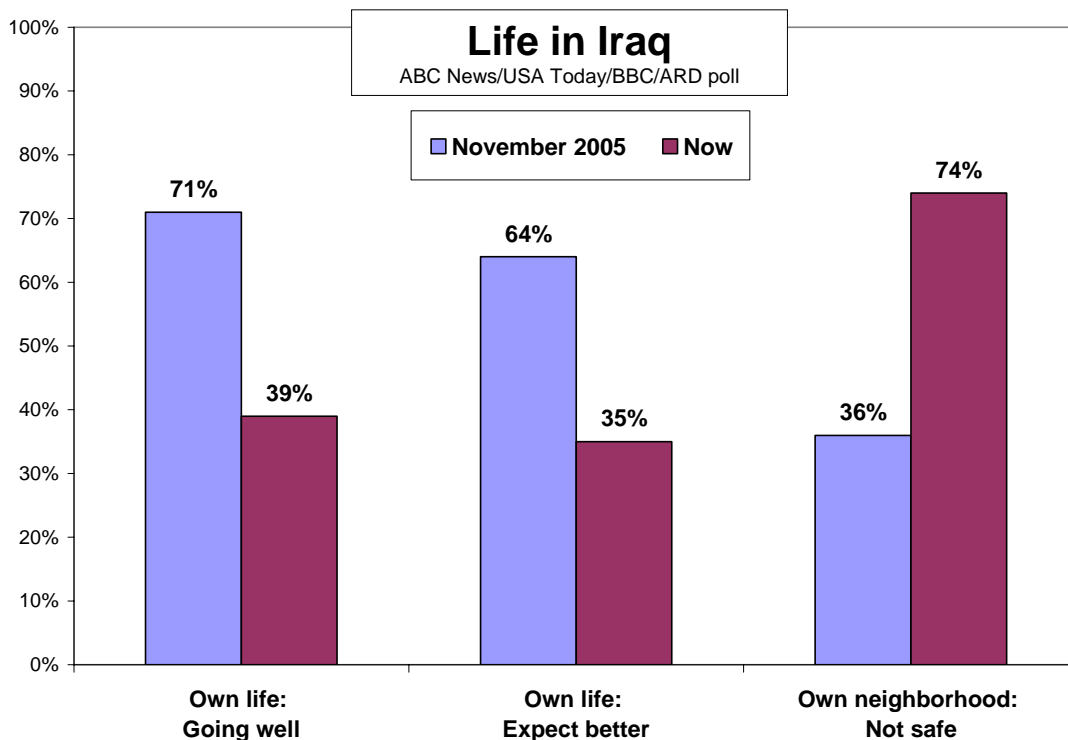


Ebbing Hope in a Landscape of Loss Marks a National Survey of Iraq

A new national survey paints a devastating portrait of life in Iraq: Widespread violence, torn lives, displaced families, emotional damage, collapsing services, an ever-starker sectarian chasm – and a draining away of the underlying optimism that once prevailed.

Violence is the cause, its reach vast. Eighty percent of Iraqis report attacks nearby – car bombs, snipers, kidnappings, armed forces fighting each other or abusing civilians. It’s worst by far in the capital, Baghdad, but by no means confined there.

The personal toll is enormous. More than half of Iraqis, 53 percent, have a close friend or relative who’s been hurt or killed in the current violence. One in six says someone in their own household has been harmed. Eighty-six percent worry about a loved one being hurt; two-thirds worry deeply. Huge numbers limit their daily activities to minimize risk. Seven in 10 report multiple signs of traumatic stress.



This is the third poll in Iraq sponsored by ABC News and media partners – in this case USA Today, the BBC and ARD German TV – and the changes are grim. In November

2005, 63 percent of Iraqis felt very safe in their neighborhoods. Today just 26 percent say the same. One in three doesn't feel safe at all. In Baghdad, home to a fifth of the country's population, that skyrockets: Eighty-four percent feel entirely unsafe.

IMPACT – The impact is overwhelming: As violence has grown, measures of basic well-being have plummeted. In 2005, despite the difficulties in their country, 71 percent of Iraqis said their own lives were going well. Today that's been all but halved, to 39 percent. In 2005, two-thirds expected their lives to improve over the coming year. Now just 35 percent see better days ahead.

Again, the sharpest deterioration is in Baghdad, where the number of Iraqis who say their own lives are going well has dropped by 51 points. But it's also down by 26 points in the rest of Iraq. And even outside of Baghdad, just 32 percent of Iraqis feel "very safe" where they live, compared with 60 percent a year and a half ago.

In an equally dramatic reversal, majorities now give negative ratings to each of more than a dozen essential aspects of daily life – jobs, schools, power and fuel supply, medical care and many more. In late 2005, for instance, 54 percent said their power supply was inadequate or nonexistent; now that's swelled to 88 percent. And in 2005 just 30 percent rated their economic situation negatively. Today that's more than doubled, to 64 percent.

As conditions have sharply worsened, so have expectations for improvement – an especially troubling result, since hopes for a better future can be the glue that holds a struggling society together. In 2004 and 2005 alike, for example, three-quarters of Iraqis expected improvements in the coming year in their security, schools, availability of jobs, medical care, crime protection, clean water and power supply. Today only about 30 to 45 percent still expect any of these to get any better.

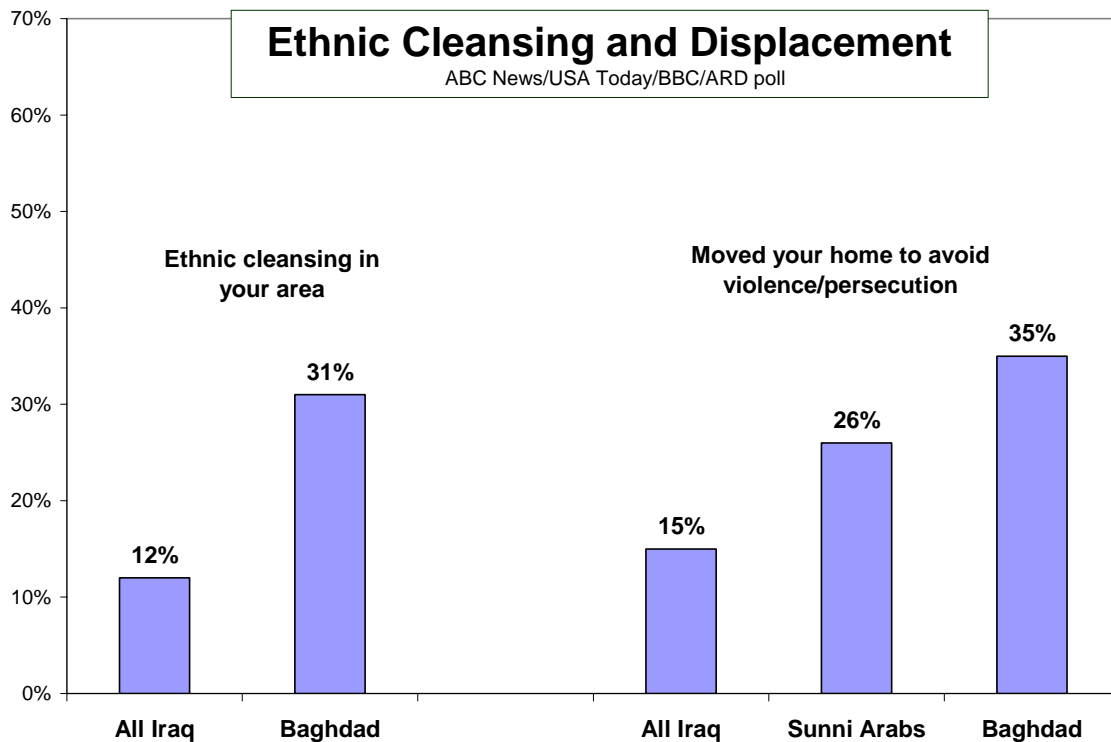
	Negative Rating		Expect Improvement	
	Now	2005	Now	2005
Availability of power	88%	54%	28%	74%
Availability of jobs	80	58	38	75
Clean water supply	70	42	43	73
Economic situation	64	30	39	76

The survey's results are deeply distressing from an American perspective as well: The number of Iraqis who call it "acceptable" to attack U.S. and coalition forces, 17 percent in early 2004, has tripled to 51 percent now, led by near-unanimity among Sunni Arabs. And 78 percent of Iraqis now oppose the presence of U.S. forces on their soil, though far fewer favor an immediate pullout.

PERSECUTION – Iraqis face fundamental challenges. Three-quarters say they lack the freedom to live where they wish without persecution, or even to move about safely. In an open-ended question, 48 percent cite security as the single biggest problem in their lives, up from 18 percent in 2005. (In some locales that soars – 80 percent in the divided Sunni Arab/Kurdish city of Kirkuk; nearly as high in Anbar, the center of Sunni Arab discontent, and in Shiite-dominated Basra, Iraq's second-largest city.)

Nationally, 12 percent report that ethnic cleansing – the forced separation of Sunnis and Shiites – has occurred in their neighborhoods. In mixed-population Baghdad, it’s 31 percent. This is not desired: In rare agreement, 97 percent of Sunni Arabs and Shiites alike oppose the separation of Iraqis on sectarian lines.

Nonetheless, one in seven Iraqis overall – rising to a quarter of Sunni Arabs, and more than a third of Baghdad residents – say they themselves have moved homes in the last year to avoid violence or religious persecution.



Given all this, for the first time since the 2003 war, fewer than half of Iraqis, 42 percent, say life is better now than it was under Saddam Hussein, whose security forces are said to have murdered more than a million Iraqis.

Forty-two percent think their country is in a civil war; 24 percent more think one is likely. Barely over four in 10 expect a better life for their children.

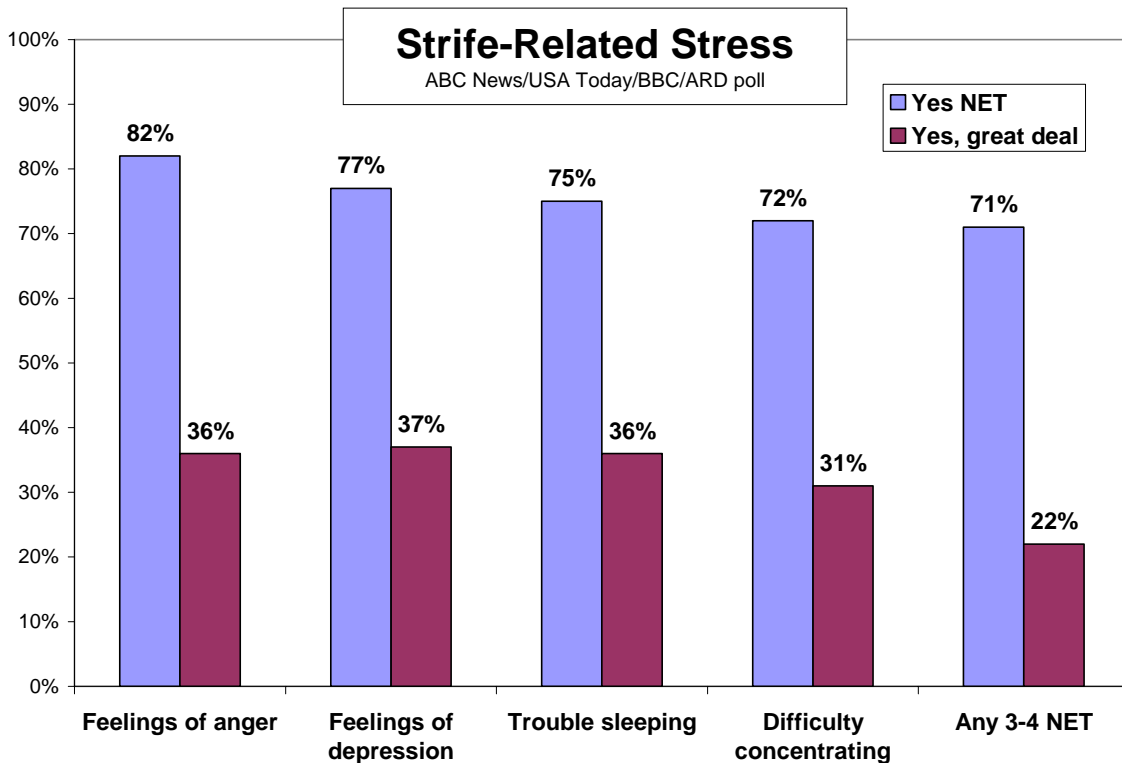
Three in 10 say they’d leave Iraq if they could.

VIOLENCE – The experience of some interviewers working on this poll tells the tale brutally. While most carried out their work fairly uneventfully, others encountered incidents of the violence occurring in the country. In field notes, they reported witnessing shootings, bombings, beatings and kidnappings.

“I saw national guard forces catching some young people and they beat them violently and put guns to their heads and took them to an unknown place,” said one. From another: “I saw a bomb exploding against a police patrol and the burning bodies of policemen.” A third reported, “In front of me, an explosive went off under an American patrol.”

The survey was conducted by a field staff of 150 Iraqis in all, including 103 interviewers, interviewing 2,212 randomly selected respondents at 458 locales across the country from Feb. 25 to March 5. (See related story on how the poll was done.)

STRIFE and STRESS – Such conditions create a tremendous emotional burden. Anywhere from 72 to 82 percent of Iraqis report anger about what’s happening in their country, depression, trouble sleeping and difficulty concentrating on their usual activities – all potential indicators of traumatic stress.



Seventy-one percent report three or all four of these. Twenty-two percent – one in five Iraqi adults – experience three or four of them “a great deal” of the time. Multiple signs of stress, as well as severity, commonly are used in assessing risk of stress disorder.

Outside relatively peaceful Kurdistan, the violence, and the stress, soar. Experience of a “great deal” of stress spikes among people in troubled, Sunni-dominated Anbar province, Sunni Arabs overall, Baghdad residents and big-city residents overall.

Other areas are hardly violence-free. This poll asked about nine kinds of violence (car bombs, snipers or crossfire, kidnappings, fighting among opposing groups or abuse of civilians by various armed forces). Essentially everyone in Baghdad says at least one of these has occurred nearby; half report four or more of them. But outside Baghdad, 74 percent also report at least one of these, and 25 percent report four or more – 34 percent excluding Kurdistan, which is far more peaceful than the country overall.

	Occurred Nearby?			
	All	Baghdad	Kurdistan	Rest of Iraq
Kidnappings for ransom	40%	58%	4%	41%
Gov't/anti-gov't fighting	34	57	1	33
Car bombs, suicide attacks	32	52	3	31
Snipers, crossfire	30	56	*	27
Sectarian fighting	25	49	1	22
Unnecessary violence by:				
U.S./coalition forces	44	59	9	47
Local militia	31	44	2	32
Iraqi police	24	44	1	22
Iraqi Army	24	44	0	22
Any of these	80	100	12	86
Four or more of these	37	70	1	34
Friend/family member harmed	53	77	29	49

As noted above, 53 percent of Iraqis say a close friend or immediate family member has been hurt in the current violence. That ranges from three in 10 in the Kurdish provinces to, in Baghdad, nearly eight in 10. (The size of extended families in Iraq likely contributes to the breadth of this result.)

Overall, eight in 10 Iraqis say they've become "more wary or watchful." Nearly seven in 10 are careful in what they say about themselves to other people. Vast numbers say they routinely limit their movements, avoiding travel, avoiding markets and crowded places and above all, avoiding U.S. and coalition forces. These avoidance techniques are most prevalent in Baghdad, but are common elsewhere as well.

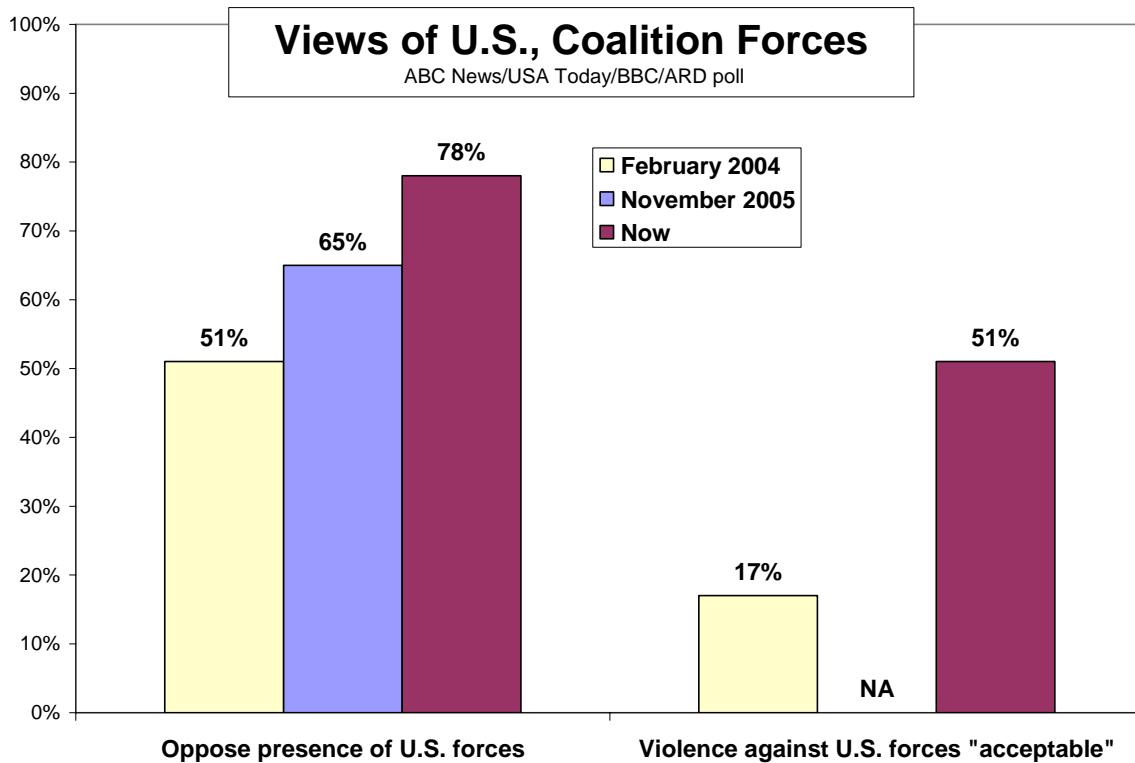
% who try to avoid:	Avoidance Techniques			
	All	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
U.S./coalition forces	81%	95	85	40
Passing through checkpoints	66	92	64	17
Passing by police stations/ public buildings	55	91	45	10
Markets/crowds	54	74	53	17
Travel	53	71	54	18
Leaving home	51	77	48	5
Going to/applying for work	43	63	40	7
Sending children to school	39	66	32	3

Among sectarian groups, the experience of nearby violence peaks among Sunni Arabs, who are much more likely, in particular, to report abuse by the authorities. It follows that

Sunni Arabs also are more likely to exercise avoidance techniques – and to feel anger about their situation.

THE AMERICANS – The United States gets much of the blame. As noted, in the most troubling result from an American perspective, the number of Iraqis who call it “acceptable” to attack U.S. or coalition forces has soared from 17 percent in early 2004 to 51 percent now.

The main source of this antipathy is disaffected Sunni Arabs, the group that lost power with the overthrow of Saddam. Ninety-four percent of Sunni Arabs call attacks on U.S. forces acceptable. That compares with 35 percent of newly empowered Shiites (still a large number to endorse violence), vs. seven percent of Kurds, who’re far more favorably inclined toward the United States.



Even among Shiites, eight in 10 disapprove of the way the United States and other coalition forces have carried out their responsibilities in Iraq. More than eight in 10 Shiites (as well as 97 percent of Sunni Arabs) oppose the presence of U.S. and other forces in their country. (Kurds, again, differ powerfully; 75 percent support the U.S. presence.) More than seven in 10 Shiites – and nearly all Sunni Arabs – think the presence of U.S. forces in Iraq is making security worse.

Asked whom they blame most for the current violence in Iraq, far and away the most common answer – voiced by four in 10 Iraqis – is either U.S. and coalition forces (31

percent), or George W. Bush personally (nine percent). Al Qaeda and foreign jihadi fighters are cited by 18 percent (far more by Shiites and Kurds than by Sunnis).

Indeed, among the occurrences of local violence measured in this poll, the top mention is “unnecessary violence against citizens by U.S. or coalition forces.” Forty-four percent of Iraqis – including 60 percent of Sunni Arabs – report this as having occurred nearby.

In another sign of finger-pointing – and perhaps an expression of helplessness – 59 percent of Iraqis say they think the United States controls things in Iraq. Fewer than half as many said so in 2005, 24 percent.

Worsening views of U.S. and other forces in Iraq tracks the deterioration of conditions in the country. In the first ABC News poll in Iraq, in February 2004, 51 percent of Iraqis opposed the presence of U.S. forces on their soil. By November 2005 that jumped to 65 percent. Today, it’s 78 percent.

But how to proceed is complicated. Even as they express discontent with U.S. forces, Iraqis are equivocal about their departure – a reasonable compunction, given the uncertainty of what might follow. Just over a third (35 percent) favor immediate U.S. withdrawal, peaking at 55 percent of Sunni Arabs – fewer than might be expected given this group’s nearly unanimous anti-Americanism. About four in 10 – Sunni and Shiite alike – say U.S. forces should remain until security is restored.

“Leave now” sentiment is up, but not vastly, from 2005 – 26 percent then, vs., again, 35 percent now.

SURGE and RECONSTRUCTION – Adding forces, in any case, is not seen as a solution. Fewer than three in 10 Iraqis think sending additional U.S. troops to Baghdad and Anbar – the Bush “surge” – will improve security in these areas. Among Baghdad residents themselves, 36 percent think the surge will help things. In Anbar, where the Sunni Arab opposition is rooted, essentially everyone thinks it will make security worse.

These views relate to the overall lack of confidence in U.S. forces: Eighty-two percent of Iraqis say they’re not confident in U.S. and U.K. forces – 88 percent of Shiites as well as 97 percent of Sunni Arabs. (That falls to one-third of generally pro-U.S. Kurds.)

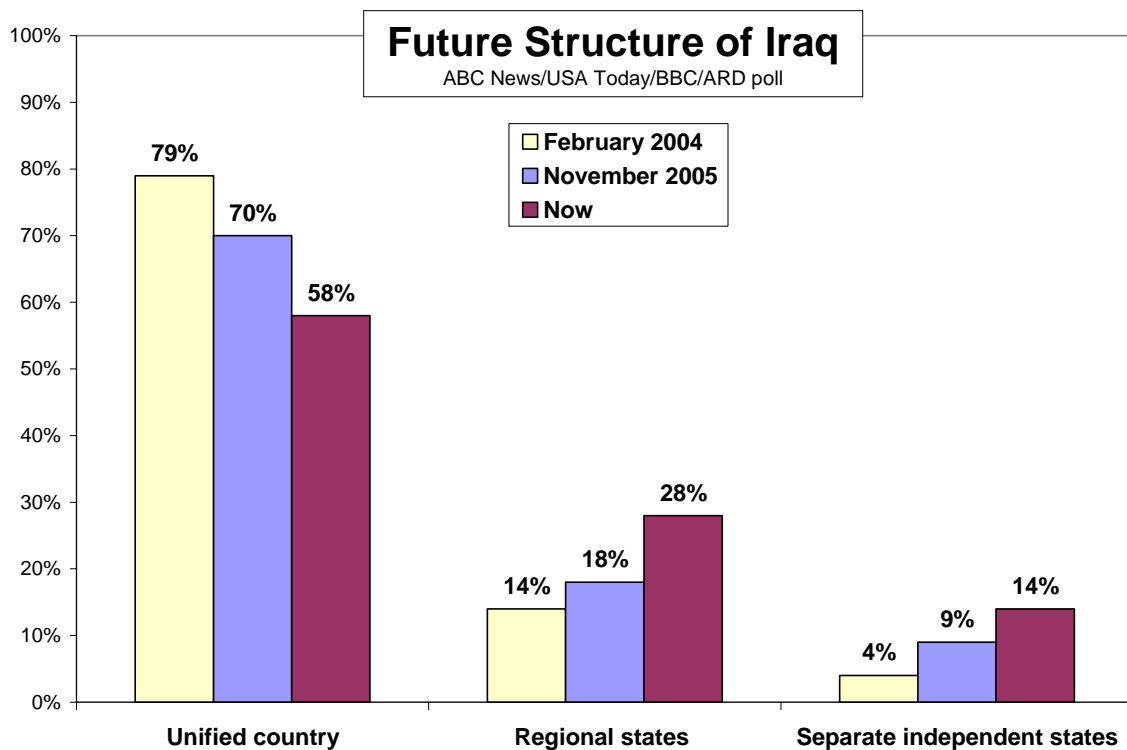
Reconstruction is another complaint: Nationwide, 67 percent of Iraqis say post-war reconstruction efforts in their area have been ineffective or nonexistent. Sixty percent of Shiites say so; among Sunnis, it’s 94 percent. (There’s another huge difference in Iraqi Kurdistan, where 73 percent call reconstruction effective.)

Interestingly, for all the negative changes in attitudes and experience, one result has remained essentially stable: Iraqis still divide, now by 48-52 percent, over whether the United States was right or wrong to invade in spring 2003.

Here the sectarian divide is as sharp as ever. Seventy percent of Shiites and 83 percent of Kurds – groups brutally suppressed by Saddam – endorse the invasion. But among Sunni Arabs, protected and empowered during Saddam’s 23-year reign, 98 percent say it was wrong.

IRAQ’S FUTURE – In perhaps the most positive result in this poll – certainly one of the few – a desire for political unity remains. Fifty-eight percent say Iraq should continue as a single, unified country with a central government in Baghdad. That’s declined, though, from 79 percent in 2004 and 70 percent in 2005.

Twenty-eight percent – including four in 10 Shiites and nearly half of Kurds – would rather see the country become a federation of regional states. Fewer still, 14 percent, want to see Iraq divided into separate, independent states. Perhaps surprisingly, even among autonomy-minded Kurds, just 30 percent prefer division.



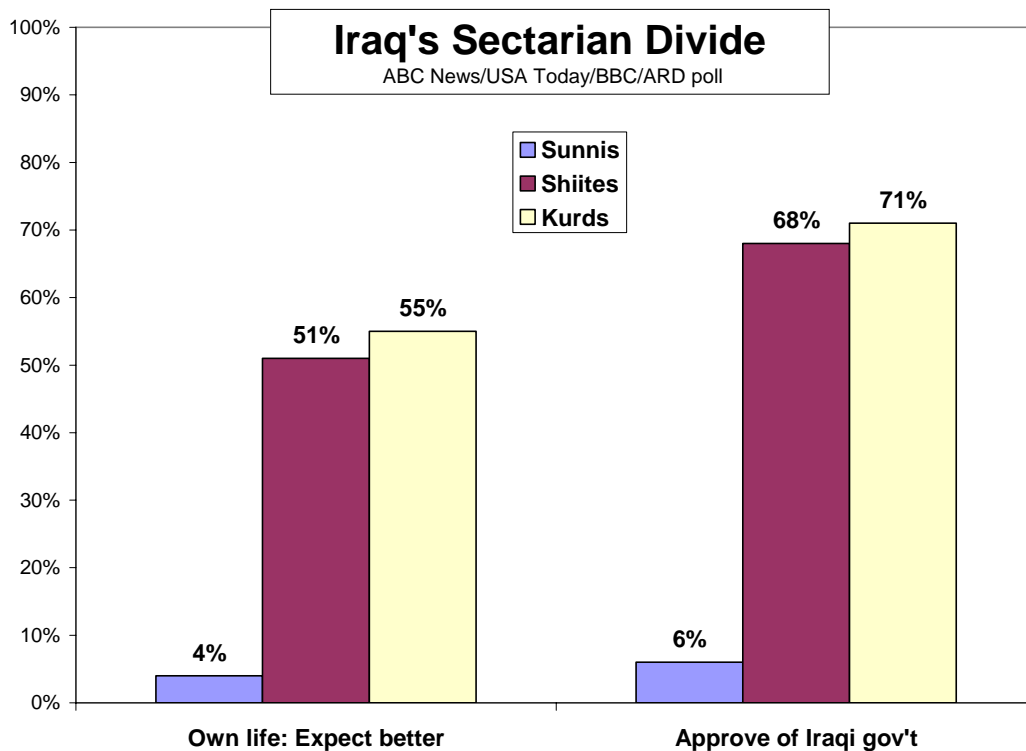
Public preference for a democracy in Iraq has fallen under half, from 57 percent in 2005 to 43 percent now. Only among Kurds does a majority favor democracy. Most Sunni Arabs, perhaps harkening to Saddam’s days, want a “strong leader” serving for life; Shiites divide between democracy or an Islamic theocracy.

Democracy wins more support, 53 percent, as the best choice for the longer-term – five years from now. But that’s again less than in 2005, when it was 64 percent.

Views of the performance of Iraq's prime minister, Nouri al-Maliki (a Shiite), are negative overall, with 57 percent disapproving. As with so much in Iraq, that overall view hides a razor-sharp sectarian split: Six in 10 Kurds and two-thirds of Shiites approve of al-Maliki's work. Ninety-six percent of Sunni Arabs disapprove.

Approval of Iraq's national government more broadly has worsened along with other views. Forty-six percent say it's doing its job well – down from 61 percent in 2005. That approval ranges from seven in 10 Shiites and Kurds to just six percent of Sunni Arabs.

SUNNI-SHIITE SCHISM – The 2005 poll noted a growing split between Sunni and Shiite Arabs in Iraq and identified it as a major threat to the country's future. It's sadly been borne out: The gap between these groups in attitude and experience yawns ever wider. Sunni Arabs – just over a third of Iraqis – represent a seething well of discontent.



Among Shiites, 53 percent say their own lives are going well – hardly a rousing figure, but majority positive. Among Sunni Arabs, by contrast, only seven percent say so; 93 percent say their lives are going badly. (Kurds, who also are mainly Sunni Muslims, but not ethnic Arabs, remain a vastly different story – mostly satisfied, broadly pro-American, largely spared the violence to their south.)

Similarly, while 51 percent of Shiites see life improving in the next year, a mere four percent of Sunni Arabs agree. And while two-thirds of Shiites think their children will

have a better life than theirs, seven in 10 Sunni Arabs think their children's lives will be worse.

The source of Sunni discontent is not only political but rooted in personal insecurity. While six in 10 Shiites (and nine in 10 Kurds) say the security situation in their neighborhood or village is good, 93 percent of Sunni Arabs say the opposite.

Sunnis are nearly twice as likely as Shiites to report nearby car bombings or suicide attacks – 48 percent vs. 27 percent. And by much wider margins, Sunni Arabs are more likely than Shiites to report unnecessary violence against civilians by the Iraqi police and Army, as well as by local militia forces.

Fifty-five or 56 percent of Sunni Arabs report uncalled-for violence by the police or Iraqi Army forces in their area. Among Shiites that falls to just seven or eight percent. (Among Kurds it's almost non-existent.)

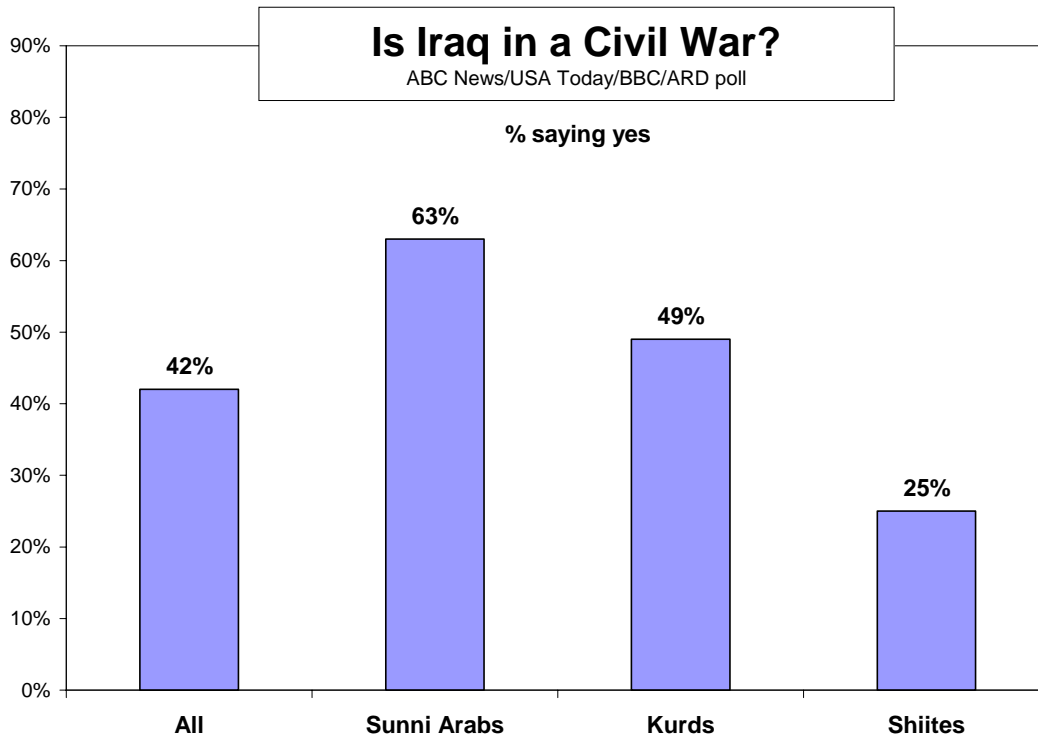
Sunni Arabs are far more negative on other measures of daily life as well, such as their protection from crime, the quality of local schools and local government, and their freedom of movement.

Violence against citizens:	All	Occurred Nearby?		
		Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
by U.S./coalition forces	44%	60	46	8
by Iraqi police	24	55	8	1
by Iraqi Army	24	56	7	*
by militia forces	31	55	22	2

Violence in Sunni Arab areas by government forces hardly builds Sunni trust in the Shiite-led Iraqi government. As in many of these measures, there's a night-and-day difference between Sunni Arabs and other Iraqis in their trust in institutions – the national government, the Iraqi Army and police, local leaders and local militias alike. And while most Shiites and Kurds think members of Iraq's National Assembly are willing to make needed compromises for peace, 90 percent of Sunni Arabs don't buy it.

In what might be seen as a small but hopeful sign of an eventual return to civil society, one group is spared this schism: Local teachers. Majorities of Sunni Arabs (62 percent) and Shiites (73 percent) have confidence in them.

But that's thin soup compared with other results. In a dire result for the prospect of stability, 34 percent of Sunni Arabs say it's acceptable to attack Iraqi government forces. No wonder, perhaps, that 63 percent of Sunnis say their country is in a civil war.



SADDAM – Differences between Sunni Arabs and other Iraqis are predictably sharp in their views on Saddam and his now-banned Baath Party. Saddam’s execution widened the wound: While 82 percent of Shiites (and 66 percent of Kurds) call it appropriate, 97 percent of Sunni Arabs call it inappropriate, and 96 percent say it made reconciliation in Iraq more difficult to achieve.

Many more Shiites and Kurds call Saddam’s execution appropriate than think it will help reconciliation – a sign of their antipathy for the man.

Reconciliation, in any case, seems far off. Ninety-six percent of Sunni Arabs say ex-Baathists should be permitted to hold Iraqi government jobs. About two-thirds of Shiites and Kurds alike say they should not.

BAGHDAD and KURDISTAN – The city of Baghdad, with about six million residents, clearly is ground zero for Iraq’s troubles. One reason is that it’s so mixed in sectarian terms – 56 percent Shiite, 43 percent Sunni Arab. Violence – and stress – peak in Baghdad.

Eighty percent of Baghdad residents rate security in their local area negatively, compared with 47 percent in the rest of Iraq. Essentially no one in Baghdad counts himself or herself as “very safe,” vs. 32 percent elsewhere. As noted, 77 percent of Baghdad residents have had a friend or family member harmed in the current violence.

The Kurdish provinces are a study in contrast. Seventy-nine percent there feel “very” safe. Two-thirds say their lives are going well. Social and economic concerns far outweigh security; 95 percent rate their local security positively, virtually the opposite of Baghdad.

While there are complaints – as in all of Iraq, supplies of fuel and electricity are sore points – many conditions are rated far better in Iraqi Kurdistan than elsewhere, including schools, medical care, crime protection, water supply, local government, economic opportunity, free movement and the freedom to live without religious persecution.

Optimism also is dramatically higher in the Kurdish provinces; so, as noted, is support for the United States, which protected Kurdistan from Saddam with a “no-fly zone” after the 1991 Gulf War. Seventy-three percent in Kurdistan say reconstruction has been effective, compared with 27 percent in the rest of Iraq; 76 percent support the presence of U.S. and coalition forces in the country; and two-thirds say those forces are making Iraq safer.

KIRKUK – But then there is Kirkuk, the divided city in Tamim province, just south of Iraqi Kurdistan. Traditionally Kurdish-dominated, Kirkuk was populated with Sunni Arabs by Saddam in order to cement his hold on the oil-rich area. Today its population is about evenly split between Kurds and Sunni Arabs, and its tensions are evident.

Seventy-four percent of Kirkuk residents rate their security negatively, about as many as do so in Baghdad (and compared with just five percent in Kurdistan). While some types of violence are comparatively low in Kirkuk, reports of car bombings and suicide attacks are notably higher. So is antipathy, in this Sunni city, toward Iraq’s Shiite-dominated government, toward its Shiite militias, and toward Shiite-dominated Iran.

Kirkuk is scheduled to hold a referendum next year on whether the city should be incorporated into Iraqi Kurdistan. There’s concern about increased violence if it passes, and clearly the city is on edge: Half of Kirkuk residents expect their security to be worse still a year from now – second only to Anbar in this negative expectation.

IRAN, et. al. – For all their internal problems, Iraqis seem to feel, as well, largely friendless among their immediate neighbors. Seventy-one percent think neighboring Shiite Iran is actively engaged in encouraging sectarian violence in Iraq. Sixty-six percent suspect the same of Syria; 56 percent, of Saudi Arabia.

There are big doctrinal differences. Iraqi Sunnis (Arabs and Kurds alike) are more apt to suspect Iran, which is mainly Shiite. But Iraqi Shiites almost unanimously suspect the Sunni kingdom of Saudi Arabia of the same kind of activities. And Iraqi Kurds and Shiites alike, but fewer Sunni Arabs, think Syria is sowing violence.

It’s a web of suspicion; what’s notable, though, is that even among Shiites, nearly half suspect Iran of fomenting Iraq’s current violence.

	Encouraging sectarian violence?		
	Iran	Syria	Saudi Arabia
All	71%	66%	56%
Sunni Arabs	98	29	11
Shiites	47	87	92
Kurds	84	85	46

Another result indicates how Iraqis are feeling friendless more broadly; it asked whether these plus other countries – Russia, Turkey, the United States and the United Kingdom – are playing a positive, negative or neutral role in Iraq. No more than 20 percent see any of these seven countries as a positive force. Rated worst were the United States and the United Kingdom, seen by 77 percent and 75 percent, respectively, as playing a negative role in Iraq.

PROGRESS and PROBLEMS – While it doesn't mitigate Iraq's troubles, there has been some progress. Median household incomes have advanced from \$150 per month in 2004 to \$204 in 2005 and \$286 now. Employment is up sharply. So is possession of consumer goods: Nearly every household in Iraq now has a satellite dish and a radio; nine in 10 have a cell phone, up from a mere six percent in 2004.

On the other hand, in a persistent complaint, one in three households receive no power from utility lines whatsoever, and just 12 percent get it for more than 12 hours a day. Power and fuel supply are the two most negatively rated aspects of daily life in Iraq. While violence is devastating, it's sporadic; the lack of fuel and power are a lower-level discomfort, but a daily one.

Ratings of security in the country are unevenly spread. Overall, 46 percent of Iraqis rate the security situation in their own neighborhood or village positively – down from 61 percent in 2005, and back to where it was in early 2004. But the variation is broad. In Anbar province essentially no one rates the security positively, in Baghdad 20 percent, in Kirkuk 26 percent, in Basra city 41 percent. By contrast, it's rated positively by 95 percent in the Kurdish provinces and 73 percent in the south when Basra city is excluded.

As noted, Iraqis have grown vastly more pessimistic about their current living conditions and their expectations for the future alike. Deteriorating conditions alone may not be the sole factor; these worsening views also likely reflect the extent to which the twin problems of violence and slow development have simply ground down public optimism. The hazard of high expectations is the disillusionment that's produced when they go unmet; this is what Iraqis seem to be expressing today.

	Negative Rating		Expect Improvement	
	Now	2005	Now	2005
Availability of power	88%	54%	28%	74%
Availability of fuel	88	NA	28	NA
Availability of jobs	80	58	38	75
Ability to live without persecution	77	NA	36	NA
Freedom of movement	75	NA	36	NA
Clean water supply	70	42	43	73

Medical care	69	36	41	73
Economic situation	64	30	39	76
Availability of basic goods	62	39	41	76
Crime protection	60	33	43	76
Local schools	57	25	45	75
Local government	57	42	43	72
Security	54	38	44	77

Still, for all its economic, structural, political and military challenges, the story of Iraq today is most strikingly a personal one, punctuated by random violence and loss. While on the field work for this poll, “I saw a school manager killed with his son in a very awful way,” one interviewer reported. Another reported witnessing the kidnapping of a group of government employees; “No one intervened to save them, and their destiny is unknown.”

METHODOLOGY – This poll for ABC News, USA Today, the BBC and ARD was conducted Feb. 25-March 5, 2007, through in-person interviews with a random national sample of 2,212 Iraqi adults, including oversamples in Anbar province, Basra city, Kirkuk and the Sadr City section of Baghdad. The results have a 2.5-point error margin. Field work by D3 Systems of Vienna, Va., and KA Research Ltd. of Istanbul.

See ABCNews.com/pollvault.html for methodological details and additional reports.

Analysis by Gary Langer.

ABC News polls can be found at [ABCNEWS.com](http://abcnews.com/pollvault.html) at <http://abcnews.com/pollvault.html>.

Media contact: Cathie Levine, (212) 456-4934.

Full results follow (*= less than 0.5 percent).

1. Overall, how would you say things are going in your life these days - very good, quite good, quite bad, or very bad?

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	
3/5/07	39	8	31	61	32	28	0
Sunni	7	1	6	93	38	55	0
Shiite	53	9	44	47	31	16	0
Kurdish	68	22	46	32	24	7	0
11/22/05*	71	22	49	29	18	11	1
6/14/04	55	12	43	45	29	16	*
2/28/04	70	13	57	29	14	15	1

*05 and previous, Oxford Research International, on all questions

2. Compared to the time before the war in spring 2003, are things overall in your life much better now, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse or much worse?

	-----Better-----				Same	-----Worse-----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Somewhat	NET		Somewhat	Much		
3/5/07	42	14	29	22	36	28	8	0	
Sunni	8	3	5	31	60	48	13	0	

Shiite	60	18	42	15	25	19	6	0
Kurdish	63	21	42	20	17	15	2	0
11/22/05	51	21	31	19	29	19	10	1
2/28/04	56	22	35	23	19	13	6	2

3. What is your expectation for how things overall in your life will be in a year from now - will they be much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse or much worse?

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	opin.
3/5/07	35	12	23	32	32	25	7	1
Sunni	4	1	3	35	61	44	17	*
Shiite	51	18	33	30	18	16	2	*
Kurdish	55	19	36	30	12	11	2	3
11/22/05	64	35	29	14	13	7	5	10
2/28/04	71	37	34	9	7	3	3	13

4. What is the single biggest problem you are facing in your life these days?

	3/5/07	11/22/05	2/28/04
NET Security	48	18	25
NET Political/military issues	13	NA	2
NET Economic issues	17	15	21
NET Social issues	22	16	18
NET Personal issues	1	7	4
Other	0	4	2
No problem (vol.)	*	31	18
No opinion	*	9	8

	3/5/07		
	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
NET Security	57	50	20
NET Political/military issues	19	10	5
NET Economic issues	9	20	28
NET Social issues	15	19	43
NET Personal issues	0	1	3
No problem (vol.)	0	0	1
No opinion	0	*	0

Detailed responses:

	3/5/07	11/22/05	2/28/04
Security (NET)	48	18	25
Lack of security/safety (general)	18	16	22
War/civil war/unrest	7	NA	NA
Sectarian violence	7	NA	NA
Terrorist attacks	9	2	2
Ethnic or religious tensions/ persecution/discrimination/ intolerance	3	NA	1
Common crime/street crime	4	NA	NA
Political/military (NET)	13	NA	2
U.S. occupation/presence	6	NA	1
Political instability/weak government/bad leaders	4	NA	1
Country breaking apart	3	NA	NA
Economic (NET)	17	15	21
Economic problems (general)	4	3	NA

No jobs/unemployment	6	11	12
Low pay/inconsistent pay	*	NA	NA
High prices/rising prices	5	2	9
Lack of goods and services/ problems with food ration cards	2	NA	NA
Social (NET)	22	16	18
Social problems (general)	2	NA	NA
Can't trust people/social disintegration	2	NA	NA
Quality of life/poor living standards/ poor living conditions (not economic)	3	4	4
Poor electricity supply	6	2	4
Lack of water/sanitation	1	NA	NA
Poor public services/ rubble on streets	1	5	4
Poor medical services	2	NA	NA
Problems with school/ educational opportunities	*	2	2
Housing problems/housing availability/ rent too high/house too small	1	5	4
Fuel shortages	5	NA	NA
Personal (NET)	1	7	4
Personal problems (general)	*	NA	2
Health problems	*	NA	1
Family problems	*	NA	1

5. Do you think your children will have a better life than you, worse, or about the same?

	Better	Worse	Same	No opin.
3/5/07	42	37	21	*
Sunni	6	71	22	*
Shiite	66	17	17	*
Kurdish	50	22	27	*

6. Now thinking about how things are going, not for you personally, but for Iraq as a whole, how would you say things are going in our country overall these days? Are they very good, quite good, quite bad, or very bad?

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	
3/5/07	35	4	31	65	35	31	*
Sunni	5	1	4	95	40	55	0
Shiite	50	4	46	50	32	18	*
Kurdish	57	11	46	43	30	13	*
11/22/05	44	14	30	52	23	30	3

7. Compared to our country as it was before the war in spring 2003, are things in Iraq overall much better now, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse or much worse?

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	
3/5/07	37	11	27	12	50	30	20	0
Sunni	7	2	5	7	85	41	44	0
Shiite	53	15	38	15	33	24	8	0
Kurdish	59	18	41	15	26	21	5	0
11/22/05	46	22	24	13	39	21	18	2

8. What is your expectation for how things will be for Iraq as a country overall a year from now? Will they be much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse or much worse?

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	
3/5/07	40	14	26	26	34	21	13	*
Sunni	5	1	4	27	67	37	30	*
Shiite	61	23	38	22	16	13	3	0
Kurdish	53	14	39	33	13	10	3	1
11/22/05	69	41	28	11	11	6	5	9

9. Not personally, but in terms of Iraq, what in your opinion is the single biggest problem facing Iraq as a whole?

	3/5/07			
	All	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
NET Security	53	55	52	45
NET Political/military issues	26	26	27	18
NET Economic issues	9	9	7	18
NET Social issues	12	9	13	19
No opinion	*	0	*	0

Detailed responses:

	3/5/07
Security (NET)	53
Lack of security/safety (general)	22
War/civil war/unrest	7
Sectarian violence	7
Terrorist attacks	9
Ethnic or religious tensions/ persecution/discrimination/ intolerance	3
Common crime/street crime	3
Political/military (NET)	26
Political instability/weak government/bad leaders	4
No independence for Kurdistan	*
Corruption/bribery	4
U.S. occupation/presence	9
Iranian influence	3
Syrian influence	1
Saudi Arabian influence	*
Presence of Al-Qaeda/foreign jihadis	5
Economic (NET)	9
Economic problems (general)	3
No jobs/unemployment	3
Low pay/inconsistent pay	*
High prices/rising prices	2
Lack of goods and services/ problems with food ration cards	1
Social (NET)	12
Social problems (general)	1
Can't trust people/social disintegration	1
Quality of life/poor living standards/ poor living conditions (not economic)	1
Poor electricity supply	3
Lack of water/sanitation	*
Poor public services/rubble on streets	1

Poor medical services	2
Problems with school/ educational opportunities	*
Housing problems/housing availability/ rent too high/house too small	1
Fuel shortages	3

10. From today's perspective and all things considered, was it absolutely right, somewhat right, somewhat wrong or absolutely wrong that U.S.-led coalition forces invaded Iraq in spring 2003?

	-----Right-----			-----Wrong-----			No opin.
	NET	Absolutely	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Absolutely	
3/5/07	48	22	25	52	19	34	*
Sunni	2	1	1	98	20	78	*
Shiite	70	34	36	29	20	10	*
Kurdish	83	36	47	17	9	8	*
11/22/05	46	19	28	50	17	33	4
6/14/04	38	12	26	56	24	32	6
2/28/04	48	20	29	39	13	26	13

11. I would like to ask you about today's conditions in the village/neighborhood where you live. Would you rate the following as very good, quite good, quite bad or very bad?

3/5/07 - Summary Table

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	
a. The security situation	46	17	30	54	21	32	0
Sunni	7	1	6	93	23	70	0
Shiite	61	17	45	39	24	14	0
Kurdish	89	52	37	11	6	5	0
b. The availability of jobs	20	3	17	80	44	35	0
Sunni	4	0	4	96	50	46	0
Shiite	20	*	20	80	45	35	0
Kurdish	57	19	38	43	29	14	0
c. The supply of electricity	12	2	11	88	37	51	0
Sunni	3	*	3	97	30	66	0
Shiite	16	1	15	84	41	42	0
Kurdish	17	5	13	83	38	45	0
d. The availability of clean water	30	9	22	70	35	34	*
Sunni	14	2	12	86	39	47	0
Shiite	28	6	22	72	38	33	*
Kurdish	68	27	41	32	19	13	0
e. The availability of medical care	31	8	23	69	35	34	*
Sunni	11	1	10	89	36	53	0
Shiite	31	6	25	69	38	31	*
Kurdish	70	30	40	30	22	7	0
f. Local schools	43	12	31	57	35	21	*
Sunni	19	4	15	81	49	32	0
Shiite	48	14	34	52	33	19	*
Kurdish	79	27	52	21	16	5	0
g. Local government	43	12	31	57	31	26	0
Sunni	9	1	8	91	41	51	0
Shiite	58	14	45	42	27	14	0

Kurdish	71	32	39	29	22	6	0
h. The availability of basic things you need for your household							
Sunni	38	8	30	62	39	23	0
Shiite	23	2	21	77	48	29	0
Kurdish	40	7	33	60	36	23	0
Kurdish	57	19	39	43	30	12	0
i. Your family's protection from crime							
Sunni	40	14	26	60	32	28	0
Shiite	8	1	6	92	39	53	0
Kurdish	50	13	37	50	33	17	0
Kurdish	78	43	35	22	18	4	0
j. Your family's economic situation							
Sunni	36	7	29	64	41	23	0
Shiite	16	1	15	84	45	40	0
Kurdish	40	4	36	60	43	17	0
Kurdish	66	27	39	34	28	6	0
k. The availability of fuel for cooking or driving							
Sunni	12	1	11	88	40	48	0
Shiite	2	*	2	98	36	61	0
Kurdish	19	2	17	81	45	36	0
Kurdish	12	0	12	88	32	56	0
l. Your freedom of movement - the ability to go where you wish safely							
Sunni	25	8	16	75	40	35	0
Shiite	5	*	4	95	46	49	0
Kurdish	28	9	19	72	39	33	0
Kurdish	56	24	32	44	30	13	0
m. Your freedom to live where you wish without persecution							
Sunni	23	8	15	77	39	38	*
Shiite	5	*	4	95	42	54	0
Kurdish	26	9	17	74	40	33	0
Kurdish	58	22	35	42	27	15	*

Trend:

a. The security situation

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	
3/5/07	46	17	30	54	21	32	0
11/22/05	61	31	30	38	17	21	1
2/28/04	49	20	29	50	21	29	1

b. The availability of jobs

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	
3/5/07	20	3	17	80	44	35	0
11/22/05	38	11	27	58	23	34	5
2/28/04	26	7	19	69	23	46	6

c. The supply of electricity

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	
3/5/07	12	2	11	88	37	51	0
11/22/05	45	11	35	54	30	24	1

2/28/04	35	8	27	64	28	37	1
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d. The availability of clean water

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	30	9	22	70	35	34	*
11/22/05	58	19	39	42	27	15	*
2/28/04	50	20	31	48	22	26	1

e. The availability of medical care

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	31	8	23	69	35	34	*
11/22/05	62	27	35	36	23	13	2
2/28/04	51	17	34	47	24	22	3

f. Local schools

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	43	12	31	57	35	21	*
11/22/05	74	43	31	25	17	7	1
2/28/04	72	37	35	26	15	11	3

g. Local government

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	43	12	31	57	31	26	0
11/22/05	51	21	30	42	24	18	7
2/28/04	50	18	32	38	20	18	12

h. The availability of basic things you need for your household

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	38	8	30	62	39	23	0
11/22/05	60	22	38	39	23	15	2
2/28/04	56	18	38	41	24	17	2

i. Your family's protection from crime

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	40	14	26	60	32	28	0
11/22/05	66	33	33	33	19	14	1
2/28/04	53	21	31	44	20	23	4

j. Your family's economic situation

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	36	7	29	64	41	23	0
11/22/05	70	22	48	30	20	10	1

k-m. no trend.

12. What is your expectation for (item) a year from now, do you expect it to be much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse or much worse?

3/5/07 - Summary Table

	-----Better-----			Same	-----Worse-----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Somewhat		NET	Somewhat	Much	
a. The security situation	44	17	27	32	24	17	7	0
Sunni	5	1	4	42	53	37	16	0
Shiite	62	22	40	31	8	6	1	0
Kurdish	76	35	41	17	7	6	1	0
b. The availability of jobs	38	10	28	37	26	21	5	0
Sunni	5	1	4	45	50	41	8	0
Shiite	54	12	42	34	12	9	3	0
Kurdish	60	23	38	28	12	10	2	0
c. The supply of electricity	28	6	22	41	32	24	7	0
Sunni	5	1	4	37	58	43	15	0
Shiite	40	8	32	46	14	11	3	0
Kurdish	39	9	30	35	25	22	4	0
d. The availability of clean water	43	12	30	36	21	17	4	0
Sunni	12	3	9	43	46	36	9	0
Shiite	56	14	42	36	8	7	1	0
Kurdish	70	28	42	23	7	7	*	0
e. The availability of medical care	41	12	28	37	22	17	5	0
Sunni	10	2	8	39	51	37	13	0
Shiite	53	14	38	40	7	7	1	0
Kurdish	68	28	39	27	5	5	1	0
f. Local schools	45	15	30	40	16	14	1	0
Sunni	14	3	11	51	35	32	3	0
Shiite	58	20	38	37	5	5	*	0
Kurdish	70	26	45	28	2	2	0	0
g. Local government	43	16	27	31	26	21	5	*
Sunni	5	1	4	36	59	47	12	0
Shiite	62	24	39	29	9	7	2	0
Kurdish	67	27	40	27	5	4	1	*
h. The availability of basic things you need for your household	41	11	31	42	17	15	2	0
Sunni	19	3	16	50	31	26	5	0
Shiite	51	12	39	39	9	9	1	0
Kurdish	58	23	36	32	10	9	1	0
i. Your family's protection from crime	43	17	27	32	25	18	6	0
Sunni	6	1	5	36	58	43	15	0
Shiite	63	23	40	31	6	5	1	0
Kurdish	70	33	37	24	7	6	1	0
j. Your family's economic situation	39	8	31	42	19	17	2	*
Sunni	13	1	11	52	36	31	5	0
Shiite	50	8	42	40	9	8	1	1
Kurdish	63	20	43	26	11	10	1	*
k. The availability of fuel for cooking or driving	28	6	22	39	33	24	9	*
Sunni	4	*	4	40	56	38	18	0

Shiite	44	9	36	41	15	12	3	0
Kurdish	31	9	22	32	36	29	7	0

l. Your freedom of movement -
the ability to go where
you wish safely

	36	11	25	38	26	19	7	0
Sunni	4	1	3	40	56	40	16	0
Shiite	49	13	36	41	10	7	3	0
Kurdish	67	28	39	24	9	7	2	0

m. Your freedom to live
where you wish without
persecution

	36	10	25	37	28	21	7	0
Sunni	4	*	3	38	59	43	15	0
Shiite	51	13	39	38	10	9	2	0
Kurdish	60	24	36	29	11	8	3	0

Trend:

a. The security situation

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	opin.
3/5/07	44	17	27	32	24	17	7	0
11/22/05	77	53	24	10	4	3	1	9
2/28/04	74	42	32	10	5	3	3	11

b. The availability of jobs

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	opin.
3/5/07	38	10	28	37	26	21	5	0
11/22/05	75	48	28	11	4	3	1	10
2/28/04	73	38	35	11	4	2	2	13

c. The supply of electricity

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	opin.
3/5/07	28	6	22	41	32	24	7	0
11/22/05	74	48	26	14	4	3	2	8
2/28/04	74	40	34	11	5	3	2	10

d. The availability of clean water

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	opin.
3/5/07	43	12	30	36	21	17	4	0
11/22/05	73	47	26	17	3	2	1	7
2/28/04	75	43	32	13	4	2	1	9

e. The availability of medical care

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	opin.
3/5/07	41	12	28	37	22	17	5	0
11/22/05	73	48	26	16	3	2	1	8
2/28/04	75	43	32	12	3	2	1	10

f. Local schools

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	opin.

3/5/07	45	15	30	40	16	14	1	0
11/22/05	75	51	23	18	2	1	1	6
2/28/04	74	44	30	14	3	1	1	9

g. Local government

	-----Better-----				Same	-----Worse-----			No opin. *
	NET	Much	Somewhat			NET	Somewhat	Much	
3/5/07	43	16	27	31	26	21	5	*	
11/22/05	72	46	25	15	3	2	1	11	
2/28/04	69	40	29	12	4	2	2	15	

h. The availability of basic things you need for your household

	-----Better-----				Same	-----Worse-----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Somewhat			NET	Somewhat	Much	
3/5/07	41	11	31	42	17	15	2	0	
11/22/05	76	49	27	13	4	3	1	8	
2/28/04	76	43	33	10	3	2	1	10	

i. Your family's protection from crime

	-----Better-----				Same	-----Worse-----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Somewhat			NET	Somewhat	Much	
3/5/07	43	17	27	32	25	18	6	0	
11/22/05	76	51	26	12	3	2	1	9	
2/28/04	75	42	33	11	4	2	2	11	

j. Your family's economic situation

	-----Better-----				Same	-----Worse-----			No opin. *
	NET	Much	Somewhat			NET	Somewhat	Much	
3/5/07	39	8	31	42	19	17	2	*	
11/22/05	76	50	26	12	4	3	1	8	

k-m. no trend.

13. How effective or ineffective have the reconstruction efforts been in the area where you live since the war of spring 2003?

	-----Effective-----			-----Ineffective-----				None needed	No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	No efforts		
3/5/07	33	6	27	67	35	23	9	1	0
Sunni	6	1	5	94	39	47	8	1	0
Shiite	40	6	34	60	36	11	13	*	0
Kurdish	70	20	50	29	22	6	1	1	0
11/22/05	36	18	18	52	14	26	12	NA	12

14. Which of the following structures do you believe Iraq should have in the future?

	3/5/07	11/22/05	2/28/04
One unified Iraq with central government in Baghdad	58	70	79
A group of regional states with their own regional governments and a federal government in Baghdad	28	18	14
Dividing the country into separate independent states	14	9	4
No opinion	*	3	3
		3/5/07	
One unified Iraq with central government in Baghdad	Sunni 97	Shiite 41	Kurdish 20

A group of regional states with their own regional governments and a federal government in Baghdad	2	40	49
Dividing the country into separate independent states	1	19	30
No opinion	0	0	1

15. Regardless of which structure Iraq SHOULD have, which structure do you think Iraq most likely WILL have 5 years from now?

	3/5/07			
	All	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
One unified Iraq with central government in Baghdad	43	75	27	20
A group of regional states with their own regional governments and a federal government in Baghdad	34	14	48	37
Dividing the country into separate independent states	23	10	25	41
No opinion	*	*	*	2

16. I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, please tell me if you have a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence, or none at all...

3/5/07 Summary Table

	-----Confident-----			----Not confident----			No opin.
	NET	Great deal	A lot	NET	Not much	None	
a. The Iraqi Army	61	24	37	39	25	14	0
Sunni	25	9	16	75	35	40	0
Shiite	80	31	49	20	20	*	0
Kurdish	80	33	47	20	19	2	0
b. The police	64	32	32	36	16	20	0
Sunni	24	8	16	76	24	52	0
Shiite	87	47	40	13	10	3	0
Kurdish	82	43	39	18	15	2	0
c. US and UK occupation forces	18	6	12	82	30	52	*
Sunni	3	0	3	97	18	80	0
Shiite	12	3	9	88	42	46	0
Kurdish	67	26	41	33	24	9	*
d. Local leaders in your community	45	11	34	55	34	21	0
Sunni	12	2	10	88	42	46	0
Shiite	57	9	48	43	34	8	0
Kurdish	80	35	44	20	17	4	0
e. National government of Iraq	49	18	31	51	27	24	0
Sunni	8	1	7	92	36	56	0
Shiite	72	30	42	28	22	6	0
Kurdish	73	18	55	27	19	8	0
f. The local militia in this area	36	16	20	64	26	38	*
Sunni	12	*	12	88	29	59	0
Shiite	51	24	27	49	27	22	*
Kurdish	47	27	20	52	18	34	1
g. Local teachers	71	19	52	29	26	3	*
Sunni	62	8	54	38	35	3	0
Shiite	73	18	55	27	25	2	*
Kurdish	85	42	43	15	12	3	*

Trend:

a. The Iraqi Army

	-----Confident-----			----Not confident----			No opin.
	NET	Great deal	A lot	NET	Not much	None	
3/5/07	61	24	37	39	25	14	0
11/22/05	67	36	31	30	18	12	3
2/28/04*	56	18	38	35	25	10	9
11/15/03	39	13	25	45	29	16	17

*If heard of, 90 percent

b. The police

	-----Confident-----			----Not confident----			No opin.
	NET	Great deal	A lot	NET	Not much	None	
3/5/07	64	32	32	36	16	20	0
11/22/05	68	38	31	30	18	12	2
2/28/04	68	26	41	28	20	8	4
11/15/03	45	18	28	45	30	15	10

c. US and UK occupation forces

	-----Confident-----			----Not confident----			No opin.
	NET	Great deal	A lot	NET	Not much	None	
3/5/07	18	6	12	82	30	52	*
11/22/05	18	7	11	78	23	55	5
2/28/04	25	8	17	66	23	43	8
11/15/03	19	7	12	71	20	52	9

d. Local leaders in your community

	-----Confident-----			----Not confident----			No opin.
	NET	Great deal	A lot	NET	Not much	None	
3/5/07	45	11	34	55	34	21	0
11/22/05	41	17	23	50	29	21	10
2/28/04*	50	17	34	38	22	16	12
11/15/03	44	19	26	38	21	17	18

*If heard of, 65 percent

e. National government of Iraq

	-----Confident-----			----Not confident----			No opin.
	NET	Great deal	A lot	NET	Not much	None	
3/5/07	49	18	31	51	27	24	0
11/22/05	53	23	30	41	25	16	6

f-g. no trend

17. There can be differences between the way government is set up in a country, called political system. From the three options I am going to read to you, which one do you think would be best for Iraq now?

	3/5/07	11/22/05	2/28/04
Strong leader: a government headed by one man for life	34	26	28
Islamic state: where politicians rule according to religious principles	22	14	21
Democracy: a government with a chance for the leader(s) to be replaced from time to time	43	57	49

No opinion	0	3	4
		3/5/07	
	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
Strong leader: a government headed by one man for life	58	19	25
Islamic state: where politicians rule according to religious principles	4	40	10
Democracy: a government with a chance for the leader(s) to be replaced from time to time	38	41	66
No opinion	0	0	0

18. And which one of these systems will be best for Iraq in five years time?

	3/5/07	11/22/05	
Strong leader: a government headed by one man for life	26	18	
Islamic state: where politicians rule according to religious principles	22	12	
Democracy: a government with a chance for the leader(s) to be replaced from time to time	53	64	
No opinion	*	7	
		3/5/07	
	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
Strong leader: a government headed by one man for life	48	11	13
Islamic state: where politicians rule according to religious principles	6	37	12
Democracy: a government with a chance for the leader(s) to be replaced from time to time	46	52	74
No opinion	0	0	1

19. Regardless of what kind of system Iraq SHOULD have, which of these do you think Iraq most likely WILL have five years from now?

	3/5/07		
Strong leader: a government headed by one man for life	22		
Islamic state: where politicians rule according to religious principles	24		
Democracy: a government with a chance for the leader(s) to be replaced from time to time	53		
No opinion	1		
		3/5/07	
	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
Strong leader: a government headed by one man for life	41	11	13
Islamic state: where politicians rule according to religious principles	10	35	20
Democracy: a government with a chance for the leader(s) to be replaced from time to time	48	54	66
No opinion	1	*	*

20. Thinking of the current national government of Iraq, how do you feel about the way in which it has carried out its responsibilities? Has it done a very good job, quite a good job, quite a bad job or a very bad job?

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	opin.
3/5/07	46	10	36	53	27	26	*
Sunni	6	1	5	94	32	62	0
Shiite	68	15	53	32	25	6	0
Kurdish	71	16	55	29	22	7	1

11/22/05 61 22 39 32 17 16 7

21. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Nouri Kamel al-Maliki is handling his job as prime minister?

	Approve	Disapprove	No opin.
3/5/07	43	57	*
Sunni	3	96	*
Shiite	67	33	0
Kurdish	60	40	0

22. Overall, do you think the members of the National Assembly of Iraq are willing or not willing to make necessary compromises to bring peace and security to the country?

	Willing	Not willing	No opin.
3/5/07	41	58	1
Sunni	9	90	*
Shiite	57	42	1
Kurdish	61	36	2

23. Who do you think currently controls things in our country; is it the Iraqi government, the United States, somebody else or no one?

	Iraqi government	U.S. government	Somebody else	No one	No opin.
3/5/07	34	59	4	3	*
Sunni	7	88	2	3	0
Shiite	50	44	3	2	*
Kurdish	49	42	7	2	0
11/22/05	44	24	17	6	9

24. Since the war, how do you feel about the way in which the United States and other coalition forces have carried out their responsibilities in Iraq? Have they done a very good job, quite a good job, quite a bad job or a very bad job?

	-----Good-----			-----Bad-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Quite	Very	
3/5/07	23	6	18	77	30	46	0
Sunni	3	*	3	97	30	67	0
Shiite	21	4	17	79	34	45	0
Kurdish	74	22	53	26	19	7	0
11/22/05	36	10	27	59	19	40	5

25. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the presence of coalition forces in Iraq?

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
3/5/07	22	6	16	78	32	46	*
Sunni	3	*	3	97	29	68	0
Shiite	17	2	15	83	39	44	0
Kurdish	75	28	47	25	21	4	*
11/22/05	32	13	19	65	21	44	3
2/28/04	39	13	26	51	20	31	10

26. Do you think that bringing more US forces into Baghdad and Anbar will make security in these areas better, worse, or have no effect on the security situation in these areas?

	Better	Worse	No effect	No opin.
3/5/07	29	49	22	*
Sunni	5	68	27	0
Shiite	37	44	19	*
Kurdish	55	24	21	*

27. How long do you think U.S. and other coalition forces should remain in Iraq? They should...

	3/5/07				11/22/05
	All	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish	
Leave now	35	55	28	11	26
Remain until security is restored	38	41	39	28	31
Remain until the Iraqi government is stronger*	14	3	18	28	19
Remain until the Iraqi security forces can operate independently	11	1	13	24	16
Remain longer but leave eventually	2	*	2	7	3
Never leave	1	0	*	2	1
No opinion	*	0	*	*	4

*In 2005, "Remain until the Iraqi government elected in December is in place"

28. Overall, do you think the presence of U.S. forces in Iraq is making security in our country better, worse, or having no effect on the security situation?

	Better	Worse	No effect	No opin.
3/5/07	21	69	10	*
Sunni	2	94	4	0
Shiite	19	71	10	*
Kurdish	67	15	18	0

29. Overall, please say if you think each of these countries is playing a positive, neutral, or negative role in Iraq now?

3/5/07 Summary Table

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opin.
a. Russia	15	72	13	*
Sunni	10	80	11	*
Shiite	14	73	13	*
Kurdish	27	53	20	1
b. Saudi Arabia	20	28	52	*
Sunni	39	52	9	0
Shiite	3	7	91	0
Kurdish	29	40	30	1
c. Iran	17	16	67	*
Sunni	*	1	98	*
Shiite	33	27	40	0
Kurdish	6	12	82	0
d. Syria	7	30	63	*
Sunni	14	58	28	*
Shiite	2	16	81	0
Kurdish	5	10	85	0

e. Turkey	10	44	46	*
Sunni	13	70	17	*
Shiite	8	36	56	0
Kurdish	5	11	84	0
f. The United States	12	11	77	*
Sunni	1	2	96	0
Shiite	6	11	82	*
Kurdish	53	26	21	*
g. The United Kingdom	11	14	75	*
Sunni	2	4	95	0
Shiite	5	15	80	*
Kurdish	52	28	19	*

30. Thinking about the political action of other people, do you find each of these items to be acceptable or not acceptable?

3/5/07 Summary Table

	Accept- able	Not acceptable	No opin.
a. Attacks on coalition forces	51	49	*
Sunni	94	6	0
Shiite	35	65	*
Kurdish	7	93	0
b. Attacks on Iraqi government forces	12	88	0
Sunni	34	66	0
Shiite	1	99	0
Kurdish	1	99	0

Trend:

a. Attacks on coalition forces

	Accept- able	Not acceptable	No opin.
3/5/07	51	49	*
2/28/04	17	78	5

b. no trend.

31. How safe do you feel in your neighborhood? Do you feel very safe, not very safe or not safe at all?

	Very safe	Not very safe	Not safe at all	No opin.
3/5/07	26	41	33	*
Sunni	3	50	47	0
Shiite	29	37	34	*
Kurdish	67	29	3	0
11/22/05	63	30	6	1
6/14/04	40	40	18	3

32. In order to avoid trouble, how often if ever have you done any of the following over the past year? Is it very often, quite often, not so often, never?

3/5/07 - Summary Table

	----More Often----			----Less often-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Quite	NET	Not so	Never	*
a. Avoiding going out of your home	51	18	33	49	27	22	*

Sunni	77	27	51	22	21	2	*
Shiite	48	19	30	52	31	21	0
Kurdish	5	1	4	95	30	65	0
b. Not sending your children to school	39	14	26	61	28	32	0
Sunni	66	22	45	34	27	6	0
Shiite	32	13	20	68	31	37	0
Kurdish	3	1	2	97	23	74	0
c. Avoiding passing/driving by police stations and other public buildings	55	20	35	45	25	20	0
Sunni	91	38	53	9	8	1	0
Shiite	45	15	30	55	35	20	0
Kurdish	10	0	10	90	31	59	0
d. Avoiding markets and other crowded areas	54	21	33	46	29	17	0
Sunni	74	31	43	26	24	2	0
Shiite	53	21	32	47	30	16	0
Kurdish	17	2	15	83	33	50	0
e. Avoiding checkpoints	66	29	36	34	14	20	0
Sunni	92	44	48	8	6	1	0
Shiite	64	29	35	36	16	20	0
Kurdish	17	2	16	83	23	60	0
f. Avoiding US and other coalition forces	81	46	35	19	10	9	0
Sunni	95	61	34	5	4	*	0
Shiite	85	49	36	15	9	6	0
Kurdish	40	10	30	60	24	36	0
g. Avoiding travel	53	21	33	47	29	18	0
Sunni	71	31	40	29	27	2	0
Shiite	54	19	35	46	29	17	0
Kurdish	18	3	15	82	32	50	0
h. Being careful about what you say about yourself to others	68	30	37	32	18	14	0
Sunni	90	44	46	10	8	2	0
Shiite	65	28	37	35	22	13	0
Kurdish	28	9	19	72	25	46	0
i. Avoiding going to work or to apply for work	43	17	26	57	29	28	0
Sunni	63	24	39	37	31	6	0
Shiite	40	17	24	60	29	31	0
Kurdish	7	2	5	93	24	69	0

33. For each item I read, please tell me if it has or has not occurred nearby here?

3/5/07 - Summary Table

	Has	Has not	No opin.
a. Car bombs, suicide attacks	32	68	*
Sunni	48	52	0
Shiite	27	73	*
Kurdish	7	93	0
b. Snipers, crossfire	30	70	*
Sunni	40	60	0
Shiite	33	67	0
Kurdish	1	99	*

c. Fighting among sectarian factions	25	75	*
Sunni	31	68	*
Shiite	28	72	*
Kurdish	2	98	0
d. Kidnappings for ransom	40	60	*
Sunni	50	50	*
Shiite	42	58	0
Kurdish	10	90	0
e. Fighting between Iraqi government and anti-government forces	34	66	*
Sunni	44	56	*
Shiite	36	64	0
Kurdish	1	99	0
f. Unnecessary violence against citizens by US or coalition forces	44	55	*
Sunni	60	39	1
Shiite	46	54	0
Kurdish	8	92	0
g. Unnecessary violence against citizens by the Iraqi police	24	76	*
Sunni	55	44	*
Shiite	8	92	0
Kurdish	1	99	0
h. Unnecessary violence against citizens by the Iraqi Army	24	76	*
Sunni	56	43	1
Shiite	7	93	0
Kurdish	*	100	0
i. Unnecessary violence against citizens by local militia forces	31	69	*
Sunni	55	45	*
Shiite	22	78	0
Kurdish	2	98	0
NET any occurrences	80		

34. And, which one of these, if any, is the greatest concern to you personally?

	3/5/07			
	All	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
Car bombs, suicide attacks	38	33	47	27
Snipers, crossfire	5	7	5	2
Fighting among sectarian factions	8	8	6	7
Fighting between Iraqi government and anti-government forces	12	9	13	11
Kidnappings for ransom	7	7	4	10
Unnecessary violence against citizens by US or coalition forces	16	21	15	10
Unnecessary violence against citizens by the Iraqi police	2	4	1	5
Unnecessary violence against citizens by the Iraqi Army	2	4	*	2
Unnecessary violence against citizens by local militia forces	4	6	3	4
None of them (vol.)	4	*	4	16

All of them equally (vol.)	2	2	2	3
No opinion	*	0	*	1

35. Have you or an immediate family member - by which I mean someone living in this household - been physically harmed by the violence that is occurring in the country at this time?

	Yes	No	No opin.
3/5/07	17	83	0
Sunni	21	79	0
Shiite	17	83	0
Kurdish	7	93	0

36. How concerned are you that you or someone living in this household might in the future become a victim of the violence that is occurring in the country? Is that something that worries you a great deal, somewhat, not so much, or hardly at all?

	-----Worried-----			----Not worried----			
	NET	Great deal	Some-what	NET	Not much	Hardly at all	No opin.
3/5/07	86	64	22	14	9	5	*
Sunni	98	78	20	2	2	*	0
Shiite	86	64	22	14	10	4	*
Kurdish	62	35	27	38	21	17	0

37. I have asked about people living in this household. Do you have any close personal friends or immediate family members, living OUTSIDE this household who have been physically harmed by the violence that is occurring in the country at this time?

	Yes	No	No opin.
3/5/07	47	53	*
Sunni	53	47	0
Shiite	51	49	*
Kurdish	21	78	1

35/37 NET: Has any family member or friend been physically harmed by the violence that is occurring in the country at this time?

	Yes	No	No opin.
3/5/07	53	47	*
Sunni	60	40	0
Shiite	56	44	*
Kurdish	25	75	1

38. Who do you blame the most for the violence that is occurring in the country?

	All	3/5/07		
		Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
US/coalition forces	31	38	34	8
President Bush	9	12	8	2
Iraqi government	8	13	5	4
Iraqi army	1	3	*	2
Iraqi police	1	2	0	1
Sunni militias/leaders	5	*	8	6
Shiite militias/leaders	6	9	1	14
Sectarian disputes	8	5	7	13
Al Qaeda/foreign jihadis	18	2	28	27
Common criminals	6	3	7	8

Iran	7	12	1	13
Ansar Al-Sunna	*	0	0	2
No opinion	*	0	*	0

39. Who do you feel is most in command of security in this area at this time: the Iraqi police, the Iraqi army, coalition forces, local militia, other extra-legal armed forces, or is no one in command of security here?

	3/5/07			
	All	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
Iraqi police	41	18	56	50
Iraqi army	23	14	30	21
Coalition forces	11	23	2	13
Local militia	9	3	11	14
Other extra-legal armed forces	10	28	*	0
No one	5	12	1	2
No opinion	1	2	0	1

40. And, which of these would be your preference to have in command of security in this area: the Iraqi police, the Iraqi army, coalition forces, local militia, or other extra-legal armed forces?

	3/5/07			
	All	Sunni	Shiite	Kurdish
Iraqi police	46	28	54	61
Iraqi army	32	34	36	19
Coalition forces	9	21	1	8
Local militia	7	1	10	11
Other extra-legal armed forces	1	2	0	0
No one	5	14	*	0
No opinion	*	0	*	0

41. During the past year have you done any of the following for security reasons—that is, specifically to avoid violence or religious persecution?

3/5/07 - Summary Table

	Yes	No	No opin.
a. Become a more wary or watchful person			
Sunni	81	19	*
Shiite	96	4	0
Kurdish	87	13	*
	34	65	1
b. Moved to live in a new location	15	85	0
Sunni	26	74	0
Shiite	13	87	0
Kurdish	2	98	0
c. Changed your jobs	13	87	0
Sunni	22	78	0
Shiite	11	89	0
Kurdish	3	97	0
d. If you have school-aged children, changed their school*	18	82	0
Sunni	33	67	0
Shiite	15	85	0
Kurdish	2	98	0

*Among those with children

42. In the last few days, have you experienced any of the following because of the situation in our country at the present time? (IF YES) Have you experienced it a great deal or somewhat?

3/5/07 - Summary Table	-----Yes-----				
	NET	Great deal	Some-what	No	No opin.
a. Trouble sleeping	75	36	40	25	0
Sunni	92	54	38	8	0
Shiite	79	33	46	21	0
Kurdish	33	7	26	67	0
b. Difficulty concentrating on your work or usual activities	72	31	41	28	0
Sunni	91	46	45	9	0
Shiite	74	29	44	26	0
Kurdish	29	8	20	71	0
c. Feelings of anger	82	36	46	18	0
Sunni	91	49	43	9	0
Shiite	86	35	51	14	0
Kurdish	53	12	41	47	0
d. Feelings of depression	77	37	40	23	0
Sunni	87	50	37	13	0
Shiite	77	34	43	23	0
Kurdish	57	17	40	43	0
NET 3-4 of these	71	22			

43. There are areas of Iraq where in the past Sunnis and Shiites lived together in the same mahallah. In some of these areas people are now separating – Sunnis moving to live among Sunnis only, Shiites moving to live among Shiites only. Has this separating of people been happening in this mahallah, or not?

	Yes, has happened	No, remains mixed	No, never was mixed	No opin.
3/5/07	14	38	47	*
Sunni	21	40	39	*
Shiite	13	44	43	0
Kurdish	2	14	83	1

44. (IF YES) Has this movement of people been mainly forcible, or mainly voluntary?

	Mainly forcible	Mainly voluntary	No opin.
3/5/07	81	19	0

43/44 NET:

	-----Yes, has happened-----			No, remains mixed	No, never was mixed	No opin.
	NET	Mainly forcible	Mainly voluntary			
3/5/07	14	12	3	38	47	*
Sunni	21	17	4	40	39	*
Shiite	13	11	2	44	43	0
Kurdish	2	1	2	14	83	1

45. Do you think the separation of people on sectarian lines is a good thing or a bad thing for Iraq?

	Good thing	Bad thing	No opin.
3/5/07	6	94	*
Sunni	1	99	0
Shiite	4	95	*
Kurdish	22	78	*

46. Thinking about your security, if you could do so, would you move to a different area of the country, or are you satisfied living in this location?

	Move to diff. area	Satisfied living here	No opin.
3/5/07	19	81	*
Sunni	23	77	0
Shiite	18	82	0
Kurdish	11	89	*

47. Again with your security in mind, if you could do so, would you move to a different country entirely, or are you satisfied living in Iraq?

	Move to diff. country	Satisfied living in Iraq	No opin.
3/5/07	30	70	*
Sunni	34	65	0
Shiite	27	73	0
Kurdish	29	71	*

48. (IF YES) Do you have current plans to leave the country, or no such plans at this time?

	Yes, plan to leave	No such plans	No opin.
3/5/07	42	57	1
Sunni	49	49	2
Shiite	41	59	0
Kurdish	27	73	0

47/48 NET:

	NET	Have plan	No plans	No opin.	Satisfied living in Iraq	No opin.
		-----Leave Iraq-----				
3/5/07	30	12	17	*	70	*
Sunni	34	17	17	*	65	1
Shiite	27	11	16	0	73	0
Kurdish	29	8	21	0	71	*

49. Thinking about ex-Baathists in the country, do you think they should or should not be allowed to take government jobs?

	Yes, allow gov't. jobs	No, gov't jobs	No opin.
3/5/07	56	44	*
Sunni	96	4	0
Shiite	35	65	0

Kurdish 31 69 0

50. With regards to the execution of Saddam Hussein—do you believe this was carried out in an appropriate or inappropriate manner?

	Appropriate	Inappropriate	No opin.
3/5/07	50	49	*
Sunni	2	97	*
Shiite	82	17	*
Kurdish	66	34	0

51. And, do you believe the execution of Saddam Hussein was helpful in bringing about reconciliation in Iraq, or do you think it made reconciliation more difficult?

	Helpful	Made more difficult	No effect	No opin.
3/5/07	36	53	12	*
Sunni	2	96	1	*
Shiite	62	25	14	*
Kurdish	33	39	27	1

52. Do you think Iraq is or is not involved in a civil war at this time?

	Yes, civil war	No civil war	No opin.
3/5/07	42	56	2
Sunni	63	37	0
Shiite	25	72	3
Kurdish	49	51	*

53. (IF NOT) How likely do you think it is that there will be a civil war in Iraq—very likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or very unlikely?

	-----Likely-----			-----Unlikely-----			No opin.
	NET	Very	Smwht	NET	Smwht	Very	
3/5/07	43	6	37	57	46	11	0
Sunni	52	5	47	48	43	5	0
Shiite	38	4	34	62	50	12	0
Kurdish	47	13	34	53	35	18	0

54. Do you think that the following countries are or are not actively engaged in encouraging sectarian violence within Iraq?

3/5/07 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opin.
a. Syria	66	34	*
Sunni	29	71	0
Shiite	87	13	*
Kurdish	85	15	0
b. Iran	71	29	*
Sunni	98	2	0
Shiite	47	53	*
Kurdish	84	16	0
c. Saudi Arabia	56	44	*
Sunni	11	89	0

Shiite	92	8	0
Kurdish	46	52	2

55. Selected demographics:

Monthly income:

	3/5/07
0 to 100,000 dinars	1
100,001 to 200,000	12
200,001 to 300,000	25
300,001 to 400,000	33
400,001 to 800,000	27
More than 800,000	2
Average	393,731
Median	350,000

Trend for comparison in U.S. dollars:
(not inflation-adjusted)

	3/5/07	11/22/05	2/28/04
Up to \$50	*	2	19
\$51-100	1	9	22
\$101-150	13	22	27
\$151-200	11	11	8
\$201-300	45	33	16
\$301-500	22	16	7
\$501+	8	8	3
Average	\$322	\$263	\$164
Median	\$286	\$204	\$150

Employment:

	3/5/07	11/22/05	2/28/04
Full-time	23	14	11
Part-time	16	2	3
Self-employed	NA	18	21
Unemployed	10	5	7
Homemaker	35	38	37
Student	13	18	17
Unable to work	NA	1	1
Retired/disabled	4	4	3

Doctrine:

	3/5/07
Shiite Arab	47
Sunni Arab	35
Kurdish	15
Other	3

How often do you attend mosque?

	3/5/07
Daily	5
Several times a week	9
Once a week	17
Monthly	10
Several times a year	7
Once a year or less	4
Never	49

No opinion 0

Household items:

	3/5/07	11/22/05	2/28/04
Air conditioner	55	58	44
Car	56	55	43
Refrigerator	96	90	81
Telephone (fixed line)	45	38	30
Mobile telephone	89	62	6
Washing machine	59	54	44
Television	99	99	NA
Satellite dish	96	86	32*
Radio	92	77	NA
Computer	37	17	NA
Internet access	15	9	NA
Shortwave radio	67	NA	NA
Car radio	53	NA	NA

*11/15/03

Availability of electricity from power lines:

	3/5/07
Less than 4 hours a day	9
5 to 8 hours a day	18
9 to 12 hours a day	25
More than 12 hours a day	12
No electricity from power lines	34
No opinion	2

END