

Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Innovative Areas (research in a proposed research area) :
RELATIONAL STUDIES ON GLOBAL CRISES

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2017 Opinion Poll in Iraq: Sampling Method and Descriptive Statistics

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Introduction

As a part of the research project “Relational Studies on Global Crises”, we have conducted an opinion poll in Iraq in 2017 in order to grasp how Iraqi people perceive statehood, socio political, and economic situation in the post-conflict society, using a common survey questionnaire developed by the researchers of Group B02 “Cross-border Non-State Networks”.

Objectives of our research project can be summarized by the following two points: First, it attempts to grasp how conflict is related to people’s perception of statehood for cases under or after conflict, such as Syria, Iraq and Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is expected to give us a comparative perspective on reconsidering resilience and framework of the existing nation states; Second, by exploring the dynamics of communities and networks that are inter-related and structured beyond the present boundary of the nation states, it aims to reveal people’s diverse images and notions of state that is different from nation state.

We have conducted an original and innovative opinion poll to achieve these objectives. The primary purpose of our survey is to grasp how Iraqi people perceive the recent conflict, statehood and various external actors. While most surveys typically assume that people accept the legitimacy of the state, we ask various questions to analyze to what extent people support or do not support the current setup of the state, and why. We also ask questions about people’s cross-border networks of family and relatives. These questions, rarely asked in the typical opinion poll, enable us to explore the effect of people’s cross-border relations and networks. As for the state institutions, we ask not only about people’s trust on each institution, but also about how people actually use institutions in different situations, in order to analyze to what extent the state institutions are actually functioning in the society. Overall, by asking a set of questions that are rarely asked in a typical opinion poll, we attempt to explore the relations between the people, the state and various communities and networks within and beyond the present boundary of the state.

In this research report, I present the details of the sampling method as well as the descriptive statistics of the survey results. The section I presents the sampling method. The section II then presents the descriptive statistics of the survey results.

I. Sampling Method

In conducting the survey, we had full support of the University of Baghdad to finalize the contents of the questionnaire, doing sampling, making interviews with respondents, and inputting data.

1. Schedule

- Dai Yamao sent the first draft of questionnaire on May 1, 2017.
- Finalizing the questionnaire after discussing the contents with the research team of the University of Baghdad during May 2 to May 30, 2017.
- Training of research team in Iraq during May 30 to June 6, 2017.
- Field survey during June 7 to September, 25 2017.

- Completed data entry on December 25, 2017.

2. Survey Respondent

- 1000 male and female Iraqi nation aged 17 to 94 living in Iraq.

3. Survey Method

- Door to door individual personal interview in Arabic and Kurdish.
- Number of survey staffs: 10.

4. Sampling Method

- Samples to be pulled out in the following manner.
 - 1) Determine samples by the stratified two-stage random sampling method based on the census of the Statistic Bureau of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning in 2011.
 - 2) First, select 9 prefectures (or governorates listed in the following cross tabulation chart) and second, distribute sample based on the population of each ethnic/ sectarian group (see also the following cross tabulation chart).
 - 3) Area sampling.
- Interviewed 1844 Iraqi until collecting 1000 samples. The detail of sampling is shown in the following chart.

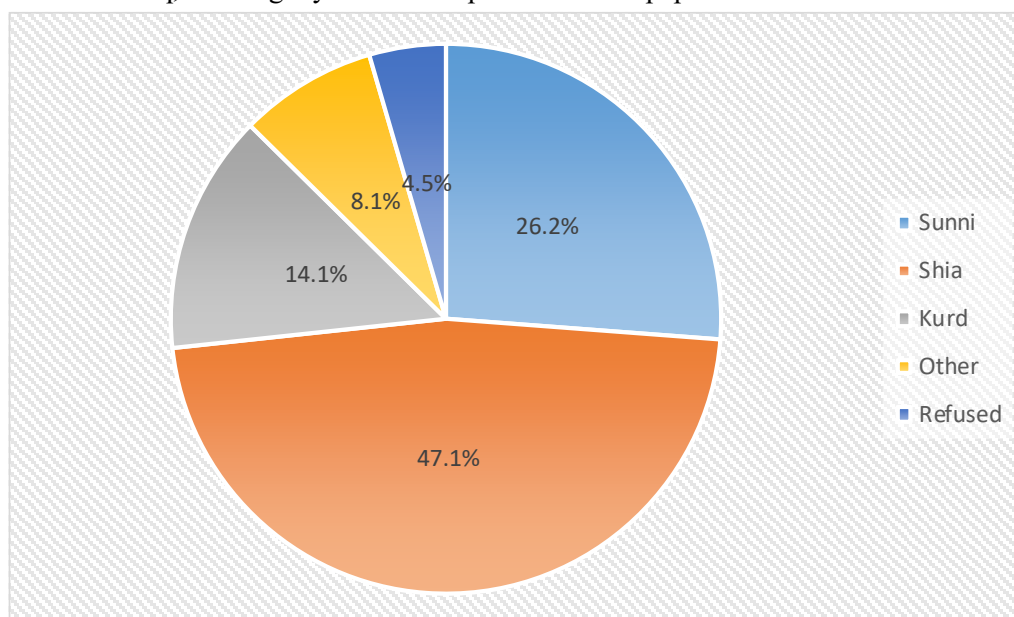
Sampling: Cross Tabulation of Prefecture and Ethno Sectarian Groups

		Ethno Sectarian Groups						Total
		Sunni Arab	Shi'ite Arab	Christian	Kurd	Others	Refused	
Irbir	Size	1	0	6	54	9	0	70
	%	1.4	0.0	8.6	77.1	12.9	0.0	100
Sulaymaniya	Size	0	0	0	66	0	4	70
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	0.0	5.7	100
Kirkuk	Size	10	10	0	10	20	0	50
	%	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	100
Salah al-Din	Size	57	0	0	0	3	10	70
	%	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	14.3	100
Diyala	Size	22	25	0	0	0	13	60
	%	36.7	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	100
Anbar	Size	57	2	1	1	1	18	80
	%	71.2	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	22.5	100
Baghdad	Size	106	257	3	8	6	0	380
	%	27.9	67.6	0.8	2.1	1.6	0.0	100
Najaf	Size	1	78	0	0	1	0	80
	%	1.2	97.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100
Basra	Size	8	99	0	2	31	0	140
	%	5.7	70.7	0.0	1.4	22.1	0.0	100
Total	Size	262	471	10	141	71	45	1000
	%	26.2	47.1	1.0	14.1	7.1	4.5	100

- Urban and Rural Proportion: Iraq is basically urban society, which reflects the proportion of sampling.

	Number	%
Urban	898	89.8
Rural	102	10.2
Total	1000	100

- Ethno Sectarian Proportion (D-9): Ethno sectarian representation is largely relevant to population distribution of Iraq, with slightly smaller sample size of Shia population.

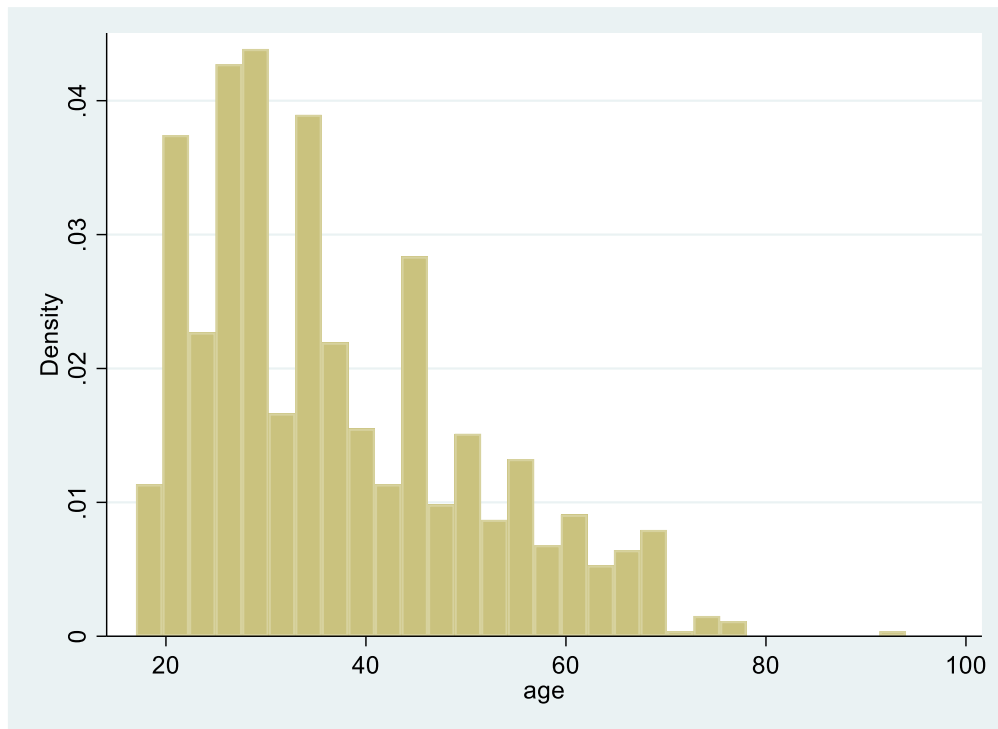


- Sample and Target Population: As we had difficulty in collecting samples in all prefectures, we attempted to represent samples of those prefecture in which we were not able to collect to other prefecture where similar ethno sectarian composition can be seen. Sample size, percentage of sample, target population, and percentage of target population are shown in the following chart.

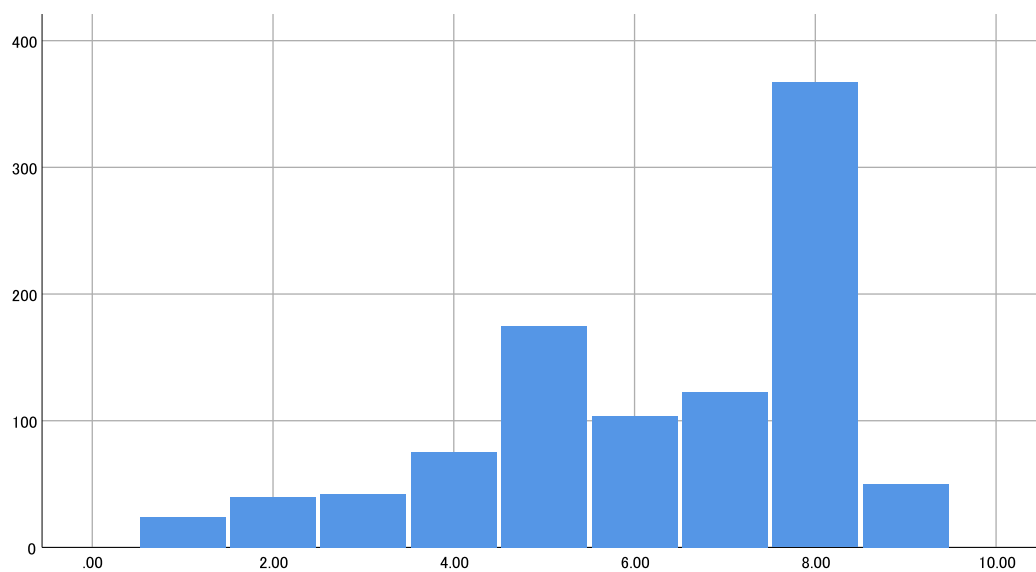
	Prefecture	Sample Size	% of Total Sample	Target Population	% of Total Population
Kurd majority	Dohuk	n.d	n.d	1252343	3.39
	Irbil	70	7	1797708	4.87
	Sulaymaniya	70	7	2095851	5.67
Sunni majority (mixed)	Ninawa	n.d	n.d	3612339	9.78
	Kirkuk	50	5	1548212	4.19
	Salah al-Din	70	7	1544081	4.18
	Diyala	60	6	1584948	4.2
	Anbar	80	8	1715149	4.6
Shia majority	Baghdad	380	38	7877888	21.33
	Babil	n.d	n.d	1999034	5.41
	Wasit	n.d	n.d	1335230	3.62
	Karbala	n.d	n.d	1180545	3.20
	Najaf	80	8	1425723	3.86
	Qadisiya	n.d	n.d	1250166	3.38
	Maysan	n.d	n.d	1078086	2.92
	Dhi Qar	n.d	n.d	2029345	5.49
	Muthanna	n.d	n.d	788262	2.13
	Basra	140	14	2818804	7.63
	Total	1000	100.00	36933714	100.00

Source: Target population is cited from Central Statistical Organization Iraq (<http://www.cosit.gov.iq/ar/>).

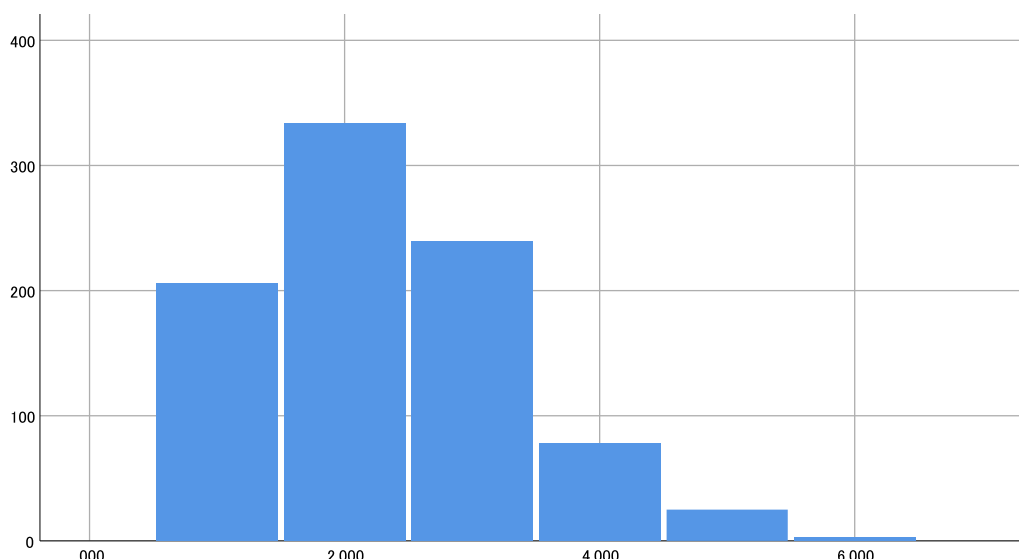
- Age: As Iraq is a society with many younger generation, sample also contains larger number of younger generation, as shown in the following histogram. Mean=36.89, Standard deviation=13.1603 (See demographics D-2 at the end of this paper)



- Education: We can observe a little deviation in sample to those who have higher educational background as shown in the following histogram. Mean=6.26, Standard deviation=2.012. (See demographics D-3 at the end of this paper)



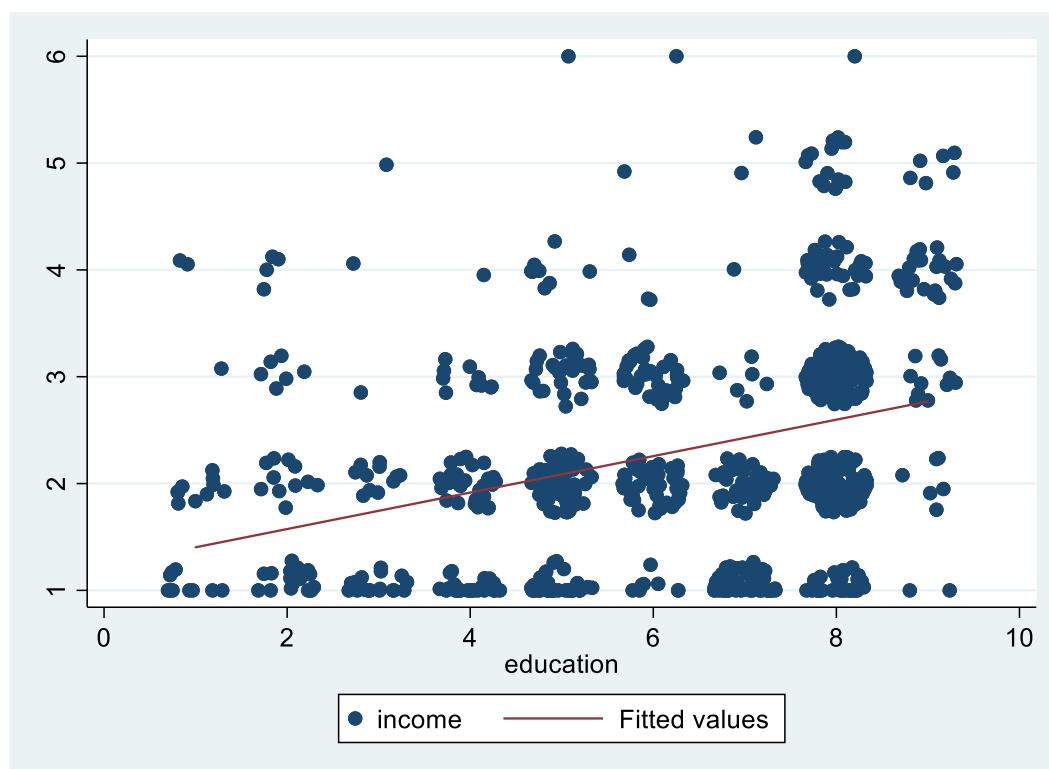
- **Income:** Average income of the sample is relatively low as shown in the following histogram. Considered the above mentioned high educational background, Iraq society has a large number of highly educated with low income population, which reveals serious socio economic problems of post-war society (see the cross tabulation of income and education in the next page as well). Means=2.312, Standard deviation=1.033. (See demographics D-8 at the end of this paper)



- **Cross Tabulation of Income (D-8) and Education (D-3):** Higher educational background with considerably low income population is one of the important feature as well as serious problems of post-war Iraq. See also scatter diagram below (See demographics at the end as well).

Income		Education									Total
		Illiterate	Can read and write	Primary school	Secondary school	High school	Vocational school	University	University graduate	Post graduate	
Under US\$100	Number	10	18	17	30	37	8	52	32	2	206
	%	4.9	8.7	8.3	14.6	18.0	3.9	25.2	15.5	1.0	100
US\$100~500	Number	10	11	11	29	61	46	35	125	6	334
	%	3.0	3.3	3.3	8.7	18.3	13.8	10.5	37.4	1.8	100
US\$500~1,000	Number	1	6	1	10	30	39	6	134	12	239
	%	0.4	2.5	0.4	4.2	12.6	16.3	2.5	56.1	5.0	100
US\$1,00~1,500	Number	2	4	1	1	8	3	1	36	22	78
	%	2.6	5.1	1.3	1.3	10.3	3.8	1.3	46.2	28.2	100
US\$1,500~2,000	Number	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	15	6	25
	%	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	60.0	24.0	100
Over US\$2,000	Number	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	3
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	100
Refused	Number	1	1	11	5	38	6	27	24	2	115
	%	0.98	0.9	9.6	4.3	33.0	5.2	23.5	20.9	1.7	100
Total	Number	24	40	42	75	175	104	123	367	50	1000
	%	2.4	4.0	4.2	7.5	17.5	10.4	12.3	36.7	5.0	100

Education: 1=Illiterate~9=Post graduate: Income: 1=Under US\$100 per month~6=Over US\$2,000.



II. Descriptive Statistics

This section reports the basic results of the opinion poll; frequencies of responses for each survey question. The survey is divided into the following 11 sections.

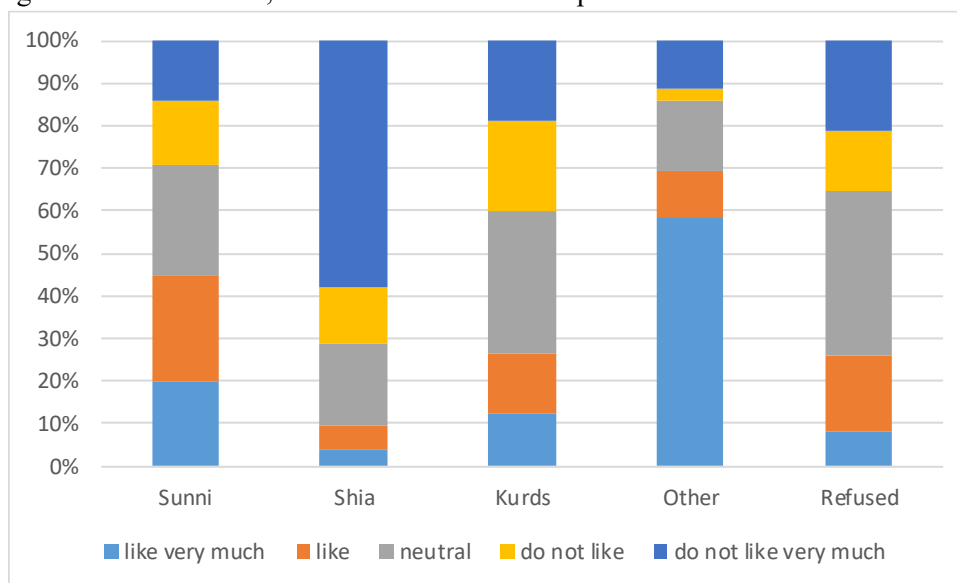
Section	Topics
1	Attitudes towards the external actors (countries and international organizations)
2	Cross-border networks of family and relatives
3	Evaluation of Policy / Task for the country
4	Evaluation of the pre-war past and expectation of the future
5	Exposure to the media
6	Attitudes towards the ideologies
7	Attitudes towards the political parties
8	Transnational, national, sub-national and local identities
9	Attitudes towards the statehood and border change
10	Trust in institutions
11	Demographic variables

Result

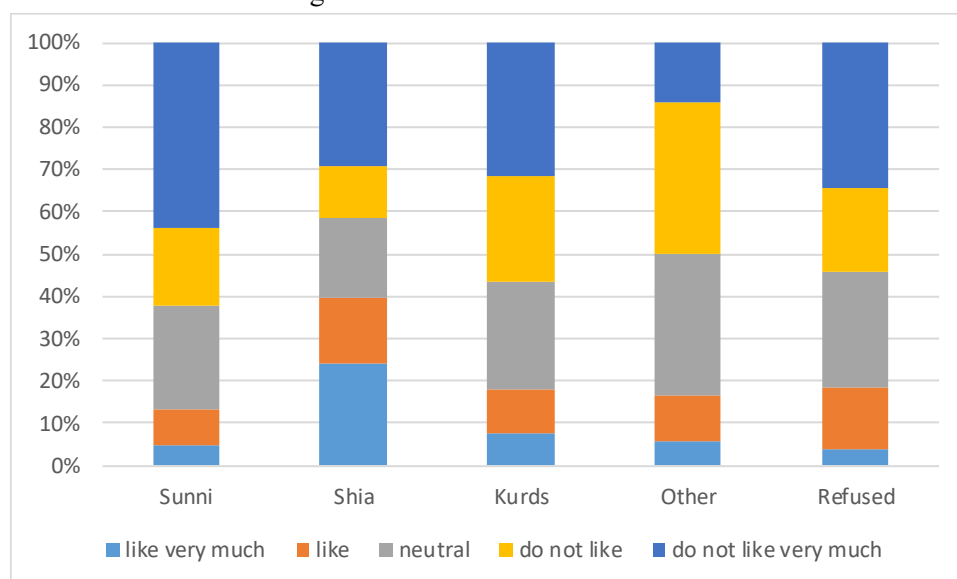
1-1. To what extent do you like or dislike the following countries and organizations? Place your view on this scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “I like very much” and 5 means “I do not like very much”. If you do not have a particular opinion, choose (3). If you do not know, please choose (6).

	(1) I like very much	(2) I like	(3) Neutral	(4) I do not like	(5) I do not like very much	(6) I do not know	Total
1-1-1. The U.S.							
Number	225	186	177	123	220	69	1000
%	22.5	18.6	17.7	12.3	22.0	6.9	100
1-1-2. Russia							
Number	162	165	266	143	180	84	1000
%	16.2	16.5	26.6	14.3	18.0	8.4	100
1-1-3. The U.K.							
Number	170	224	204	144	186	72	1000
%	17.0	22.4	20.4	14.4	18.6	7.2	100
1-1-4. France							
Number	250	253	210	123	114	50	1000
%	25.0	25.3	21.0	12.3	11.4	5.0	100
1-1-5. China							
Number	281	228	221	115	103	52	1000
%	28.1	22.8	22.1	11.5	10.3	5.2	100
1-1-6. Germany							
Number	343	263	185	82	83	44	1000
%	34.3	26.3	18.5	8.2	8.3	4.4	100
1-1-7. Saudi Arabia							
Number	111	125	232	137	336	59	1000
%	11.1	12.5	23.2	13.7	33.6	5.9	100
1-1-8. Turkey							
Number	172	150	211	135	282	50	1000
%	17.2	15.0	21.1	13.5	28.2	5.0	100
1-1-9. Iran							
Number	133	121	210	163	310	63	1000
%	13.3	12.1	21.0	16.3	31.0	6.3	100
1-1-10. Japan							
Number	347	291	166	86	64	46	1000
%	34.7	29.1	16.6	8.6	6.4	4.6	100
1-1-11. NATO							
Number	92	159	227	181	186	155	1000
%	9.2	15.9	22.7	18.1	18.6	15.5	100
1-1-12. EU							
Number	124	164	251	149	183	129	1000
%	12.4	16.4	25.1	14.9	18.3	12.9	100
1-1-13. UN							
Number	121	176	258	123	171	151	1000
%	12.1	17.6	25.8	12.3	17.1	15.1	100

- Cross Tabulation of Attitude toward Saudi Arabia (1-1-7) and Ethno Sectarian Group: Shia tends to be very negative to Saudi Arabia, while Sunni and Kurds be positive toward it.



- Cross Tabulation of Attitude toward Iran (1-1-9) and Ethno Sectarian Group: Shia tends to be positive to Iran while Sunni and Kurds be negative toward it.

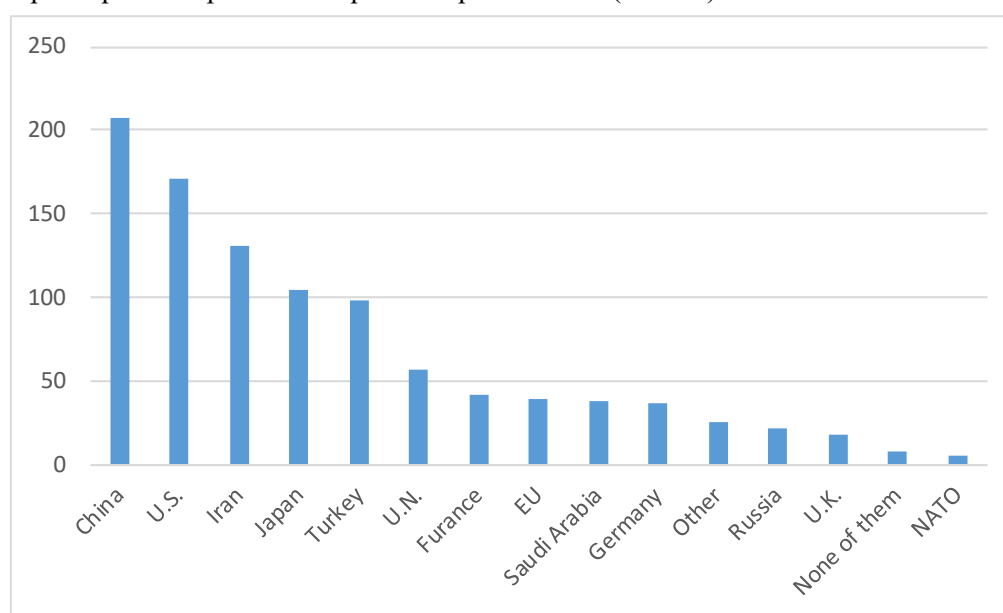


1-2. Which country or organization do you think has best contributed to your living condition?

	Number	%
1-2-1. The U.S.	171	17.1
1-2-2. Russia	22	2.2
1-2-3. The U.K.	17	1.7
1-2-4. France	42	4.2
1-2-5. China	208	20.8
1-2-6. German	37	3.7
1-2-7. Saudi Arabia	38	3.8
1-2-8. Turkey	98	9.8
1-2-9. Iran	131	13.1

1-2-10. Japan	104	10.4
1-2-11. NATO	5	0.5
1-2-12. EU	39	3.9
1-2-13. UN	56	5.6
1-2-14. Other	6	0.6
1-2-15. Korea	1	0.1
1-2-16. UAE	3	0.3
1-2-17. Jordan	2	0.2
1-2-18. UNISEF	7	0.7
1-2-19. Red Crescent	1	0.1
1-2-20. UNESCO	1	0.1
1-2-21. All the countries mentioned	1	0.1
1-2-22. none	7	0.7
1-2-23. Sweden	1	0.1
1-2-24. Kuwait	1	0.1
1-2-25. Syria	1	0.1
Total	1000	100

- **Contributing Countries:** China is considered as greatest economic contributor, which reflects China's active participation in post-war Iraq's development fields. (number)

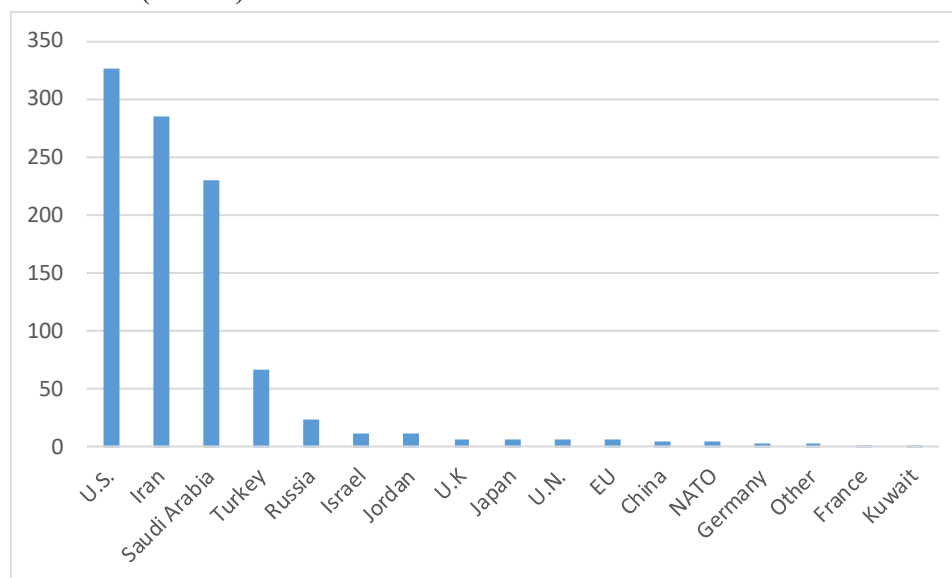


1-3 Which country or organization do you think is the greatest external threat for you?

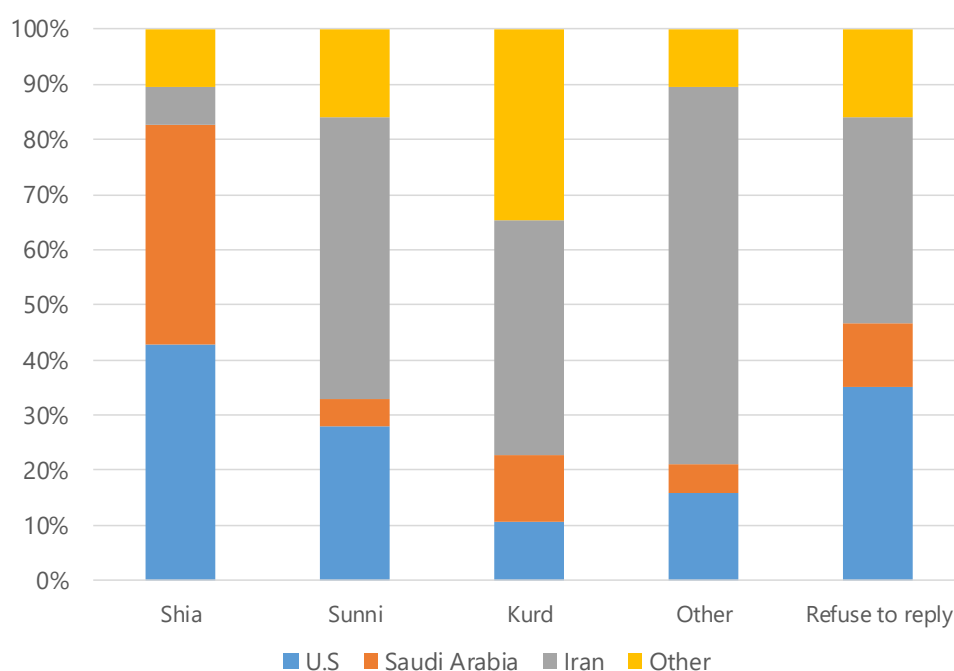
	Number	%
1-3-1. The U.S.	327	32.7
1-3-2. Russia	23	2.3
1-3-3. The U.K	7	0.7
1-3-4. France	2	0.2
1-3-5. China	5	0.5
1-3-6. German	3	0.3
1-3-7. Saudi Arabia	230	23.0
1-3-8. Turkey	66	6.6
1-3-9. Iran	285	28.5
1-3-10. Japan	7	0.7
1-3-11. NATO	5	0.5

1-3-12. EU	6	0.6
1-3-13. UN	7	0.7
1-3-14. Jordan	11	1.1
1-3-15. Israel	12	1.2
1-3-16. Kuwait	1	0.1
1-3-17. Other	3	0.3
Total	1000	100

- **External Threat:** The U.S. is considered as greatest threat followed by neighboring major powers; Iran and Saudi Arabia. (number)



- **Cross Tabulation of the Greatest External Threat and Ethno Sectarian Group:** Sectarian inclination can be clearly observed in Iraqi perception of external threat. As shown in this chart, Shia tends to perceive Saudi Arabia, which can be seen as leader of Sunni countries, as the greatest threat after the U.S., while Sunni tends to consider Iran, which is the leader of Shia, as greatest external threat.



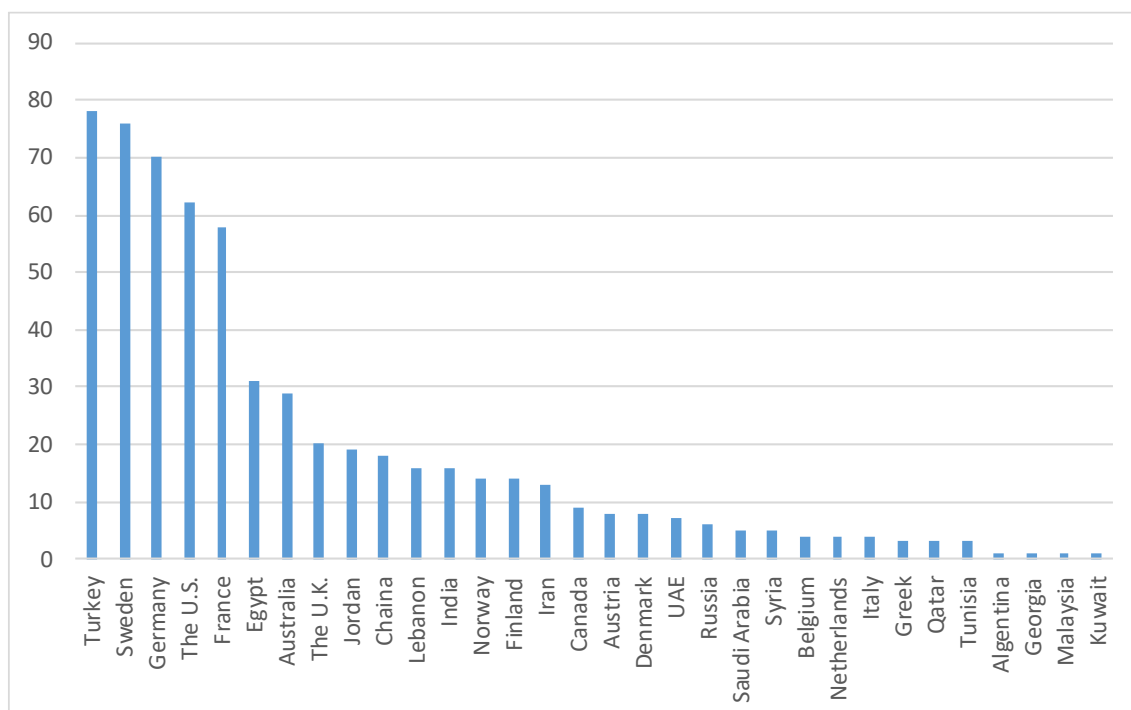
2-1 Do you have any family members or relatives outside your country?

	Number	%
2-1-1. Yes	308	30.8
2-1-2. No	692	69.2
Total	1000	100

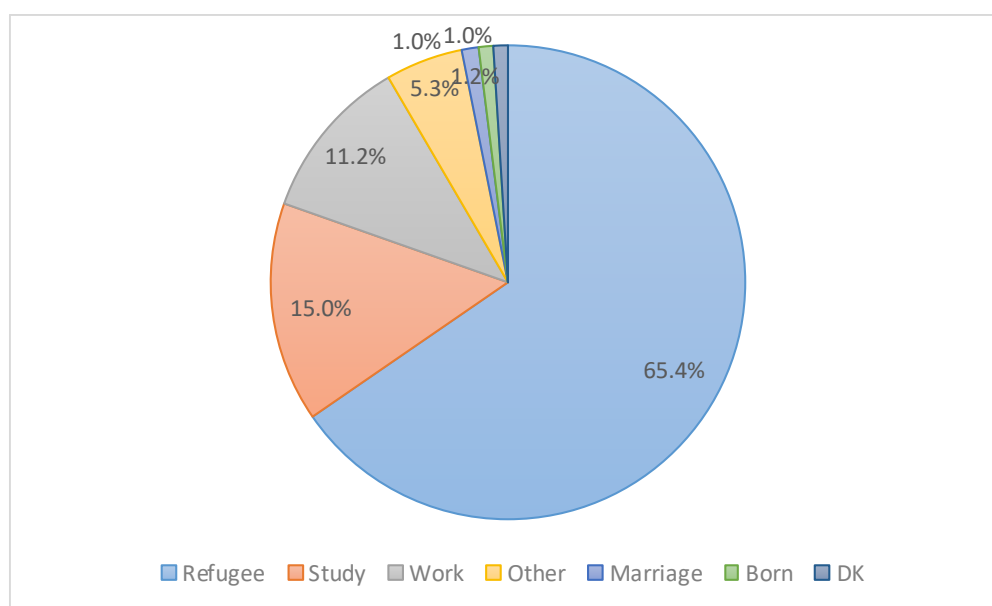
2-2 Please list up to 10 countries in which your family or relatives live, and for each country, please choose the reason(s) why your family or relatives moved to that country. If you have more than two family or relatives in one country, you may choose more than two reasons for such country.

	Marriage	Work	Study	To seek a refuge	Was born in that country	I do not know	Other	Treatment	Sightseeing	Pilgrimage	Total
Turkey	0	3	4	70	0	0	0	0	1	0	78
Germany	0	4	18	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
Norway	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
France	0	8	12	36	1	1	0	0	0	0	58
Belgium	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sweden	2	1	4	67	1	1	0	0	0	0	76
Saudi Arabia	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Australia	0	0	3	24	0	2	0	0	0	0	29
Syria	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Finland	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Iran	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	8	0	0	13
The U.S.	1	6	25	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
Russia	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Egypt	0	4	3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Lebanon	0	7	0	3	0	0	1	1	4	0	16
The U.K.	1	2	7	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	20
Austria	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Netherlands	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
UAE	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Greek	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Argentina	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jordan	0	2	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Qatar	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Canada	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Denmark	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Tunisia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
China	1	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Georgia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Italy	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
India	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	16
Kuwait	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	7	68	91	397	6	6	1	23	7	1	607

- Country where Family or Relatives live: Turkey, refugee-accepted European countries such as Sweden and Germany, and the U.S. are listed in top 4 countries in which respondent's family or relatives live. (number)



- Reason of living abroad: To seek refuge is listed on the top, followed by study and work.

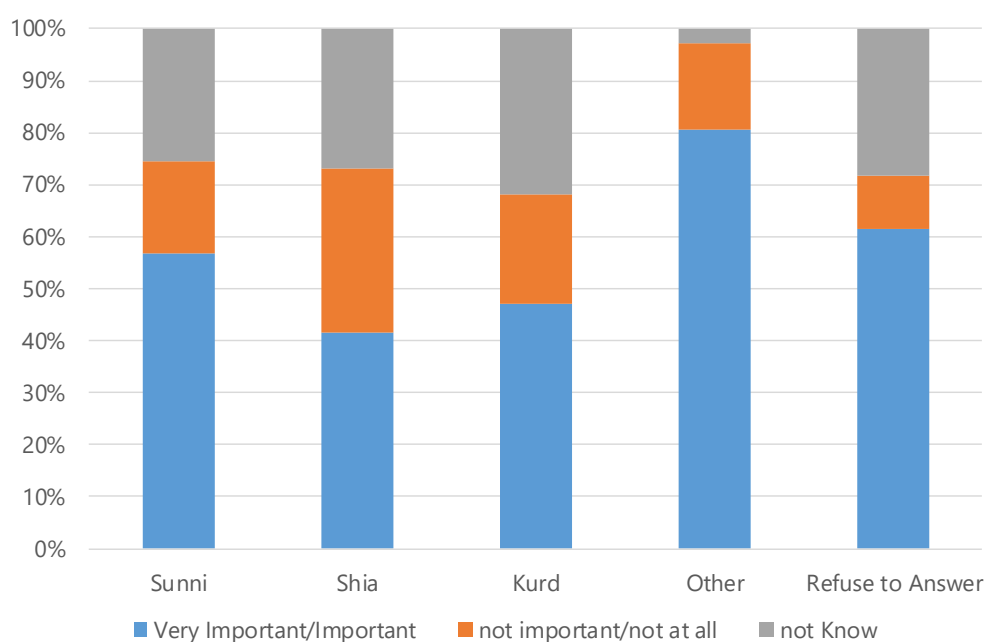


3-1 In your opinion, how important is it for the state to deal with the following tasks? Place your view on this scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “very important” and 5 means “not important at all.” If you do not have a particular opinion, choose (3), which means “neutral.” If you do not know, please choose (6).

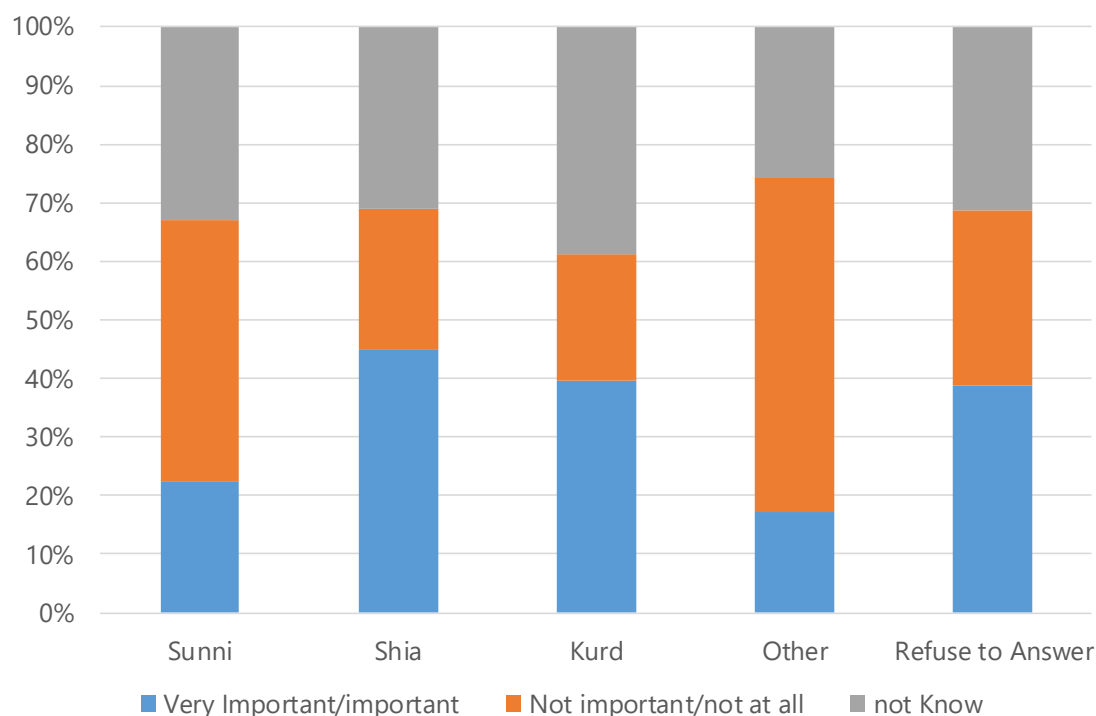
	(1) Very important	(2) Important	(3) Neutral	(4) Not important	(5) Not at all important	(6) I do not know	Total
3-1-1. To protect the freedom of speech and media							
Number	616	180	130	35	11	28	1000
%	61.6	18.0	13.0	3.5	1.1	2.8	100
3-1-2. To fight against corruption							
Number	858	101	25	11	3	2	1000

%	85.8	10.1	2.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	100
3-1-3. To provide welfare and social security							
Number	799	157	31	5	5	3	1000
%	79.9	15.7	3.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	100
3-1-4. To develop the economy							
Number	820	132	36	4	4	4	1000
%	82.0	13.2	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	100
3-1-5. To establish a functioning central government							
Number	775	117	57	21	15	15	1000
%	77.5	11.7	5.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	100
3-1-6. To maintain the public security							
Number	869	89	23	12	4	3	1000
%	86.9	8.9	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	100
3-1-7. To strengthen the awareness and cohesion of the people as Iraqis							
Number	785	138	49	13	9	6	1000
%	78.5	13.8	4.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	100
3-1-8. To realize stability in each community							
Number	824	120	35	8	5	8	1000
%	82.4	12.0	3.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	100
3-1-9. To overcome problems between the central government and the KRG							
Number	513	160	184	58	43	42	1000
%	51.3	16.0	18.4	5.8	4.3	4.2	100
3-1-10. To realize reconciliation with supporters of former regime through national dialogue							
Number	272	175	237	94	124	98	1000
%	27.2	17.5	23.7	9.4	12.4	9.8	100
3-1-11. To exclude supporters of the former regime							
Number	240	81	284	113	157	125	1000
%	24.0	8.1	28.4	11.3	15.7	12.5	100

- Most of the tasks are considered as important except reconciliation policies that respondent tends to have divided opinions.
- Cross Tabulation of Reconciliation (3-1-10) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Shia tends to be negative toward reconciliation.



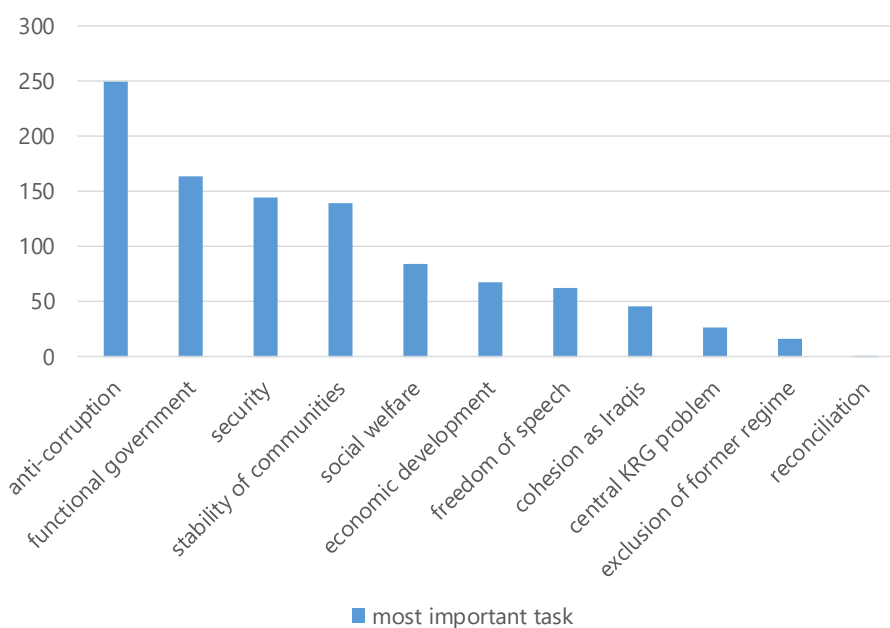
- Cross Tabulation of Exclusion (3-1-11) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Sunni tends to be negative toward exclusion of former regime's supporters.



3-2 Among the tasks 1-11 listed in the previous question, which do you think is the most important?

	Number	%
3-2-1. To protect the freedom of speech and media	62	6.2
3-2-2. To fight against corruption	250	25.0
3-2-3. To provide welfare and social security	84	8.4
3-2-4. To develop the economy	68	6.8
3-2-5. To establish a functioning central government	164	16.4
3-2-6. To maintain the public security	144	14.4
3-2-7. To strengthen the awareness and cohesion of the people as Iraqis	46	4.6
3-2-8. To realize stability in each community	139	13.9
3-2-9. To overcome problems between the central government and the KRG	26	2.6
3-2-10. To realize reconciliation with supporters of former regime through national dialogue	1	0.1
3-2-11. To exclude supporters of the former regime	16	1.6
Total	1000	100

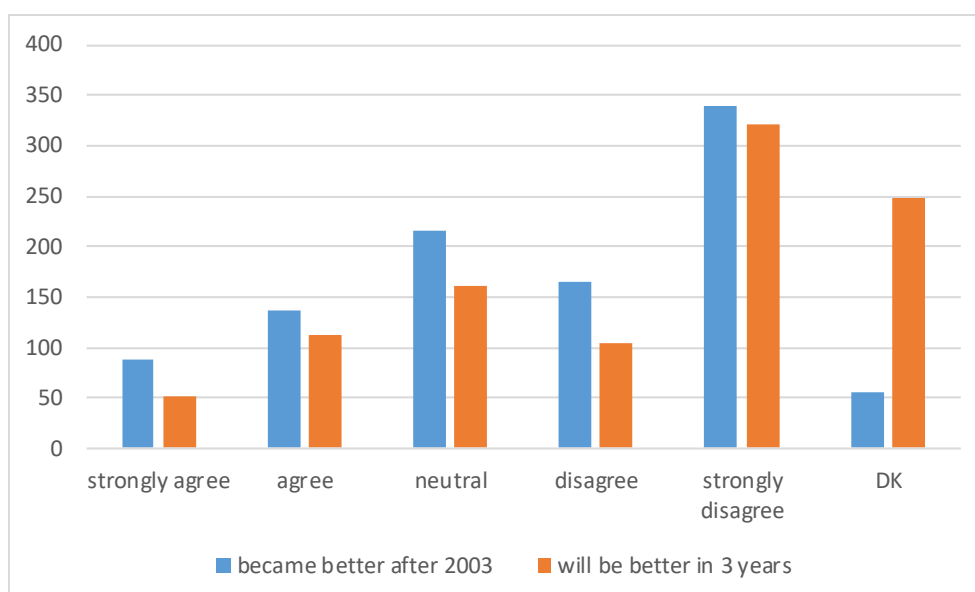
- Most Important Task: Most of Iraqis consider the issues connected more directly to their daily life such as anti-corruption, functional government, and security as most important. (number)



4-1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Place your view on this scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “strongly agree” and 5 means “strongly disagree.” If you do not have a particular opinion, choose (3), which means “neutral.” If you do not know, please choose (6).

	(1) Strongly agree	(2) Agree	(3) Neutral	(4) Disagree	(5) Strongly disagree	(6) I do not know	Total
4-1-1. Political and social conditions in Iraq after the political change in 2003 are better than those before the invasion in 2003							
Number	88	137	215	165	339	56	1000
%	8.8	13.7	21.5	16.5	33.9	5.6	100
4-1-2. Three years later, political and social conditions in Iraq will be better than now							
Number	52	113	161	104	322	248	1000
%	5.2	11.3	16.1	10.4	32.2	24.8	100

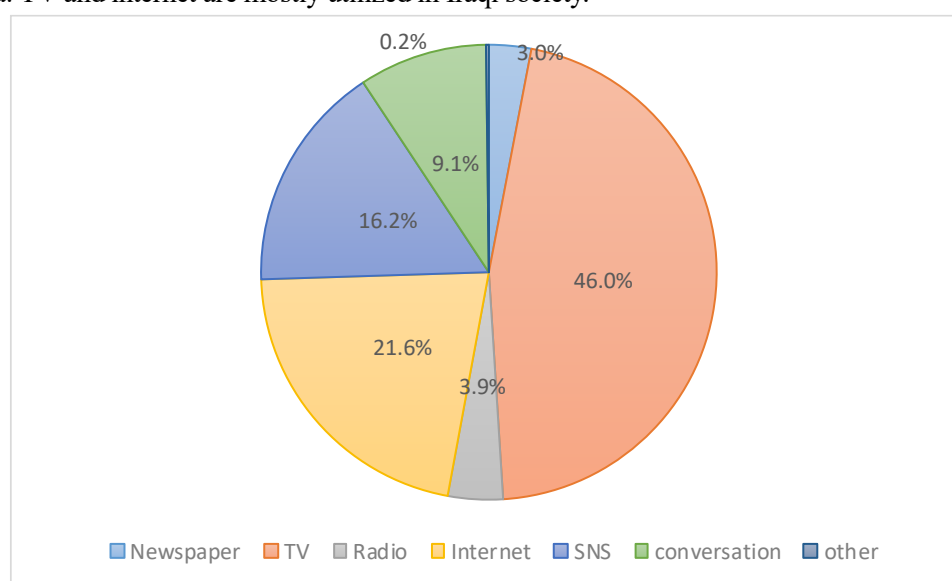
- Perspective: Iraqis tend to be dissatisfied to current situation and have difficulty to have bright future perspectives. (number)



5-1 Which media do you use the most to obtain daily news? Please choose one.

	Number	%
5-1-1. Newspaper	30	3.0
5-1-2. TV	460	46.0
5-1-3. Radio	39	3.9
5-1-4. Internet	216	21.6
5-1-5. Social Networking Service such as Facebook and Twitter	162	16.2
5-1-6. Conversation	91	9.1
5-1-7. Other media	2	0.2
Total	1000	100

- Media: TV and internet are mostly utilized in Iraqi society.



- Name of media

	Number	%
Facebook	288	28.8
Instagram	3	0.3
Arabiya	34	3.4
Internet	79	7.9
Al-Jazira Channel	3	0.3
Sabah Newspaper	7	0.7
Al-Maqahi	16	1.6
Iraqiya	130	13.0
Huna Baghdad	4	0.4
BBC	1	0.1
Al-Sharq al-Ausat	12	1.2
Sharqiya	81	8.1
Karbala Channnel	3	0.3
Rusiya Yawm	20	2.0
Fayha	1	0.1
Mayadin Channel	3	0.3
Al-Faziyun	43	4.3
Sumariya	11	1.1
Hurr al-Iraq	23	2.3

Mashriq	2	0.2
Qanat Anbar	5	0.5
Qanat Farruja	7	0.7
Qanat Salah al-Din	3	0.3
Al-Ahd Channel	21	2.1
Al-Furqan Channel	4	0.4
Radio Dijula	23	2.3
Qanat al-Rashid	5	0.5
Furat	20	2.0
Al-Gaybar Program	18	1.8
Qanat Kurdistan	49	4.9
Dwtv	4	0.4
Itijah	10	1.0
CNN	1	0.1
Qanat Afaq	2	0.2
Latif Channel	1	0.1
MBC	1	0.1
Ruraw Channel	18	1.8
Al-Ta'hi Channel	2	0.2
Twitter	6	0.6
Yahoo News	2	0.2
Watsaab Program	3	0.3
Wasail al-Iuram	3	0.3
Sky News	1	0.1
Radio	3	0.3
Daily Newspaper	4	0.4
Qanat Rafidayn	1	0.1
FM Radio	1	0.1
Marbad Radio	11	1.1
Telegram	1	0.1
Muridi	1	0.1
Radio Sawa	2	0.2
Baladi Channel	3	0.3
Total	1000	100

5-2 Do you use internet services, such as SNS or Blog, to send out information?

	Number	%
5-2-1. Yes	760	76.0
5-2-2. No	240	24.0
Total	1000	100

5-2-1 How often do you use the internet services to spread information?

	Number	%
5-2-1-1. Several times per day	616	81.1
5-2-1-2. Once per day	87	11.4
5-2-1-3. Several times per week	37	4.9
5-2-1-4. Once per week	6	0.8
5-2-1-5. Several times per month	10	1.3
5-2-1-6. Once per month	4	0.5
5-2-1-7. Less often than once per month	0	0.0
Total	760	100

5-2-2 What is the most important purpose of using internet services to send out information?

	Number	%
5-2-2-1. To express my opinions on politics and society	184	24.2
5-2-2-2. To enjoy communication with family and friends	444	58.4
5-2-2-3. For my own business activities	95	12.5
5-2-2-4. Other reason	37	4.9
Total	760	100

5-2-3 What is the reason for not using the internet services to send out information?

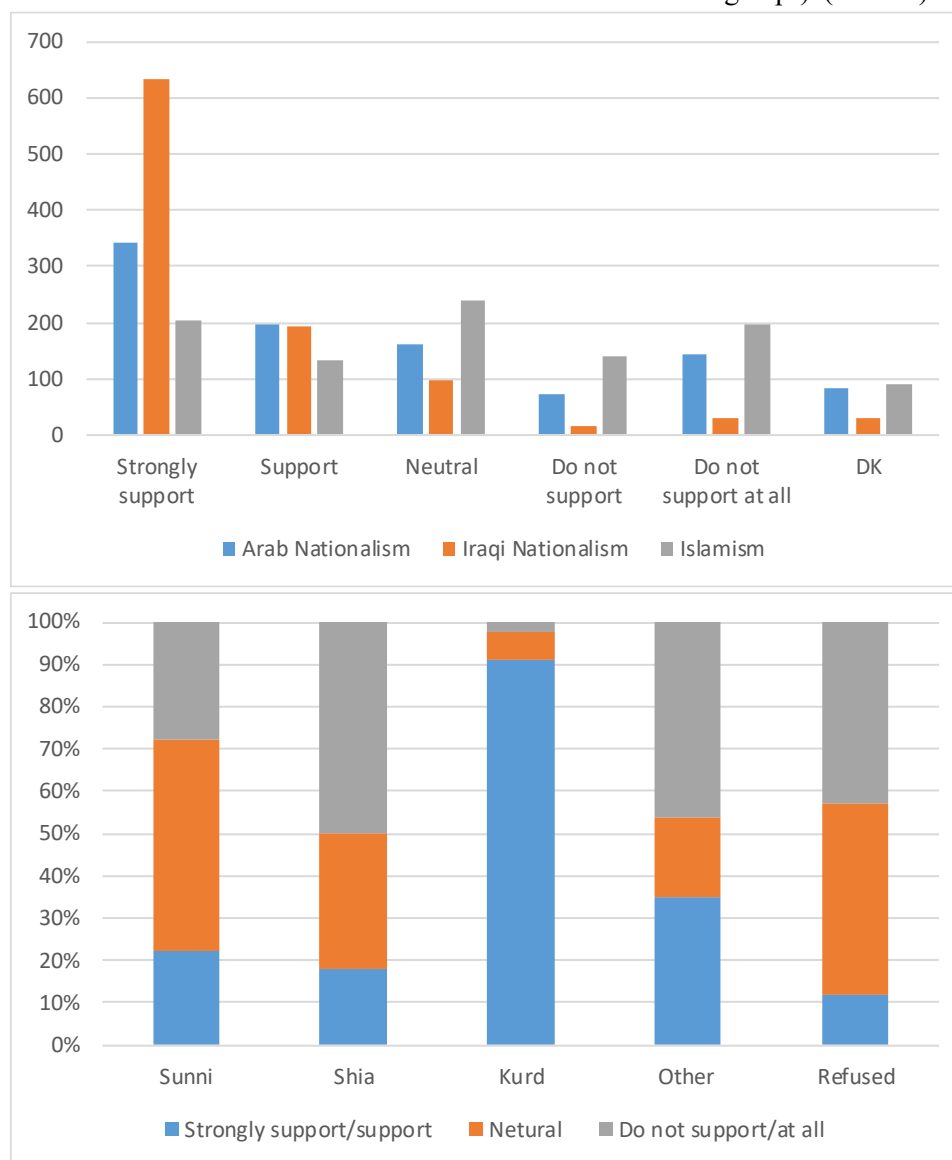
	Number	%
5-2-3-1. Because I am too busy	56	23.3
5-2-3-2. Because I do not have an internet connection	22	9.2
5-2-3-3. Because I do not know how to use them	86	35.8
5-2-3-4. Because I want to avoid unnecessary troubles	11	4.6
5-2-3-5. Because I am not interested in it	49	20.4
5-2-3-6. Other reason	16	6.7
Total	240	100

6. To what extent do you support or do not support the ideologies listed below? Place your view on this scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “Strongly support” and 5 means “Do not support at all.” If you do not have a particular opinion, choose (3), which means “neutral.” If you do not know, please choose (6).

	(1) Strongly support	(2) Support	(3) Neutral	(4) Do not support much	(5) Do not support at all	(6) I do not know	Total
6-1. Arab nationalism							
Number	342	196	160	74	144	84	1000
%	34.2	19.6	16.0	7.4	14.4	8.4	100
6-2. Iraqi nationalism							
Number	633	193	98	17	30	29	1000
%	63.3	19.3	9.8	1.7	3.0	2.9	100
6-3. Kurd nationalism							
Number	160	121	318	138	205	58	1000
%	16.0	12.1	31.8	13.8	20.5	5.8	100
6-4. Islamism							
Number	202	133	239	141	195	90	1000
%	20.2	13.3	23.9	14.1	19.5	9.0	100
6-5. Liberalism							
Number	107	87	297	147	203	159	1000
%	10.7	8.7	29.7	14.7	20.3	15.9	100
6-6. Tribalism							
Number	42	57	219	181	348	153	1000
%	4.2	5.7	21.9	18.1	34.8	15.3	100
6-7. Sectarianism							
Number	162	100	236	125	241	136	1000
%	16.2	10.0	23.6	12.5	24.1	13.6	100
6-8. Socialism							
Number	72	104	303	120	234	167	1000
%	7.2	10.4	30.3	12.0	23.4	16.7	100
6-9. Existentialism							
Number	50	57	223	111	276	283	1000

%	5.0	5.7	22.3	11.1	27.6	28.3	100
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- Ideologies: Iraqi nationalism (6-2) is the most supported ideologies, while opinions with regard to Islamism (6-4) are divided among Iraqis. The amount of deviation according to ethno sectarian groups cannot be observed except Kurd nationalism (6-3) that Kurds tend to support more (see the graph below which shows cross tabulation of Kurd nationalism and ethno sectarian groups). (number)

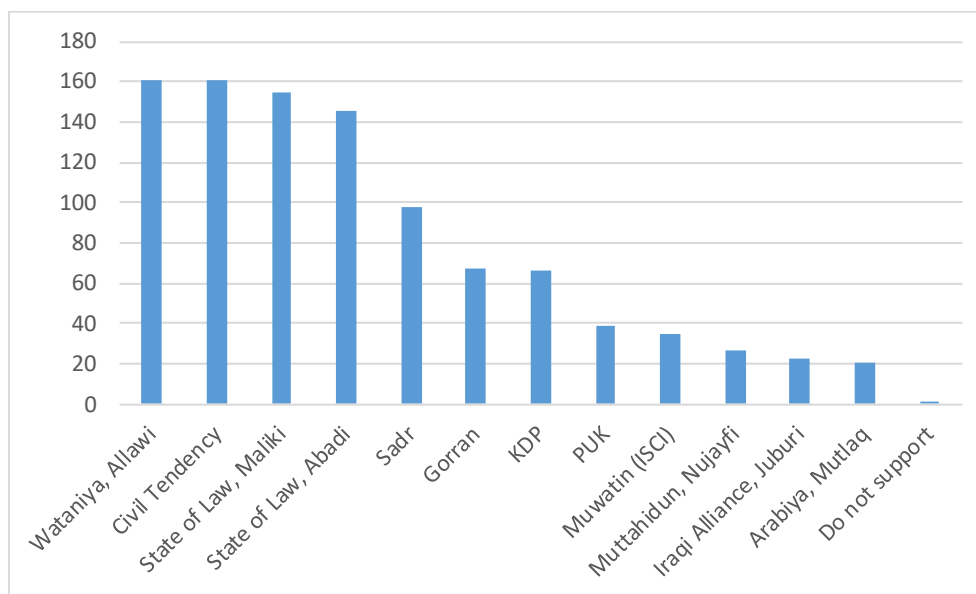


7-1 Which party do you support?

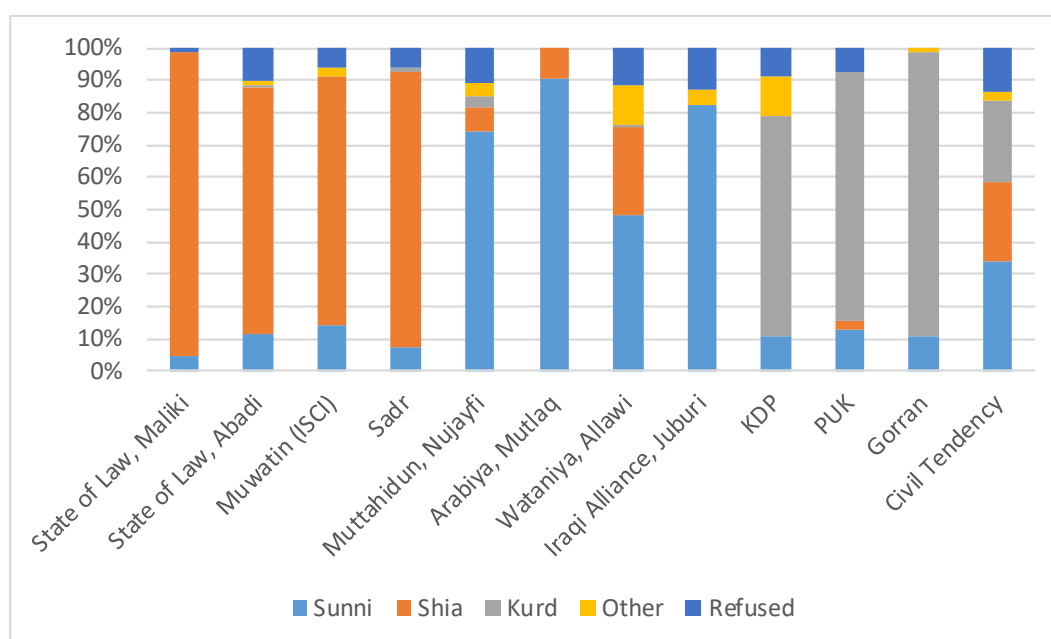
	Number	%
7-1-1. State of Law Alliance (Maliki faction)	155	15.5
7-1-2. State of Law Alliance (Abadi faction)	146	14.6
7-1-3. Muwatin Alliance (ISCI)	35	3.5
7-1-4. Ahrar (Sadr)	98	9.8
7-1-5. Muttahidun (Nujayfi)	27	2.7
7-1-6. Arabiya (Mutlaq)	21	2.1
7-1-7. Wataniya (I. Allawi)	161	16.1
7-1-8. Iraqi Alliance (S. Juburi)	23	2.3

	Number	%
7-1-9. KDP	66	6.6
7-1-10. PUK	39	3.9
7-1-11. Gorran	67	6.7
7-1-12. Civil Tendency	161	16.1
7-1-13. I do not support any	1	0.1
Total	1000	100

- Party Support: Liberal secular parties such as Wataniya and Civil Tendency are supported most; then followed by Shi'ite ruling parties such as State of Law (both factions) and Sadrist party. (number)



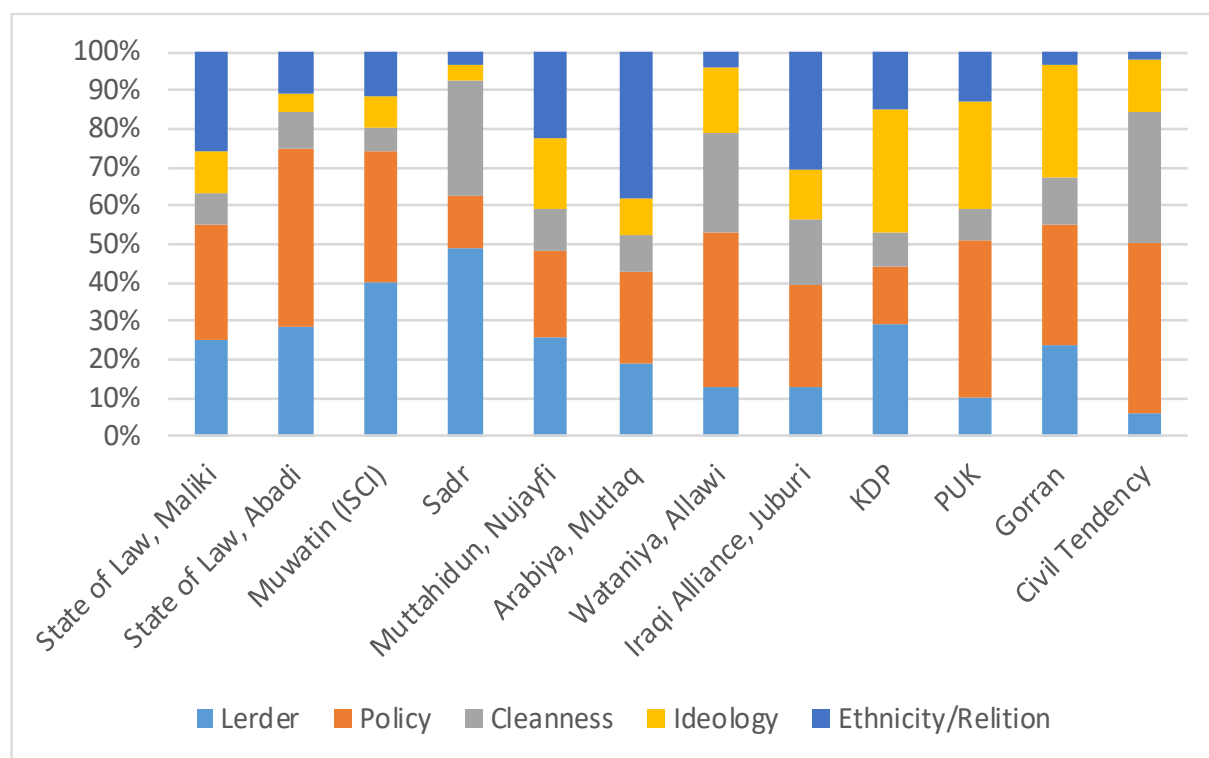
- Cross Tabulation of Party Support and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Party support is basically determined by ethno sectarian differences; majority of supporters of the Shi'ite parties are Shia, those of Sunni parties are Sunni, and likewise those of Kurdish parties are Kurds, although there are exceptions. On the other hand, secular parties such as Wataniya and Civil Tendency have different composition of supporters.



7-2 What is the reason for your support for the party?

	Number	%
7-2-1. Leader	226	22.6
7-2-2. Policy	339	33.9
7-2-3. Cleanness (Free from corruption)	182	18.2
7-2-4. Ideology	143	14.3
7-2-5. Ethnicity and/or Religion	110	11.0
Total	1000	100

- Cross Tabulation of Party Support and Reason for this: Supporters of ISCI and Sadr tend to consider leader as important element; while supporters of Abadi faction of State of Law, Wataniya, and Civil Tendency give priority to policy when they decide to party support. Cleanness is important element for Sadrist supporters and supporters of Civil Tendency.



7-2-1 Which of the following statements best describes the reason for your support for the party?

	Number	%
7-2-1-1. Because of the family name of the leader of this party	63	27.9
7-2-1-2. Because the leader of this party has a higher academic degree	10	4.4
7-2-1-3. Because the leader of this party is well known	32	14.2
7-2-1-4. Because I like the leader of this party	46	20.4
7-2-1-5. Because I have a personal connection with the leader of this party	3	1.3
7-2-1-6. Because I expect improvement of my living conditions if the leader of this party gains political power	52	23.0
7-2-1-7. Because the leader of this party controls the government	8	3.5
7-2-1-8. Because the leader of this party is from the same ethnic or religious group as mine	9	4.0
7-2-1-9. Because the leader of this party has his own coercion forces or militias	3	1.3
Total	226	100

7-2-2 Which of the following statements best describes the reason for your support for the party?

	Number	%
7-2-2-1. Because I always support the policies of this party	49	14.5
7-2-2-2. Because the policies of this party are helpful for the national interest	83	24.5
7-2-2-3. Because the policies of this party are helpful for my region	25	7.4
7-2-2-4. Because the policies of this party are helpful for the national security	32	9.4
7-2-2-5. Because the policies of this party are helpful for the economic development	42	12.4
7-2-2-6. Because the policies of this party are better than those of other parties	108	31.9
Total	339	100

7-2-3 Which of the following statements best describes the reason for your support for the party?

	Number	%
7-2-3-1. Because this party is not involved in the corruption	81	44.5
7-2-3-2. Because this party is fighting against corruption	100	54.9
I do not support any	1	0.5
Total	182	100

7-2-4 Which of the following statements best describes the reason for your support for the party?

	Number	%
7-2-4-1. Because I believe in this ideology	95	66.4
7-2-4-2. Because I believe this party is the best represent this ideology	48	33.6
Total	143	100

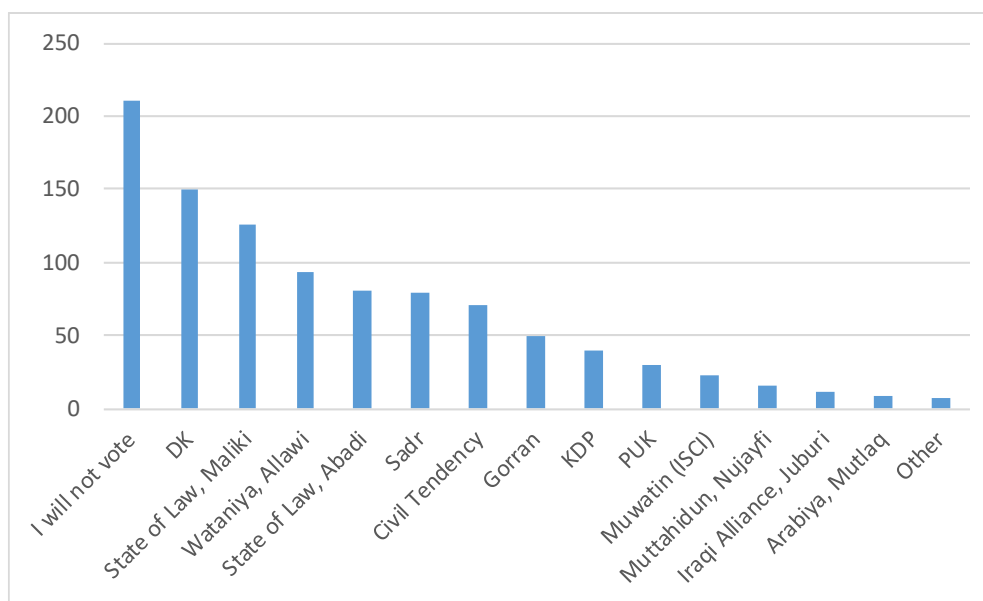
7-2-5 Which of the following statements best describes the reason for your support for the party?

	Number	%
7-2-5-1. Because this party is supporting my ethnic or religious group	31	28.2
7-2-5-2. Because a cadre and most members of this party are from my ethnic or religious group	15	13.6
7-2-5-3. Because this party is reflecting voices of all ethnic and religious groups	64	58.2
Total	110	100

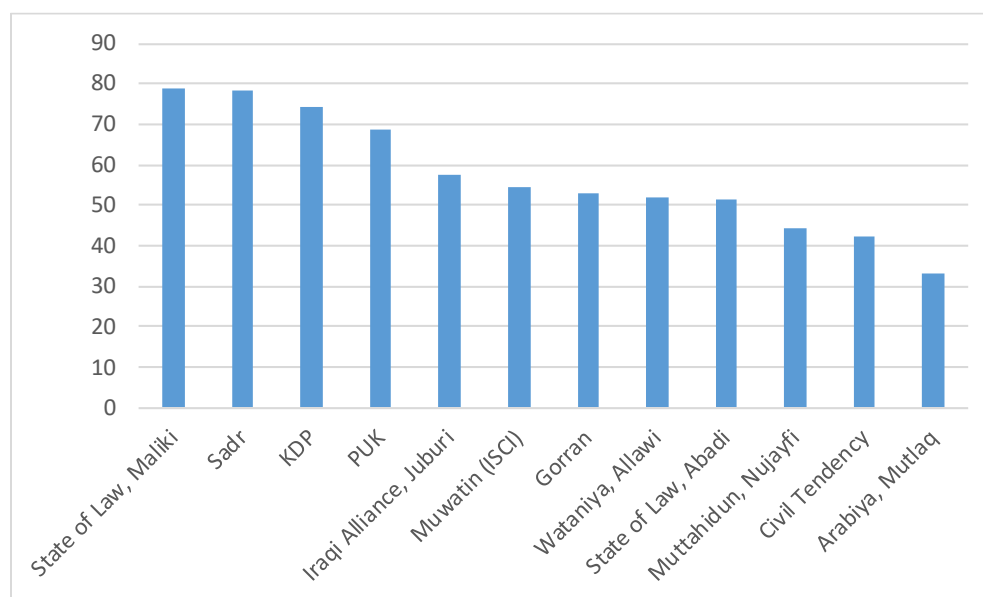
7-3 If the elections will be held tomorrow, which party will you vote for?

	Number	%
7-3-1. State of Law Alliance (Maliki faction)	126	12.6
7-3-2. State of Law Alliance (Abadi faction)	81	8.1
7-3-3. Muwatin Alliance (ISCI)	23	2.3
7-3-4. Ahrar (Sadr)	80	8.0
7-3-5. Muttahidun (Nujayfi)	16	1.6
7-3-6. Arabiya (Mutlaq)	9	0.9
7-3-7. Wataniya (I. Allawi)	94	9.4
7-3-8. Iraqi Alliance (S. Juburi)	12	1.2
7-3-9. KDP	40	4.0
7-3-10. PUK	30	3.0
7-3-11. Gorran	50	5.0
7-3-12. Civil Tendency	71	7.1
7-3-13. Independent party	1	0.1
7-3-14. Secular party	1	0.1
7-3-15. Parliament	4	0.4
7-3-16. Other	2	0.2
7-3-17. I do not know	150	15.0
7-3-18. I will not vote at all	210	21.0
Total	1000	100

- **Party for Vote:** The highest percentage of answer is “I will not vote”, which might show political distrust and difficulty to have a hope to change political situation by casting vote in election. (number)



- **Percentage of Casting Vote to the Same Party one supports:** This graph shows cross tabulation of party support and party for vote, which is considered to indicate strength of each party's constituencies. As shown, Maliki faction of SOL, Sadr, and KDP are considered to have strong constituencies. (%)



8-1 Among the following communities or regions, which do you identify with most strongly? Choose up to three from the communities or regions listed below

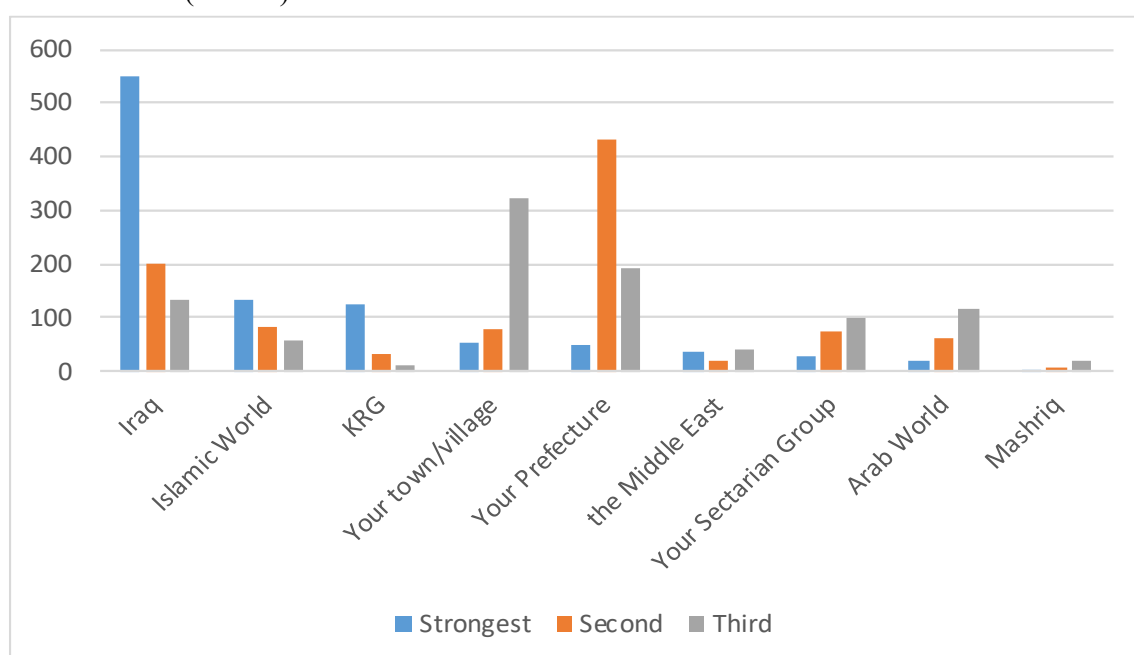
The strongest	Number	%
8-1-1-1. Islamic World	132	13.2
8-1-1-2. Arab World	21	2.1
8-1-1-3. The Middle East	38	3.8
8-1-1-4. Mashriq	3	0.3

8-1-1-5. Iraq	550	55.0
8-1-1-6. Kurdistan Region	126	12.6
8-1-1-7. Your Prefecture	48	4.8
8-1-1-8. Your sectarian group (Sunni, Shia, and etc.,)	29	2.9
8-1-1-9. Your town or village	53	5.3
Total	1000	100

Second strongest	Number	%
8-1-2-1. Islamic World	85	8.5
8-1-2-2. Arab World	63	6.3
8-1-2-3. The Middle East	22	2.2
8-1-2-4. Mashriq	6	0.6
8-1-2-5. Iraq	203	20.3
8-1-2-6. Kurdistan Region	32	3.2
8-1-2-7. Your Prefecture	434	43.4
8-1-2-8. Your sectarian group (Sunni, Shia, and etc.,)	76	7.6
8-1-2-9. Your town or village	79	7.9
Total	1000	100

Third strongest	Number	%
8-1-3-1. Islamic World	58	5.8
8-1-3-2. Arab World	116	11.6
8-1-3-3. The Middle East	43	4.3
8-1-3-4. Mashriq	18	1.8
8-1-3-5. Iraq	133	13.3
8-1-3-6. Kurdistan Region	13	1.3
8-1-3-7. Your Prefecture	193	19.3
8-1-3-8. Your sectarian group (Sunni, Shia, and etc.,)	102	10.2
8-1-3-9. Your town or village	324	32.4
Total	1000	100

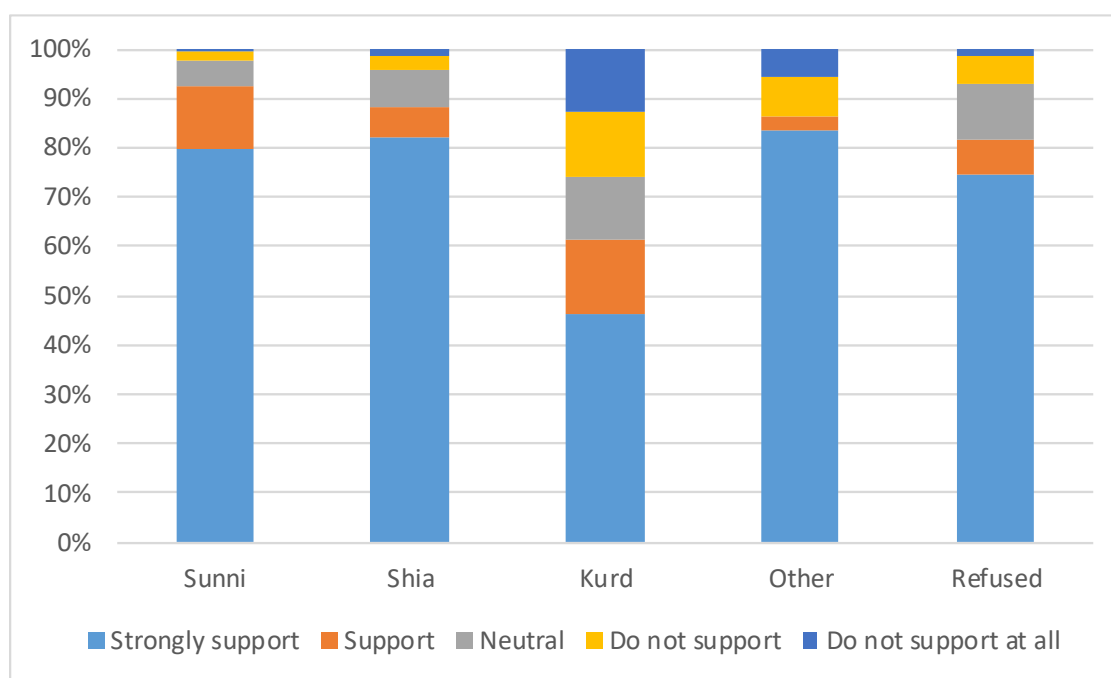
- Identification: Iraq, your prefecture, then your town/ village are the most frequent reply with regard to identification. (number)



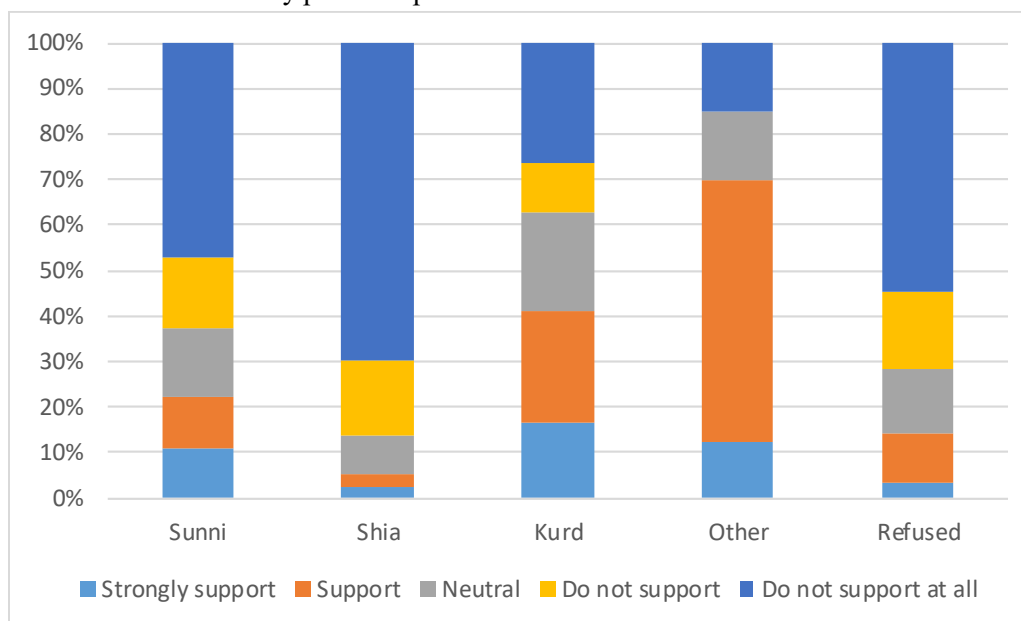
9-1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Place your view on this scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “strongly agree” and 5 means “strongly disagree.” If you do not have a particular opinion, choose (3), which means “neutral.” If you do not know, please choose (6).

	(1) Strongly agree	(2) Agree	(3) Neutral	(4) Disagree	(5) Strongly disagree	(6) I do not know	Total
9-1-1. Iraq should be centralized state with its capital in Baghdad							
Number	750	89	75	43	28	15	1000
%	75.0	8.9	7.5	4.3	2.8	1.5	100
9-1-2. Iraq should establish a federal system by strengthening local governments							
Number	424	155	193	99	98	31	1000
%	42.4	15.5	19.3	9.9	9.8	3.1	100
9-1-3. Iraq should establish a regional government with political power in Sunni majority areas							
Number	67	100	122	143	524	44	1000
%	6.7	10.0	12.2	14.3	52.4	4.4	100
9-1-4. Iraq should establish a regional government with political power in Shiite majority areas							
Number	59	77	141	139	538	46	1000
%	5.9	7.7	14.1	13.9	53.8	4.6	100
9-1-5. The Kurdistan Regional Government should be independent							
Number	97	76	157	123	494	53	1000
%	9.7	7.6	15.7	12.3	49.4	5.3	100
9-1-6. Iraqi central government should allocate political and economic power to local tribal communities							
Number	39	47	121	119	567	107	1000
%	3.9	4.7	12.1	11.9	56.7	10.7	100

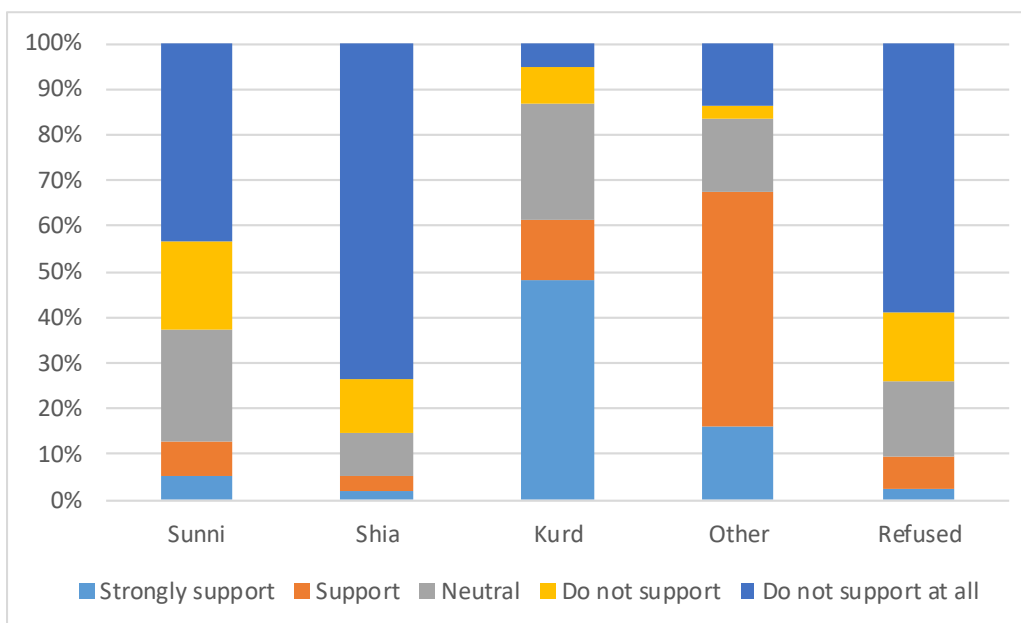
- Cross Tabulation of Centralization (9-1-1) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Majority of Iraqis regardless of sectarian groups, except Kurd, consider centralized state with its capital Baghdad as important or very important.



- Cross Tabulation of Formation of Sunni Regional Government (9-1-3) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Mostly negative attitude to establishment of Sunni regional government, but around 20% of Sunni and 40% of Kurds have relatively positive opinion.



- Cross Tabulation of Independence of KRG (9-1-5) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Only Kurd tends to consider the independence of Kurdistan Region positively.

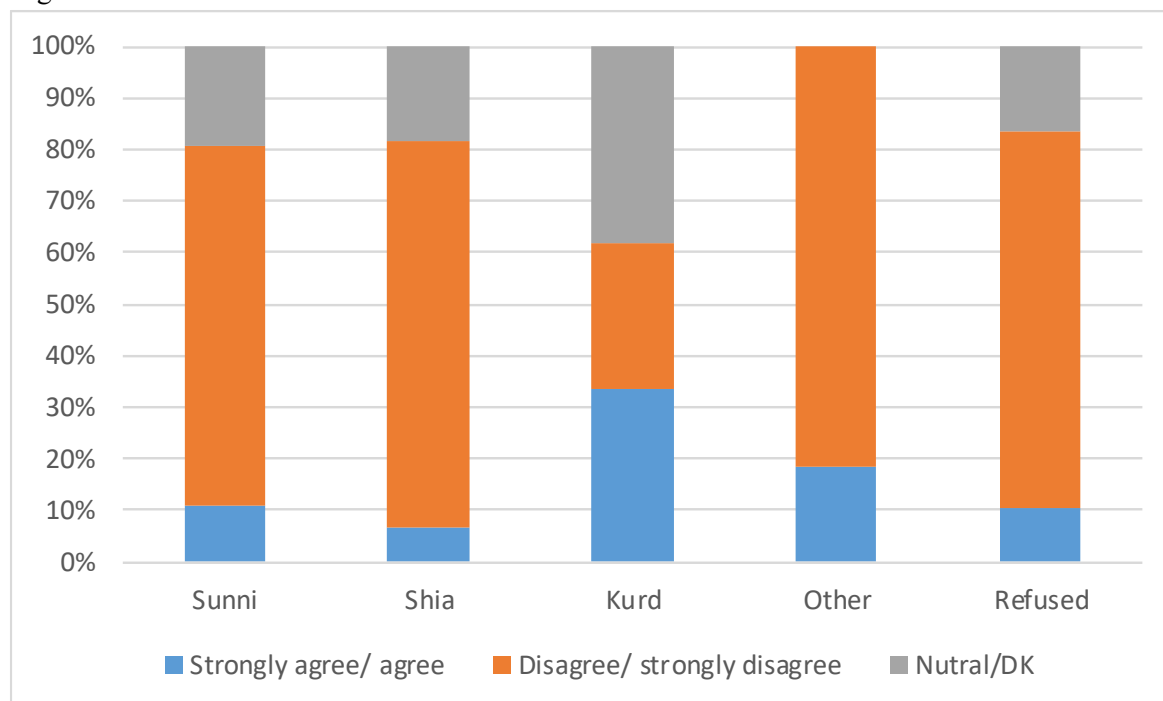


9-2-1 [showing the map to the respondents] This is the map showing the internationally recognized border of your country. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

	(1) Strongly agree	(2) Agree	(3) Neutral	(4) Disagree	(5) Strongly disagree	(6) I do not know	Total
9-2-1. It is acceptable to change the internationally recognized border of Iraq							
Number	55	68	131	155	519	72	1000

	(1) Strongly agree	(2) Agree	(3) Neutral	(4) Disagree	(5) Strongly disagree	(6) I do not know	Total
9-2-1. It is acceptable to change the internationally recognized border of Iraq							
%	5.5	6.8	13.1	15.5	51.9	7.2	100

- Cross Tabulation of Border Change and Ethno Sectarian Groups: All sectarian groups reply negatively to change of Iraqi national border, with slight exception of Kurds who might seek their independent KRG government.



9-2-2 Which of the following statements best describes the reason why you agree with this statement?

	Number	%
9-2-2-1. Because change of the border will lead to political stability	69	55.6
9-2-2-2. Because change of the border will lead to improvement of my living conditions	11	8.9
9-2-2-3. Because change of the border will strengthen the religious ties	6	4.8
9-2-2-4. Because change of the border will strengthen the ethnic ties	10	8.1
9-2-2-5. Because change of the border is historically correct	19	15.3
9-2-2-6. Because the border of the country is not necessary at all	9	7.3
Total	124	100

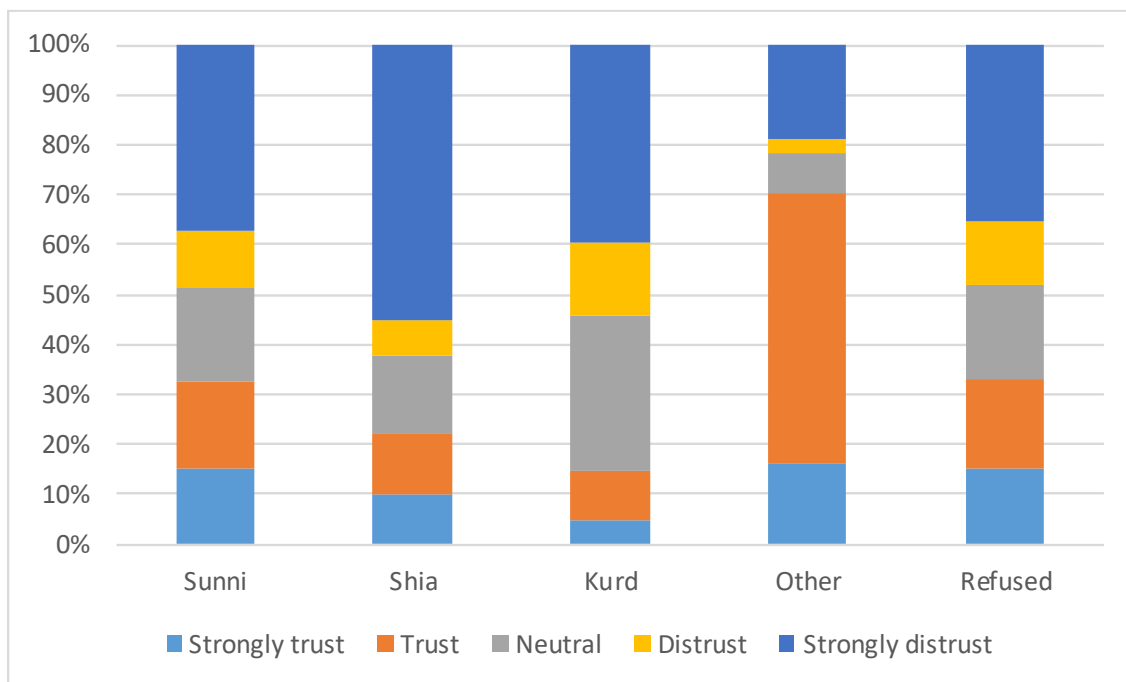
9-2-3 Which of the following statements best describes the reason why you disagree with this statement?

	Number	%
9-2-3-1. Because change of the border will lead to political instability	327	48.5
9-2-3-2. Because change of the border will lead to deterioration of my living conditions	37	5.5
9-2-3-3. Because change of the border will weaken the religious ties	21	3.1
9-2-3-4. Because change of the border will weaken the ethnic ties	79	11.7
9-2-3-5. Because change of the border is historically incorrect	119	17.7
9-2-3-6. Because the border of the country is necessary	91	13.5
Total	674	100

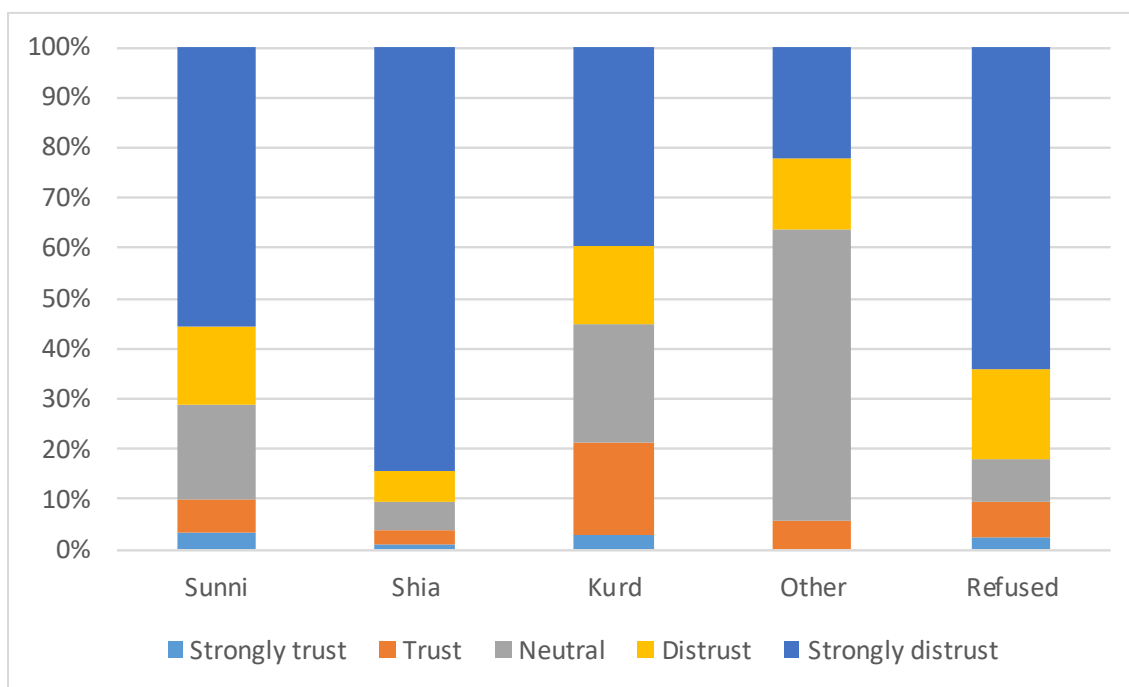
10-1 To what extent do you trust or distrust the following institutions? Place your view on this scale from 1 to 5, where 1 means “strongly trust” and 5 means “strongly distrust.” If you do not have a particular opinion, choose (3), which means “neutral.” If you do not know, please choose (6).

	(1) Strongly trust	(2) Trust	(3) Neutral	(4) Distrust	(5) Strongly distrust	(6) I do not know	Total
10-1-1. President of Iraq							
Number	61	68	141	119	565	46	1000
%	6.1	6.8	14.1	11.9	56.5	4.6	100
10-1-2. Prime Minister of Iraq							
Number	106	148	177	90	430	49	1000
%	10.6	14.8	17.7	9.0	43.0	4.9	100
10-1-3. Iraqi parliament							
Number	30	62	145	122	593	48	1000
%	3.0	6.2	14.5	12.2	59.3	4.8	100
10-1-4. Court							
Number	29	68	193	132	510	68	1000
%	2.9	6.8	19.3	13.2	51.0	6.8	100
10-1-5. Military							
Number	442	159	185	44	135	35	1000
%	44.2	15.9	18.5	4.4	13.5	3.5	100
10-1-6. Police							
Number	394	172	209	54	137	34	1000
%	39.4	17.2	20.9	5.4	13.7	3.4	100
10-1-7. Political party							
Number	19	62	131	108	640	40	1000
%	1.9	6.2	13.1	10.8	64.0	4.0	100
10-1-8. Mayor of your governorate							
Number	61	79	169	109	536	46	1000
%	6.1	7.9	16.9	10.9	53.6	4.6	100
10-1-9. Parliament of your governorate							
Number	31	102	197	128	504	38	1000
%	3.1	10.2	19.7	12.8	50.4	3.8	100
10-1-10. Mayor of your municipality							
Number	43	82	214	121	495	45	1000
%	4.3	8.2	21.4	12.1	49.5	4.5	100
10-1-11. Parliament of your municipality							
Number	47	90	239	131	449	44	1000
%	4.7	9.0	23.9	13.1	44.9	4.4	100
10-1-12. Media							
Number	75	171	334	103	278	39	1000
%	7.5	17.1	33.4	10.3	27.8	3.9	100
10-1-13. NGO							
Number	105	206	319	83	229	58	1000
%	10.5	20.6	31.9	8.3	22.9	5.8	100
10-1-14. Religious leaders							
Number	132	123	279	101	325	40	1000
%	13.2	12.3	27.9	10.1	32.5	4.0	100
10-1-15. Tribal Chiefs							
Number	60	107	281	122	382	48	1000
%	6.0	10.7	28.1	12.2	38.2	4.8	100

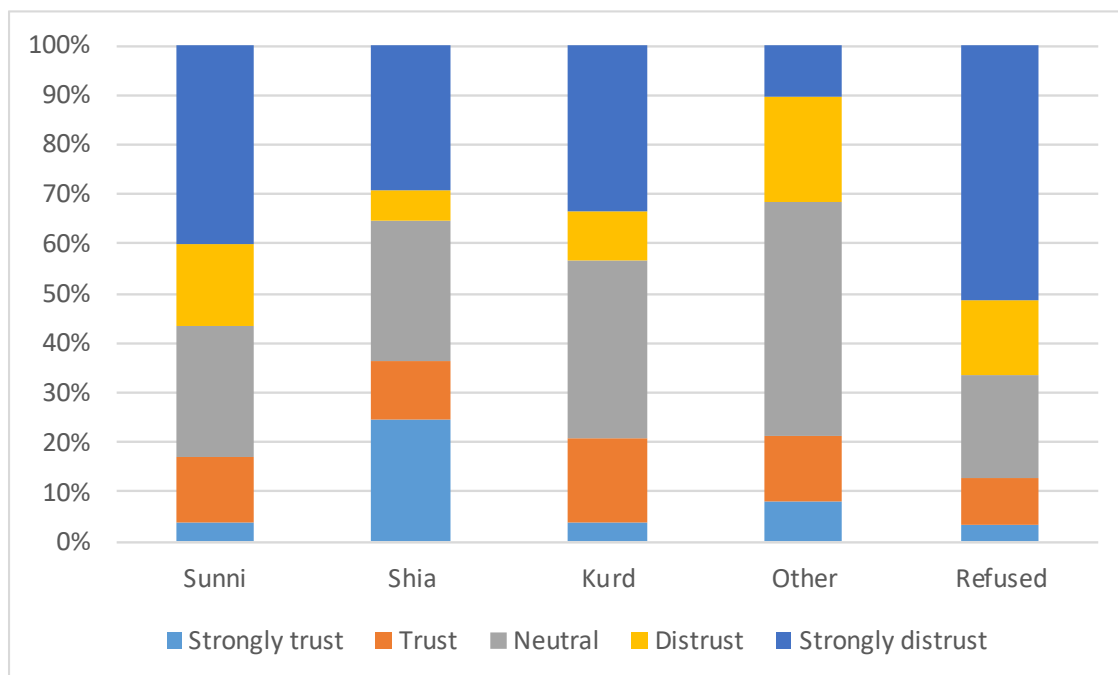
- Cross Tabulation of Trust to the Prime Minister of Iraq (10-1-2) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Every ethno sectarian groups, except minority (Other), show strong distrust toward the Prime Minister. Other state apparatuses (such as parliament, court, governorate parliament, and police, except military that is relatively trusted) and official figures (such as president and mayor) have similar tendency of distrust.



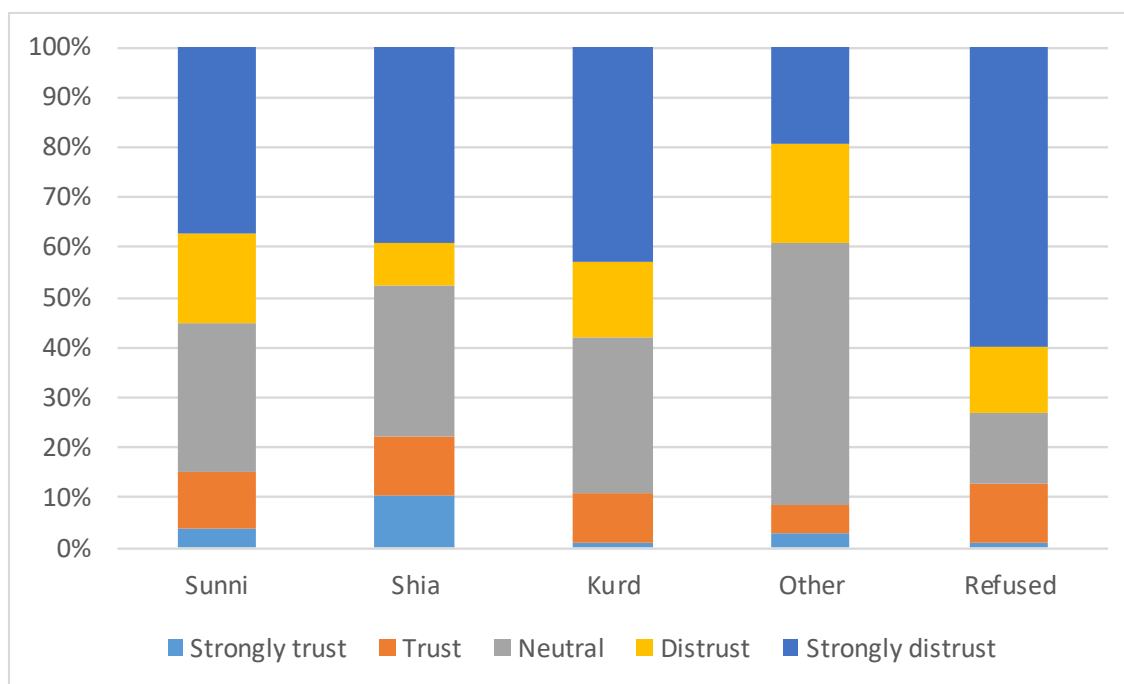
- Cross Tabulation of Trust to Political Party (10-1-7) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Political parties have almost no trust from almost all ethno sectarian groups in Iraq, which also reflects the political distrust shown in 7-1 (The highest percentage of answer to the question “If the elections will be held tomorrow, which party will you vote for?” is “I will not vote”).



- Cross Tabulation of Trust to Religious Leader (10-1-14) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Similar to the lack of trust toward state apparatus and official figures, religious leader also tends not to be trusted especially among Sunni and Kurds.



- Cross Tabulation of Trust to Tribal Chief (10-1-15) and Ethno Sectarian Groups: Tribal chief is also not very much trusted among all ethno sectarian groups, even though tribe and its chief has been said to have great influence in Iraqi society.



10-2 When you are facing following problems, whom do you talk to? Among the options listed below from (1) to (14), choose top three, to whom you talk most frequently.

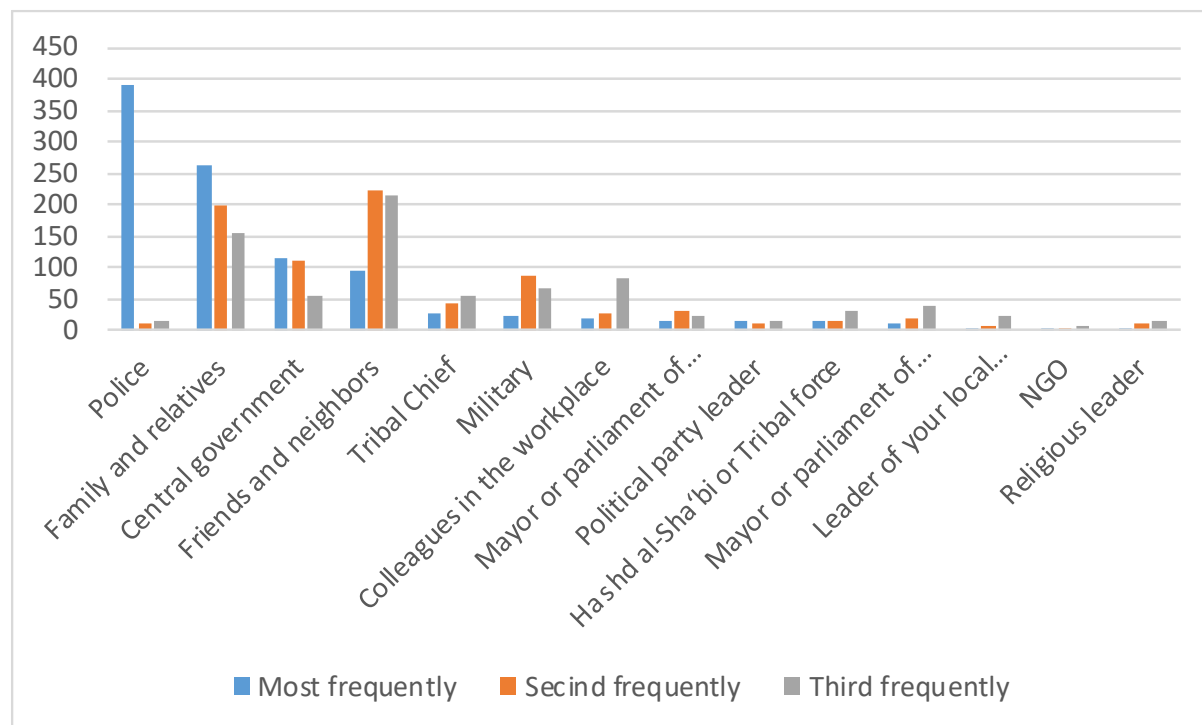
10-2-1. When you get robbed by a mugger : Most frequently	Number	%
Central government	116	11.6
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	14	1.4
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	10	1.0
Military	24	2.4
Police	391	39.1
Political party leader	14	1.4
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	14	1.4
Leader of your local community	5	0.5
Tribal Chief	28	2.8
Religious leader	2	0.2
NGO	4	0.4
Colleagues in the workplace	19	1.9
Family and relatives	263	26.3
Friends and neighbors	96	9.6
Total	1000	100

10-2-1. When you get robbed by a mugger : Second most frequently	Number	%
Central government	109	10.9
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	32	3.2
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	19	1.9
Military	85	8.5
Police	216	21.6
Political party leader	12	1.2
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	17	1.7
Leader of your local community	6	0.6
Tribal Chief	44	4.4
Religious leader	10	1.0
NGO	1	0.1
Colleagues in the workplace	28	2.8
Family and relatives	200	20.0
Friends and neighbors	221	22.1
Total	1000	100

10-2-1. When you get robbed by a mugger : Third most frequently	Number	%
Central government	56	5.6
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	25	2.5
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	40	4.0
Military	66	6.6
Police	211	21.1
Political party leader	16	1.6
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	33	3.3
Leader of your local community	25	2.5
Tribal Chief	54	5.4
Religious leader	14	1.4
NGO	9	0.9
Colleagues in the workplace	84	8.4
Family and relatives	154	15.4

Friends and neighbors	213	21.3
Total	1000	100

- Criminal Case: When Iraqis get robbed by a mugger, they tend to consult to police first, then family and relatives, central government, and friends and neighbors, which reflects expected reaction. (number)



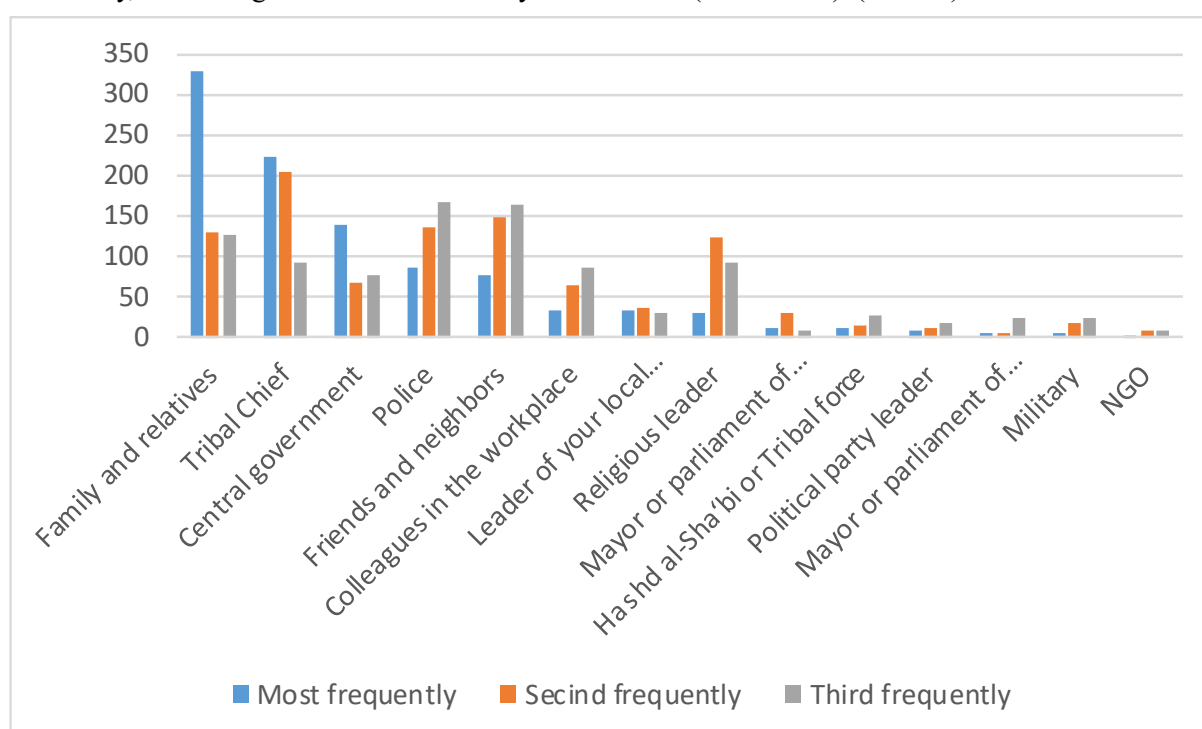
10-2-2. When you have a trouble with family and relatives regarding inheritance of assets : Most frequently	Number	%
Central government	138	13.8
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	12	1.2
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	7	0.7
Military	7	0.7
Police	85	8.5
Political party leader	9	0.9
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	11	1.1
Leader of your local community	33	3.3
Tribal Chief	224	22.4
Religious leader	29	2.9
NGO	3	0.3
Colleagues in the workplace	34	3.4
Family and relatives	330	33.0
Friends and neighbors	78	7.8
Total	1000	100

10-2-2. When you have a trouble with family and relatives regarding inheritance of assets : Second most frequently	Number	%
Central government	67	6.7
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	30	3.0
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	5	0.5
Military	17	1.7
Police	137	13.7

Political party leader	13	1.3
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	14	1.4
Leader of your local community	38	3.8
Tribal Chief	205	20.5
Religious leader	123	12.3
NGO	8	0.8
Colleagues in the workplace	65	6.5
Family and relatives	130	13.0
Friends and neighbors	148	14.8
Total	1000	100

10-2-2. When you have a trouble with family and relatives regarding inheritance of assets : Third most frequently	Number	%
Central government	77	7.7
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	10	1.0
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	25	2.5
Military	25	2.5
Police	168	16.8
Political party leader	17	1.7
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	28	2.8
Leader of your local community	30	3.0
Tribal Chief	140	14.0
Religious leader	94	9.4
NGO	8	0.8
Colleagues in the workplace	85	8.5
Family and relatives	128	12.8
Friends and neighbors	165	16.5
Total	1000	100

- Civil Case: When Iraqis have a trouble in inheritance of assets, they tend to consult to tribal chief after family, even though tribal chief is not very much trusted (see 10-1-15). (number)

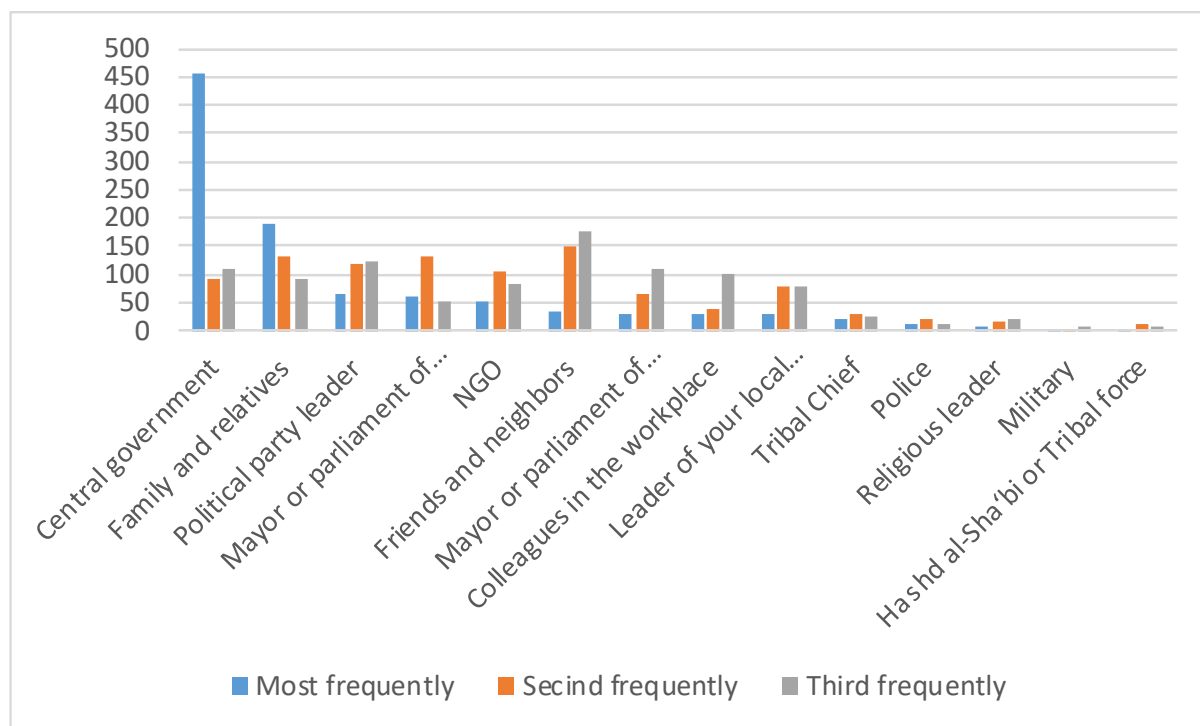


10-2-3. When you are looking for a job : Most frequently	Number	%
Central government	457	45.7
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	60	6.0
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	30	3.0
Military	4	0.4
Police	11	1.1
Political party leader	67	6.7
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	3	0.3
Leader of your local community	29	2.9
Tribal Chief	23	2.3
Religious leader	9	0.9
NGO	53	5.3
Colleagues in the workplace	30	3.0
Family and relatives	188	18.8
Friends and neighbors	36	3.6
Total	1000	100

10-2-3. When you are looking for a job : Second most frequently	Number	%
Central government	92	9.2
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	134	13.4
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	66	6.6
Military	3	0.3
Police	19	1.9
Political party leader	118	11.8
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	11	1.1
Leader of your local community	78	7.8
Tribal Chief	32	3.2
Religious leader	18	1.8
NGO	107	10.7
Colleagues in the workplace	40	4.0
Family and relatives	133	13.3
Friends and neighbors	149	14.9
Total	1000	100

10-2-3. When you are looking for a job : Third most frequently	Number	%
Central government	108	10.8
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	54	5.4
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	110	11.0
Military	6	0.6
Police	12	1.2
Political party leader	124	12.4
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	7	0.7
Leader of your local community	81	8.1
Tribal Chief	26	2.6
Religious leader	22	2.2
NGO	84	8.4
Colleagues in the workplace	99	9.9
Family and relatives	91	9.1
Friends and neighbors	176	17.6
Total	1000	100

- Seeking Employment: When Iraqis are looking for job, they tend to resort to the central government first, and then consult to family/ relatives, political party leader, and mayor of the governorate. It can be said that Iraqis tend to consider that providing job opportunity is a duty of the government, even though they tend to distrust it (see 10-1-2). In other words, there is no trust but huge amount of expectation to the central government. (number)



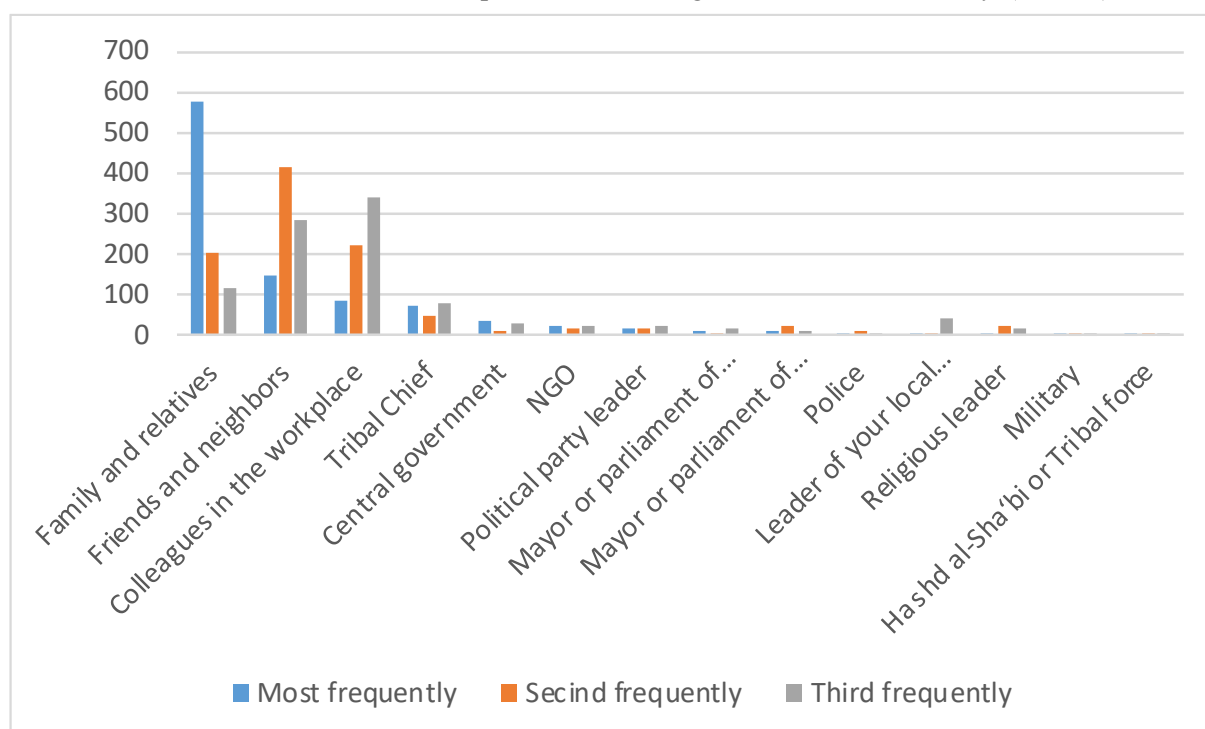
10-2-4. When you are in economically difficult situations : Most frequently	Number	%
Central government	37	3.7
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	10	1.0
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	12	1.2
Military	3	0.3
Police	7	0.7
Political party leader	20	2.0
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	3	0.3
Leader of your local community	6	0.6
Tribal Chief	72	7.2
Religious leader	5	0.5
NGO	21	2.1
Colleagues in the workplace	84	8.4
Family and relatives	574	57.4
Friends and neighbors	146	14.6
Total	1000	100

10-2-4. When you are in economically difficult situations : Second most frequently	Number	%
Central government	14	1.4
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	24	2.4
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	6	0.6
Military	1	0.1

Police	9	0.9
Political party leader	16	1.6
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	2	0.2
Leader of your local community	6	0.6
Tribal Chief	46	4.6
Religious leader	22	2.2
NGO	17	1.7
Colleagues in the workplace	223	22.3
Family and relatives	202	20.2
Friends and neighbors	412	41.2
Total	1000	100

10-2-4. When you are in economically difficult situations :		
Third most frequently	Number	%
Central government	28	2.8
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	12	1.2
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	19	1.9
Military	3	0.3
Police	7	0.7
Political party leader	21	2.1
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	6	0.6
Leader of your local community	41	4.1
Tribal Chief	80	8.0
Religious leader	19	1.9
NGO	21	2.1
Colleagues in the workplace	341	34.1
Family and relatives	115	11.5
Friends and neighbors	287	28.7
Total	1000	100

- Economic Difficulties: The answer is predictable with regard to economic difficulty. (number)



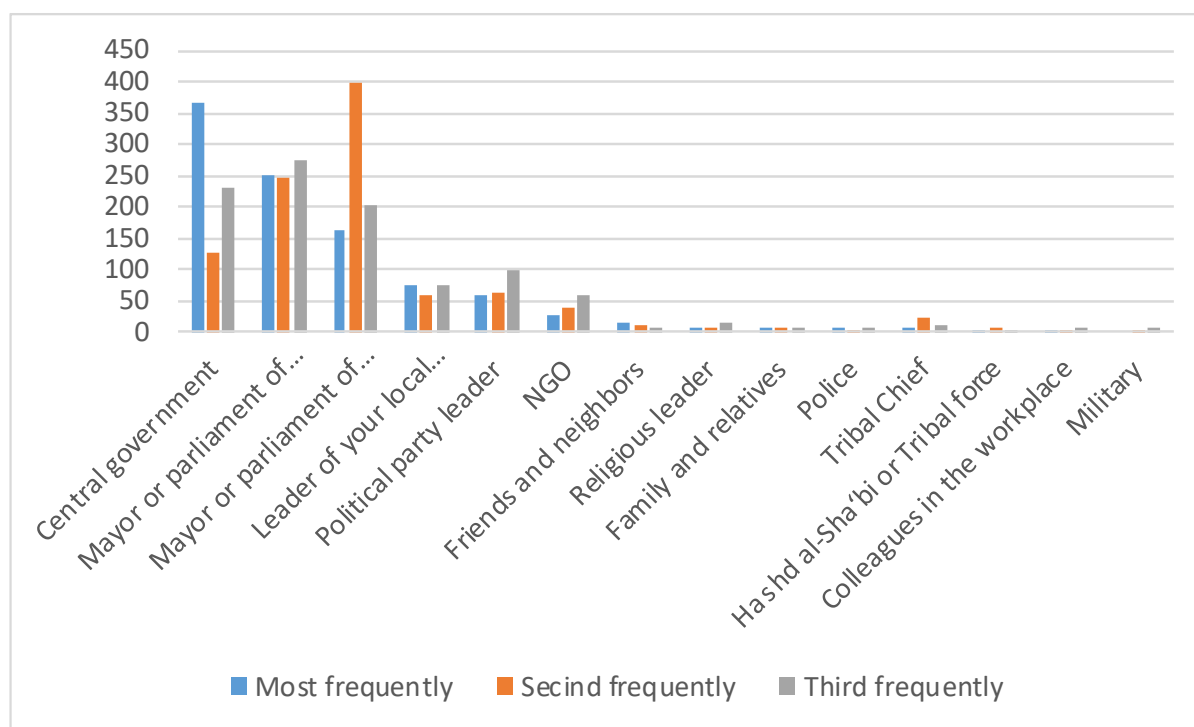
10-2-5. When your area needs more roads, schools or hospitals : Most frequently	Number	%
Central government	367	36.7
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	164	16.4
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	251	25.1
Military	0	0.0
Police	8	0.8
Political party leader	59	5.9
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	5	0.5
Leader of your local community	76	7.6
Tribal Chief	8	0.8
Religious leader	9	0.9
NGO	28	2.8
Colleagues in the workplace	2	0.2
Family and relatives	9	0.9
Friends and neighbors	14	1.4
Total	1000	100

10-2-5. When your area needs more roads, schools or hospitals : Second most frequently	Number	%
Central government	127	12.7
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	399	39.9
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	247	24.7
Military	2	0.2
Police	4	0.4
Political party leader	62	6.2
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	9	0.9
Leader of your local community	60	6.0
Tribal Chief	22	2.2
Religious leader	9	0.9
NGO	38	3.8
Colleagues in the workplace	3	0.3
Family and relatives	8	0.8
Friends and neighbors	10	1.0
Total	1000	100

10-2-5. When your area needs more roads, schools or hospitals : Third most frequently	Number	%
Central government	231	23.1
Mayor or parliament of your governorate	204	20.4
Mayor or parliament of your municipality	274	27.4
Military	6	0.6
Police	6	0.6
Political party leader	99	9.9
Hashd al-Sha'bi or Tribal force	1	0.1
Leader of your local community	74	7.4
Tribal Chief	10	1.0
Religious leader	14	1.4
NGO	58	5.8
Colleagues in the workplace	7	0.7
Family and relatives	7	0.7

Friends and neighbors	9	0.9
Total	1000	100

- Need for Infrastructure: Iraqis tend to resort to central government and regional governments (mayor or parliament of both governorate and municipality) when they are facing needs of infrastructure such as roads, schools, or hospital. It can be said that Iraqis tend to consider that infrastructure improvement is a duty of the government, even though they tend to distrust it (see 10-1-2). In other words, there is no trust but huge amount of expectation to the central government. (number)



10-3 Regarding your choice for Q 10-2, why do you talk to the people or organization you've chosen? For each people or organization you've chosen above, please choose the reason that best describes your reason to do so.

10-3-1. When you get robbed by a mugger : Most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	553	55.3
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	147	14.7
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	300	30.0
Total	1000	100

10-3-1. When you get robbed by a mugger : Second most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	387	38.7
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	353	35.3
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	260	26.0
Total	1000	100

10-3-1. When you get robbed by a mugger : Third most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	447	44.7
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	215	21.5
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	338	33.8
Total	1000	100

10-3-2. When you have a trouble with family and relatives regarding inheritance of assets : Most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	322	32.2
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	295	29.5
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	383	38.3
Total	1000	100

10-3-2. When you have a trouble with family and relatives regarding inheritance of assets : Second most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	287	28.7
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	378	37.8
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	335	33.5
Total	1000	100

10-3-2. When you have a trouble with family and relatives regarding inheritance of assets : Third most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	394	39.4
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	191	19.1
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	415	41.5
Total	1000	100

10-3-3. When you are looking for a job : Most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	535	53.5
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	258	25.8
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	207	20.7
Total	1000	100

10-3-3. When you are looking for a job : Second most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	323	32.3
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	500	50.0
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	177	17.7
Total	1000	100

10-3-3. When you are looking for a job : Third most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	336	33.6
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	387	38.7
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	277	27.7
Total	1000	100

10-3-4. When you are in economically difficult situations : Most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	150	15.0
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	369	36.9
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	479	47.9
Total	998 (2 missing values)	100

10-3-4. When you are in economically difficult situations : Second most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	166	16.6
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	394	39.4

Because it is the custom of my community to do so	440	44.0
Total	1000	100

10-3-4. When you are in economically difficult situations : Third most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	306	30.6
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	273	27.3
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	421	42.1
Total	1000	100

10-3-5. When your area needs more roads, schools or hospitals : Most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	667	66.7
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	215	21.5
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	118	11.8
Total	1000	100

10-3-5. When your area needs more roads, schools or hospitals : Second most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	503	50.3
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	413	41.3
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	84	8.4
Total	1000	100

10-3-5. When your area needs more roads, schools or hospitals : Third most frequently	Number	%
Because they are close to political power and influential political parties	458	45.8
Because they have the economic or financial power to solve the problem	210	21.0
Because it is the custom of my community to do so	332	33.2
Total	1000	100

Demographics

D1. Sex

	Number	%
Male	481	48.1
Female	519	51.9
Total	1000	100

D2. Age

	Number	%
17	1	0.1
18	7	0.7
19	22	2.2
20	26	2.6
21	28	2.8
22	45	4.5
23	34	3.4
24	26	2.6
25	55	5.5

	Number	%
26	15	1.5
27	43	4.3
28	51	5.1
29	21	2.1
30	44	4.4
31	20	2.0
32	24	2.4
33	21	2.1
34	14	1.4
35	68	6.8
36	11	1.1
37	24	2.4
38	23	2.3
39	6	0.6
40	35	3.5
41	10	1.0
42	7	0.7
43	13	1.3
44	11	1.1
45	59	5.9
46	5	0.5
47	10	1.0
48	16	1.6
49	8	0.8
50	27	2.7
51	5	0.5
52	6	0.6
53	7	0.7
54	10	1.0
55	25	2.5
56	10	1.0
57	9	0.9
58	5	0.5
59	4	0.4
60	18	1.8
61	3	0.3
62	3	0.3
63	7	0.7
64	7	0.7
65	6	0.6
66	4	0.4
67	7	0.7
68	6	0.6
69	8	0.8
70	7	0.7
72	1	0.1
73	1	0.1
74	2	0.2
75	1	0.1
76	2	0.2
77	1	0.1
94	1	0.1

	Number	%
I do not know	1	0.1
Refuse to reply	3	0.3
Total	1000	100

D3. Education

	Number	%
1. Illiterate	24	2.4
2. can read and write	40	4.0
3. primary school	42	4.2
4. secondly school	75	7.5
5. high school	175	17.5
6. vocational school	104	10.4
7. university	123	12.3
8. university graduate	367	36.7
9. post-graduate	50	5.0
Total	1000	100

D4. Place of birth

	Number	%
Baghdad	347	34.7
Kirkuk	52	5.2
Sulaymaniya	66	6.6
Irbil	59	5.9
Anbar	93	9.3
Salah al-Din	69	6.9
Diyala	59	5.9
Najaf	85	8.5
Basra	141	14.1
Muthanna	2	0.2
Maythan	2	0.2
Babil	2	0.2
Karbara	6	0.6
Diwaniya	7	0.7
Wasit	1	0.1
Dohuk	2	0.2
Mousl	4	0.4
Kurdistan	1	0.1
Turky	1	0.1
Iraq	1	0.1
Total	1000	100

D5. Mother tongue

	Number	%
Arabic	822	82.2
Kurdish	149	14.9
Persian	1	0.1
Turkish	23	2.3
Other	2	0.2
Cardea	2	0.2
Assyrian	1	0.1

	Number	%
Total	1000	100

D6. If you speak other language(s) fluently, please specify it/them

	Number	%
English	42	27.5
Arabic	66	43.1
Turkish	19	12.4
Persian	11	7.2
Kurdish	9	5.9
German	2	13
French	2	1.3
Turkmen	2	1.3
Total	153	100

D7. Occupation

	Number	%
1. Worker	53	5.3
2. Government employee	330	33.0
3. private worker	178	17.8
4. student	127	12.7
5. house worker	196	19.6
6. unemployed	49	4.9
7. Retired on pension	62	6.2
Refused	3	0.3
Total	998 (missing value)	100

D8. Income

	Number	%
1. less than US\$100	206	20.6
2. US\$100~500	334	33.4
3. US\$500~1,000	239	23.9
4. US\$1,00~1,500	78	7.8
5. US\$1,500~2,000	25	2.5
6. more than US\$2,000	3	0.3
Refused	115	11.5
Total	1000	100

D9. Ethnicity, religion, and sect

	Number	%
1. Sunni Arab	262	26.2
2. Shia Arab	471	47.1
3. Christian	10	1.0
4. Kurd	141	14.1
5. Other	71	7.1
Refused	45	4.5
Total	1000	100