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Yemen Polling Center
المركز اليمني لقياس الرأي العام

The YPC is a Non-governmental non-profit organization, specialized in public opinion polls and research communication . It was established under registration certificate no. 147 issued in December 2005 by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

ممول المشروع



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Field Implementation of this project began on the 7th of July and completed on the 23rd of July, 2007 by YPC field researchers. The targeted sample for the study (whom are the elite of society in Yemen), were precisely chosen and were divided into different categories.

The general criteria for choosing the Yemeni elite were based on their relationship with a presumed-democratic system, the effect of the decision making process on them, and whether they consider it a strategy of decision making, or one of its democratic channels, as well as the political influence on the decision-maker and society.

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Introduction

The mechanisms of decision making in the Arab countries seem to be relatively similar to each other in terms of their quality. Such a fact is symptomatic of the political culture that relies on custodianship and dominance over the higher interests of the nation. These mechanisms are sometimes accompanied by massive mistakes from the social, political and economic viewpoints, particularly as decision makers mostly rely on their retinue and collaterals. Also, decision makers in the Arab world give their personal interests more priority at the expense of decision making, and this helps widen the margin of error, specifically in matters of relevance to the public affairs strategies.

The decision-making processes in Yemen have varied over the past few decades due to multiplicity of governance systems and their supportive legislative institutions.

It is known to everyone that the process of decision-making in unified Yemen still remains mysterious, sometimes, while at other times, it seems to be accompanied by a pretension of legitimacy of the official referential institutions concerned with the process. The real-life situation indicates that such institutions mostly lack the direct cohesion required for decision making.

There is a lack of cohesion between official references and the process of decision making, which appears to be of crucial significance to the political system and the society as well.

Through this project, composed of two sections, the first of which diagnoses the real-life situation and the second suggests supportive solutions, Yemen Polling Center attempts to touch upon the real role of decision-making bodies with the aim of meeting demands of the democratic development.

Consequently, the project is pondered upon as one of the means for evaluating the democratic process in decision making through the independent research and the constructive scientific discussion on the various issues of vital importance to the Yemeni society.

Additionally, the project aims to offer scientific information and resources to decision makers and the concerned organizations, as well as to enhance participation in building social and institutional dialogue and awareness about the process of taking decisions. The project cares to provide the necessary means to ensure engagement of the society in decision making through the help of concerned institutions and exercise of good governance.

First Section: Information about targeted group

Table (1): Targeted group

Targeted group	Frequency	Percent
Politicians	99	18.5
Academics	97	18.1
Media personnel	89	16.6
Civil society organizations	87	16.3
Parliamentarians	86	16.1
Intellectuals	54	10.1
Shoura Council members	13	2.4
Businesspersons	7	1.3
Adocates	3	0.6
Total	535	100.0

Table (2): The distribution of the sample according to political affiliation

Targeted group		General Congress Party	Yemeni Congregation for Reform	Yemeni Socialist Party	Wahdawi and Nasrite Party	Another party	Independent	Refused to answer	Total
Shoura Council members	Count	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	13
	%	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	100.0
Academics	Count	40	5	3	2	2	45	0	97
	%	41.2	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.1	46.4	.0	100.0
Parliamentarians	Count	58	21	3	1	0	3	0	86
	%	67.4	24.4	3.5	1.2	.0	3.5	.0	100.0
Businessman	Count	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
	%	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	100.0
Politicians	Count	46	34	9	9	1	0	0	99
	%	46.5	34.3	9.1	9.1	1.0	0.0	.0	100.0
Media personnel	Count	19	15	3	0	2	49	1	89
	%	21.3	16.9	3.4	.0	2.2	55.1	1.1	100.0
Intellectuals	Count	3	4	4	1	2	39	1	54
	%	5.6	7.4	7.4	1.9	3.7	72.2	1.9	100.0
Advocates	Count	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Civil society organizations	Count	15	11	3	5	1	52	0	87
	%	17.2	12.6	3.4	5.7	1.1	59.8	0.0	100.0
Total	Count	199	90	25	18	8	193	2	535
	%	37.2	16.8	4.7	3.4	1.5	36.1	0.4	100.0

Table (3): Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
Male	446	83.4
Female	89	16.6
Total	535	100.0

Table (4): Educational level

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Before Grade 9	2	0.4
High School (Secondary)	29	5.4
Post-secondary diploma	32	6.0
University	321	60.0
Masters	69	12.9
Doctors Degree	77	14.4
Other	5	0.9
Total	535	100.0

**Second Section:
The importance of People
Participation in decision-making**

Table (5) : Importance of People's Participation in decision-making

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Important	423	79.1
Not Important	25	4.7
Sometimes important	87	16.3
Total	535	100.0

Representing the Yemeni elite, most of the study sample (79%) hold the view that engaging people in decision making is important and 16 percent of them believe that it is important in some and not all the decisions while only 4.7 percent of them said that people's engagement in decision is not important. The respondents provided reasons for their agreement or disagreement with the choices. See tables (7, 8 and 9).

Chart (2):Importance of People Participation in decision-making

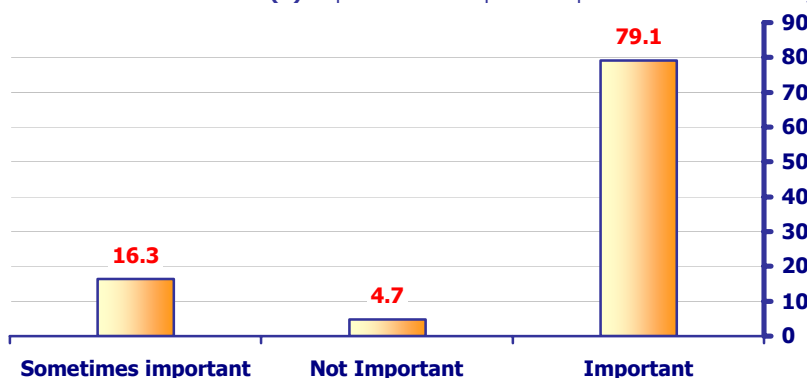


Table (6): Importance of people's involvement in decision-making according to the targeted group

Targeted group	Answers%		
	Important	Not Important	Sometimes important
Shoura Council members	92.3	7.7	.0
Academics	80.4	2.1	17.5
Parliamentarians	81.4	15.1	3.5
Businessman	57.1	.0	42.9
Politicians	80.8	3.0	16.2
Media personnel	71.9	4.5	23.6
Intellectuals	81.5	1.9	16.7
Advocates	100.0	.0	.0
Civil society organizations	78.2	1.1	20.7
Total	Count	423	25
	%	79.1	4.7
			16.3

It has been made apparent that members of parliament constituted more than one-fourth of those who believe that people's participation in decision-making is not important, followed by

members of the Shoura Council, and then journalist, however, they all don't constitute more than 4.7 percent of the total sample.

Table (7) Reasons behind considering people's participation in decision-making an important matter

Answer	Frequency	Percent
It is one of the citizen's rights	98	18.3
Citizen's involvement in the decision-making makes the process stronger	68	12.7
The interest of the nation linked to the interests of citizens	63	11.8
Because the decision-makers are not interested in the needs and interests of citizens	52	9.7
Since decisions must be in the interest of the citizens first	51	9.5
The citizens know their needs and interests more than others	34	6.4
Engaging citizens is the only way to achieve their interests	31	5.8
The one who consult others doesn't regret	17	3.2
Another reason	9	1.7
Total of those who believe that community involvement in decision-making is important	423	100.0

Other issues chosen by those who feel that the involvement of citizens in decision making is important

- Involve the citizen in decision making
- Because the power is in the people's hand
- Because the law is violated
- Because it is not what the citizen desires
- To make the law the solution to all the problems

Those considering people's participation in decision-making as an important matter listed a number of factors in support of their responses. Such reasons are topped by "It is one of the citizens' rights", followed citizens' involvement in decision-making makes the process stronger, and the third of the reasons is that "Interest of the nation is linked to the interests of citizens." See table (7). Also, the respondents listed other factors, which are contained in the supplement of Table (7).

Table (8): Reasons behind considering people's participation in decision-making as not an unimportant matter

Answer	Count	Percent
The citizen chooses the policy makers to do that job	17	3.2
The citizen knows his benefits	2	.40
This is the responsibility of policy makers	2	.40
Other reason	2	.40
The policy makers have the ability and experience in order to take charge	1	.20
Involving citizens hinders decision-making	1	.20
Total of those who feel that the involvement of citizens in decision making is not important	25	4.7

The respondents, who consider people's participation in decision-making as not an important matter listed a number of factors on the top of which is that "the citizen chooses the policy makers to do that job" while other reasons had low percentages.

Table (9): Some people hold the view that society's involvement in decision-making is sometimes important in the following matters

Answer	Count	Percent
Decisions concerned with the foreign policy and the relations between the country and other countries	2	.4
Decisions on to the general policy	13	2.4
Security and military decisions	1	.2
Decisions linked to the political policies in general	6	1.1
In cases of war, emergencies and catastrophes	21	3.9
Decisions related the economic policies in the country	25	4.7
other	19	3.6
Total of those who feel that the involvement of citizens in decision making is not important	87	16.3

Other issues chosen by those who feel that the involvement of citizens in decision making is important

Look after the social. Local and economic affairs

Constitutional and legislative

The decisions that are directly linked to the citizen

In cases that concern the citizen

In cases that focus on the needs of the citizens

In cases that deal with the future stability of the country

In cases not related to politics

In cases related to development

Social cases

Concerning the amendments of the law and constitution

In social cases

In cases that need the public opinion

In cases dealing with the future

Foreign and internal political cases

Decisions concerned with drawing the country's economic policies top the list of matters that sometimes necessitate the involvement of people in decision making. This is followed by the decisions that has something to do with wars, catastrophes and emergencies, and then the type of decisions related with preparing the budget, foreign policies, and military and security decisions. See table (9).

Table (10): Decision-making bodies should engage the society in the decisions, which are reflected in their daily life

Answer	Frequency	Percent
Agree	453	84.7
Disagree	81	15.1
Refused to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

Nearly 85 percent of the Yemeni elite agree that decision-making bodies have to engage the society in the kind of decisions, which are reflected in their daily life while one-fourth of the representative sample disagrees.

Table (11): Decision-making bodies has to involve the Parliament while taking the type of decisions of relevance to the living of ordinary citizens

Answer	Count	Percent
Agree	497	92.9
Disagree	38	7.1
Refused to answer	0	0
Total	535	100.0

The percentage of those backing involvement of the Parliament in taking the type of decisions that are related with living of ordinary citizens amount up to 93 percent of the total sample. This is highlighted in Table (11).

Table (12): Decision-making bodies should make use of the viewpoints of representatives of civil community organizations concerned with taking any decisions of importance to the society

Answer	Count	Percent
Agree	481	89.9
Disagree	53	9.9
Refuse to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

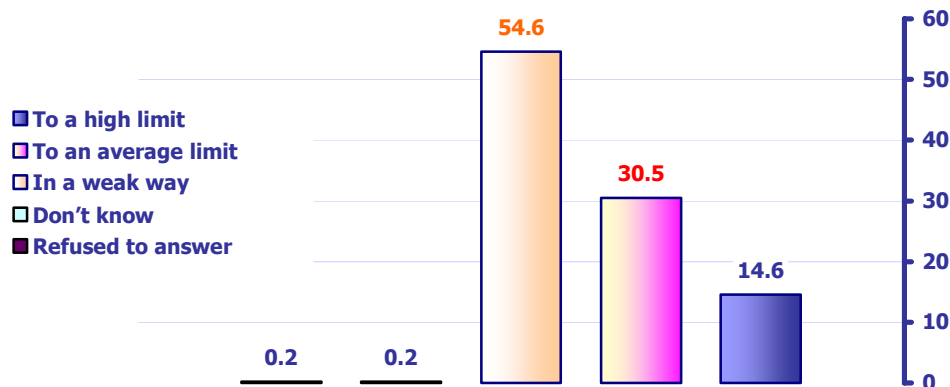
At least 90 percent of those surveyed agree with the necessity of making use of viewpoints of representatives of civil community organizations concerned with taking any decisions of importance to the society while only 10 percent of them disagree. See Table(12).

Third Section
Assessing the current situation of
engaging Yemeni citizens in
decision-making:

Table (13) Decision-makers' interest in viewpoints of the ordinary citizens while taking any decision

Answer	Count	Percent
To a high limit	78	14.6
To an average limit	163	30.5
In a weak way	292	54.6
Don't know	1	0.2
Refused to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (3): Decision-makers' interest in viewpoints of the ordinary citizens while taking any



When assessing the current situation of engaging the society in decision making, only 14.6 percent of the Yemeni elite said that decision-makers in Yemen demonstrate interest in the viewpoint of the ordinary citizen while taking any decision. 30.5 percent of them said there is a medium interest in this respect while 54 percent believe that decision-makers' interest in viewpoints of ordinary citizens is weak. This is explained in Diagram (3).

Table (14): Viewpoints of the elite with regard to what influences decision-makers at the expense of the public interest

		Always taken into consideration	Sometimes taken into consideration	Rarely taken into consideration	no consideration	Don't know	Refuse to answer	Total
Regionalism	Count	159	192	82	98	2	2	535
	%	29.7	35.9	15.3	18.3	0.4	0.4	100.0
Partisanship	Count	258	150	53	68	3	3	535
	%	48.2	28.0	9.9	12.7	0.6	0.6	100.0
Tribalism	Count	168	165	101	97	1	3	535
	%	31.4	30.8	18.9	18.1	0.2	0.6	100.0
Sectarianism	Count	24	55	159	292	3	2	535
	%	4.5	10.3	29.7	54.6	0.6	0.4	100.0
Total		609	562	395	555	9	10	2140
%Of total Percent		28.5	26.3	18.5	25.9	0.5	0.5	100.0

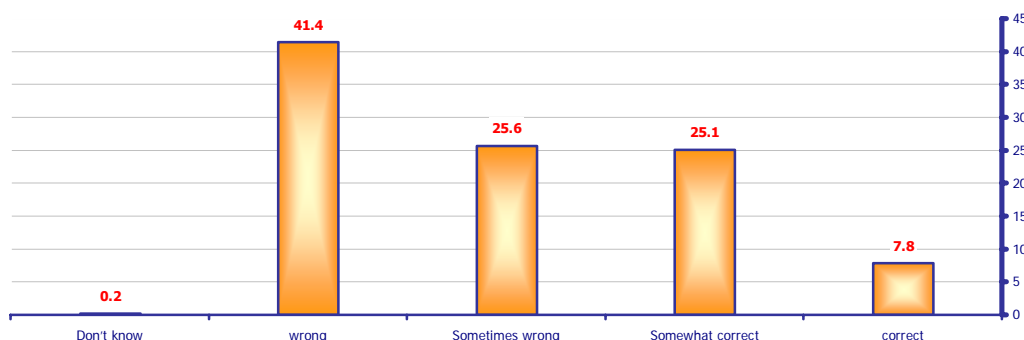
Decision-makers in Yemen are much influenced by their partisanship at the expense of the public interests, according to 48.2 percent of Yemen's elite. The tribe came second in the sense of influencing decision-makers, based on the responses of 31.4 percent of the sample while 29.7 percent said that decision-makers in Yemen give partisanship precedence over the public interest. The influence of sectarianism came last with the less frequency rate of responses.

Having a glance at Table (14), it appears that those believing that decision-makers are influenced by regionalism, partisanship and tribalism at the expense of the public interest constitute only 18.3, 12.7, 18.1 percent respectively. Respondents holding the view that decision-makers are influenced by sectarianism account for 54.6 percent of the total sample.

Table (15): Yemeni elite's assessment of the state's decisions

Field of decision		correct	Somewhat correct	Sometimes wrong	wrong	Don't know	Total
Political decisions	Count	128	222	114	70	1	535
	%	23.9	41.5	21.3	13.1	0.2	100.0
Security decisions	Count	105	191	133	103	3	535
	%	19.6	35.7	24.9	19.3	0.6	100.0
In the field of education	Count	44	166	147	177	1	535
	%	8.2	31.0	27.5	33.1	0.2	100.0
In the field of high education	Count	40	180	158	156	1	535
	%	7.5	33.6	29.5	29.2	0.2	100.0
Connected to the revenge	Count	26	115	155	236	3	535
	%	4.9	21.5	29.0	44.1	0.6	100.0
Connected to the spread of weapons	Count	24	94	147	270	0	535
	%	4.5	17.6	27.5	50.5	0.0	100.0
Water	Count	18	93	116	308	0	535
	%	3.4	17.4	21.7	57.6	0.0	100.0
Electricity	Count	17	94	121	302	1	535
	%	3.2	17.6	22.6	56.4	0.2	100.0
Wages	Count	13	116	165	241	0	535
	%	2.4	21.7	30.8	45.0	0.0	100.0
Unemployment crisis	Count	1	72	111	351	0	535
	%	.2	13.5	20.7	65.6	0.0	100.0
Total	Count	416	1343	1367	2214	10	5350
	%	7.8	25.1	25.6	41.4	0.2	100.0

Diagram (4): Yemeni elite's attitude toward state's decisions



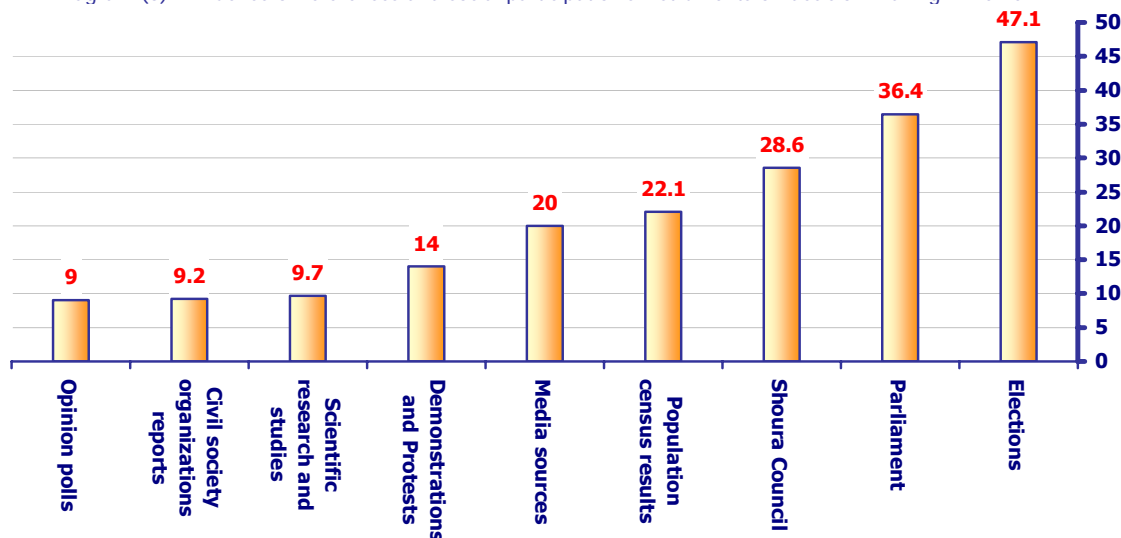
Most of the Yemeni elite are of the opinion that the state's decisions in the political spheres are whether somewhat correct or correct (Table 15), 21.3 of the respondents say that the state's decisions are somewhatg wrong, and 13.1 percent of them mention that they are wrong. According to 19 percent of the sample, decisions taken in the security area are correct while 30 percent say they are somewhat correct. More than 60 percent of those surveyed, considered decisions taken in the higher education field either somewhat wrong or wrong. A very limited number of the respondents consider decisions taken for tackling the phenomenon of revenge and arms bearing correct or somewhat correct, and only 0.2 percent of the sample are of the opinion that decisions taken to reduce unemployment are correct while over 65.5 percent consider such decisions as wrong.

Diagram (4) highlights the public attitude toward the state's decisions via counting the vote total. The option " Wrong" received the highest frequency rate, as it was selected 2214 times by the sample of participants while the option "Somewhat Wrong" came second with 1343 frequencies.

Table (16) Influence of references and social participation's instruments on decision-making in Yemen

Reference		Strong influence	Little influence	No influence	Don't know	Total
Scientific research and studies	Count	52	151	331	1	535
	%	9.7	28.2	61.9	0.2	100.0
Civil society organizations reports	Count	49	204	281	1	535
	%	9.2	38.1	52.5	0.2	100.0
Media sources	Count	107	289	139	0	535
	%	20.0	54.0	26.0	0.0	100.0
Demonstrations and Protests	Count	75	265	191	4	535
	%	14.0	49.5	35.7	0.7	100.0
Opinion polls	Count	48	155	331	1	535
	%	9.0	29.0	61.9	0.2	100.0
Population census results	Count	118	181	234	2	535
	%	22.1	33.8	43.7	0.4	100.0
Elections	Count	252	186	94	3	535
	%	47.1	34.8	17.6	0.6	100.0
Parliament	Count	195	241	98	1	535
	%	36.4	45.0	18.3	0.2	100.0
Shoura Council	Count	153	171	207	4	535
	%	28.6	32.0	38.7	0.7	100.0
Total	Count	1049	1843	1906	17	4815
	%	21.8	38.3	39.6	0.4	100.0

Diagram (5): Influence of references and social participation's instruments on decision-making in Yemen



Scientific researches and studies have no influence on decision-making in Yemen, according to 61.9 percent of the Yemeni elite. This is followed by reports released by civil community organizations and results of general censuses in terms of the lack of influence in light of the responses of 43 percent of the sample.

Diagram (5) clarifies that the social participation's instruments having much influence on the decision-maker in Yemen are "The Elections". Despite all this, such an option was selected by only 47 percent of the respondents. Influence of public opinion polls on the decision-maker in Yemen received the least frequency rate in the list of choices provided.

Table (17): Interest of Yemeni decision-makers in references and social participation's instruments

Reference		Very much	Sometimes	Not important	Don't know	Total
Scientific research and studies	Count	48	173	313	1	535
	%	9.0	32.3	58.5	0.2	100.0
Civil society organizations reports	Count	41	225	269		535
	%	7.7	42.1	50.3		100.0
Media sources	Count	105	276	154		535
	%	19.6	51.6	28.8		100.0
Demonstrations and Protests	Count	76	266	191	2	535
	%	14.2	49.7	35.7	0.4	100.0
Opinion polls	Count	44	157	333	1	535
	%	8.2	29.3	62.2	0.2	100.0
Population census results	Count	112	194	229		535
	%	20.9	36.3	42.8		100.0
Elections	Count	243	198	94		535
	%	45.4	37.0	17.6		100.0
Parliament	Count	201	240	94		535
	%	37.6	44.9	17.6		100.0
Shoura Council	Count	159	189	186	1	535
	%	29.7	35.3	34.8	0.2	100.0
Total	Count	1029	1918	1863	5	4815
	%	21.4	39.8	38.7	0.1	100.0

Based on the results contained in Table (17), lack of influence of the above-said references on decision-making has no primary relevance with the level of their performance. According to 58

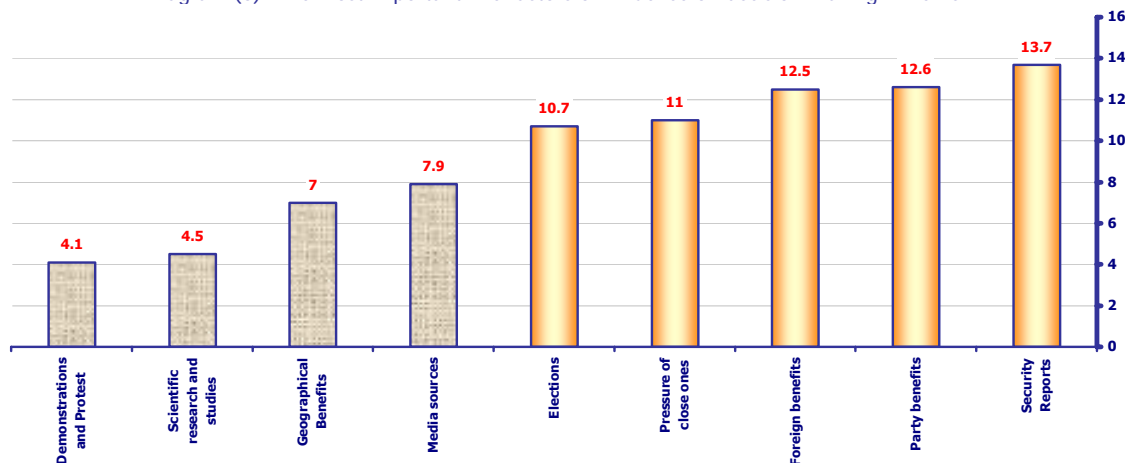
percent of the Yemeni elite, decision-makers in Yemen never pay attention to the outputs and findings of scientific researches and studies.

More than 50 percent of the respondents said that decision-makers don't care about reports released by civil community organizations although 42 of the sample provided that decision-makers sometimes show interest in reports of civil community organizations. 19.6 percent of the sample confirmed that decision-makers pay attention to the media, 51.6 percent indicate that decision-makers sometimes show interest in the media while 28.8 percent told that decision-makers never care about media.

Table (18): The most important five factors of influence on decision-making in Yemen

Factor of influence		First step	Second step	Third step	Fourth step	Fifth step	Total votes
Security Reports	Count	170	71	39	50	36	366
	%	31.8	13.3	7.3	9.3	6.7	13.7
Party interests	Count	81	93	72	53	38	337
	%	15.1	17.4	13.5	9.9	7.1	12.6
Foreign interests	Count	33	57	79	78	87	334
	%	6.2	10.7	14.8	14.6	16.3	12.5
Pressure of retine/relatives	Count	36	54	52	83	70	295
	%	6.7	10.1	9.7	15.5	13.1	11.0
Elections	Count	51	66	45	71	53	286
	%	9.5	12.3	8.4	13.3	9.9	10.7
Media sources	Count	31	59	30	33	57	210
	%	5.8	11.0	5.6	6.2	10.7	7.9
Geographical interests	Count	9	34	54	45	44	186
	%	1.7	6.4	10.1	8.4	8.2	7.0
Scientific research and studies	Count	57	15	20	9	19	120
	%	10.7	2.8	3.7	1.7	3.6	4.5
Demonstrations and Protest	Count	6	21	32	16	35	110
	%	1.1	3.9	6.0	3.0	6.5	4.1
General signs	Count	21	15	23	22	24	105
	%	3.9	2.8	4.3	4.1	4.5	3.9
General changes	Count	12	24	31	22	12	101
	%	2.2	4.5	5.8	4.1	2.2	3.8
Civil Society organizations reports	Count	10	7	24	27	27	95
	%	1.9	1.3	4.5	5.0	5.0	3.6
Economic and Scientific conferences	Count	17	16	26	13	20	92
	%	3.2	3.0	4.9	2.4	3.7	3.4
Opinion polls	Count	1	3	8	13	13	38
	%	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.4	2.4	1.4
Total	Count	535	535	535	535	535	2675
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Diagram (6): The most important five factors of influence on decision-making in Yemen



The study sample (Yemen's elite) were asked to select the most important factors of influence on decision-making in Yemen and their responses came as highlighted in Table (18). Influence coming from security and intelligence reports received the highest frequency rate of votes, followed by partisan interests and then the foreign interests. Pressures exercised by the retinue/closer ones ranked fourth in the list of influential factors on decision-making in Yemen. Having a cursory look at the vote total or the Diagram (6), it has been apparent that there is no much difference among the results, except for the fifth option "The Elections".

Table (19): Influence of workforce on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	17	3.2
Limited influence	87	16.3
Little influence	166	31.0
Most of times not Influential	81	15.1
No influence at all	183	34.2
Total	534	99.8

Table (20): Influence of media personnel on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	99	18.5
Limited influence	303	56.6
Little influence	86	16.1
Most of times not influential i	22	4.1
Not influence at all	24	4.5
Total	534	99.8

Table (21) Influence of writers and educated people on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	36	6.7
Limited influence	161	30.1
Little influence	160	29.9
Most of times has influence	92	17.2
No influence at all	86	16.1
Total	535	100.0

Regarding influence of social groups on decision-making in Yemen, the workforce/laborers seem to have no influence on the process, according to the study sample. 18.5 percent of the respondents told that media personnel have strong influence on decision-making and 56.6 percent of them stated that influence of media personnel on the process of decision-making is limited. Influence of writers and educated people on the process came last in the list, as the Table (21) explains.

Table (22): Influence of politicians on decision-making in yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	279	52.1
Limited influence	191	35.7
Little influence	48	9.0
Most of times has no influence	13	2.4
No influence at all	4	.7
Total	535	100.0

Table (23): Influence of tribal sheikhs on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	324	60.6
Limited influence	164	30.7
Little influence	33	6.2
Most of times has no influence	7	1.3
No influence at all	7	1.3
Total	535	100.0

According to 52.1 percent of the study sample, politicians have strong influence on decision-making in Yemen while 35.7 percent of them stated that influence of such a social group (politicians) on decision-making is limited. More than 60 percent of the sample confirmed that tribal sheikhs have demonstrated strong influence on the process of decision-making while 30.7 percent said their influence is limited.

Table (24): Influence of military and security commanders on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	429	80.2
Limited influence	79	14.8
Little influence	17	3.2
Most of times has no influence	8	1.5
No influence at all	2	0.4
Total	535	100.0

Military and security commanders have the strongest influence on decision-making in Yemen, according to 80 percent of the study sample (Yemeni elite).

Table (25): Women's influence on decision making Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	29	5.4
Limited influence	93	17.4
Little influence	135	25.2
Most of times has no influence	115	21.5
No influence at all	162	30.3
Total	534	99.8

Table (26) Influence of academics on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	40	7.5
Limited influence	185	34.6
Little influence	143	26.7
Most of times has no influence	83	15.5
No influence at all	83	15.5
Total	534	99.8

Table (27): Influence of lawmen on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	53	9.9
Limited influence	202	37.8
Little influence	146	27.3
Most of the time has no influence	62	11.6
No influence at all	72	13.5
Total	535	100.0

Table (28): Influence of religious clerics on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
Strong influence	103	19.3
Limited influence	232	43.4
Little influence	130	24.3
Most of time has no influence	38	7.1
No influence at all	31	5.8
Total	534	99.8

Women and supporters of woman issues appeared to have the least influence on the process of decision-making, following the group of laborers. According to the tables, academics have stronger influence than that of the just-said two groups, and influence of lawmen on the process is stronger than that of academics while religious clerics have stronger influence than lawmen.

Table (29): Yemeni elite's assessment of the method adopted by decision-makers in Yemen when taking decisions

Answer	Count	%
Correct	68	12.7
Somewhat correct	263	49.2
Wrong	202	37.8
Don't know	1	0.2
Refuse to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

The method followed by decision-makers in Yemen while taking any decision is correct, according to 12.7 percent of the Yemeni elite and somewhat correct in light of the responses given by 49.2 percent of them. On the contrary, 37.8 percent of the study sample considered the method, pursued by decision-makers when taking their decisions, as wrong.

Table (30): Information source, which decision-makers in Yemen consult when they take their decisions

Answer	Count	%
Retinue and advisors	227	42.4
Official institutional e channels	84	15.7
Relatives	22	4.1
Security forces	184	34.4
Other	12	2.2
Don't know	5	0.9
Refused to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

Other sources specified by the researchers
Family and Relatives
Reports from sides of relevance
Personal opinion
From the person himself
From the current situation

Aides and advisors of the top decision-maker in Yemen (his retinue) are the most important sources of information that he consults when taking any decision, said 42.4 percent of the Yemeni elite. Reports of intelligence and security agencies constitute one of the information sources for the top decision-maker according to 34.4 percent of the sample, followed by official institutional channels, as responded by 15.7 percent of the elite. Relatives of the top decision-maker constituting one of the information sources received the lower frequency rate of votes (only 4.1 percent of the total sample).

Table (31) Studying the situation or the issue on which a decision is taken

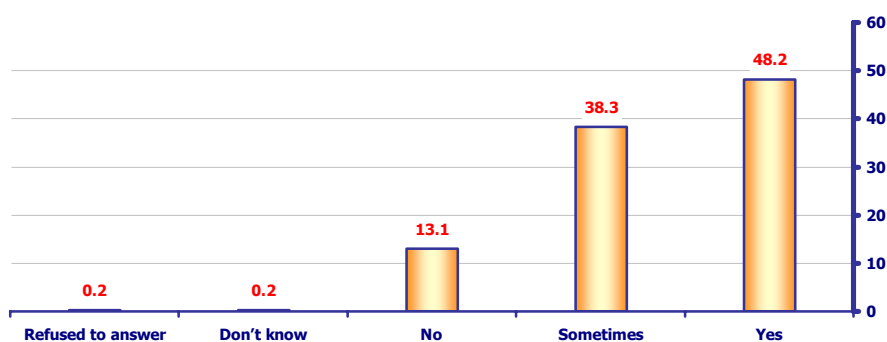
Answer	Count	%
Yes	85	15.9
Sometimes	272	50.8
No	178	33.3
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

The situation or the issue, on which a decision is taken, are sometimes studied, 50.8 percent of the total respondents indicated, but according to 16 percent of them, such a situation or issue are always studied while 33.3 percent of them told that such a situation or issue, on which a decision is taken, are never studied.

Table (32) The decision-making mechanism changes when the decision concerns an extraordinary circumstance, or a fatal crisis or issue

Answer	Count	%
Yes	258	48.2
Sometimes	205	38.3
No	70	13.1
Don't know	1	0.2
Refused to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (7): Change of decision-making mechanisms when required

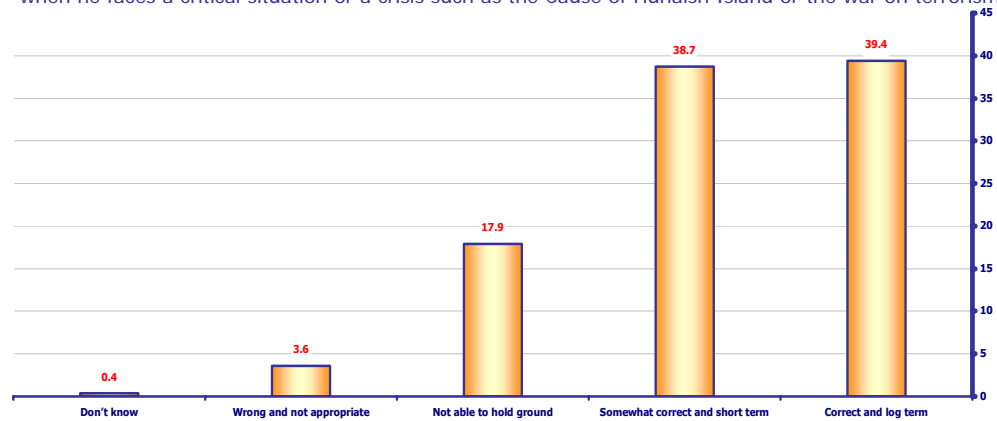


The decision-making mechanism gets changed when the decision taken concerns an extraordinary circumstance, or a fatal crisis or issue, stated 48.2 percent of the respondents. 38.3 percent of them provided that such a mechanism sometimes gets changed, compared to 13 percent who are of the opinion that under no circumstance may the decision-making mechanism change.

Table (33): Yemeni elite's assessment of the decisions, which the decision-maker in Yemen takes when he faces a critical situation or a crisis such as the Cause of Hunaish Island or the war on terrorism

Answer	Count	%
Correct and long term	211	39.4
Somewhat correct and short term	207	38.7
Incoherent and short-lived	96	17.9
Wrong and not appropriate	19	3.6
Don't know	2	.4
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (8): Yemeni elite's assessment of the decisions, which the decision-maker in Yemen takes when he faces a critical situation or a crisis such as the Cause of Hunaish Island or the war on terrorism



The Majority of the Yemeni elite consider any decisions, which the decision-maker in Yemen takes when encountering a critical situation or a crisis such as Hunaish Island Cause or the war terrorism, as correct and of a long-term influence or somewhat correct and of a short-term influence . Their responses to both options were 39.4 and 38.7 percent, respectively.

In light of the responses provided by 17.9 percent of the total sample, such decisions taken by the decision-maker in such situations or crises are incoherent and short-lived while only 3.6 percent of the sample believe that such decisions are wrong and inappropriate.

Table (34) Official institutions are absent when decisions are taken

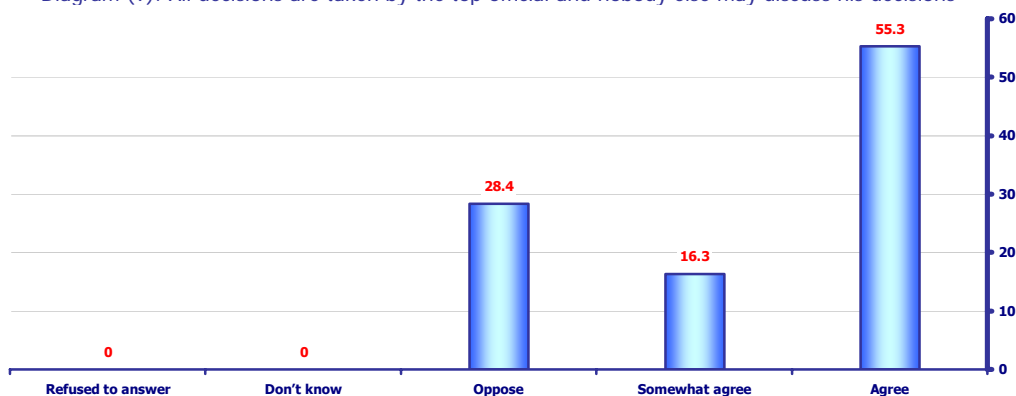
Answer	Count	%
Agree	307	57.4
Somewhat agree	92	17.2
Disagree	136	25.4
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Despite responses to the just said two questions, most the Yemeni elite either agree or somewhat agree that the official institutions get absent when decisions are made. 57.4 percent of them agree and only 17.2 percent disagree that the official institutions are absent at the time of making decisions, compared to 25.4 percent of the sample, who disagree with the notion.

Table (35): All the decisions are taken by the top official and nobody else may discuss his decisions

Answer	Count	%
Agree	296	55.3
Somewhat agree	87	16.3
Disagree	152	28.4
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (9): All decisions are taken by the top official and nobody else may discuss his decisions



Having a quick glance at Table (35), it has been made clear that 55.3 percent of the study sample agree that the decisions are exclusively taken by the top political official and nobody else may discuss his decisions. Only 16.3 percent of the targeted Yemeni elite somewhat agree with the provided option while 28.4 percent of them disagree with it.

Table (36): Civil community representatives are not engaged in decision-making

Answer	Count	%
agree	293	54.8
somewhat agree	109	20.4
Disagree	133	24.9
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

More than 54 percent of the targeted group (the sample) agree that civil community representatives are not engaged in the process of decision-making in Yemen, 20.4 percent of the sample somewhat agree, compared to 24.9 disagreeing with the notion.

Table (37): There are influential forces/persons that play an influential role in decision-making

Answer	Count	%
agree	379	70.8
somewhat agree	62	11.6
Disagree	88	16.4
Don't know	5	0.9
Refused to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

Concerning the availability of influential forces/persons playing an influence role in the process of decision-making, 70.8 percent of the chosen sample agree and 11.6 somewhat agree while 16.4 percent of them disagree with the notion.

Table(38): The Parliament oversees and reviews performance of decision-making bodies

Answer	Count	%
Yes	93	17.4
Sometimes	232	43.4
No	209	39.1
Don't know	1	0.2
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Those who agree that the Parliament oversees and reviews performance of decision-making bodies account for 17.4 percent of the total respondents while 43 percent of them said that the Parliament sometimes do so, compared to 39.1 percent holding the view that the Parliament does nothing of such duties.

Table (39): Influence of corruption in the state's agencies on decision-making

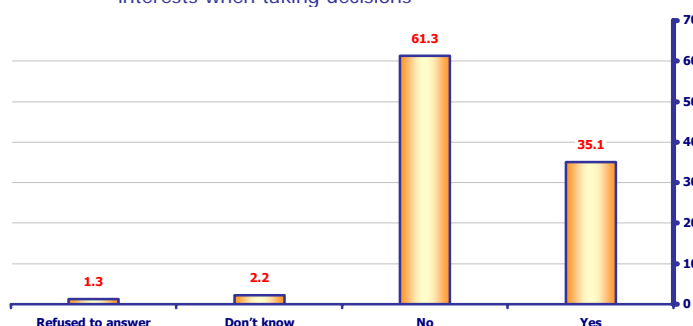
Answer	Count	%
completely influence	333	62.2
Most likely influential	138	25.8
Sometimes influential	43	8.0
Not really influence	17	3.2
Not influence	2	0.4
Don't know	1	0.2
Refused to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

The phenomenon of corruption in the state's agencies has a strong influence on the process of decision-making, according to more than 62 percent of those surveyed, 25.8 percent said that such a phenomenon often influences the process and only 8 percent of them mentioned that the phenomenon sometimes influences decision-making.

Table (40): Decision-making bodies consider people's interest when taking any decision

Answer	Count	%
Yes	188	35.1
No	328	61.3
Don't know	12	2.2
Refused to answer	7	1.3
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (10): Decision-making bodies consider people's interests when taking decisions

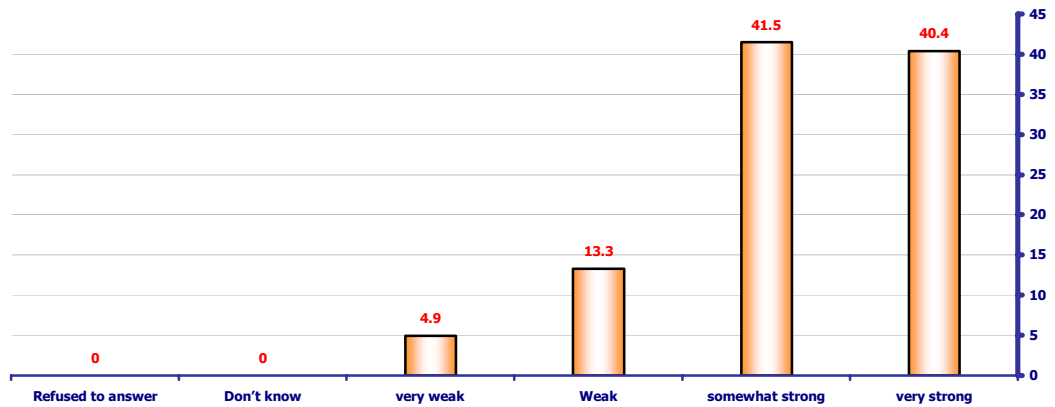


The decision-making bodies don't consider interests of the people when they take decisions, 61.3 percent of the chosen sample said while 35 percent of them hold the view that the bodies concerned with decision-making take into consideration the people's interest while taking decisions. This is also highlighted in the Diagram (10).

Table (41): Influence of the tribe on decision-making in Yemen

Answer	Count	%
very strong	216	40.4
somewhat strong	222	41.5
Weak	71	13.3
very weak	26	4.9
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (11): Influence of the tribe on decision-making in Yemen



According to 40.4 percent of those surveyed, the tribe has a very strong influence on decision-making in Yemen and 41.5 percent of them told that influence of the tribe on the process is somewhat strong while 13.3 and 4.9 percent of the respondents are of the opinion that influence of the tribe in this regard is week and very week, respectively. More details are included in Diagram (11).

Table (42): The role of ruling elite's qat sessions in decision-making

Answer	Count	%
very big	211	39.4
somewhat big	198	37.0
Weak	97	18.1
very weak	24	4.5
Don't know	5	0.9
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Qat sessions/rooms of the ruling elite play a very big role in the process of decision-making, stated 39.4 percent of the study sample. 37 percent of the sample believe that such a role is somewhat big while 18 percent are of the opinion that it is weak and 4.5 percent view it as very weak.

Fourth Section Restrictions and limitations of decision-making

Table (43): The official should enjoy broader powers in decision-making

Answer	Count	%
strongly agree	151	28.2
somewhat agree	139	26.0
Somewhat disagree	103	19.3
Strongly disagree	142	26.5
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Of those surveyed, 28.2 percent strongly agree that the official/officials should enjoy broader powers in the process of decision-making and 26 percent of them somewhat agree. On the contrary, 19 percent of the sample somewhat disagree and 26.5 percent strongly disagree with the suggestion.

Table (44): Legal and procedural restrictions should be imposed to limit powers of the official in decision-making

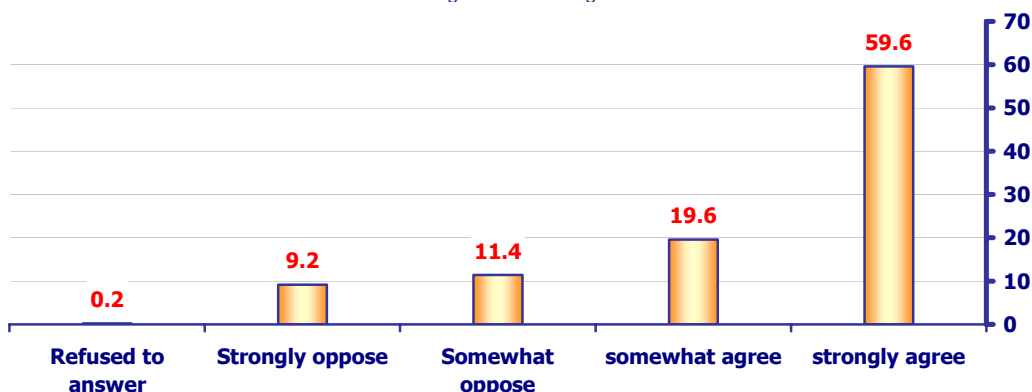
Answer	Count	%
strongly agree	386	72.1
somewhat agree	120	22.4
Somewhat disagree	23	4.3
Strongly disagree	6	1.1
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Those, supporting imposition of legal and procedural restrictions to limit powers of the official in the area of decision-making, amount up to 72.1 percent of the targeted sample. 22.4 percent of the surveyed participants somewhat agree with the suggestion while only 5.4 percent of them disagree or strongly disagree with the suggestion.

Table (45): Some of the powers enjoyed by the top decision-maker in Yemen should be withdrawn from them and delegated to the legislative and executive authorities

Answer	Count	%
strongly agree	319	59.6
somewhat agree	105	19.6
Somewhat disagree	61	11.4
Strongly disagree	49	9.2
Don't know		
Refused to answer	1	0.2
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (12): Some of the powers enjoyed by the top decision-maker in Yemen should be withdrawn from them and delegated to the legislative and executive authorities



More than 59 percent of the study sample strongly agree with the necessity of withdrawing some powers enjoyed by the top decision-maker and delegating them to the legislative and executive authorities. Of those surveyed, 19.6 somewhat agree with the notion while 20.6 percent of them disagree with the notion.

Table (46): Attitude of the Yemeni elite toward withdrawing some of the powers enjoyed by the top decision-maker in Yemen and delegating them to the legislative and executive authorities

Political Affiliation of those surveyed		strongly agree	somewh at agree	Somewh at disagree	Strongly disagree	Refuse to answer	Percentage
General Congress Party	Count	75	39	43	41	1	199
	%	37.7	19.6	21.6	20.6	.5	100.0
Islah Party	Count	66	24	0	0	0	90
	%	73.3	26.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Socialist Party	Count	23	2	0	0	0	25
	%	92.0	8.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Wadawi Party	Count	17	0	1	0	0	18
	%	94.4	.0	5.6	.0	.0	100.0
Other Party	Count	7	0	0	1	0	8
	%	87.5	.0	.0	12.5	.0	100.0
Independent	Count	131	40	15	7	0	193
	%	67.9	20.7	7.8	3.6	.0	100.0
Refused to answer	Count	0	0	2	0	0	2
	%	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Total	Count	319	105	61	49	1	535
	%	59.6	19.6	11.4	9.2	.2	100.0

Table (46) clarifies the targeted group's attitude toward the necessity of withdrawing some of the powers enjoyed by the top decision-maker and delegating them to the legislative and executive authorities according to the political affiliation of the respondents. More than 56.6 percent of the respondents, affiliated with the General People Congress (the ruling party) agree that some of the powers enjoyed by the top decision-maker in Yemen can be withdrawn and delegated to the just-said two authorities while 42 percent of them disagree.

However, 73.3 percent of the respondents belonging to the Islah party strongly agree that some of the powers, enjoyed by the top decision-maker, should be delegated to the legislative and

executive authorities and 26.7 percent of them somewhat agree. No one of the respondents, affiliating with the Islah party and other opposition parties, disagrees with such a notion.

Of the total respondents, belonging to the Yemeni Socialist Party, 92 percent strongly agree with the suggestion of withdrawing some of the powers, enjoyed by the top decision-maker, and delegating them to the legislative and executive authorities. 94.4 percent of the informants, affiliating with the Nasserite Unionist Organization and 87.5 percent of the informants with other political affiliations strongly agree with the notion. More details are highlighted in the Diagram (13).

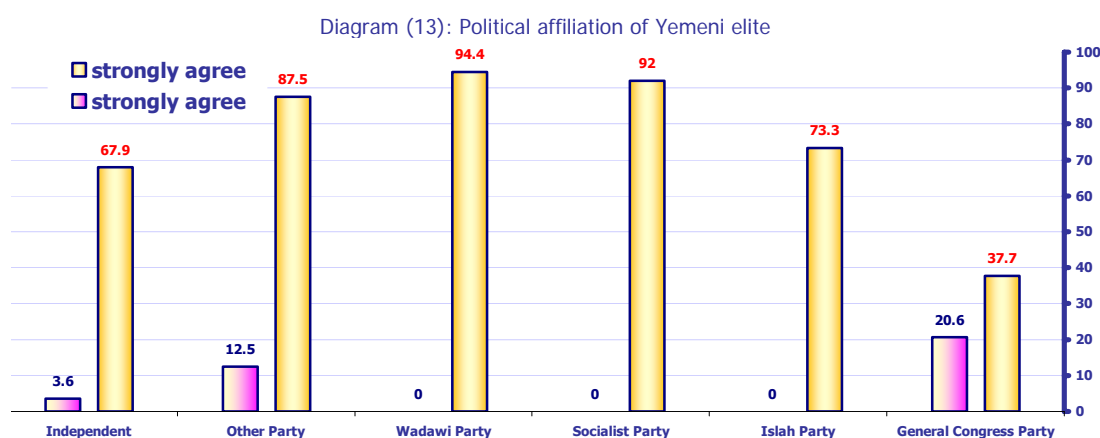


Table (47): The Statesman makes use of viewpoints and outputs of GPC when he takes any decision

Answer	Count	%
always	167	31.2
Sometimes	261	48.8
Does not have	88	16.4
Don't know	17	3.2
Refused to answer	2	0.4
Total	535	100.0

The Statesman (President of the Republic) always makes use of viewpoints and outputs of the General People Congress (the ruling party) when he takes any decision, confirmed 31.2 percent of the total sample. 48.8 percent of the sample said that the Statesman sometimes makes use of the ruling party's viewpoints and outputs while 16.4 percent of them told that he does nothing of this.

Table (49): Role of GPC leaders when the President takes any decision

Democracy	Visible	Sometim es	Rare	Not visible	Don't know	Refused to answer	Total
Party's General secretary	Count	254	184	40	36	20	535
	%	47.5	34.4	7.5	6.7	3.7	100.0
Party's general trustees and helpers	Count	174	201	87	52	20	535
	%	32.5	37.6	16.3	9.7	3.7	100.0
Party's general union	Count	130	177	121	81	25	535
	%	24.3	33.1	22.6	15.1	4.7	100.0
The party's Supreme committee	Count	112	144	129	127	23	535
	%	20.9	26.9	24.1	23.7	4.3	100.0
Total	Count	670	706	377	296	88	2140
	%	31.3	33.0	17.6	13.8	4.1	100.0

Diagram (14): Role of GPC leaders when the President takes any decision

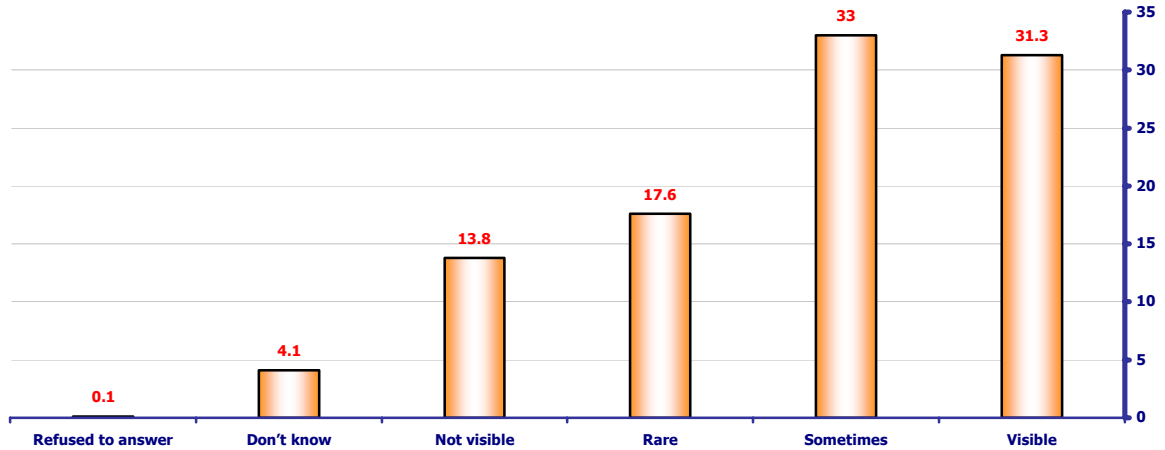
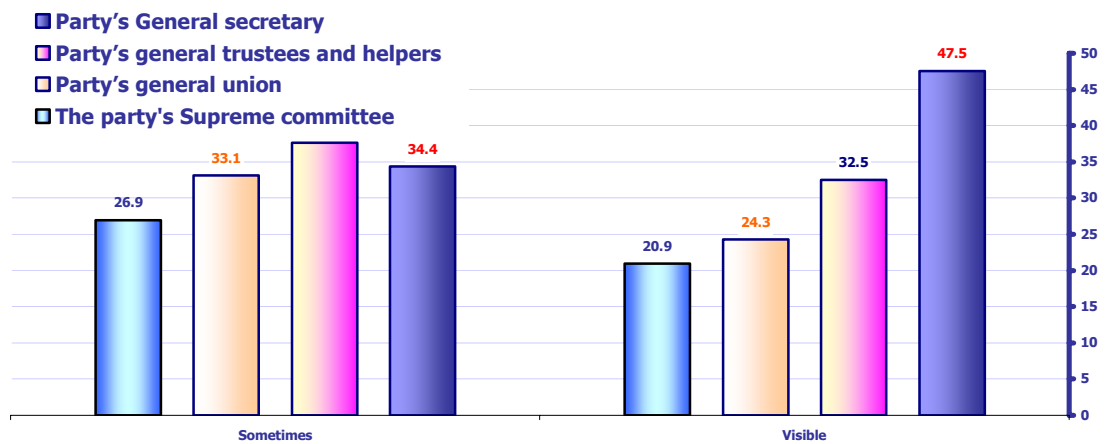


Diagram (15) Details of the presence of GPC leaders when the President take his decisions



Leaders of the ruling General People Congress are present/have a visible role when the President of the Republic takes any decision, according to 31.3 percent of the total respondents. 33 percent of them mentioned that the ruling party leaders sometimes have a visible role when the President takes any decision while 17.6 percent of them indicated that these leaders rarely have a visible role when the Statesman takes any decisions. This is explained in details in the diagrams (14) and (15).

Table (49): Parliament's role in overseeing the government while implementing decisions

Answer	Count	%
Big	33	6.2
Average	233	43.6
weak	269	50.3
Don't know	0	0.0
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

The Parliament, to the great extent, is capable to oversee the government while implementing its decisions, only 6.2 percent of the targeted respondents said. 43.6 percent of them provided that the Parliament plays an acceptable role in overseeing the way the government implements decisions while 50.3 percent of them hold the view that the Parliament's role in this regard is weak.

Table (50): Parliament's ability to pull out decisions of concern to the society from the government

Answer	Count	%
Big	41	7.7
Average	214	40.0
weak	279	52.1
Don't know	1	0.2
Refused to answer	0	0.0
Total	535	100.0

Diagram (16): Parliament's ability to pull out decisions of concern to the society from the government

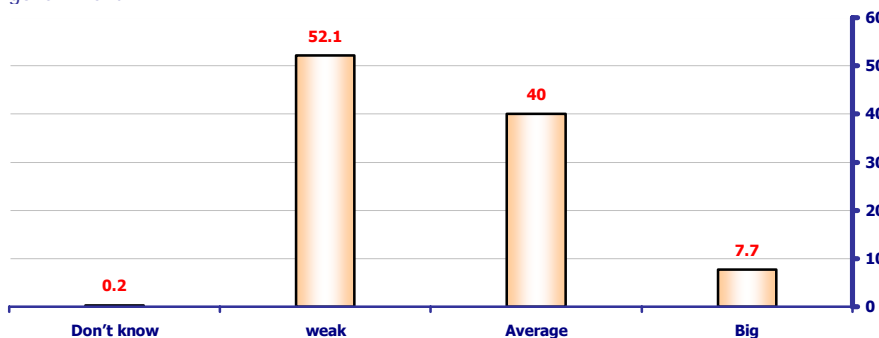


Table (51): Parliament's capability to adopt decisions that help limit the daily issues of citizens

Answer	Count	%
Yes	146	27.3
No	381	71.2
Don't know	6	1.1
Refused to answer	2	0.4
Total	535	100.0

In light of the responses given by 27.3 percent of the study sample, the Parliament has been capable to adopt the kind of decisions that help limit the daily issues of citizens, compared to 71.2 percent who said the Parliament has been unable to do so.

Appendices ***Questionnaire Form***

Q1	Researcher's particulars		
	a. Name <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	No. <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	
Q2	Venue of the Interview:		
	Sample: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	Agency: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	
Q3	Date of the Interview		
	a. Day <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	b. Date <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	c. Interview started at: <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>

First Section: Importance of society's engagement in decision-making

Q4	Do You think that it is important to engage citizens in decision-making?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>	1. Important (Ignore 6 and 7)	2. unimportant (Ignore 5 and 7)	3. Sometimes Important (Ignore 5 and 6)
	99. Refuse to answer	98. Don't know	

Q5	Why is it important to engage citizens in decision-making? Please select one of the provided reasons or mention the reason you believe in.		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>	1. Decision-makers don't care about citizens' needs and interests	2. Citizens know their needs and interests more than others	
	3. Decisions should be first in citizens' favor	4. Nation's interest is related with citizens'	
	5. Citizens' engagement is the only way to achieve their interests	6. The one who consults doesn't fail	
	7. One of the citizen's rights	8. Citizens' engagement in decision-making makes the process stronger	
	9. Other		
	97. Doesn't apply	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer

Q6	Why is it unimportant to engage citizens in decision-making? Please select one of the provided reason or mention the reason you believe in.		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>	1. Citizens don't know their interests	2. Citizens elected decision-makers to do so	
	3. Decision-makers know to make good decisions	4. Citizens have no right to take decisions	
	5. Citizens' engagement hinders decision-making	6. It is the responsibility of decision-makers (officials)	
	7. Other		
	97. Doesn't apply	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer

Q7	Please identify which of the following issues and matters of importance to engage citizens in decision-making (Sometimes important)?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="checkbox"/>	1. Decisions related with foreign policies and the country's relations with other states		
	2. decisions concerned with public policies such as preparing budgets and forming cabinets		
	3. Military and security decisions		
	4. Decisions concerned with political issues in general		
	5. In case of wars, catastrophes and emergencies		
	6. Decisions related with the country's economic policies		
	97. Doesn't apply	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer

<p>Q14 Below is a set of expected influences on decision-making. Please select five of them and order them in light of their influence on the process. The one with the strongest influence should have the digit(1) and the one with the least influence should have the digit(2).</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">a. Scientific researches & studies</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">c. Media</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">e. General indicators</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">g. General censuses</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">i. Pressures of retinue</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">k. Elections</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">m. Scientific and economic conferences</td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">b. Security and intelligence reports</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">d. Sit-ins & protests</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">f. Partisan interests</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">h. Sectarian interests</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">j. CCO's reports</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">l. Public opinion polls</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">n. Foreign interests</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">a. Scientific researches & studies</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">c. Media</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">e. General indicators</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">g. General censuses</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">i. Pressures of retinue</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">k. Elections</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">m. Scientific and economic conferences</td></tr> </table>		a. Scientific researches & studies		c. Media		e. General indicators		g. General censuses		i. Pressures of retinue		k. Elections		m. Scientific and economic conferences	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">b. Security and intelligence reports</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">d. Sit-ins & protests</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">f. Partisan interests</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">h. Sectarian interests</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">j. CCO's reports</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">l. Public opinion polls</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">n. Foreign interests</td></tr> </table>		b. Security and intelligence reports		d. Sit-ins & protests		f. Partisan interests		h. Sectarian interests		j. CCO's reports		l. Public opinion polls		n. Foreign interests	<p>1. Strongest influence 2. Second strongest influence 3. Third strongest influence 4. Fourth strongest influence 5. Fifth strongest influence 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>
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<p>Q15 (Use card # 2) To what extent do the following social groups influence decision-making in Yemen? (Use the card to specify the influence)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">a. Laborers</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">c. Writers & educate people</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">e. Tribal Sheikhs</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">g. Women</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">i. Lawmen</td></tr> </table> </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">b. Media personnel</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">d. Politicians</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">f. Military & security commanders</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">h. Academics</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">j. Religious clerics</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">a. Laborers</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">c. Writers & educate people</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">e. Tribal Sheikhs</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">g. Women</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">i. Lawmen</td></tr> </table>		a. Laborers		c. Writers & educate people		e. Tribal Sheikhs		g. Women		i. Lawmen	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">b. Media personnel</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">d. Politicians</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">f. Military & security commanders</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">h. Academics</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">j. Religious clerics</td></tr> </table>		b. Media personnel		d. Politicians		f. Military & security commanders		h. Academics		j. Religious clerics	<p>1. Strong influence 2. limited influence 3. Weak influence 4. Often has on influence 5. No influence at all 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>
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<p>Q16 How do you assess the method pursued by Yemen's decision-makers when taking decisions?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Correct</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">2. Somewhat correct</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">3. Wrong</td> </tr> </table> <p>98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Correct	2. Somewhat correct	3. Wrong	
<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Correct	2. Somewhat correct	3. Wrong		

<p>Q17 From where do Yemen's decision-maker obtain information and data that help them take decisions?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Retinue and advisor</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">2. Official institutional channels</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">3. Relatives</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">4. Intelligence and security agencies</td> <td colspan="2" style="border: none;">5. Others</td> </tr> </table> <p>98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Retinue and advisor	2. Official institutional channels	3. Relatives	4. Intelligence and security agencies	5. Others		
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<p>Q18 Is the case, on which a decision is taken, studied?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">2. Sometimes</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">3. No</td> </tr> </table> <p>98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes	2. Sometimes	3. No	
<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes	2. Sometimes	3. No		

<p>Q19 Does the decision-making mechanism change when decisions are taken on extraordinary circumstances or fatal crises or issues?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">2. Sometimes</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">3. No</td> </tr> </table> <p>98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes	2. Sometimes	3. No	
<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes	2. Sometimes	3. No		

<p>Q20 When Yemen's decision-maker faces a critical situation or a serious issue such as Hunaish Island Cause or the war on terrorism, how do you assess the decisions he takes in this respect?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Correct & long-term</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">2. Somewhat correct and short-term</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">3. Incoherent and short-lived</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">4. Wrong and inappropriate</td> <td style="border: none;">98. Don't know</td> <td style="border: none;">99. Refuse to answer</td> </tr> </table>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Correct & long-term	2. Somewhat correct and short-term	3. Incoherent and short-lived	4. Wrong and inappropriate	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer	
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4. Wrong and inappropriate	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer					

<p>Q21 Below are some of the exchanged viewpoints in Yemen's political community. Please say whether you agree or disagree with them.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">a. Official institutions are absent when decisions are taken</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">b. All decisions are taken by Yemen's top official and nobody can discuss them</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">c.. CCOs reps not engaged in decision-making</td></tr> <tr><td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="padding: 2px;">d. There are influential forces with influential role in decision-making</td></tr> </table>		a. Official institutions are absent when decisions are taken		b. All decisions are taken by Yemen's top official and nobody can discuss them		c.. CCOs reps not engaged in decision-making		d. There are influential forces with influential role in decision-making	<p>1. Agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Disagree 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>
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	b. All decisions are taken by Yemen's top official and nobody can discuss them								
	c.. CCOs reps not engaged in decision-making								
	d. There are influential forces with influential role in decision-making								

<p>Q22 Does the Parliament oversee and review performance of government decision-making bodies?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">2. Sometimes</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;">3. No</td> </tr> </table> <p>98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes	2. Sometimes	3. No	
<input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> 1. Yes	2. Sometimes	3. No		

Q23	Many people talk about spread of corruption in government offices. What about influence of this phenomenon in decision-making?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Strongly influences the process	2. Often influences the process	3. Sometimes influences the process
	4. Little influence	5. No influence	98. Don't know
	99. Refuse to answer		

Q24	Do the decision-making bodies in Yemen consider interests of the people when taking decisions?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Yes	2. Sometimes	3. No
	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer	

Q25	What about the role, which Yemen's ruling elite play in decision-making?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Very strong	2. Somewhat strong	3. Weak
	4. Very weak	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer

Q26	What about influence of the tribe in decision-making in yemen?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Great	2. Somewhat great	3. Weak
	4. Very weak	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer

Q27	What about your attitude toward the following statements. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of them? <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> a. The official should enjoy broader powers in decision-making <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> b. There should be legal and procedural restrictions on the powers the official enjoys when taking decisions <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> a. The official should enjoy broader powers in decision-making	1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Somewhat disagree 4. Strongly disagree 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer
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Q28	Does the Statesman (President) make use of the ruling party's viewpoints and outputs when taking any decision?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Always	2. Sometimes	3. No
	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer	

Q29	Below are some ruling party leaders. In your opinion, How often do they engage with the President when he takes any decision? <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> a. The party secretary general <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> b. Assistant secretary generals of the party <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> c. The party's general committee <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> d. The party's permanent committee	1. Always 2. Sometimes 3. Rarely 4. Never 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer
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Q30	To what extent is the Parliament capable to oversee the government's implementation of decisions?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Great	2. Acceptable	3. Weak
	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer	

Q31	What about the Parliament's capacity to pull out decisions of concern to society from the government?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Great	2. Acceptable	3. Weak
	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer	

Q32	Has the Parliament been able to adopt decisions that help limit the daily issues of citizens?		
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	1. Yes	2. No	98. Don't know
	99. Refuse to answer		

Third Section: Mechanisms of Engaging Citizens in Taking Decisions

Q33	From your viewpoint, how important are the following statements? <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> a. The government should take decisions to meet needs of the society's members in all spheres <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> b. The government should take decisions of concern to the society <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> c. Government should take decisions according to its agendas and programs	1. Important 2. Somewhat important 3. Often unimportant 4. Ever unimportant 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer
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<p>Q34 In your opinion, how important should decision-makers make use of outputs of the following parties when taking decision?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Scientific researches & studies <input type="checkbox"/> c. Media <input type="checkbox"/> e. Public opinion polls <input type="checkbox"/> g. Elections <input type="checkbox"/> i. The Shoura Council </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> b. CCO's reports <input type="checkbox"/> d. Sit-ins & protests <input type="checkbox"/> f. General census results <input type="checkbox"/> h. Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> j. Experts & lawmen </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Scientific researches & studies <input type="checkbox"/> c. Media <input type="checkbox"/> e. Public opinion polls <input type="checkbox"/> g. Elections <input type="checkbox"/> i. The Shoura Council	<input type="checkbox"/> b. CCO's reports <input type="checkbox"/> d. Sit-ins & protests <input type="checkbox"/> f. General census results <input type="checkbox"/> h. Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> j. Experts & lawmen	<p>1. Very important 2. Of little importance 3. Unimportant 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> a. Scientific researches & studies <input type="checkbox"/> c. Media <input type="checkbox"/> e. Public opinion polls <input type="checkbox"/> g. Elections <input type="checkbox"/> i. The Shoura Council	<input type="checkbox"/> b. CCO's reports <input type="checkbox"/> d. Sit-ins & protests <input type="checkbox"/> f. General census results <input type="checkbox"/> h. Parliament <input type="checkbox"/> j. Experts & lawmen		

<p>Q35 Some people are of the opinion that there should conditions and restrictions to regulate decision-making bodies in Yemen. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of them?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Decisions should be taken institutionally <input type="checkbox"/> b. Decision-making outputs should pass through agreed-upon official references and channels <input type="checkbox"/> c. Decision-making outputs should be free of any legal or legitimate infringements <input type="checkbox"/> d. Decision-making outputs should be re-considerable <input type="checkbox"/> e. The decision-maker should expand the national responsibility before taking any decisions to resolve big issues <input type="checkbox"/> f. Decision-makers should only consult the concerned experts when taking great and serious decisions <input type="checkbox"/> f. Decision-makers should only consult the concerned experts when taking great and serious decisions </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <p>1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Somewhat disagree 4. Strongly disagree 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Decisions should be taken institutionally <input type="checkbox"/> b. Decision-making outputs should pass through agreed-upon official references and channels <input type="checkbox"/> c. Decision-making outputs should be free of any legal or legitimate infringements <input type="checkbox"/> d. Decision-making outputs should be re-considerable <input type="checkbox"/> e. The decision-maker should expand the national responsibility before taking any decisions to resolve big issues <input type="checkbox"/> f. Decision-makers should only consult the concerned experts when taking great and serious decisions <input type="checkbox"/> f. Decision-makers should only consult the concerned experts when taking great and serious decisions	<p>1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Somewhat disagree 4. Strongly disagree 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	
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<p>Q36 What do you think about the establishment of periodic work teams to assess performance of decision-makers?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Agree</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Somewhat agree</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Disagree</td> </tr> </table> <p>98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Somewhat agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Disagree	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Somewhat agree	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Disagree		

<p>Q37 Below is a set of statements. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of them?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Government's decision-making bodies take into consideration ruling party's outputs when taking any decisions <input type="checkbox"/> b. Government's decision-making bodies don't take into consideration ruling party's outputs <input type="checkbox"/> c. Government's decision-making bodies should take any ruling party's outputs in line with the state's public policy and citizen's interests <input type="checkbox"/> a. Government's decision-making bodies take into consideration ruling party's outputs when taking any decisions </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <p>1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Somewhat disagree 4. Strongly disagree 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> a. Government's decision-making bodies take into consideration ruling party's outputs when taking any decisions <input type="checkbox"/> b. Government's decision-making bodies don't take into consideration ruling party's outputs <input type="checkbox"/> c. Government's decision-making bodies should take any ruling party's outputs in line with the state's public policy and citizen's interests <input type="checkbox"/> a. Government's decision-making bodies take into consideration ruling party's outputs when taking any decisions	<p>1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Somewhat disagree 4. Strongly disagree 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> a. Government's decision-making bodies take into consideration ruling party's outputs when taking any decisions <input type="checkbox"/> b. Government's decision-making bodies don't take into consideration ruling party's outputs <input type="checkbox"/> c. Government's decision-making bodies should take any ruling party's outputs in line with the state's public policy and citizen's interests <input type="checkbox"/> a. Government's decision-making bodies take into consideration ruling party's outputs when taking any decisions	<p>1. Strongly agree 2. Somewhat agree 3. Somewhat disagree 4. Strongly disagree 98. Don't know 99. Refuse to answer</p>		

Fourth Section: Respondents' Particulars

<p>Q38 Gender</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Male</td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Male	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Female		

<p>Q39 Education Level</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Primary school</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2. High School</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Diploma after high school</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4. University degree</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Masters' degree</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Ph. D.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Primary school	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. High School	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Diploma after high school	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. University degree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Masters' degree	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Ph. D.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Primary school	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. High School	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Diploma after high school								
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. University degree	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Masters' degree	<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Ph. D.								
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other										

<p>Q40 Marital Status</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1. Married</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Single</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3. Divorced, widow/widower</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Married	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Single	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Divorced, widow/widower	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Married	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Single	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Divorced, widow/widower		

<p>Q41 Political affiliation</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 1. GPC</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2. Islah Party</td> <td style="width: 33%; border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3. YSP</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 4. NUO</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5. Another</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6. Independent</td> <td style="border: none;">98. Don't know</td> <td style="border: none;">99. Refuse to answer</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1. GPC	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Islah Party	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. YSP	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. NUO	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Another		<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Independent	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. GPC	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Islah Party	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. YSP								
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. NUO	<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Another									
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Independent	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer								

Q42	If you have a political affiliation with any party, please tell us about your rank.		
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Ordinary member	2. Activist	3. Leader
	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer	

Q43	Group: Please tell us to which of the following groups to you belong?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Businesspersons	2. Parliamentarians	3. Politicians
	4. Media personnel	5. Advocates	6. Government officials
	7. Academics	8. CCOs activists	9. Other
	97. Doesn't apply	98. Don't know	99. Refuse to answer

Q44	Can you please give us your phone number and name to participate with us in any future polls on phone?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Yes	2. No
a.	Name:	
b.	Telephone:	

Q45	Researcher (Write down the interview ended.	M	H	a.m. <input type="checkbox"/>	p.m. <input type="checkbox"/>
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Researcher's Remarks:

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