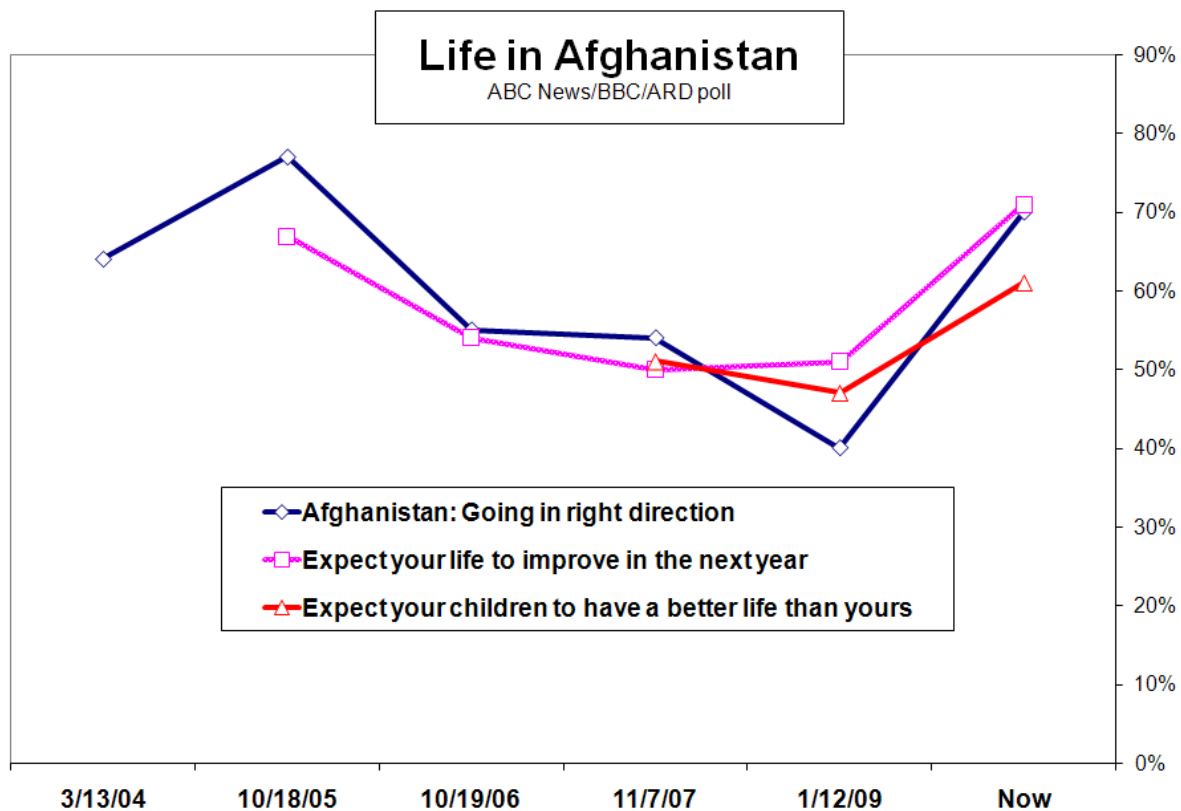


Views Improve Sharply in Afghanistan, Though Criticisms of the U.S. Stay High

Hopes for a brighter future have soared in Afghanistan, bolstered by a broad rally in support for the country's re-elected president, improved development efforts and economic gains. Blame on the United States and NATO for violence has eased – but their overall ratings remain weak.

In one key shift, the latest poll by ABC News, the BBC and ARD German TV finds that sharply more Afghans now see the Taliban as the main source of their country's strife, while many fewer blame the United States or its allies – significant progress in a central aim of the new commander of U.S. and NATO forces, Gen. Stanley McChrystal.

Another, basic change is larger still: After steep declines in recent years there's been a 30-point advance in views that the country is headed in the right direction; 70 percent now say so, the most since 2005. Afghans' expectations that their own lives will be better a year from now have jumped by 20 points, to 71 percent, a new high. And there's been a 14-point rise in expectations that the next generation will have a better life, to 61 percent.

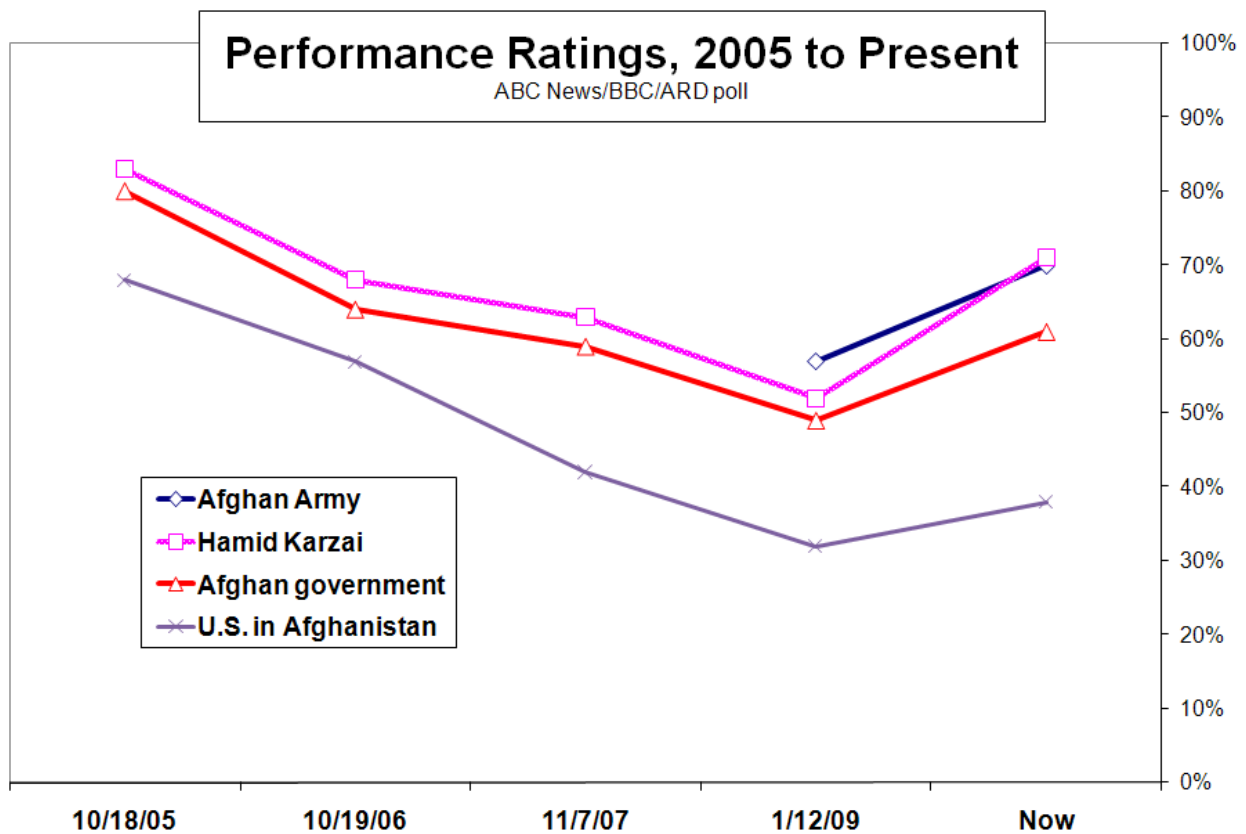


Many challenges remain. Complaints about official corruption are higher than ever. Views of the United States and NATO's performance remain poor, with six in 10 rating their work negatively. And accounts of local violence have held steady, with many Afghans still blaming allied forces for civilian casualties. All these raise the question of whether the overall improvements can hold as Hamid Karzai's honeymoon fades and the fighting continues.

There also are significant regional differences. Support for U.S. and NATO efforts are sharply lower in the South and East, where the fighting is heaviest. Local support for the Taliban rises to 27 percent on its home turf, in the country's Southwest, vs. 10 percent in the rest of the country. And views of the country's direction are markedly less bright in some high-conflict areas, such as Helmand, heart of the opium poppy trade.

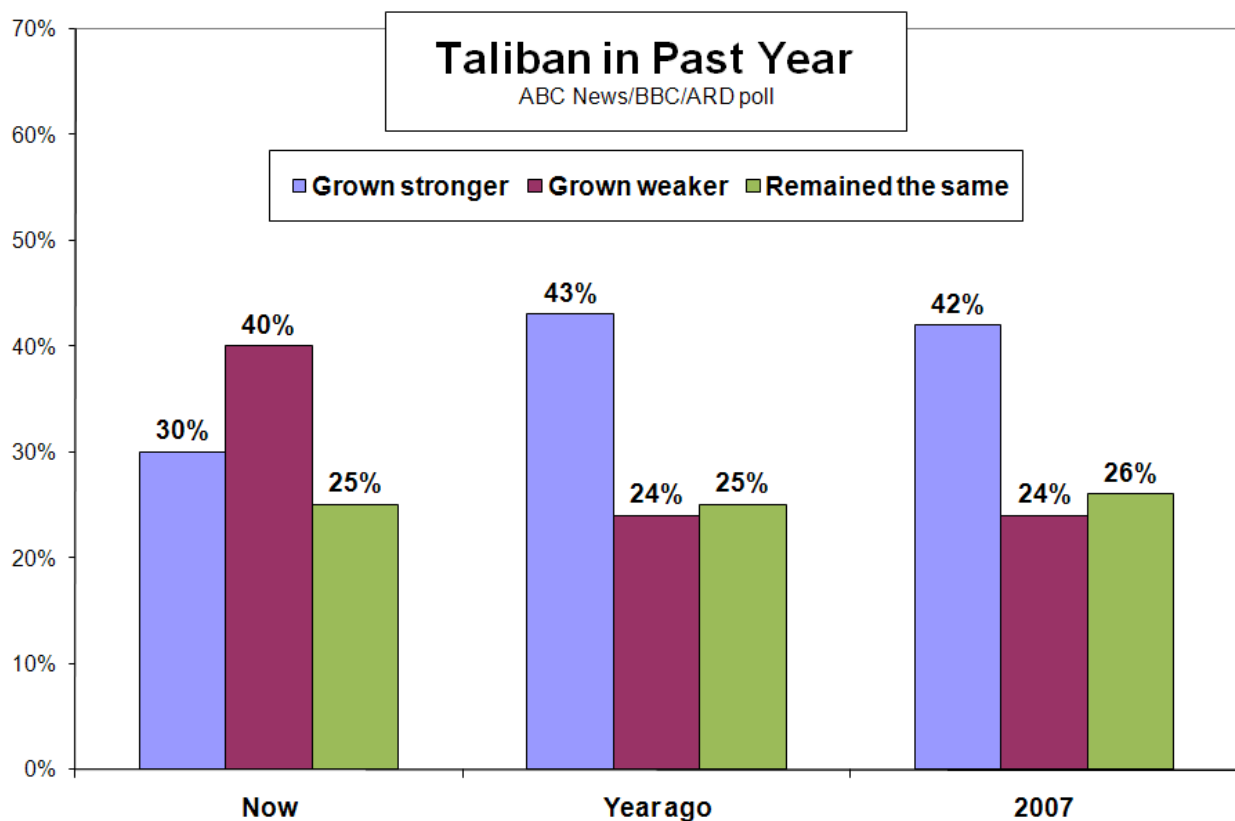
Critical from the U.S. perspective is that, despite poor views of its performance, 68 percent of Afghans continue to support the presence of U.S. forces in their country – and nearly as many, 61 percent, favor the coming surge of Western troops initiated by President Obama. But support for the surge drops to 42 percent in the South and East; support for the presence of U.S. forces also drops in these regions, and support for attacks on U.S. and NATO forces, while sharply down overall, remains much higher in the restive South.

TURNAROUND – Nonetheless this poll finds turnarounds in several basic measures, a dramatic contrast from a year ago, when public attitudes grew much more negative amid broad violence and corruption, struggling development and political uncertainty.



Resolution of the country’s disputed election is one factor in brighter hopes overall. Positive views of Karzai’s performance as president have spiked by 19 points, to 71 percent, as he’s asserted power for a second full term. Ratings of national institutions have joined along; approval of the Afghan Army is up by 13 points, with very broad confidence (83 percent) in its ability to provide security – potentially an important sign of national cohesion.

The Taliban, for its part, remains vastly unpopular; in addition to taking more blame for the country’s strife it’s increasingly seen as Afghanistan’s greatest threat – 69 percent now say so, a new high. Ninety percent prefer the current government to the Taliban (up 8 points) and there’s been a 16-point jump in belief the Taliban’s grown weaker during the past year – obviously another of McChrystal’s goals. This may stem in part from Pakistan’s tougher approach, with a 14-point decline in suspicions it’s harboring the Taliban.



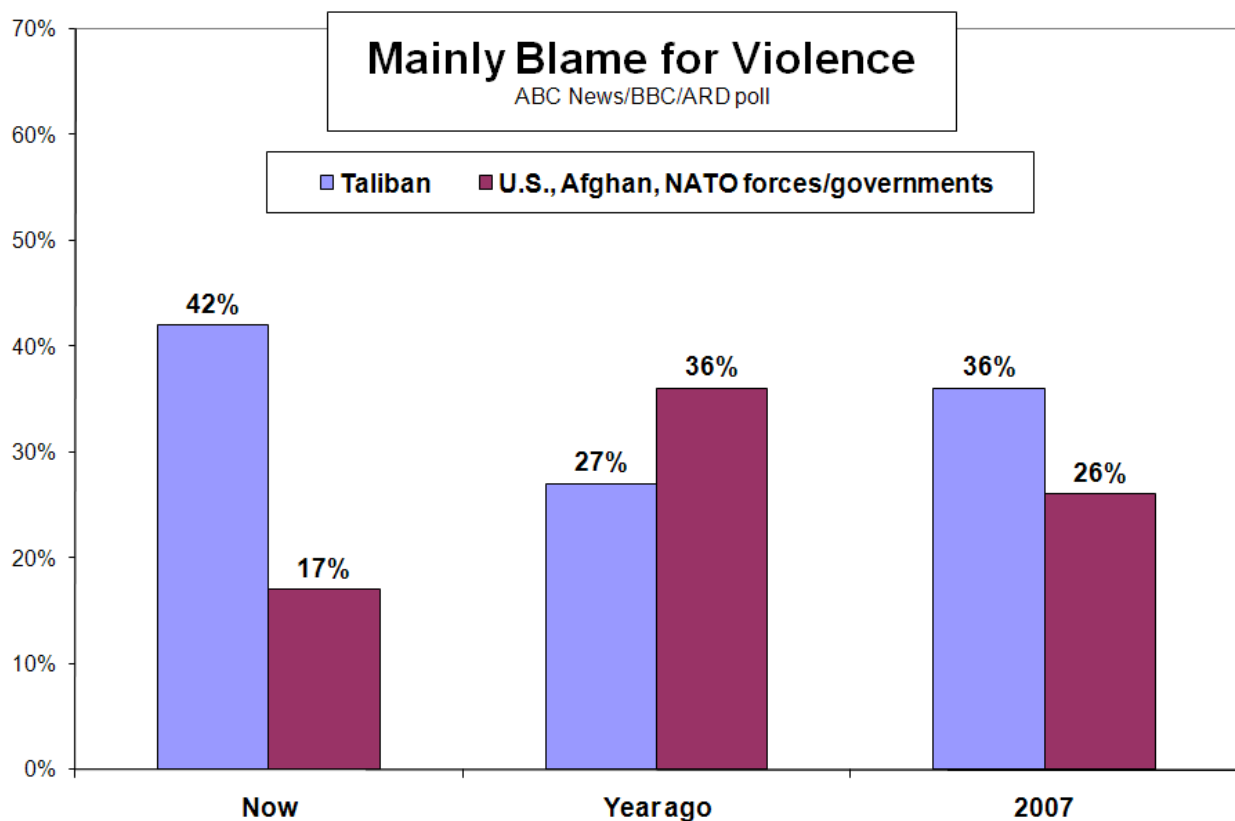
Still, whatever their animosity toward the group, 65 percent favor a negotiated settlement with the Taliban, unchanged from last year. And this spikes to nearly three-quarters in the South and 91 percent in the East, the Taliban’s strongest areas. One reason: Far fewer in the South and East believe the government and its allies will defeat the Taliban militarily – 18 and 24 percent think so, respectively, vs. 49 percent in the rest of the country.

This poll, the fifth in Afghanistan by ABC News and media partners since 2005, was conducted via face-to-face interviews with 1,534 randomly selected Afghans in all 34 of the country’s

provinces from Dec. 11-23, with field work by ACSOR, the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research, in Kabul. See separate report for methodological details.

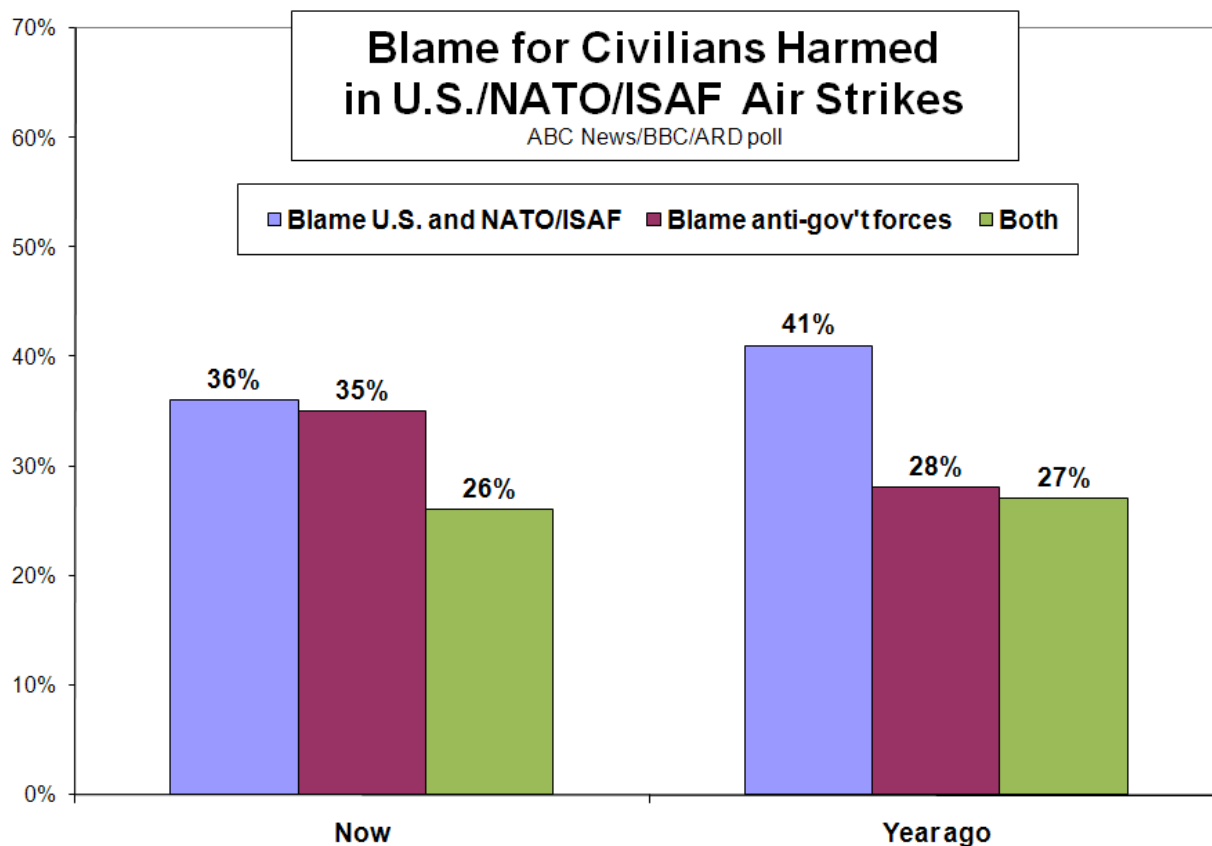
U.S./NATO EFFORTS – The main changes in views of the United States and NATO reflect diminished blame for their role in violence overall, and to a lesser extent for civilian casualties in particular – the latter a highly sensitive issue. McChrystal has focused on reducing major incidents with civilian casualties, winning praise from Afghan leaders, and the United Nations has reported that most such casualties are caused by the Taliban.

Overall, 42 percent of Afghans now blame the country’s violence on the Taliban, up sharply from 27 percent a year ago. Fewer, 17 percent, blame the United States, NATO or the Afghan government or army, well down from 36 percent. While one in six still blames Kabul or the West for the country’s strife – plenty to fuel hostility – the shift away is a large one.



Direct blame on the United States and NATO for civilian casualties also has eased, albeit less so. Afghans now divide about evenly, 36-35 percent, on whom they blame more for civilian casualties in air strikes – U.S. and NATO forces, for poor targeting, or anti-government fighters, for being among civilians. (The rest blame both sides equally.) Many do still blame the Western forces; nonetheless, this has eased from 41-28 percent a year ago. While hardly good now, it’s better than it’s been.

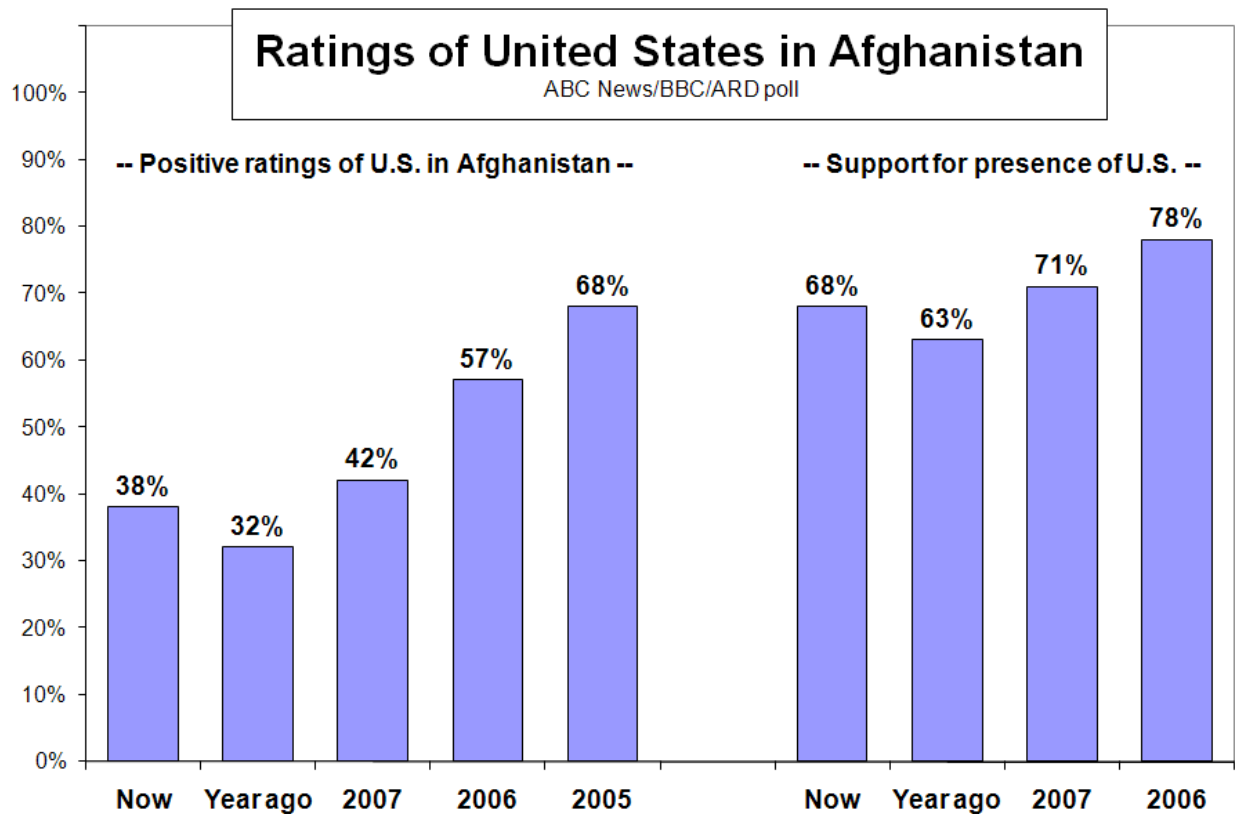
Most Afghans also continue to call allied air strikes unacceptable – 66 percent, but down from 77 percent last year.



There is one conflicting result; more Afghans also say the United States and NATO are doing worse, not better, in avoiding civilian casualties, by 43-24 percent. This may reflect dismay over widely publicized individual incidents, such as the bombing of a pair of hijacked fuel tankers in September that killed scores of civilians in Kunduz province. It's another measure the allies want to move their way if their basic support is to rise.

BOTTOM LINES – Fundamentally, just 38 percent rate the work of the United States in Afghanistan positively – up 6 points in the past year, but far below its peak, 68 percent, in 2005. (NATO's ratings are as low, and flat.) Fifty-one percent have a favorable view of the United States overall – vastly below its high point, 83 percent, in 2005. And U.S. favorability drops to 35 percent in the East and 29 percent in the South (vs. 59 percent in the rest of the country) – again, plummeting where the United States is most actively engaged in combat.

While its performance is rated poorly, most Afghans nonetheless see a need for the United States' presence in Afghanistan – a view probably informed by very broad rejection of the likely alternative, the Taliban. As noted, more than two-thirds of Afghans support the presence of U.S. forces in their country, slightly up from last year although still below its peak. (Most Afghans last year opposed a troop increase in the abstract; the shift from those views to support for Obama's surge is mirrored in U.S. public opinion as well.)



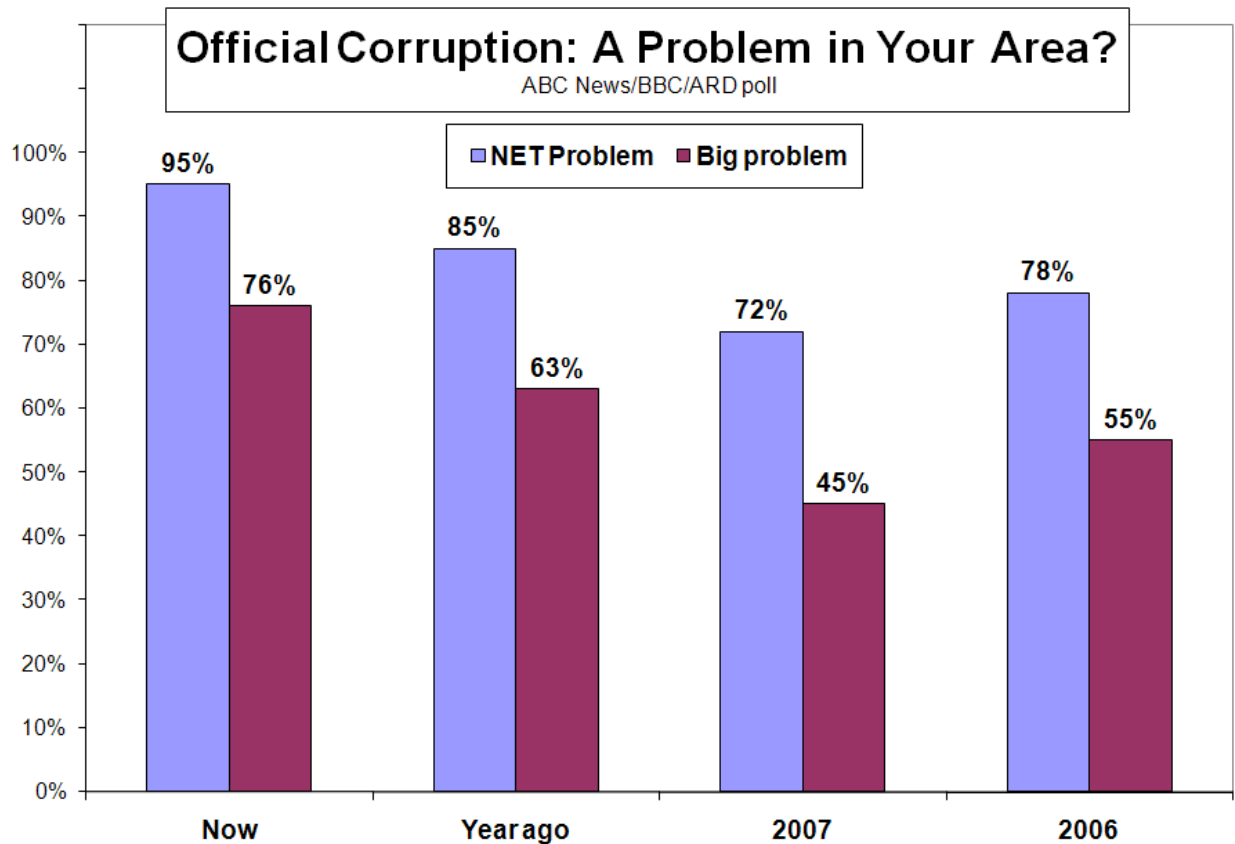
Support for the planned increase in U.S. and NATO forces is accompanied by majority belief the United States will accomplish the goals set out by Obama – for example, training Afghan forces to take over security, strengthening the Kabul government, preventing the Taliban from retaking control, preventing al Qaeda from re-establishing a base of operation and reducing corruption. But fewer, ranging from 22 to 33 percent, are “very” confident these will happen.

The commitment expressed by the planned surge may be another factor bolstering public hopes. There are, in any case, other signs of improved views of the West: There’s been a 14-point gain from last year, to 83 percent, in the view among Afghans that it was right for the United States to invade and overthrow the Taliban just more than eight years ago. And the number of Afghans who say attacking Western forces can be justified has dropped sharply, from 25 percent a year ago to 8 percent, a new low. (It jumps to 22 percent in the South – but that’s half of what it was there a year ago.)

CHALLENGES – There clearly are many other remaining challenges for Afghanistan and its Western allies alike. In addition to their weak overall ratings and the issue of civilian casualties, 40 percent say U.S. or NATO forces have a strong presence in their area – up 6 points from a year ago, but well below its peak. And just under half, 48 percent, are confident in the ability of these Western forces to provide security and stability – again up a bit, but far below its level in 2006, 67 percent.

Internally, meanwhile, corruption is a very prominent threat to hopes for progress. Nearly all Afghans – 95 percent – now say official corruption is a problem in their area, up 23 points since 2007. Seventy-six percent say it’s a big problem; both are new highs.

Outside their immediate area, 90 percent see official corruption as a problem at the provincial level, and 83 percent call it a problem in the national government in Kabul – both vast numbers – with nearly two-thirds saying it’s a big problem at both these levels of government.



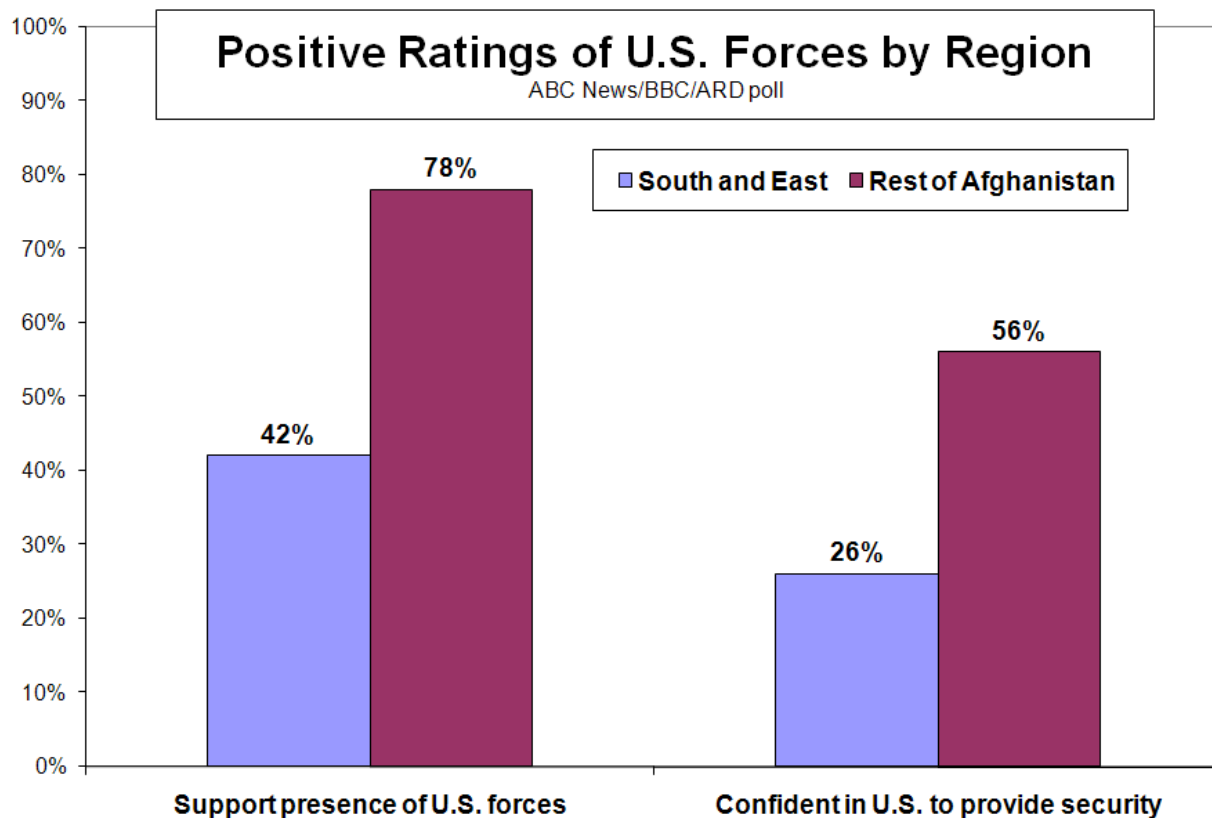
Security, naturally, remains a critical concern. Fewer than half of Afghans, 47 percent, rate their security from the Taliban and other armed groups positively, essentially unchanged from a year ago. And it’s notably lower in the South and East, where the fighting has been most intense.

Experience of violence remains problematic, but at least has not worsened in the past year. A fifth of Afghans report civilians hurt or killed in their area in the past year as a result of U.S. or NATO action, a quarter as a result of action by anti-government forces. A quarter also report car bombs or suicide attacks; nearly as many, snipers or crossfire; 29 percent, kidnappings for ransom; and 16 percent, bombing or shelling by U.S. or NATO/ISAF forces. All are very similar to last year’s levels. (ISAF is the International Security Assistance Force, the U.N.-mandated, NATO-led multinational force in Afghanistan.)

There are sharp regional variations, with greater violence reported particularly in the South; 45 percent there report car bombs and suicide attacks in the past year, and 37 percent say there've been sniper attacks and crossfire in their area. Reports of NATO/ISAF bombing or shelling soar to 60 percent in Helmand and 45 percent in neighboring Kandahar, the Taliban's home province.

HEARTS and MINDS – The poll shows again the challenge McChrystal and his forces face winning hearts and minds where the fighting is toughest, as well as the strong association between positive results on the ground and support for U.S. and NATO forces.

Strikingly, just 42 percent in the South and East support the presence of U.S. forces in their area, compared with 78 percent in the rest of the country. Positive ratings of the U.S. performance dive to 16 percent in the South and 28 percent in the East, vs. 45 percent in the rest of the country. And just 26 percent in these two regions are confident in the ability of U.S. and NATO forces to provide security, compared with 56 percent elsewhere.



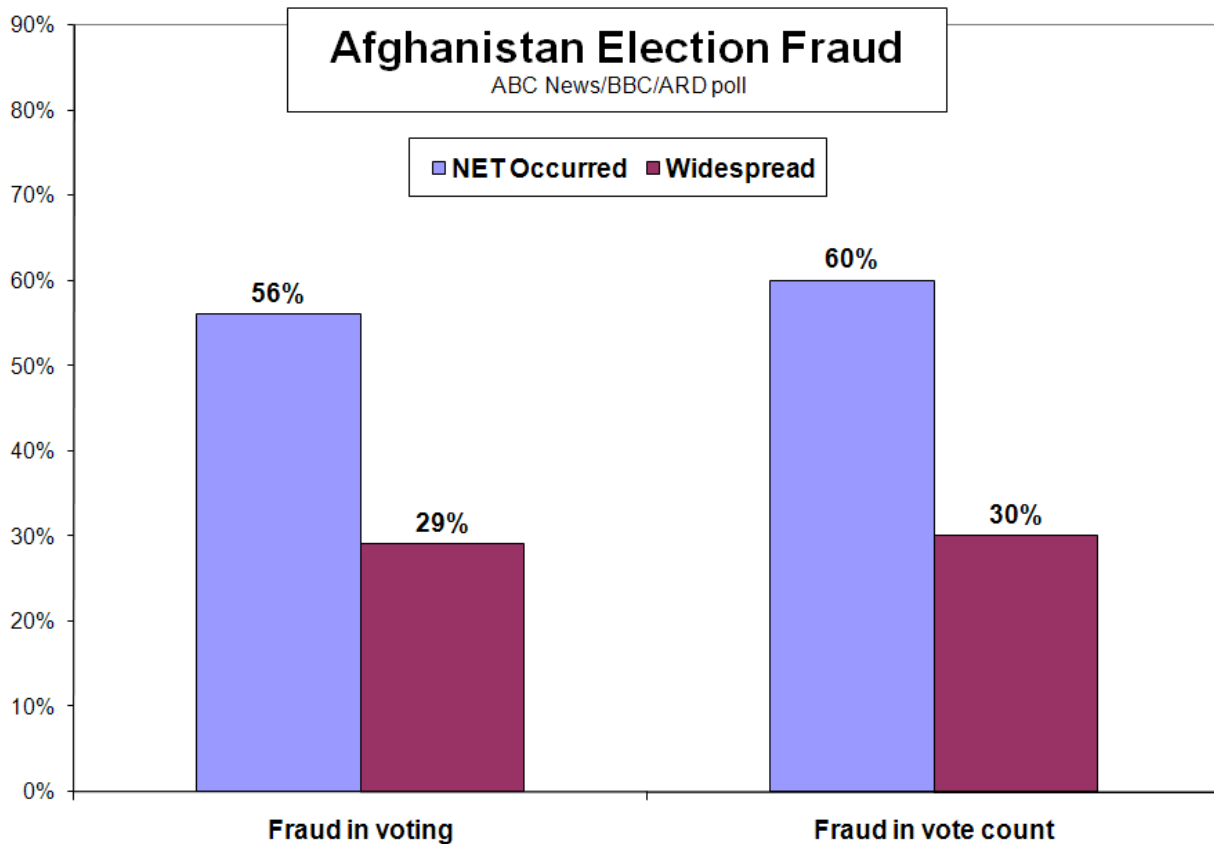
More generally, support for the presence of U.S. and NATO forces is 18 points higher among people who rate their local security positively, 26 points higher where reports of violence are lower and also 26 points higher where there's no coalition bombing reported. Similarly, where the presence of U.S. and NATO forces is seen as strong, 67 percent report confidence in the ability of these forces to provide security, 73 percent rate their performance positively and fewer blame Kabul or the West for the country's violence.

BEHIND IT – Given the continued challenges, a fundamental question is what’s behind the improvements in Afghans’ attitudes about their country’s direction and leadership. The answer appears to be a variety of elements rather than one silver bullet.

As noted, relief in the election’s end is a strong factor; the promise of stability can be appealing, fears of civil unrest after the disputed election were not realized and Karzai’s endorsement by several of his leading opponents may have carried weight.

Karzai may also be experiencing a typical winner’s rally, often seen in U.S. elections; indeed, beyond presidential approval, Americans’ views of the United States’ direction improved after Obama’s election – in still-challenging times – just as they’ve now soared in Afghanistan. A question is to what extent support may fade (as has Obama’s), especially if Karzai’s campaign promises are unmet.

ELECTION – On the Afghan election itself, this poll finds majority suspicion of fraud in voting and vote counting alike – 56 and 60 percent, respectively, think these occurred. But far fewer (three in 10) see it as widespread fraud; 82 percent express confidence that “a system of freely voting for leaders” will work in Afghanistan; and 75 percent say they’re satisfied with the election’s outcome. Karzai’s favorability rating, in this hierarchical society, is a towering 82 percent.



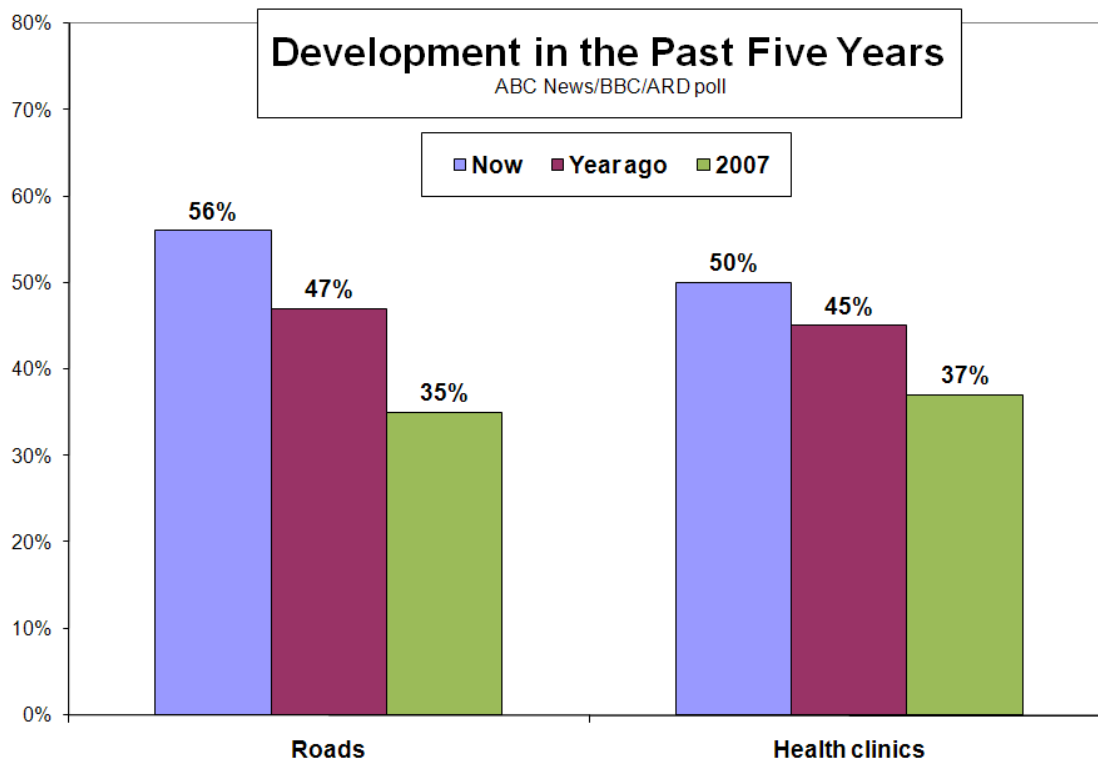
Positive views of the election are a clear factor in Afghans' brighter hopes for the future; among those who say they're satisfied with the outcome, 78 percent say the country's headed in the right direction; among those who are dissatisfied this dives to 45 percent.

Positive views of the country's direction likewise are dramatically higher among people who are confident democracy can work in Afghanistan, as well as among those who rate Karzai's performance positively. Those who suspect widespread fraud, on the other hand, are considerably less sanguine about the country's direction overall.

Karzai, for his part, is not immune from the country's geographical divisions. His performance rating drops to 40 percent in Helmand vs. 72 percent in the rest of the country. And underscoring the impact of development, his rating is 18 points higher in areas where people give a positive rating to the availability of jobs and economic opportunity.

Another result on elections may not be one that Western governments would prefer: Forty-three percent of Afghans say their preferred form of government is an Islamic state, rather than a democracy (32 percent) or strongman rule (23 percent). Support for an Islamic state spikes to 56 percent in the East, bordering Pakistan's tribal areas. But elsewhere such views have changed; in Iraq, support for democracy ultimately soared after a series of successful elections.

ECONOMY/DEVELOPMENT – Economic and development advances are additional factors. After long delay, there are positive reports of development in this impoverished country. Fifty-five percent of Afghans now say they have electricity, up 15 points since 2007. From its low in 2007, there's been a 24-point gain in the number who rate their electrical supply positively – albeit just to 38 percent, indicating the continued need to develop power supply and delivery.



Fifty-six percent report new or rebuilt roads in their area in the past five years, up 21 points from 2007; the number who rate their local infrastructure positively has more than doubled since first measured in 2005. While access to medical care remains a problem, half report new or rebuilt health clinics, up 13 points from 2007. And, in a largely rural nation with heavy reliance on subsistence farming, positive ratings of support for agriculture – availability of seed, fertilizer and equipment – is up by 9 points in the past year, albeit just to 45 percent.

On the economy, while affordability of food and fuel remain significant problems, 45 percent of Afghans rate the national economy positively, up 12 points from a year ago. Fewer, 39 percent, rate their own financial situation positively, but that too is up, by 7 points. The availability of jobs and economic opportunities is still a challenge, rated positively by just four in 10, but that's up by 11 points in the past year.

Part of the improvement in economic attitudes may reflect aspirations; the Karzai government has announced a plan to raise teachers' salaries, encouraging some speculation that other public sector raises – army, police – may follow. Again, if they don't, positive views could be at risk.

In one sign of consumer advances – small in the grand scheme, but potentially powerful in its personal impact – the number of Afghans who report having a cell phone in their household has essentially doubled since 2005, from 31 percent then to 60 percent now.

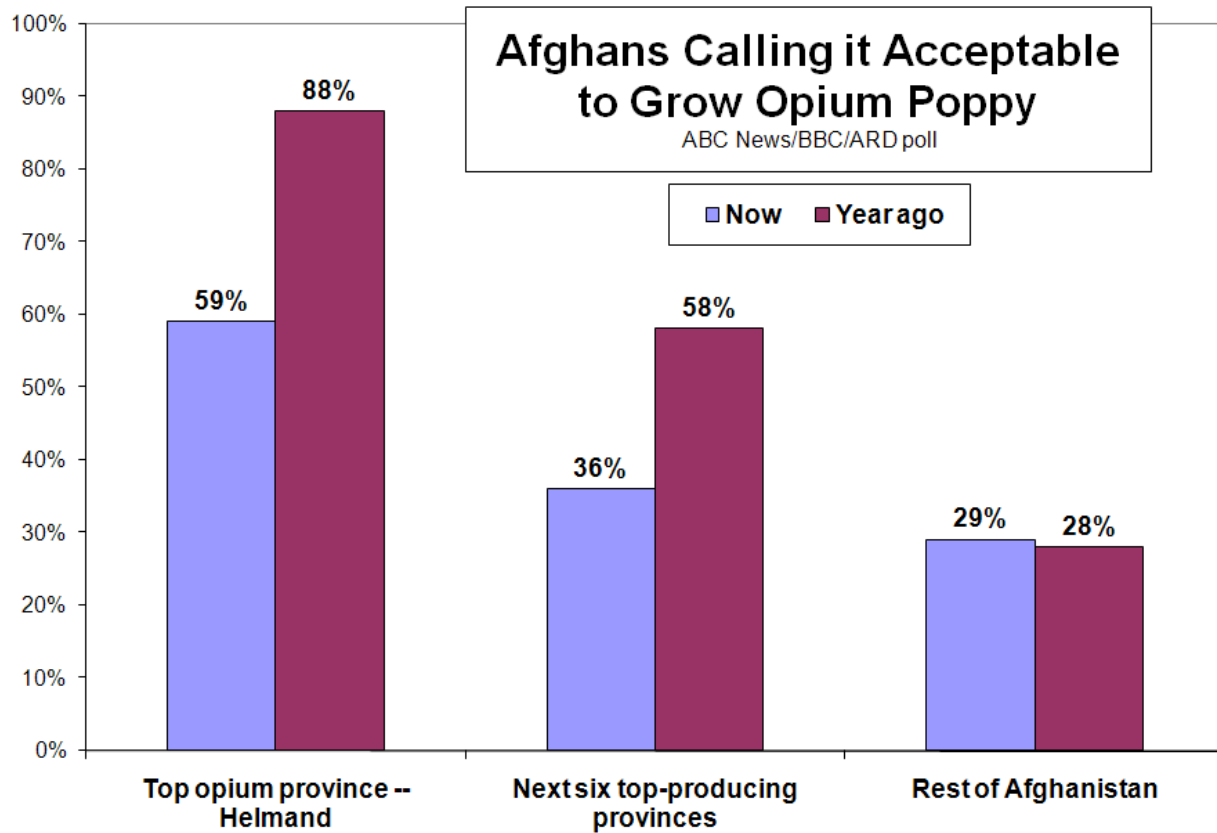
SECURITY/LIVING CONDITIONS – There's also a continued sense that, whatever the problems, living conditions are better now than they were under the Taliban – 70 percent say so. Two-thirds also say the rights of women have improved; six in 10 report greater freedom to express political views. But fewer than half report better economic opportunities or security from crime and violence than in the Taliban days, underscoring these continued challenges.

Another result on security points the same way. In 2005, 72 percent of Afghans rated their personal security from crime and violence positively. A year ago that fell to 55 percent. Today it's still at 55 percent – stabilized, at least, but still well below its best, or where millions of Afghans clearly want it to be.

Afghans' better hopes for the future, as noted, could also reflect hopes that the renewed Western commitment will ultimately resolve their country's strife. Moreover, in addition to the U.S./NATO efforts, this poll finds a 12-point rise in confidence in local commanders and their militia to provide security – a result that may reflect efforts by some local militia, called *arbakai*, to oppose the Taliban.

OPIUM – On another front, the poll documents a dramatic change in attitudes on the cultivation of opium poppy, particularly in Helmand province, the world's leading producer of the drug. A year ago 88 percent in Helmand called it acceptable to grow poppy, at least if there were no other way to earn a living. That's dropped sharply, to 59 percent, today – still a majority, but well down. On the other side, the number in Helmand who call it unacceptable to grow opium poppy has jumped from 12 percent then to 41 percent now.

The change in attitudes comports with findings of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, which reported in September that cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan fell by 22 percent in 2009, led by a drop of one-third in Helmand. (Production of the drug itself was down by just 10 percent, because of more efficient extraction.) The U.N. credited political leadership, better enforcement and promotion of alternative crops.



The change is not limited to Helmand. In the next six top-producing provinces the number who call it acceptable to grow poppy fell from 58 percent a year ago to 36 percent now. It remained at its already much lower level, 29 percent, in the rest of the country.

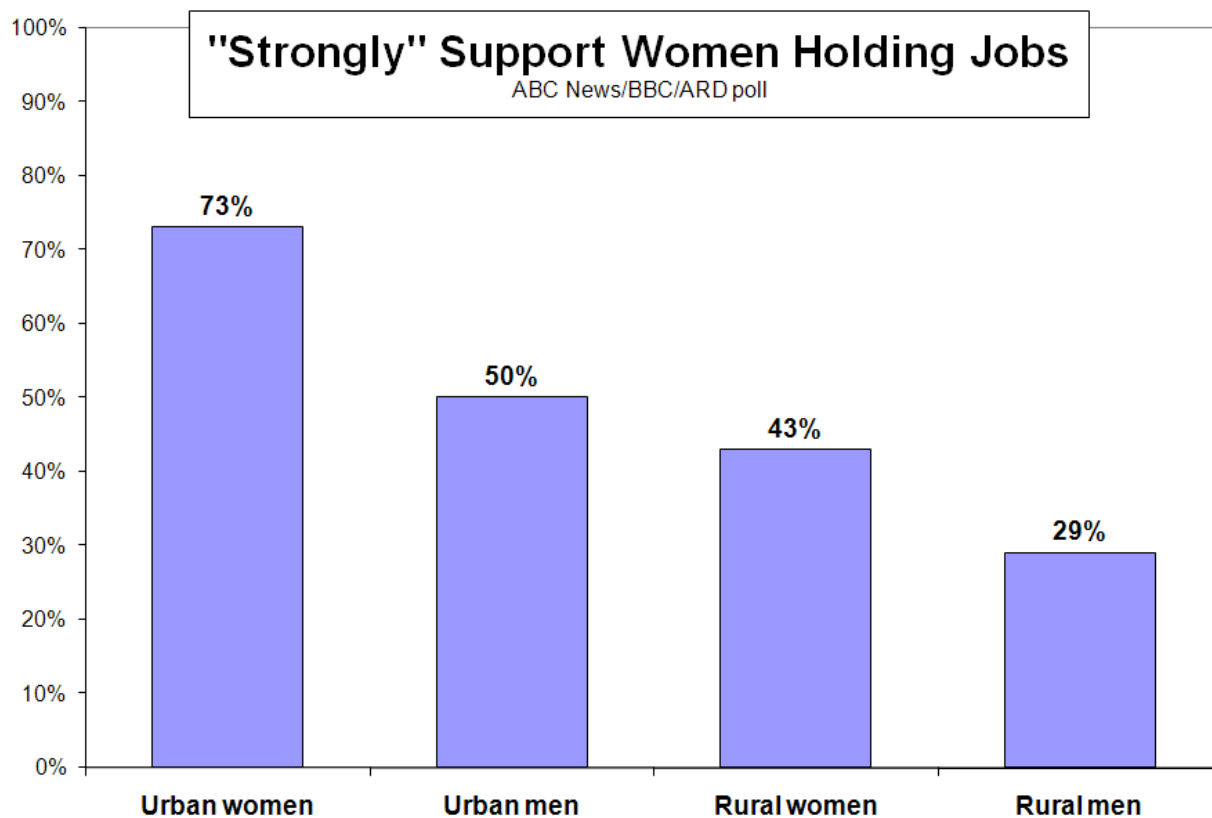
WOMEN’S RIGHTS – Another social issue in Afghanistan is the role of women. On one hand, significant majorities of Afghans support the rights of women to vote and of girls to be educated (88 percent in both cases), to hold jobs outside the home (74 percent) and to hold government offices (68 percent).

But there’s more of a division on another question: Afghans divide evenly on who should make the choice to wear the burka, the traditional full-body covering worn by some Muslim women – the woman herself (47 percent) or her father or husband (50 percent). Fifty-five percent of women say the woman should decide (rising to 62 percent of urban women); but 58 percent of men say it should be up to the husband or father.

Also, support for some women’s roles is weaker than the overall results suggest; just 41 percent of Afghans “strongly” support women holding jobs outside the home and 38 percent strongly support women holding government office. (Voting and educating girls get much higher strong support.) Among men, just 33 percent strongly support women holding jobs or government office; perhaps surprisingly from a Western perspective, these also win strong support from just 50 and 43 percent of women, respectively.

City living is a big factor. Among urban women, 73 and 69 percent, respectively, are strongly in favor of women holding jobs and serving in government. It’s 50 and 47 percent among urban men, then declines to 43 and 36 percent among rural women – and bottoms out at 29 percent strong support, on both questions, among rural men.

Eighty percent of Afghans live in rural areas.



HURDLES AHEAD – Beyond the issues of the day, Afghanistan faces basic hurdles of poverty, infrastructure and education. Nearly four in 10 in this survey were illiterate. Fifty-six percent reported no formal schooling whatsoever; just a quarter have more than a primary school education. Among those with an occupation, nearly half are farmers, farm laborers or other unskilled workers. Forty-four percent own a work animal, but just 13 percent a refrigerator. And nearly six in 10 report monthly incomes under \$100.

Beyond the public's attitudes, these basic measures say much about the road ahead: Even beyond its current strife, Afghanistan's problems clearly will not be easily solved.

METHODOLOGY – This ABC News/BBC/ARD poll is based on in-person interviews with a random national sample of 1,534 Afghan adults from Dec. 11-23, 2009. The results have a 3-point error margin. Field work by ACSOR, the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research in Kabul, a subsidiary of D3 Systems Inc. of Vienna, Va.

Click here for details on the survey methodology, here for charts on the results, here for photos from the field and here a summary of all polls in ABC's ongoing "Where Things Stand" series in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Analysis by Gary Langer.

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

Full results follow. *= less than 0.5 percent

1. Generally speaking, do you think things in Afghanistan today are going in the right direction, or do you think they are going in the wrong direction?

	Right	Wrong	Mixed (vol.)	No opinion
12/23/09	70	21	5	3
1/12/09	40	38	14	9
11/7/07	54	24	15	7
10/19/06*	55	22	17	5
10/18/05*	77	6	11	6
3/13/04*	64	11	8	16

*10/06, ABC News/BBC World Service; 10/05, ABC News; 3/04, Charney Research.

2. In your view, what is the biggest problem facing Afghanistan as a whole? And after that, what is the next biggest problem?

	----- First ----				--- Second ----				---- Total ----			
	'09	'09*	'08	'07	'09	'09	'08	'07	'09	'09	'08	'07
Security NET	32	38	35	45	20	19	17	24	50	55	52	70
Economy NET	34	34	35	24	34	37	43	29	63	70	78	53
Weak government/Corruption NET	14	9	8	10	12	12	9	11	25	21	17	20
Reconstruction problems NET	8	7	9	9	8	7	9	14	14	13	16	20
Foreign influence NET	2	2	3	*	2	2	3	*	4	6	7	*
Education/Schools/Literacy	4	4	4	5	5	2	5	6	9	6	9	11
Drug trade/Cultivation of poppy	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	4	5	2
Discord/Lack of unity	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Other	0	*	*	*	0	1	*	*	0	1	1	*
No opinion	2	3	1	2	15	16	3	8	17	19	4	10

*First '09 reference is 12/23/09, second is 1/12/09. Previous polls for The Asia Foundation by ACSOR.

3. I would like to ask you about today's conditions in the village/neighborhood where you live. How would you rate the following using very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

12/23/09 - Summary table

----- Good ----- ----- Bad ----- No

	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	op.
a. Your living conditions overall	71	16	55	29	20	9	*
b. Security from crime and violence	55	16	38	43	31	12	2
c. Availability of jobs/ Economic opportunities	40	8	33	58	33	25	2
d. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure	51	15	36	48	28	20	1
e. The availability of clean water	64	26	38	35	20	15	1
f. The supply of electricity	38	17	22	59	17	42	3
g. The availability of food	66	14	52	32	22	9	2
h. The availability of medical care	51	14	38	47	33	15	1
i. The local schools	71	28	43	27	18	9	2
j. The rights of women	63	19	44	33	21	12	3
k. Your freedom of movement - the ability to go where you wish safely	66	23	43	32	21	11	2
l. Security from the Taliban and other armed groups	47	16	31	50	30	19	3
m. Your ability to afford the price of things you want and need	49	7	43	48	34	15	3
n. Support for agriculture, including the availability of seed, fertilizer and farming equipment*	45	11	34	50	32	19	5

* Based on those with agriculture in area (80 percent)

Trend:

a. Your living conditions overall

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	71	16	55	29	20	9	*
1/12/09	62	10	52	38	27	11	*
11/7/07	70	11	59	28	23	5	1
10/19/06	76	11	65	24	21	3	0
10/18/05	83	15	68	16	13	3	1

b. Security from crime and violence

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	55	16	38	43	31	12	2
1/12/09	55	15	40	42	29	13	3
11/7/07	66	16	50	33	24	8	1
10/19/06	69	20	49	30	25	6	0
10/18/05	72	28	45	24	19	5	3

c. Availability of jobs/Economic opportunities

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	40	8	33	58	33	25	2
1/12/09	29	4	25	70	37	33	1
11/7/07	26	3	23	73	45	28	1
10/19/06	34	5	28	66	49	17	0
10/18/05	35	5	30	60	41	19	6

d. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	

12/23/09	51	15	36	48	28	20	1
1/12/09	42	9	34	57	33	24	*
11/7/07	31	4	27	69	36	33	1
10/19/06	31	6	24	69	39	30	0
10/18/05	24	2	21	75	39	37	1

e. The availability of clean water

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	64	26	38	35	20	15	1
1/12/09	65	23	42	35	20	15	*
11/7/07	53	17	37	46	28	18	1
10/19/06	54	14	40	46	31	15	0
10/18/05	59	18	40	41	31	10	0

f. The supply of electricity

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	38	17	22	59	17	42	3
1/12/09	19	5	14	77	17	60	4
11/7/07	14	4	10	84	23	61	2
10/19/06	21	4	17	78	28	50	0
10/18/05	17	4	14	82	29	52	1

g. The availability of food

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	66	14	52	32	22	9	2
1/12/09	63	9	54	35	25	10	2
11/7/07	65	11	54	33	27	6	1
10/19/06	82	17	64	18	14	4	0
10/18/05	78	22	56	20	17	3	2

h. The availability of medical care

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	51	14	38	47	33	15	1
1/12/09	51	7	43	49	33	16	*
11/7/07	46	6	40	53	35	18	1
10/19/06	49	9	40	51	39	12	0
10/18/05	44	12	33	55	44	11	1

i. The local schools

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	71	28	43	27	18	9	2
1/12/09	77	28	49	22	15	7	1
11/7/07	70	21	49	29	15	14	1
10/19/06	73	18	55	27	23	4	0
10/18/05	80	25	55	19	13	6	0

j. The rights of women

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	63	19	44	33	21	12	3
1/12/09	59	15	44	37	23	14	4
11/7/07	60	17	43	38	23	14	3

10/19/06 71 21 50 28 22 6 0

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

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	66	23	43	32	21	11	2
1/12/09	61	24	36	39	29	10	1
11/7/07	71	27	44	28	18	10	2

l. Security from the Taliban and other armed groups

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	47	16	31	50	30	19	3
1/12/09	48	19	30	49	27	22	2

m. Your ability to afford the price of things you want and need

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	49	7	43	48	34	15	3
1/12/09	41	4	37	58	38	20	1

n. Support for agriculture, including the availability of seed, fertilizer and farming equipment*

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
12/23/09	45	11	34	50	32	19	5
1/12/09	36	6	31	53	30	23	11

4. Compared to before the fall of the Taliban government in late 2001, is each item I name much better now, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse or much worse?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	----- Better -----				Same	----- Worse -----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Smwhat	NET		Smwhat	Much		
a. Your living conditions overall	70	24	46	20	10	7	3	*	
b. Security from crime and violence	46	13	33	28	23	18	5	3	
c. Availability of jobs or economic opportunities	44	11	32	28	27	21	6	1	
d. Freedom to express political opinion	61	23	38	20	14	10	4	6	
e. The rights of women	66	25	41	18	14	10	3	3	
f. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure	61	24	38	21	17	12	5	1	

Trend:

a. Your living conditions overall

	----- Better -----				Same	----- Worse -----			No opin.
	NET	Much	Smwhat	NET		Smwhat	Much		
12/23/09	70	24	46	20	10	7	3	*	
10/19/06	74	18	56	22	4	4	0	0	
10/18/05	85	30	55	13	3	2	0	0	

b. Security from crime and violence

	----- Better -----				----- Worse -----			No
	NET	Much	Smwhat	Same	NET	Smwhat	Much	opin.
12/23/09	46	13	33	28	23	18	5	3
10/19/06	58	18	40	24	18	15	3	0
10/18/05	75	31	44	15	9	7	2	1

c. Availability of jobs or economic opportunities

	----- Better -----				----- Worse -----			No
	NET	Much	Smwhat	Same	NET	Smwhat	Much	opin.
12/23/09	44	11	32	28	27	21	6	1
10/19/06	43	10	33	34	23	19	3	0
10/18/05	39	9	30	39	18	13	5	4

d. Freedom to express political opinion

	----- Better -----				----- Worse -----			No
	NET	Much	Smwhat	Same	NET	Smwhat	Much	opin.
12/23/09	61	23	38	20	14	10	4	6
10/19/06	73	22	51	16	9	7	2	0
10/18/05	80	43	38	8	5	3	2	7

e. The rights of women

	----- Better -----				----- Worse -----			No
	NET	Much	Smwhat	Same	NET	Smwhat	Much	opin.
12/23/09	66	25	41	18	14	10	3	3
10/19/06	79	27	51	14	6	4	2	0

f. No trend.

5. What is your expectation for things overall in your life 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	opinion
12/23/09	71	31	40	19	5	4	1	5
1/12/09	51	14	37	28	12	10	3	8
11/7/07	50	14	36	26	9	7	2	15
10/19/06	54	11	43	23	9	7	2	14
10/18/05	67	23	44	13	1	0	1	19

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

	Better	Worse	Same	No opinion
12/23/09	61	11	19	9
1/12/09	47	14	21	18
11/7/07	51	11	21	17

7. How would you rate the work of:

12/23/09 - Summary table

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	opinion
a. The present government	61	19	41	35	25	10	5
b. Hamid Karzai as president	71	28	44	28	19	8	1
c. The provincial government							

here	58	14	44	41	29	12	1
d. The police in this area	62	19	44	36	26	10	2
e. Afghan Army forces	70	28	41	26	20	6	4
f. The U.S. in Afghanistan	38	6	32	59	33	25	3
g. NATO/ISAF forces	35	7	28	62	35	27	4
h. Foreign aid organizations	50	14	37	48	31	17	2
i. The U.N. in Afghanistan	61	21	40	37	28	9	2

Trend:

a. The present government

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	61	19	41	35	25	10	5
1/12/09	49	10	38	49	30	18	3
11/7/07	59	15	44	39	29	11	1
10/19/06	64	15	48	36	27	9	0
10/18/05	80	27	53	20	14	5	1

b. Hamid Karzai as president of Afghanistan

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	71	28	44	28	19	8	1
1/12/09	52	16	36	47	29	18	1
11/7/07	63	26	37	36	28	8	1
10/19/06	68	21	46	32	25	7	0
10/18/05	83	45	38	16	14	2	1

c. The provincial government here

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	58	14	44	41	29	12	1
1/12/09	46	10	35	53	36	17	1
11/7/07	51	10	41	45	32	13	3
10/19/06	52	10	42	47	36	11	1

d. The police in this area

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	62	19	44	36	26	10	2
1/12/09	57	15	42	42	32	11	1

e. Afghan Army forces

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	70	28	41	26	20	6	4
1/12/09	57	18	39	34	26	8	9

f. The United States in Afghanistan

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	38	6	32	59	33	25	3
1/12/09	32	5	27	63	36	27	5
11/7/07	42	8	35	52	32	21	5
10/19/06	57	12	45	42	27	15	1
10/18/05	68	20	48	30	22	8	3

g. NATO/ISAF forces

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	35	7	28	62	35	27	4
1/12/09	33	6	27	62	36	26	5

h. Foreign aid organizations

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
12/23/09	50	14	37	48	31	17	2
1/12/09	45	12	33	51	32	19	4

i. No trend.

8. How confident are you that the newly re-elected government of Hamid Karzai in Kabul will work well for the benefit of the Afghan people: very confident, fairly confident, not very confident, or not confident at all?

	---- Confident ----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Not very	Not at all	
12/23/09	78	30	48	19	13	6	2

9. Who would you rather have ruling Afghanistan today: the current government, or the Taliban?

	Current government	Taliban	Other (vol.)	No opinion
12/23/09	90	6	*	3
1/12/09	82	4	10	4
11/7/07	84	4	6	6
10/19/06	88	3	4	5
10/18/05	91	1	2	6

10. Which of the following do you think poses the biggest danger in our country: drug traffickers, local commanders, the United States, the Taliban, the current Afghan government, or something else? (Up to two answers accepted.)

12/23/09 - Summary table

	First	Second	Total
Taliban	69	3	72
Drug traffickers	11	32	43
Local commanders	6	13	19
United States	4	16	21
Current Afghan government	2	4	6
Suicide attacks	*	1	1
Neighboring countries	1	1	2
Criminals	*	*	*
Corruption in the government	*	2	2
Al-Qaeda	1	6	7
Poppy cultivation	*	*	1
High prices/Lack of jobs	0	*	*
Foreign forces bombardment	*	*	*
Lack of security	*	*	*
Drought	*	0	*
Illiteracy	*	*	*
Something else	1	2	3
No opinion	2	18	20

Trend (first mention only):

	Taliban	Drug traffickers	Local commanders	US	Current Afghan government	Something else	No op.
12/23/09	69	11	6	4	2	1	2
1/12/09	58	13	7	8	1	10	3
11/7/07	52	23	9	10	1	2	2
10/19/06	57	20	9	8	3	0	0
10/18/05	41	28	22	4	2	2	2

11. Since 2002, has foreign aid coming into the country brought any benefit to you personally, or not?

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	28	66	6
1/12/09	30	67	3

12. Have any of the following been built, rebuilt, or reopened in the past five years in your area:

12/23/09 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. Schools	69	30	1
b. Health clinics	50	49	1
c. Government offices	34	62	4
d. Mosques	58	41	2
e. Police stations	46	50	4
f. Roads	56	43	1

Trend:

a. Schools

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	69	30	1
1/12/09	72	27	1
11/7/07	65	33	2

b. Health clinics

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	50	49	1
1/12/09	45	54	1
11/7/07	37	60	2

c. Government offices

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	34	62	4
1/12/09	31	65	4
11/7/07	28	67	6

d. Mosques

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	58	41	2
1/12/09	53	44	3
11/7/07	48	48	4

e. Police stations

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	46	50	4
1/12/09	44	51	4
11/7/07	40	55	5

f. Roads

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	56	43	1
1/12/09	47	52	1
11/7/07	35	61	3

13. How much of a problem is the issue of corruption among government officials or the police in this area - is that a big problem, a moderate problem, a small problem or not a problem?

	----Big/Moderate----			-----Small/No problem-----			No
	NET	Big	Moderate	NET	Small	Not a problem	opinion
12/23/09	95	76	19	3	3	*	2
1/12/09	85	63	21	11	8	3	4
11/7/07	72	45	27	22	10	11	6
10/19/06	78	55	23	20	11	9	2

14. Is it your opinion that corruption among government officials or the police has increased over the last year or so, decreased, or has it remained about the same?

	Increased	Decreased	Same	No opinion
12/23/09	42	30	24	4
1/12/09	50	22	21	7

15. Beyond any corruption occurring in your local area, what is your view of the level of corruption [ITEM] - is that a big problem, a moderate problem, a small problem or not a problem?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	----Big/Moderate----			-----Small/No problem-----			No
	NET	Big	Moderate	NET	Small	Not a problem	opin.
a. Within the government of this province	90	64	26	8	6	2	2
b. At the national level within the government in Kabul	83	64	19	11	9	2	5

16. From today's perspective, do you think it was very good, mostly good, mostly bad or very bad that U.S. military forces came into our country to bring down the Taliban government in 2001?

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No
	NET	Very	Mostly	NET	Mostly	Very	opinion
12/23/09	83	41	42	15	9	6	2
1/12/09	69	27	42	24	12	12	7
11/7/07	76	35	40	20	10	10	4
10/19/06	88	45	43	11	7	4	1
10/18/05	87	48	39	9	6	3	4

17. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the presence of the following groups in Afghanistan today?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	Support			Oppose			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
a. U.S. military forces	68	21	47	31	17	14	1
b. NATO/ISAF military forces	61	18	44	37	21	16	2
c. Jihadi fighters from other countries	17	3	14	81	27	54	2
d. Fighters from the Taliban	10	3	7	88	19	70	2
e. Foreign aid organizations	76	30	45	23	14	9	2

Trend:

a. United States military forces

	Support			Oppose			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	68	21	47	31	17	14	1
1/12/09	63	12	51	36	21	15	2
11/7/07	71	20	51	27	15	12	2
10/19/06	78	30	48	21	15	6	1

b. NATO/ISAF military forces

	Support			Oppose			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	61	18	44	37	21	16	2
1/12/09	59	13	46	40	24	16	2
11/7/07	67	25	42	30	17	13	2
10/19/06	78	30	48	21	15	6	1

c. Jihadi fighters from other countries

	Support			Oppose			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	17	3	14	81	27	54	2
1/12/09	11	2	9	86	27	60	3
11/7/07	14	1	13	83	27	56	3
10/19/06	11	1	10	88	27	61	1

d. Fighters from the Taliban

	Support			Oppose			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	10	3	7	88	19	70	2
1/12/09	8	2	6	90	20	70	2
11/7/07	5	1	4	92	19	73	3
10/19/06	5	1	3	94	14	81	1

e. Foreign aid organizations

	Support			Oppose			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	76	30	45	23	14	9	2
1/12/09	73	30	43	25	14	10	2

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

	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07
Taliban	42	27	36
Al Qaeda/Foreign jihadis	24	22	22
U.S./American forces	5	12	9
Obama/Bush/U.S. government/America	2	6	7
Local commanders/Warlords	7	6	6
Drug traffickers	6	4	6
Afghan government/Karzai	6	12	5
Afghan forces	1	3	2
NATO/ISAF forces	3	3	3
Neighboring countries	1	3	2
Criminals	*	*	0
Jobless people	1	*	0
Other	1	0	*
No opinion	1	1	2

19. Over the past 12 months, would you say the Taliban in Afghanistan have grown stronger, grown weaker, or remained about the same?

	Stronger	Weaker	Same	No opinion
12/23/09	30	40	25	5
1/12/09	43	24	25	8
11/7/07	42	24	26	8

20. In the terms of each item below, over the past 12 months would you say the performance of U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces has got better, got worse, or remained about the same?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	Gotten better	Gotten worse	About the same	No opinion
a. Providing security in our country	35	37	27	1
b. Avoiding civilian casualties	24	43	31	3
c. Providing reconstruction and development assistance	33	28	35	3

21. Do you think the government in Kabul should negotiate a settlement with Afghan Taliban in which they are allowed to hold political offices if they agree to stop fighting, or do you think the government in Kabul should continue to fight the Taliban and not enter into these negotiations?

	Negotiate with Taliban	Continue fighting/ Do not negotiate	No opinion
12/23/09	65	28	7
1/12/09	64	25	11
11/7/07	60	32	8

22. (IF NEGOTIATE) Do you think the government should negotiate only if the Taliban first stop fighting, or negotiate even as fighting continues?

	Only if Taliban stops fighting	Even as fighting continues	No opinion
12/23/09	77	23	1
1/12/09	71	29	1

21/22 NET

----- Negotiate -----						
	NET	Only if Taliban stops fighting	Even as fighting continues	Continue fighting/ Do not negotiate	No opinion	
12/23/09	65	50	15	28	7	
1/12/09	64	45	18	25	11	

23. What do you think is most likely: The Afghan government with foreign assistance will defeat the Taliban; the Taliban will defeat the Afghan government; both sides will negotiate a settlement; or the fighting will go on with no winner and no settlement?

	Afghan govt will win	Taliban will win	Both sides will negotiate	Fighting will go on	No opinion
12/23/09	41	10	33	12	4
1/12/09	33	8	33	19	7

24. Is it your impression that the Taliban have changed and become more moderate, or do you think they remain the same as they were when they ruled Afghanistan before?

	More moderate	Same	No opinion
12/23/09	28	63	9
1/12/09	24	64	12

25. At present there are attacks against U.S. and other military forces in some parts of Afghanistan. Under current circumstances, do you think attacks against U.S. or NATO/ISAF military forces in Afghanistan can be justified or cannot be justified?

	Justified	Cannot be justified	No opinion
12/23/09	8	76	16
1/12/09	25	64	11
11/7/07*	17	74	8
10/19/06	13	78	9
10/18/05	30	60	10

*2007 and prior: Wording "and other" and "or NATO/ISAF" omitted

26. The Americans are adding 30,000 additional U.S. troops to their force in Afghanistan, and other NATO countries are adding 7,000 more. Is this increase in U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces something you support strongly, support somewhat, oppose somewhat, or oppose strongly?

----- Support -----				----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	61	22	39	36	18	18	3

27. The American president Barack Obama has called for a new strategy with several goals. As I name each of those goals, please tell me how confident you are that the Americans and NATO will accomplish it - very confident, somewhat confident, not so confident or not confident at all.

12/23/09 - Summary table

	-- Confident --			-- Not confident --			No op.
	NET	Very	Smwh	NET	Not so	At all	
a. Training Afghan forces to be able to take over security in our country starting a year and a half from now	75	33	42	22	14	9	2

b. Preventing al Qaeda from establishing bases of operation in Afghanistan	60	23	37	37	24	13	3
c. Preventing the Taliban from retaking control of the country	61	26	35	36	22	15	3
d. Reducing official corruption in Afghanistan	55	22	33	41	23	18	3
e. Strengthening Afghanistan's government so it can better serve all Afghans	67	27	41	30	20	10	3
f. Improving economic development in our country	62	20	42	35	24	11	4
g. Preventing al Qaeda and the Taliban from maintaining bases of operation in Pakistan	51	20	31	43	26	18	6

28. Obama has said he will begin withdrawing U.S. forces 18 months from now. Would it be your preference to have American and NATO/ISAF forces begin to leave Afghanistan 18 months from now, should they leave sooner than 18 months from now, or should they stay longer than that?

	Leave 18 mons. from now	Leave sooner	Stay longer	Depends on security situation (vol.)	No opinion
12/23/09	25	22	21	29	3

29. I'm going to mention some groups. For each, please say how much of a presence it has in this area: A very strong presence, a fairly strong presence, a fairly weak presence or no significant presence at all.

12/23/09 - Summary table

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
a. The central govt led by Hamid Karzai	79	41	38	19	15	4	1
b. The provincial government	75	28	48	23	20	3	1
c. The local police	74	32	42	24	18	5	3
d. Local commanders and their militias	29	9	20	68	37	31	3
e. The Taliban	14	3	11	84	22	62	2
f. Drug traffickers	13	2	11	82	30	53	4
g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces	40	7	33	55	29	26	5
h. Foreign jihadis	19	4	14	76	26	50	6
i. Foreign aid organizations	48	11	37	49	28	21	3
j. The Afghan National Army	71	32	39	27	15	12	2

Trend:

a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
12/23/09	79	41	38	19	15	4	1
1/12/09	67	26	41	32	27	5	1
11/7/07	74	31	43	24	18	6	1
10/19/06	70	23	47	30	25	4	0

b. The provincial government

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	

12/23/09	75	28	47	23	20	3	1
1/12/09	69	25	44	31	27	4	*
11/7/07	70	26	43	29	24	5	1
10/19/06	72	21	51	28	27	1	0

c. The local police

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	74	32	42	24	18	5	3
1/12/09	73	29	44	25	21	4	1
11/7/07	67	28	39	32	26	6	1
10/19/06	78	30	48	22	20	2	0

d. Local commanders and their militias

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	29	9	20	68	37	31	3
1/12/09	23	7	16	74	36	39	3
11/7/07	27	5	22	70	40	31	3
10/19/06	28	4	24	71	41	30	2

e. The Taliban

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	14	3	11	84	22	62	2
1/12/09	14	3	10	83	21	63	3
11/7/07	10	3	7	86	15	71	4
10/19/06	7	2	6	91	17	74	2

f. Drug traffickers

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	13	2	11	82	30	53	4
1/12/09	13	3	11	81	28	54	5
11/7/07	11	2	9	83	21	62	6
10/19/06	12	3	9	83	29	55	5

g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	40	7	33	55	29	26	5
1/12/09	34	6	29	63	39	24	2
11/7/07	50	11	39	47	26	22	3
10/19/06	57	14	44	40	22	17	3

h. Foreign jihadis

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	19	4	14	76	26	50	6
1/12/09	14	2	12	79	22	57	8
11/7/07	13	3	11	79	22	56	8

i. Foreign aid organizations

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	48	11	37	49	28	21	3

1/12/09 41 9 32 56 36 20 3

j. No trend.

30. Now, for each group I mention, please tell me how confident are you in its ability to provide security and stability in your area - very confident, somewhat confident, not so confident or not confident at all?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai	83	46	37	16	11	5	1
b. The provincial government	76	31	45	23	16	7	1
c. The local police	76	34	42	23	15	7	2
d. Local commanders and their militias	30	9	20	68	30	38	3
e. The Taliban	11	4	7	87	11	76	2
f. United States or NATO or ISAF forces	48	7	40	49	25	24	3
g. Foreign jihadis	18	4	14	78	21	56	4
h. The Afghan National Army	83	43	40	15	10	6	2

Trend:

a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	83	46	37	16	11	5	1
1/12/09	75	28	47	25	19	6	1
11/7/07	82	35	47	17	12	5	1
10/19/06	80	32	47	20	16	4	0

b. The provincial government

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	76	31	45	23	16	7	1
1/12/09	69	24	45	30	24	6	1
11/7/07	75	28	46	25	18	7	1
10/19/06	75	24	52	25	21	3	0

c. The local police

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	75	34	42	23	15	7	2
1/12/09	75	28	47	24	17	7	1
11/7/07	67	25	42	33	24	9	1
10/19/06	79	29	50	21	17	4	0

d. Local commanders and their militias

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	30	9	20	68	30	38	3
1/12/09	18	5	13	79	27	52	3
11/7/07	26	5	21	72	31	41	2

10/19/06 19 3 17 80 32 47 1

e. The Taliban

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	11	4	7	87	11	76	2
1/12/09	7	2	5	90	10	79	3
11/7/07	8	1	7	89	12	77	3
10/19/06	6	2	4	93	9	84	2

f. United States or NATO or ISAF forces

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	48	7	40	49	25	24	3
1/12/09	42	6	35	55	27	29	3
11/7/07	52	11	40	46	23	22	3
10/19/06	67	18	49	31	17	14	3

g. Foreign jihadis

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	18	4	14	78	21	56	4
1/12/09	13	1	11	84	17	67	3
11/7/07	12	2	10	84	21	63	4

h. No trend.

31. For each of these groups, what would you say is its level of support among the people in this area - very strong support, fairly strong support, fairly weak support or no significant support at all?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
a. The central govt led by Hamid Karzai	80	40	40	19	14	5	*
b. The provincial government	73	26	47	27	19	8	*
c. The local police	70	28	43	28	20	8	2
d. Local commanders and their militias	25	7	18	73	31	42	2
e. The Taliban	12	4	8	85	14	71	3
f. Drug traffickers	9	2	7	86	22	65	5
g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces	40	7	33	57	33	24	3
h. Foreign jihadis	17	4	12	78	25	53	5
i. The Afghan National Army	82	42	40	16	10	6	2

Trend:

a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
12/23/09	80	40	40	19	14	5	*
1/12/09	65	27	38	34	26	8	1
11/7/07	81	35	45	18	14	5	1
10/19/06	78	28	50	21	19	2	1

b. The provincial government

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	73	26	47	26	19	8	*
1/12/09	63	22	42	36	26	9	1
11/7/07	72	27	45	27	20	6	1
10/19/06	74	22	51	26	22	3	1

c. The local police

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	70	28	43	28	20	8	2
1/12/09	66	23	43	32	23	8	2
11/7/07	64	24	40	35	25	10	1
10/19/06	74	26	49	25	21	3	1

d. Local commanders and their militias

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	25	7	18	73	31	42	2
1/12/09	17	4	13	78	29	49	5
11/7/07	24	4	20	73	34	39	3
10/19/06	20	4	16	79	36	43	1

e. The Taliban

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	12	4	8	85	14	71	3
1/12/09	9	3	6	85	13	72	6
11/7/07	8	2	5	88	13	75	4
10/19/06	6	2	4	92	13	79	2

f. Drug traffickers

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	9	2	7	86	22	65	5
1/12/09	7	1	6	85	17	68	8
11/7/07	7	2	6	87	15	71	6
10/19/06	7	1	6	90	19	70	3

g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	40	7	33	57	33	24	3
1/12/09	37	5	32	58	32	26	5
11/7/07	52	11	42	44	22	22	3
10/19/06	67	18	49	32	18	13	1

h. Foreign jihadis

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
12/23/09	17	4	12	78	25	53	5
1/12/09	14	2	12	78	18	61	8
11/7/07	15	3	12	78	20	58	7

i. No trend.

32. For each item I read, please tell me if it has or has not occurred in this area?
 (IF HAS OCCURRED) Has it happened in the past year, or longer ago than that?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	NET	---- Has occurred nearby --- Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
a. Car bombs, suicide attacks	33	24	9	66	1
b. Snipers, crossfire	39	23	16	60	1
c. Kidnappings for ransom	41	29	13	56	2
d. Bombing or shelling by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces	30	16	15	68	2
e. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces	35	21	14	63	2
f. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Afghan army or police	25	15	11	73	2
g. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Taliban, Al Qaeda or foreign jihadis	43	25	18	55	2

Trend:

a. Car bombs, suicide attacks

	NET	---- Has occurred nearby --- Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
12/23/09	33	24	9	66	1
1/12/09	39	26	13	59	2
11/7/07	37	27	10	61	3

b. Snipers, crossfire

	NET	---- Has occurred nearby --- Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
12/23/09	39	23	16	60	1
1/12/09	35	19	16	62	3
11/7/07	33	20	13	64	3

c. Kidnappings for ransom

	NET	---- Has occurred nearby --- Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
12/23/09	41	29	13	56	2
1/12/09	45	31	14	52	3
11/7/07	37	25	12	60	3

d. Bombing or shelling by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces

	NET	---- Has occurred nearby --- Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
12/23/09	30	16	15	68	2
1/12/09	27	16	11	65	8
11/7/07	29	17	12	67	4

e. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces

	NET	---- Has occurred nearby --- Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
--	-----	---	--------	------------	---------------

12/23/09	35	21	14	63	2
1/12/09	34	21	13	62	4
11/7/07	34	24	10	63	4

f. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Afghan army or police

	NET	Has occurred nearby Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
12/23/09	25	15	11	73	2
1/12/09	24	13	11	70	6
11/7/07	23	16	7	73	4

g. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Taliban, Al Qaeda or foreign jihadis

	NET	Has occurred nearby Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
12/23/09	43	25	18	55	2
1/12/09	42	24	19	53	5
11/7/07	40	27	13	54	5

33. Do you think the use of air strikes by the U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces is acceptable because it helps defeat the Taliban and other anti-government fighters, or unacceptable because it endangers too many innocent civilians?

	Acceptable	Unacceptable	No opinion
12/23/09	27	66	7
1/12/09	16	77	8

34. When civilians are harmed in U.S. and NATO/ISAF air strikes, who do you mainly blame: U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces for mistaken targeting, anti-government forces for being among civilians, or both sides equally?

	U.S and NATO/ISAF forces	Anti-government forces	Both	No opinion
12/23/09	36	35	26	3
1/12/09	41	28	27	4

35. What about when civilians are harmed in engagements on the ground - who do you mainly blame in those cases: U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces for mistaken targeting, anti-government forces for being among civilians, or both sides equally?

	U.S and NATO/ISAF forces	Anti-government forces	Both	No opinion
12/23/09	36	36	25	3

36. Do you think the government of Pakistan is allowing the Taliban to operate within its borders, or trying to stop the Taliban from operating there?

	Allowing Taliban to operate	Trying to stop from operating	No opinion
12/23/09	53	37	10
1/12/09	67	24	9
11/7/07	69	19	11

37. What is your opinion of the cultivation of poppies for opium? Do you see this as acceptable in all cases, only acceptable if there is no other way to earn a living, or unacceptable in all cases?

Acceptable in all cases	Only acceptable if no other way to earn living	Unacceptable in all cases	No opinion
----------------------------	---	------------------------------	---------------

12/23/09	7	24	65	4
1/12/09	4	28	63	4
11/7/07	8	28	62	3
10/19/06	5	35	58	2
10/18/05	5	21	73	1

38. Do you think the government should allow opium poppies to be grown, or take measures to kill off opium poppy fields? (IF KILL OFF) Do you support or oppose doing this by spraying plant-killing chemicals from airplanes?

	Allow poppies to grow	- Take measures to kill off poppies -				
		NET	Support spraying	Oppose spraying	Unsure of spraying	No opinion
12/23/09	4	93	18	43	32	3
1/12/09	5	91	13	48	30	4
11/7/07	11	84	13	45	26	5

39. Now I'm going to ask what you think about some people and groups. Is your opinion of [INSERT] very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	NET	----- Favorable -----		----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
		Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
a. The Taliban	10	3	7	89	13	75	1
b. Osama Bin Laden	6	2	4	91	13	77	3
c. The United States	51	8	43	46	21	25	3
d. Pakistan	16	2	13	81	32	49	3
e. Great Britain	39	7	32	53	28	24	9
f. Iran	50	18	32	45	25	20	6
g. Germany	58	17	42	34	21	14	8
h. India	71	29	42	22	14	7	7
i. Hamid Karzai	82	55	28	13	8	5	5
j. Al Qaeda and other foreign jihadis	8	3	5	86	19	67	6

Trend:

a. The Taliban

	NET	----- Favorable -----		----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
		Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
12/23/09	10	3	7	89	13	75	1
1/12/09	7	3	4	91	12	79	2
11/7/07	13	3	10	84	15	69	4
10/19/06	10	2	8	89	13	76	1
10/18/05	8	3	6	89	15	74	2
3/13/04	13	NA	NA	75	NA	NA	

b. Osama Bin Laden

	NET	----- Favorable -----		----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
		Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
12/23/09	6	2	4	91	13	77	3
1/12/09	6	2	4	92	10	82	3
11/7/07	9	2	7	87	11	76	4
10/19/06	5	2	4	90	7	84	4
10/18/05	5	2	3	90	6	85	5

c. The United States

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
12/23/09	51	8	43	46	21	25	3
1/12/09	47	7	40	52	25	27	1
11/7/07	65	17	48	32	11	21	3
10/19/06	74	23	51	25	11	14	1
10/18/05	83	24	59	14	8	6	3
3/13/04	65	NA	NA	24	NA	NA	

d. Pakistan

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
12/23/09	16	2	13	81	32	49	3
1/12/09	8	1	7	91	26	65	1
11/7/07	19	2	17	80	16	63	1

e. Great Britain

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
12/23/09	39	7	32	53	28	24	9
1/12/09	39	6	32	54	26	28	7
11/7/07	49	10	39	45	18	27	6

f. Iran

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
12/23/09	50	18	32	45	25	20	6
1/12/09	57	19	38	40	22	19	3
11/7/07	52	14	38	45	20	25	3

g. Germany

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
12/23/09	58	17	42	34	21	14	8
1/12/09	61	17	43	31	17	14	8
11/7/07	70	22	48	24	11	13	6

h. India

	----- Favorable -----			---- Unfavorable ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
12/23/09	71	29	42	22	14	7	7
1/12/09	74	27	47	21	13	8	5

i-j. No trend.

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

12/23/09 - Summary table

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
a. Russia	22	38	31	9
b. Iran	27	29	39	5
c. Pakistan	9	13	73	5
d. India	36	44	13	6
e. The United States	45	18	31	6

f. The United Kingdom	28	31	31	10
g. Germany	32	39	19	9

Trend:

a. Russia

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
12/23/09	22	38	31	9
1/12/09	14	44	33	8

b. No trend.

c. Pakistan

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
12/23/09	9	13	73	5
1/12/09	5	6	86	3

d. India

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
12/23/09	36	44	13	6
1/12/09	41	42	10	6

e. The United States

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
12/23/09	45	18	31	6
1/12/09	44	17	36	3

f. The United Kingdom

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
12/23/09	28	31	31	10
1/12/09	24	28	38	11

g. Germany

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
12/23/09	32	39	19	9
1/12/09	36	33	19	11

41. There can be differences between the ways government is set up in a country, called the political system. From the three options I am going to read to you, which one do you think is best for Afghanistan at this time - strong leader, where one man rules for life and has final say in all political matters; Islamic state, where religious authorities have final say in all political matters; or Democracy, where the people can vote in elections to choose political leaders who then direct political matters?

	Strong leader	Islamic state	Democracy	No opinion
12/23/09	23	43	32	3

42. Regardless of the type of system of government you prefer, how confident are you that a system of freely voting for leaders can work successfully in Afghanistan? Are you very confident, somewhat confident, not so confident, or not confident at all?

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
12/23/09	82	30	52	15	10	5	3

43. Did the presidential election held in August increase or decrease your confidence that freely voting for leaders can work in Afghanistan, or did this election make no difference in your opinion on this?

	Increase	Decrease	No difference	No opinion
12/23/09	41	33	22	4

44. Still thinking about the presidential election, do you think there was fraud in the voting - by which I mean people being improperly turned away from voting places, people selling their voting cards, or people accepting payment for their vote - or do you think the voting was conducted honestly in his regard? (IF FRAUD) Do you think this fraud was widespread, or not so serious?

	Voting honest	NET	Widespread fraud	Voting not honest	Fraud not so serious	No opinion
12/23/09	39	56	29	28	5	

45. And in the counting of votes - do you think there was fraud in the vote count, or do you think the vote count was an honest one? (IF FRAUD) Do you think this fraud was widespread, or not so serious?

	No fraud	NET	Fraud widespread	Fraud in vote count	Fraud not so serious	No opinion
12/23/09	35	60	30	29	6	

46. What is your reaction to the final outcome of last summer's presidential election? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied?

	Satisfied			Unsatisfied			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
12/23/09	75	37	38	23	13	9	2

47. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about women in Afghanistan. Please tell me if each of the following is something you support strongly, support somewhat, oppose somewhat or oppose strongly?

12/23/09 - Summary table

	Support			Oppose			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
a. Women voting	88	61	27	12	9	3	1
b. Women holding jobs outside the home	74	41	33	26	18	8	1
c. Women holding government office	68	38	31	30	20	10	1
d. Girls education	88	66	22	11	8	4	1

Trend:

a. Women voting

	Support			Oppose			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	88	61	27	12	9	3	1
1/12/09	91	67	24	9	4	4	*
11/7/07	86	59	27	13	8	5	1

10/18/05 89 66 23 10 6 5 0

b. Women holding jobs outside the home

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	74	41	33	26	18	8	1
1/12/09	77	46	30	23	14	9	*
11/7/07	68	38	29	32	20	11	1
10/18/05	74	42	31	26	15	11	0

c. Women holding government office

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	68	38	31	30	20	10	1
1/12/09	69	38	31	30	18	12	1
11/7/07	60	31	29	39	26	14	1
10/18/05	65	38	27	34	18	16	1

d. Girls education

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
12/23/09	88	66	22	11	8	4	1
1/12/09	92	68	24	8	5	2	1
11/7/07	89	60	29	11	7	4	*
10/18/05	93	72	20	7	5	2	0

48. Thinking about the question of women wearing burkas, which statement is closest to your own opinion: A woman's father or husband should decide if she should wear a burka; or, a woman should decide herself if she should wear a burka or not.

	Father or husband should decide	Woman should decide	No opinion
12/23/09	50	47	3

49. For statistical purposes only, we need to know your average monthly household income. Will you please tell me which of the following categories best represents your average total family monthly income? (in Afghanis)

	<2K	2-3K	3-5K	5-10K	10-15K	15-20K	20-25K	25K+	No opinion
12/23/09	16	18	23	27	9	4	1	1	1
1/12/09	13	17	24	27	12	4	2	1	2
11/7/07	9	26	26	25	8	3	1	*	2

Compare to: U.S. dollars - not inflation-adjusted

	Up to \$40	\$40- 60	\$60- 100	\$101- 201	\$201- 301	\$302- 402	\$402- 502	\$502+	No opinion
12/23/09	16	18	23	27	9	4	1	1	1
1/12/09	13	17	24	27	12	4	2	1	2
11/7/07	9	26	26	25	8	3	1	*	2

50. Do you have electric power here in your household? (IF YES) From your own generator, from a shared generator, or from the power lines?

NET	----- Yes, have electricity -----		Power lines	Both	No	No opinion
	Own generator	Shared generator				

12/23/09	55	13	15	26	2	44	1
1/12/09	45	13	17	13	2	55	*
11/7/07	40	13	7	17	3	58	2
10/19/06	59	25	9	19	6	41	0

51. (IF GET ELECRCITY FROM POWER LINES) Roughly how many hours a day (out of 24) do you have electricity from the power lines?

	1-6	7-12	13-23	All day	No opinion
12/23/09	15	18	18	46	3
1/12/09	59	21	7	11	2
11/7/07	46	18	14	19	2
10/19/06	39	28	21	11	0
10/18/05	38	40	4	12	6

52. Thinking about the price of food these days - would you say that you can afford to buy all the food you need, you can afford to buy some food but not all you need, you can afford to buy very little food, or that you cannot afford to buy any food at all and rely entirely on what you can raise yourself or receive from food assistance?

	--- All/Some ---			--- Very little/None ---			No
	NET	All	Some	NET	Very little	None	opinion
12/23/09	39	8	31	60	41	20	*
1/12/09	37	8	29	63	46	16	1
11/7/07	46	10	36	54	42	12	1

53. Now thinking about the price of fuel for cooking or generators - would you say that you can afford all the fuel you need, you can afford some fuel but not for everything you need, you can afford very little fuel, or you cannot afford any fuel at all and rely entirely on what you can gather yourselves or donated fuel assistance?

	--- All/Some ---			--- Very little/None ---			No
	NET	All	Some	NET	Very little	None	opinion
12/23/09	32	7	25	67	41	26	1
1/12/09	31	4	26	68	45	24	1
11/7/07	33	6	27	65	44	21	1

54. Do you or does anyone in your household living at this address own a:

a. TV

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	47	51	1
1/12/09	38	62	*
11/7/07	36	64	*
10/19/06	45	54	0
10/18/05	43	57	0

b. Satellite dish

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	9	89	2
1/12/09	8	91	1
11/7/07	7	93	*
10/19/06	10	90	0
10/18/05	9	90	2

c. Telephone (land line)

Yes	No	No opinion
-----	----	------------

12/23/09	4	94	2
1/12/09	1	99	1
11/7/07	4	96	*
10/19/06	1	98	0
10/18/05	1	98	1

d. Mobile phone

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	60	38	2
1/12/09	55	45	*
11/7/07	43	57	*
10/19/06	38	61	0
10/18/05	31	69	0

e. Radio

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	82	17	1
1/12/09	86	14	*
11/7/07	91	9	*
10/19/06	92	8	0
10/18/05	95	5	0

f. Refrigerator

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	13	85	2
1/12/09	11	88	1
11/7/07	12	87	*
10/19/06	16	84	0
10/18/05	11	88	0

g. Bicycle

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	51	47	2
1/12/09	50	49	1
11/7/07	60	39	*
10/19/06	57	43	0
10/18/05	63	37	0

h. Motorbike

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	29	69	2
1/12/09	25	74	1
11/7/07	27	73	*
10/19/06	27	72	0
10/18/05	26	74	0

i. Work animal

	Yes	No	No opinion
12/23/09	44	55	2
1/12/09	49	50	1
11/7/07	42	57	*
10/19/06	43	56	0
10/18/05	47	53	0

j. Car

	Yes	No	No opinion
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12/23/09	15	84	1
1/12/09	12	88	1
11/7/07	13	87	*
10/19/06	13	87	0
10/18/05	12	88	0

55. How would you rate Afghanistan's economy now: excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	opinion
12/23/09	45	9	36	52	28	25	2
1/12/09	33	5	28	64	26	39	3
11/7/07	39	6	32	59	34	25	3
10/19/06	31	4	27	67	35	32	2
10/18/05	41	8	33	57	38	19	3

56. How would you describe your household's financial situation: excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	opinion
12/23/09	39	3	35	57	40	18	4
1/12/09	32	2	30	67	42	25	1
11/7/07	38	6	32	61	44	17	1
10/19/06	37	4	33	62	45	17	0
10/18/05	34	5	30	64	50	14	2

57. Demographics:

Sex:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Men	51	51	50	50	50	50
Women	49	49	50	50	50	50

Age:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
18-24	28	30	30	29	29	24
25-34	27	26	28	26	25	25
35-49	32	29	31	30	32	29
50+	13	15	12	15	14	22

Marital status:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Married	78	74	73	72	74	83
Unmarried (NET)	22	25	27	27	26	17
Widowed	5	3	5	5	4	NA
Divorced	*	*	*	0	0	NA
Never married	18	22	22	22	22	NA
No opinion	0	*	*	0	0	0

Education:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
None	56	59	55	47	49	43
Primary (incomplete)	11	9	11	11	13	8
Primary (complete)	9	9	10	14	9	11
Junior high school	10	10	10	10	11	10
Senior high school	12	11	11	14	14	20
University/Academy	2	2	2	3	4	7
No opinion	0	*	0	0	0	1

Employment status:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Employed	45	39	43	43	43	48
Unemployed	5	6	7	7	7	5
Housewife (women)	44	44	43	39	36	38
Retired	0	1	1	2	2	1
Student	6	8	6	10	11	8
Other	*	*	*	0	0	0
No opinion	1	1	*	0	1	0

Occupation:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Farmer (own land/tenant farmer)	29	25	29	20	24	24
Farm laborer(other's land)	11	12	9	7	7	4
Laborer, domestic, or unskilled worker	8	7	7	8	9	2
Informal sales/Business	7	6	9	7	8	20
Skilled worker/Artisan	16	20	18	23	20	7
Office worker/Clerical worker	2	3	4	5	3	8
Professional or technical	3	5	4	3	8	18
Small business owner	6	8	6	8	4	5
Executive or managerial	9	8	5	14	8	1
Military/Police	4	3	4	5	5	5
Other	3	2	5	0	4	5
No opinion	1	2	1	0	0	0

Religion:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Muslim (NET)	100	98	100	99	100	99
Sunni Muslim	87	86	93	87	85	92
Shia Muslim	12	12	7	12	15	7
Ismaeli	0	2	0	1	0	0
Hindu	*	0	*	0	0	0
Buddhist	0	*	0	0	*	0
None/Atheist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
No opinion	0	*	*	0	0	0

Ethnicity:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Pashtun	39	40	38	42	40	46
Tajik	35	37	38	37	37	39
Hazara	10	11	6	12	13	6
Uzbek	8	7	6	5	6	6
Turkmen	2	2	2	3	1	1
Noristani	1	1	4	0	0	0
Baloch	1	1	3	0	0	0
Kirghiz	*	0	0	0	0	0
Aimak	2	*	0	0	0	0
Arab	1	2	0	0	0	0
Other	*	0	1	1	3	3
No opinion	1	*	2	*	*	0

Identification: Do you think of yourself as an Afghan first, or a (RESPONDENT'S ETHNIC GROUP) first?

	12/23/09	1/12/09
Afghan first	67	72
Own ethnicity first (NET)	32	26
Pashtun	13	10
Tajik	8	10
Hazara	6	2

Uzbek	4	2
Turkmen	1	*
Noristani	0	*
Baloch	*	*
Aimak	*	*
Kirghiz	0	*
Arab	0	1
Other (vol.)	1	1
No opinion	*	2

Languages (can read):

	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Dari	42	40	39	48	46	51
Pashto	31	29	34	37	38	43
English	5	7	7	10	8	13
Arabic	2	2	3	5	3	2
Urdu	2	2	2	5	2	7
Uzbeki	4	2	2	2	3	4
Russian	*	0	*	1	1	1
Turki	1	*	*	0	1	0
Hindi	*	*	*	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
None	37	48	46	41	42	35
No opinion	5	6	1	1	2	8

Language (of interview):

	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Dari	68	70	66	71	68
Pashto	29	30	32	29	32

Region:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Central/Kabul	19	19	20	21	21
Eastern	10	10	11	10	10
South Central	14	15	13	13	13
South Western	9	9	11	10	10
Western	11	11	11	12	10
Northern	29	29	27	29	29
Central/Hazarjat	7	7	7	6	8

Locale:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Villages	77	76	76	78	78
Towns	3	3	1	1	1
City	8	8	10	8	8
Metros (Kabul)	12	12	13	13	13

Province:	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	3/13/04
Kabul	14	14	15	15	15	18
Balkh	5	5	5	6	6	5
Herat	7	7	6	6	6	7
Kandahar	4	5	6	6	6	6
Nangarhar	6	6	6	6	6	5
Badakhshan	4	4	4	4	4	1
Faryab	4	4	4	4	4	3
Ghazni	5	5	4	4	4	6
Helmand	4	4	4	4	4	6
Kunduz	4	4	4	4	4	3

Takhar	4	4	4	4	4	4
Badghis	2	2	2	2	2	2
Baghlan	3	4	2	2	2	5
Bamiyan	2	2	2	2	2	2
Daykundi	2	2	2	2	2	NA
Farah	2	2	2	2	2	3
Ghor	3	3	2	2	2	0
Jawzjan	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kapisa	2	2	2	2	2	1
Khost	2	2	2	2	2	1
Kunar	2	2	2	2	2	1
Laghman	2	2	2	2	2	2
Logar	2	1	2	2	2	1
Nimroz	1	1	2	2	0	0
Paktia	2	2	2	2	2	3
Paktika	2	2	2	2	2	1
Panjshir	1	1	2	2	2	NA
Parwan	3	3	2	2	2	3
Samangan	1	2	2	2	2	2
Sari Pul	2	2	2	2	2	4
Wardak	2	2	2	2	2	1
Nuristan	1	1	2	0	0	1
Uruzgan	1	1	2	0	2	0
Zabul	1	1	2	0	0	1

END