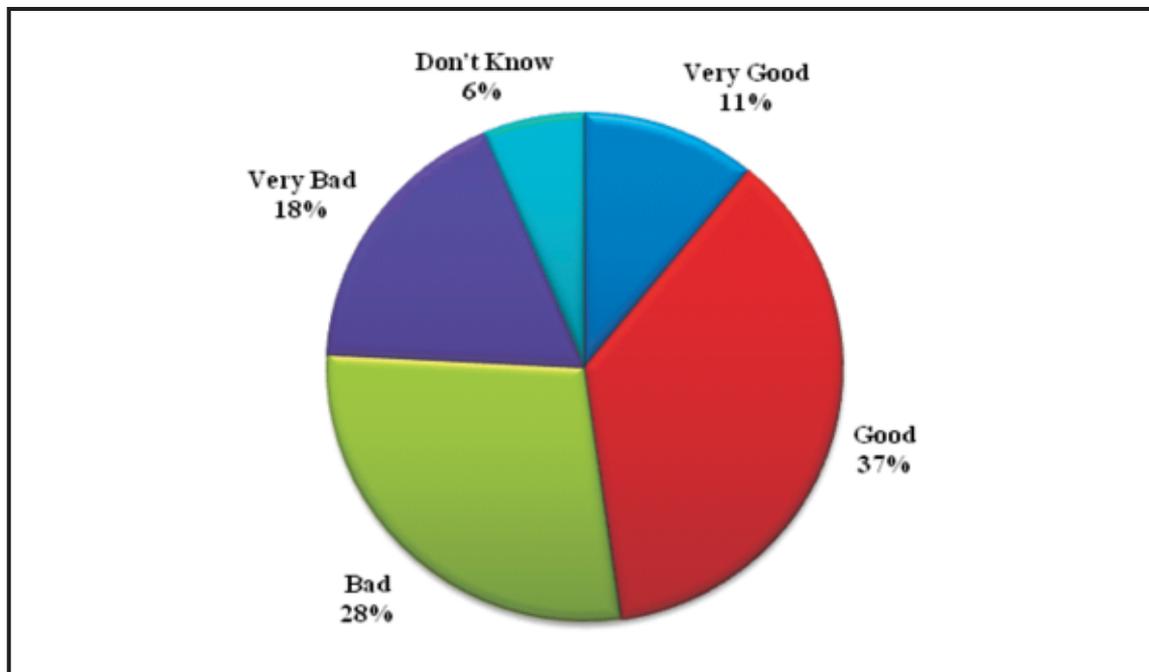
August 2014

Table 51: Human Rights (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	11	37	28	18	6	2
Gender-wise						
Male	11	38	28	13	10	8
Female	11	35	28	23	3	-5
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	11	37	28	18	6	2
Middle (30-50)	12	37	28	17	6	4
Old (50+)	5	34	27	21	13	-9
Household Income-wise						
Low	10	36	27	22	5	-3
Medium	12	40	29	13	6	10
High	11	29	28	25	7	-13
Location-wise						
Rural	11	38	27	17	7	5
Urban	10	34	30	20	6	-6
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	19	51	17	8	5	45
PTI	5	29	37	26	3	-29
PPP	11	39	26	20	4	4
All others	7	28	34	23	8	-22

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 44: Sovereignty (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With respect to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
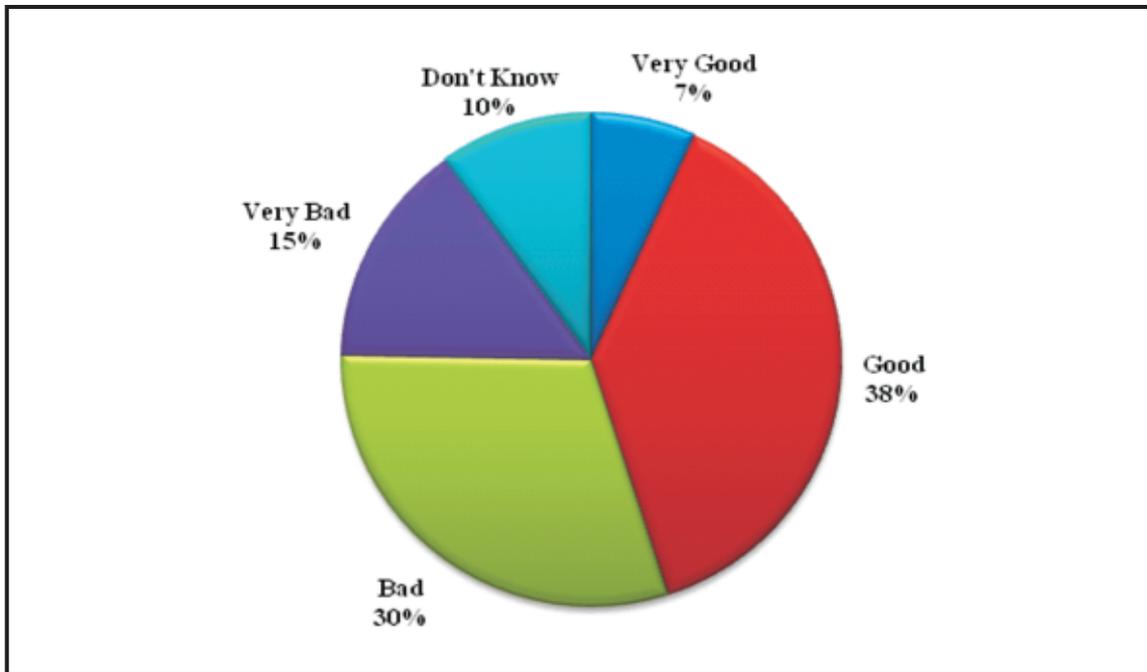
Net Performance Rating = 0

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Table 52: Sovereignty (Punjab)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With respect to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	7	38	30	15	10	0
Gender-wise						
Male	6	38	31	14	11	-1
Female	8	39	29	15	9	3
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	6	39	30	14	11	1
Middle (30-50)	7	38	31	15	9	-1
Old (50+)	6	37	29	18	10	-4
Household Income-wise						
Low	8	37	31	17	7	-3
Medium	7	43	28	13	9	9
High	4	26	37	21	12	-28
Location-wise						
Rural	7	39	29	16	9	1
Urban	7	37	34	12	10	-2
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	10	53	20	8	9	35
PTI	5	21	45	25	4	-44
PPP	5	23	35	31	6	-38
All others	**5**	**35**	**33**	**15**	**12**	**-8**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 45: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (Punjab)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)
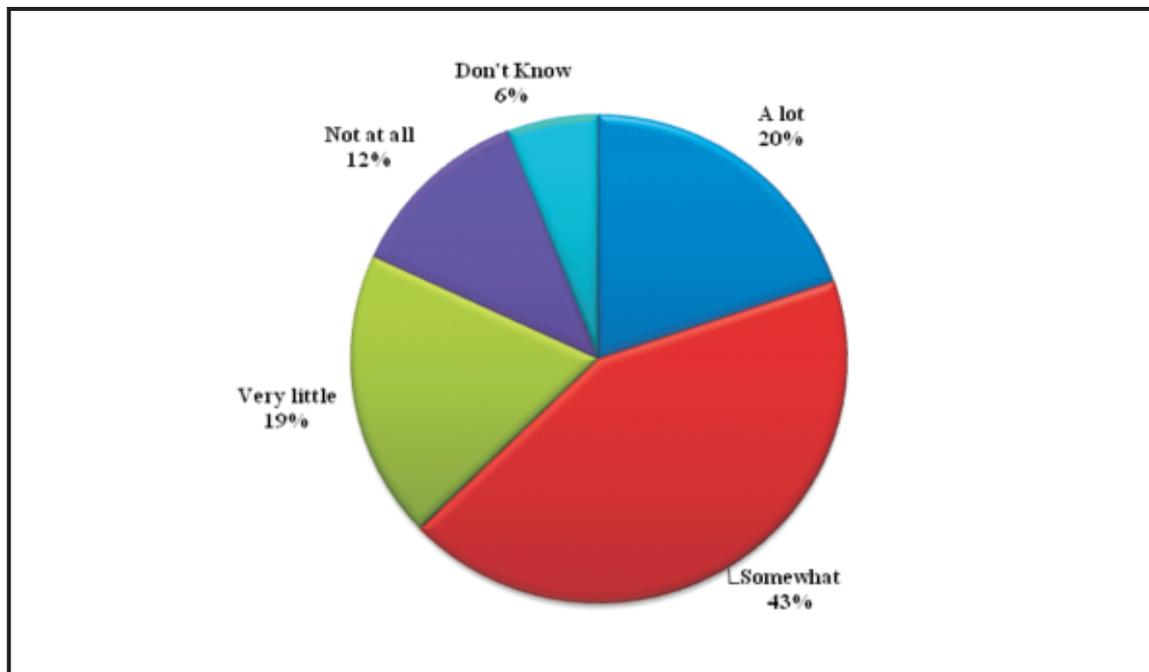
Net Performance Rating = +32%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Table 53: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (Punjab)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)

Figures are row percentages

	A lot	Some what	Very little	Not at all	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Punjab	20	43	19	12	6	32
Gender-wise						
Male	22	47	18	8	5	43
Female	18	40	20	17	5	21
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	19	41	21	13	6	26
Middle (30-50)	21	45	19	11	4	36
Old (50+)	21	46	12	16	5	39
Household Income-wise						
Low	19	39	18	18	6	22
Medium	20	47	19	10	4	38
High	21	39	25	10	5	25
Location-wise						
Rural	21	43	20	12	4	32
Urban	18	45	18	14	5	31
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	33	53	7	3	4	76
PTI	15	43	23	15	4	20
PPP	25	39	23	9	4	32
All others	11	36	27	19	7	1

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 1625; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

Public Opinion on the Quality of Democracy: Sindh Perspective

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 46: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -27%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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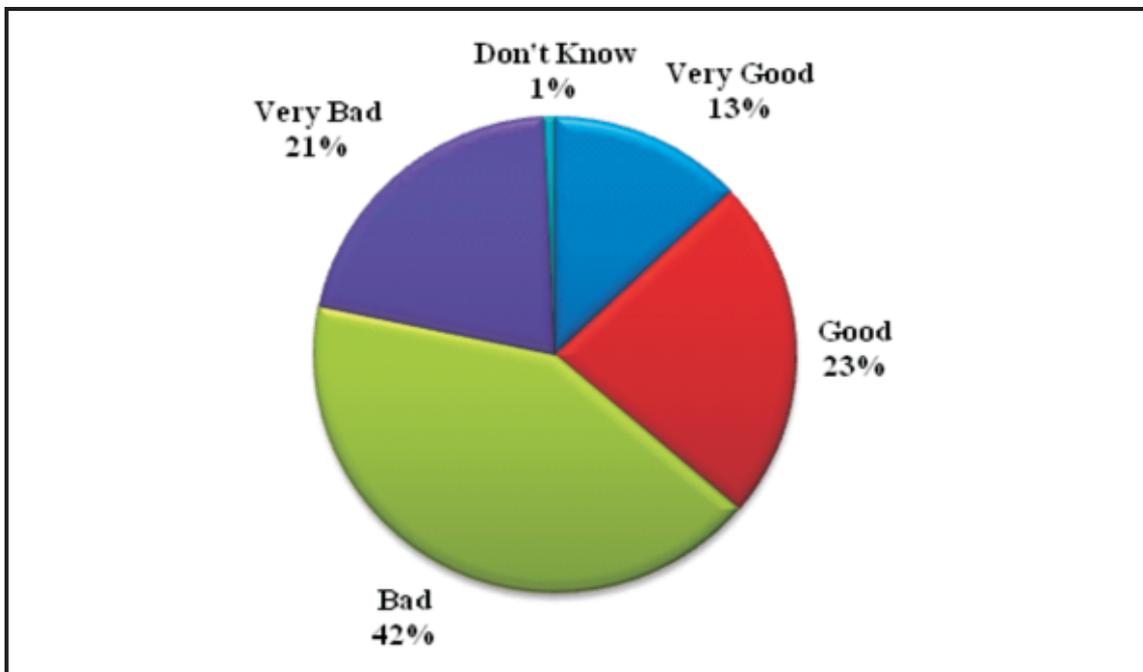
August 2014

Table 54: Overall Assessment of the Quality of Democracy (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the overall quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	13	23	42	21	1	-27
Gender-wise						
Male	14	28	35	24	0	-17
Female	12	19	49	18	2	-36
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	15	25	41	18	1	-19
Middle (30-50)	12	22	41	24	1	-31
Old (50+)	8	22	51	17	2	-38
Household Income-wise						
Low	25	22	36	17	0	-6
Medium	7	23	43	27	0	-40
High	1	24	52	21	2	-48
Location-wise						
Rural	19	24	44	13	0	-14
Urban	7	23	40	29	1	-39
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	37	46	13	4	0	66
PTI	6	9	47	38	0	-70
PPP	12	24	46	17	1	-27
All others	**10**	**19**	**45**	**26**	**0**	**-42**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 47: Freedom of Media (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
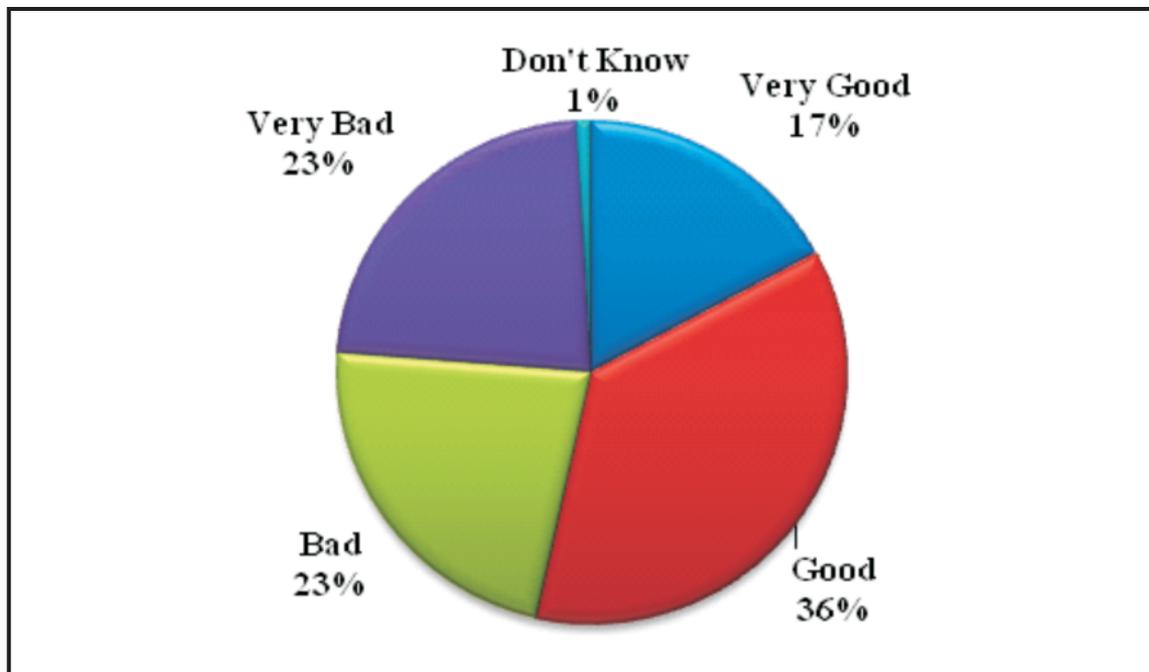
Net Performance Rating = +7%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Table 55: Freedom of Media (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)**
Respondents from All Over Sindh	17	36	23	23	1	7
Gender-wise						
Male	14	32	29	25	0	-8
Female	21	41	17	21	0	24
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	18	39	21	22	0	14
Middle (30-50)	16	35	25	23	1	3
Old (50+)	20	34	17	27	2	10
Household Income-wise						
Low	19	33	23	24	1	5
Medium	12	37	27	23	1	-1
High	18	42	17	22	1	21
Location-wise						
Rural	16	38	20	24	2	10
Urban	18	35	26	21	0	6
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	41	46	9	4	0	74
PTI	6	38	34	22	0	-12
PPP	16	33	25	26	0	-2
All others	**14**	**37**	**23**	**25**	**1**	**3**

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 48: Independence of Judiciary (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -3%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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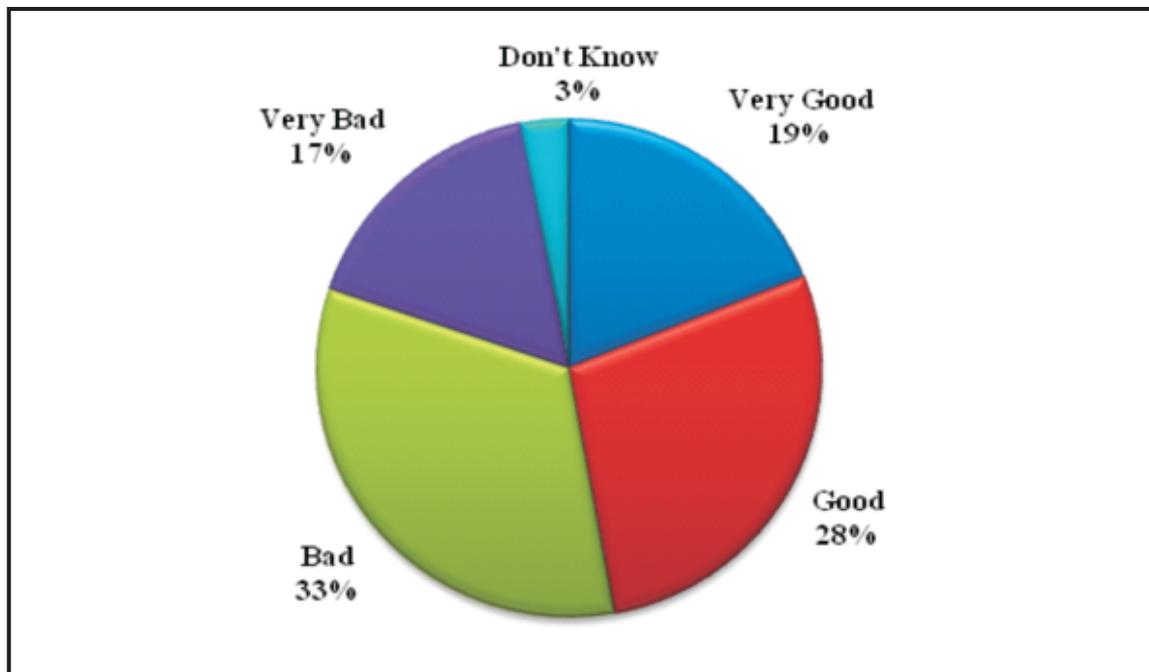
August 2014

Table 56: Independence of Judiciary (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	19	28	33	17	3	-3
Gender-wise						
Male	16	23	37	23	1	-21
Female	22	33	29	11	5	15
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	22	30	27	17	4	8
Middle (30-50)	19	24	37	17	3	-11
Old (50+)	9	37	38	11	5	-3
Household Income-wise						
Low	25	24	33	17	1	-1
Medium	14	29	35	19	3	-11
High	15	33	33	16	3	-1
Location-wise						
Rural	26	26	29	17	2	6
Urban	11	31	38	16	4	-12
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	43	37	15	6	0	59
PTI	6	13	50	31	0	-62
PPP	22	30	32	15	1	5
All others	13	26	37	19	5	-17

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Public Opinion on Quality of Democracy in Pakistan
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Figure 49: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -18%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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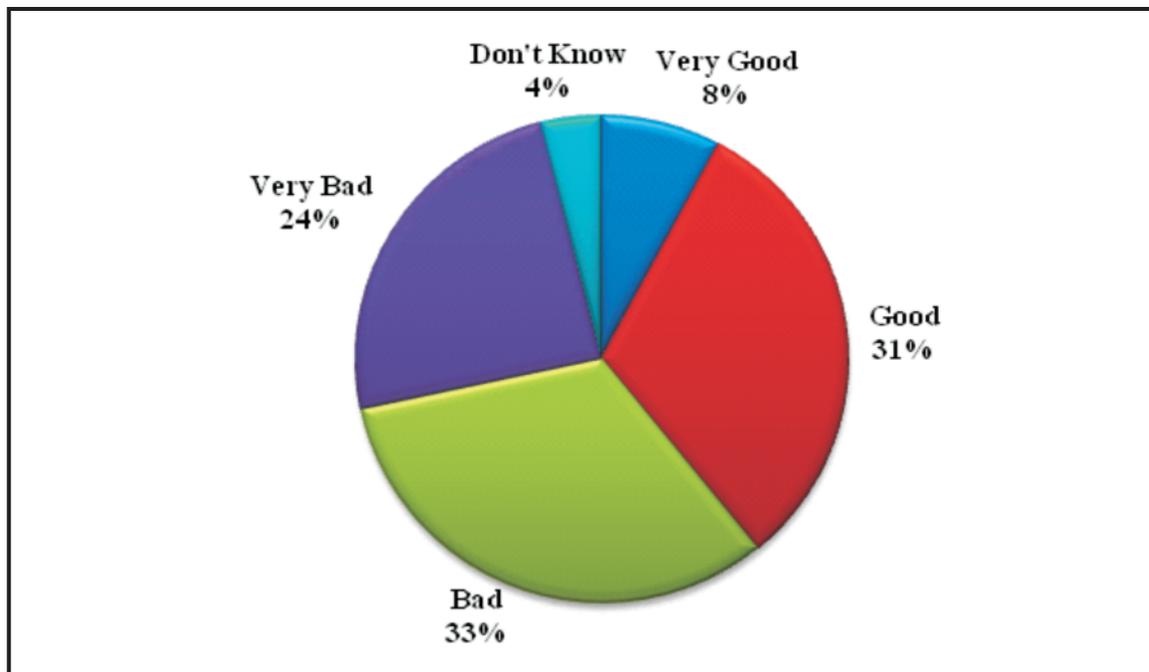
August 2014

Table 57: Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	8	31	33	24	4	-18
Gender-wise						
Male	10	24	35	28	3	-29
Female	5	39	31	20	5	-7
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	10	34	28	23	5	-7
Middle (30-50)	6	30	35	25	4	-24
Old (50+)	5	25	38	26	6	-34
Household Income-wise						
Low	9	33	29	26	3	-13
Medium	5	31	38	24	2	-26
High	8	26	37	25	4	-28
Location-wise						
Rural	9	33	28	27	3	-13
Urban	7	29	37	22	5	-23
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	28	46	18	6	2	50
PTI	3	16	47	34	0	-62
PPP	7	27	39	25	2	-30
All others	5	33	29	27	6	-18

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 50: National Assembly (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating = -19%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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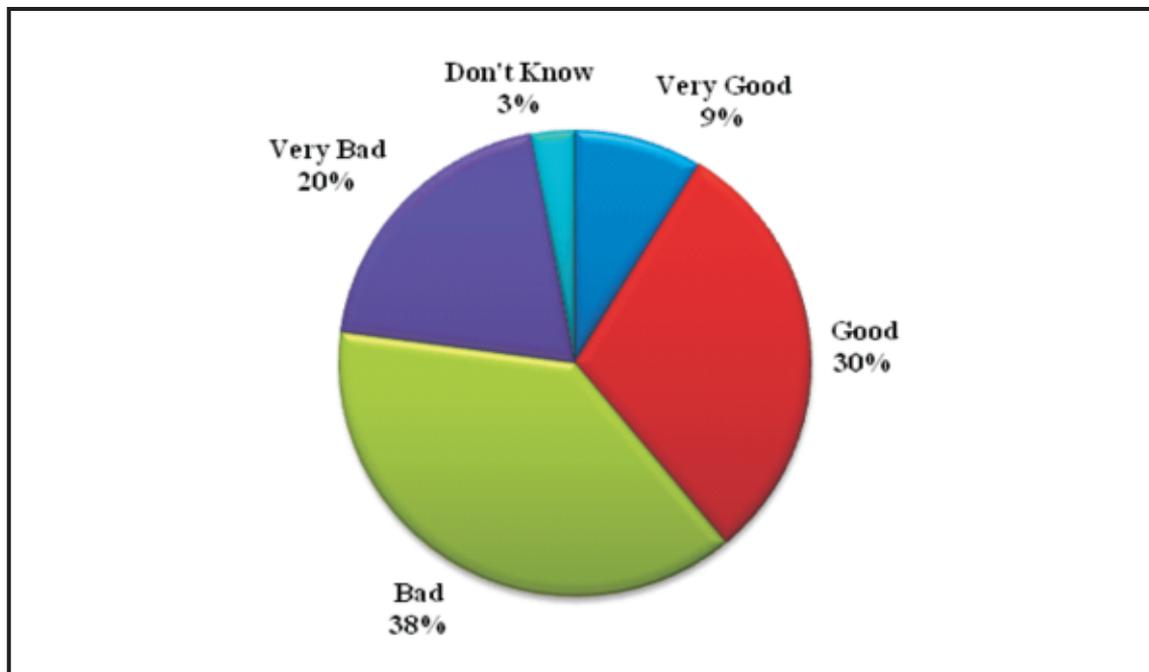
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Table 58: National Assembly (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	9	30	38	20	3	-19
Gender-wise						
Male	7	25	38	27	3	-33
Female	10	34	37	13	6	-6
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	9	37	35	16	3	-5
Middle (30-50)	9	25	39	24	3	-29
Old (50+)	5	25	47	16	7	-33
Household Income-wise						
Low	12	25	41	20	2	-24
Medium	7	32	35	22	4	-18
High	5	34	39	17	5	-17
Location-wise						
Rural	13	26	39	20	2	-20
Urban	4	34	36	20	6	-18
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	26	43	24	7	0	38
PTI	3	13	50	34	0	-68
PPP	8	23	45	21	3	-35
All others	6	35	34	20	5	-13

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 51: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Net Performance Rating =-31%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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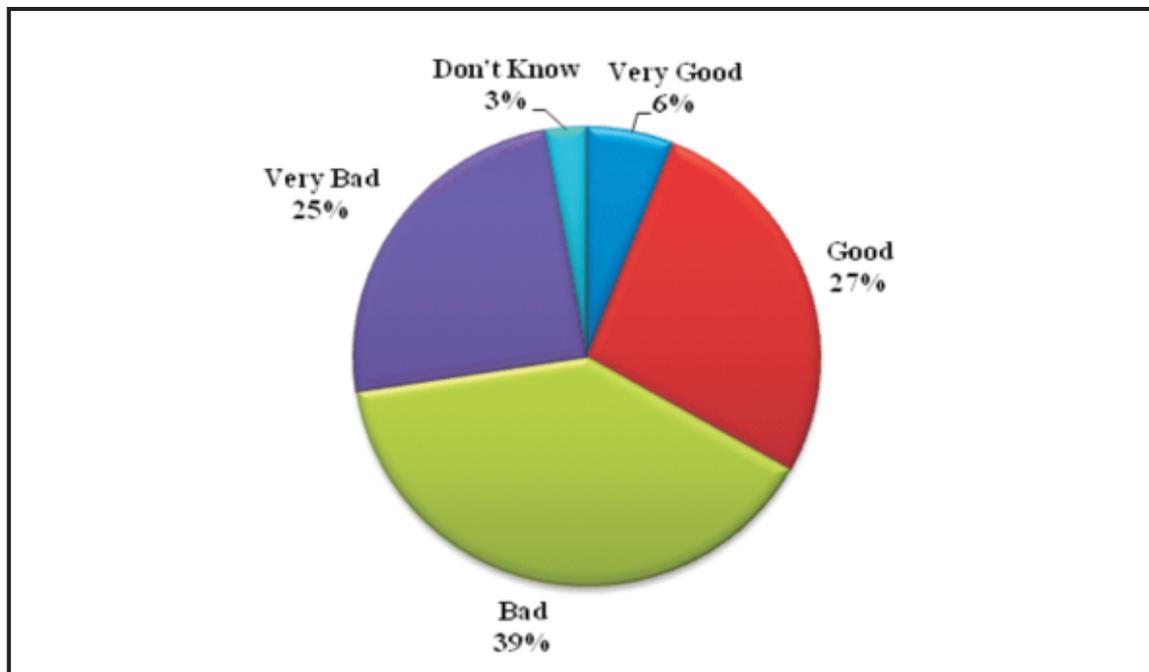
August 2014

Table 59: Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	6	27	39	25	3	-31
Gender-wise						
Male	5	22	43	29	1	-45
Female	7	32	35	20	6	-16
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	6	34	36	21	3	-17
Middle (30-50)	7	23	41	26	3	-37
Old (50+)	3	19	45	31	2	-54
Household Income-wise						
Low	7	26	39	27	1	-33
Medium	5	32	40	20	3	-23
High	5	22	40	27	6	-40
Location-wise						
Rural	8	29	36	26	1	-25
Urban	4	26	43	23	4	-36
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	26	40	24	9	1	33
PTI	0	6	72	22	0	-88
PPP	5	26	45	22	2	-36
All others	3	28	35	30	4	-34

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 52: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Net Performance Rating = -15%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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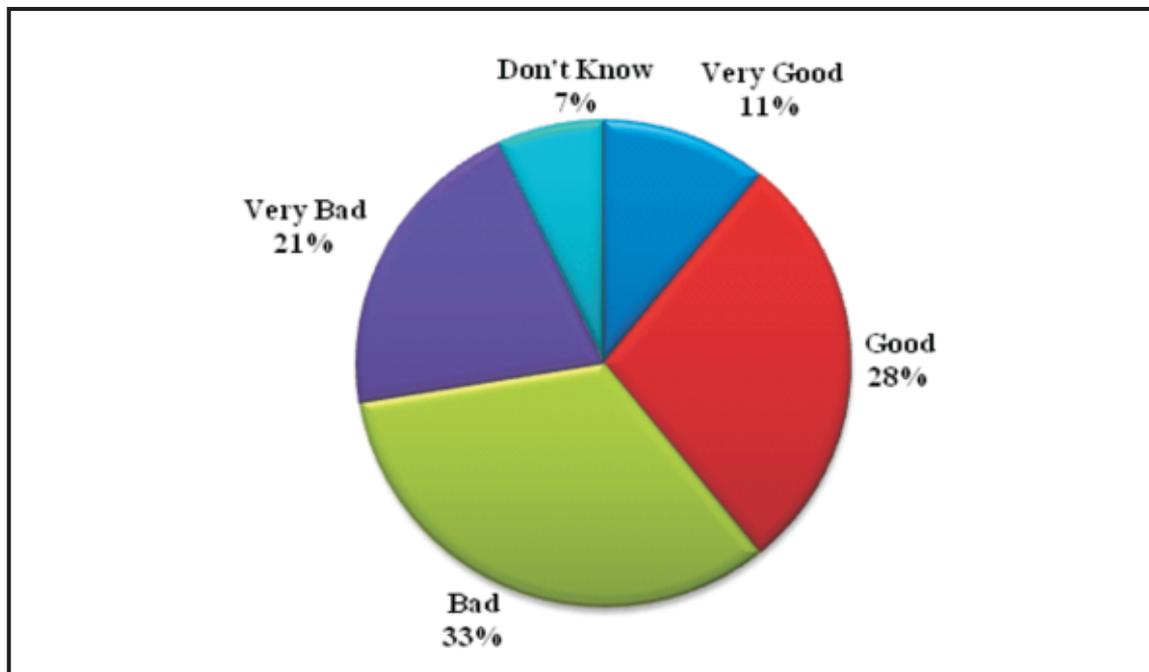
August 2014

Table 60: Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	11	28	33	21	7	-15
Gender-wise						
Male	11	28	35	23	3	-19
Female	11	28	32	19	10	-12
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	13	30	32	17	8	-6
Middle (30-50)	10	27	33	24	6	-20
Old (50+)	6	27	41	20	6	-28
Household Income-wise						
Low	16	24	37	22	1	-19
Medium	10	30	26	25	9	-11
High	6	30	40	14	10	-18
Location-wise						
Rural	15	29	33	21	2	-10
Urban	7	28	34	21	10	-20
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	28	46	13	7	6	54
PTI	6	13	50	28	3	-59
PPP	11	23	39	24	3	-29
All others	8	31	31	20	10	-12

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 53: Effectiveness of the Executive

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
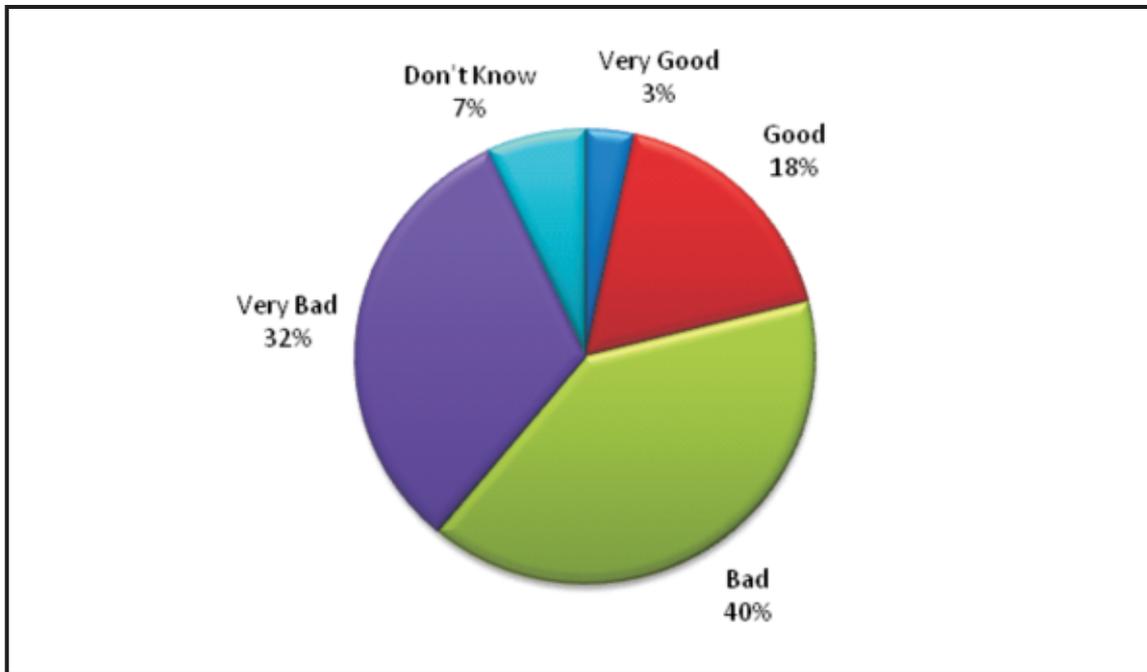
Net Performance Rating = -51%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Table 61: Effectiveness of the Executive (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year.
With regards to making the civil officers and bureaucracy obedient to the country's constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	3	18	40	32	7	-51
Gender-wise						
Male	3	13	39	42	3	-65
Female	4	22	42	23	9	-39
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	5	20	37	29	9	-41
Middle (30-50)	2	17	44	33	4	-58
Old (50+)	3	14	38	41	4	-62
Household Income-wise						
Low	4	21	38	36	1	-49
Medium	4	21	39	30	6	-44
High	2	8	50	29	11	-69
Location-wise						
Rural	5	17	39	37	2	-54
Urban	2	18	42	27	11	-49
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	15	47	28	7	3	27
PTI	0	0	56	41	3	-97
PPP	1	14	49	35	1	-69
All others	3	17	34	35	11	-49

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 54: Human Rights (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
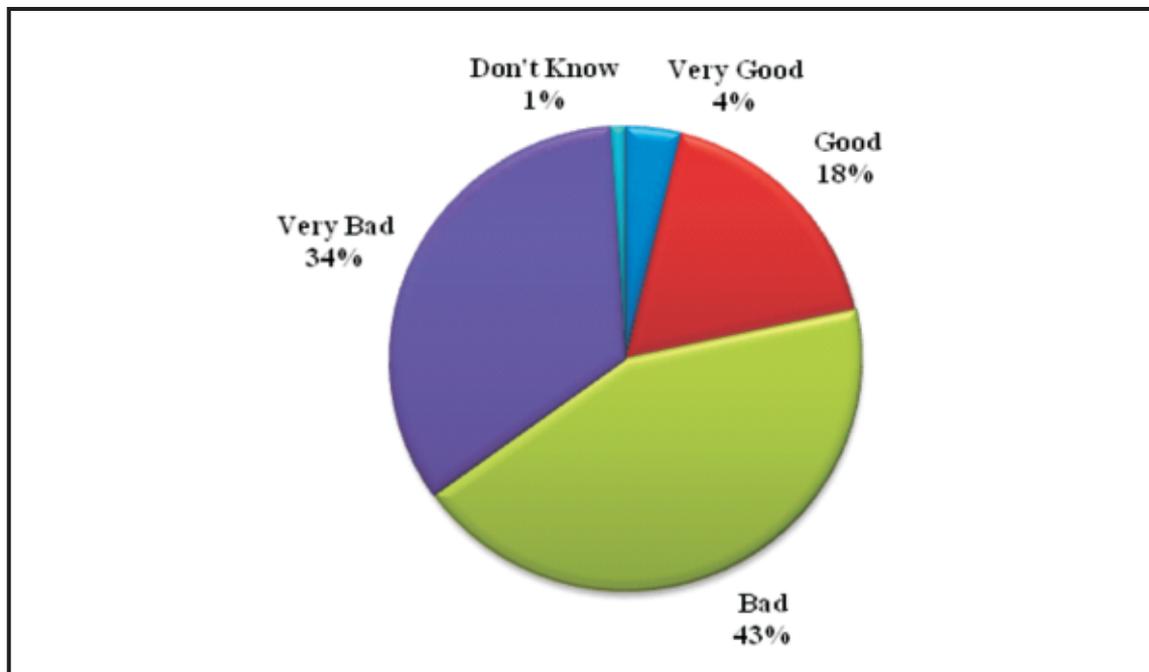
Net Performance Rating =-55%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Table 62: Human Rights (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	4	18	43	34	1	-55
Gender-wise						
Male	4	14	47	34	1	-63
Female	4	22	39	33	2	-46
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	4	20	42	32	2	-50
Middle (30-50)	4	17	44	34	1	-57
Old (50+)	3	11	44	36	6	-66
Household Income-wise						
Low	6	19	46	28	1	-49
Medium	2	17	41	38	2	-60
High	1	14	40	43	2	-68
Location-wise						
Rural	4	16	50	28	2	-58
Urban	3	20	35	39	3	-51
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	15	47	24	13	1	25
PTI	0	13	31	56	0	-74
PPP	3	13	52	31	1	-67
All others	**2**	**16**	**41**	**38**	**3**	**-61**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 55: Sovereignty (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?
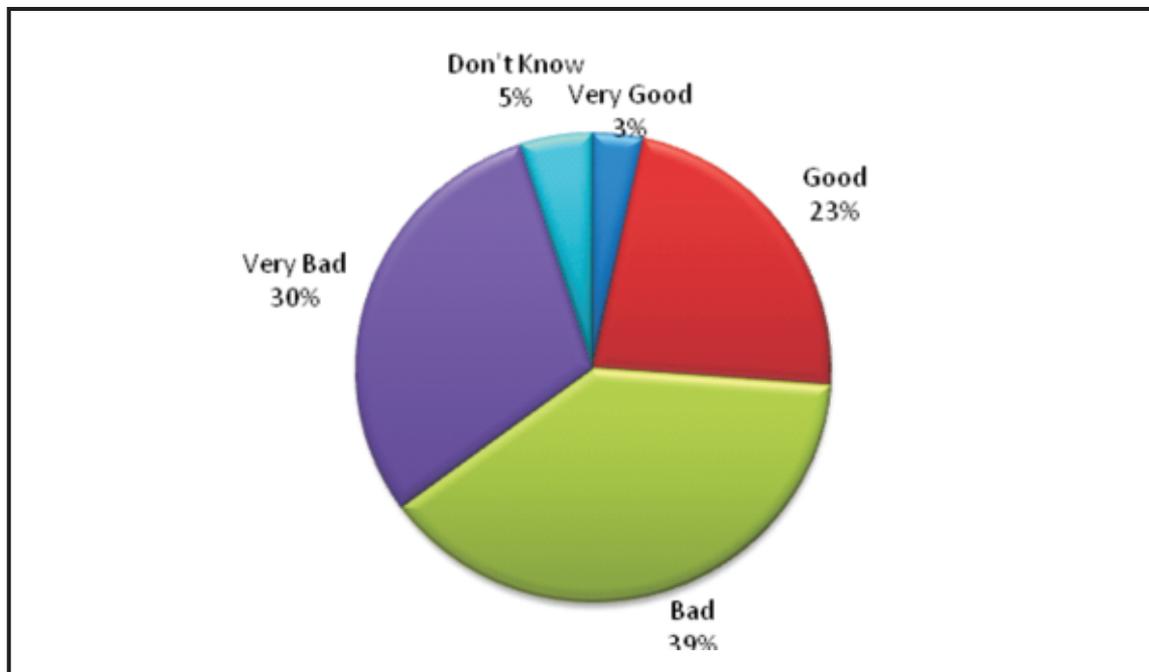
Net Performance Rating = -43%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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Table 63: Sovereignty (Sindh)

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	3	23	39	30	5	-43
Gender-wise						
Male	3	23	38	33	3	-45
Female	4	22	41	28	5	-43
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	4	23	39	29	5	-41
Middle (30-50)	3	23	38	32	4	-44
Old (50+)	2	20	44	31	3	-53
Household Income-wise						
Low	5	27	35	31	2	-34
Medium	4	20	37	33	6	-46
High	1	18	49	30	2	-60
Location-wise						
Rural	5	23	40	30	2	-42
Urban	2	23	38	30	7	-43
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	15	50	22	9	4	34
PTI	0	9	37	44	10	-72
PPP	3	15	43	37	2	-62
All others	**2**	**25**	**40**	**28**	**5**	**-41**

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Figure 56: Trust in Favourite Political Parties (Sindh)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)

Net Performance Rating = +11%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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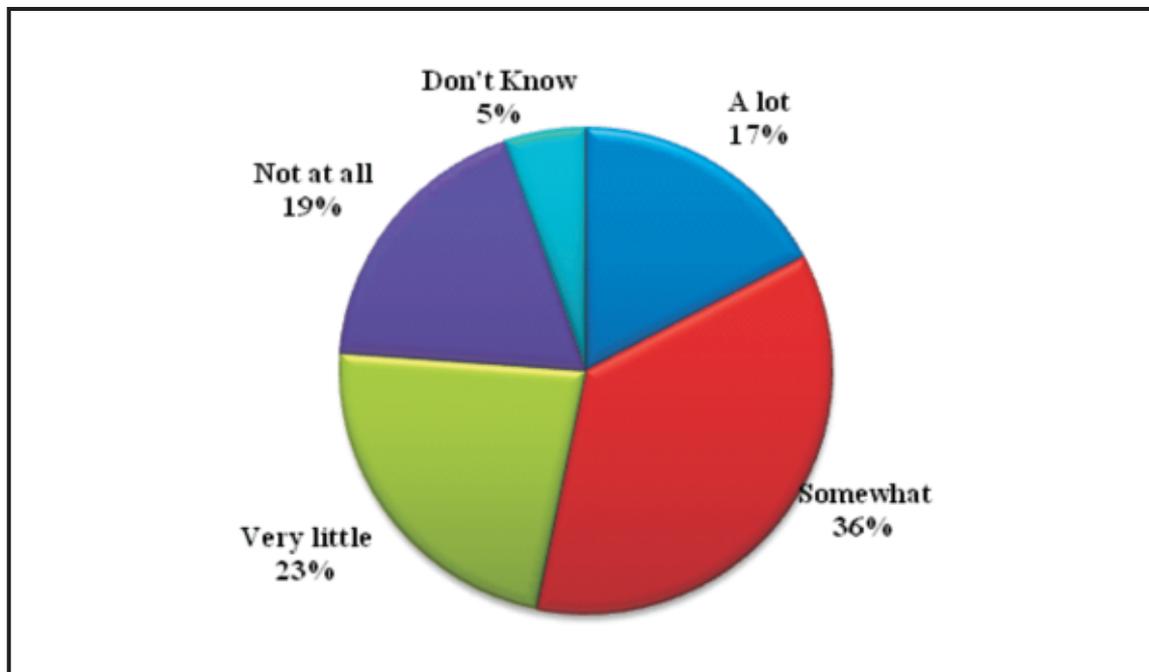
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Table 64: Political Parties (Sindh)

Question: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know	Net Performance Index
	1	2	3	4	5	(6) = (1+2)-(3+4)
Respondents from All Over Sindh	17	36	23	19	5	11
Gender-wise						
Male	22	36	23	18	1	17
Female	13	36	23	19	9	7
Respondent Age-wise						
Young (Under 30)	15	39	22	19	5	13
Middle (30-50)	19	33	24	18	6	10
Old (50+)	20	39	20	17	4	22
Household Income-wise						
Low	18	52	18	8	4	44
Medium	17	26	29	23	5	-9
High	18	26	21	30	5	-7
Location-wise						
Rural	20	44	17	14	5	33
Urban	14	27	29	23	7	-11
Voting Intention-wise						
PML-N	34	44	10	9	3	59
PTI	6	31	28	28	7	-19
PPP	23	44	19	10	4	38
All others	10	28	29	27	6	-18

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 660; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level
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Detailed Scores on Indicators of Democracy

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Detailed Scores on Indicators of Democracy

Public Trust in Democracy: 55% provide positive ratings

55% Pakistanis report that they are somewhat to strongly satisfied with current democratic system in the country. However, a strong 42% said that they were somewhat to strongly dissatisfied with democracy at this point in time.

Democracy vs. other Systems

A substantial 67% of the country's population believes that democratically elected Governments constitute the best system for Pakistan. Crucially, the popular appetite for another Army rule in the country remains low – only 19% Pakistanis see another military rule as the best system for the country.

Evolution of Democracy: 47% provide positive rating

47% Pakistanis believe that the country is getting its democratic evolution mostly on the right track. This proportion of respondents rated the current democratic system in the country between 6 and 10 (on a scale of 1-10; a score of 1 being "Highly Undemocratic" and a score of 10 denotes "Highly Democratic"). 53% of the country's population rates the current democratic system more apprehensively by rating the current democratic system in the country between 1 and 5 (out of 10).

Table 65: Trust in Institutions

	Institution	A lot	Somewhat	Little	Not at all	Net Rating
1	**National Assembly**	18%	42%	28%	11%	+21%
2	**Political Parties**	9%	35%	33%	21%	-10%
3	**Supreme Court/High Court**	29%	33%	21%	15%	+26%
4	**Civil Courts**	11%	39%	32%	16%	-2%
5	**Election Commission**	8%	35%	33%	19%	+9%
6	**Electronic Media**	16%	48%	24%	8%	+32%
7	**Print Media**	12%	45%	28%	11%	+18%

Figure 57: Trust in Institutions
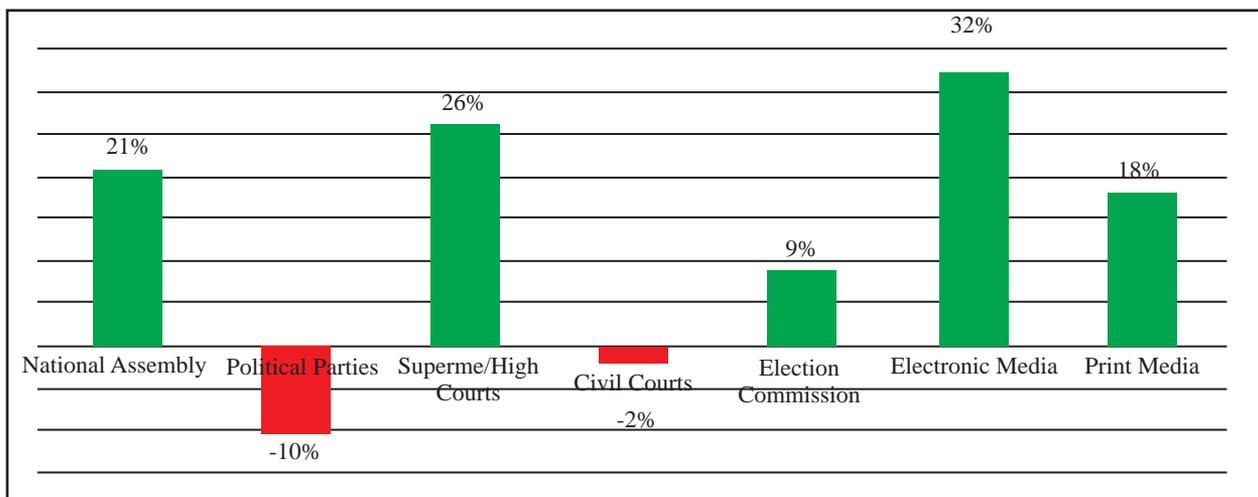
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Respondents from across Pakistan were asked to assert their level of trust on major national institutions. The data presented in Table 65 provides an indication of the most and least trusted institutions in the country.

Pakistan's burgeoning electronic media is seen as the most trustworthy institution, with a positive Net Rating of 32% - 64% Pakistanis stated that they trusted the electronic media "a lot" to "somewhat".

Similarly, the Supreme and High Courts of Pakistan earned a strong positive rating of +26%, while the National Assembly also generated a strong positive rating of +21%. The other important arm of the media industry – print media, also earned a solid trust rating of +18%. The Election Commission of Pakistan, currently embroiled in the middle of the national political crisis, was able to earn a positive rating of +9%.

In contrast to the robust trust embedded in the higher courts of the country by the people of Pakistan, civil courts in the country managed a negative rating of -2%. Political Parties in Pakistan received the lowest rating of the institutions covered in this poll: -10%.

Perceptions of Election 2013: 63% provide positive ratings
A substantial 63% of all Pakistanis believe that the

General Election in 2013 was somewhat to completely transparent and fair. Only 37% respondents see the Election as somewhat rigged to completely rigged.

Need for Reforms in the ECP: 85% think it is critical
The overwhelming majority of Pakistanis, 85%, believe that it is critical that the Election Commission of Pakistan's functions need to be reformed and reconfigured, while only 10% did not consider these changes necessary.

Prospects of Fair Election in Future: 30% provide positive ratings
In the context of the need for reforms and changes in the ECP, 30% Pakistanis believe that the next elections will be conducted in a much better fashion by the Election Commission of Pakistan. However, 26% Pakistanis have serious doubts about the Election Commission and believe that the ECP will fare worse in the next elections. 37% of all Pakistanis believe that the ECP's performance at holding free and fair elections in the country will be no different in the future.

Local Government Elections: 71 % consider Important
A substantial 71% of the population says that holding Local Government elections are somewhat to very

Table 66: Trust in Leaders

No.	Leader	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	NPR
1	**Nawaz Sharif**	17%	36%	31%	14%	+8%
2	**Shahbaz Sharif**	16%	41%	27%	15%	+15%
3	**Imran Khan**	15%	37%	29%	15%	+8%
4	**Chaudhary Shujaat Hussain**	2%	18%	45%	28%	-53%
5	**Maulana Fazlur-Rehman**	3%	21%	40%	26%	-42%
8	**Altaf Hussain**	3%	15%	31%	44%	-57%
9	**Asfandyar Wali Khan**	2%	19%	35%	28%	-42%
10	**Pervez Musharraf**	9%	25%	33%	29%	-28%
11	**Sirajul Haq**	4%	26%	38%	23%	-31%
12	**Dr. Tahir Ul Qadri**	3%	18%	36%	36%	-51%

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important. Only 27% of the country's population believes that holding local elections is not very important or not important at all.

Local Government System: 65% Support

The majority of Pakistanis (65%) believe that a locally elected Government is somewhat to very important in solving the problems faced by ordinary Pakistanis. Only 32% Pakistanis asserted that local Governments are not important in resolving the problems faced by common people.

A review of the current leadership of the country shows that the people of Pakistan have contrasting views on the most favourable leaders in the country.

Of the political leadership in the country, Shahbaz Sharif emerged as the most popular political leader with a positive NPR of +15% (16% rated the Chief Minister of Punjab as Very Good or Good).

Crucially, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Imran Khan, at the centre of the current political crisis in the country, are equally popular in the country: both leaders garnered a positive NPR of +8%. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was rated marginally higher with 53% of the respondents rating him as a Very Good to Good leader, while 52% of Pakistanis rate Imran Khan as a Very Good to Good leader.

All other national political leaders included in the poll were rated negatively by the people of Pakistan. Altaf Hussain emerged as the least popular leader in Pakistan with the highest negative NPR of -57% (18% respondents rated him as "Very Good" to "Good". Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain also earned a substantial negative NPR of -53%, while Dr. Tahir Ul Qadri earned a similarly strong negative rating: -51%. Maulana Fazlur-Rehman and Afandyar Wali Khan earned a negative NPR of -42%, while JI's new Amir Mr. Sirajul Haq earned a rating of -31%. Ex-COAS-President and now head of his political party, Gen. (Retd.) Pervez Musharraf, is also viewed negatively in the country (-28%).

Figure 58: Trust in Leaders

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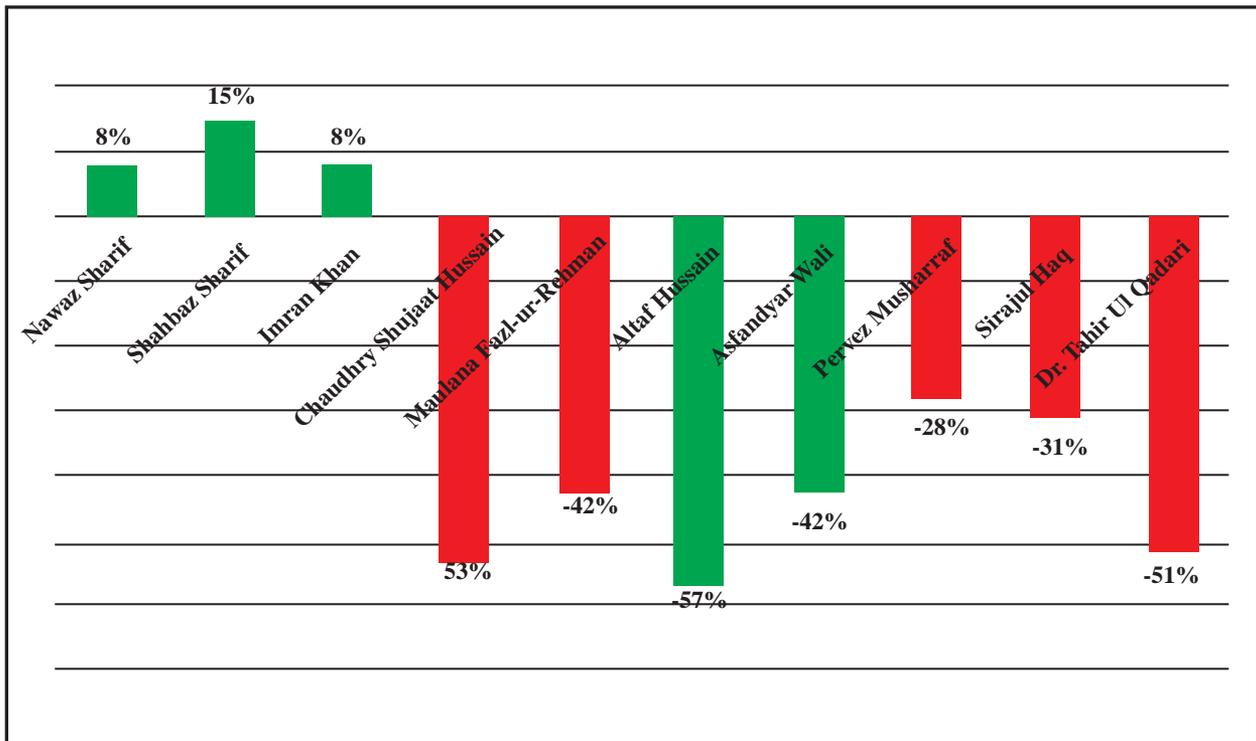
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Table 67: Competence of Political Parties

No.	Party	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	NPR
1	Pakistan People's Party (PPP)	11%	24%	42%	22%	-29%
2	Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N)	18%	36%	28%	18%	+8%
3	Pakistan Muslim League – Quaid-e-Azam (PML-Q)	5%	22%	45%	25%	-43%
4	Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI)	14%	36%	29%	17%	+4%
5	Mutahida Quami Movement (MQM)	3%	13%	38%	40%	-62%
6	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F)	3%	22%	42%	26%	-43%
7	Awami National Party (ANP)	2%	17%	41%	30%	-52%
8	Jamaat-i-Islami	3%	30%	38%	22%	-27%
9	Pakistan Awami Tehreek (PAT)	3%	18%	38%	34%	-51%

Figure 59: Competence of Political Parties

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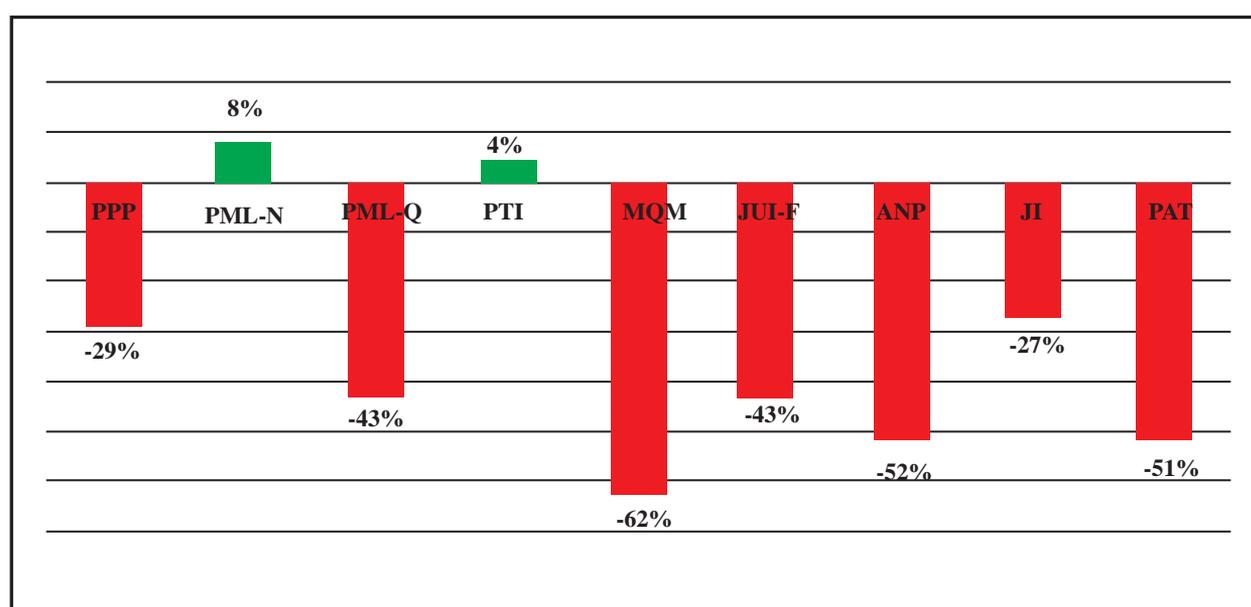
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Respondents from across Pakistan were asked to evaluate the performance of major national political parties in the country. The results indicate that the majority of the country's political parties are largely negatively evaluated by the People of Pakistan.

The Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N) had the highest positive NPR of +8%, with 54% of the respondents rating the party's competence as "Very Good" to "Good". The Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf was the only other national political party to generate a positive NPR of +4% (50% of the respondents from across Pakistan rated the party's competence as "Very Good" or "Good).

In contrast, all other political parties included in this poll generated negative ratings of their competence. The MQM emerged as the most negatively rated political party in the country with a negative NPR of -62% (only 16% of the respondents nationwide rated the party as "Very Good" or "Good"). The ANP received a negative NPR of -52%, while Dr. Tahir Ul Qadri's PAT received a negative NPR of -51%. The JUI-F and PML-Q were also rated negatively by the majority of the country – both parties received a negative rating of -43%.

The PPP received a nation-wide negative NPR of -29%. The JI received a negative NPR of -27% by respondents from across Pakistan.

Legislative Function of the National Assembly: 48% rate the National Assembly positively
The National Assembly of Pakistan's performance is rated the best in terms of its legislative role in its first year. While 48% of the respondents saw the National Assembly's legislative performance as "Good" or "Very Good", 47% saw its functionality on this metric as "Bad" or "Very Bad".

Oversight Functions of the National Assembly: 38% provide positive ratings
The majority of the country (57%) viewed the National Assembly's performance as "Bad" or "Very Bad" in carrying out oversight of the Executive. 38% of the country viewed the Assembly's performance as "Good" or "Very Good".

Prime Minister's Attendance and Participation in the National Assembly Sessions: 51% consider it bad
A majority of Pakistanis, 51%, saw Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's attendance and participation in the National Assembly sessions over the year as "Bad" or "Very Bad'. However, a substantial 42% seem to rate this as "Good" or "Very Good".

Relations between the Federal Government and the Opposition: 53% do not approve
Over the last year 53% Pakistanis saw the Federal Government failing in keeping good relations with its political opposition in the National Assembly, while 42% rated it as "Good" or "Very Good".

Comparative Public Assessment of the Performance of Provincial Assemblies

Nationwide Score and Individual Provincial Scores
46% of Pakistanis provided positive ratings to their Provincial Assembly regarding the making of Law whereas 48% provided negative ratings. This number shows that on average, 46% Pakistanis rate their respective provincial legislature's performance as Very Good or Good, while 48% rate their provincial legislatures as Bad or Very Bad in terms of their legislative performance.

The province-wise breakdown of these ratings is given in Table 68.

Table 68: Provincial Assemblies' Ratings on Legislation

Province	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	NPR
Punjab	13%	36%	29%	15%	+5%
Sindh	13%	26%	32%	26%	-19%
KP	4%	40%	35%	18%	-9%
Balochistan	26%	35%	31%	8%	+22%

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Figure 60: Provincial Assemblies' Ratings on Legislation
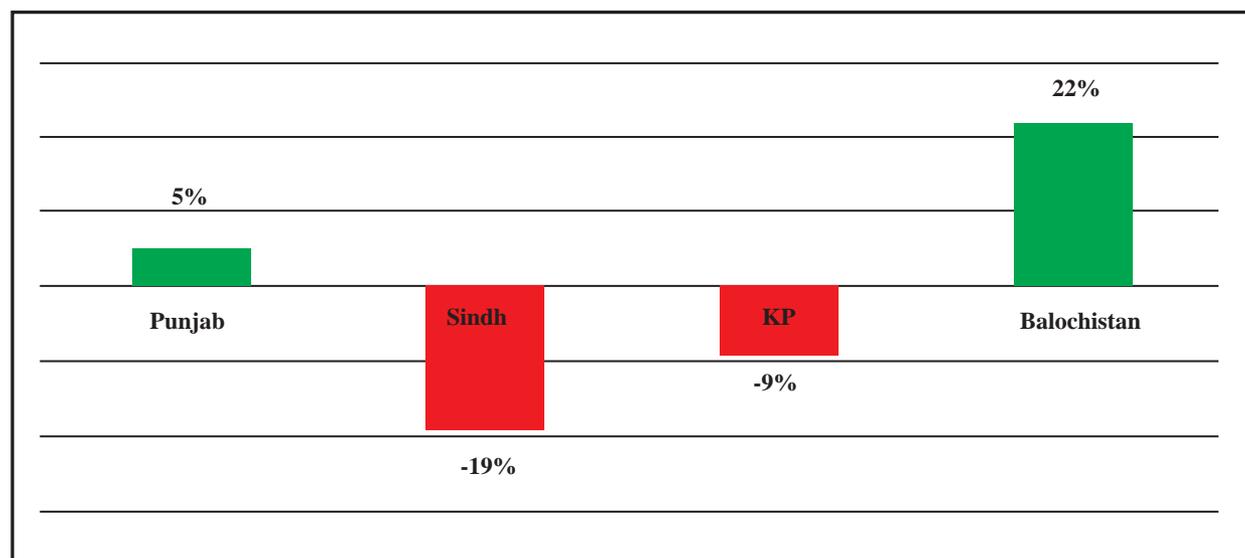
Balochistan's Provincial Assembly achieved the highest rating for its performance at enacting new laws, with a positive NPR of +22%, the Assembly in Quetta was rated as being "Very Good" or "Good" in this function over the last year.

In Punjab, 49% of the respondents rated the Provincial Assembly's performance at legislating as "Very good" or "Good" – with a NPR of +5%.

In KP, 44% of the respondents rated the performance of their Provincial Assembly at legislation as "Very Good" to "Good" (NPR: -9%).

The Sindh Assembly had the least favourable ratings on enacting new legislation, with a negative NPR of -19% - only 39% of the respondents rating the Provincial Assembly's performance at this metric as "Very Good"

or "Good".

Provincial Legislature – Oversight Functions of the Provincial Assembly: 41% provide positive ratings
55% Pakistanis considered the performance of their Provincial Assembly as "Bad" or "Very Bad" regarding exercising oversight over the Provincial Executive, while 41% provided positive ratings of 'Very Good' or 'Good' to Provincial Assemblies on this metric. This number shows that on average, 55% Pakistanis rate their respective provincial legislature's performance as Very Bad or Bad; while 41% rate their provincial legislatures as Very Good or Good in terms of exercising oversight and supervision over the provincial executive.

Province-wise distribution of these ratings is given in Table 69.

Table 69: Provincial Assemblies' Ratings on Maintaining Oversight

Province	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	NPR
Punjab	10%	38%	30%	16%	+2%
Sindh	8%	21%	39%	30%	-40%
KP	8%	17%	49%	24%	-48%
Balochistan	21%	41%	28%	11%	+23%

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Figure 61: Provincial Assemblies' Ratings on Maintaining Oversight
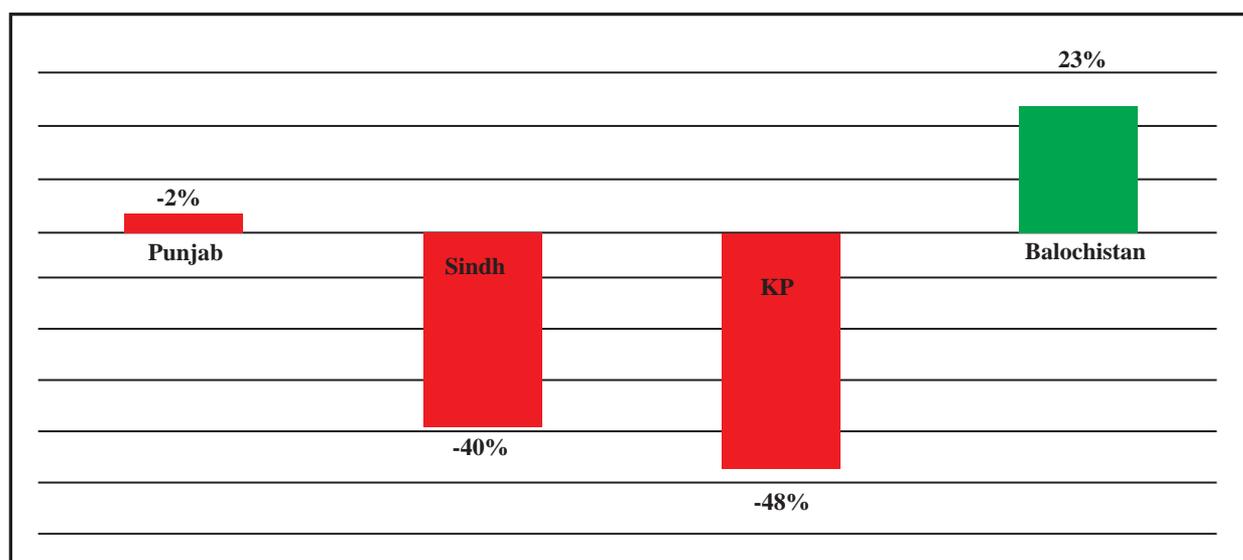
In its function as a forum for exercising checks and balances on the Provincial Executive, the Balochistan Assembly received the highest positive ratings with 62% of the respondents rating their Provincial Assembly as "Very Good" or "Good" on this indicator (NPR: +23%).

The Punjab Assembly also earned a marginally positive assessment on this indicator with a positive NPR of +2%. 29% respondents from Sindh rated their Provincial Assembly's exercise of oversight over the Provincial Executive as "Very Good" or "Good", which gave the Provincial Assembly in Karachi a negative NPR of -40%. The Provincial Assembly in Peshawar had the least favourable ratings in terms of its ability to exercise oversight and accountability over the Provincial Executive. Only 25% of the respondents

from KP rated their Provincial Assembly as "Good" to "Very Good" on this indicator, which translates into a negative NPR of -48%.

Provincial Legislature – Chief Minister's attendance and involvement in the Provincial Assembly - 47% provide positive ratings
47% Pakistanis rated the Provincial Assembly's performance regarding this function positively – better than the Prime Minister's performance in the National Assembly, while an equal 47% rated their Chief Minster's attendance and involvement in the Provincial Assembly negatively. These numbers are indicative of the average positive evaluation provided by a respondent for his/her provincial Assembly.

The province-wise distribution of this rating is shown in Table 70.

Table 70: Ratings on the Chief Ministers' Attendance

Province	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	NPR
Punjab	11%	40%	27%	13%	+11%
Sindh	11%	35%	24%	27%	-5%
KP	7%	21%	40%	32%	-44%
Balochistan	21%	41%	24%	14%	+24%

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Figure 62: Ratings on the Chief Ministers' Attendance
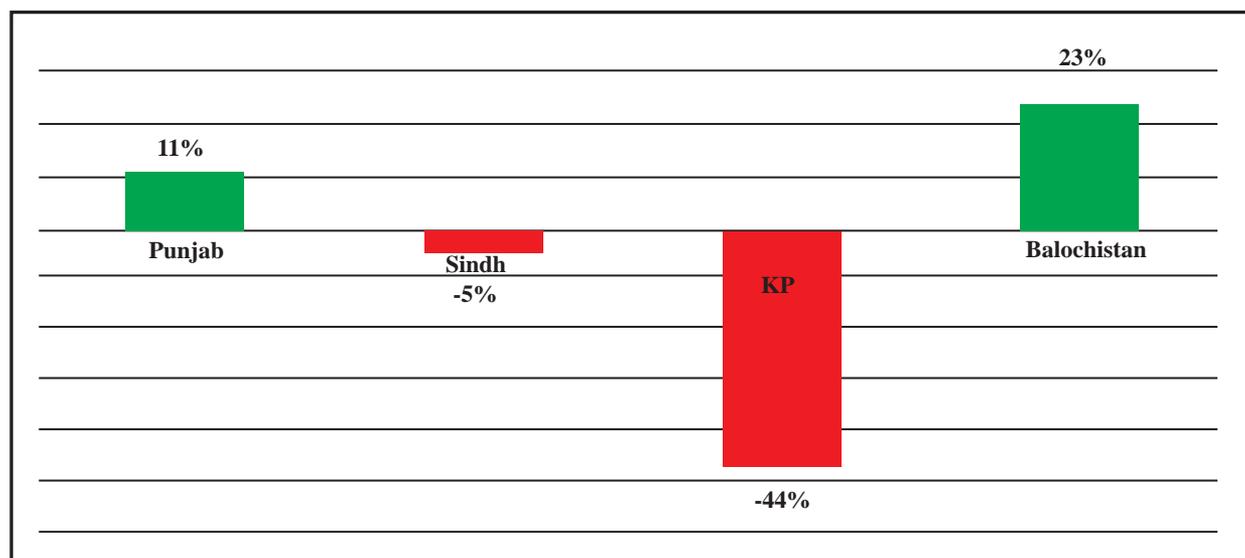
Balochistan's Chief Minister's attendance at the Provincial Assembly's sessions was rated most positively out of the four provinces, with 62% rating the Chief Minister's attendance and involvement in the Provincial Assembly as "Very Good" or "Good" (NPR: +24%).

Punjab's Chief Minister had positive ratings of 51% (Very Good or Good) at attending and engaging with the Provincial Legislature, which translates into a NPR of +11%.

The Chief of Minister of Sindh was rated as "Very Good" or "Good" by 46% of the respondents from Sindh for his attendance at and involvement with the Provincial Assembly's sessions in Karachi (NPR: -5%).

The Chief Minister of KP had the least positive rating on this indicator: 28% of the respondents rated his attendance and involvement in the Provincial Assembly as "Very Good" or "Good", which gives the Provincial Assembly a negative NPR of -44%.

Provincial Legislature – Relations between the Provincial Government and the Opposition: 42% provide positive ratings

The Provincial Assembly's performance regarding improvement of relations between the Provincial Government and Opposition was rated positively by 42% Pakistanis. It was rated negatively by 54%. This shows that on average, the majority of Pakistanis (54%) believe that their Provincial Assembly is ineffective at improving relations between the Provincial Government and Opposition.

The province-wise distribution of this rating is given in Table 71.

Table 71: Relations Between Provincial Government and Opposition

Province	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	NPR
Punjab	8%	35%	33%	17%	-7%
Sindh	9%	32%	28%	27%	-14%
KP	8%	26%	52%	13%	-31%
Balochistan	12%	27%	37%	24%	-22%

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Figure 63: Relations Between Provincial Governments and Opposition
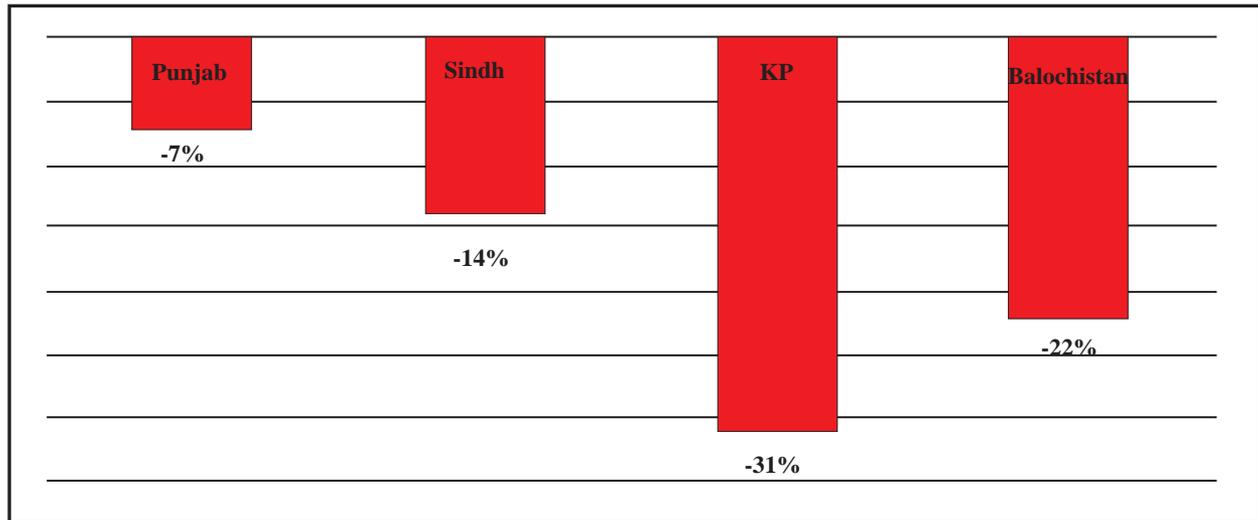
All four Provincial Assemblies were rated negatively on their performance at improving relations between the Provincial Government and Opposition. 43% of all respondents from Punjab rated their Provincial Assembly's performance at mediating between and improving relations between the Provincial Government and the Provincial Opposition as "Very Good" or "Good", which translates into a negative NPR of -7%.

41% of the respondents from Sindh rated their Provincial Assembly's performance at this indicator positively, with a negative NPR -14%. 39% of the respondents from Balochistan rated their Provincial Assembly's performance at improving relations between the Provincial Government and Opposition as "Very Good" or "Good" which returned a negative NPR of -22% for the Provincial Legislature in Quetta The Provincial Assembly in KP received the least favourable ratings on this indicator with a NPR of -31%; only 34% of all respondents from KP rated their Provincial Assembly's performance on this indicator as "Good" or "Very Good".

Internal Democracy in Political Parties
The **PML-N**'s internal democracy quotient was assessed positively by a majority of the country. 55% Pakistanis believe that the party has internal democracy ranging from some to a very great extent. 41% disagreed and claimed that the PML-N has very little to no democracy in its internal party structures and operations.

In comparison, exactly 50% of Pakistanis believe that **PTI** has some to substantial internal democratic practices, rules, and norms. In contrast, 44% Pakistanis believe that the PTI has very little to no internal democratic practices or structures.

With regards to the **PPP**, a 53% majority of Pakistanis opined that the party has very little to no internal democracy. However, a significant 43% disagreed and stated that the PPP has an internal democratic order ranging from some to a very large extent.

73% of all Pakistanis assessed the **MQM** as a party has very little to no internal democracy, while only 18% respondents disagreed with this negative assessment.

67% Pakistanis reported that they think that the **PML-Q** has very little to no internal democracy, while only 26% disagreed with notion.

66% of all Pakistanis assessed the **JUI-F** to have very little to no internal democracy, while only 23% respondents disagreed with this negative assessment.

66% of all Pakistanis believe that the **ANP** has very little to no democracy at all, while only 22% respondents believe the party has internal democracy.

34% Pakistanis see the **JI** to have very good levels of internal democracy while 58% of all Pakistanis disagree with this.

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The **PAT** is assessed positively on account of having internal democracy by only 19% of the respondents **and** 70% of all Pakistanis assessed the party as having very little to no internal democracy at all.

Treatment of Religious and Ethnic Minorities: 54% provide positive ratings to the Federal Government
54% rated the Federal Government's performance as "Good" to "Very Good" on this metric, while 42% Pakistanis saw the Government's performance as "Bad" to "Very Bad".

Collective Performance of the Federal Cabinet - 39% provide positive ratings
Over the past year, a significant 55% Pakistanis rated the Federal Cabinet's performance as Bad or Very Bad in framing policies to resolve national issues and crises. 39% Pakistanis rated the Federal Cabinet's performance as "Good" or "Very Good" on this indicator. This translates into a negative NPR of -16% for the Federal Cabinet.

Collective Performance of the Provincial Cabinets - 42% provide positive ratings
Over the last year, a significant 52% Pakistanis rated their Provincial Cabinet's performance as Bad or Very Bad in framing policies to resolve national issues and crises. 42% Pakistanis rated the Provincial Cabinet's performance as "Good" or "Very Good" on this indicator. This rating shows that on average, 52% Pakistani citizens rate their provincial cabinets' performance at resolving problems and issues negatively.

The province-wise distribution of the Provincial Cabinet's performance on framing policies to resolve issues and crises is shown in Table 72.

The Provincial Cabinet in KP received the highest positive rating of the four provinces, in its performance at framing policies to overcome various challenges. 53% of the respondents rated the KP Provincial Cabinet's performance as "Very Good" or "Good" on this function (NPR: +8%).

48% of the respondents from Punjab rated their Provincial Cabinet's performance at forming policies to overcome problems as "Very Good" or "Good", which translates into a NPR of +4%.

45% of the respondents from Balochistan rated their Provincial Cabinet's performance as "Very Good" to "Good" on this count (NPR: -10%).

Sindh's Provincial Cabinet earned the least favourable ratings on its function to form successful and effective policies to deal with problems: only 24% of all respondents from Sindh rated their Provincial Cabinet positively on this front, with a substantial negative NPR of -51%

Table 72: Ratings of Provincial Cabinets on Resolving Issues

Province	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	NPR
Punjab	8%	40%	29%	15%	+4%
Sindh	4%	20%	42%	33%	-51%
KP	6%	47%	39%	6%	+8%
Balochistan	16%	29%	39%	16%	-10%

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Figure 64: Public Trust in Democracy

Question: On the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the type of democracy in the country?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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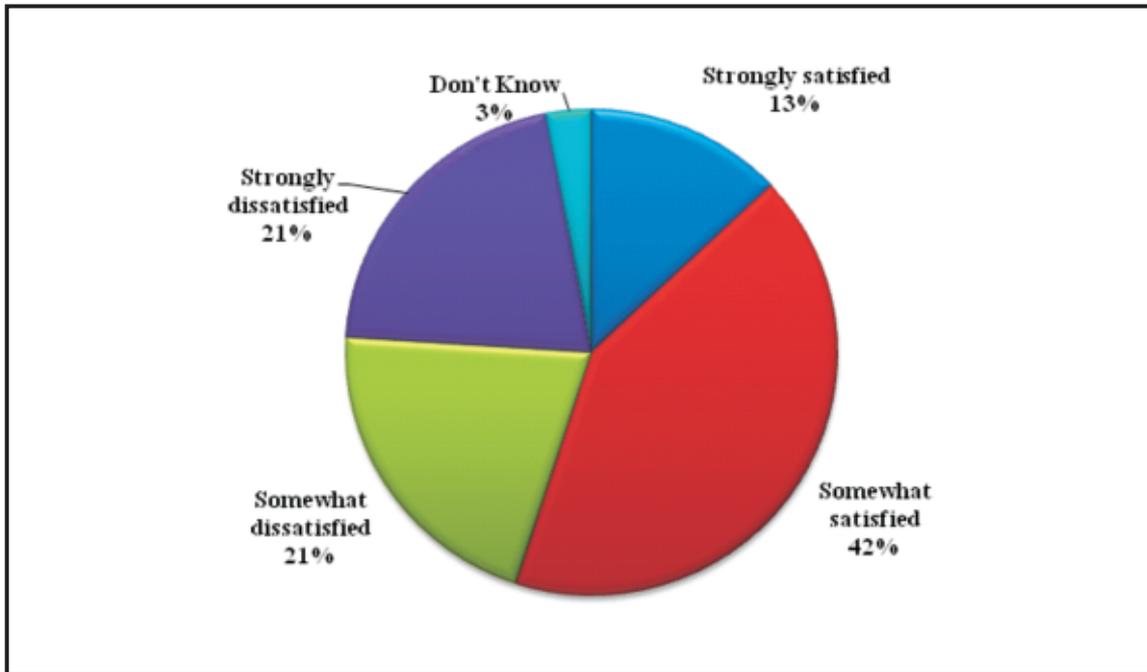
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Table 73: Public Trust in Democracy

Question: On the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the type of democracy in the country?

Figures are row percentages

	Strongly satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Strongly dissatisfied	Don't Know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	13	42	21	21	3
Gender-wise					
Male	14	44	21	19	2
Female	12	39	21	23	5
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	12	41	23	19	5
Middle (30-50)	14	43	20	20	3
Old (50+)	10	38	19	29	4
Household Income- wise					
Low	13	38	21	24	4
Medium	13	45	19	18	5
High	12	41	23	21	3
Province -wise					
Punjab	15	44	20	17	4
Sindh	6	24	26	41	3
KP	11	56	17	6	10
Balochistan	21	54	12	12	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	14	42	20	18	6
Urban	10	40	22	26	2
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	29	52	11	5	3
PTI	8	43	23	23	3
PPP	3	29	29	36	3
All others	9	39	23	25	4

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: $\pm$3-5% at 95% confidence level.
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 65: Democracy vs. Other systems

Question: In your opinion, which system of Government is best for the country?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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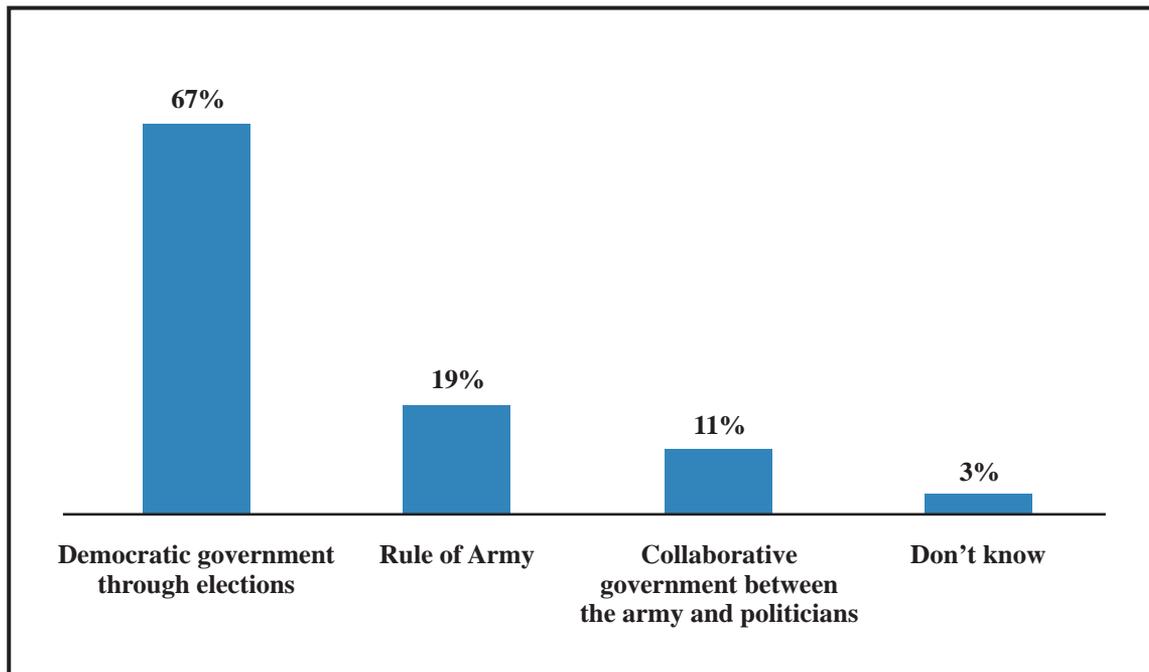
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Table 74: Democracy vs. Other systems

Question: In your opinion, which system of Government is best for the country?

Figures are row percentages

	Democratic Government through elections	Rule of Army	Collaborative Government between the army and	Don't know
	67	19	11	3
Respondents from All Over Pakistan				
Gender-wise				
Male	74	15	8	3
Female	58	23	14	5
Respondent Age- wise				
Young (Under 30)	65	18	12	5
Middle (30-50)	67	19	10	4
Old (50+)	68	21	10	1
Household Income- wise				
Low	66	20	10	4
Medium	67	19	10	4
High	68	18	12	2
Province -wise				
Punjab	71	17	7	5
Sindh	54	25	19	2
KP	62	25	11	2
Balochistan	83	5	12	0

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Location -wise				
Rural	71	16	9	4
Urban	58	25	14	3
Voting Intention-wise				
PML-N	81	12	5	2
PTI	63	24	10	3
PPP	69	15	12	4
All others	5	25	33	5

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.

Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.

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Figure 66: Evolution of Democracy

Question: On a scale of 1-10, where would you rate democratic system in our country?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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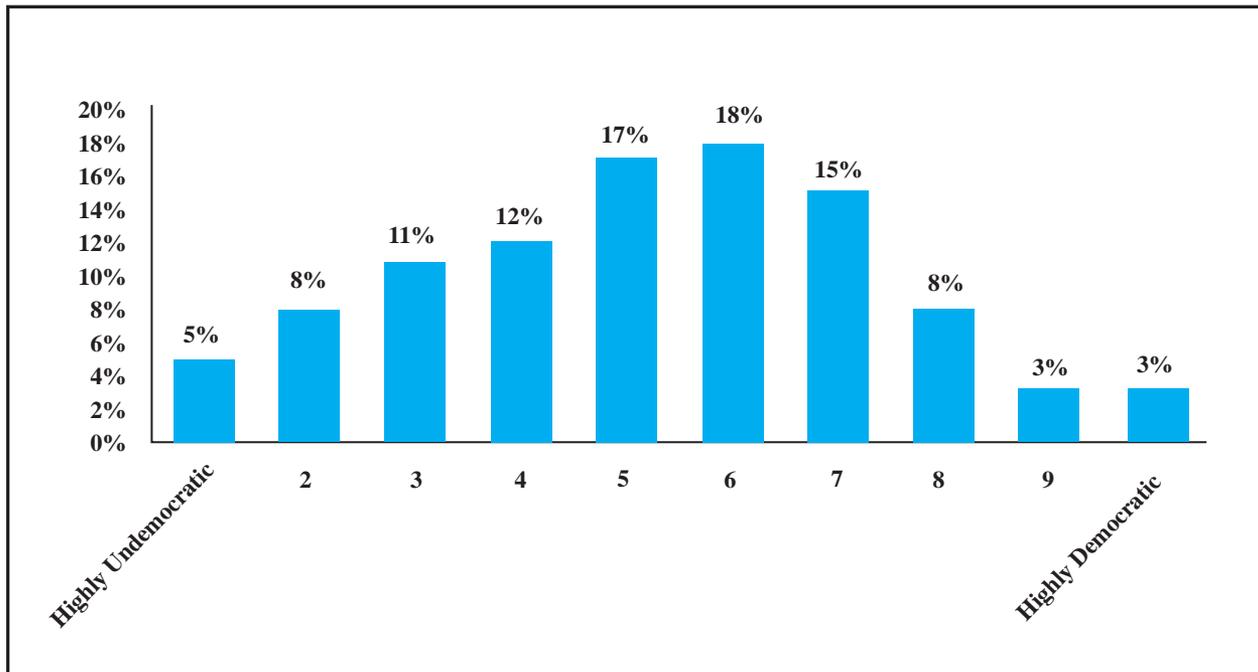
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Table 75: Evolution of Democracy

Question: On a scale of 1-10, where would you rate democratic system in our country?

Figures are row percentages

	Highly Undemocratic	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Highly Democratic
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	5	8	11	12	17	18	15	8	3	3
Gender-wise										
Male	4	7	9	10	18	19	16	9	3	5
Female	7	9	12	14	16	17	13	7	3	2
Respondent Age-wise										
Young (Under 30)	4	8	12	13	17	17	14	8	4	3
Middle (30-50)	6	8	9	11	17	20	15	8	3	3
Old (50+)	6	9	13	15	15	11	17	10	3	1
Household Income-wise										
Low	7	9	12	14	17	15	14	6	4	2
Medium	4	7	9	10	17	21	16	9	2	5
High	5	8	10	15	19	15	14	9	4	1
Province-wise										
Punjab	5	6	10	11	17	18	16	10	4	3
Sindh	9	17	15	18	16	9	8	4	3	1
KP	1	3	5	6	26	35	20	2	1	1
Balochistan	0	5	7	9	6	20	22	19	7	5

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Location-wise										
Rural	5	7	10	12	17	18	16	9	4	2
Urban	7	10	12	13	17	18	13	6	2	2
Voting Intention-wise										
PML-N	3	1	4	5	13	19	23	16	8	8
PTI	10	8	9	10	16	25	17	3	1	1
PPP	5	14	16	21	21	12	7	4	0	0
All others	5	10	14	15	19	17	11	6	2	1

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 67: Trust in Institutions - National Assembly

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

National Assembly

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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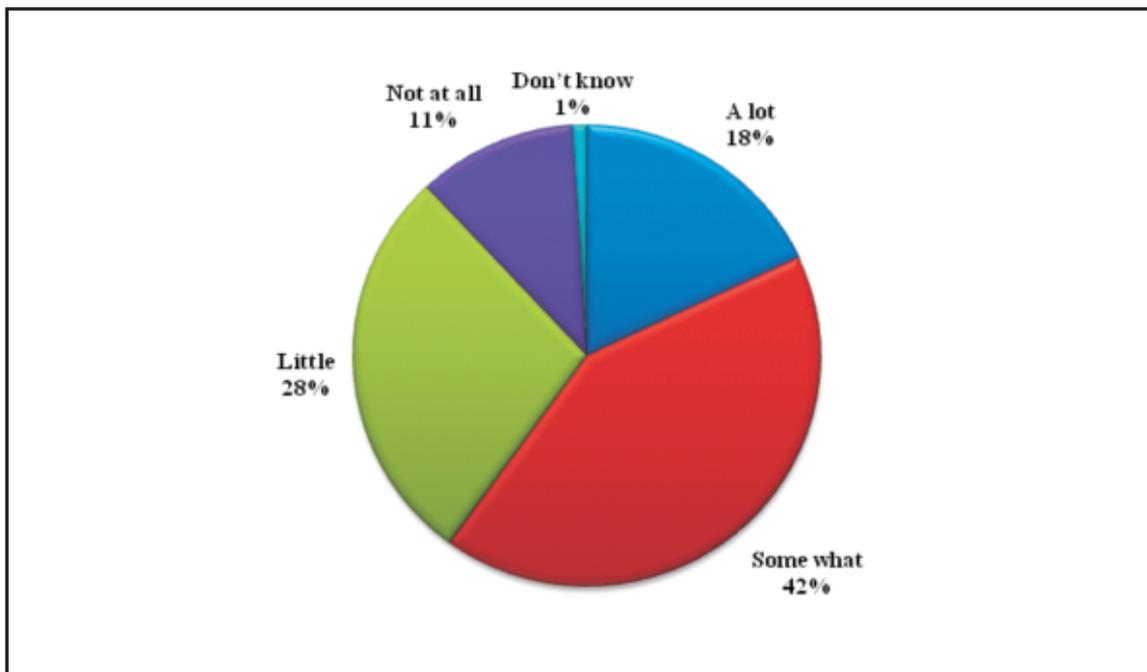
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Table 76: Trust in Institutions National Assembly

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Figures are row percentages

National Assembly					
	A lot	**Some what**	**Little**	**Not at all**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	18	42	28	11	1
Gender-wise					
Male	19	42	28	10	1
Female	16	42	28	12	2
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	18	42	29	9	2
Middle (30-50)	18	42	26	12	2
Old (50+)	12	38	34	11	5
Household Income- wise					
Low	22	36	28	12	2
Medium	15	47	27	9	2
High	16	40	30	12	2
Province -wise					
Punjab	16	45	27	11	1
Sindh	26	26	33	14	1
KP	10	54	27	8	1
Balochistan	23	51	23	3	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	20	42	27	9	2
Urban	13	41	30	14	2
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	27	56	13	3	1
PTI	8	40	33	18	1
PPP	25	30	34	11	0
All others	14	38	33	12	3

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level.
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 68: Trust in Institutions Political Parties

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Political Parties

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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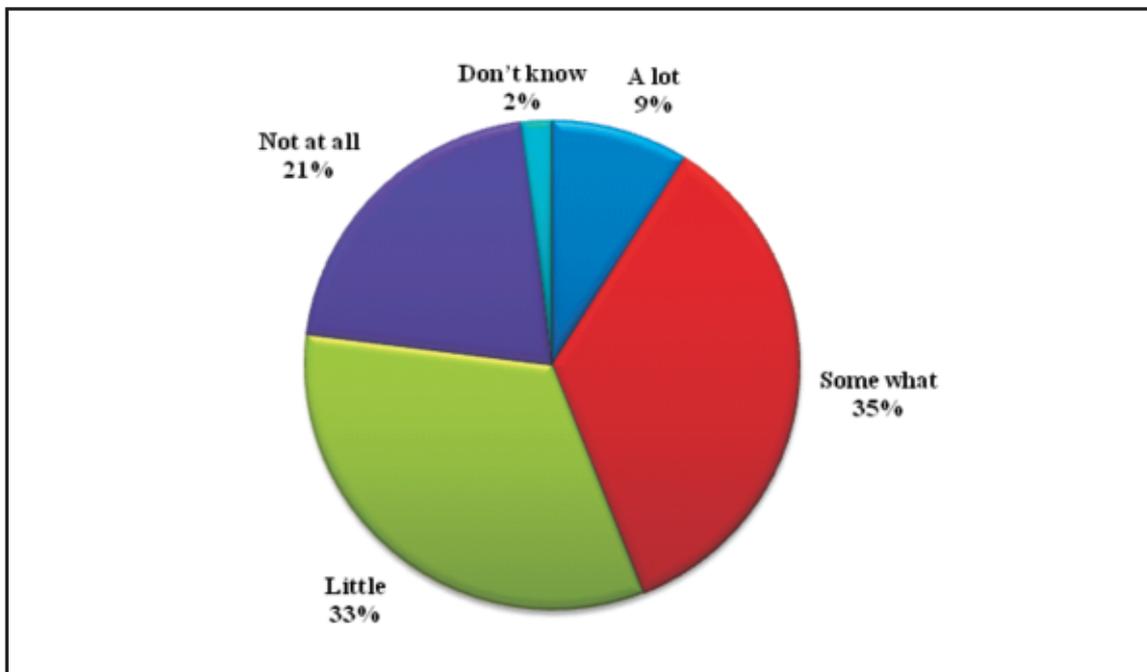
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Table 77: Trust in Institutions - Political Parties

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Figures are row percentages

	Political Parties				
	A lot	Some what	Little	Not at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	9	35	33	21	2
Gender-wise					
Male	11	39	32	18	0
Female	8	31	33	25	3
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	10	35	33	21	1
Middle (30-50)	10	35	33	21	1
Old (50+)	7	37	30	25	1
Household Income- wise					
Low	9	34	31	23	3
Medium	9	34	35	20	2
High	11	37	29	22	1
Province -wise					
Punjab	7	38	31	22	2
Sindh	7	32	33	26	2
KP	15	20	43	20	2
Balochistan	28	49	18	4	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	11	38	30	20	1
Urban	7	29	38	25	1
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	12	47	29	12	0
PTI	10	23	46	20	1
PPP	10	41	26	22	1
All others	8	31	31	27	3

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 69: Trust in Institutions - Supreme Court/High Court

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Supreme Court/High Courts

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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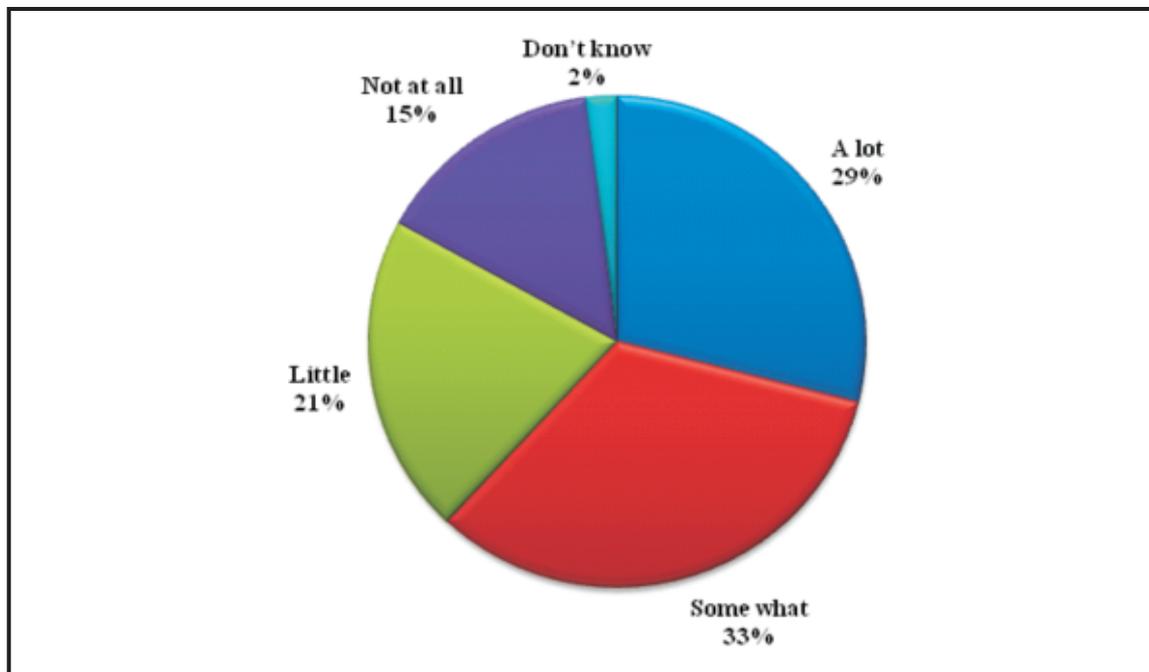
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Table 78: Trust in Institutions Supreme Court/High Court

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Figures are row percentages

	Supreme court/High court				
	A lot	Some what	Little	Not at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	29	33	21	15	2
Gender-wise					
Male	34	30	21	14	1
Female	23	37	21	16	3
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	29	32	21	15	3
Middle (30-50)	29	33	22	15	1
Old (50+)	25	41	21	11	2
Household Income- wise					
Low	32	28	24	15	1
Medium	26	36	20	16	2
High	34	37	17	10	2
Province -wise					
Punjab	30	35	21	12	2
Sindh	28	39	19	13	1
KP	19	18	31	31	1
Balochistan	45	34	14	7	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	32	31	21	14	2
Urban	22	39	21	16	2
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	37	37	19	6	1
PTI	18	26	30	24	2
PPP	38	33	16	11	2
All others	26	34	21	16	3

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation

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Figure 70: Trust in Institutions Civil Courts

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Civil Courts

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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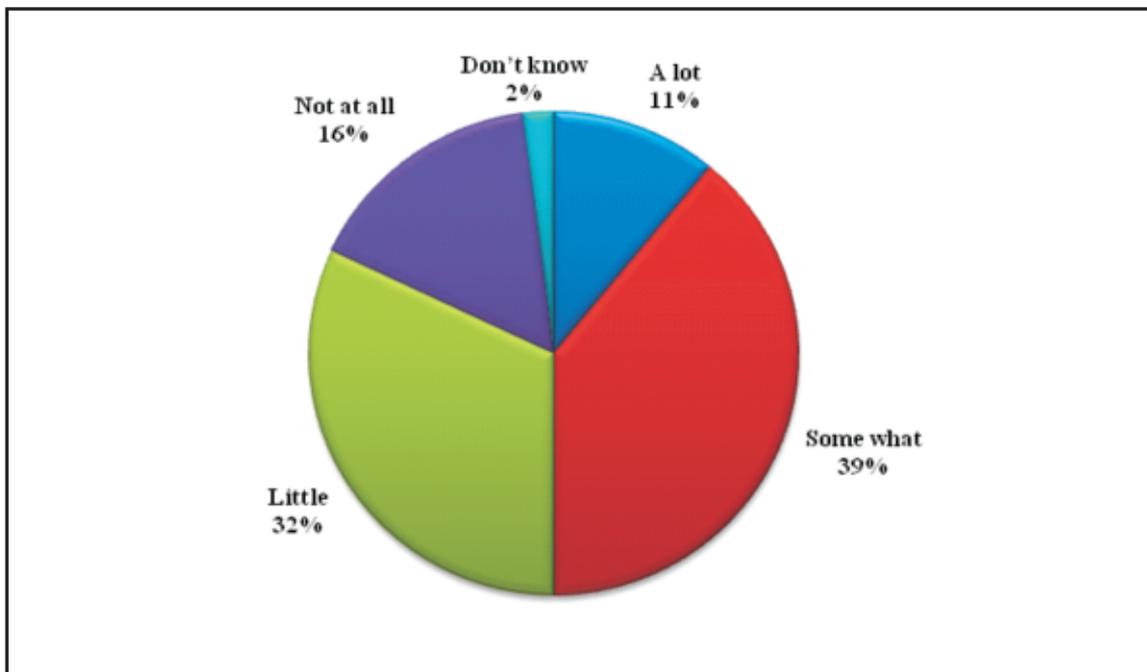
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Table 79: Trust in Institutions Civil Courts

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Figures are row percentages

	Civil courts				
	A lot	**Some what**	**Little**	**Not at all**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	11	39	32	16	2
Gender-wise					
Male	14	40	28	16	2
Female	8	37	36	15	4
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	12	35	32	18	3
Middle (30-50)	11	41	32	14	2
Old (50+)	10	38	33	17	2
Household Income- wise					
Low	12	39	32	14	3
Medium	10	37	34	17	2
High	15	43	25	14	3
Province -wise					
Punjab	12	40	32	13	3
Sindh	8	41	25	24	2
KP	12	28	45	14	1
Balochistan	16	44	28	11	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	13	40	31	14	2
Urban	9	37	33	20	1
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	14	48	26	10	2
PTI	8	26	46	18	2
PPP	13	48	24	14	1
All others	10	37	31	19	3

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 71: Trust in Institutions - Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP)

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Election Commission

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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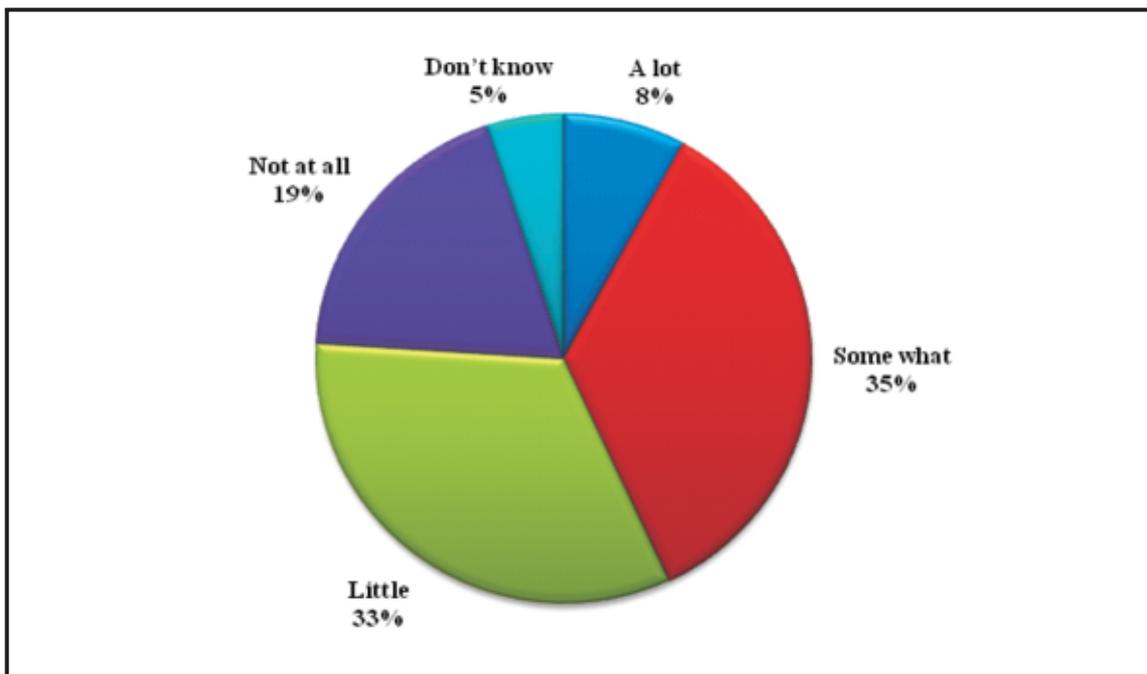
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Table 80: Trust in Institutions - Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP)

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Figures are row percentages

Election Commission					
	A lot	**Some what**	**Little**	**Not at all**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	8	35	33	19	5
Gender-wise					
Male	10	33	36	19	2
Female	7	38	30	20	5
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	8	35	35	18	4
Middle (30-50)	9	36	33	20	2
Old (50+)	7	33	31	22	7
Household Income- wise					
Low	9	33	33	21	4
Medium	8	38	33	17	4
High	8	31	35	22	4
Province -wise					
Punjab	9	37	29	19	6
Sindh	4	29	39	25	3
KP	11	37	42	7	3
Balochistan	12	31	33	24	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	10	36	32	18	4
Urban	6	33	35	22	4
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	14	49	24	10	3
PTI	6	29	40	22	3
PPP	6	26	38	27	3
All others	6	32	35	21	6

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 72: Trust in Institutions - Electronic Media

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Electronic Media

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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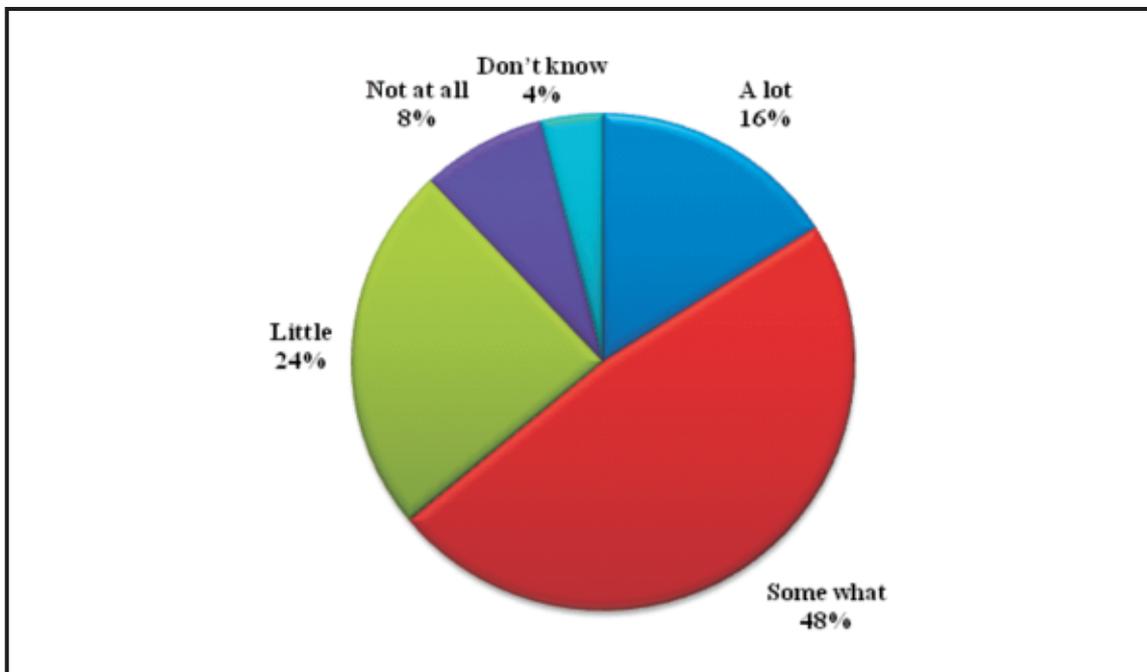
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Table 81: Trust in Institutions Electronic Media

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Figures are row percentages

	Electronic Media				
	A lot	**Some what**	**Little**	**Not at all**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	16	48	24	8	4
Gender-wise					
Male	14	47	25	11	3
Female	19	50	22	6	3
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	15	48	25	9	3
Middle (30-50)	17	48	23	9	3
Old (50+)	15	55	22	5	3
Household Income- wise					
Low	17	41	29	9	4
Medium	16	51	22	8	3
High	16	55	19	8	2
Province -wise					
Punjab	17	51	21	7	4
Sindh	17	47	24	10	2
KP	8	36	37	14	5
Balochistan	26	52	20	1	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	17	44	26	10	3
Urban	16	56	19	6	3
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	20	53	19	5	3
PTI	14	45	28	9	4
PPP	22	36	30	11	1
All others	14	50	23	9	4

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 73: Trust in Institutions Print Media

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Print Media

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level

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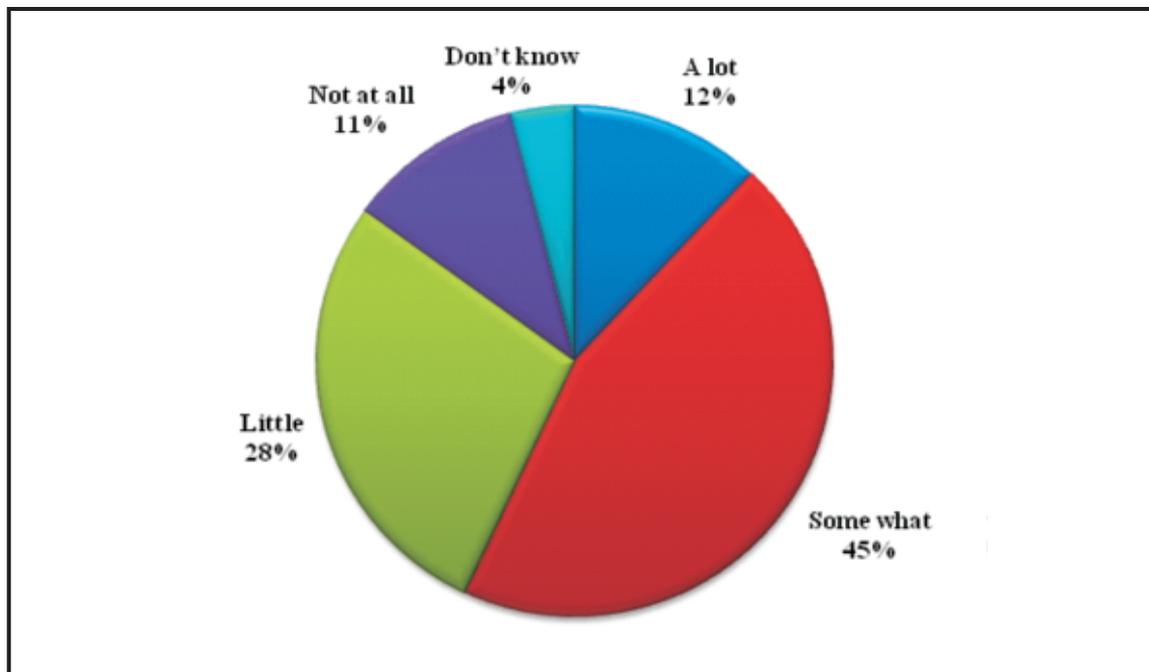
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Table 82: Trust in Institutions (Print Media)

Question: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution.

Figures are row percentages

	Electronic Media				
	A lot	**Some what**	**Little**	**Not at all**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	12	45	28	11	4
Gender-wise					
Male	12	45	26	13	4
Female	12	45	30	10	3
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	12	43	28	15	2
Middle (30-50)	13	45	29	10	3
Old (50+)	9	51	28	7	5
Household Income- wise					
Low	12	38	31	15	4
Medium	12	48	27	10	3
High	15	50	25	8	2
Province -wise					
Punjab	13	47	28	8	4
Sindh	8	47	27	16	2
KP	9	27	38	21	5
Balochistan	30	57	11	1	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	13	42	28	13	4
Urban	11	51	28	8	2
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	16	53	22	6	3
PTI	12	40	31	13	4
PPP	11	48	20	19	2
All others	11	42	33	12	2

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 74: Quality of General Election 2013

Question: Some people think that the General Election 2013 was transparent and fair whereas some people think that General Election was rigged. In your opinion, to what extent was the Election 2013 transparent and fair?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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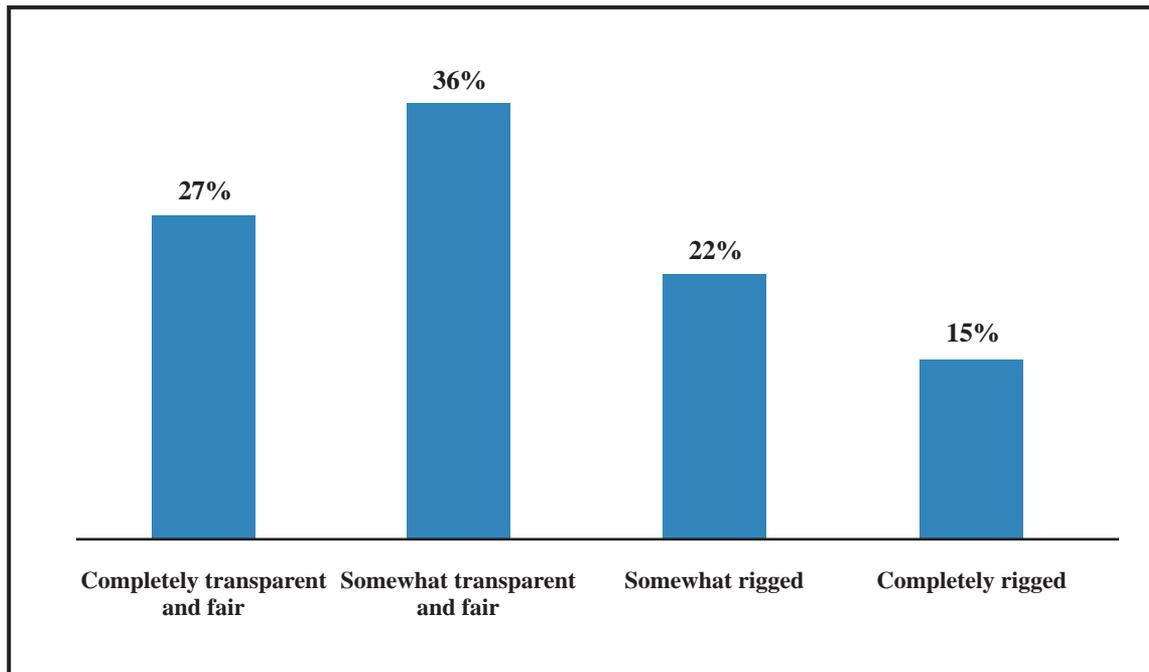
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Table 83: Quality of General Election 2013

Question: Some people think that the General Election 2013 was transparent and fair whereas some people think that General Election was rigged. In your opinion, to what extent was the Election 2013 transparent and fair?

Figures are row percentages

	Completely transparent and fair	Somewhat transparent and fair	Somewhat rigged	Completely rigged
	1	2	3	4
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	27	36	22	15
Gender-wise				
Male	28	35	24	13
Female	26	37	20	17
Respondent Age- wise				
Young (Under 30)	25	35	24	16
Middle (30-50)	29	37	21	13
Old (50+)	21	38	21	20
Household Income- wise				
Low	30	31	23	16
Medium	28	39	20	13
High	18	38	25	19
Province -wise				
Punjab	27	43	20	10
Sindh	11	28	34	27
KP	53	20	12	15
Balochistan	31	39	22	8

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Location -wise				
Rural	30	36	20	14
Urban	20	37	27	16
Voting Intention-wise				
PML-N	43	48	6	3
PTI	34	24	26	16
PPP	12	29	32	27
All others	19	36	27	18

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
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Figure 75: Reforms in the ECP

Question: Please tell us how important is it to institute reforms in the way Election Commission of Pakistan functions?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level

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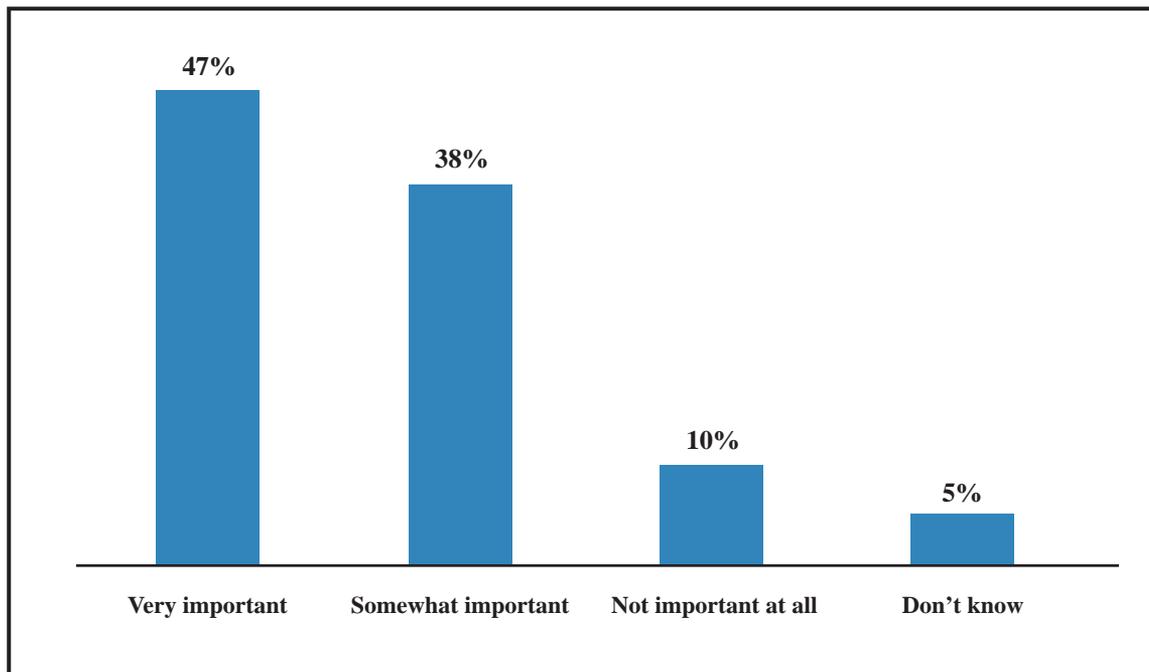
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Table 84: Reforms in the ECP

Question: Please tell us how important is it to institute reforms in the way Election Commission of Pakistan functions?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important At All	Don't Know
	1	2	3	4
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	47	38	10	5
Gender-wise				
Male	48	38	10	4
Female	47	39	11	3
Respondent Age- wise				
Young (Under 30)	46	37	13	4
Middle (30-50)	48	40	9	3
Old (50+)	49	36	9	6
Household Income- wise				
Low	51	36	11	2
Medium	44	42	10	4
High	50	35	10	5
Province -wise				
Punjab	45	41	10	4
Sindh	57	30	10	3
KP	43	44	10	3
Balochistan	45	38	17	0

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Location -wise				
Rural	45	39	12	4
Urban	53	37	7	3
Voting Intention-wise				
PML-N	34	48	16	2
PTI	54	38	7	1
PPP	57	29	12	2
All others	50	36	8	6

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 76: Prospects for Future Elections

Question: Do you think that in the next elections our Election Commission will display better performance, worse performance or will there be no difference in its performance?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level

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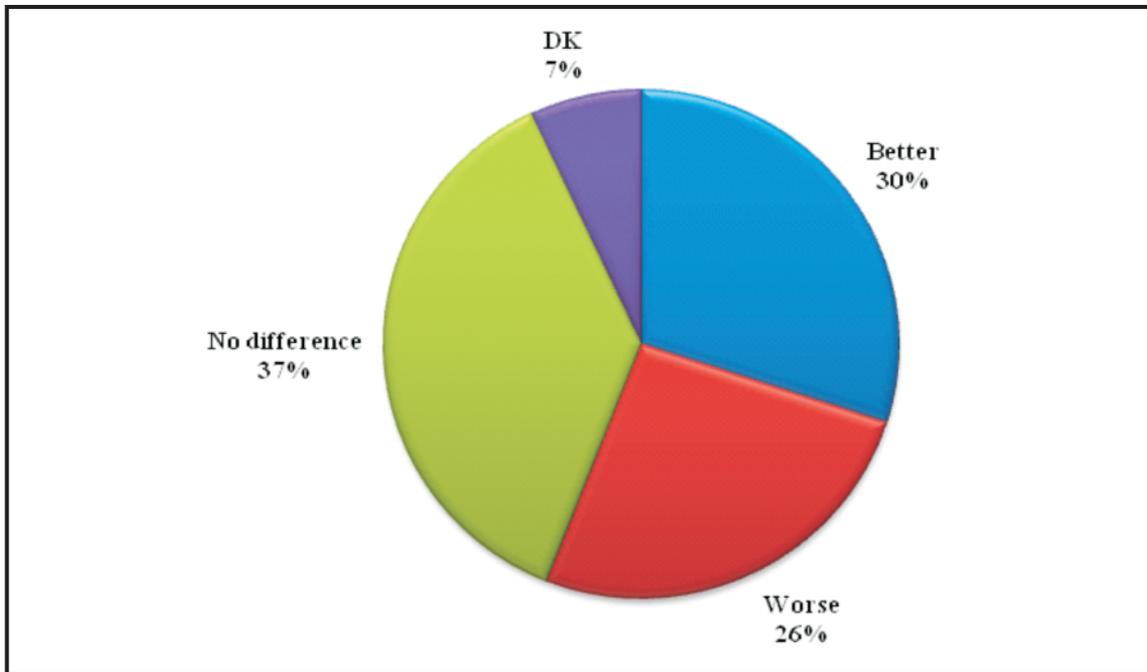
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Table 85: Prospects for Future Elections

Question: Do you think that in the next elections our Election Commission will display better performance, worse performance or will there be no difference in the performance?

Figures are row percentages

	Better	Worse	No difference	Don't Know
	1	2	3	4
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	30	26	37	7
Gender-wise				
Male	32	24	37	7
Female	29	29	36	6
Respondent Age- wise				
Young (Under 30)	30	23	38	9
Middle (30-50)	30	29	36	5
Old (50+)	34	19	39	8
Household Income- wise				
Low	28	34	33	5
Medium	33	25	35	7
High	30	15	46	9
Province -wise				
Punjab	37	24	32	7
Sindh	21	15	55	9
KP	16	57	24	3
Balochistan	38	18	43	1

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Location -wise				
Rural	34	27	34	5
Urban	24	24	42	10
Voting Intention-wise				
PML-N	52	18	27	3
PTI	24	43	31	2
PPP	22	23	50	5
All others	23	25	41	11

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 77: Local Government Elections

Question: How important do you think it is to hold Local Government (union councils etc.) Elections in Pakistan?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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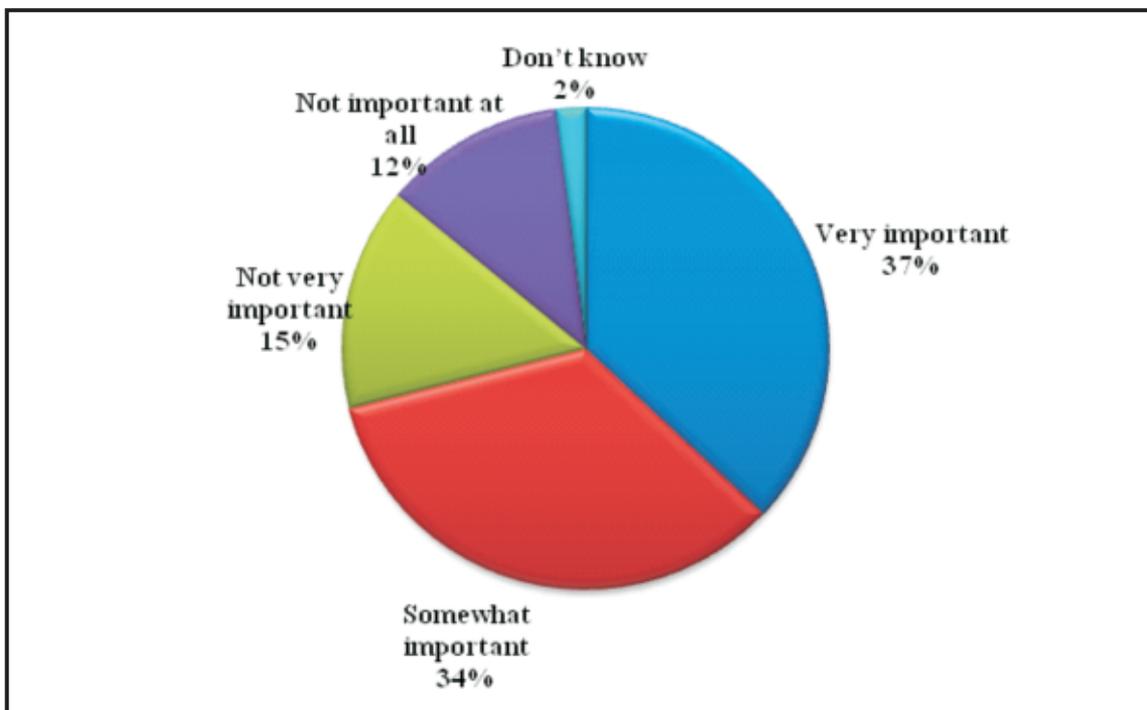
August 2014

Table 86: Local Government Elections

Question: How important do you think it is to hold Local Government (union councils etc.) Elections in Pakistan?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not very important	Not important at all	Don't Know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	37	34	15	12	2
Gender-wise					
Male	42	33	13	10	2
Female	31	36	17	13	3
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	36	33	14	13	4
Middle (30-50)	36	36	16	10	2
Old (50+)	42	29	11	17	1
Household Income- wise					
Low	32	37	17	12	2
Medium	39	36	14	9	2
High	40	27	15	15	3
Province -wise					
Punjab	41	35	13	8	3
Sindh	35	24	16	22	3
KP	21	45	21	9	4
Balochistan	45	41	12	2	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	35	36	15	11	3
Urban	40	30	15	12	3
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	40	42	9	7	2
PTI	38	34	17	10	1
PPP	31	24	19	25	1
All others	36	32	16	11	5

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 78: Usefulness of Local Governments

Question: How much do you think elected Local Governments (union councils etc.) help in solving the problems of citizens?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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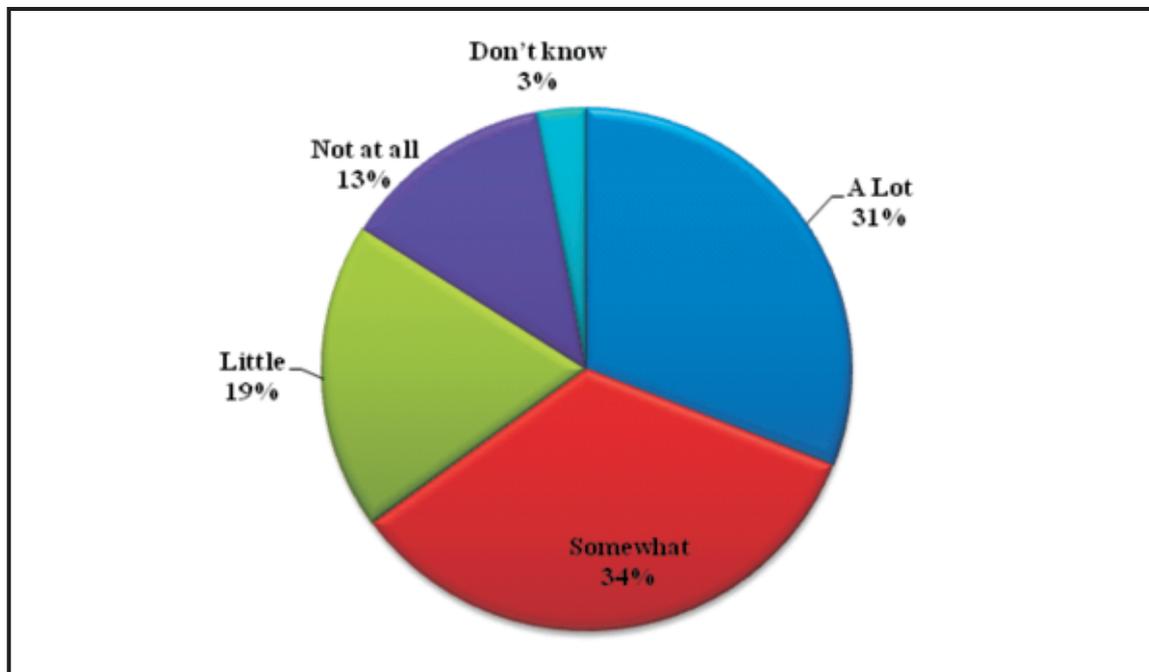
August 2014

Table 87: Usefulness of Local Governments

Question: How much do you think elected Local Governments (union councils etc.) help in solving the problems of citizens?

Figures are row percentages

	A lot	Some what	Little	Not at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	31	34	19	13	3
Gender-wise					
Male	34	34	17	12	3
Female	28	34	21	15	2
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	30	34	19	14	3
Middle (30-50)	32	35	20	12	1
Old (50+)	32	31	16	19	2
Household Income- wise					
Low	30	33	21	14	2
Medium	33	37	18	10	2
High	29	31	18	20	2
Province -wise					
Punjab	34	36	17	11	2
Sindh	28	28	20	23	1
KP	21	38	27	12	2
Balochistan	44	39	13	3	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	30	35	19	14	2
Urban	34	33	19	13	1
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	37	39	15	8	1
PTI	36	30	20	12	2
PPP	23	31	20	25	1
All others	28	34	20	14	4

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 79: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Peoples Party

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP)

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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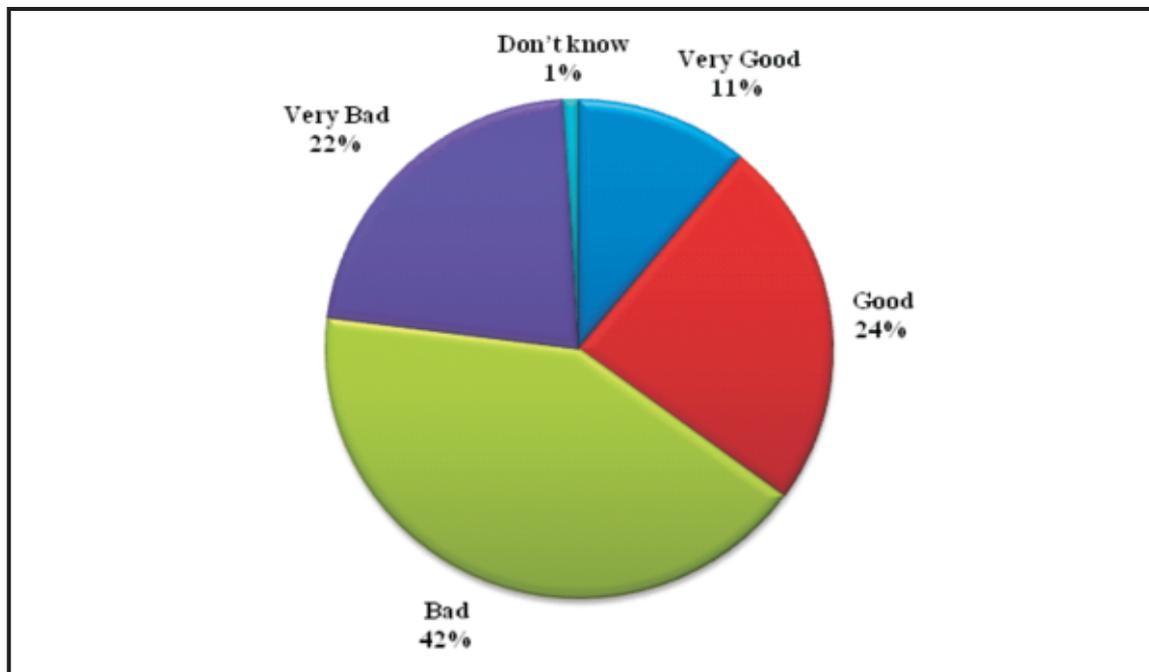
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Table 88: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Peoples Party

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP				
	Very Good	**Good**	**Bad**	**Very Bad**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	11	24	42	22	1
Gender-wise					
Male	13	23	43	20	1
Female	9	24	41	25	1
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	11	25	40	23	1
Middle (30-50)	11	23	44	22	0
Old (50+)	12	24	40	24	0
Household Income- wise					
Low	13	25	40	22	0
Medium	9	23	46	21	1
High	13	23	36	27	1
Province -wise					
Punjab	8	22	44	24	2
Sindh	23	31	26	20	0
KP	3	14	60	23	0
Balochistan	13	34	47	7	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	13	26	41	20	0
Urban	7	20	45	28	0
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	5	19	51	23	2
PTI	2	15	52	29	2
PPP	43	40	12	4	1
All others	9	25	41	24	1

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
**Location:** Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 80: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N)

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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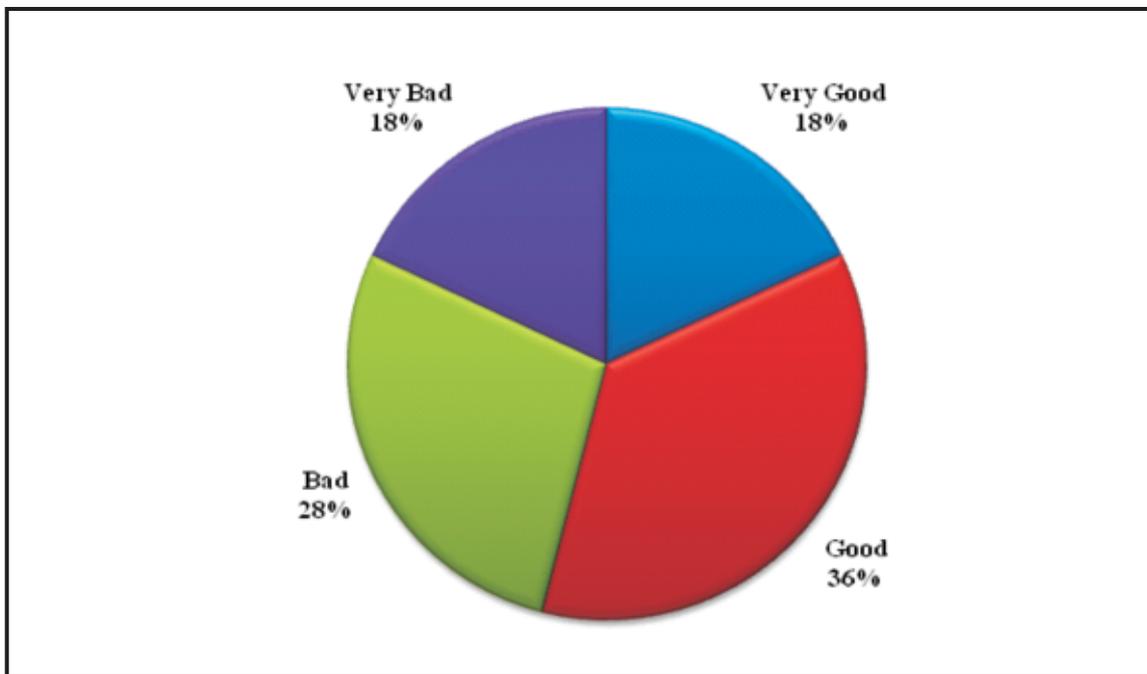
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Table 89: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)				
	Very Good	**Good**	**Bad**	**Very Bad**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	18	36	28	18	0
Gender-wise					
Male	18	38	26	17	1
Female	17	33	30	20	0
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	17	33	29	19	2
Middle (30-50)	18	38	26	18	0
Old (50+)	17	31	33	19	0
Household Income- wise					
Low	16	30	28	24	2
Medium	19	39	25	16	1
High	17	35	33	14	1
Province -wise					
Punjab	21	41	23	13	2
Sindh	9	20	40	31	0
KP	13	37	27	22	1
Balochistan	29	48	17	6	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	20	36	25	18	1
Urban	13	35	32	20	0
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	46	42	8	3	1
PTI	6	31	42	20	1
PPP	4	20	46	30	0
All others	10	38	28	23	1

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 81: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Pakistan Muslim League

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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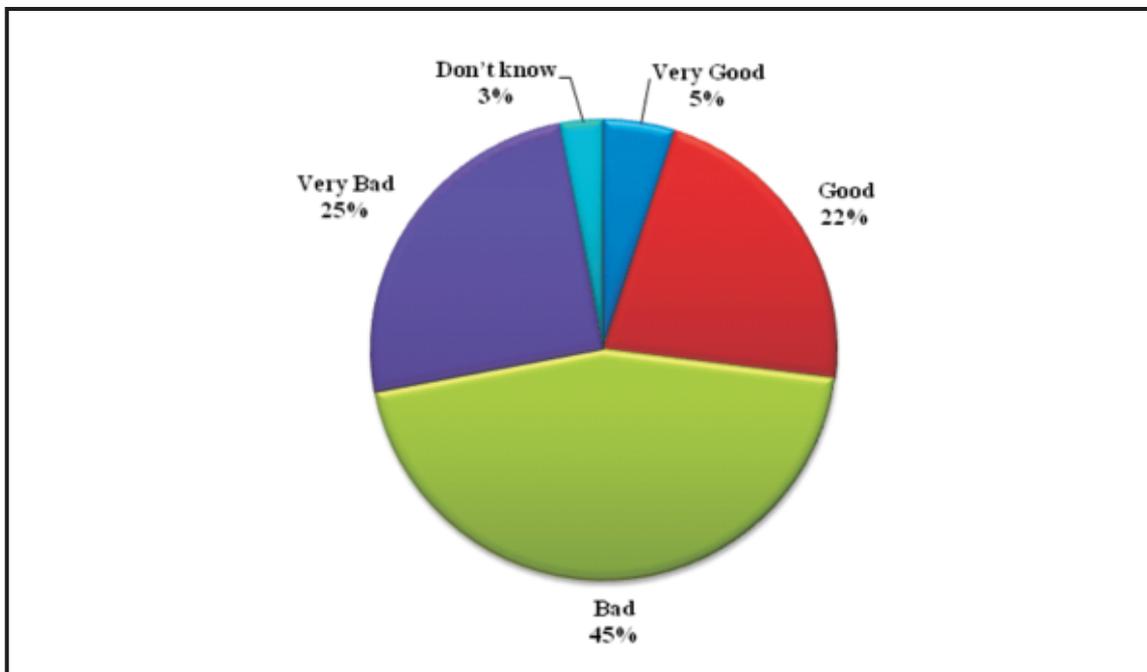
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Table 90: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Muslim League – Quaid-e-Azam (PML-Q)				
	Very Good	**Good**	**Bad**	**Very Bad**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	5	22	45	25	3
Gender-wise					
Male	3	20	48	26	3
Female	7	24	41	24	4
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	5	22	41	27	5
Middle (30-50)	4	22	47	24	3
Old (50+)	7	18	49	22	4
Household Income- wise					
Low	7	20	41	29	3
Medium	4	22	46	23	5
High	3	21	50	21	5
Province -wise					
Punjab	7	22	42	23	6
Sindh	2	22	43	30	3
KP	2	19	57	23	0
Balochistan	3	19	53	25	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	5	20	45	26	4
Urban	3	25	44	23	5
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	2	17	51	25	5
PTI	2	26	49	21	2
PPP	3	19	44	32	2
All others	8	23	40	24	5

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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### Figure 82: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Pakistan Tehreek – e – Insaf

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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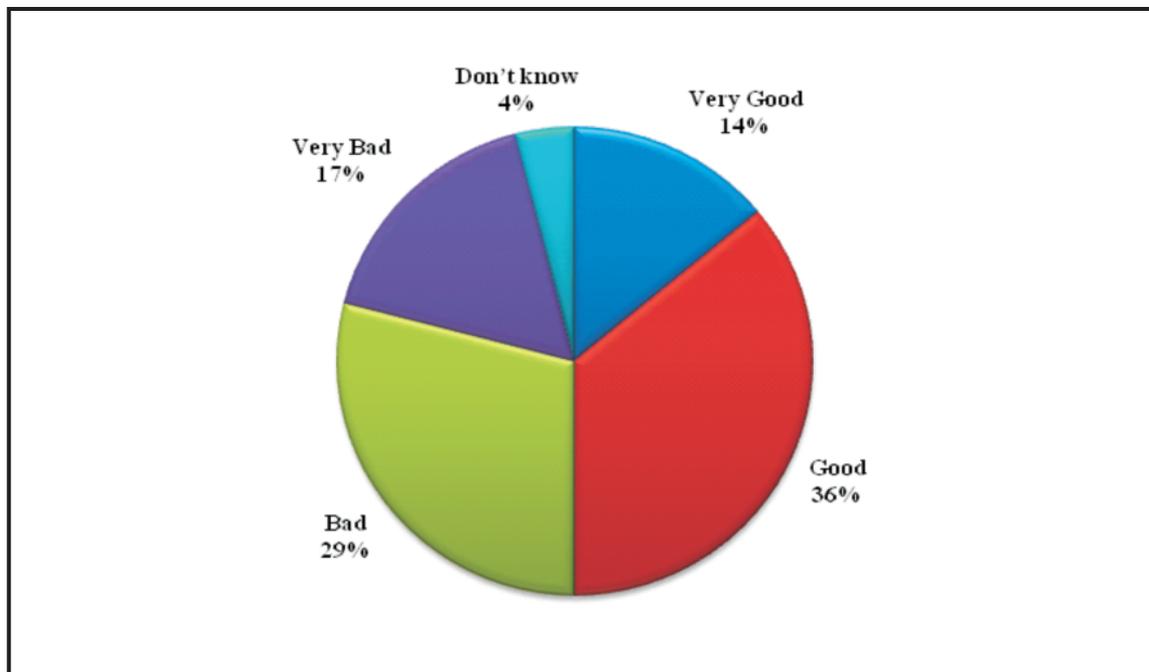
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Table 91: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Tehreek–e-Insaf

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI)				
	Very Good	**Good**	**Bad**	**Very Bad**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	14	36	29	17	4
Gender-wise					
Male	16	35	27	18	4
Female	12	37	31	16	4
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	14	35	29	18	4
Middle (30-50)	15	37	28	17	3
Old (50+)	8	36	34	16	6
Household Income- wise					
Low	17	37	27	15	4
Medium	14	36	29	17	4
High	10	36	31	20	3
Province -wise					
Punjab	14	36	28	17	5
Sindh	9	41	32	18	0
KP	30	33	25	12	0
Balochistan	6	24	37	32	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	15	34	30	18	3
Urban	14	41	28	14	3
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	5	24	41	27	3
PTI	48	36	10	5	1
PPP	5	41	32	20	2
All others	8	42	29	16	5

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: +3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 83: Performance of Political Parties - Muttahida Quami Movement

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Muttahida Qaumi Movement



Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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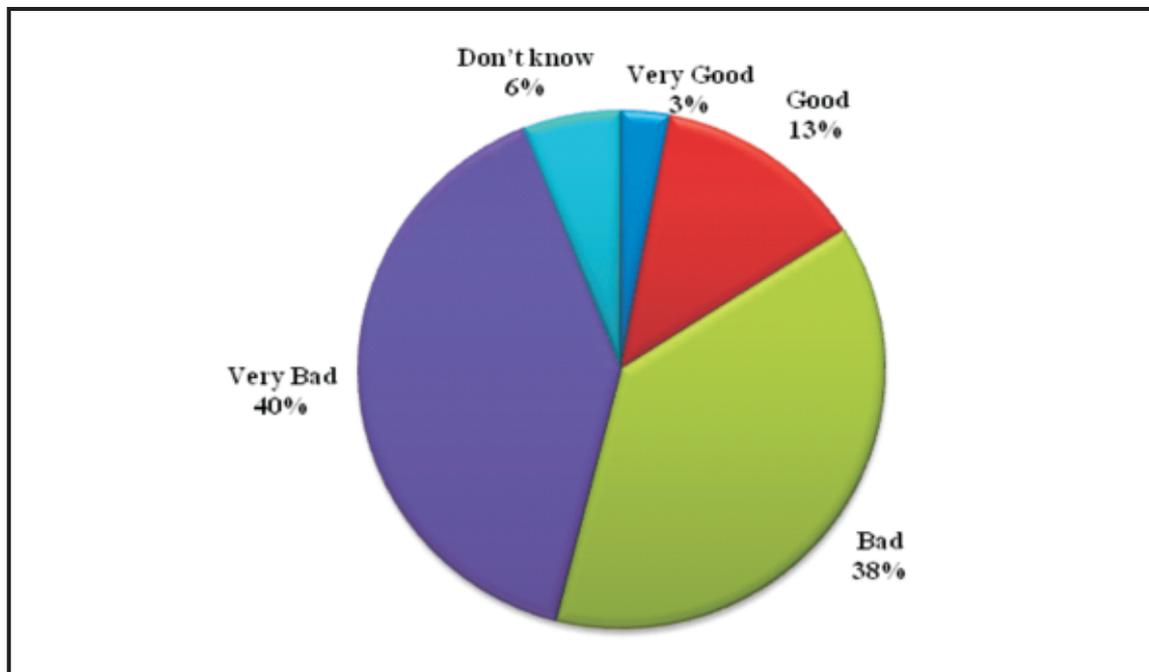
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Table 92: Performance of Political Parties - Muttahida Quami Movement

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

	Mutihida Qaumi Movement (MQM)				
	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	3	13	38	40	6
Gender-wise					
Male	2	13	38	41	6
Female	3	13	37	38	9
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	11	35	43	8
Middle (30-50)	3	15	39	37	6
Old (50+)	3	13	40	36	8
Household Income- wise					
Low	1	12	37	41	9
Medium	3	12	38	41	6
High	4	17	38	36	5
Province -wise					
Punjab	1	9	36	43	11
Sindh	9	21	32	38	0
KP	0	16	51	31	2
Balochistan	0	16	50	34	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	1	11	40	42	6
Urban	7	17	33	35	8
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	1	9	41	43	6
PTI	1	15	43	37	4
PPP	1	8	36	53	2
All others	5	16	34	35	10

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
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Figure 84: Performance of Political Parties - Jamiat Ulema-e- Islam – Fazlur Rehman

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam – Fazlur Rehman

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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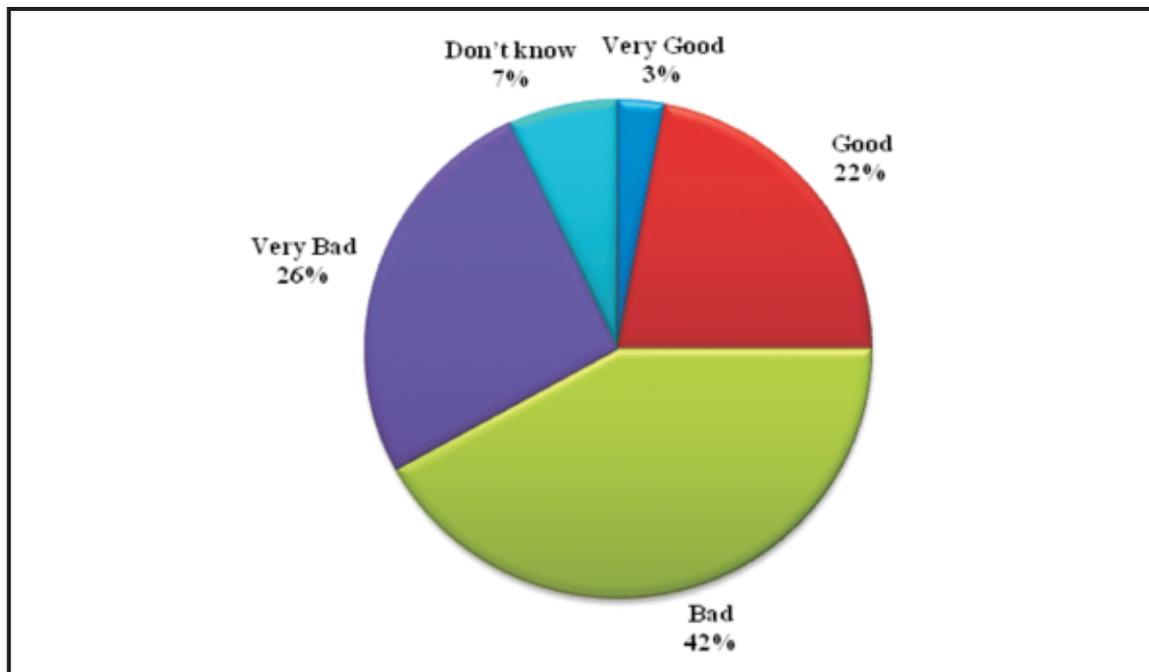
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Table 93: Performance of Political Parties - Jamiat Ulema-e- Islam – Fazlur Rehman

**Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?**

Figures are row percentages

	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F)				
	Very Good	**Good**	**Bad**	**Very Bad**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	3	22	42	26	7
Gender-wise					
Male	4	23	39	27	7
Female	3	20	45	24	8
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	22	40	26	9
Middle (30-50)	3	21	43	26	7
Old (50+)	2	24	42	22	10
Household Income- wise					
Low	4	23	41	26	6
Medium	2	20	43	27	8
High	6	23	40	22	9
Province -wise					
Punjab	2	18	43	25	12
Sindh	2	26	45	24	3
KP	6	21	37	37	0
Balochistan	18	43	29	10	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	4	20	42	27	7
Urban	2	24	42	23	9
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	1	20	43	28	8
PTI	2	23	43	29	3
PPP	2	26	45	26	1
All others	5	21	40	23	11

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 85: Performance of Political Parties - Awami National Party

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Awami National Party

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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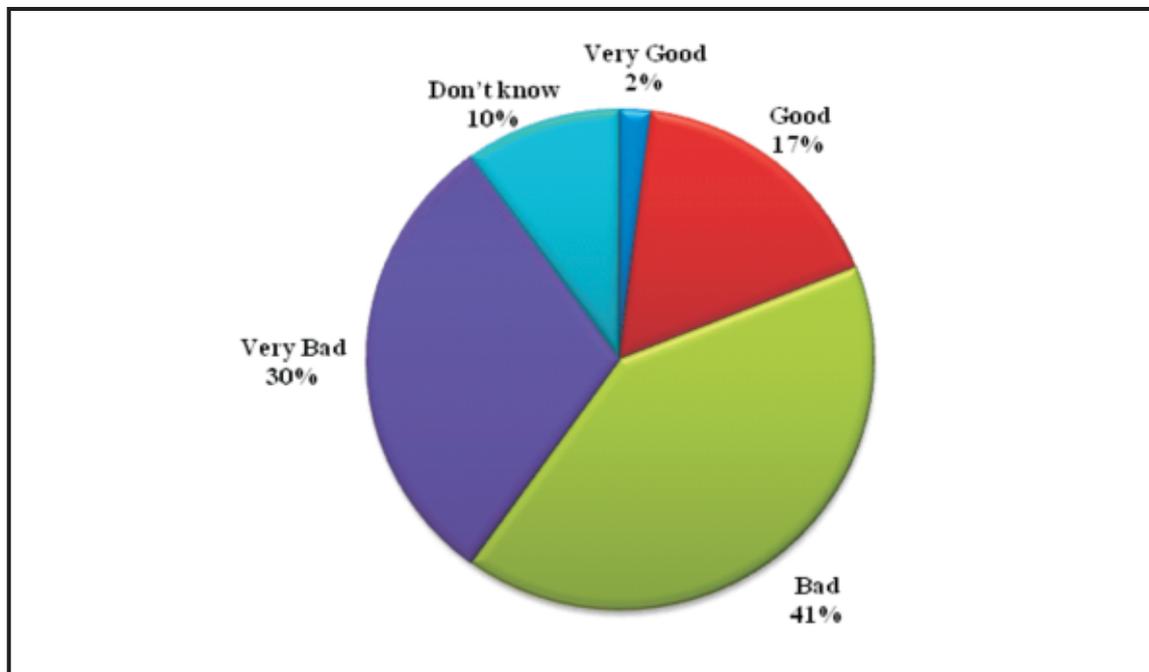
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Table 94: Performance of Political Parties - Awami National Party

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

|	Awami National Party (ANP)				
	Very Good	**Good**	**Bad**	**Very Bad**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	2	17	41	30	10
Gender-wise					
Male	2	19	42	29	8
Female	2	15	40	32	11
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	2	16	39	32	11
Middle (30-50)	2	17	42	30	9
Old (50+)	1	16	42	27	14
Household Income- wise					
Low	2	19	38	32	9
Medium	2	14	43	31	10
High	4	20	38	28	10
Province -wise					
Punjab	1	12	40	30	17
Sindh	2	22	42	32	2
KP	3	20	42	34	1
Balochistan	15	36	39	10	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	3	16	40	31	10
Urban	2	18	41	29	10
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	1	13	44	31	11
PTI	2	19	44	30	5
PPP	2	22	39	34	3
All others	3	17	38	29	13

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 86: Performance of Political Parties - Jamaat-e-Islami

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Jamaat-e-Islami

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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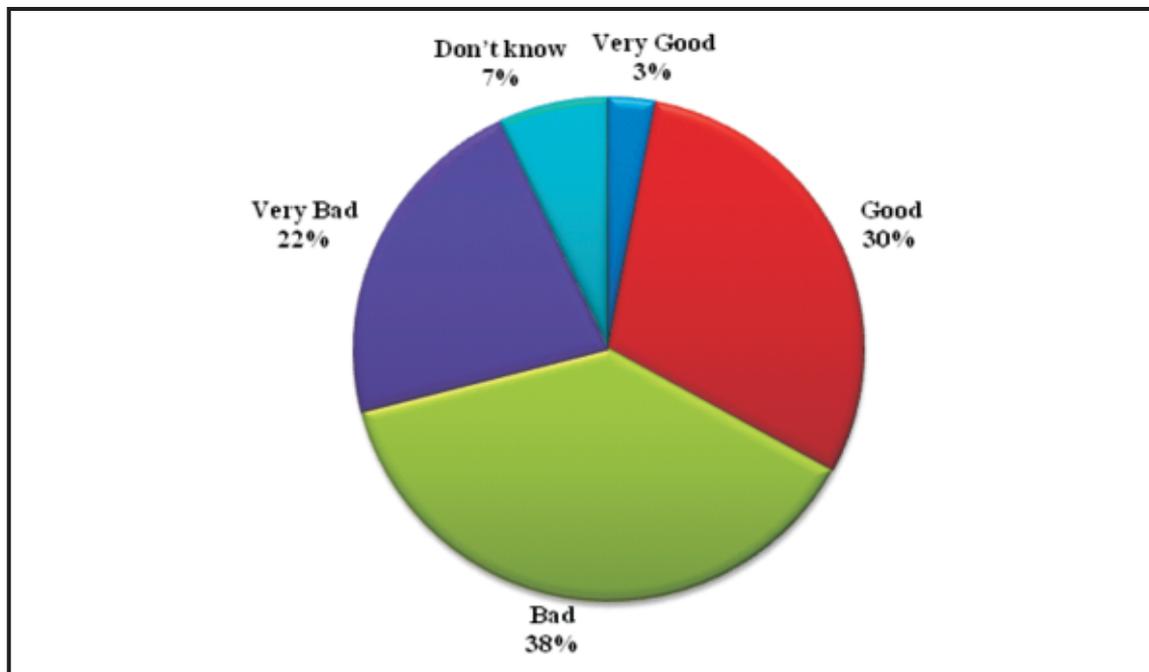
August 2014

Table 95: Performance of Political Parties - Jamaat–e–Islami

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

	Jamaat- i-Islami (JI)				
	Very Good	**Good**	**Bad**	**Very Bad**	**Don't know**
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	3	30	38	22	7
Gender-wise					
Male	4	31	36	22	7
Female	2	30	40	23	5
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	30	36	25	6
Middle (30-50)	4	31	39	21	5
Old (50+)	3	31	35	19	12
Household Income- wise					
Low	4	30	35	25	6
Medium	3	30	39	22	6
High	3	31	40	19	7
Province -wise					
Punjab	5	32	34	20	9
Sindh	1	32	41	24	2
KP	2	24	44	30	0
Balochistan	5	28	51	16	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	4	26	38	25	7
Urban	2	40	36	16	6
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	4	27	41	21	7
PTI	4	35	36	21	4
PPP	1	26	44	27	2
All others	3	32	34	22	9

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 87: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Awami Tehreek

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Pakistan Awami Tehreek

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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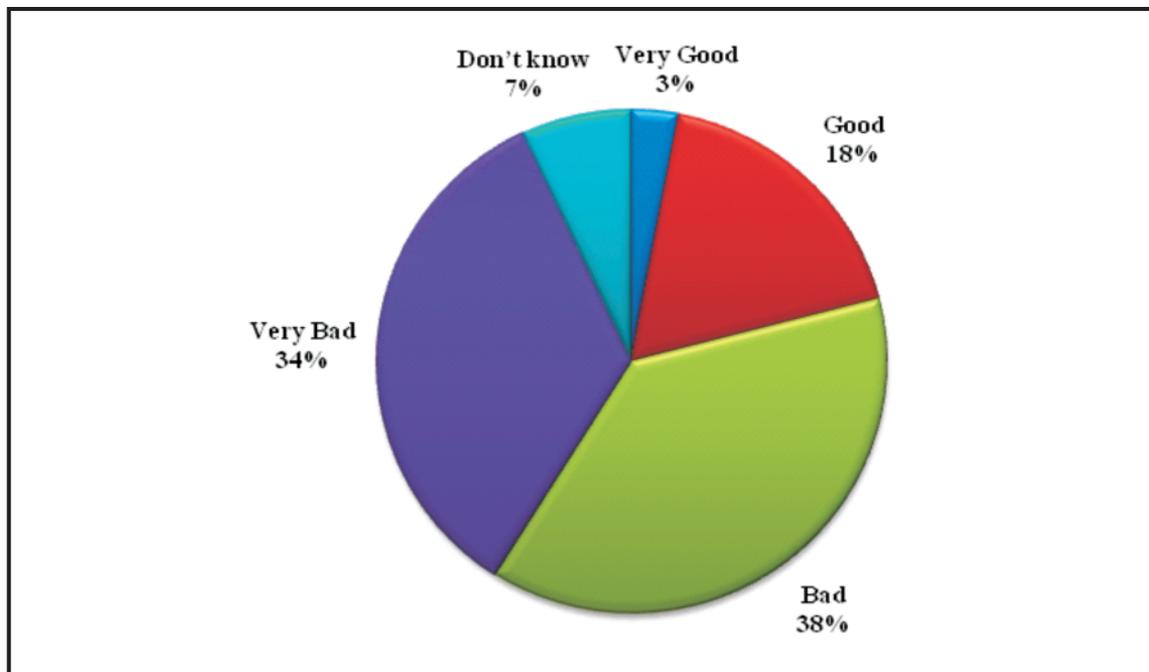
August 2014

Table 96: Performance of Political Parties - Pakistan Awami Tehreek

Question: What is your opinion about the performances of different political Parties in Pakistani politics last year?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Awami Tehrik (PAT)				
	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	3	18	38	34	7
Gender-wise					
Male	4	19	34	37	6
Female	3	16	43	31	7
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	17	36	36	8
Middle (30-50)	4	18	40	32	6
Old (50+)	5	15	33	37	10
Household Income- wise					
Low	5	18	34	37	6
Medium	3	19	40	31	7
High	2	14	40	37	7
Province -wise					
Punjab	4	17	35	33	11
Sindh	2	17	41	38	2
KP	2	23	46	28	1
Balochistan	0	12	47	41	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	4	15	39	35	7
Urban	3	23	36	32	6
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	3	13	43	35	6
PTI	7	26	35	28	4
PPP	1	8	46	43	2
All others	3	20	35	33	9

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 88: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Peoples Party

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions). In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Pakistan Peoples Party

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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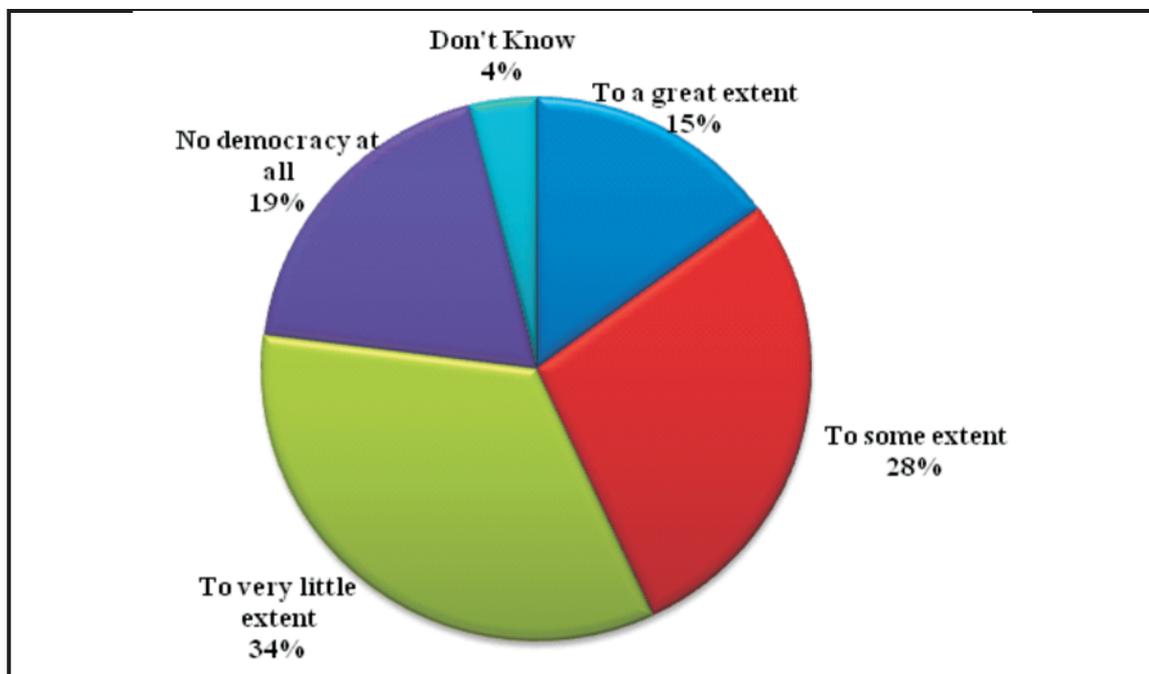
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Table 97: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Peoples Party

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	15	28	34	19	4
Gender-wise					
Male	15	29	32	20	4
Female	15	27	36	18	4
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	15	30	33	17	5
Middle (30-50)	15	27	34	20	4
Old (50+)	19	26	31	17	7
Household Income- wise					
Low	17	29	33	17	4
Medium	12	28	36	21	3
High	20	28	30	19	3
Province -wise					
Punjab	12	28	33	21	6
Sindh	30	33	21	14	2
KP	4	20	54	20	2
Balochistan	14	31	39	15	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	17	29	34	17	3
Urban	13	27	33	23	4
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	10	26	38	23	3
PTI	4	23	44	27	2
PPP	52	36	8	4	0
All others	14	29	34	18	5

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 89: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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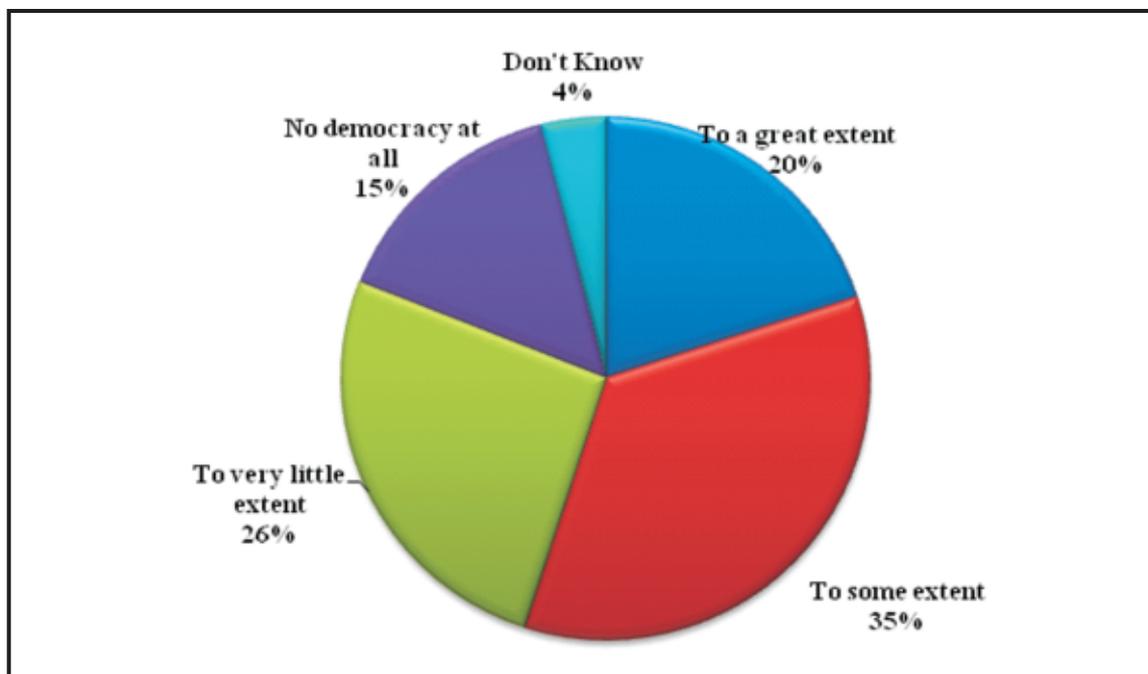
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Table 98: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	20	35	26	15	4
Gender-wise					
Male	19	35	26	16	4
Female	21	36	26	14	3
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	20	33	26	17	4
Middle (30-50)	20	37	26	14	3
Old (50+)	16	37	26	16	5
Household Income- wise					
Low	19	34	28	17	2
Medium	22	37	23	13	5
High	17	35	28	15	5
Province -wise					
Punjab	25	40	20	11	4
Sindh	10	23	38	26	3
KP	16	38	31	15	0
Balochistan	26	34	28	13	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	22	36	25	14	3
Urban	16	35	28	17	4
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	48	35	10	4	3
PTI	7	34	37	20	2
PPP	3	29	45	23	0
All others	14	38	25	17	6

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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## Figure 90: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Pakistan Muslim League

Don't Know 7%
To a great extent 5%
To some extent 21%
No democracy at all 25%
To very little extent 42%

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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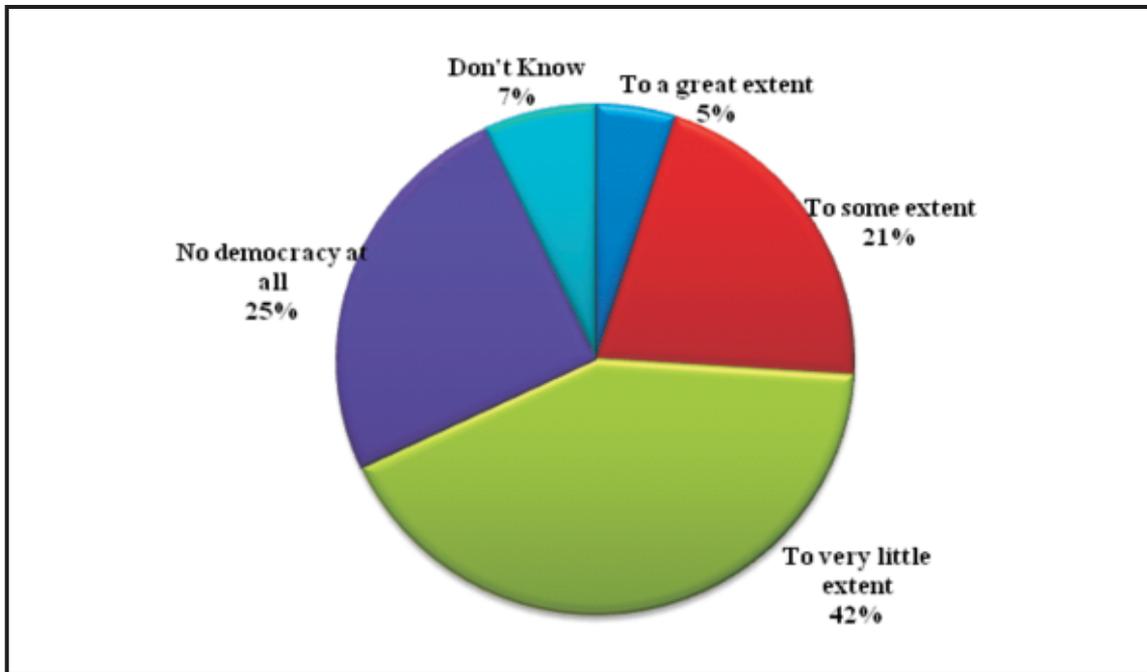
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Table 99: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Muslim League

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Muslim League – Quaid-e-Azam (PML-Q)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	5	21	42	25	7
Gender-wise					
Male	4	20	41	29	6
Female	6	23	43	21	7
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	6	21	39	27	7
Middle (30-50)	5	21	44	24	6
Old (50+)	3	23	42	23	9
Household Income- wise					
Low	6	18	44	27	5
Medium	5	23	43	23	6
High	4	24	38	27	7
Province -wise					
Punjab	5	23	40	23	9
Sindh	4	18	42	31	5
KP	8	19	50	22	1
Balochistan	4	18	46	32	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	6	19	43	26	6
Urban	4	26	40	23	7
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	4	17	48	24	7
PTI	5	24	47	20	4
PPP	3	18	43	35	1
All others	7	23	36	25	9

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Figure 91: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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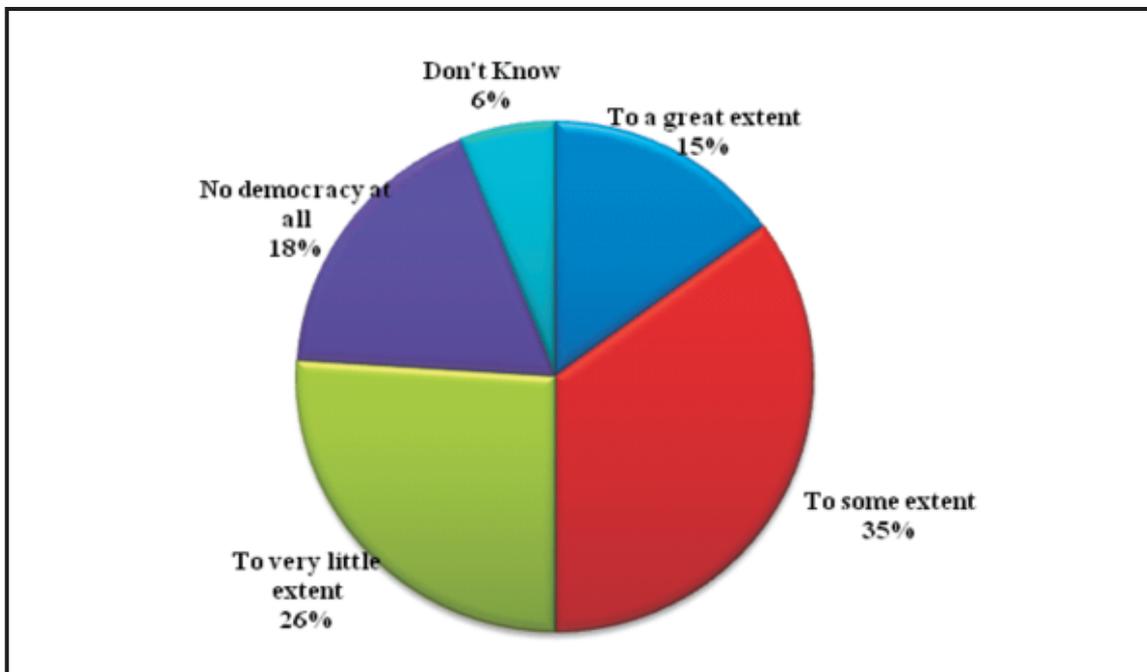
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Table 100: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions). In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	15	35	26	18	6
Gender-wise					
Male	16	37	25	18	4
Female	13	34	28	18	7
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	16	33	27	19	5
Middle (30-50)	15	37	26	17	5
Old (50+)	10	38	25	19	8
Household Income- wise					
Low	19	38	23	17	3
Medium	13	34	27	19	7
High	10	35	31	18	6
Province -wise					
Punjab	16	35	24	17	8
Sindh	5	42	33	18	2
KP	28	29	26	17	0
Balochistan	11	32	31	27	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	15	34	26	20	5
Urban	14	39	27	14	6
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	6	28	31	28	7
PTI	46	31	12	8	3
PPP	6	42	32	18	2
All others	9	39	28	16	8

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 92: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Muttahida Quami Movement

Question:Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Muttahida Qaumi Movement

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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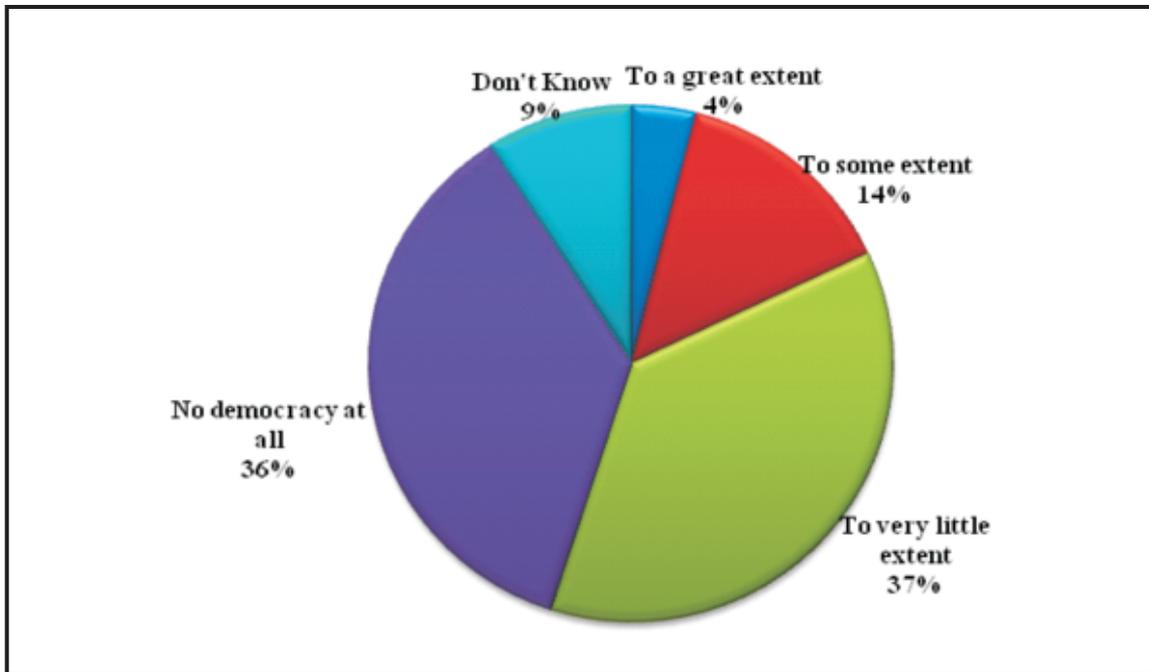
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Table 101: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Muttahida Quami Movement

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Mutihida Qaumi Movement (MQM)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	4	14	37	36	9
Gender-wise					
Male	2	14	38	38	8
Female	5	13	36	33	13
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	13	35	38	11
Middle (30-50)	4	14	39	34	9
Old (50+)	3	16	33	33	15
Household Income- wise					
Low	4	12	37	37	10
Medium	3	12	38	35	12
High	3	19	34	35	9
Province -wise					
Punjab	2	10	35	37	16
Sindh	9	20	29	39	3
KP	3	17	55	23	2
Balochistan	1	19	40	39	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	2	11	39	38	10
Urban	8	19	32	31	10
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	2	9	38	40	11
PTI	2	15	48	27	8
PPP	2	6	37	52	3
All others	6	18	31	32	13

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 93: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam – Fazlur Rehman

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam – Fazlur Rehman

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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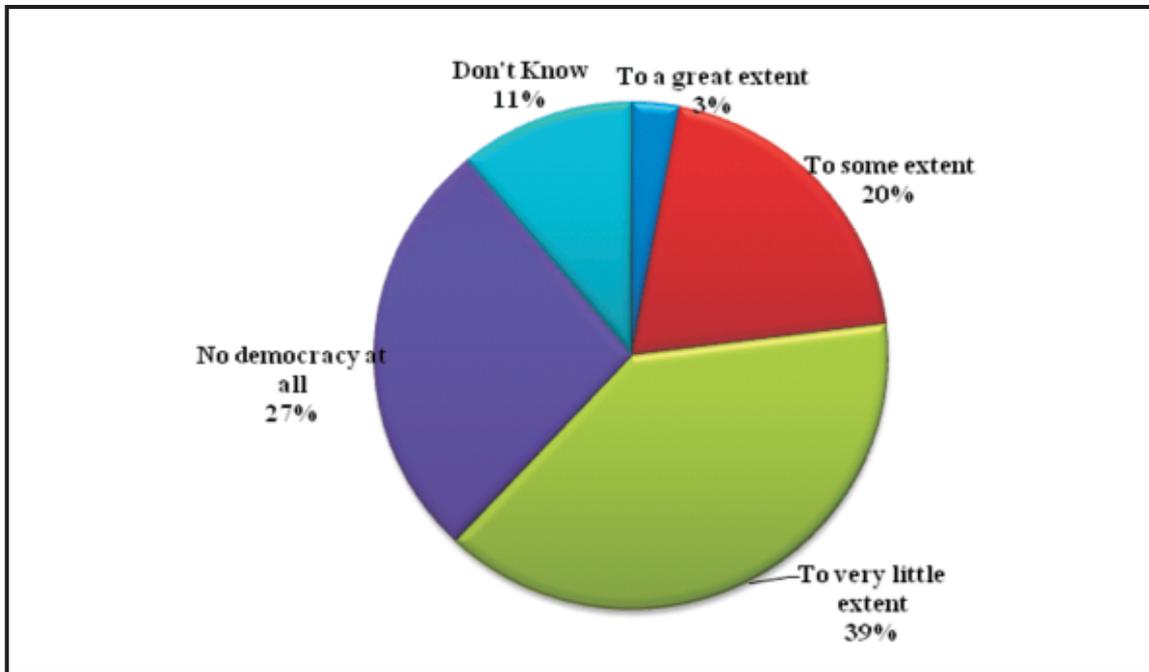
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Table 102: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Jamiat Ulema-a-Islam – Fazlur Rehman

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions). In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	3	20	39	27	11
Gender-wise					
Male	3	21	38	28	10
Female	2	19	40	26	13
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	18	39	28	12
Middle (30-50)	3	22	40	26	9
Old (50+)	2	19	34	27	18
Household Income- wise					
Low	4	23	40	26	7
Medium	2	18	40	29	11
High	5	20	38	26	11
Province -wise					
Punjab	2	17	38	27	16
Sindh	0	23	42	28	7
KP	5	24	41	31	0
Balochistan	19	32	34	15	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	3	19	40	28	10
Urban	2	23	37	24	14
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	2	20	40	27	11
PTI	2	22	45	26	5
PPP	0	24	43	29	4
All others	5	19	35	26	15

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 94: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Awami National Party

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Awami National Party

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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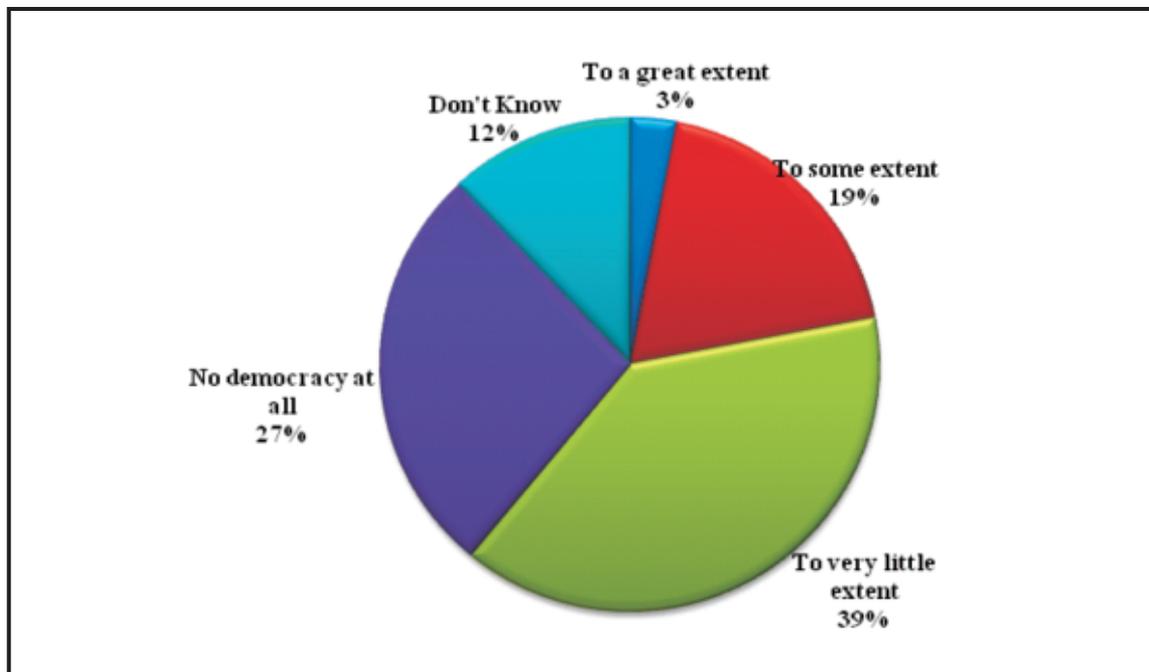
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Table 103: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Awami National Party

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions). In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Awami National Party (ANP)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	3	19	39	27	12
Gender-wise					
Male	4	21	37	28	10
Female	3	16	41	27	13
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	18	38	28	13
Middle (30-50)	3	19	40	27	11
Old (50+)	2	20	32	26	20
Household Income- wise					
Low	3	19	38	29	11
Medium	2	17	43	26	12
High	7	22	32	28	11
Province -wise					
Punjab	2	14	38	28	18
Sindh	2	22	41	29	6
KP	4	25	44	27	0
Balochistan	26	36	24	14	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	4	18	39	29	10
Urban	2	20	38	25	15
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	2	15	44	27	12
PTI	3	22	42	27	6
PPP	2	21	41	30	6
All others	5	18	35	27	15

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Figure 95: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Jamaat-e-Islami

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Jamaat-e-Islami

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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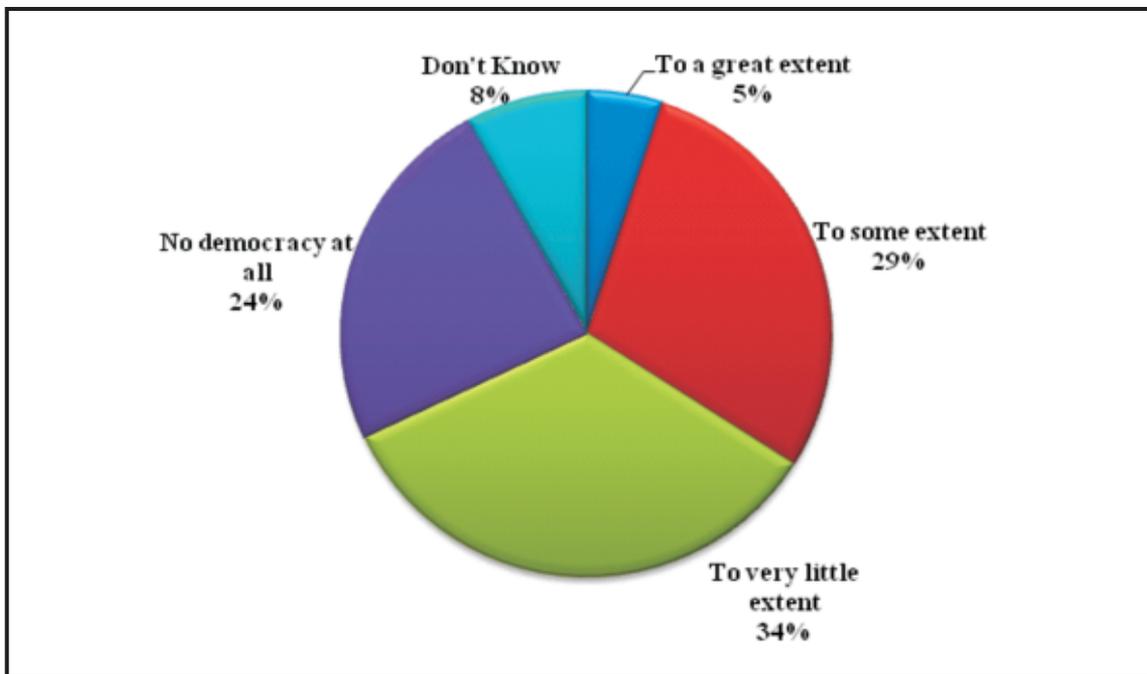
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Table 104: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Jamaat-e-Islami

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Jamaat- i-Islami (JI)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	5	29	34	24	8
Gender-wise					
Male	6	30	33	23	8
Female	3	28	35	25	9
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	5	26	33	28	8
Middle (30-50)	5	30	36	22	7
Old (50+)	4	32	29	20	15
Household Income- wise					
Low	6	30	35	25	4
Medium	4	30	35	23	8
High	6	24	34	27	9
Province -wise					
Punjab	6	31	28	23	12
Sindh	2	26	38	30	4
KP	3	25	51	21	0
Balochistan	18	31	38	13	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	5	26	37	24	8
Urban	4	35	29	23	9
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	5	32	32	22	9
PTI	4	34	40	18	4
PPP	3	23	42	29	3
All others	6	27	31	26	10

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 96: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Awami Tehreek

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions). In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Pakistan Awami Tehreek

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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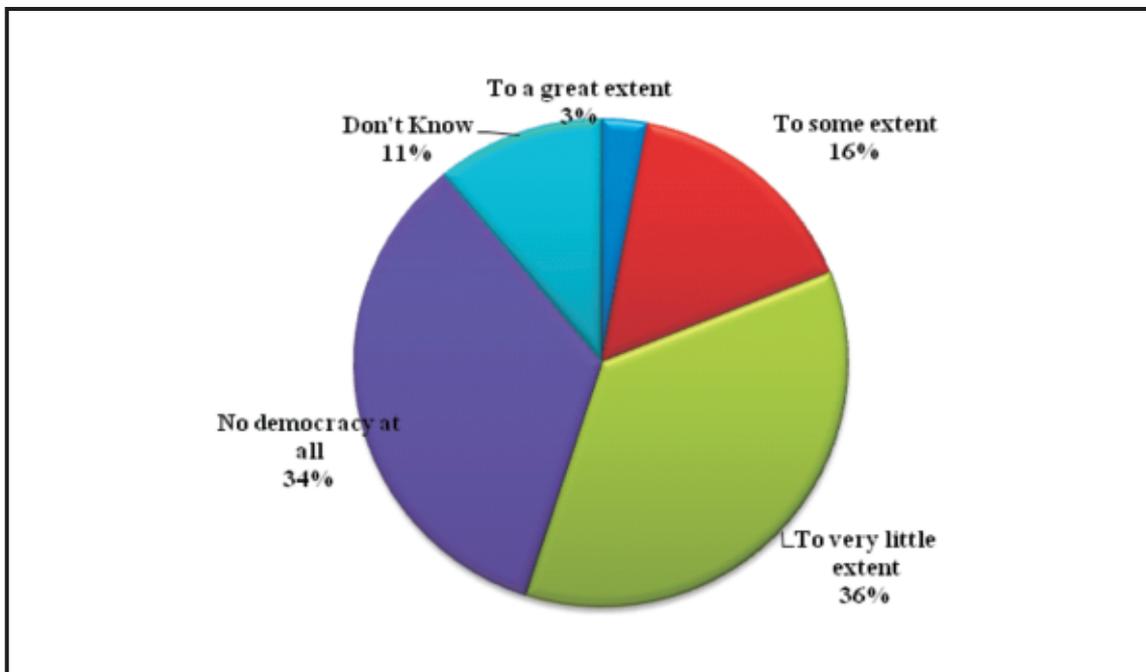
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Table 105: Internal Democracy of Political Parties - Pakistan Awami Tehreek

Question: Different political Parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions).In your opinion, to what extent do the following Parties have a democratic system?

Figures are row percentages

	Pakistan Awami Tehrik (PAT)				
	To a great extent	To some extent	To very little extent	No democracy at all	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	3	16	36	34	11
Gender-wise					
Male	3	17	33	36	11
Female	3	15	39	33	10
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	3	15	35	37	10
Middle (30-50)	3	17	37	33	10
Old (50+)	2	13	35	35	15
Household Income- wise					
Low	4	19	34	36	7
Medium	3	16	39	31	11
High	1	12	37	39	11
Province -wise					
Punjab	4	17	30	33	16
Sindh	2	12	40	41	5
KP	3	23	52	23	0
Balochistan	0	8	44	48	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	3	15	37	35	10
Urban	2	19	34	33	12
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	3	12	35	39	11
PTI	5	26	39	24	6
PPP	2	6	45	43	4
All others	3	17	34	33	13

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 97: Treatment of Religious Minorities

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us, whether the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad regarding the protection of the rights of religious minorities and ensuring their social and economic development?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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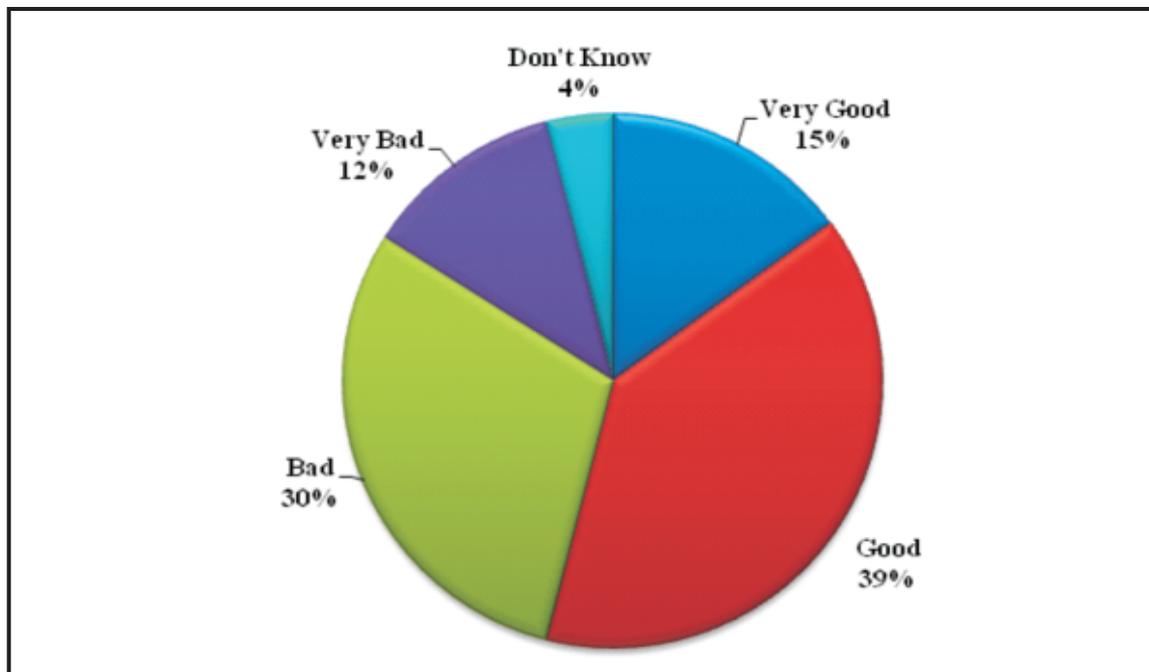
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Table 106: Treatment of Religious Minorities

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us, whether the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad regarding the protection of the rights of religious minorities and ensuring their social and economic development?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	15	39	30	12	4
Gender-wise					
Male	16	40	28	11	5
Female	15	38	33	12	2
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	14	36	33	12	5
Middle (30-50)	17	41	29	11	2
Old (50+)	10	38	31	14	7
Household Income- wise					
Low	15	35	33	14	3
Medium	16	44	26	9	5
High	15	33	34	14	4
Province -wise					
Punjab	16	46	25	8	5
Sindh	7	21	46	26	0
KP	20	42	27	8	3
Balochistan	35	36	25	4	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	17	39	28	12	4
Urban	12	38	35	12	3
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	30	56	9	3	2
PTI	10	37	38	13	2
PPP	4	18	49	27	2
All others	12	36	34	12	6

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: $\pm$3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 98: Treatment of Ethnic Minorities

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us, whether the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad regarding the promotion of brotherhood and positive relations between the different linguistic groups living within Pakistan?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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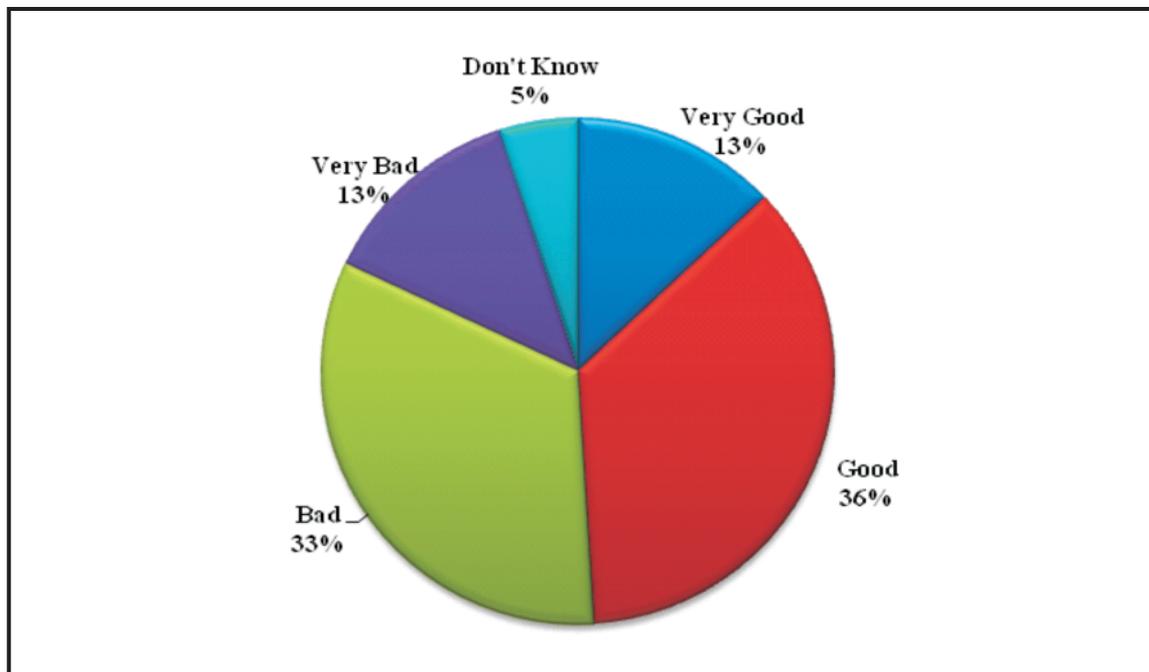
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Table 107: Treatment of Ethnic Minorities

Question: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us, whether the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad regarding the promotion of brotherhood and positive relations between the different linguistic groups living within Pakistan?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	13	36	33	13	5
Gender-wise					
Male	14	37	31	12	6
Female	13	36	35	15	1
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	13	34	34	15	4
Middle (30-50)	15	39	31	12	3
Old (50+)	9	32	39	12	8
Household Income- wise					
Low	12	34	36	16	2
Medium	15	40	30	11	4
High	15	33	35	15	2
Province -wise					
Punjab	15	43	29	8	5
Sindh	4	15	51	29	1
KP	18	43	23	12	4
Balochistan	25	44	27	3	1

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Location -wise					
Rural	15	38	30	12	5
Urban	10	33	39	16	2
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	26	55	13	3	3
PTI	11	36	38	13	2
PPP	2	18	54	25	1
All others	11	31	37	16	5

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 99: Collective Performance of the Federal Cabinet

Question: The Federal Government has been in power for almost one year, please tell us whether the Federal Cabinet's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in addressing the problems facing the country and in forming policies to overcome different problems and issues facing the country?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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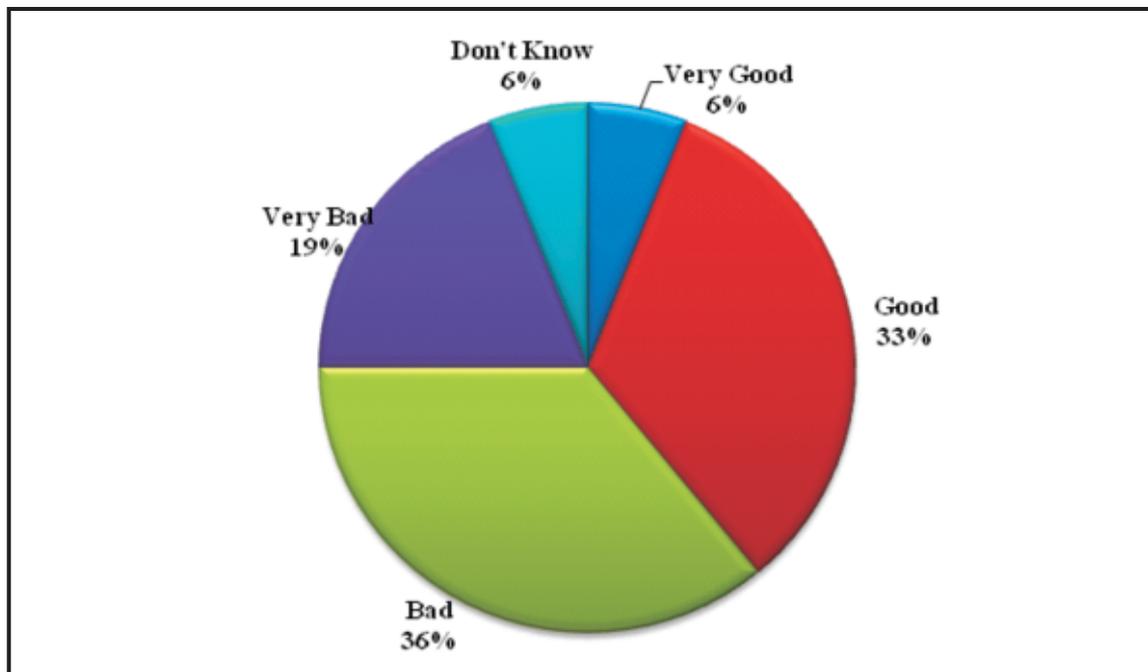
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Table 108: Collective Performance of the Federal Cabinet

Question: The Federal Government has been in power for almost one year, please tell us whether the Federal Cabinet's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in addressing the problems facing the country and in forming policies to overcome different problems and issues facing the country?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	6	33	36	19	6
Gender-wise					
Male	7	33	38	16	6
Female	6	33	34	22	5
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	7	34	35	18	6
Middle (30-50)	6	34	37	19	4
Old (50+)	3	27	33	27	10
Household Income- wise					
Low	6	31	39	21	3
Medium	7	38	34	16	5
High	7	28	36	24	5
Province -wise					
Punjab	7	38	32	15	8
Sindh	3	21	40	35	1
KP	4	37	44	14	1
Balochistan	16	27	43	14	0

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Location -wise					
Rural	7	35	35	17	6
Urban	5	31	37	23	4
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	12	57	21	5	5
PTI	4	27	48	18	3
PPP	3	22	42	29	4
All others	5	26	38	25	6

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
**Methodology:** Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
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Figure 100: Collective Performance of the Provincial Cabinets

Question: The Provincial Governments have been in power for almost one year, please tell us whether your Provincial Cabinet's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in addressing the problems facing your Province and in forming policies to overcome different problems and issues facing your Province?

Source: Quality of Democracy and Governance Survey, 2014 (PILDAT)

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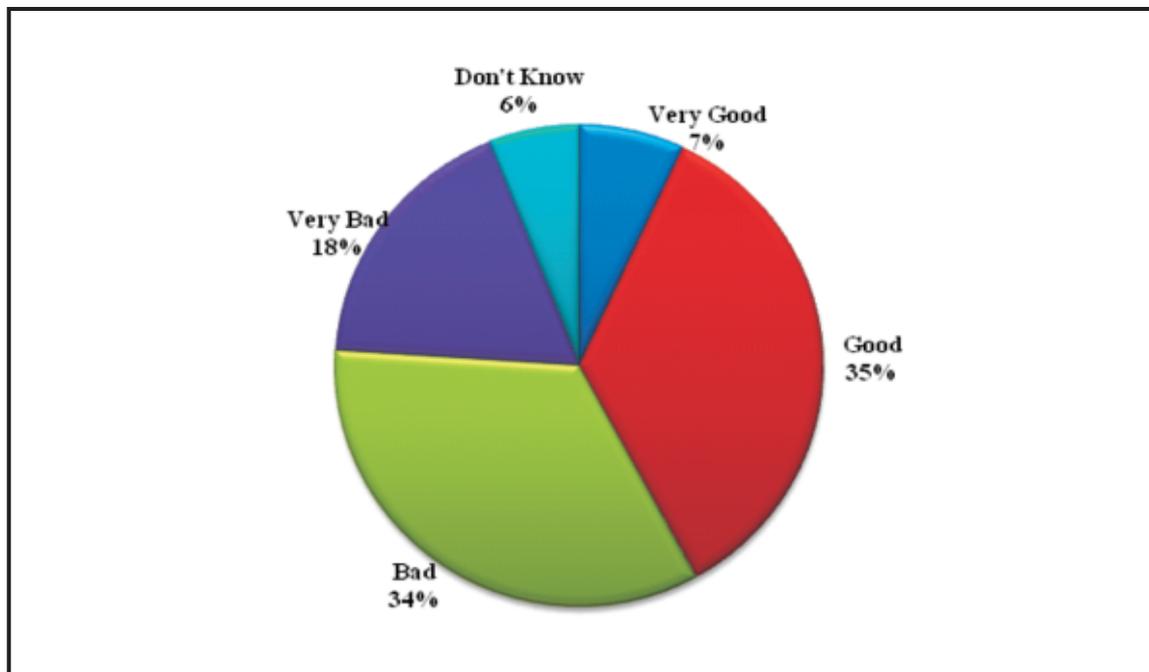
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Table 109: Collective Performance of the Provincial Cabinets

Question: The Provincial Governments have been in power for almost one year, please tell us whether your Provincial Cabinet's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in addressing the problems facing your Province and in forming policies to overcome different problems and issues facing your Province?

Figures are row percentages

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	7	35	34	18	6
Gender-wise					
Male	9	37	35	14	5
Female	6	33	34	23	4
Respondent Age- wise					
Young (Under 30)	8	34	35	18	5
Middle (30-50)	8	37	34	18	3
Old (50+)	4	33	35	21	7
Household Income- wise					
Low	6	34	36	20	4
Medium	8	40	32	15	5
High	7	30	36	23	4
Province -wise					
Punjab	8	40	29	15	8
Sindh	4	20	42	33	1
KP	6	47	39	6	2
Balochistan	16	29	39	16	0

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| Location -wise					
Rural	8	37	33	16	6
Urban	5	32	36	22	5
Voting Intention-wise					
PML-N	13	56	20	6	5
PTI	4	38	40	16	2
PPP	6	22	42	27	3
All others	6	27	37	24	6

Notes:
Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age
Income codes: Low: Up to Rs. 14000 (In 2014 this represented the lowest quintile). Medium: Rs. 14000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 2nd and 3rd Quintile). High: More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)
Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan being 470 constituting 35% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, approximating ~45,000, consisting 65% of the population.
Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6, 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.
1. PERCENTAGES have been rounded off to nearest whole number. As a result the total can sometimes be at slight variation from 100 (for example 99 or 101).

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Appendix A

Research Methodology

A- Sample Size And Distribution

Table 1

	Un-weighted Sample Size
Respondents from All Over Pakistan	**3065**
Provincial Distribution	UN-WEIGHTED COUNTS SHOW SIZE OF SAMPLE FOR EACH PROVINCIAL REPORT
Punjab	**1625**
Sindh	**660**
KP	**390**
Balochistan	**390**

Table 2

	Weighted Sample (% share in total)
Provincial Distribution	WEIGHTED SHARES ARE APPLICABLE FOR COMPUTING ALL OVER PAKISTAN PERCENTAGES
Punjab	58%
Sindh	24%
KP	14%
Balochistan	5%

Per cent share of
VARIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS
In the weighted sample

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Table 3

	Weighted Sample (% share in total)
Age Distribution	
Young	37%
Middle	54%
Old	9%
HH-income Distribution	
Low	34%
Middle	47%
High	19%
Education Distribution	
Low	49%
Middle	35%
High	16%
Location Distribution	
Rural	67%
Urban	33%

Notes:

Age: Young: Under 30 years of age; Middle: Between 30 and 50 years of age; Old: Above 51 years of age

Income codes: Low: Up to Rs.14,000 (in 2014 this represented the lowest two quintiles). **Medium:** Rs. 14,000 to 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 3rd Quintile). **High:** More than 20,000 (In 2014 this represented the 4th and 5th Quintiles)

Location: Urban is defined as location defined as town or city in the census, the total in Pakistan constituting 33% of the population; Rural is defined as a population living in villages as in the latest census, 67% of the population.
Note: In some cases the totals may not add up to 100 or mismatch with earlier tables to the extent of 1%. Please ignore this, as it is due to round off error.

Methodology: Sample Size: 3065; Coverage: National/Rural and Urban/All four provinces; Mode: Face to face; Survey dates: July 16 – August 6 2014. Estimated error margin: ±3-5% at 95% confidence level

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B- Sample Selection Procedure

This survey uses stratified random sampling. Following steps have been used to achieve this:

Stage 1: Stratification:

Stratification is principally at two levels:

a.   The **First** stratification is by PROVINCE, of which there are 4 in Pakistan.

b.   The **Second** stratification is by size of location. We stratify by 4 types of locations: Large/Metropolitan Cities *(there are 3);* Medium size *(those whom population is over 100,000 persons);* Towns *(those whom population is less than 100,000)* and Villages *(those declared as such in the Census).*

Stage 2: Selection of Communities:

Within each stratum communities are selected through a random process. In some cases we make replacements by communities of similar profile with a view to logistical and other considerations.

C-Fieldwork Procedure

Briefing/Training of interviewers:

The Questionnaire Designed for the survey is briefed to the interviewers at Regional Centres across the Centre. The interviewers are instructed on measures such as:

1.   Following Sampling/Quota Instructions Properly

2.   Ethical Code of Conduct towards interviewers

3.   Following skipping Instructions and other interview instructions on the Questionnaire

4.   Maintaining Neutrality in asking Question

Mock Calls:

After the briefing is completed all the field workers do the mock calls under the direct supervision of an executive or a fieldwork supervisor. This ensures that the field workers properly understand the instructions and they can handle various interviewing problems during the interview *(in the field).* After completion of mock calls, a debriefing session is arranged in which the problems faced by the interviewers during the mock interviews are discussed and solutions are suggested.

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Initial Checking:

After the training, the interviewers go into the field for actual interviewing. The first ten filled in questionnaires of every interviewer are thoroughly checked by their supervisor to ensure that the interviewer is performing well. In case the work of an interviewer is not acceptable he/she is disengaged from the survey.

Field Editor or Intake Edit:

In normal routine at least 30-40 interviews of each interviewer are visually checked by the supervisor before passing them to Data Coding/Entry department. The problems or missing information identified during field edit are explained to the relevant interviewer and he/she is instructed to rectify them either through telephone and/or revisit the respondent for clarification and re-asking the missing questions.

Supervision & Back Checking:

It is essential that the interviewers are properly supervised on the job and the work done by them is back checked. At least 20% back checking is done on work completed by each interviewer to ensure authenticity of data.

Data Coding/Editing:

About 20% work of each coder is rechecked and verified by the concerned DC Supervisor/In-charge.

D-Data Entry and Verification

GP's Quality Manual contains a detailed check-list on the handling control, entry and other steps involved in the management of data.

Once the questionnaires are received from the field, they are checked and the responses of open-ended questions are coded with the help of a code list. A coding scheme/book/guide is prepared on the basis of these questionnaires.

After the coding of open-ended responses, data is entered into computers. GP uses the SPSS data entry program that has flexibility to implement validity checks and skipping rules etc. The SPSS data entry software also has flexibility to verify the entered data by using the double punch options. Gallup normally double punches for 20% of its entered data.

After completion of data entries and double punch, all data is cleaned by using a data-cleaning program written in SPSS which is customized for every project according to the survey/questionnaire needs. Data is thoroughly checked for an omission, displacements and other error resulting in inconsistencies with the coding scheme.

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Appendix B: *Questionnaire*

Assessment of the Quality of Democracy in Pakistan

Question 1: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Regarding overall quality of democracy in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q1. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ مجموعی طور پر جمہوری طریقے سے حکومت چلانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی؟

بہت اچھی	1	اچھی	2	خراب	3	بہت خراب	4	معلوم نہیں	8

Freedom of Media

Question 2: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring freedom of media (television, radio, newspapers) in Pakistan, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q2. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ ملک میں میڈیا (یعنی ٹی وی، ریڈیو، اخبارات وغیرہ) کی آزادی کو یقینی بنانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

Independence of Judiciary

Question 3: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Supreme Court stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q3. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ سپریم کورٹ کو بااختیار اور طاقتور بنانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی ؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

Transfer of Powers at Provincial Level

Question 4: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to the transfer of powers to Provincial Governments, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q4. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ صوبائی حکومتوں کو اختیارات کی منتقلی کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی ؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

National Assembly

Question 5: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the National Assembly stronger and more independent, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q5. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ قومی اسمبلی کو طاقتور اور بااختیار بنانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی ؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

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Effectiveness of the Federal Cabinet

Question 6: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making the Prime Minister and his Cabinet stronger and more independent in order to run the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q6. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ ملک کے معاملات چلانے کے حوالے سے وزیراعظم اور ان کے وزراء کی کابینہ کو طاقتور اور بااختیار بنانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

Democratic Oversight of the Security Sector

Question 7: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in establishing Parliamentary oversight of the Security Sector?

Q7. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ فوج کو اس بات پر قائل کرنے کے حوالے سے کہ وہ پارلیمنٹ کے ماتحت ہے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی ؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

Effectiveness of the Executive

Question 8: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to making civil officers and bureaucracy subservient to the country's Constitution and law, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q8 موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ ملک کی انتظامیہ یعنی سول افسران اور بیوروکریسی وغیرہ کو پاکستان کے دستور اور قانون کا پابند بنانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی ؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

Human Rights

Question 9: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With regards to ensuring respect for human rights in the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q9موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ ملک میں انسانی حقوق کا احترام کو یقینی بنانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی ؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

Sovereignty

Question 10: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. With respect to stopping the interference of outside powers (America, World Bank etc.) in the affairs of the country, please tell us if the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad?

Q10. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ ملک کے نظام میں باہر کی طاقتوں (مثلاً امریکہ، ورلڈ بینک وغیرہ) کی مداخلت کو روکنے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی اب تک کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی ، اچھی رہی ، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی ؟

| بہت اچھی | 1 | اچھی | 2 | خراب | 3 | بہت خراب | 4 | معلوم نہیں | 8 |

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Trust in Favourite Political Parties

Question 11: How much trust do you have in your favourite political party? (Regarding its honesty and capacity to run the country)

<div dir="rtl">

Q11. آپ کا اپنی پسندیدہ سیاسی جماعت پر کتنا اعتماد ہے؟ (یعنی اس کی ایمانداری اور حکومت چلانے کی صلاحیت پر)

بہت زیادہ 1   زیادہ 2   کم 3   بہت کم 4   معلوم نہیں 8

</div>

Public trust in Democracy

Question 12. On the whole, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the type of democracy in the country?	
1	Strongly satisfied
2	Somewhat satisfied
3	Somewhat dissatisfied
4	Strongly dissatisfied
8	Don't Know

<div dir="rtl">

Q12. برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ پاکستان میں جس طرح کی جمہوریت ہے اس سے مجموعی طور پر کس حد تک مطمئن یا غیر مطمئن ہیں؟

بہت زیادہ مطمئن 1   کسی حد تک مطمئن   کسی حد تک غیر مطمئن 2   بہت زیادہ غیر مطمئن 3   4

معلوم نہیں 8   کوئی جواب نہیں 9

</div>

Democracy vs. other Systems

Question 13. In your opinion, which system of Government is best for the country?	
1	Democratic Government through elections
2	Rule of Army
3	Collaborative Government between the army and politicians
8	Don't know

<div dir="rtl">

Q13. آپ کے خیال میں ملک کے لیے کون سا طریقہ حکومت سب سے اچھا ہے؟

الیکشن کے ذریعے جمہوری حکومت 1   فوج کی حکومت 2

فوجیوں اور سیاستدانوں کی ملی جلی حکومت 3   معلوم نہیں 8

</div>

Evolution of Democracy

Question 14. On a scale of 1-10, where would you rate democratic system in our country?	
1	Highly Undemocratic
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	Highly Democratic

<div dir="rtl">

Q14 (سیڑھی کارڈنمبر 1 دکھائیں) برائے مہربانی 10-1 کے سکیل پر ریٹ کرتے ہوئے بتائیں کہ ہمارے ملک میں جمہوری نظام کس درجے پر ہے۔ "1" سے مراد انتہائی غیر جمہوری نظام ہے اور "10" سے مراد انتہائی جمہوری نظام ہے؟

</div>

10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

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Trust in Institutions

Question 15: I will ask about some institutions. Please tell us to what extent do you trust these institutions? Answer separately for each institution?

	A lot	Somewhat	Very little	Not at all	Don't know
National Assembly	1	2	3	4	9
Political parties	1	2	3	4	9
Supreme court/High court	1	2	3	4	9
Civil courts	1	2	3	4	9
Election Commission	1	2	3	4	9
Electronic Media	1	2	3	4	9
Print Media	1	2	3	4	9

Q15 (کارڈ نمبر 1 دکھائیں) میں کچھ اداروں کے نام لیتا ہوں ، برائے کرم بتائیے کہ ان اداروں کی کارکردگی پر آپ کو کتنا اعتبار ہے؟ ہر ادارے کے بارے میں الگ الگ بتائیے۔ کہ اس کی کارکردگی پر بہت زیادہ اعتبار ، کافی حد تک اعتبار ، کم اعتبار یا بالکل اعتبار نہیں ہے؟(ہر ایک سے علیحدہ علیحدہ پوچھیں)

معلوم نہیں	بالکل نہیں	کم	کافی حد تک	بہت زیادہ		Sr
9	4	3	2	1	قومی اسمبلی	.a
9	4	3	2	1	سیاسی جماعتیں	.b
9	4	3	2	1	سپریم کورٹ/ہائی کورٹ	.c
9	4	3	2	1	عام عدالتیں	.d
9	4	3	2	1	الیکشن کمیشن	.e
9	4	3	2	1	ٹی وی پر نشر ہونے والے نیوز چینلز (Electronic Media)	.g
9	4	3	2	1	اخبارات (Print Media)	.h

Quality of General Election 2013

Question 16: Some people think that the General Election 2013 was transparent and fair whereas some people think that General Election was rigged. In your opinion, to what extent was the Election 2013 transparent and fair?

1	Completely transparent and fair
2	Somewhat transparent and fair
3	Somewhat rigged
4	Completely rigged

Q16 بعض افراد کا خیال ہے کہ سال 2013 کے انتخابات شفاف اور منصفانہ انتخابات تھے جبکہ کہ بعض کے خیال میں ایسی بات نہیں ہے۔ آپ کے خیال میں سال 2013 کے انتخابات کس حد تک شفاف اور منصفانہ تھے؟

بہت زیادہ شفاف اور منصفانہ تھے   کسی حد تک شفاف اور منصفانہ تھے   1   شفاف اور منصفانہ نہیں تھے   2   3

بالکل بھی شفاف اور منصفانہ نہیں تھے   4

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Reforms in the Election Commission of Pakistan

Question 17: Please tell us how important is it to institute reforms in the way Election Commission of Pakistan functions?	
1	Very important
2	Somewhat important
3	Not important at all
8	Don't know

Q17. برائے مہربانی بتائیں کہ الیکشن کمیشن آف پاکستان کے کام کرنے کے طریقہ کار میں تبدیلیوں کی کس حد ضرورت ہے؟

بہت زیادہ ضرورت ہے 1   کسی حد تک ضرورت ہے 2
بالکل ضرورت نہیں 3   معلوم نہیں 8

Prospects for Future Elections

Question 18: Do you think that in the next elections our Election Commission will display better performance, worse performance or will there be no difference in its performance?	
1	Better
2	Worse
3	No difference
8	DK

Q18. آپ کے خیال میں ہمارا الیکشن کمشن آئندہ انتخابات میں پہلے سے بہتر کارکردگی کا مظاہر کرے گا، خراب یا کوئی فرق نہیں پڑے گا ؟ (بہتر کارکردگی سے مراد یہ کہ انتخابات میں کسی قسم کی دھاندلی نہ ہو)

معلوم نہیں 8   کوئی فرق نہیں 3   خراب 2   بہتر 1

Local Government Elections

Question 19: How important do you think it is to hold Local Government (union councils etc.) Elections in Pakistan?	
1	Very important
2	Somewhat important
3	Not very important
4	Not important at all
8	Don't know

Q19. آپ کے خیال میں لوکل گورنمنٹ (یونین کونسل وغیرہ) کے الیکشن کروانا کتنا ضروری ہے؟
معلوم نہیں   بالکل نہیں 4   کم 3   تھوڑا بہت 2   بہت زیادہ 1

Question 20: How much do you think elected Local Governments (union councils etc.) help in solving the problems of citizens?

Q20. آپ کے خیال میں لوکل گورنمنٹ (یونین کونسل وغیرہ) کے ذریعے سے عام لوگوں کے مسائل حل کرنے میں کتنی مدد ملتی ہے؟
بہت زیادہ 1   تھوڑا بہت 2   کم 3   بالکل نہیں 4   معلوم نہیں 8

Performance of Political Parties

Question 21: What is your opinion about the performances of different political parties in Pakistani politics last year?

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know
Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP)	1	2	3	4	8
Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)	1	2	3	4	8
Pakistan Muslim League - Quaid-e-	1	2	3	4	8

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Azam (PML-Q)					
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI)	1	2	3	4	8
Muttahida Quami Movement (MQM)	1	2	3	4	8
Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F)	1	2	3	4	8
Awami National Party (ANP)	1	2	3	4	8
Jamaat-i-Islami (JI)	1	2	3	4	8
Pakistan Awami Tehrik (PAT)	1	2	3	4	8

Q21. (کارڈ نمبر 1 دکھائیں) گذشتہ سال پاکستانی سیاست میں پاکستانی سیاسی جماعتوں کی مجموعی کارکردگی کے بارے میں آپ کی کیا رائے ہے؟ (کوئی ایک جواب دیں)

معلوم نہیں	بہت خراب	خراب	اچھی	بہت اچھی		
8	4	3	2	1	پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی (PPP)	a
8	4	3	2	1	مسلم لیگ (ن)	b
8	4	3	2	1	مسلم لیگ (ق)	c
8	4	3	2	1	پاکستان تحریکِ انصاف (عمران خان)	d
8	4	3	2	1	ایم کیو ایم (MQM)	e
8	4	3	2	1	جمعیت علماء اسلام (مولانا فضل الرحمان)	F
8	4	3	2	1	عوامی نیشنل پارٹی (ANP)	g
8	4	3	2	1	جماعت اسلامی	h
8	4	3	2	1	پاکستان عوامی تحریک (طاہر القادری)	I

Federal Legislature

Question 22: It has been one year since the formation of the current National Assembly. Different people hold different opinions about the performance of the National Assembly. What is your opinion about performance of the National Assembly in the past one year regarding the following?

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know
Legislation	1	2	3	4	8
Oversight of the Executive	1	2	3	4	8
Regarding Prime Minister's attendance and involvement in the National Assembly	1	2	3	4	8
Regarding improvement of relations between the Federal Government and the Opposition	1	2	3	4	8

Q22. موجودہ قومی اسمبلی کو ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے ۔ مختلف افراد قومی اسمبلی کی کارکردگی کے بارے میں مختلف رائے رکھتے ہیں۔ برائے مہربانی درج ذیل کے حوالے سے بتائیں کہ آپ کے خیال میں قومی اسمبلی کی گذشتہ ایک سال میں کارکردگی کیسی رہی؟

معلوم نہیں	بہت خراب	خراب	اچھی	بہت اچھی	
98	4	3	2	1	قانون سازی کے حوالے سے
98	4	3	2	1	حکومت کے اقدامات اور اداروں کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لینے اور کڑی نگرانی کرنے کے حوالے سے
98	4	3	2	1	وزیر اعظم کی قومی اسمبلی میں حاضری اور بھرپور شرکت کے حوالے سے
98	4	3	2	1	وفاقی حکومت اور اپوزیشن کے درمیان تعلقات بہتر بنانے کے حوالے سے

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Provincial Legislatures

Question 23: It has been one year since the formation of the current Provincial Assemblies. Different people hold different opinions about the performance of the Provincial Assembly of your Province. What is your opinion about performance of the Provincial Assembly in the past one year regarding the following?

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know
Legislation	1	2	3	4	8
Oversight of the Executive	1	2	3	4	8
Regarding Chief Minister's attendance and involvement in the Provincial Assembly	1	2	3	4	8
Regarding improvement of relations between the Provincial Government and the Opposition	1	2	3	4	8

Q23 آپ کے صوبے کی موجودہ صوبائی اسمبلی کو ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ مختلف افراد صوبائی اسمبلی کی کارکردگی کے بارے میں مختلف رائے رکھتے ہیں۔ برائے مہربانی درج ذیل کے حوالے سے بتائیں کہ آپ کے خیال میں آپ کےصوبے کی صوبائی اسمبلی کی گذشتہ ایک سال میں کارکردگی کیسی رہی؟

معلوم نہیں	بہت خراب	خراب	اچھی	بہت اچھی	
98	4	3	2	1	قانون سازی کے حوالے سے
98	4	3	2	1	صوبائی حکومت کے اقدامات اور اداروں کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لینے اور کڑی نگرانی کرنے کے حوالے سے
98	4	3	2	1	وزیر اعلیٰ کی صوبائی اسمبلی میں حاضری اور بھرپور شرکت کے حوالے سے
98	4	3	2	1	صوبائی حکومت اور اپوزیشن کے درمیان تعلقات بہتر بنانے کے حوالے سے

Internal Democracy of Political Parties

Question 24: Different political parties in Pakistan have democratic systems to varying extents (for example, holding elections within the party for different positions). In your opinion, to what extent do the following parties have a democratic system?

	Very Good	Good	Bad	Very Bad	Don't Know
Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP)	1	2	3	4	8
Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)	1	2	3	4	8
Pakistan Muslim League - Quaid-e-Azam (PML-Q)	1	2	3	4	8
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI)	1	2	3	4	8
Mutihida Qaumi Movement (MQM)	1	2	3	4	8
Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI-F)	1	2	3	4	8
Awami National Party (ANP)	1	2	3	4	8
Jamaat- i-Islami (JI)	1	2	3	4	8
Pakistan Awami Tehrik (PAT)	1	2	3	4	8

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Q24 پاکستان کی مختلف سیاسی جماعتوں کے اندر مختلف حد تک جمہوری نظام پایا جاتا ہے (مثلاً پارٹی کے اندر مختلف عہدوں کے لیے انتخابات کا ہونا) ۔ آپ کے خیال میں درج ذیل سیاسی جماعتوں کے اندر کس حد تک جمہوریت پائی جاتی ہے؟

معلوم نہیں	بہت خراب	خراب	اچھی	بہت اچھی		
8	4	3	2	1	پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی (PPP)	a
8	4	3	2	1	مسلم لیگ (ن)	b
8	4	3	2	1	مسلم لیگ (ق)	c
8	4	3	2	1	پاکستان تحریکِ انصاف (عمران خان)	d
8	4	3	2	1	ایم کیو ایم (MQM)	e
8	4	3	2	1	جمعیت علماء اسلام (مولانا فضل الرحمٰن)	F
8	4	3	2	1	عوامی نیشنل پارٹی (ANP)	g
8	4	3	2	1	جماعت اسلامی	h
8	4	3	2	1	پاکستان عوامی تحریک (طاہر القادری)	I

Treatment of Religions and Ethnic Minorities

Question 25: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us, whether the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad regarding the protection of the rights of religious minorities and ensuring their social and economic development?	
1	Very Good
2	Good
3	Bad
4	Very Bad
8	Don't Know

Q25 موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیے کہ مذہبی اقلیتوں کے حقوق کے تحفظ اور ان کی سماجی اور معاشی ترقی کو یقینی بنانے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی، اچھی رہی، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی؟

بہت اچھی [1]   اچھی [2]   خراب [3]   بہت خراب   [4]   معلوم نہیں [8]

Question 26: The current Government has been in power for almost one year. Please tell us, whether the Government's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad regarding the promotion of brotherhood and positive relations between the different linguistic groups living within Pakistan?	
1	Very Good
2	Good
3	Bad
4	Very Bad
8	Don't Know

Q26. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیے کہ پاکستان میں بسنے والے مختلف لسانی گروہوں   (یعنی مختلف زبانیں بولنے والوں) کے درمیان بھائی چارے اور مثبت تعلقات کو فروغ دینے کے حوالے سے حکومت کی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی، اچھی رہی، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی؟

بہت اچھی [1]   اچھی [2]   خراب [3]   بہت خراب   [4]   معلوم نہیں [8]

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Collective Performance of the Federal Cabinet

Question 27: The Federal Government has been in power for almost one year; please tell us whether the Federal Cabinet's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in addressing the problems facing the country and in forming policies to overcome different problems and issues facing the country?	
1	Very Good
2	Good
3	Bad
4	Very Bad
8	Don't Know

Q27. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیے کہ ملک کو درپیش مسائل کے حل اور مختلف معاملات پر پالیسیاں تشکیل دینے کے حوالے سے وفاقی کابینہ اور اس کے ممبران کی مجموعی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی، اچھی رہی، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی؟

بہت اچھی [1]   اچھی [2]   خراب [3]   بہت خراب [4]   معلوم نہیں [8]

Collective Performance of the Provincial Cabinets

Question 28: The Provincial Governments have been in power for almost one year; please tell us whether your Provincial Cabinet's performance has been very good, good, bad or very bad in addressing the problems facing your Province and in forming policies to overcome different problems and issues facing your Province?	
1	Very Good
2	Good
3	Bad
4	Very Bad
8	Don't Know

Q28. موجودہ حکومت کو اقتدار میں آئے تقریباً ایک سال کا عرصہ گزر گیا ہے۔ برائے مہربانی بتائیے کہ ملک کو درپیش مسائل کے حل اور مختلف معاملات پر پالیسیاں تشکیل دینے کے حوالے سے آپ کے صوبے کی کابینہ اور اس کے ممبران کی مجموعی کارکردگی بہت اچھی رہی، اچھی رہی، خراب رہی یا بہت خراب رہی؟

بہت اچھی [1]   اچھی [2]   خراب [3]   بہت خراب [4]   معلوم نہیں [8]