Iraqi Views on Politics, Sectarianism and Women

Results from the March 2011 National Survey and Focus Groups

Research Methodology

- **National survey: February 24 – March 23, 2011**
  - 2,400 face-to-face interviews (1,436 weighted) of adults 18 years old and over; distributed representatively by province; national margin of error (MoE) of +/- 2.0%
  - Oversample in Kirkuk: Feb 26 - March 15, 457 total interviews (45 weighted) (+/- 2.0% MoE)
  - Regional breakdowns
    - Baghdad: Feb. 24 - March 10, 500 interviews (351 weighted) (+/- 4.38% MoE)
    - West: Feb. 26 - March 11, 500 interviews (391 weighted) (+/-4.38% MoE)
    - South: Feb. 24-28 (except Dhi Qar, where interviews lasted until March 3), 500 interviews (499 weighted) (+/- 4.38% MoE)
    - North: March 5–23, 500 interviews (194 weighted) (+/- 4.38% MoE)

- **Focus groups: February 16–21, 2011**
  - 10 focus groups
  - Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Baghdad, Basra, and Anbar
  - Groups were homogenous based on ethnicity, religion, gender, age, education, and political leanings
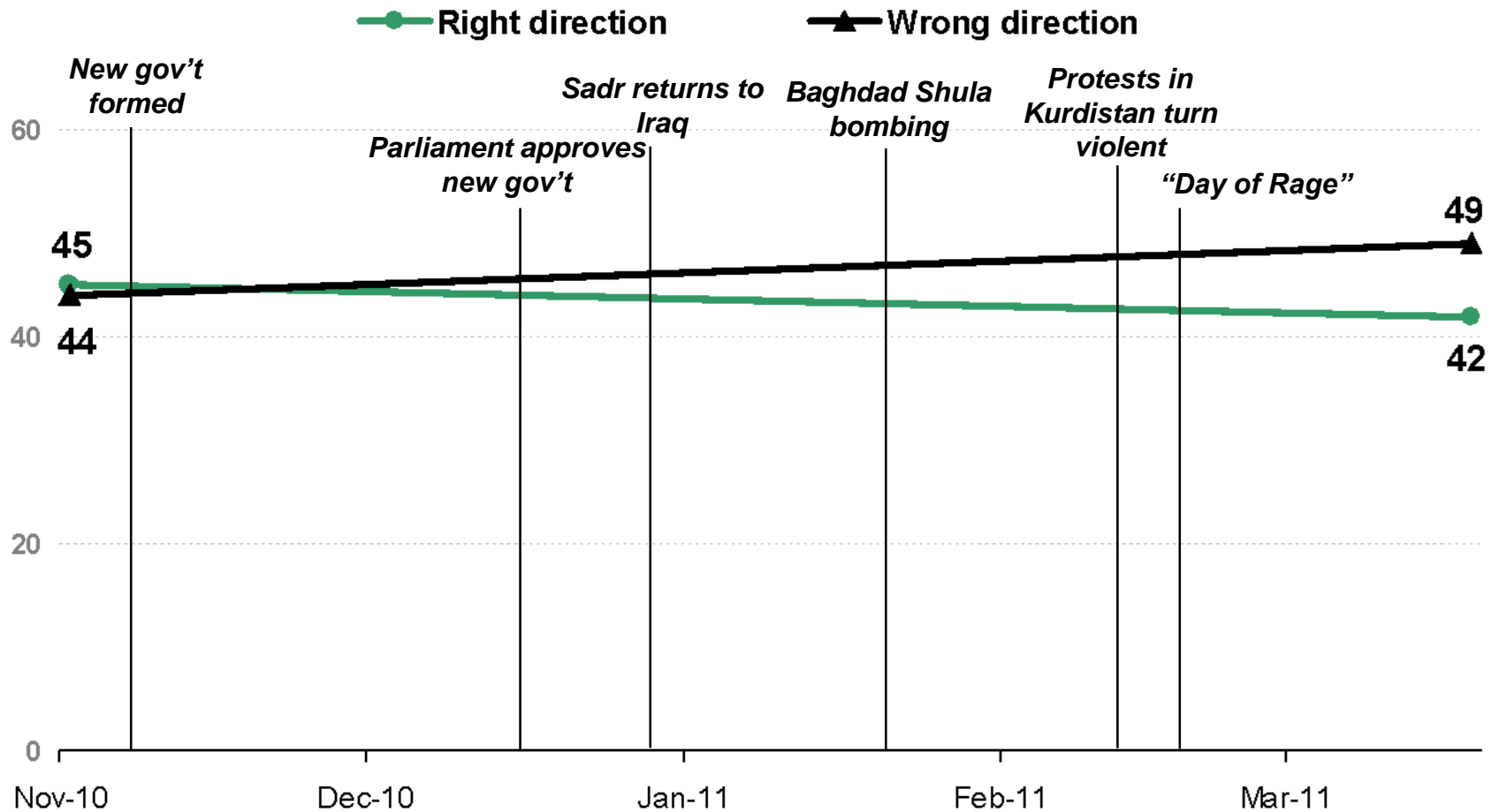
Relative Stability in Iraq

Key findings on country mood

1. Despite protests and unrest, increase in violence and frustration with government, a relatively positive view of the country

2. However, dissatisfaction among Sunnis (West region), the poor, and young men threaten stability

1. Iraqis moving toward a better universe of problems as security concerns are replaced by focus on jobs and services

1. Although questions remain about Iraq's "democracy," a strong belief that democracy can improve lives
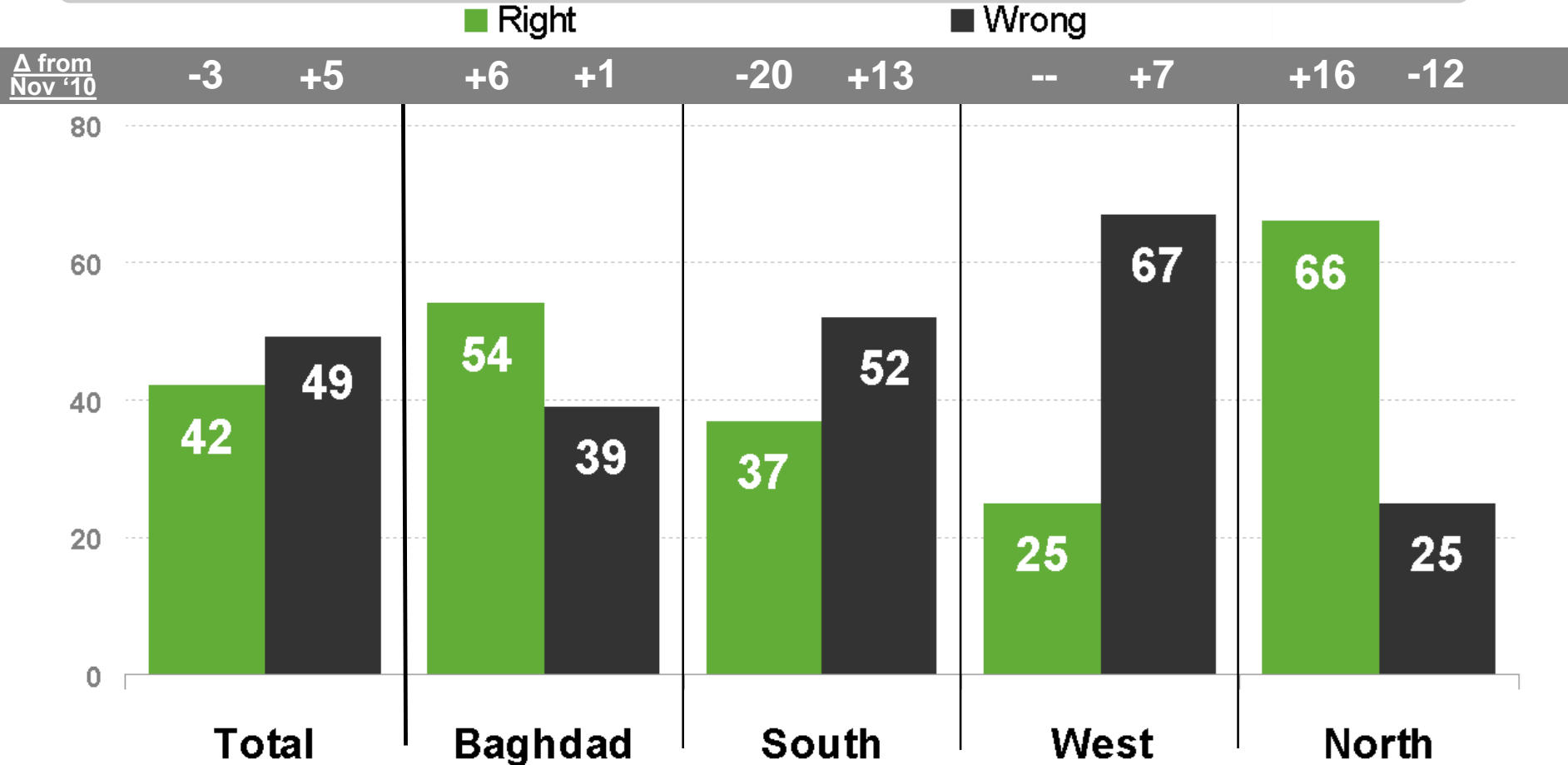
Country mood remains relatively positive

Generally speaking, do you think that things in Iraq are going in the right direction, or do you feel things are going in the wrong direction?

Right direction ● **Wrong direction** ▲

New gov't formed

Parliament approves new gov't

Sadr returns to Iraq

Baghdad Shula bombing

Protests in Kurdistan turn violent

"Day of Rage"

45

44

49

42

60

40

20

0

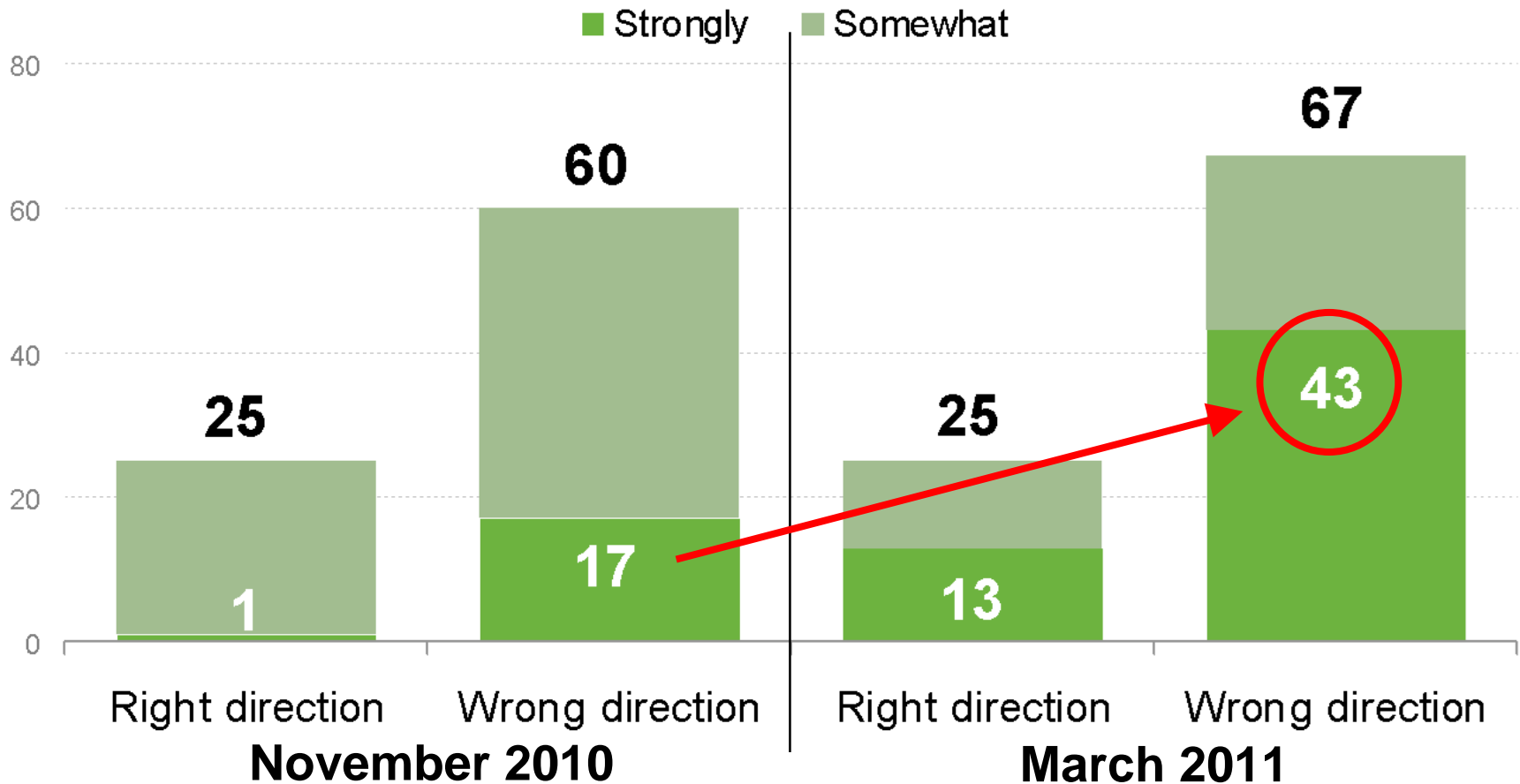Nov-10   Dec-10   Jan-11   Feb-11   Mar-11

Increased pessimism largely driven by the South, West regions

Generally speaking, do you think that things in Iraq are going in the right direction, or do you feel things are going in the wrong direction?

■ Right   ■ Wrong

| Δ from Nov '10 | -3 | +5 | +6 | +1 | -20 | +13 | -- | +7 | +16 | -12 |

	Total	Baghdad	South	West	North
Right	42	54	37	25	66
Wrong	49	39	52	67	25

Sunnis continue to be most pessimistic, Kurds most optimistic

Generally speaking, do you think that things in Iraq are going in the right direction, or do you feel things are going in the wrong direction?

Significant increase in wrong direction among the poor

Generally speaking, do you think that things in Iraq are going in the right direction, or do you feel things are going in the wrong direction?
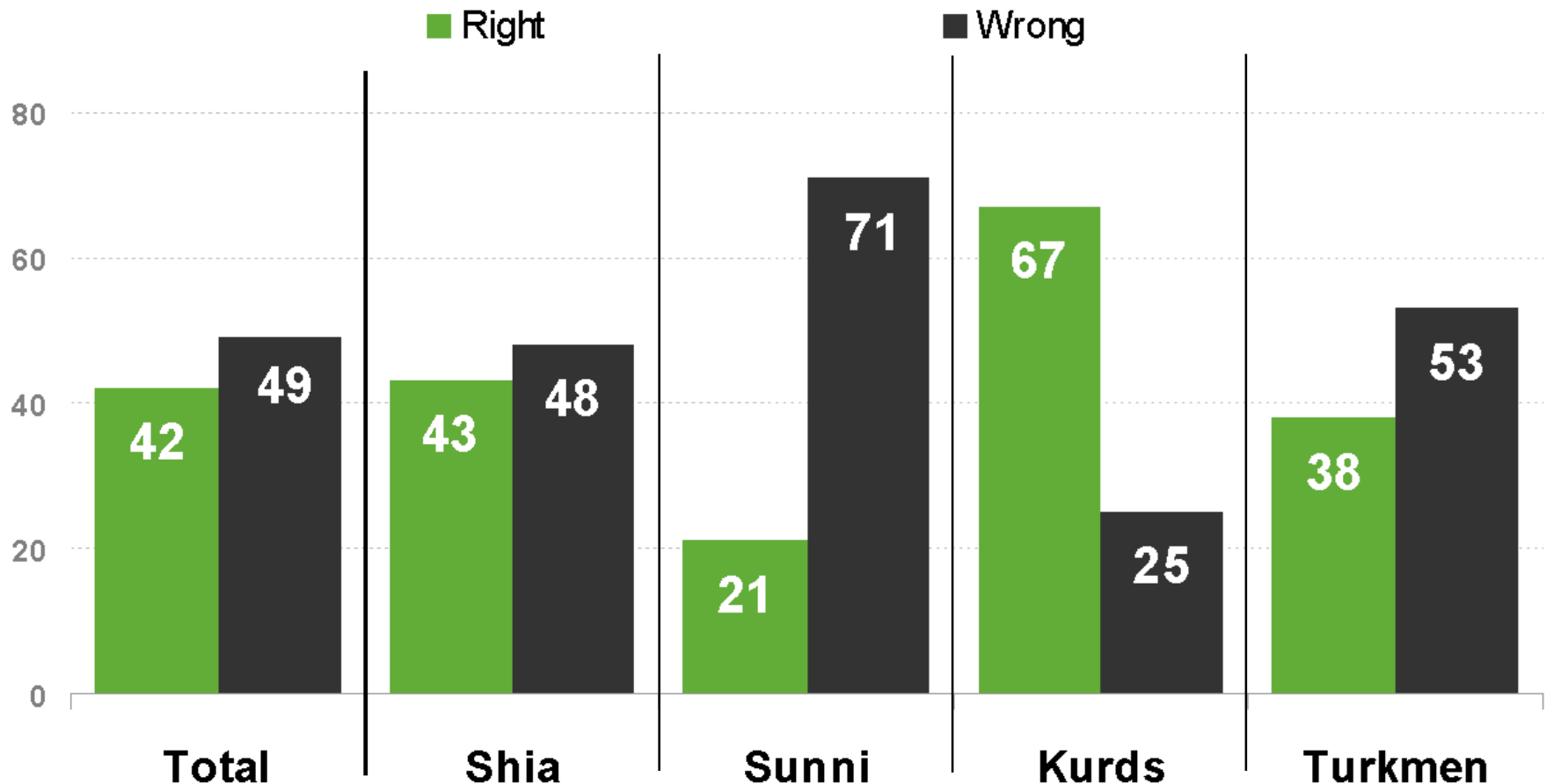
■ Right   ■ Wrong

| Δ from Nov '10 | -3 | +5 | - | +1 | -1 | +6 | +3 | +2 |

Total: Right 42, Wrong 49
Under 300k: Right 30, Wrong 60
300k-400k: Right 40, Wrong 52
Over 400k: Right 47, Wrong 46

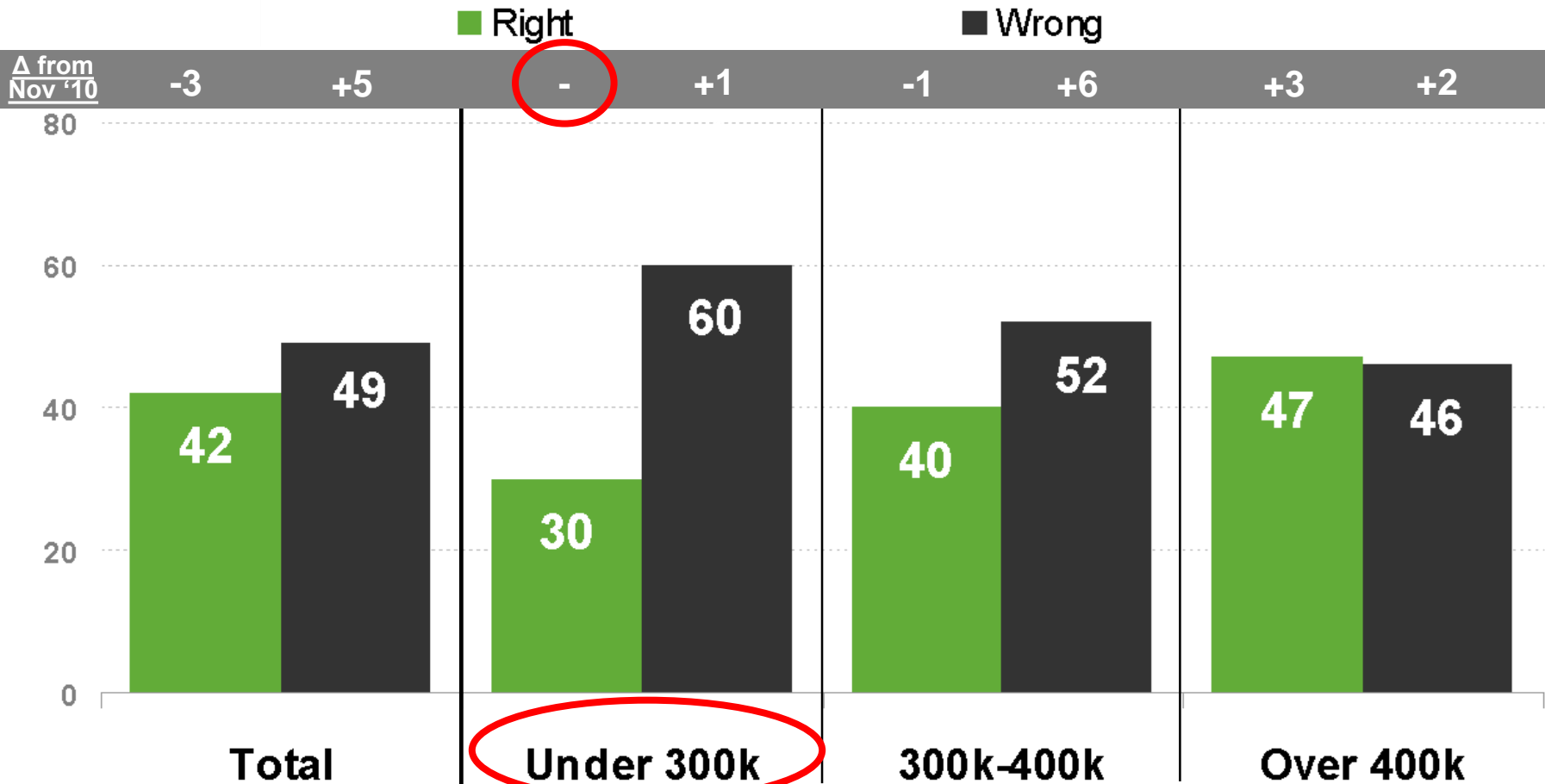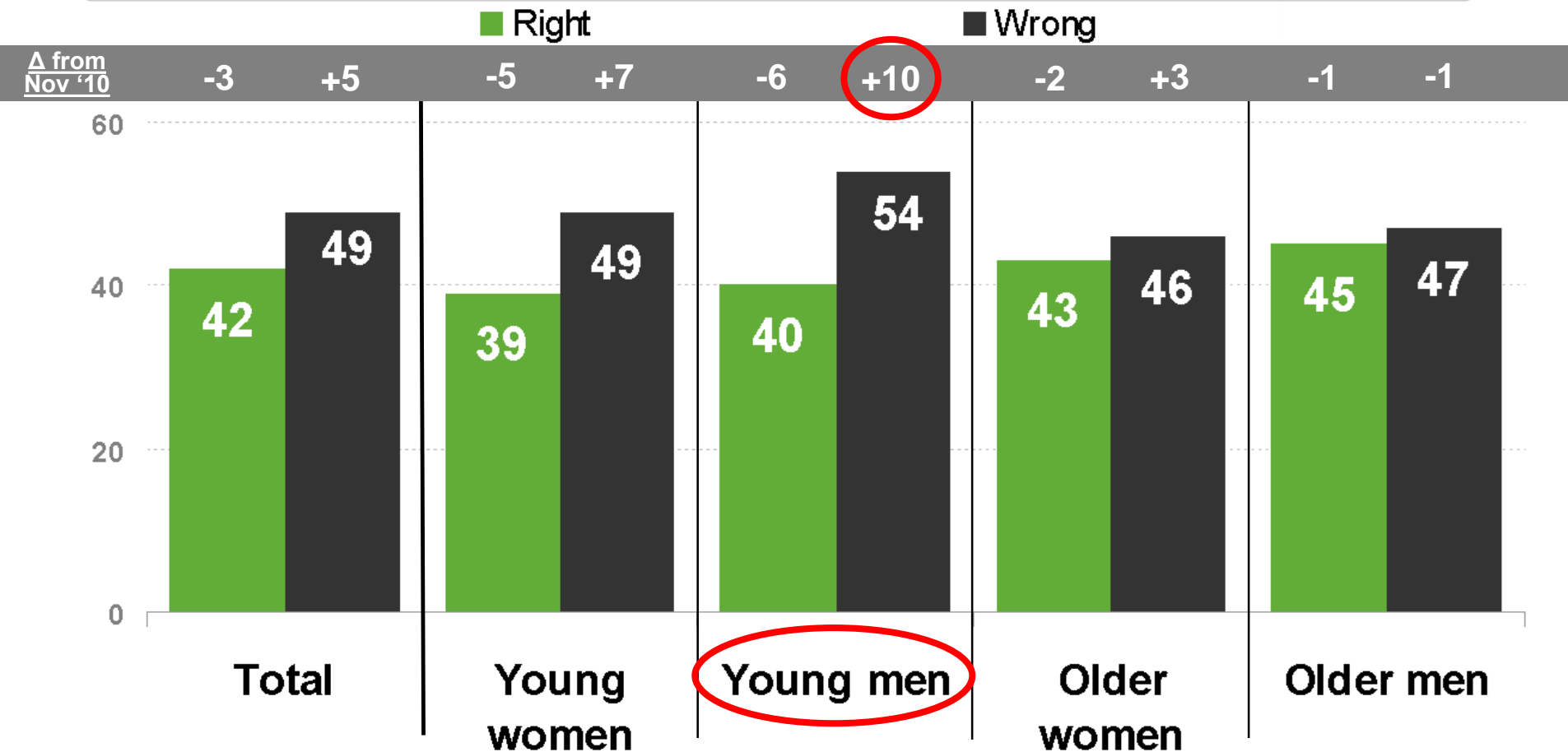# Increased pessimism largely driven by young Iraqis

Generally speaking, do you think that things in Iraq are going in the right direction, or do you feel things are going in the wrong direction?

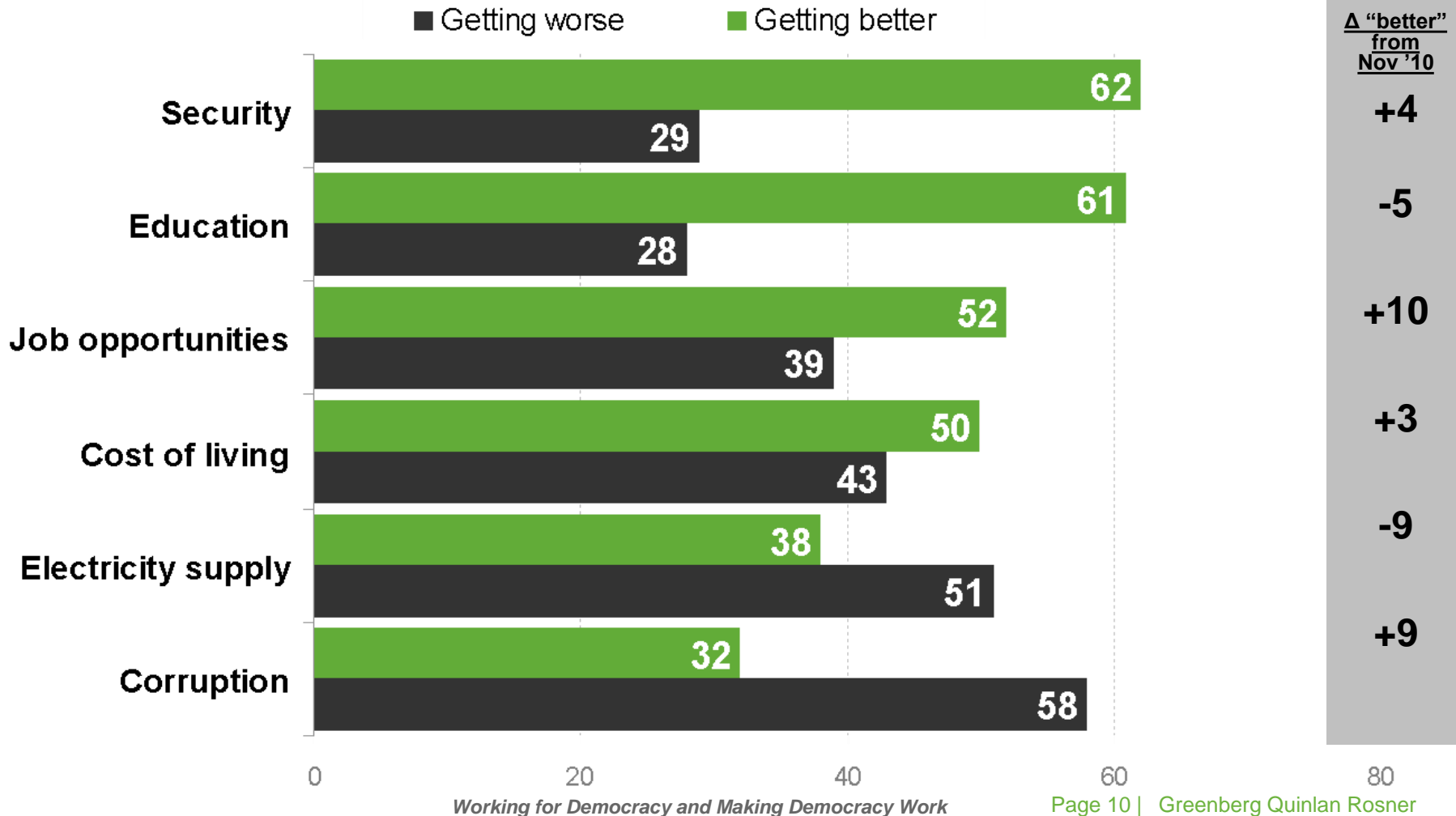■ Right ■ Wrong

Δ from Nov '10	-3	+5	-5	+7	-6	+10	-2	+3	-1	-1

Total: 42 / 49
Young women: 39 / 49
Young men: 40 / 54
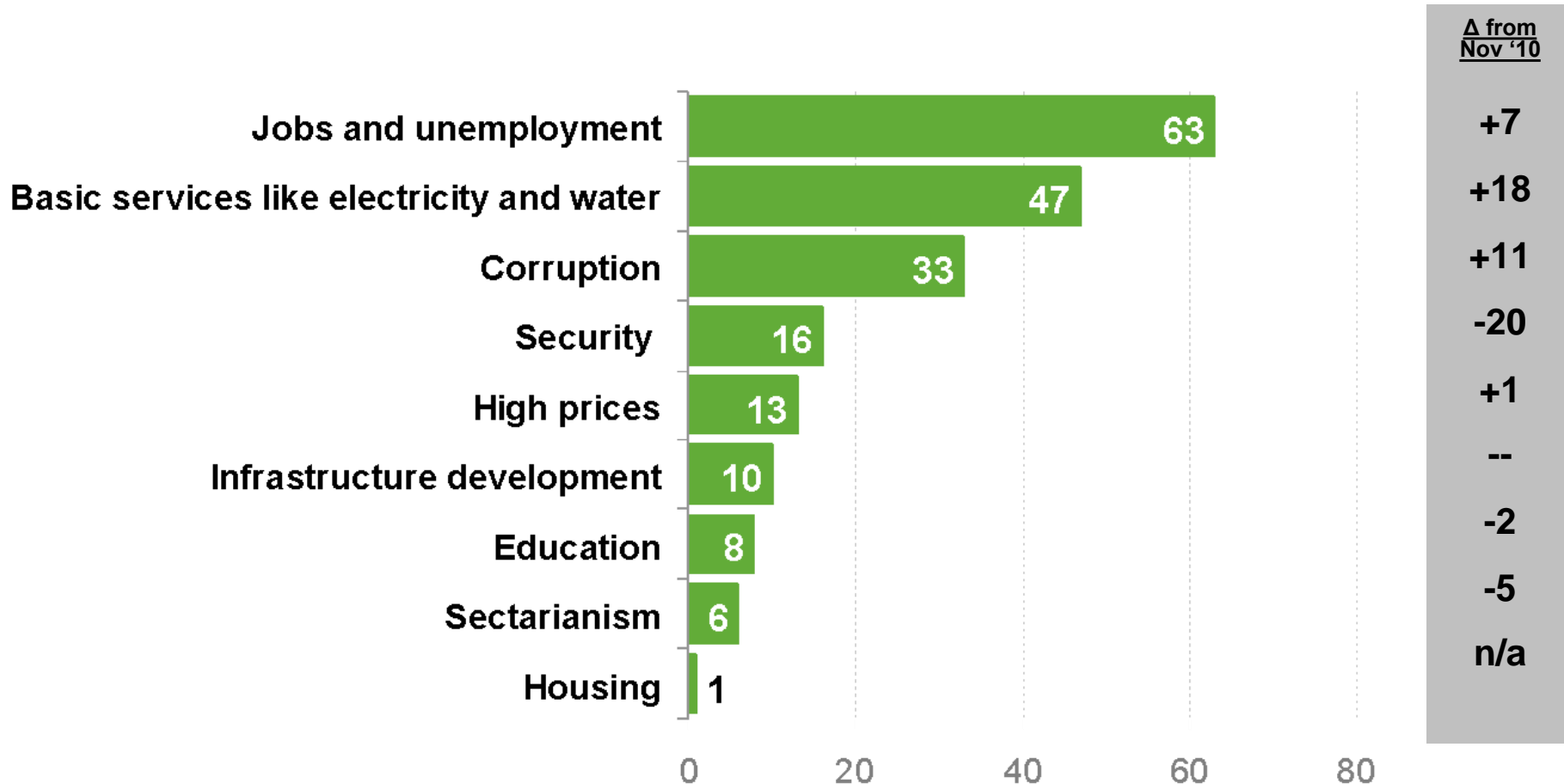**Older women:** 43 / 46
Older men: 45 / 47

Perceptions of security strongest area of improvement

Now I will read you a list of issues. Please tell me if you think this issue is getting better or worse in Iraq.

■ Getting worse ■ Getting better

Issue	Getting worse	Getting better	Δ "better" from Nov '10
Security	29	62	+4
Education	28	61	-5
Job opportunities	39	52	+10
Cost of living	43	50	+3
Electricity supply	51	38	-9
Corruption	58	32	+9

Services dominate concerns in South, corruption in North

Now, I am going to read you a list of concerns that some people may have. Please tell me which TWO of these are the most important for the government to address.

Legend: ■ North ■ West ■ South ■ Baghdad

Jobs and unemployment
- Baghdad: 55
- South: 65
- West: 73
- North: 51

Basic services like electricity and water
- Baghdad: 27
- South: 76
- West: 43
- North: 18

Corruption
- Baghdad: 36
- South: 19
- West: 34
- North: 60

Security
- Baghdad: 27
- South: 15
- West: 15
- North: 4
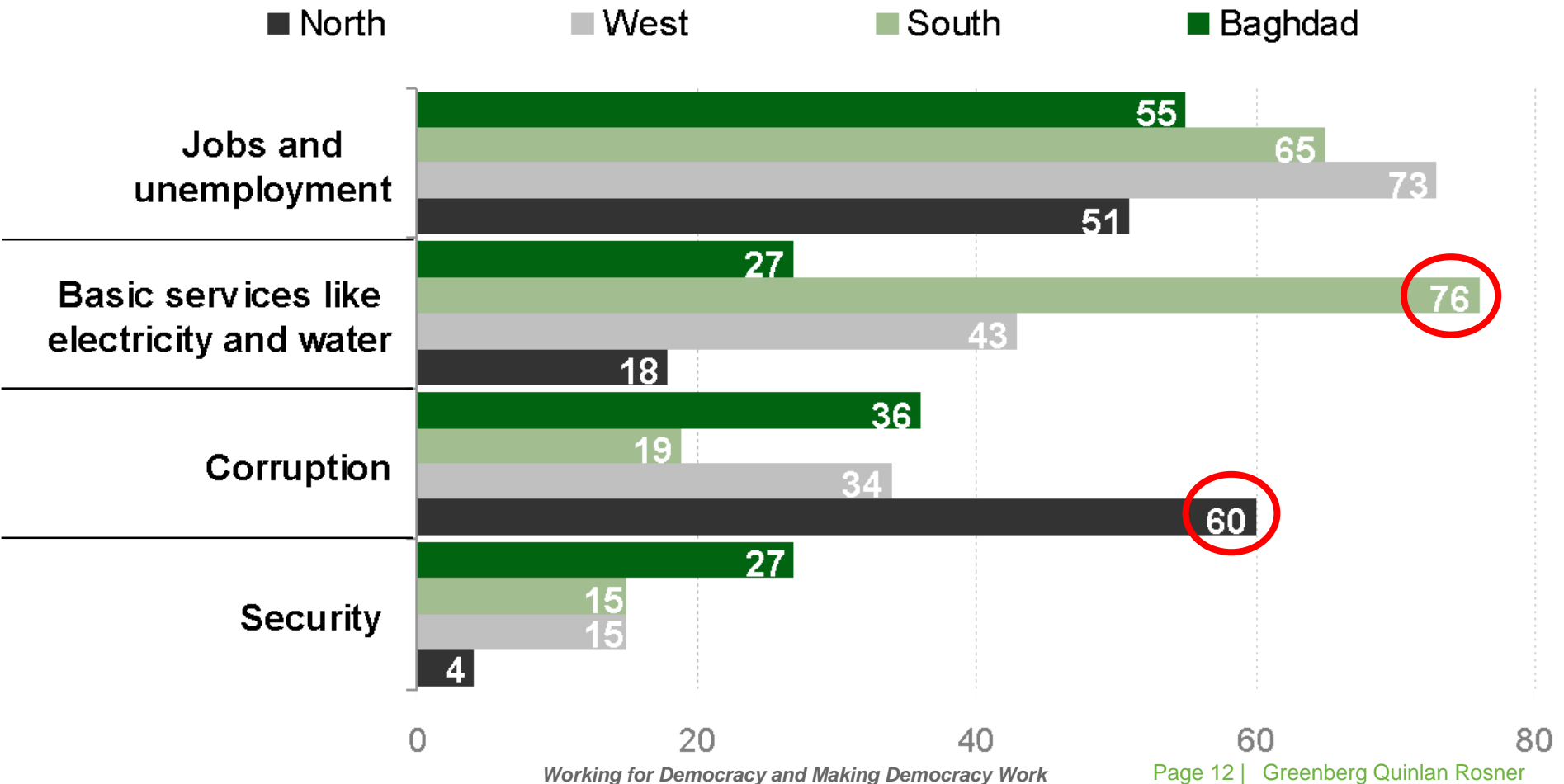
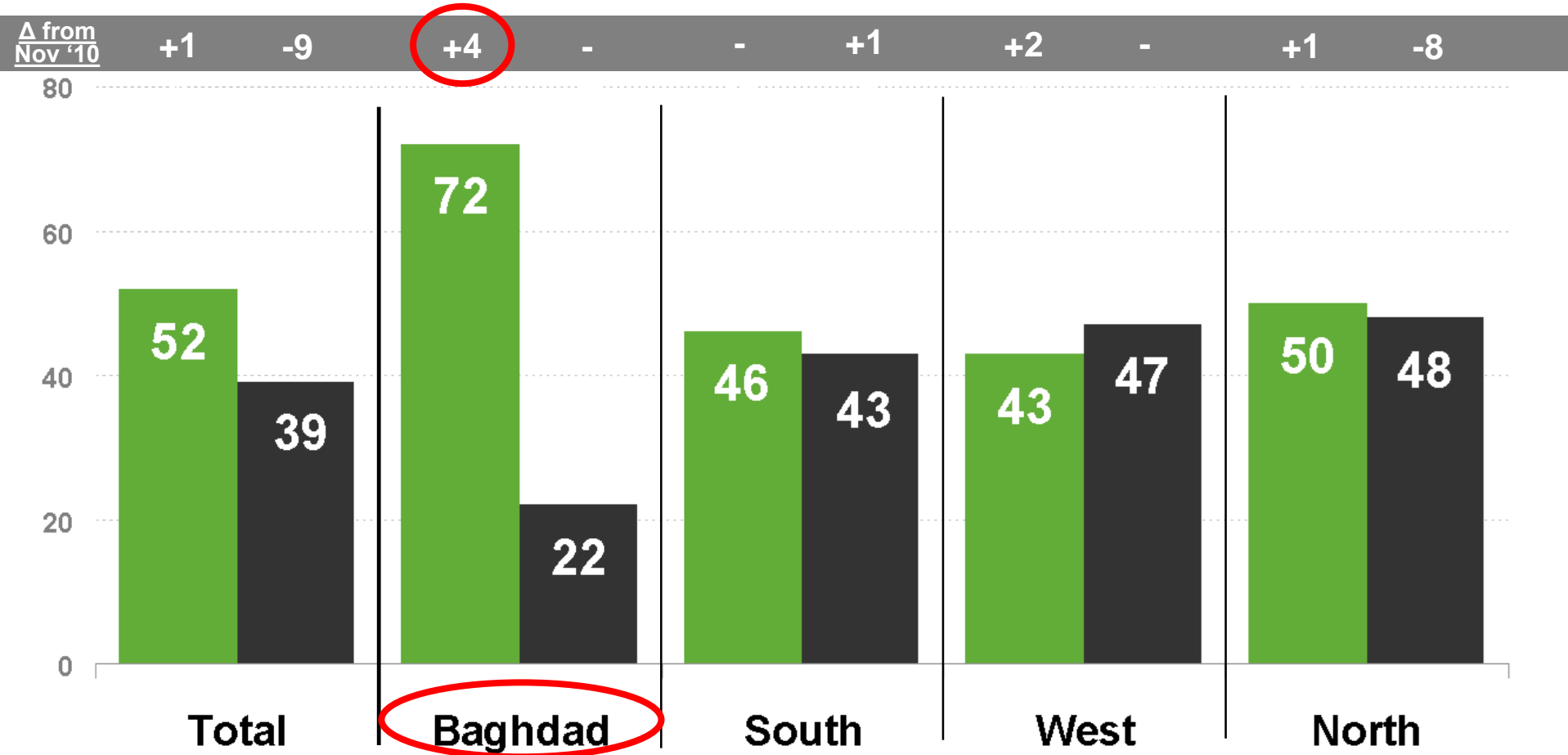# Perceptions of job opportunities worse among poorer Iraqis

*Please tell me if you think **job opportunities** are getting better or worse in Iraq.*

Perceptions of job opportunities significantly better in Baghdad

*Please tell me if you think **job opportunities** are getting better or worse in Iraq.*

<image_placeholder>Bar chart legend: Better (green), Worse (black)</image_placeholder>

| Δ from Nov '10 | +1 | -9 | +4 | - | - | +1 | +2 | - | +1 | -8 |

Total: Better 52, Worse 39
Baghdad: Better 72, Worse 22
South: Better 46, Worse 43
West: Better 43, Worse 47
North: Better 50, Worse 48

Most see Iraq's economy as weak, slightly better personal situation

*Now I want to ask you about the economy. Would you say **Iraq's economy** right now is strong or weak?*

*How do you think **the financial position of your own household** will change over the next 12 months - do you think it will get worse, or do you think it will get better?*
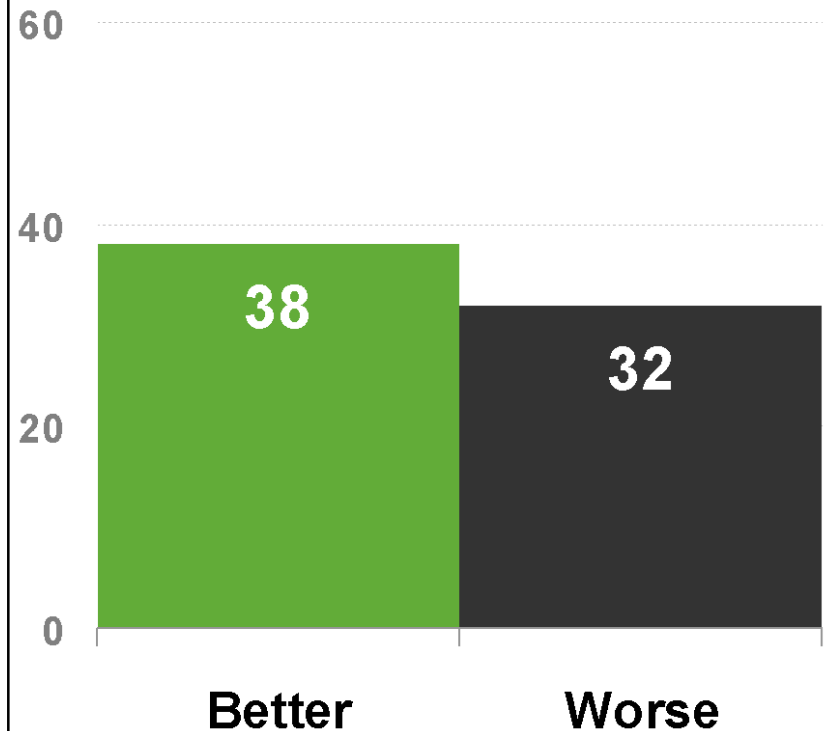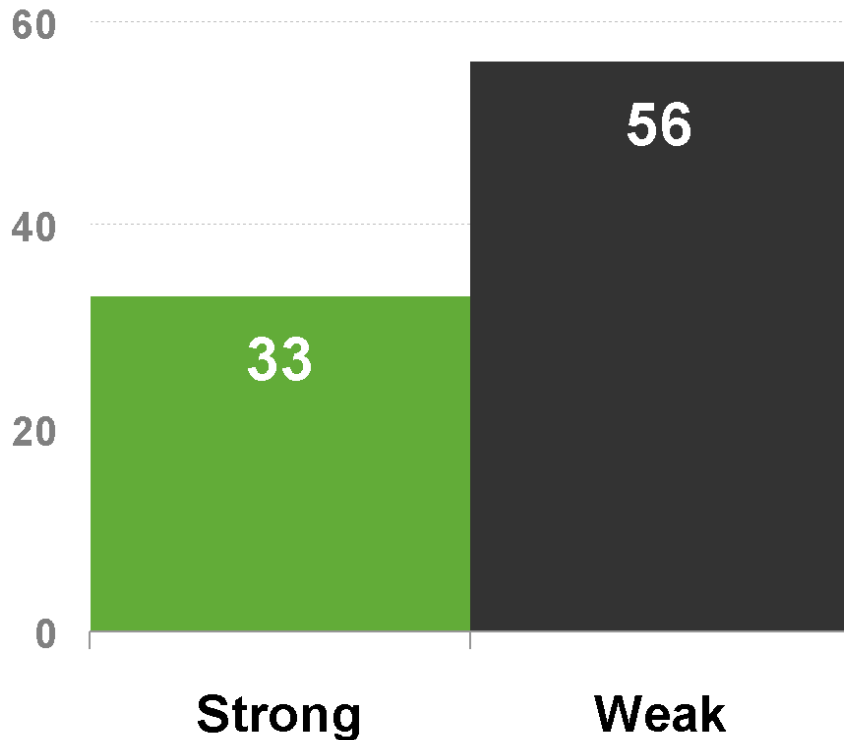
Δ from Nov '10

-13 **+18** **-10** **+6**

	Strong	Weak	Better	Worse
	33	56	38	32
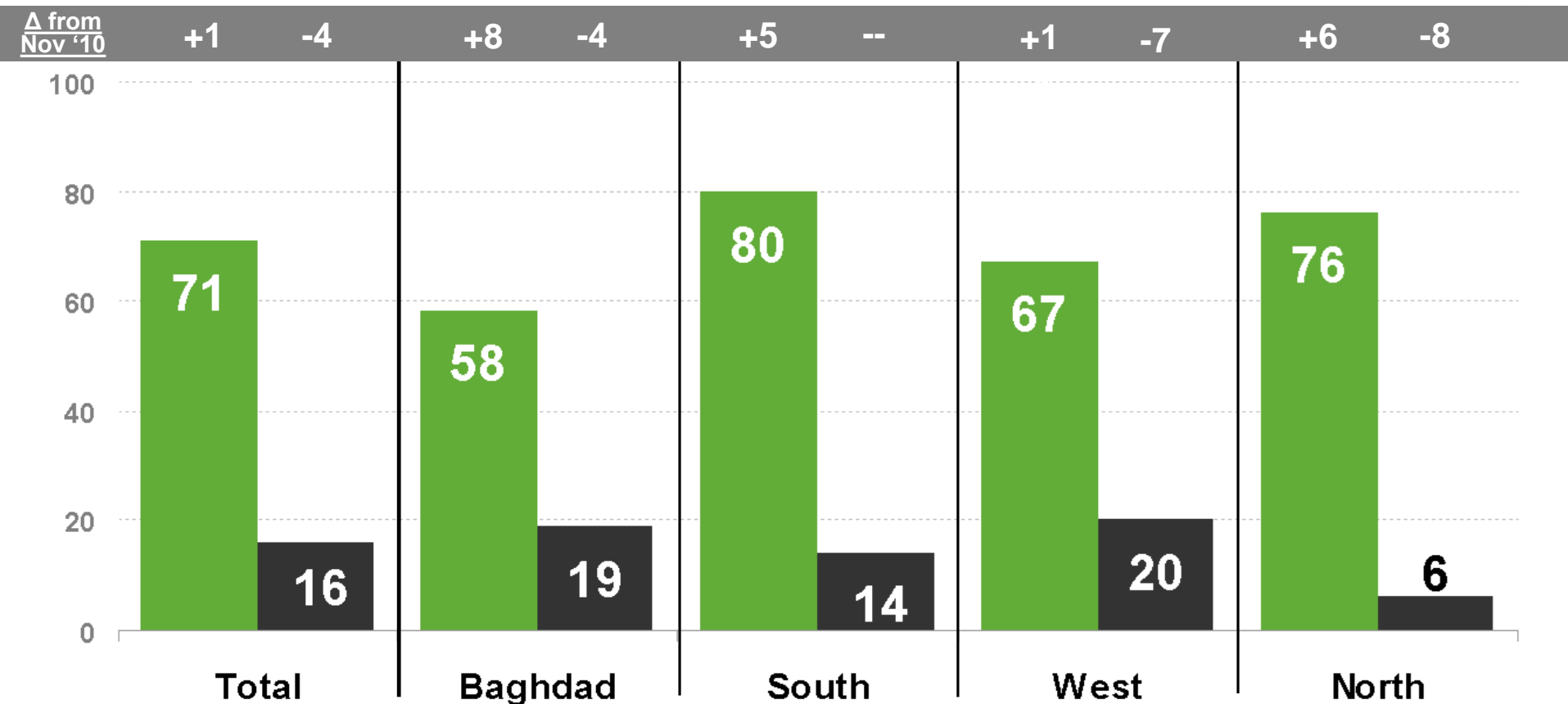
Significant shifts in whether Iraq is a democracy, esp in North

■ Iraq today is a real democracy.   ■ Iraq today is not a real democracy.

| Δ from Nov '10 | -2 | +4 | -6 | -3 | -2 | +4 | +1 | +1 | - | +6 |

Total: 42 / 39
Baghdad: 32 / 40
South: 56 / 33
West: 33 / 51
North: 45 / 28
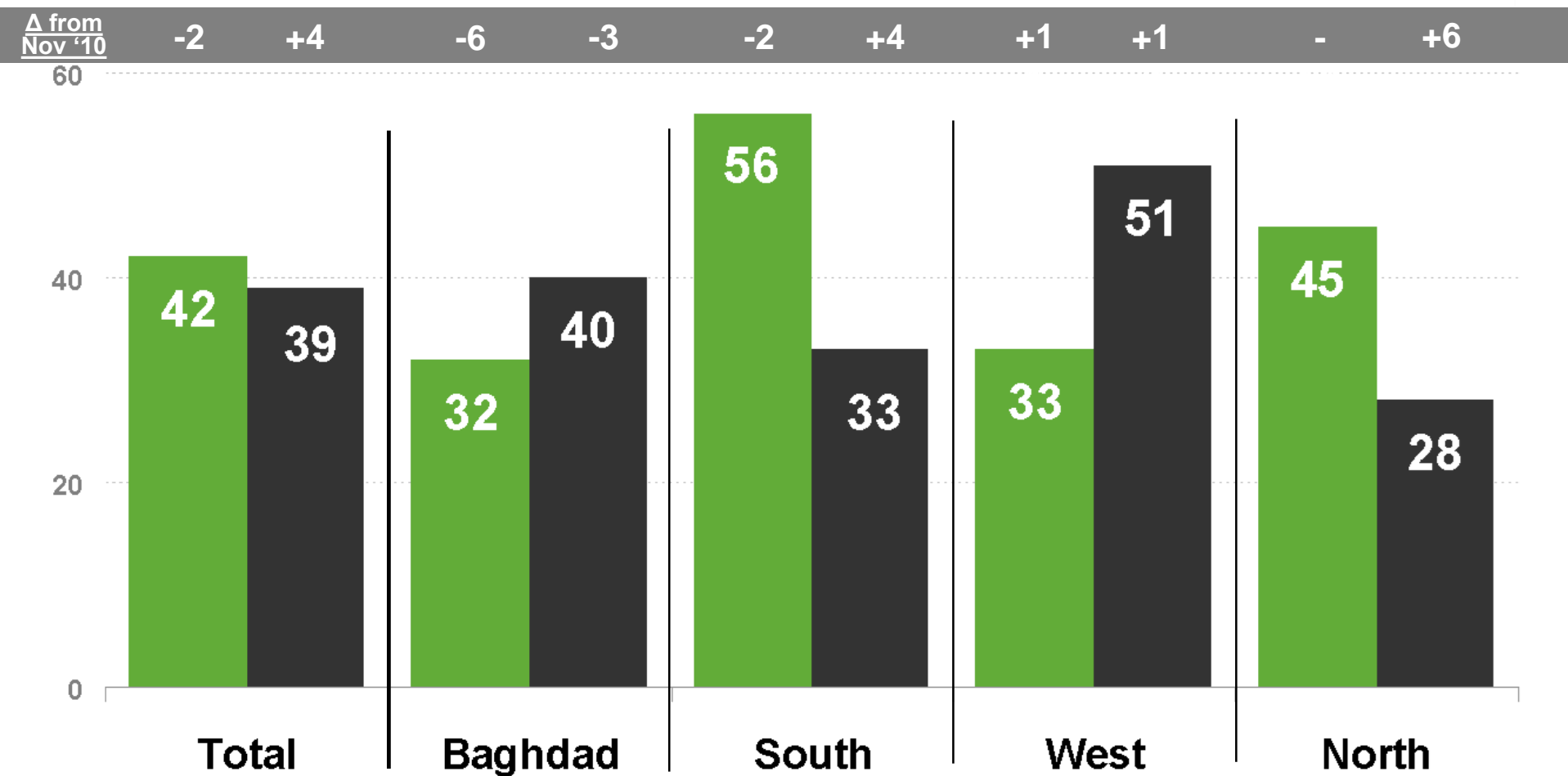
Political Landscape Stable, Maliki Challenged

Key findings on political landscape

1. Stability in political party and leader favorability highlights key differences between Iraq and "Arab spring" countries

1. However, drop in Maliki favorability among poorer Iraqis and in South highlights vulnerabilities and creates openings for other leaders

1. Sadr most likely to exploit political openings, particularly given his improved favorability among poorer Iraqis and young men; Nujaifi also well-positioned

1. Iraqis anger toward local government translates to weaker job approval for provincial governments

Drop in approval of provincial government

Generally speaking, do you approve or disapprove of the job being done by your provincial government?
(Not asked in Kurdistan)

■ Approve ■ Disapprove

| Δ since Nov. '10 | - | +15 | -2 | +7 | - | +23 | -8 | +13 |

	Total	Baghdad	South	West
Approve	34	38	27	40
Disapprove	62	58	67	59
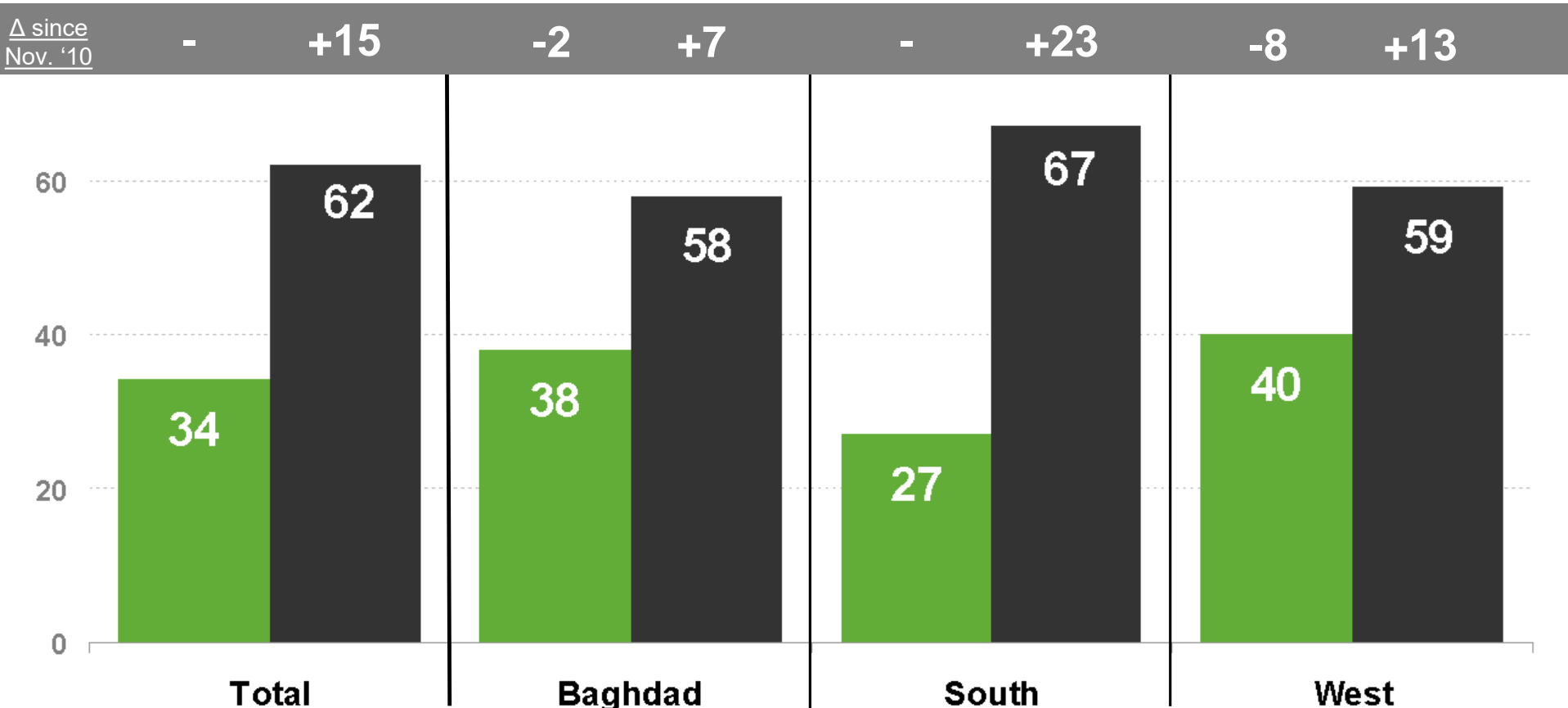
KRG approval drops, but remains high

Generally speaking, do you approve or disapprove of the job being done by the Kurdistan Regional Government , or the KRG? **(NORTH ONLY)**

Approve   Disapprove

85
69
13
30

Nov-10   Dec-10   Jan-11   Feb-11   Mar-11
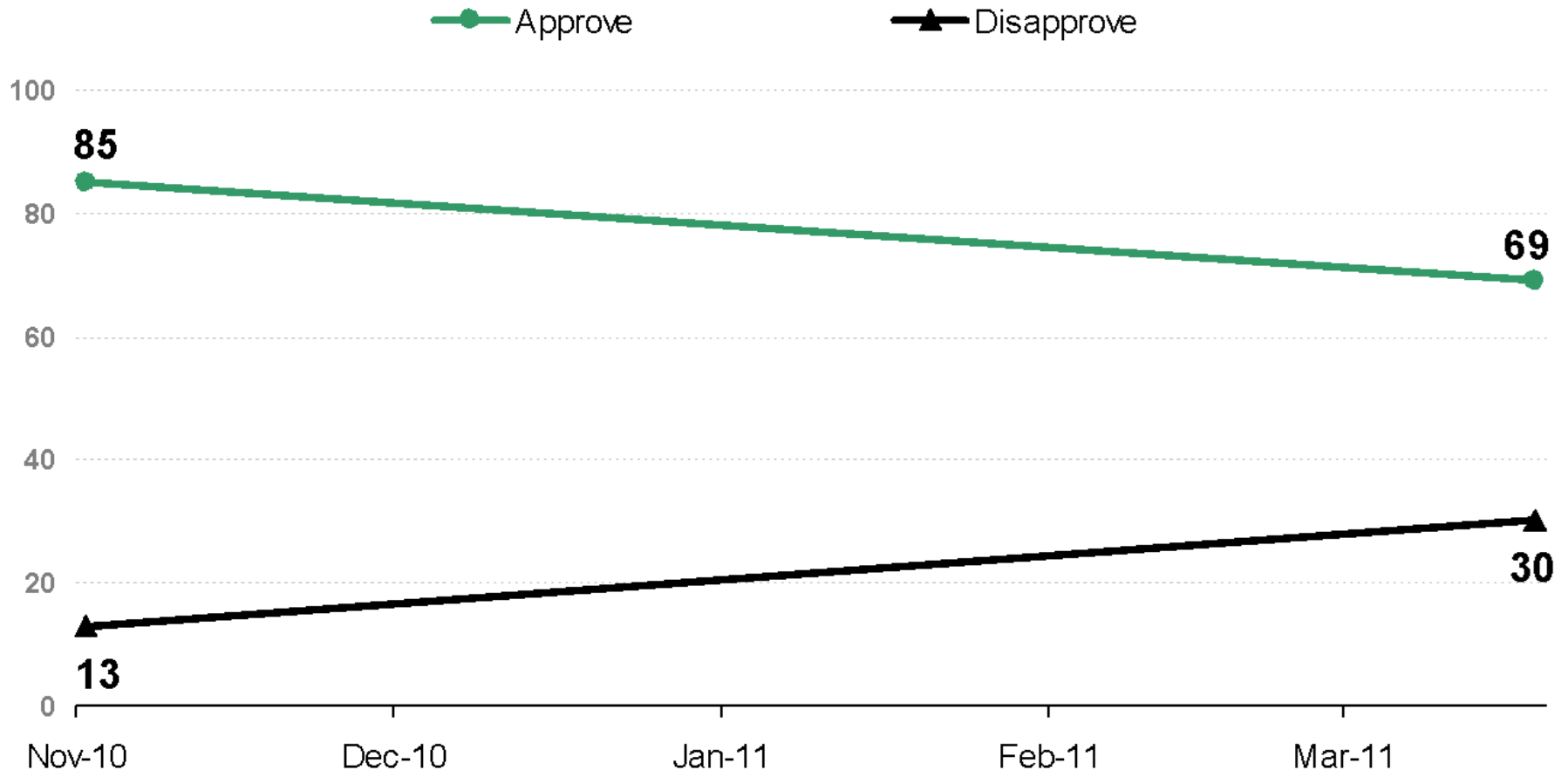
Undercurrents of Iraq's Sectarianism

Key findings on Iraq's sectarianism

1. Iraqis perceive a decrease in sectarianism and view it negatively, yet it continues to play a role in political, economic, and social behavior

1. Iraqis view their world through sectarian lenses, but blame political parties (and foreign influences) for deepening sectarianism; highlights the significant role parties play in reducing tensions

1. Sectarian fears among Sunnis (and continued feelings of disenfranchisement) drive fears about civil war

1. Kurdistan's push for independence and status of Kirkuk fuels sectarian tensions

1. Economic and unity actions by political parties and leaders most effective way to reduce sectarianism

Most see sectarianism playing a negative role

Now to something different. In general, do you think sectarianism plays a positive or a negative role in Iraq?

■ Positive ■ Negative
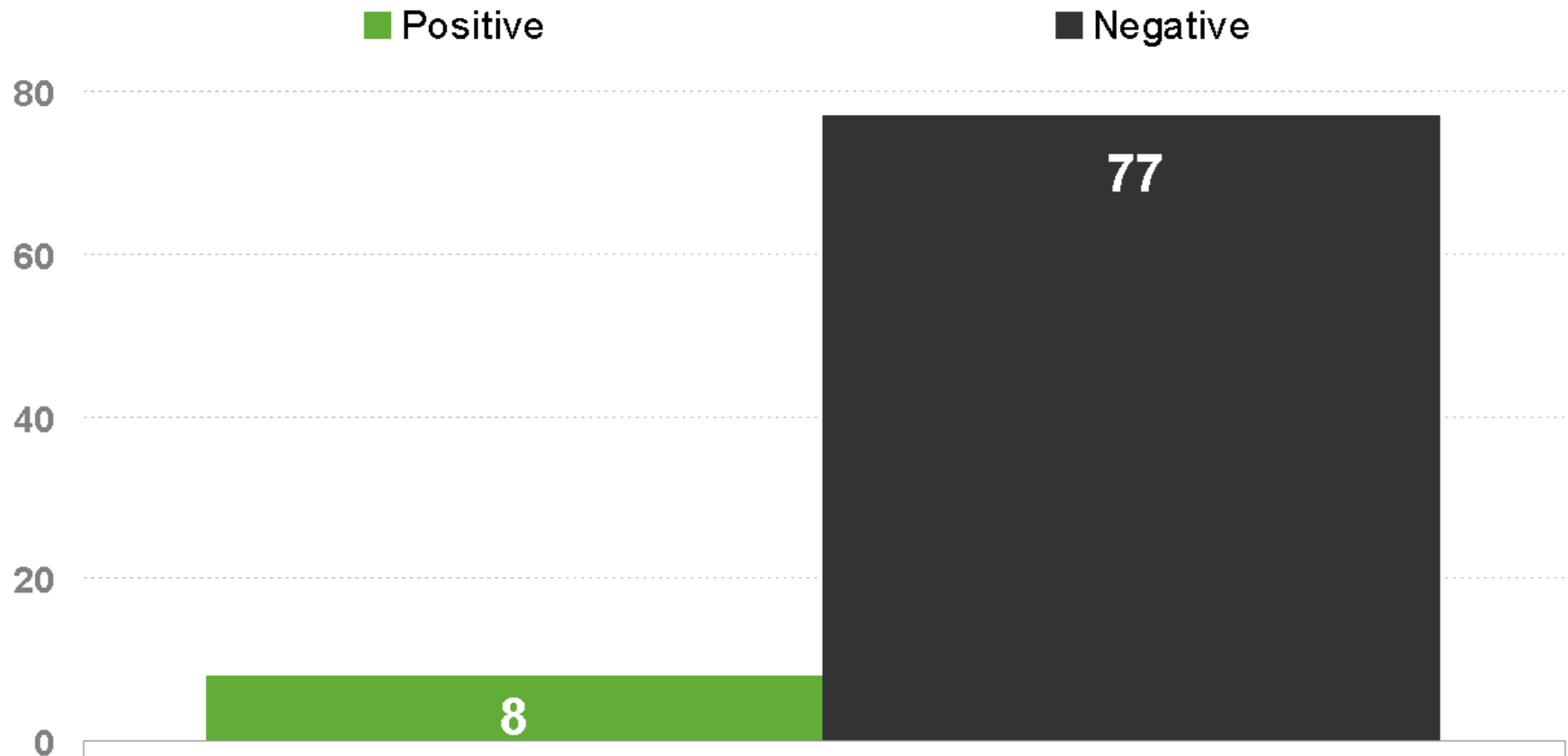
Sectarianism has most influence in voting and hiring practices

Now I am going to read you a list of areas that sectarianism might play a role in Iraq. For each one, please tell me if you think sectarianism has an enormous influence, a significant influence, some influence, just a little influence, or no influence at all.

■ Enormous/significant influence

How people vote	65
How people are hired for employment	60
How oil revenues get distributed	55
The violence in our streets	53
How government decides who gets resources	49
How people treat each other in our neighborhoods	47
How police enforce the law	45

Working for Democracy and Making Democracy Work
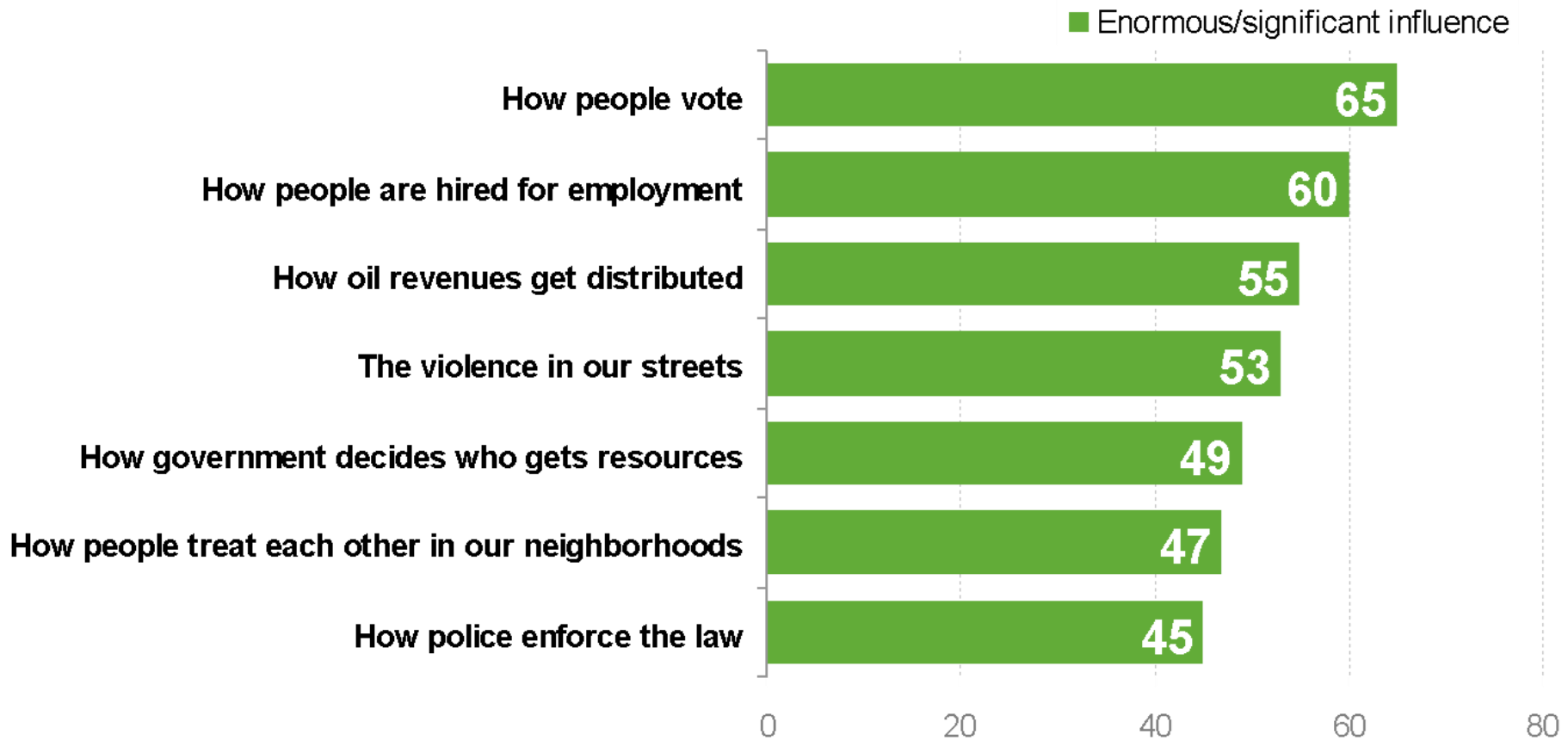
Ethnicity strong influence on vote, sect also influential

I am going to read a list of characteristics that a candidate for parliament might have. For each one, please tell me if this characteristic makes you more or less likely to support that kind of candidate.

■ Less likely   ■ More likely

An Arab

	Less likely	More likely
Shia	21	72
Sunni	25	59
Kurd	65	22

Someone from a different sect than you

	Less likely	More likely
Shia	46	34
Sunni	41	37
Kurd	32	53

A Kurd

	Less likely	More likely
Shia	69	15
Sunni	61	18
Kurd	1	96
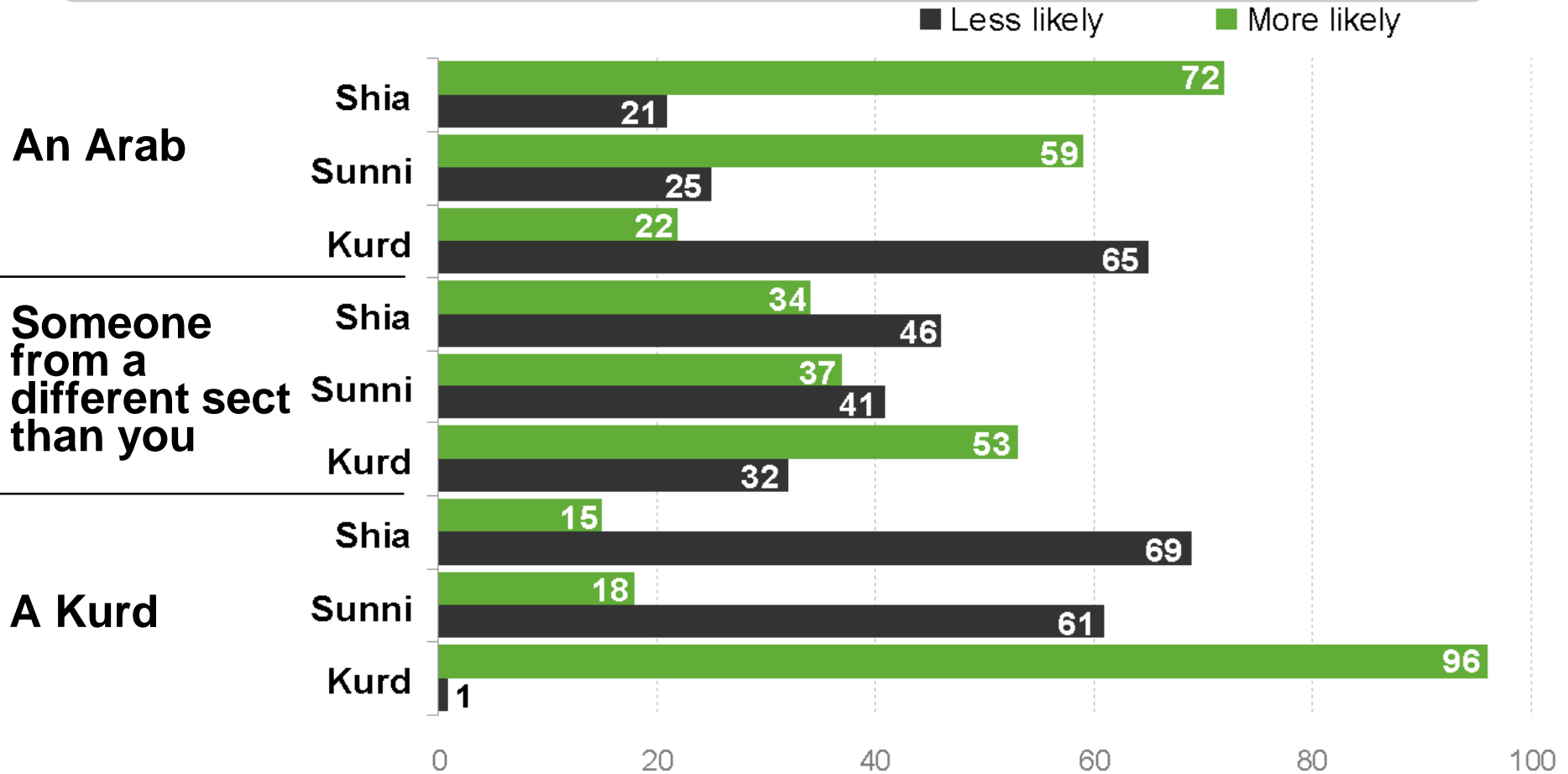
Iraqis lean toward parties not based on sect or ethnicity

Now I would like to read a few statements. For each one, please tell me whether you disagree or disagree.

It is okay for people to join political parties mostly made of people from their own religious sect and ethnicity, so that they can advocate for their common interests.

It is better for political parties not to be based on religious sect and ethnicity, because that will reduce the chances for sectarian discrimination or violence when one party or another is in control.

■ Agree ■ Disagree

Net

+6

+37

49

43

61

24
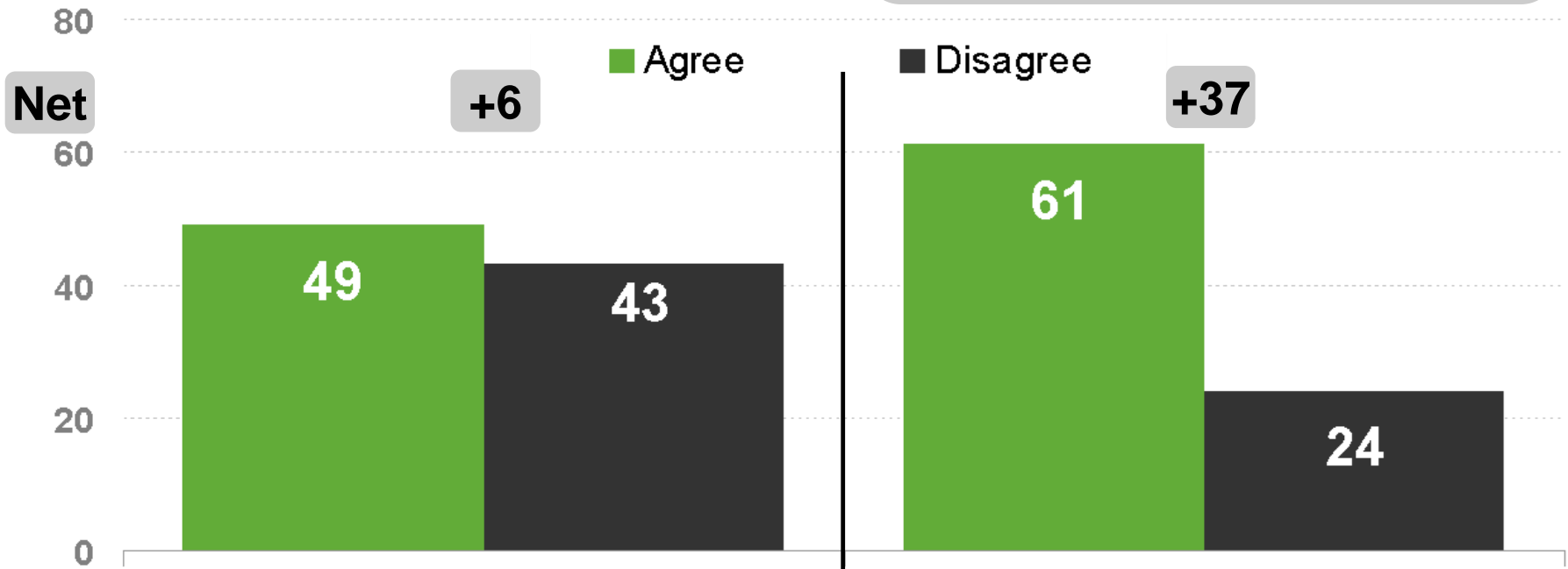
Hiring based on ethnicity and sect varies among groups

Now I would like to read a few statements. For each one, please tell me whether you disagree or disagree: **It is natural for people to favor people from their own religious sect or ethnicity in things like hiring, because loyalty is important.**

Legend: ■ Agree (green) ■ Disagree (black)

Group	Agree	Disagree
Total	41	48
Shia	43	45
Sunni	21	71
Kurd	59	29
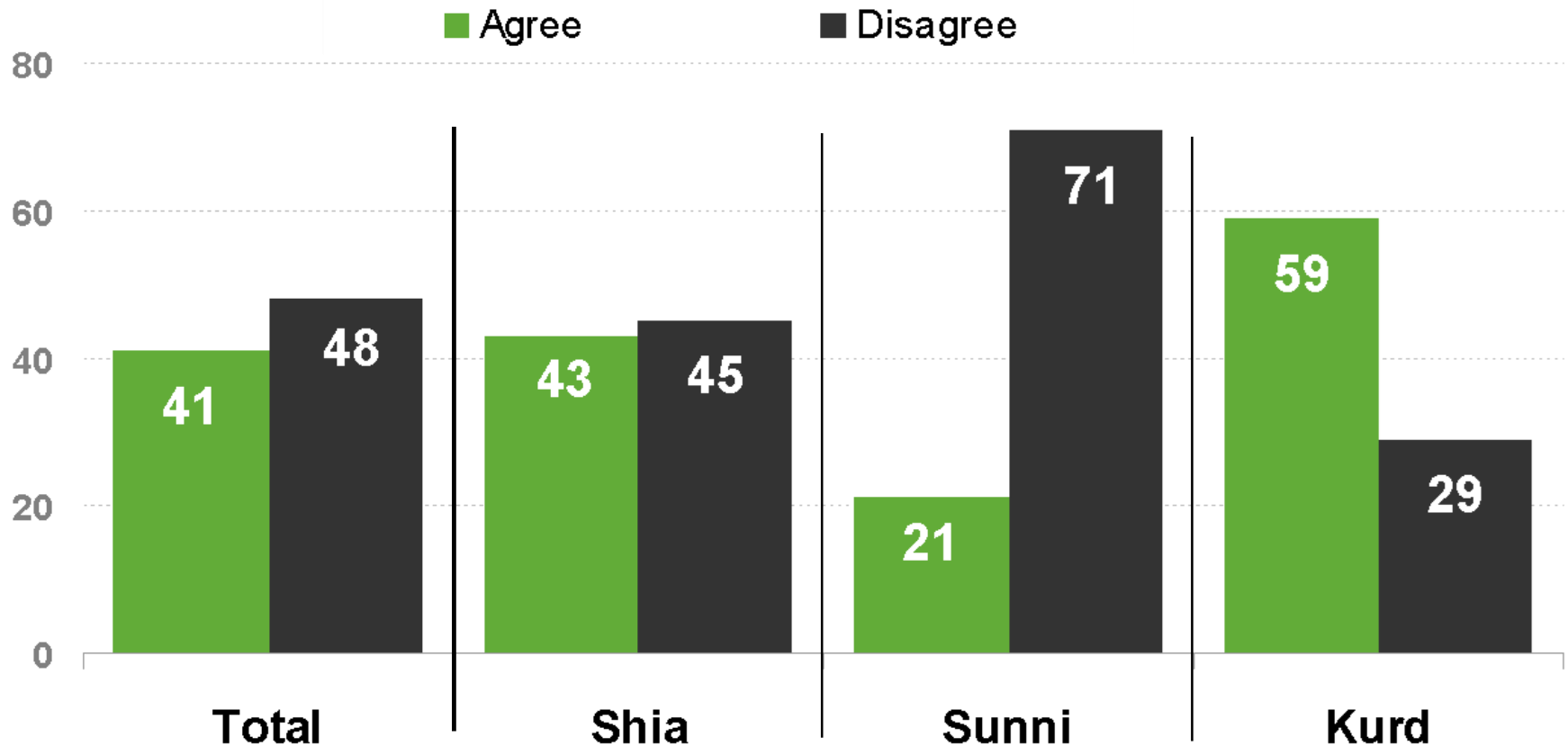
Other countries and political parties deepen sectarian divisions

Now I am going to read you a list of some people and institutions. For each, please tell me if you think it mostly deepens sectarian divisions in Iraq, or mostly helps to reduce sectarian divisions in Iraq.

Legend: ■ Reduces sectarian divisions   ■ Deepens sectarian divisions

	Reduces	Deepens
Neighboring Arab countries	16	75
Iran	14	73
Political parties	16	73
Current national gov't	41	49
Kurdish politicians	30	48
Shia politicians	45	40
Sunni politicians	48	38
Iraqi media	51	36
Religious leaders	57	33
Average people	70	12
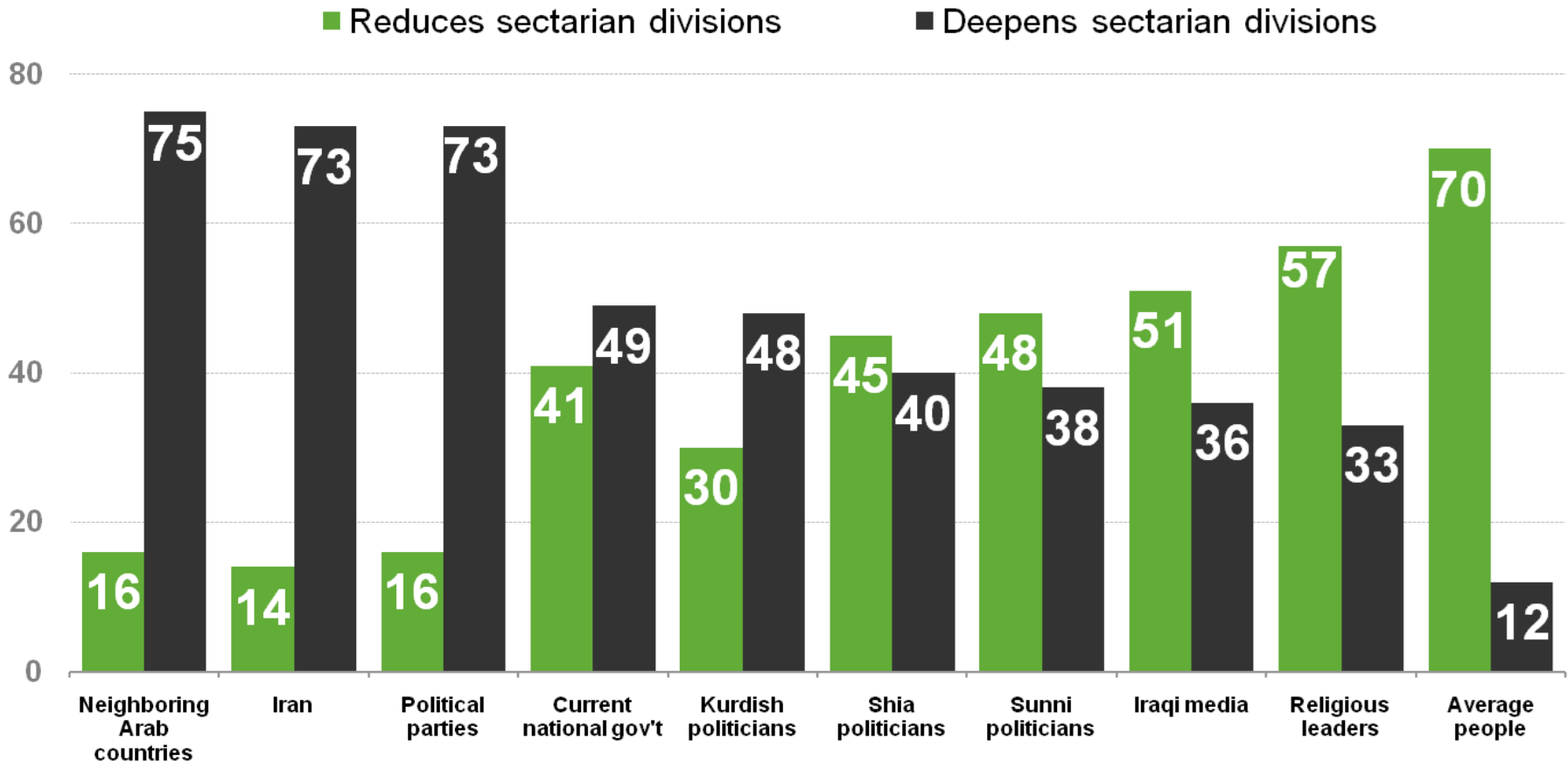
Majorities disapprove of minister allocation

As you may know, Parliament recently approved the ministers of the new government. In general, do you approve or disapprove of how the ministries were allocated in the new government?

■ Approve   ■ Disapprove

	Total	Baghdad	West	South	North
Approve	34	42	30	27	43
Disapprove	54	49	64	56	36
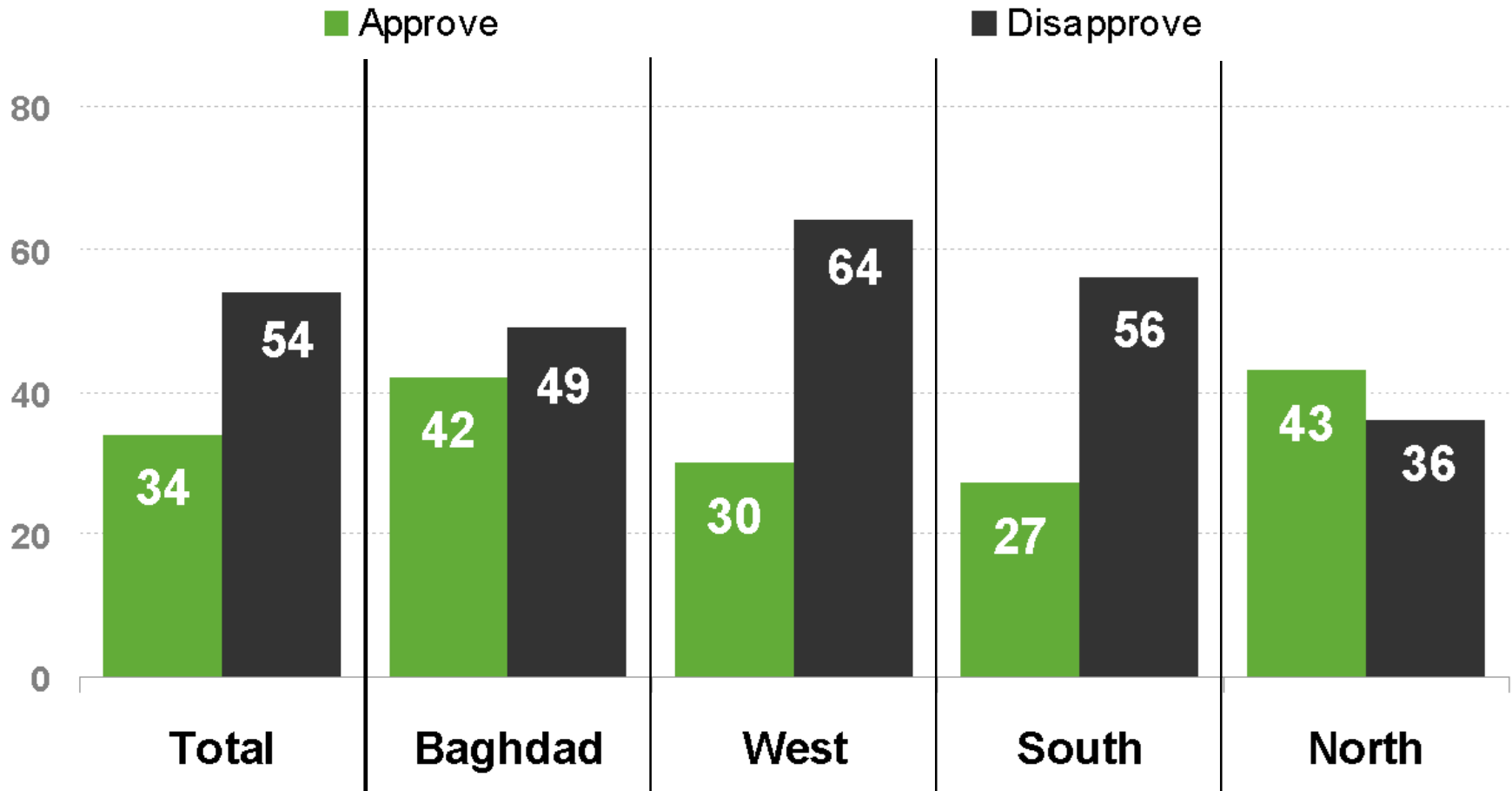
Ministry allocation highlights sectarianism

We have 42 ministries. In my opinion, this is a waste of public money. Each is acting according to his whim. There aren't any competent people and the reason is sectarian allocations. However, I hope that all will be well because our country is a democratic one.

Baghdad Shia Man

There has to be fairness in distribution [of ministry positions] so that people feel that there is no difference between a person from Basra and a person from Anbar. This increases the level of affection and feeling of security between the Iraq people.

Basra Shia Man

Ministries should be allocated according to competence and not nepotism and partisanship. They can bring in party members but we want them to be competent and to work for Iraq and not for their sect.
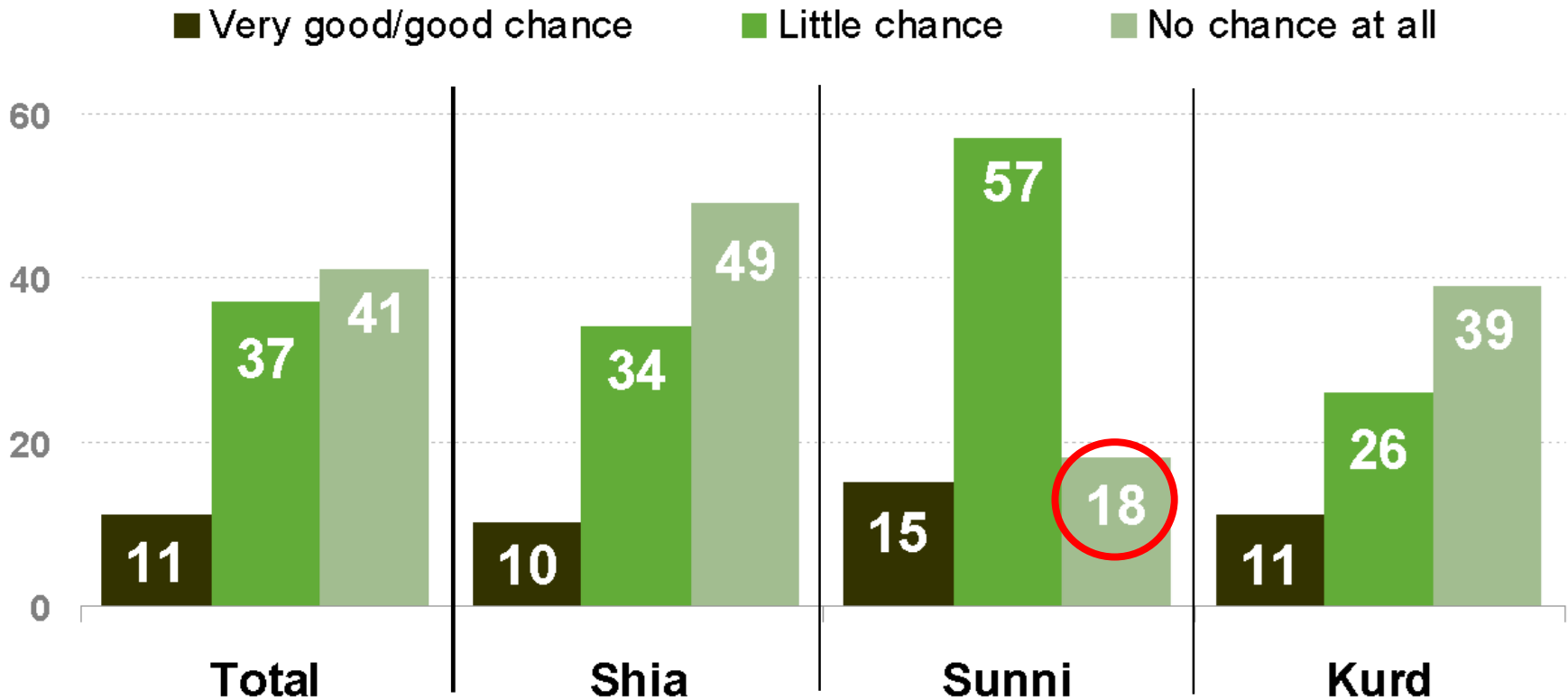
Anbar Sunni Female

Sectarianism decreasing among Shia/Kurds, worse among Sunnis

*Please tell me if you think **sectarianism** is getting better or worse in Iraq.*
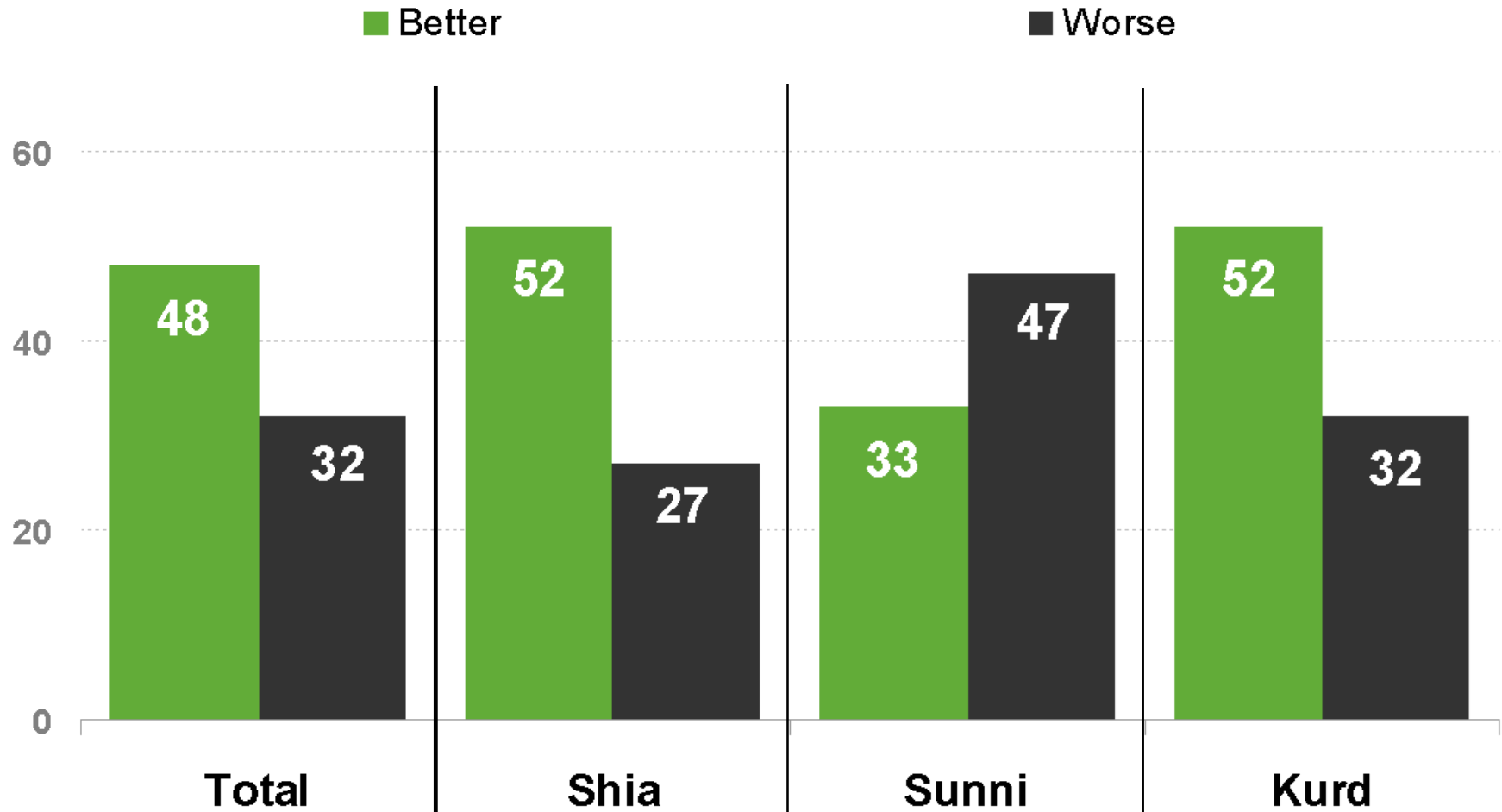
Sunnis most likely to think there is a chance of civil war in Iraq

Some people have been saying that Iraq might have a full-scale civil war in the next 10 years. What do you think? Do you think there is a very good chance that Iraq will have a full-scale civil war in the next 10 years, a good chance, little chance, or no chance at all that Iraq will have a full-scale civil war in the next 10 years?

Legend: ■ Very good/good chance ■ Little chance ■ No chance at all

	Very good/good chance	Little chance	No chance at all
Total	11	37	41
Shia	10	34	49
Sunni	15	57	18
Kurd	11	26	39

Strong divisions over Kurdistan's independence

■ Kurdistan should become an independent country.

■ Kurdistan should remain an autonomous region of Iraq.

	Total	Shia	Sunni	Kurd
Independent	18	7	10	81
Autonomous	67	77	78	10
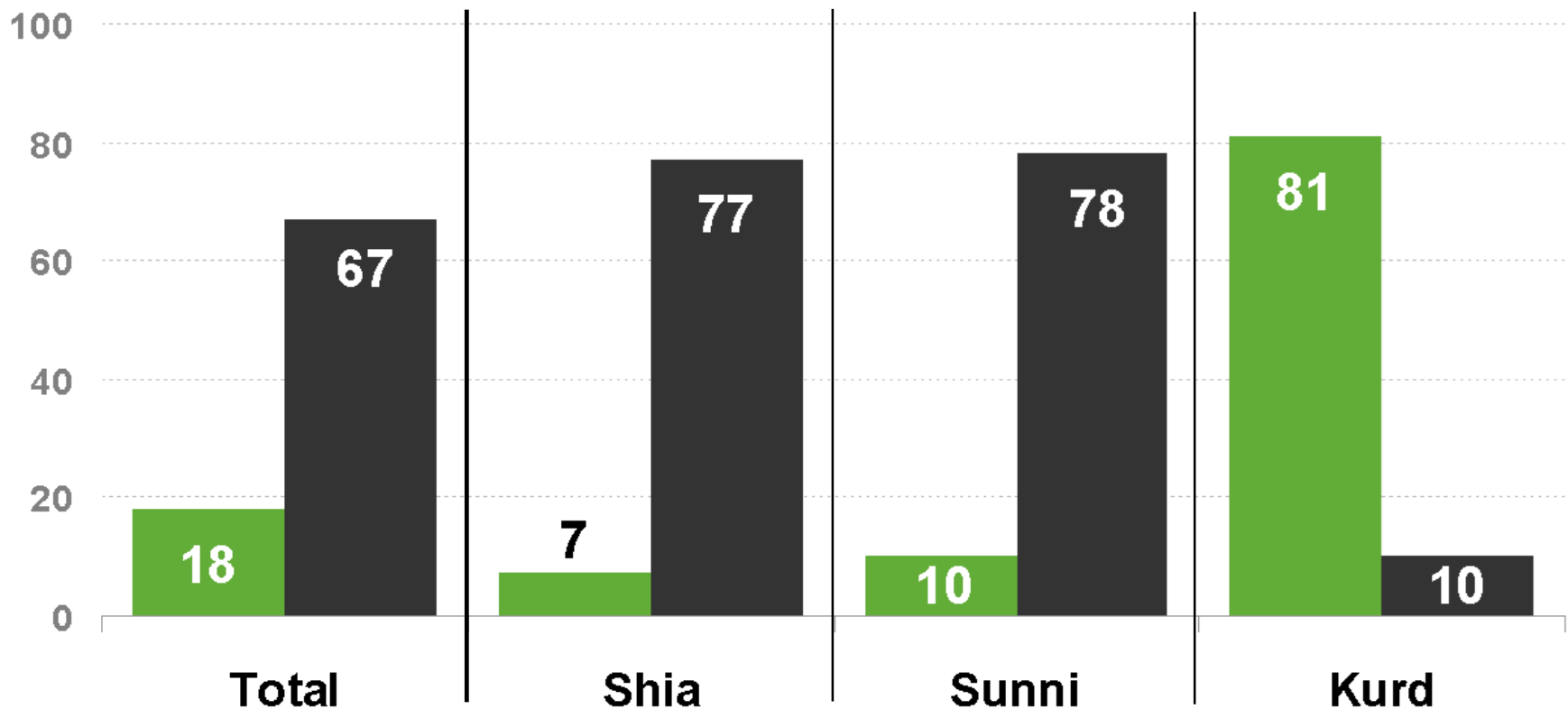
Only North thinks Kirkuk should become a part of Kurdistan

Only Kirkuk Kurds think Kirkuk should be a part of Kurdistan

■ Kirkuk should become part of Kurdistan.

■ Kirkuk should not become part of Kurdistan.

Category	Should become part	Should not become part
Kirkuk Total	35	61
Kirkuk- Arab	2	98
Kirkuk- Kurd	83	6
Kirkuk-Turkman	8	91
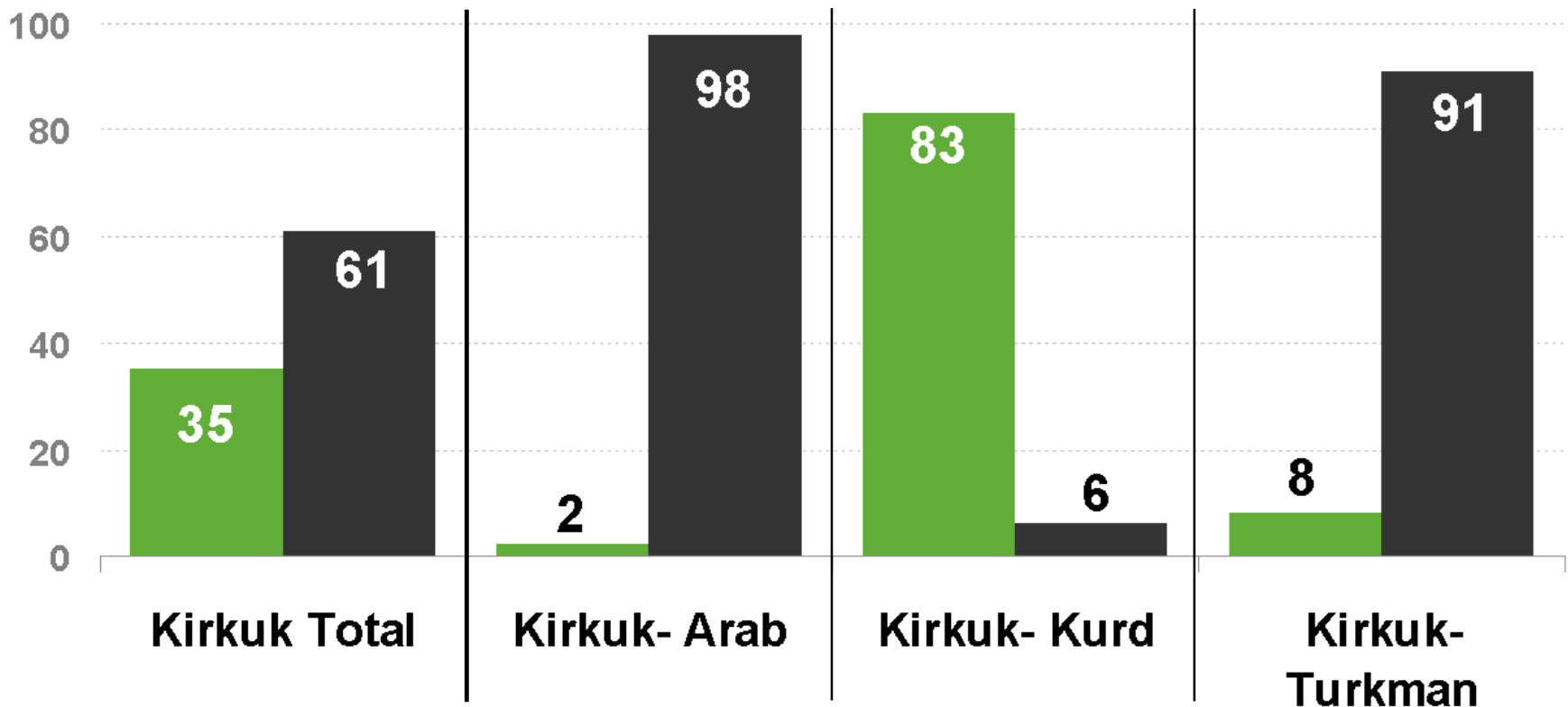
Kirkuk Kurds much more likely to vote

- ■ Likely to vote in next parliamentary elections
- ■ Not likely to vote in next parliamentary elections

	Kirkuk Total	Kirkuk- Arab	Kirkuk- Kurd	Kirkuk- Turkman
Likely to vote	58	24	81	68
Not likely to vote	42	76	19	32
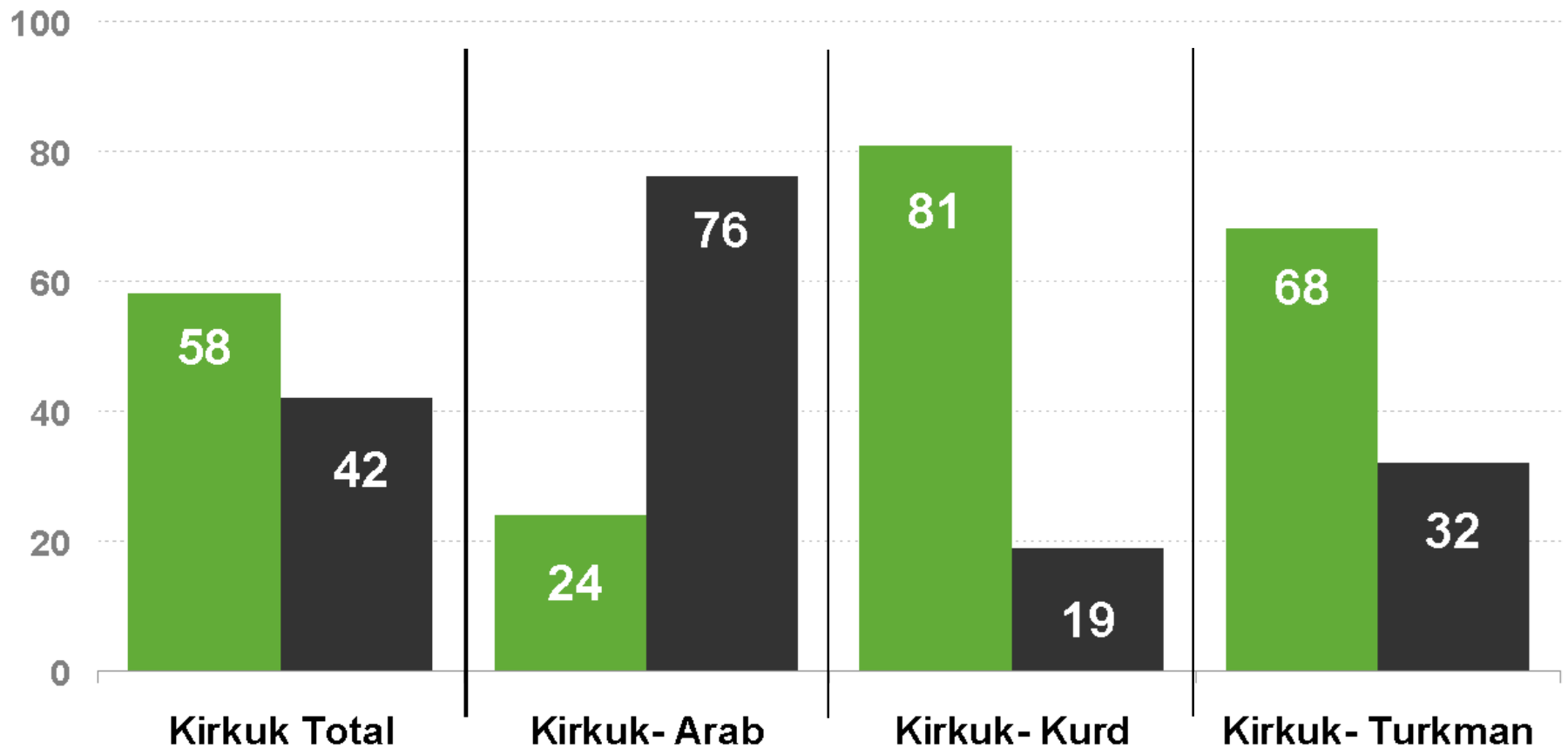
Source of conflict differs by Shia, Sunni and Kurds

Which do you think is the greater source of conflict in Iraq, differences between Kurds and Arabs or Sunnis and Shias?

■ Arabs and Kurds　　　　■ Shias and Sunnis

	Total	Shia	Sunni	Kurd
Arabs and Kurds	40	36	46	49
Shias and Sunnis	37	42	24	34
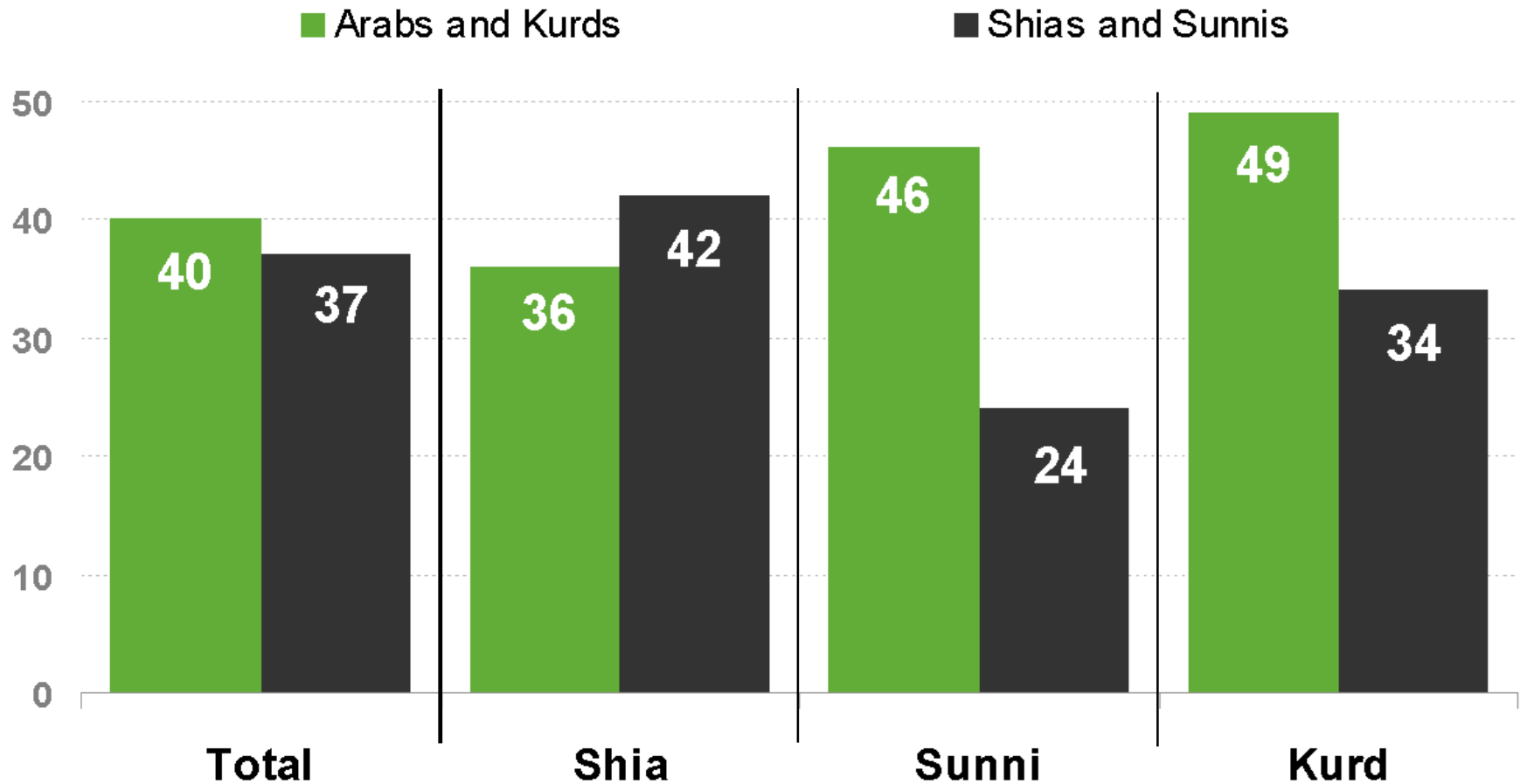
Source of conflict differs among ethnicities in Kirkuk

■ Arabs and Kurds   ■ Shias and Sunnis

	Kirkuk-Total	Kirkuk-Arab	Kirkuk-Kurd	Kirkuk-Turkman
Arabs and Kurds	60	83	30	74
Shias and Sunnis	23	6	47	13
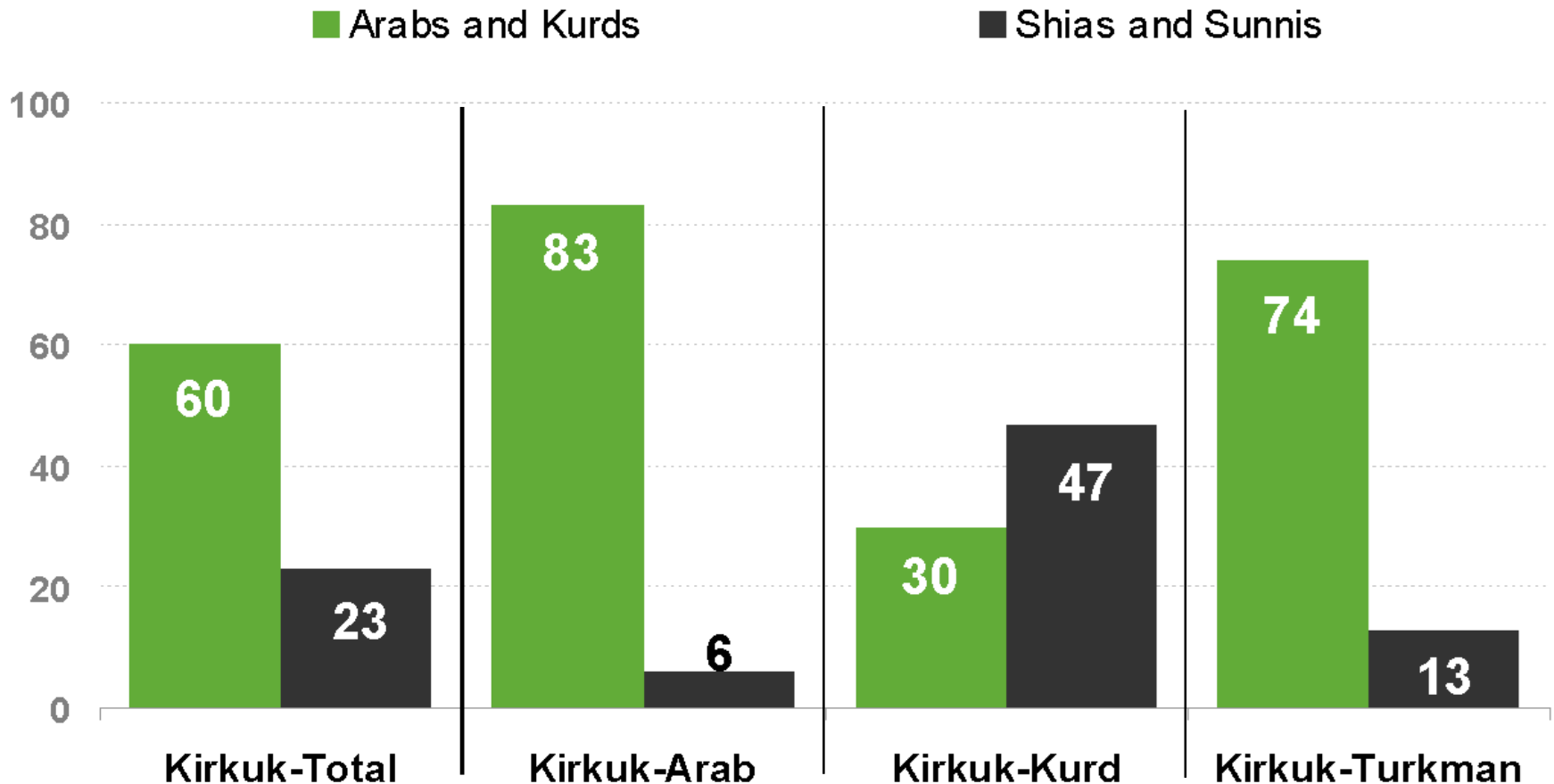
Most think sectarianism can be overcome, except in North

- ■ With time, sectarianism will become less of a factor in Iraq.
- ■ Sectarianism is too deeply-rooted in Iraqi society to ever really go away.

	Total	Baghdad	South	West	North
With time, sectarianism will become less of a factor	67	69	79	71	22
Sectarianism is too deeply-rooted	17	11	14	13	44
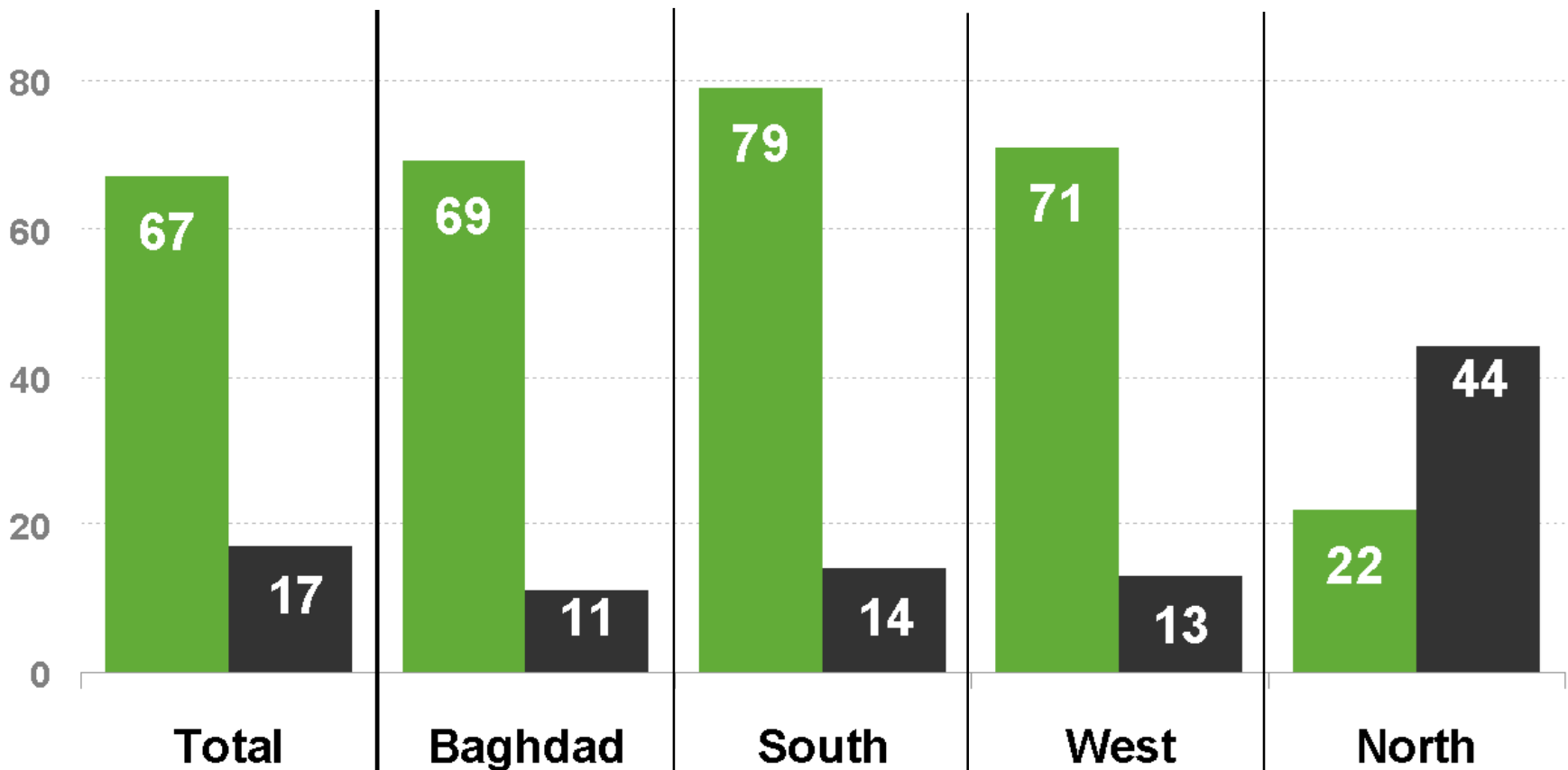
Economic and unity actions can reduce sectarianism

I would like to read you a list of some things that might be done to reduce sectarianism in Iraq. For each one, please tell me if you think it would greatly reduce sectarianism, somewhat reduce sectarianism, only slightly reduce sectarianism, would not reduce sectarianism at all, or would increase sectarianism
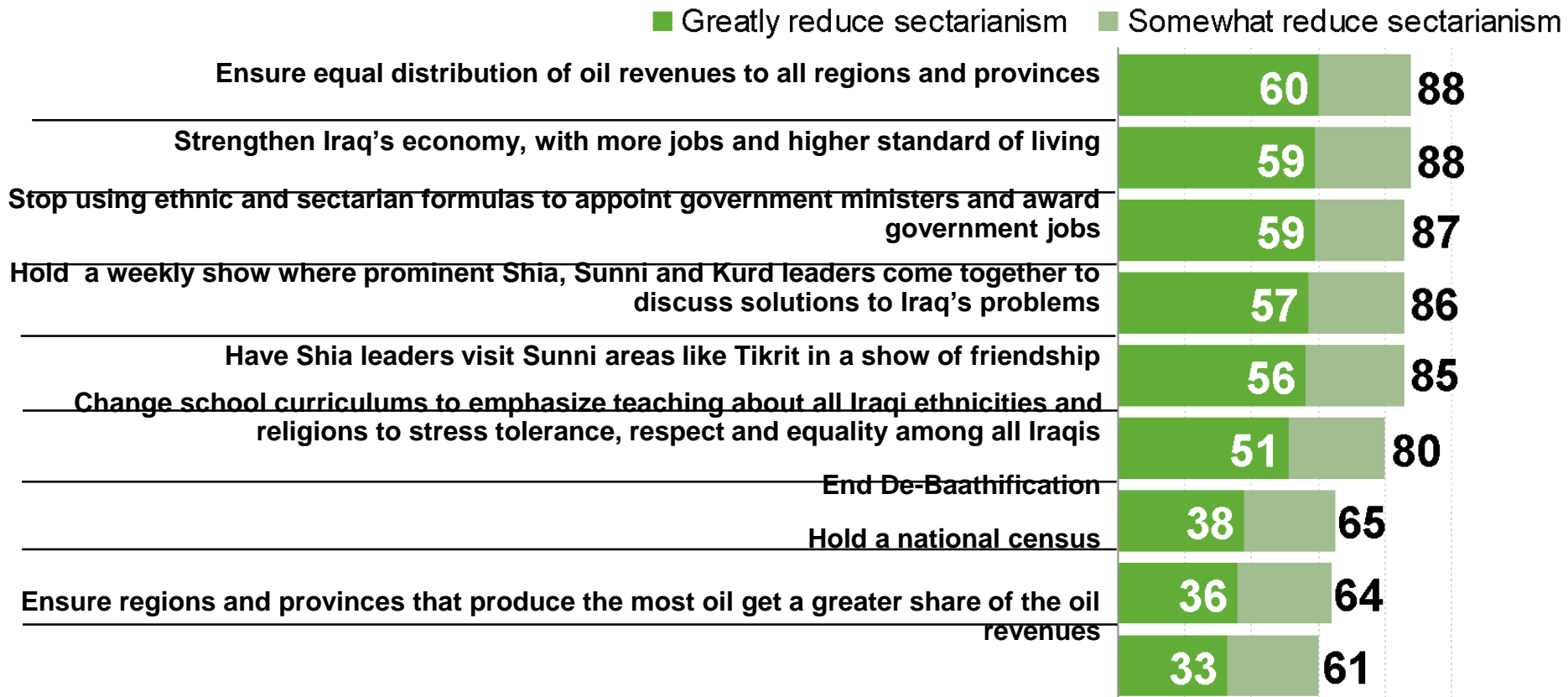
■ Greatly reduce sectarianism ■ Somewhat reduce sectarianism

Action	Greatly	Total
Ensure equal distribution of oil revenues to all regions and provinces	60	88
Strengthen Iraq's economy, with more jobs and higher standard of living	59	88
Stop using ethnic and sectarian formulas to appoint government ministers and award government jobs	59	87
Hold a weekly show where prominent Shia, Sunni and Kurd leaders come together to discuss solutions to Iraq's problems	57	86
Have Shia leaders visit Sunni areas like Tikrit in a show of friendship	56	85
Change school curriculums to emphasize teaching about all Iraqi ethnicities and religions to stress tolerance, respect and equality among all Iraqis	51	80
End De-Baathification	38	65
Hold a national census	36	64
Ensure regions and provinces that produce the most oil get a greater share of the oil revenues	33	61

0   20   40   60   80   100

Anti-sectarian messages on foreigners and leaders strongest

NDI

*Percent **much more likely to support** a party leader who says the following statements:*

Statement	Percent
(Sectarianism – Foreigners) A leader says: We need to stop the foreign influences that are driving violent sectarianism and take back our country. We need to stand strong against countries, who want to keep us divided for their own purposes. Now is the time for all Iraqis to unite against foreign influences.	63
(Sectarianism – Political Leaders) A leader says: Sectarianism is dividing our streets, our government, and our country. We need to resist electing political leaders that use aggressive sectarian rhetoric for their own political gains. Instead, we need to elect leaders that will unite us.	58
(Sectarianism – Oil) A leader says: We are a country of Shias, Sunnis, Kurds, Turkmen and many more; but most important is that we are all Iraqis. To reduce sectarianism we need to make sure that all Iraqis prosper, that is why I am advocating for an equal distribution of oil revenues to all Iraqis.	56
(Sectarianism – Inclusive Gov't) A leader says: We are a country of Shias, Sunnis, Kurds, Turkmen and many more; but most imp is that we are all Iraqis. The end of sect'sm needs to start with gov't. We should no longer distribute gov't positions based on religion/ethnicity. From now on we are putting the right person in the right position.	54
(Sectarianism – Public Awareness) A leader says: Helping average citizens understand that all Iraqis are equal is the key to overcoming sectarianism in this country. That is why we must begin with efforts to teach people about all Iraqi ethnicities and religions.	52
(Sectarianiam – Separate) A leader says: The best way to promote development and security in Iraq is to have autonomous regions. That's why Kurdistan is so successful. We need to give Arab Shias and Arab Sunni the same opportunity to succeed.	24

0   20   40   60   80

Messaging differences among religion/ethnicity

| % Much more likely to support	Total	Shia	Sunni	Kurds
Foreigners message	63	**62**	**70**	**58**
Political leaders message	58	**62**	53	53
Oil message	56	57	55	**56**
Inclusive government message	54	50	**68**	52
Public awareness message	52	53	48	52
Separate message	24	24	10	44

Iraq's Challenging Environment for Women

Key findings on women

1. Although conditions for women are perceived as improving, Iraq continues to be a challenging environment for women

1. Wide approval for higher education and professions for women shows an openness for advancement of women

1. Yet, significant obstacles hinder women's ability to advance in politics, business and social issues, largely driven by male attitudes, religious affiliation, and rural attitudes

1. Kurds and Kurdistan strong example of positive environment for women
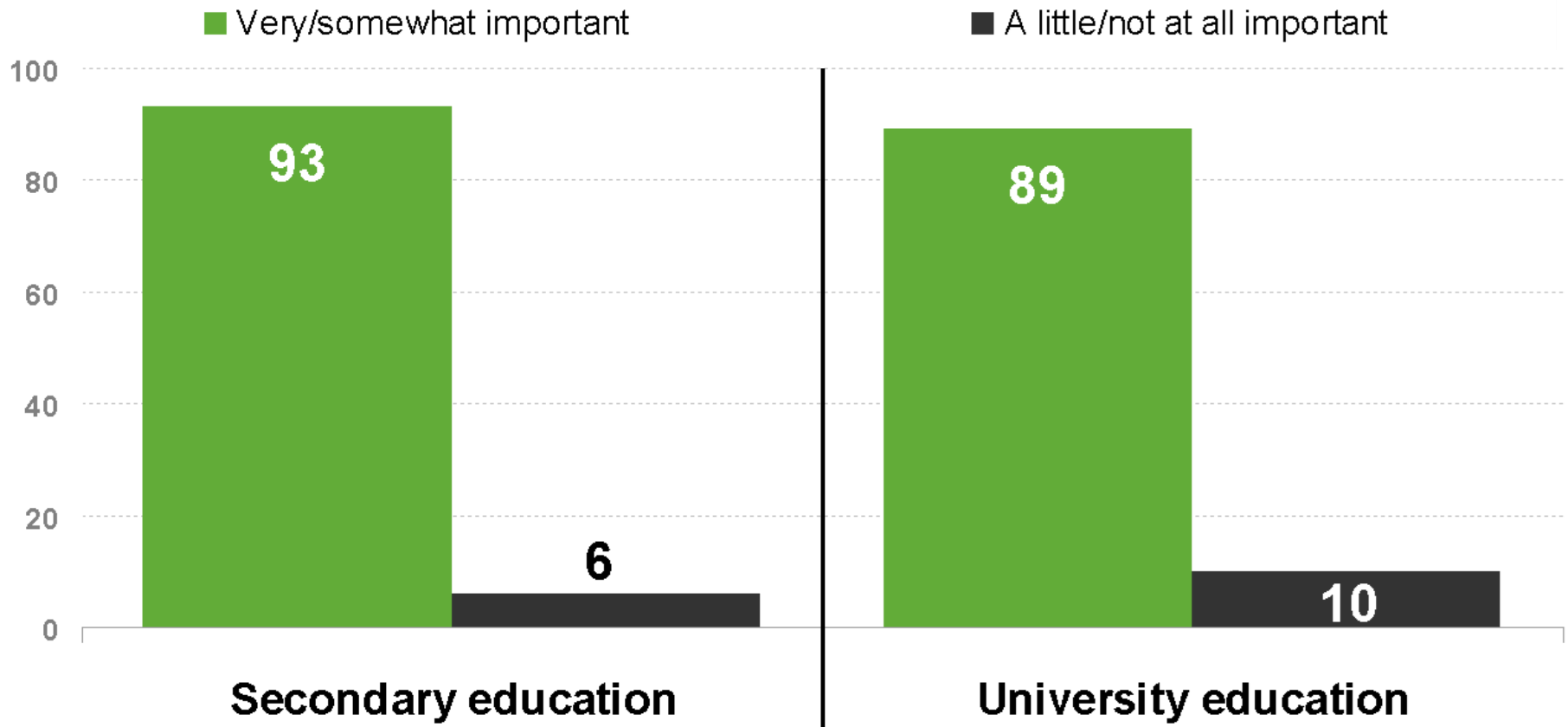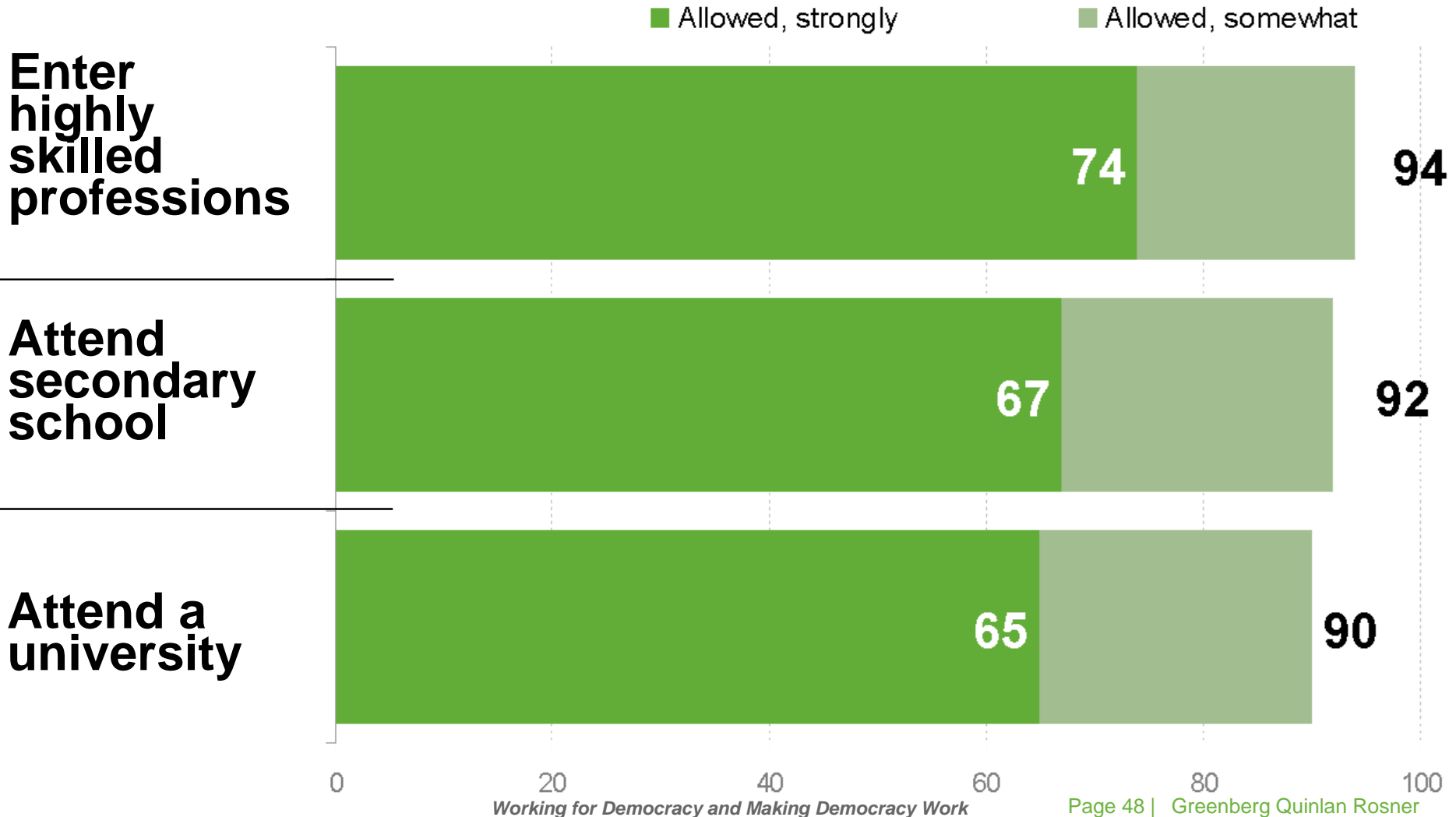
Conditions for women perceived as improving
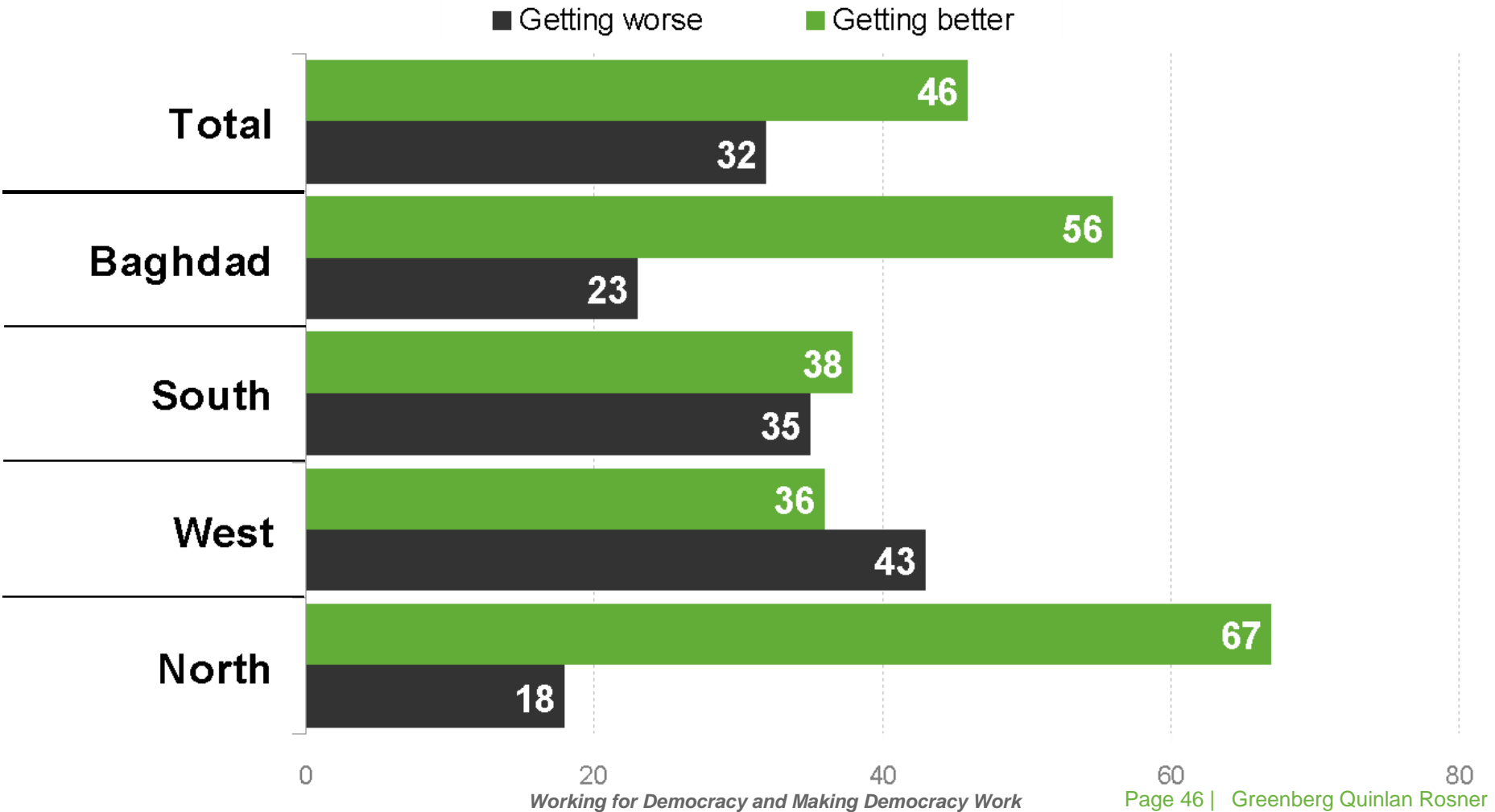
Strong majority see education as important for women

How important is it for girls and women in Iraq to receive a secondary/university education? Do you think a secondary/university education for girls and women is very important, somewhat important, a little important, or not at all important?

■ Very/somewhat important   ■ A little/not at all important

Secondary education: 93, 6
University education: 89, 10

Most believe in higher education and professions for women

Legend: ■ Allowed, strongly ■ Allowed, somewhat

Enter highly skilled professions — 74 | 94

Attend secondary school — 67 | 92

Attend a university — 65 | 90

Women work where they want | total by country

Country	Value
Lebanon	96
Iraq - Kurdistan	82
Pakistan	69
Egypt	61
Jordan	58
Iraq - Non-Kurdistan	57

Working for Democracy and Making Democracy Work
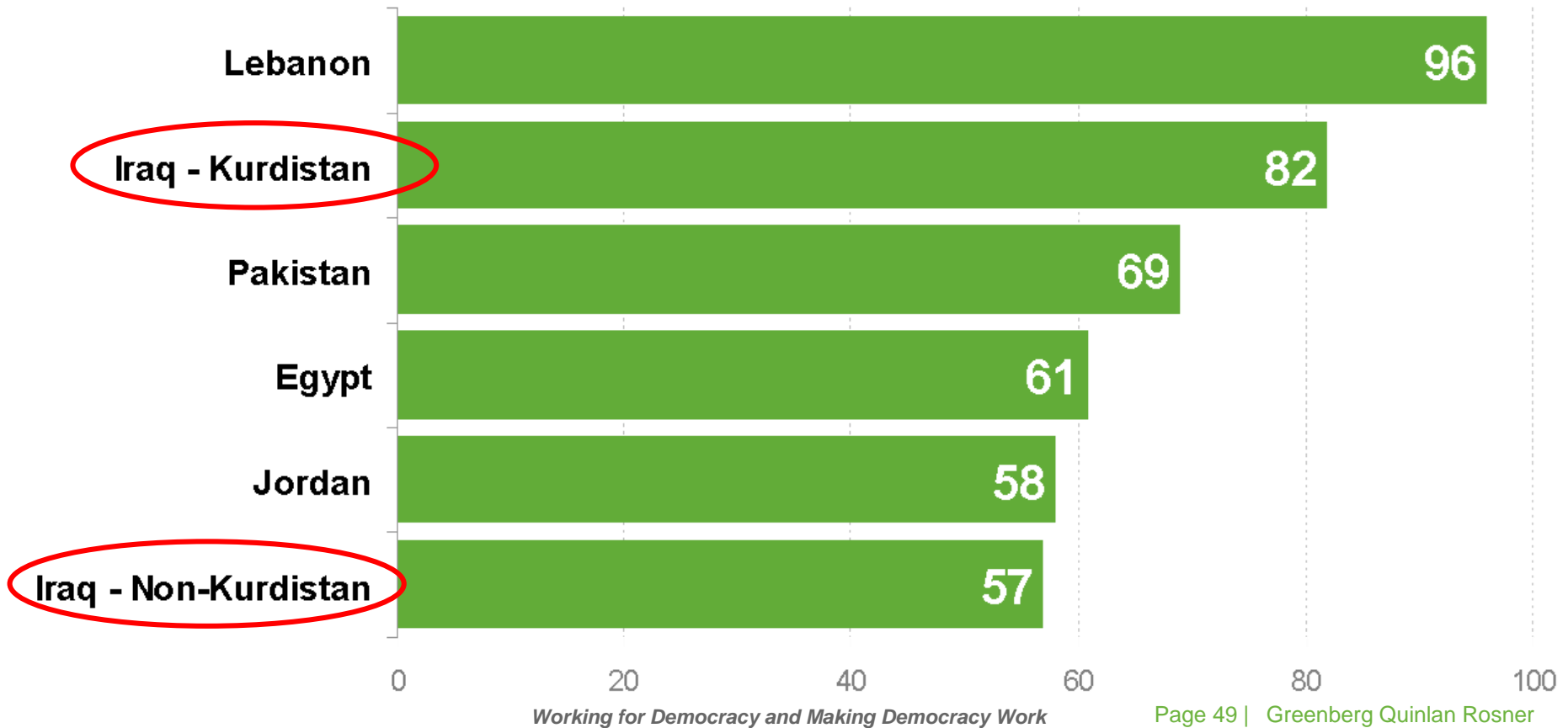
Majority see social norms holding women back from work

What do you think are the TWO main reasons why women are not more involved in work outside of the home?

Reason	Value
Social norms	53
Religious beliefs	24
Lack of family support	24
Lack of support from men	22
Security concerns	16
Lack of education among women	11
Lack of interest to work outside house	11
Political parties	9
Laws in Iraq	7
The government	7

Most agree with 25 percent women MP mandate

*As you may know, the Iraqi constitution mandates that 25 percent of the members of parliament be women. Do you agree or disagree with this mandate?*

■ Strongly   ■ Somewhat

	Agree	Disagree
Total	74	22
Strongly	31	4
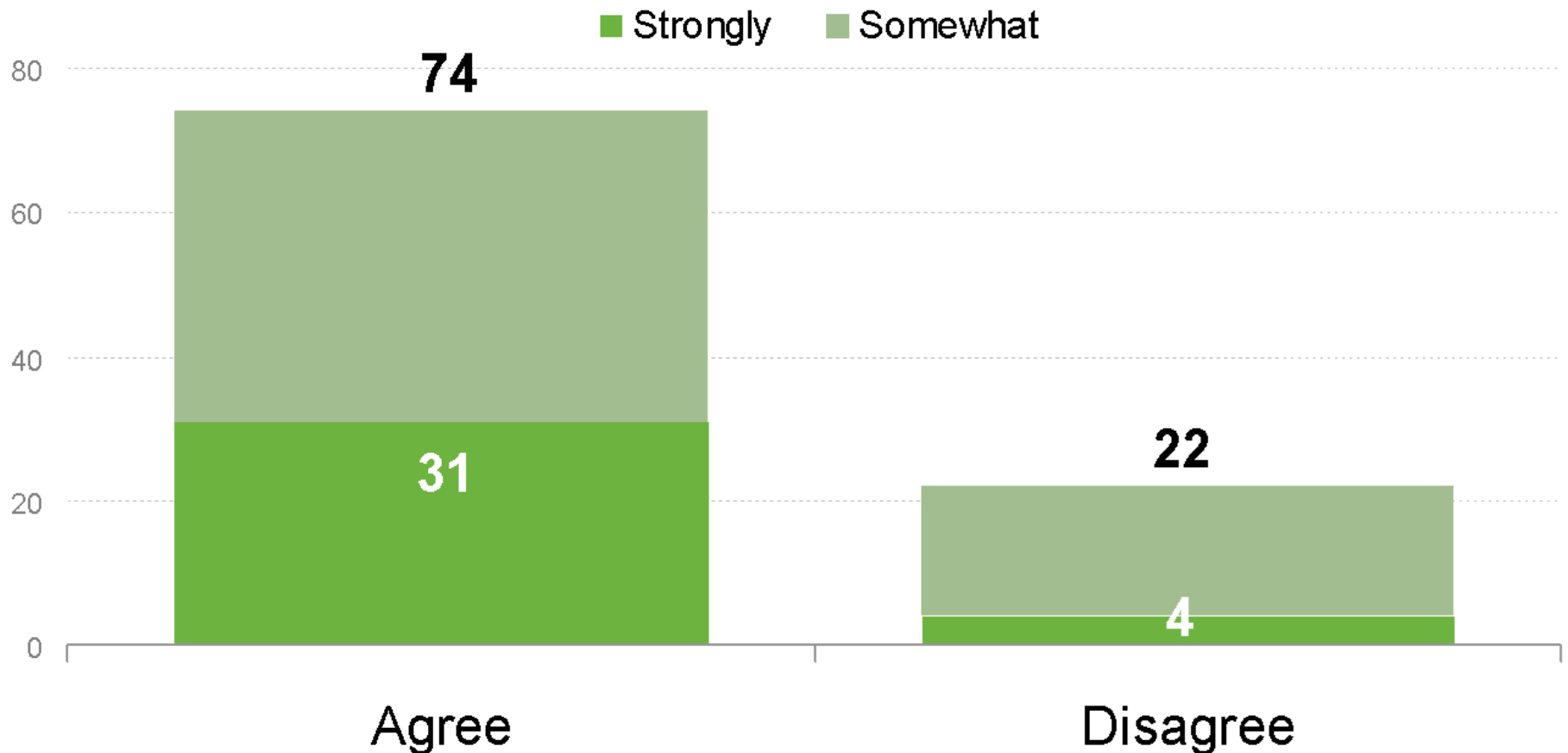
# Even with more women MPs, women marginalized

■ Even if there are many women in parliament, women will still not have a significant influence on political priorities and policies.

■ The more women there are in parliament, the greater influence they will have on political priorities and policies.
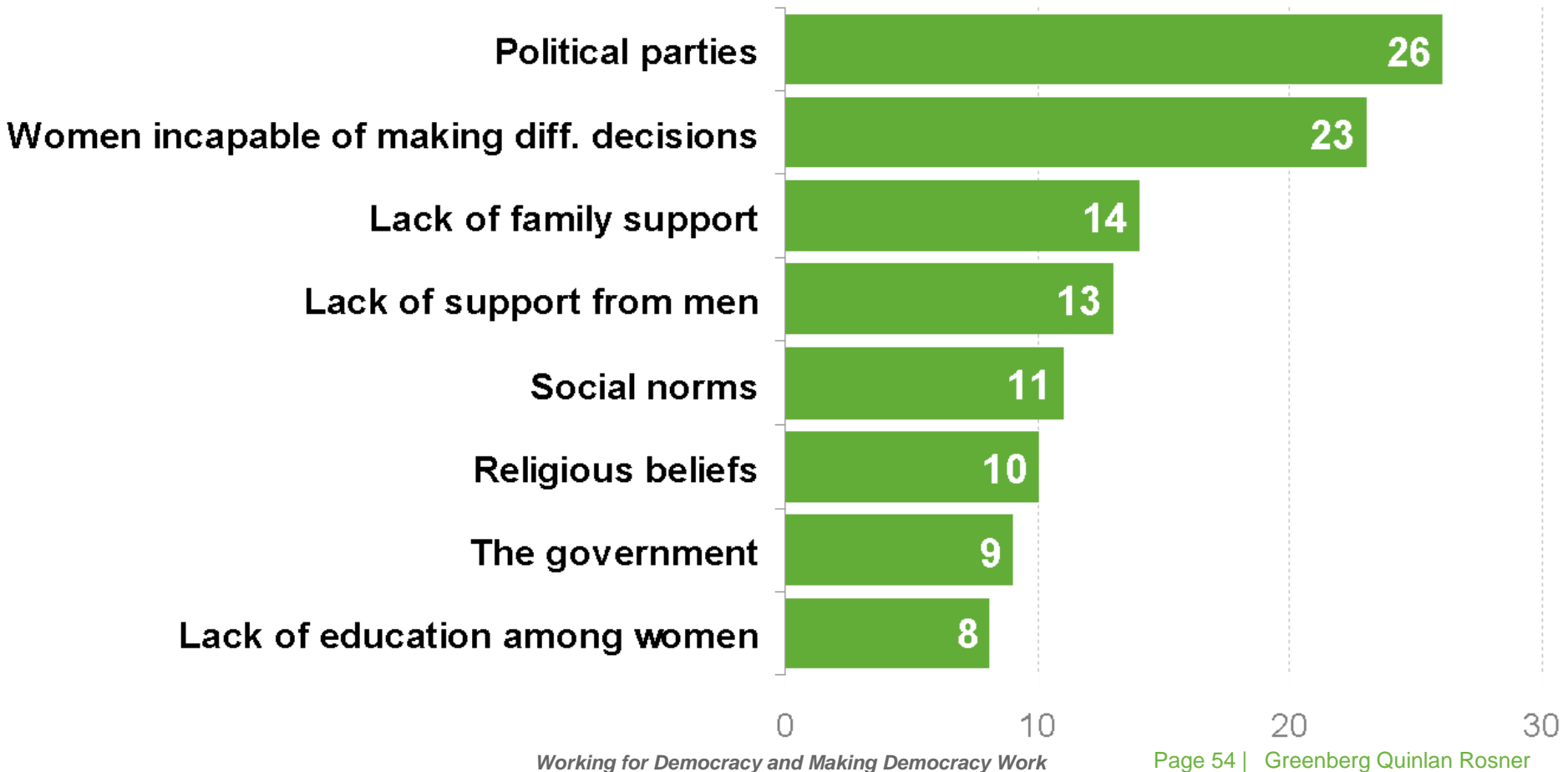
48

31
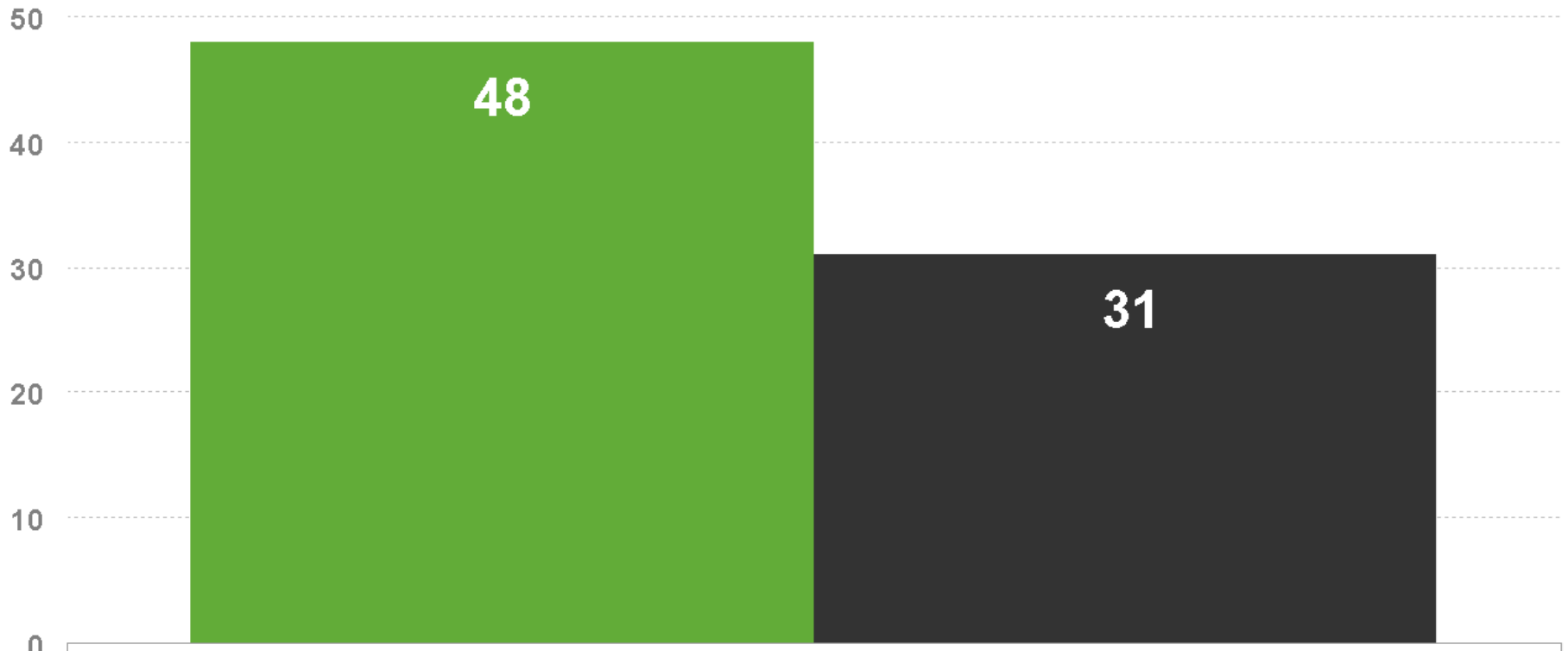
Gender discrepancy on who will represent women's interests

■ Only women can sufficiently represent the interests of women in politics.

■ Men can sufficiently represent the interests of women in politics.
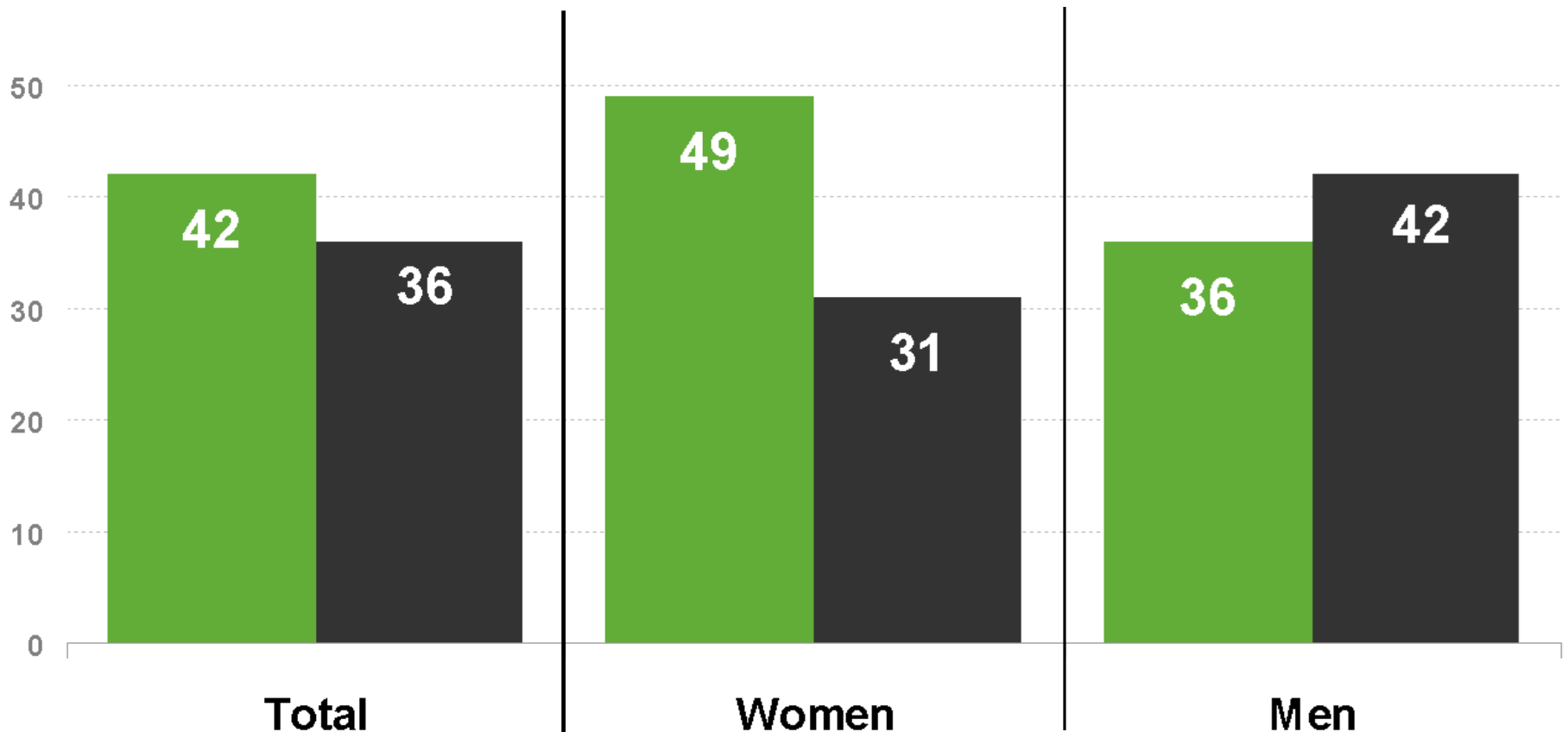
Parties and perceived lack of capability hinder women in politics

What do you think are the TWO main reasons why more women are not involved in politics and government?

Reason	Value
Political parties	26
Women incapable of making diff. decisions	23
Lack of family support	14
Lack of support from men	13
Social norms	11
Religious beliefs	10
The government	9
Lack of education among women	8

Women more likely to support a woman candidate than men

■ Less likely ■ More likely

Young women — More likely: 54, Less likely: 41

Older women — More likely: 53, Less likely: 41

Young men — More likely: 41, Less likely: 56

Older men — More likely: 31, Less likely: 62
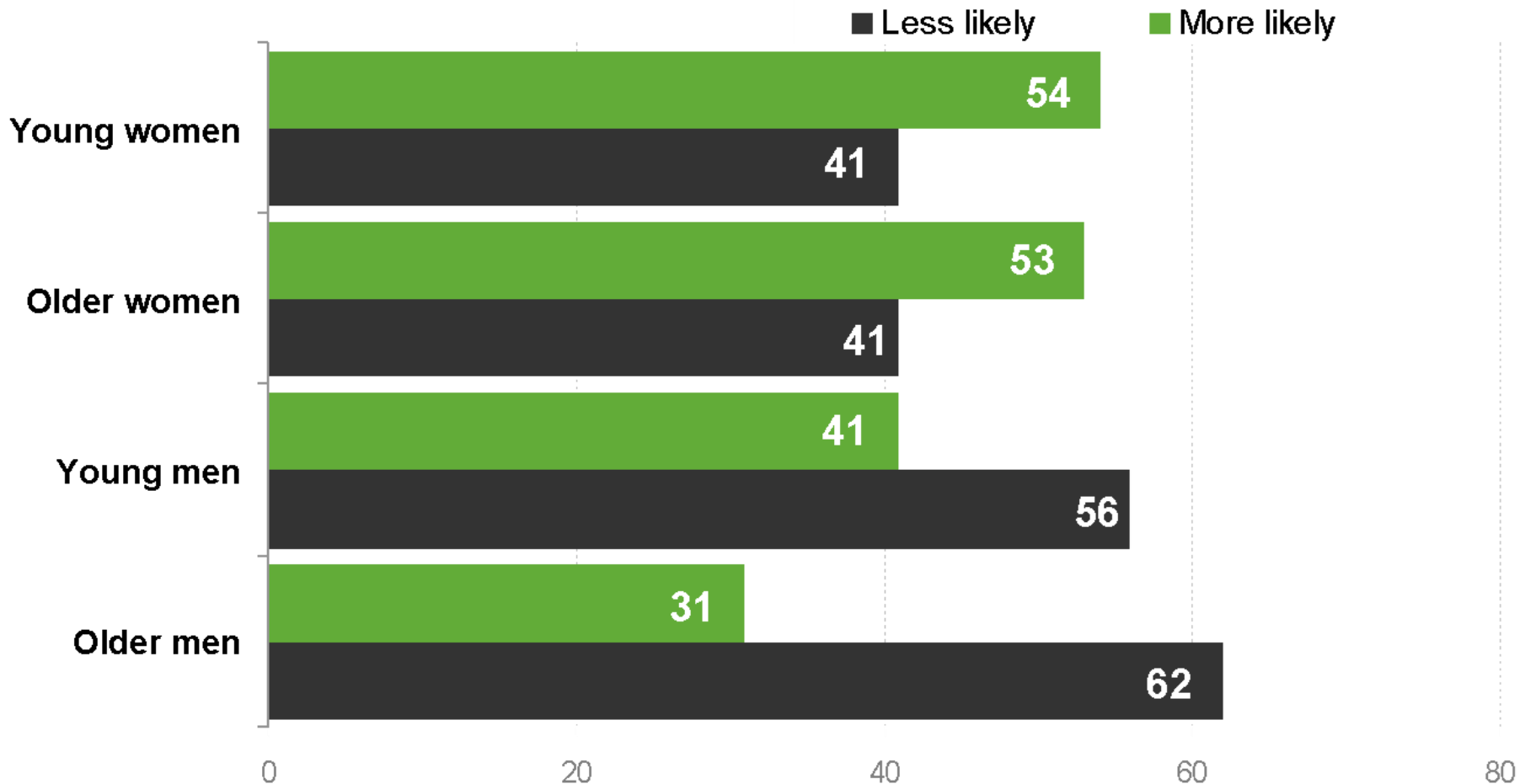
Most believe men should have a greater role in govt/business

■ Women and men should have an equal role in running the government.

■ Men should have a greater role in running the government.

35

48
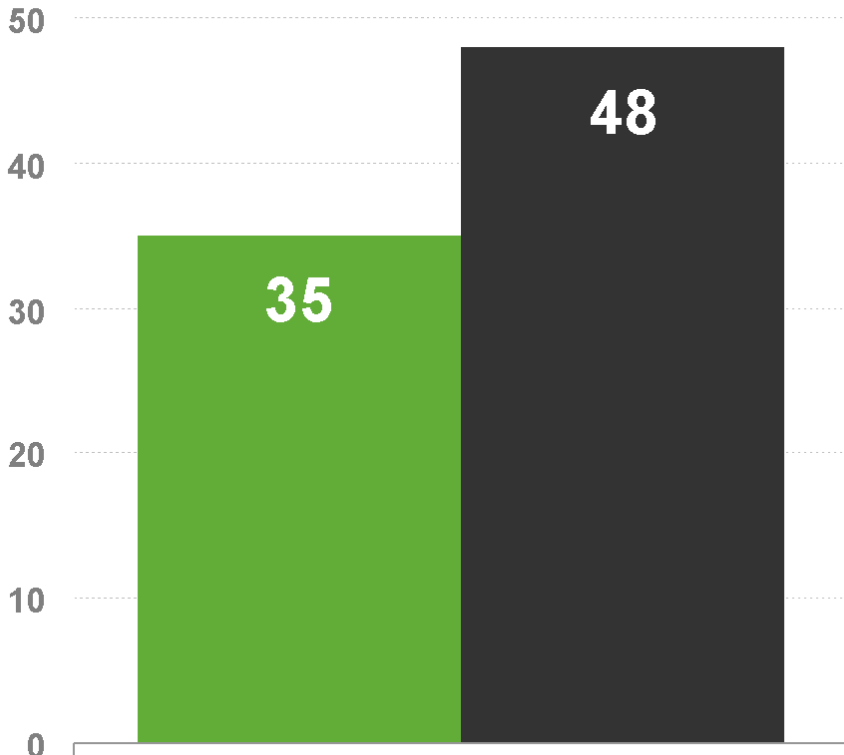
■ Women and men should have equal roles in running businesses and industry.

■ Men should have a greater role in running businesses and industry.

37

50
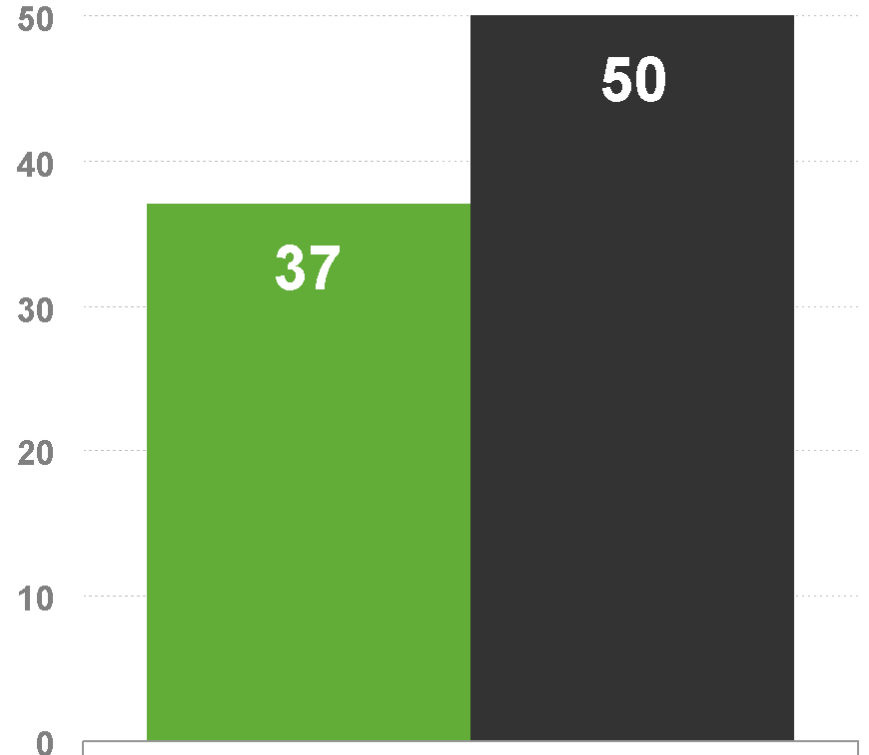
Gender difference in role of women in government and business

- Women and men should have an equal role in running the government/businesses and industry.
- Men should have a greater role in running the government/businesses and industry.

Total: 36 (green), 49 (dark)
Women: 43 (green), 43 (dark)
Men: 29 (green), 55 (dark)
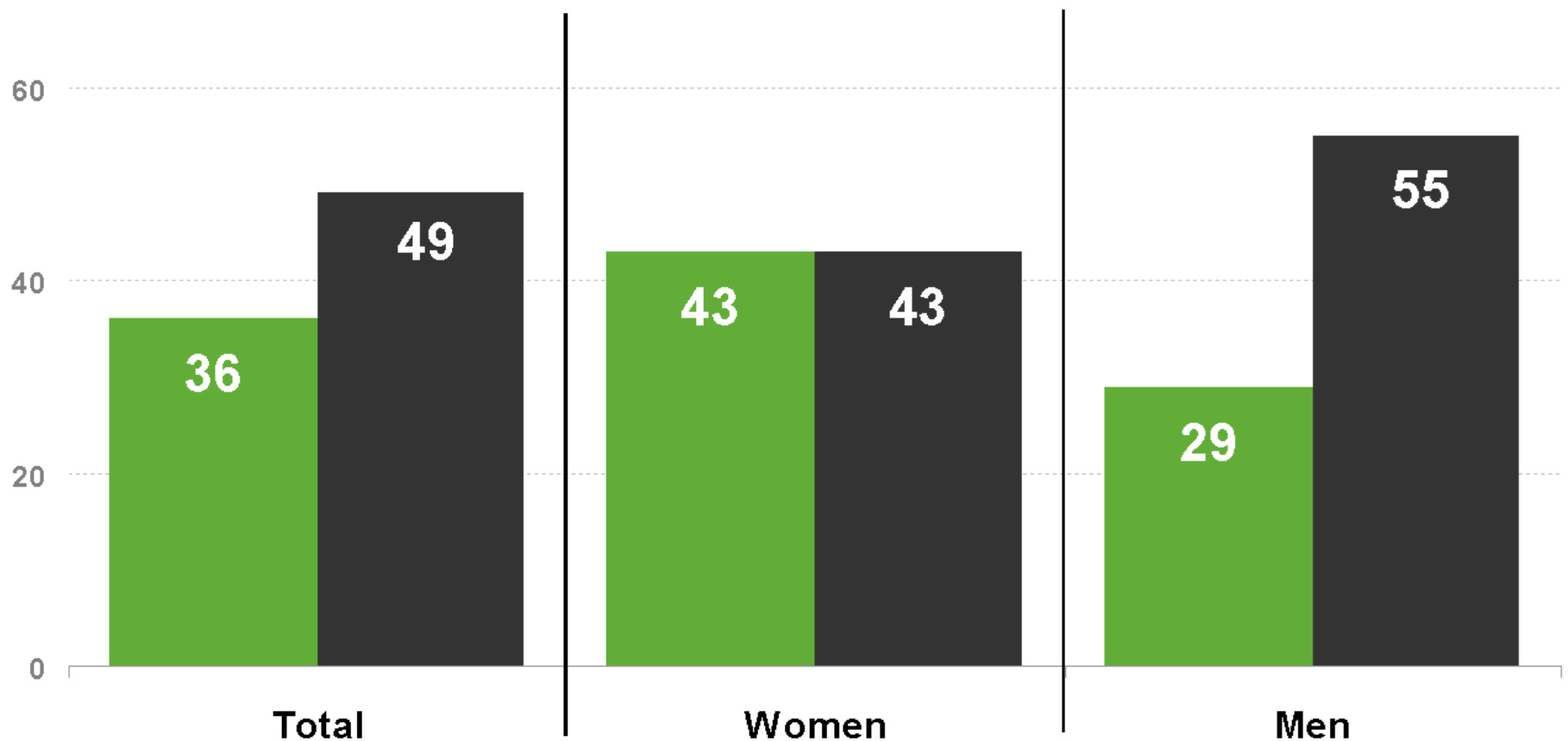
Men more conservative on social issues impacting women
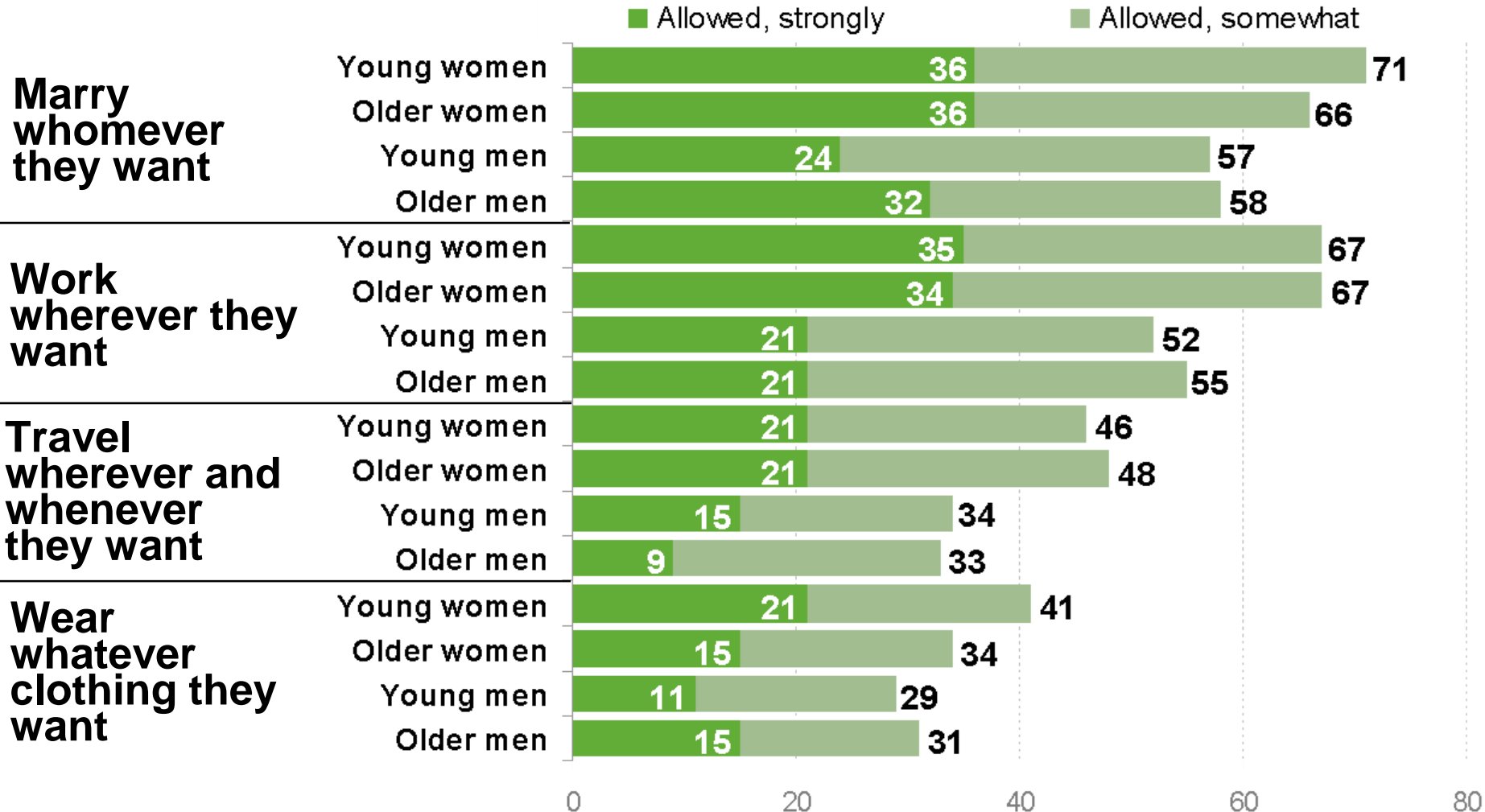
Gender discrepancies on women working throughout region

For each item, please tell me if you think Iraqi women should or should not be allowed to **work wherever they want**. ("allowed strongly") (GQR 2011)

Please tell me whether you agree with: **Women should be able to work outside the home.** ("completely agree") Pew's Global Attitudes Project 2010)

	Men	Women	Net Diff.
Pakistan	31	65	+34
Egypt	11	36	+25
Jordan	10	34	+24
Iraq - Kurdistan	53	76	+23
Iraq - Non-Kurdistan	16	28	+12
Lebanon	65	76	+11

Urban areas more liberal on social issues impacting women

Now I want to ask you about the role of women in Iraq. For each item, please tell me if you think Iraqi women should or should not be allowed to do that particular item.

Legend: Allowed, strongly | Allowed, somewhat

Marry whomever they want
- Urban: 35 / 69
- Rural: 24 / 50

Work wherever they want
- Urban: 28 / 61
- Rural: 28 / 57

Travel wherever and whenever they want
- Urban: 19 / 45
- Rural: 11 / 31

Wear whatever clothing they want
- Urban: 17 / 38
- Rural: 12 / 25
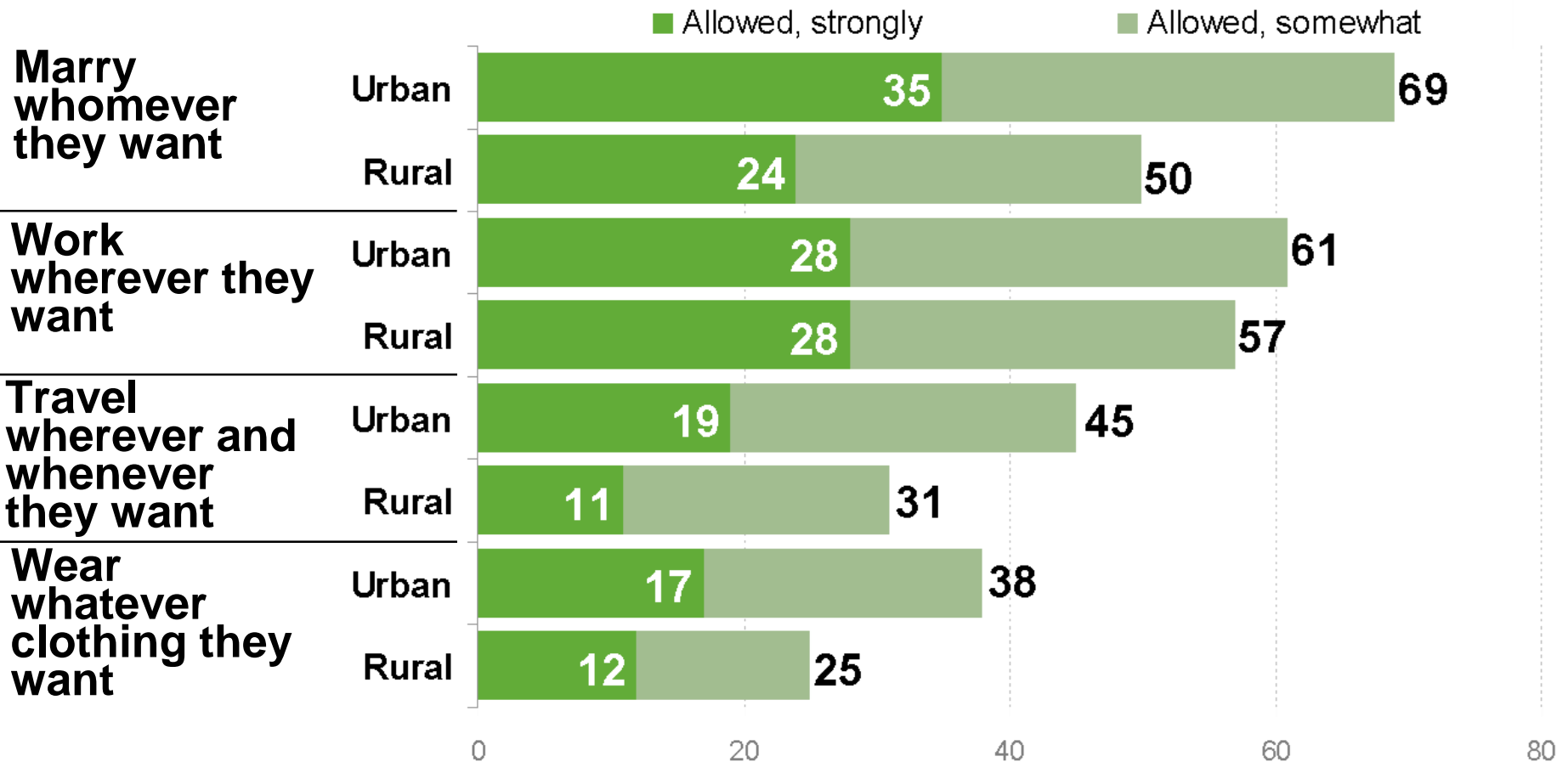
Kurds more liberal, Sunnis more conservative on role of women

■ Women and men should have an equal role in running the government/businesses and industry.

■ Men should have a greater role in running the government/businesses and industry.
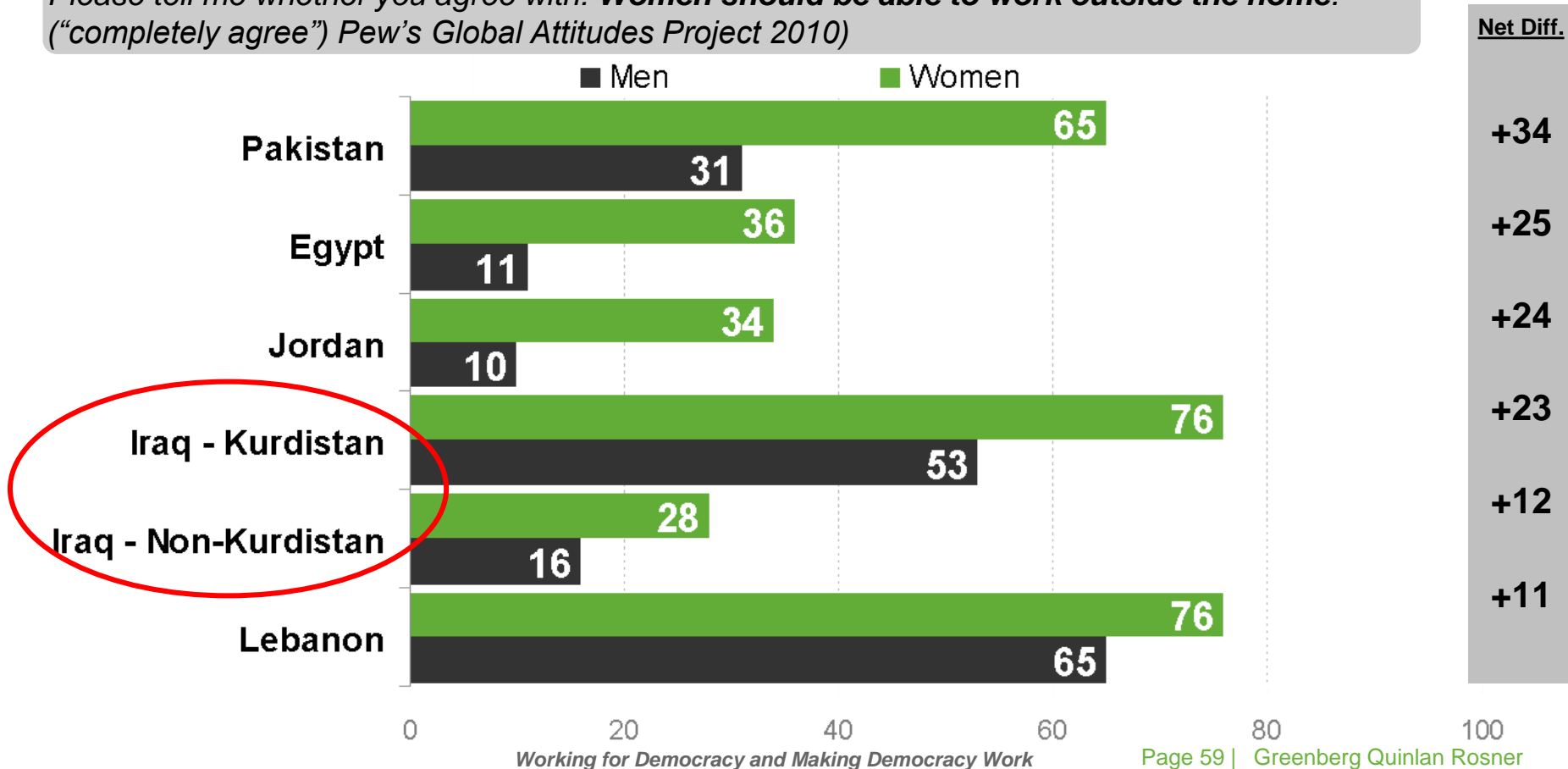

	Total	Shia	Sunni	Kurd
Equal role	36	36	23	55
Greater role	49	50	65	25
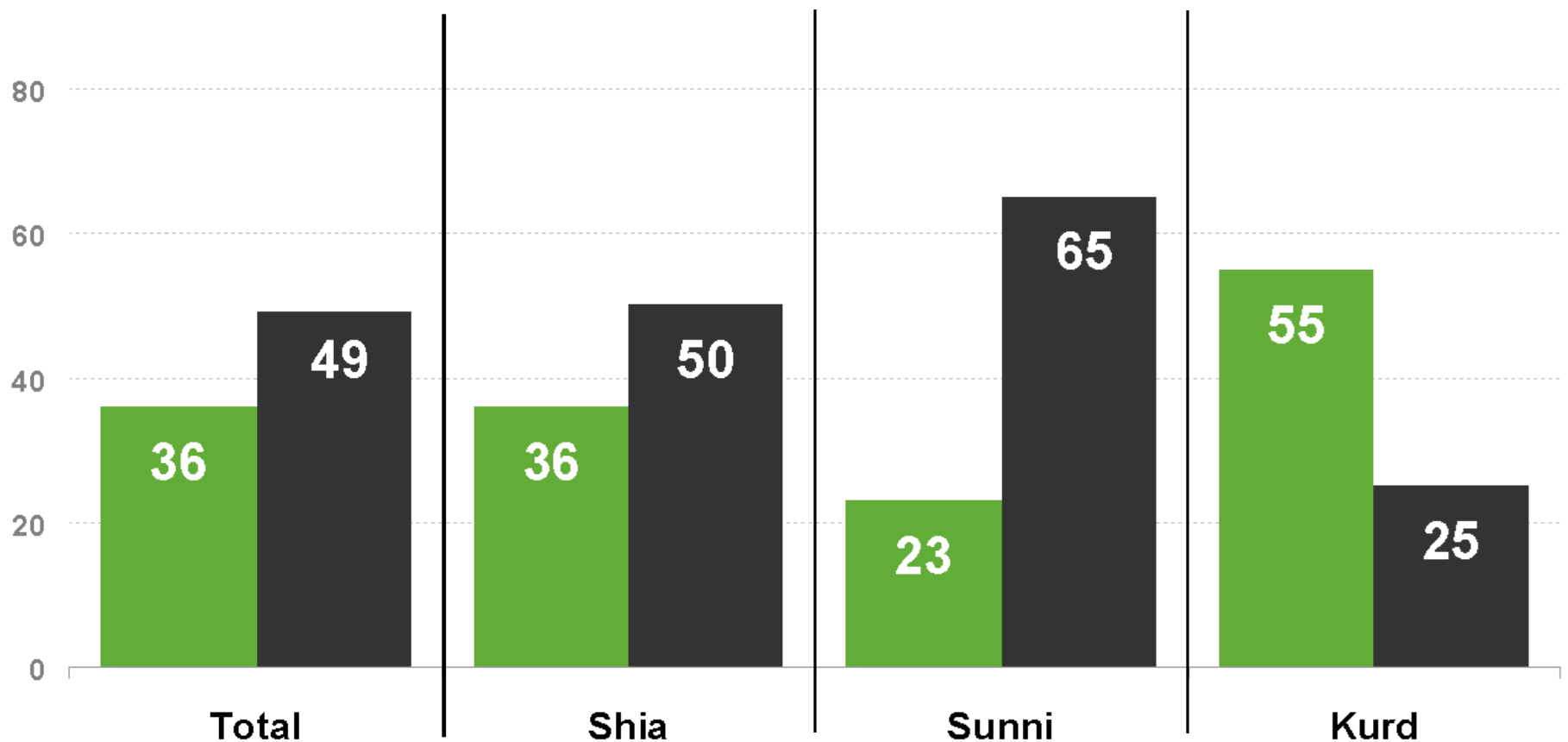
Only Kurds more likely to support a woman candidate

I am going to read a list of characteristics that a candidate for parliament might have. For each one, please tell me if this characteristic makes you more or less likely to support that kind of candidate.

■ Less likely   ■ More likely

A man
- Shia: 87 (More likely), 8 (Less likely)
- Sunni: 78 (More likely), 12 (Less likely)
- Kurd: 80 (More likely), 8 (Less likely)

A woman
- Shia: 36 (More likely), 58 (Less likely)
- Sunni: 43 (More likely), 52 (Less likely)
- Kurd: 82 (More likely), 14 (Less likely)
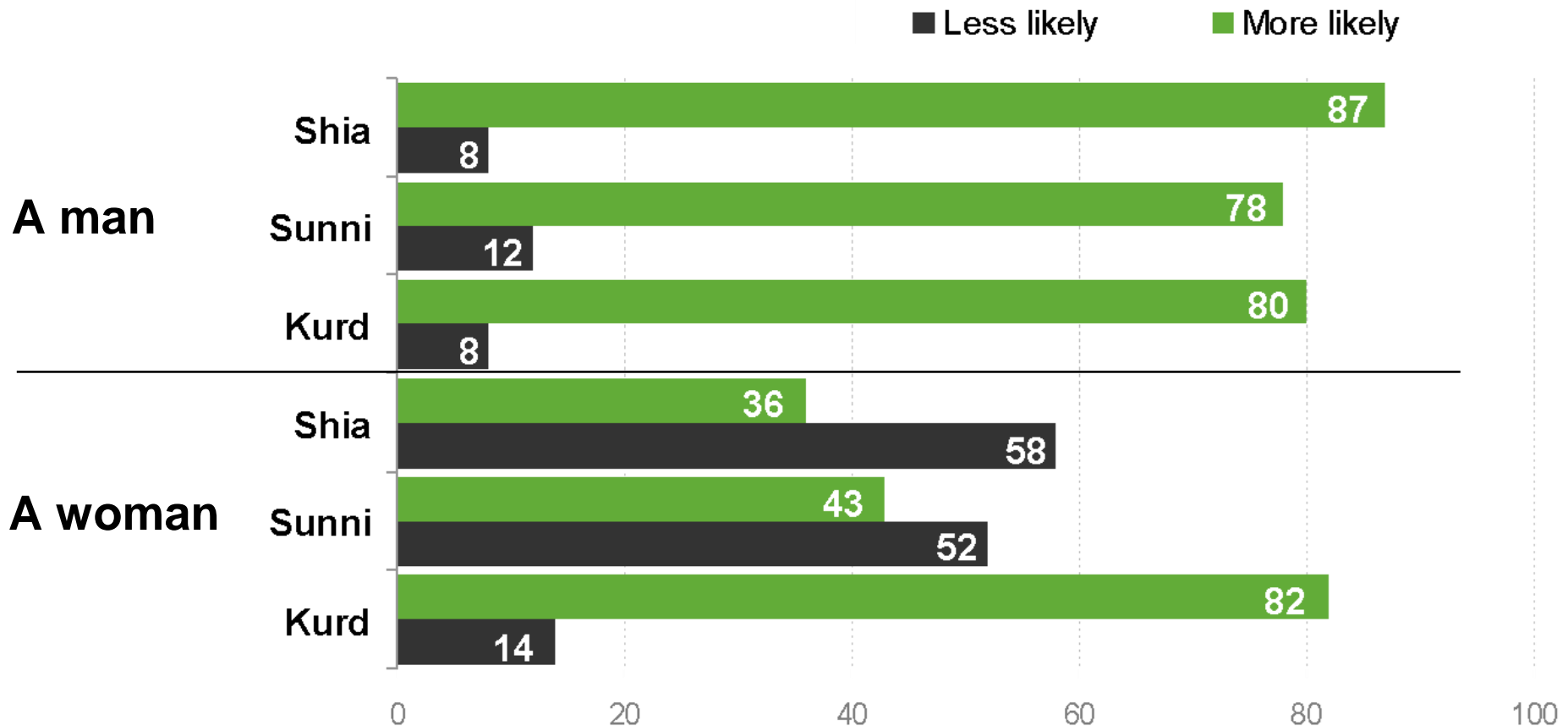
On social issues, Kurds most liberal, Sunnis most conservative

Legend: ■ Allowed, strongly   ■ Allowed, somewhat

Marry whomever they want
- Total: 31 / 63
- Shia: 26 / 60
- Sunni: 28 / 56
- Kurd: 60 / 83

Work wherever they want
- Total: 28 / 60
- Shia: 23 / 60
- Sunni: 18 / 42
- Kurd: 63 / 81

Travel wherever and whenever they want
- Total: 17 / 40
- Shia: 13 / 38
- Sunni: 11 / 27
- Kurd: 38 / 63

Wear whatever clothing they want
- Total: 15 / 34
- Shia: 11 / 30
- Sunni: 9 / 25
- Kurd: 40 / 61

Working for Democracy and Making Democracy Work

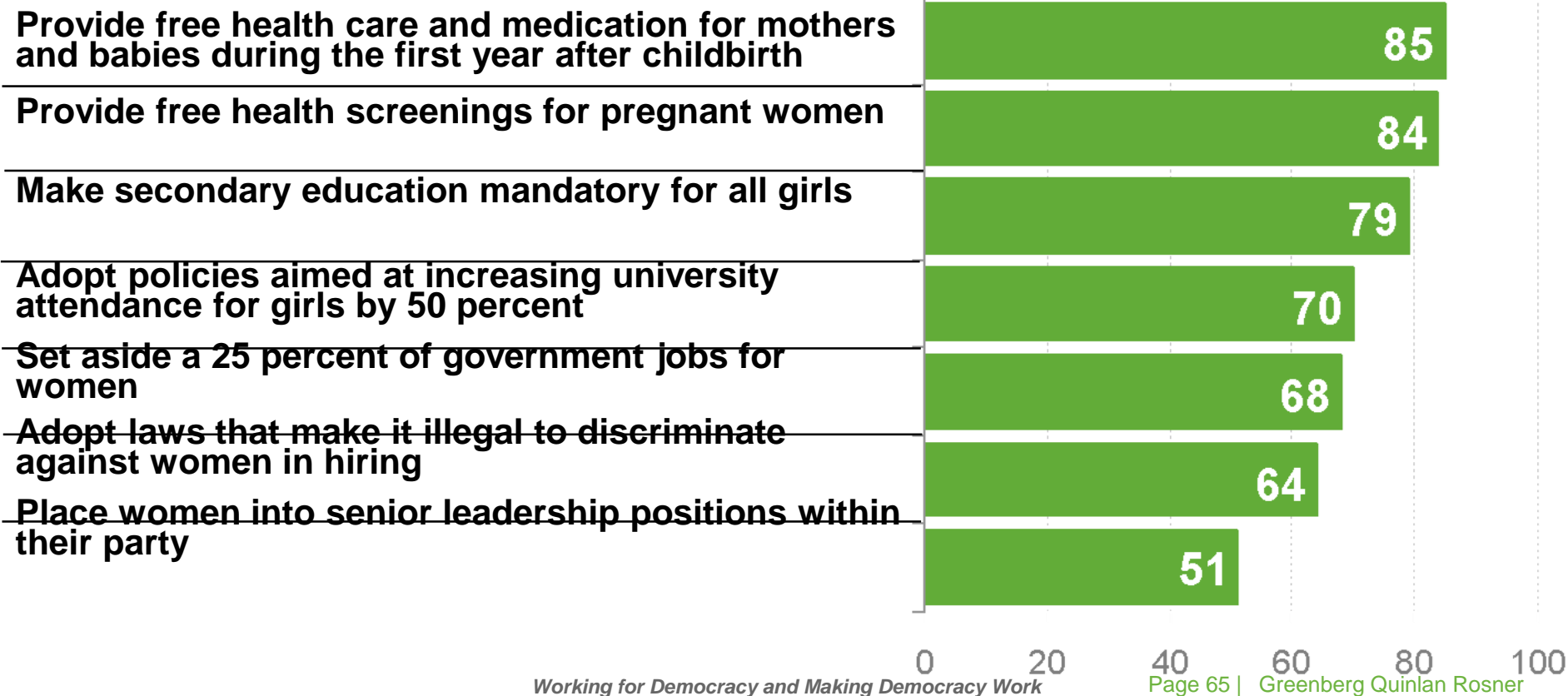Page 63 | Greenberg Quinlan Rosner

Kurdish women more liberal on social issues impacting women
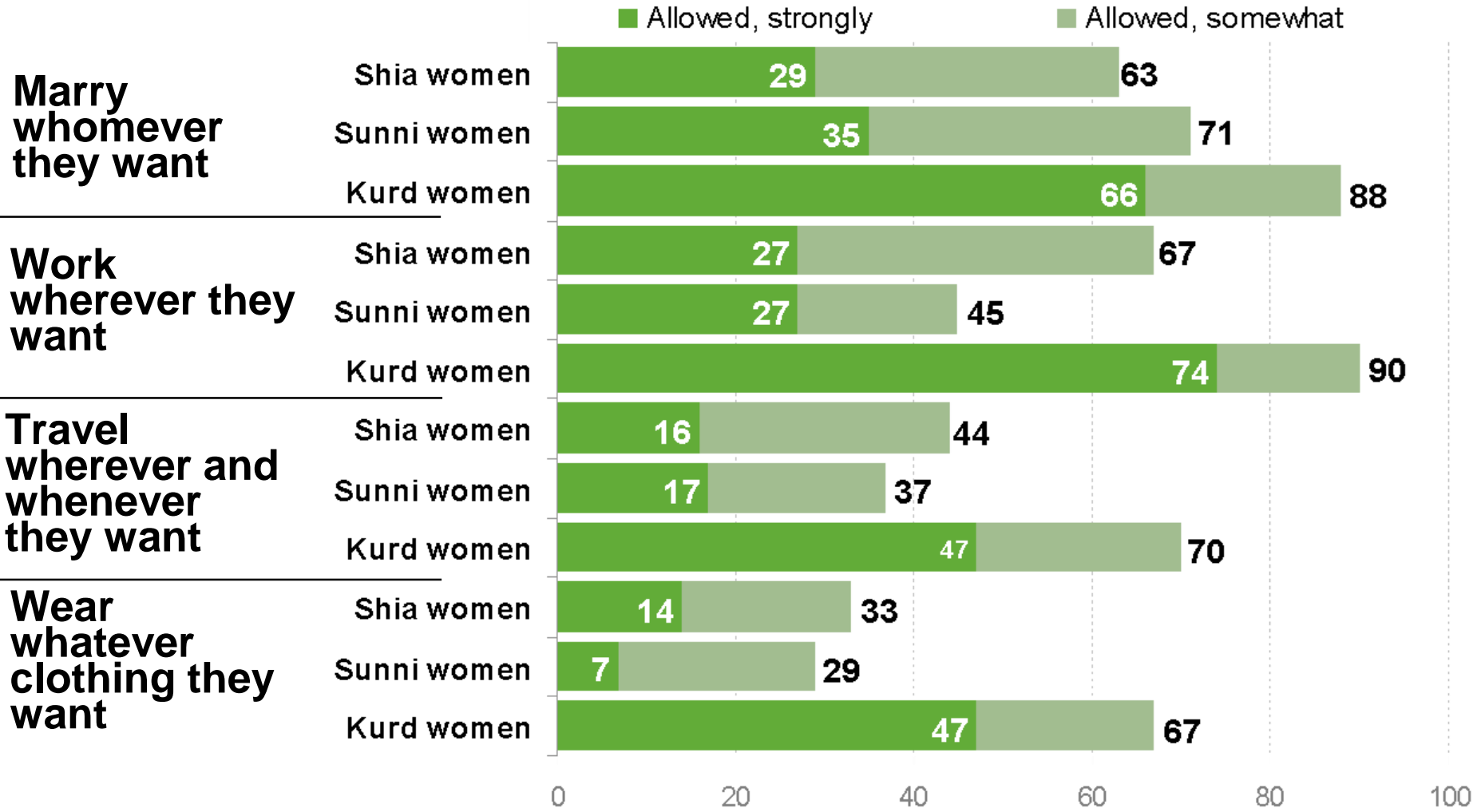
Women health issues strongest women-focused proposals

I would like to read you a list of some policies some political parties might support. After each one, please tell me whether this policy, if enacted, would make you more likely to support a political party that proposed this.

■ More likely to support the political party that proposed this

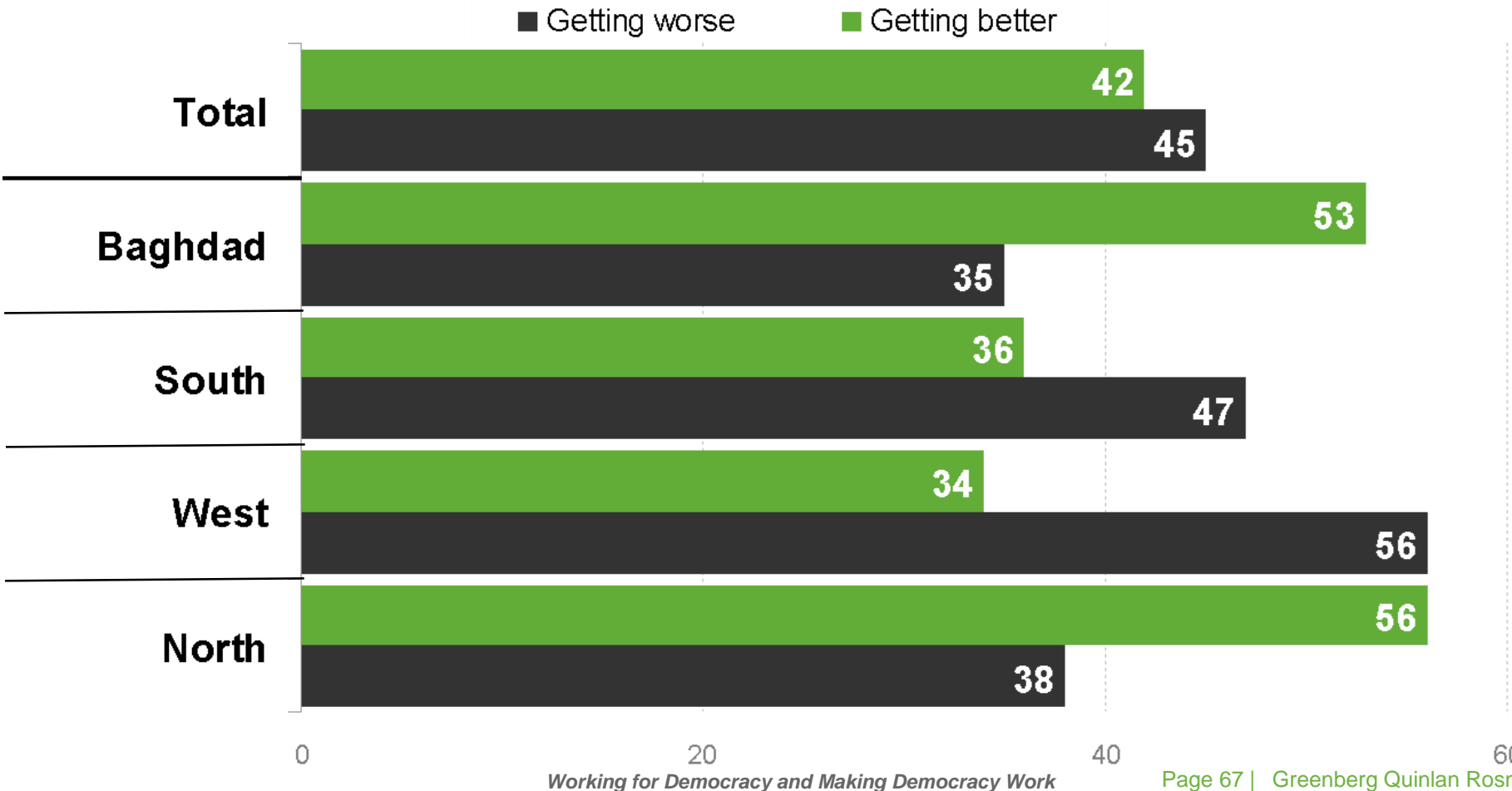| Policy	Value
Provide free health care and medication for mothers and babies during the first year after childbirth	85
Provide free health screenings for pregnant women	84
Make secondary education mandatory for all girls	79
Adopt policies aimed at increasing university attendance for girls by 50 percent	70
Set aside a 25 percent of government jobs for women	68
Adopt laws that make it illegal to discriminate against women in hiring	64
Place women into senior leadership positions within their party	51

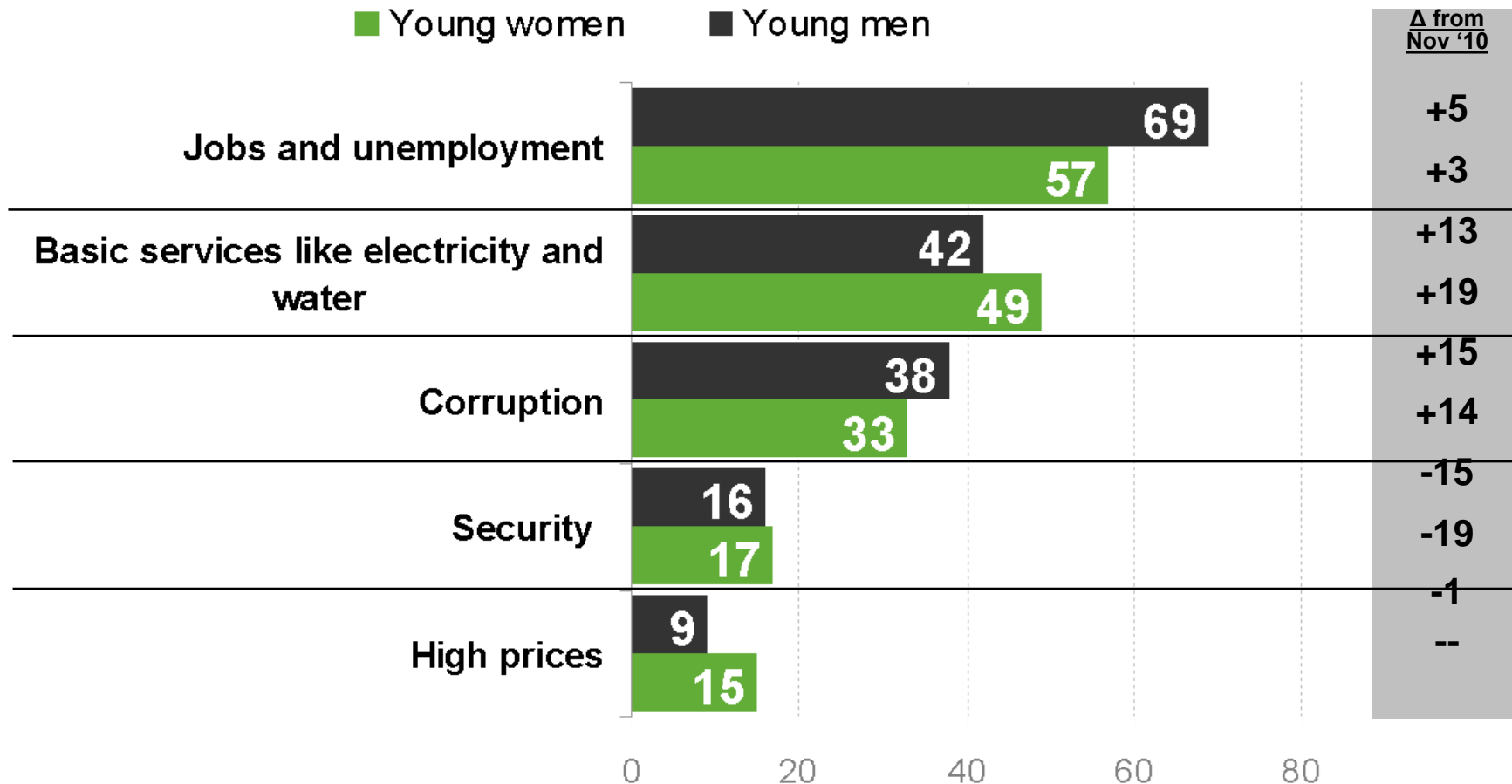0   20   40   60   80   100

Youth Issues

Mixed on whether conditions for youth improving

Now I will read you a list of issues. Please tell me if you think this issue is getting better or worse in Iraq: **Conditions for the youth.**

Legend: ■ Getting worse ■ Getting better

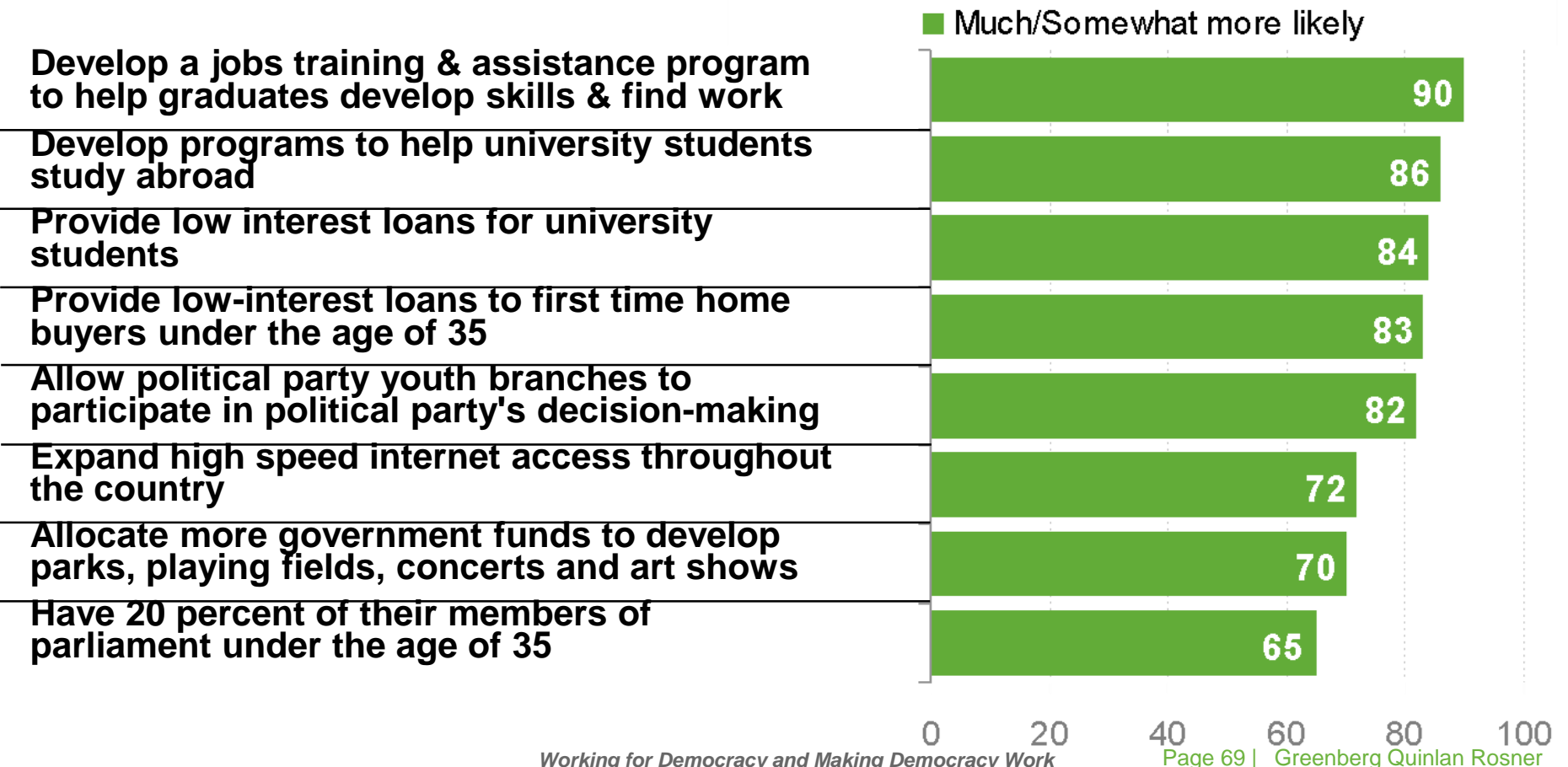| Region	Getting better	Getting worse
Total	42	45
Baghdad	53	35
South	36	47
West	34	56
North	56	38

Jobs number one concern among youth, esp. young men

Now, I am going to read you a list of concerns that some people may have. Please tell me which TWO of these are the most important for the government to address.

Legend: ■ Young women (green) ■ Young men (black)

Concern	Young men	Young women	Δ from Nov '10 (men)	Δ from Nov '10 (women)
Jobs and unemployment	69	57	+5	+3
Basic services like electricity and water	42	49	+13	+19
Corruption	38	33	+15	+14
Security	16	17	-15	-19
High prices	9	15	-1	--

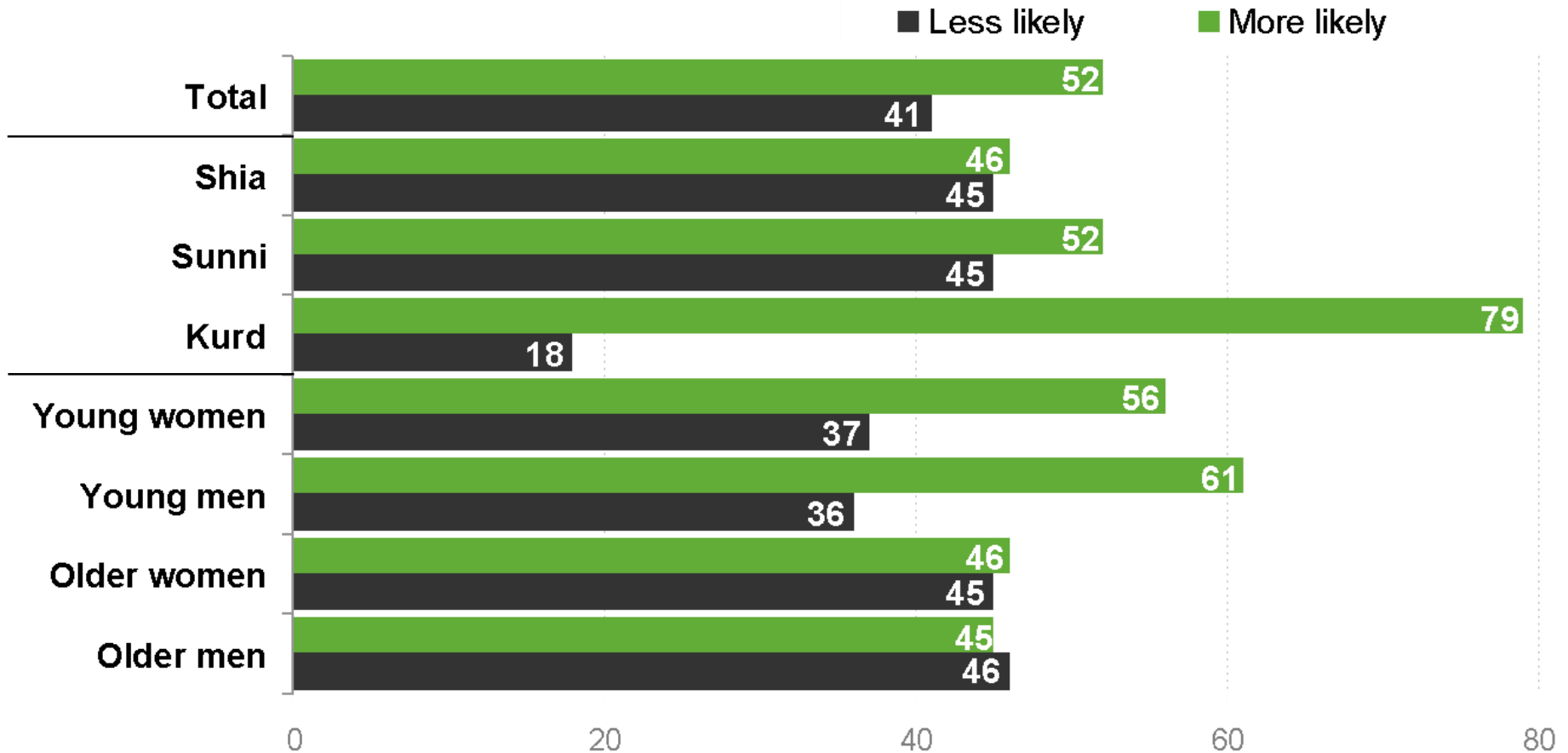# Job training, edu opportunities strongest proposal among youth

I would like to read you a list of some policies some political parties might support. After each one, please tell me whether this policy, if enacted, would make you more likely to support a political party that proposed this. **(Under 35 years old)**

■ Much/Somewhat more likely

| Policy	Value
Develop a jobs training & assistance program to help graduates develop skills & find work	90
Develop programs to help university students study abroad	86
Provide low interest loans for university students	84
Provide low-interest loans to first time home buyers under the age of 35	83
Allow political party youth branches to participate in political party's decision-making	82
Expand high speed internet access throughout the country	72
Allocate more government funds to develop parks, playing fields, concerts and art shows	70
Have 20 percent of their members of parliament under the age of 35	65

Internet Access Highest Among Young Men

Internet access highest in Baghdad

Do you have regular access to the internet?
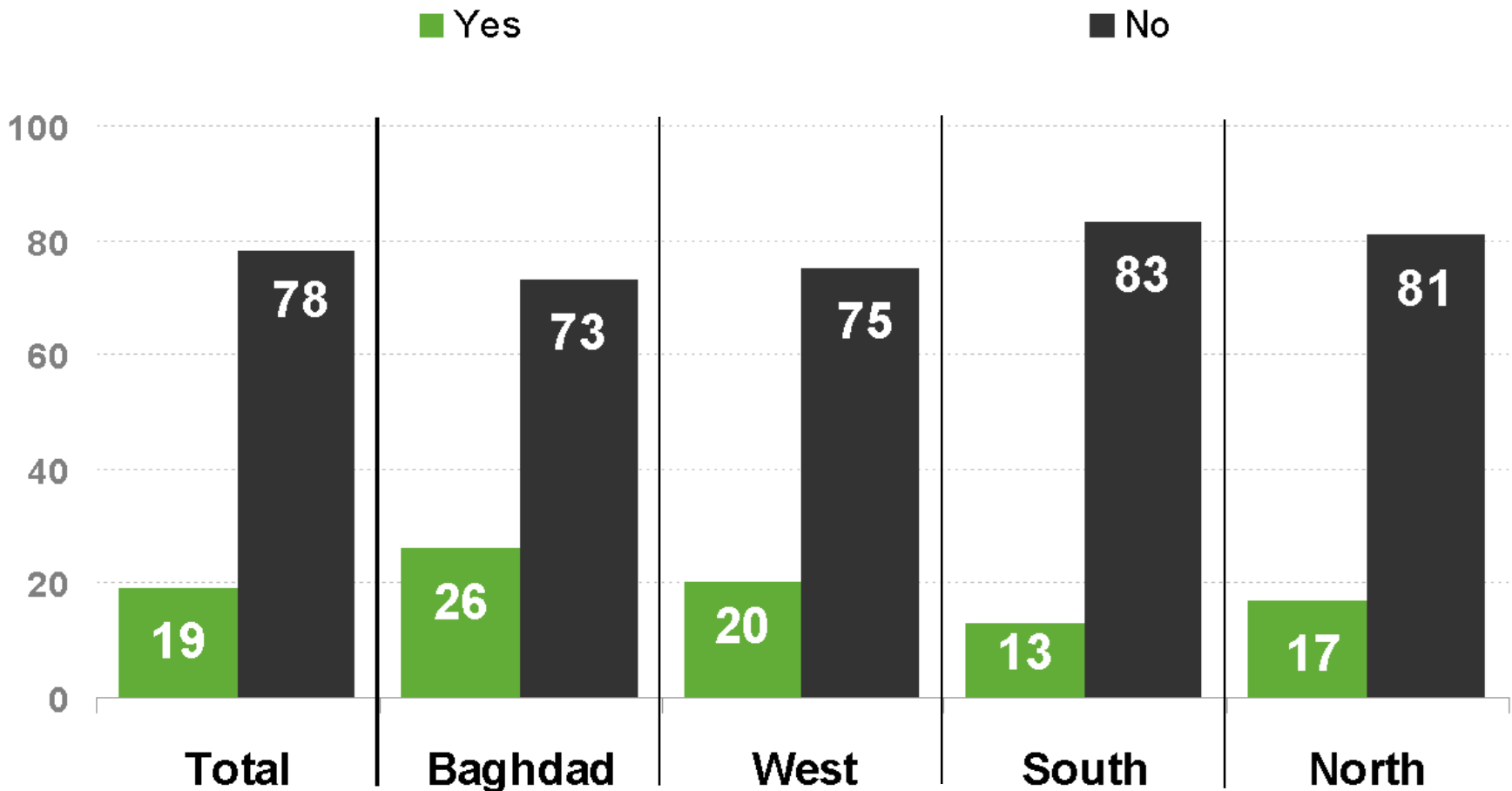
Internet access significantly higher among young men

Do you have regular access to the internet?