

The Worldviews of the Iraqi Public toward
Religion, Politics, Gender, and Coalition
Forces: Findings of Values Survey,

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Table 1: The Regional Distribution of the Sample

Region	Size	Percent
Baghdad	484	20.8
Basrah	149	6.4
Tekrit	155	6.7
Nasirria	101	4.3
Umara	111	4.8
Hilla	107	4.6
Najaf	107	4.6
Diwania	103	4.4
Kut	102	4.4
Karbala	104	4.5
Ramadi	118	5.1
Samawa	114	4.9
Baquba	120	5.2
Kirkuk	114	4.9
Sulaimania	185	8.0
Erbil	151	6.5
Total	2325	100.0

Table 2: Religion-ethnic distribution

Religion-Ethnicity	Size	Percent of total	Percent valid
Sunni-Kurd	342	14.7	16.6
Shi'i-Arab	1262	54.3	61.0
Sunni-Arab	466	20.0	22.5
Total	2070	89.0	100.0
Other: Muslim-Arab, Turk, Christian	255	11.0	
Total	2325	100.0	

The Iraqi Worldviews in a
Comparative Perspective:
Religiosity, Gender, and
Democracy

Figure 1: Participation in religious services

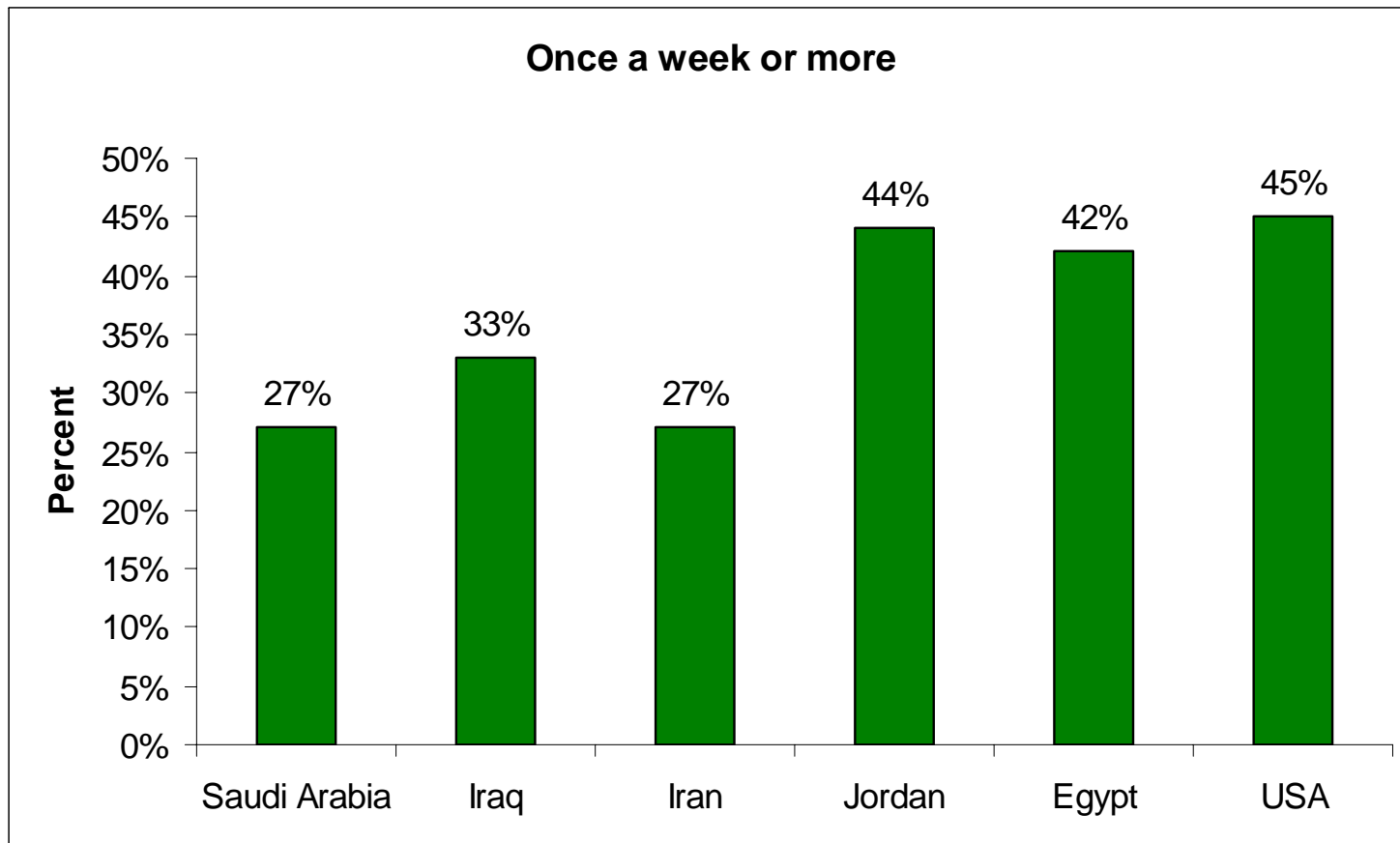


Figure 2: Self-described religiosity

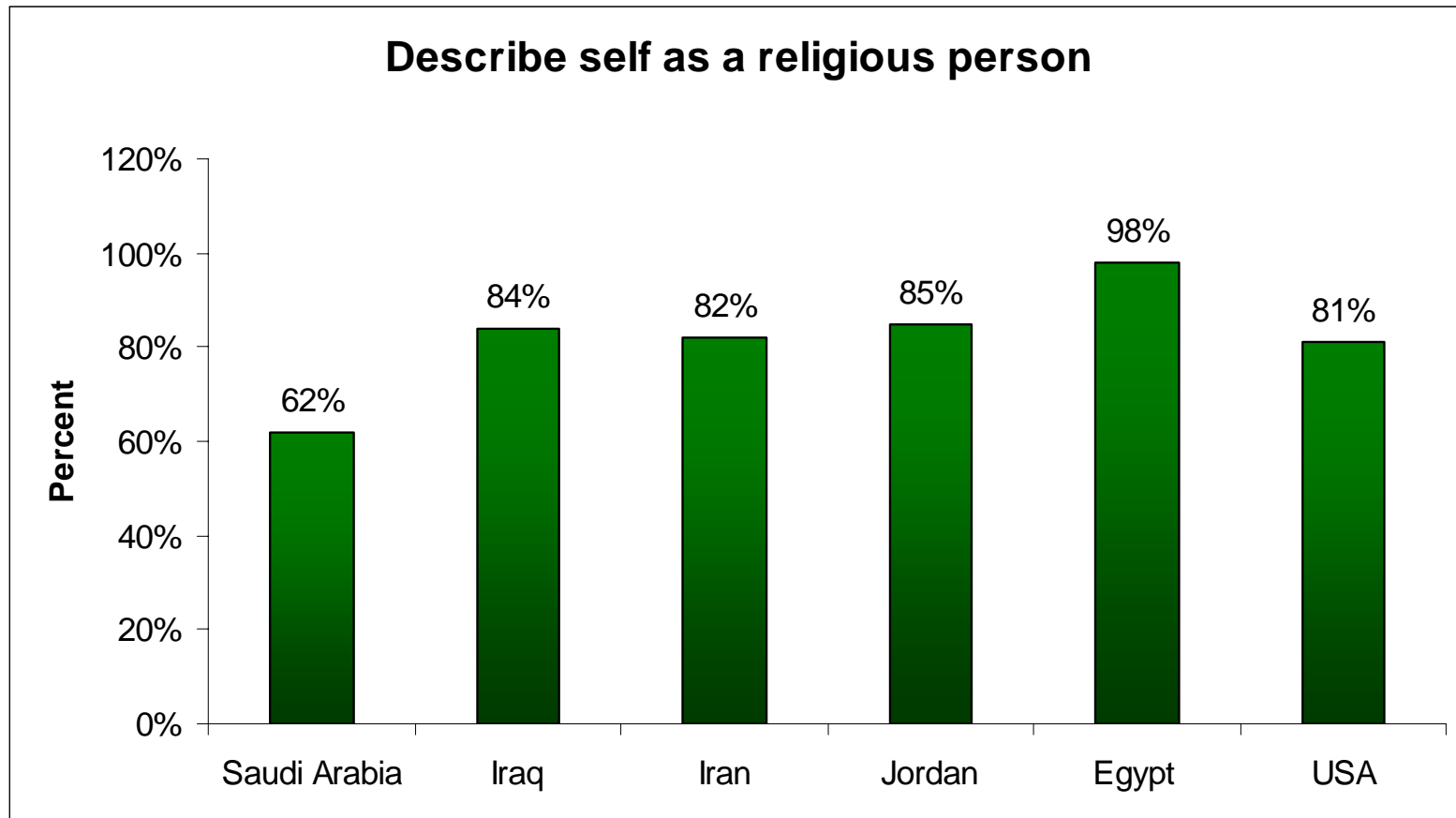


Figure 3: Religious versus national identity

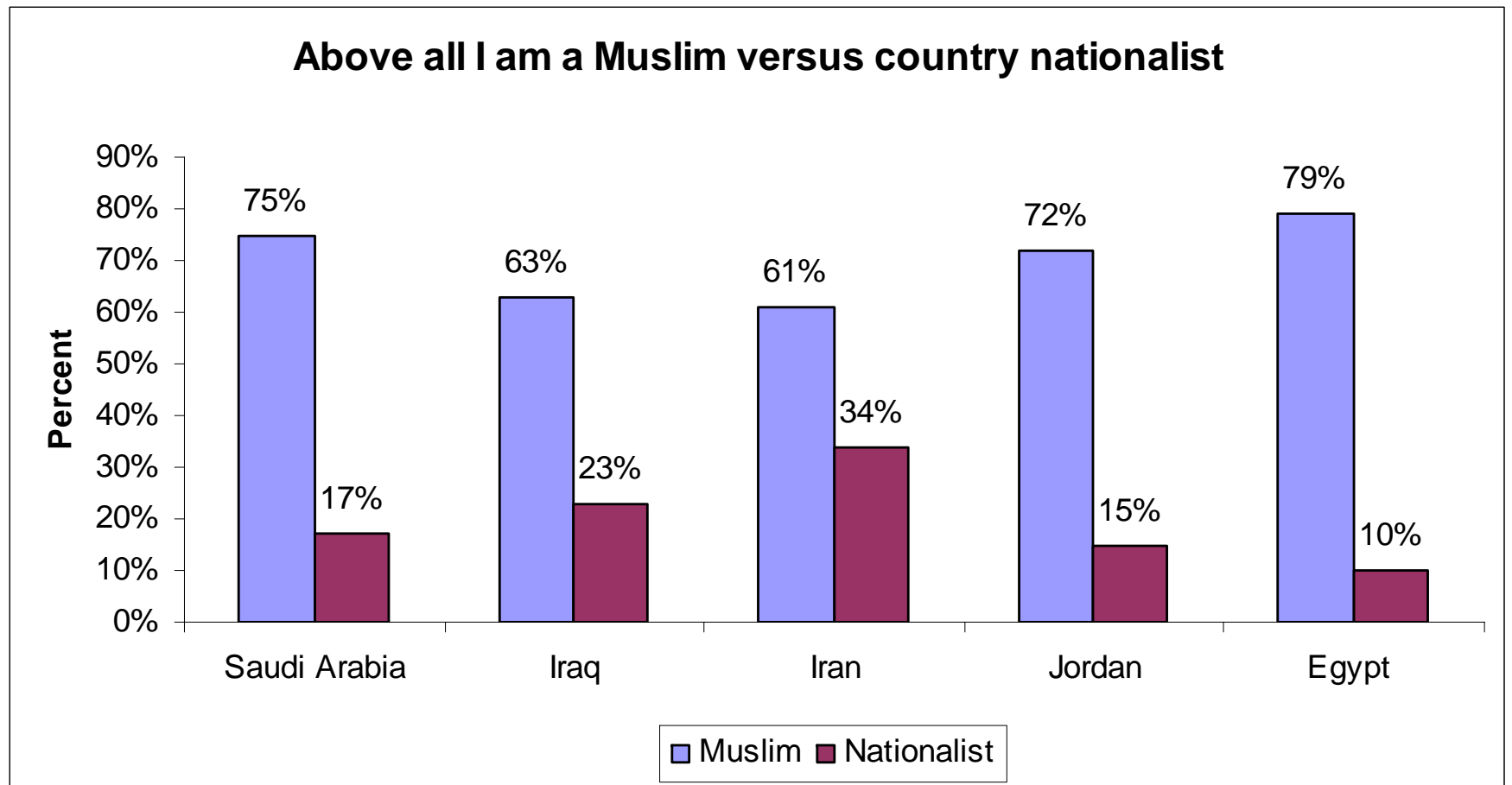


Figure 4: When jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job

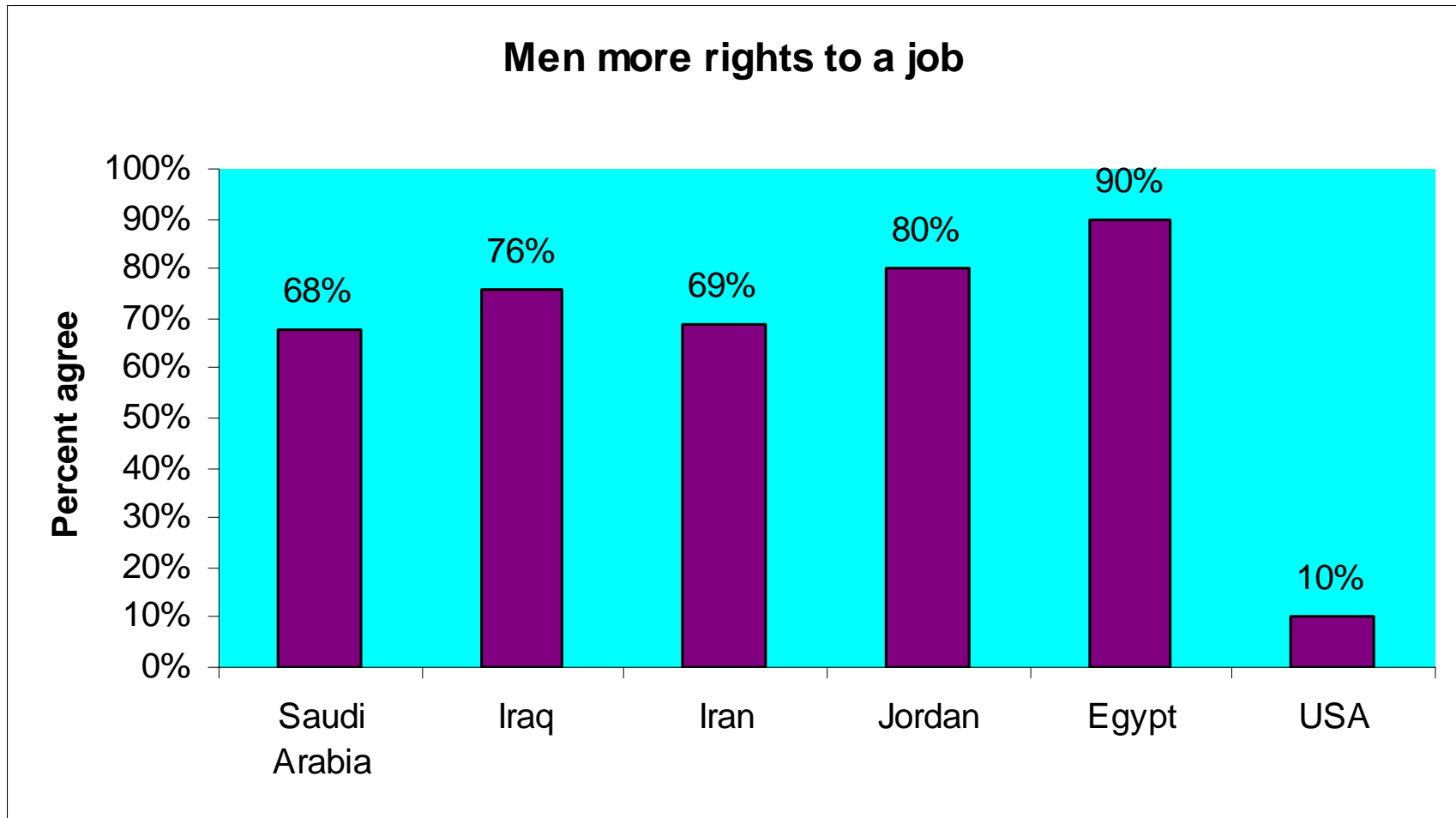


Figure 5: Men make better political leaders than women do

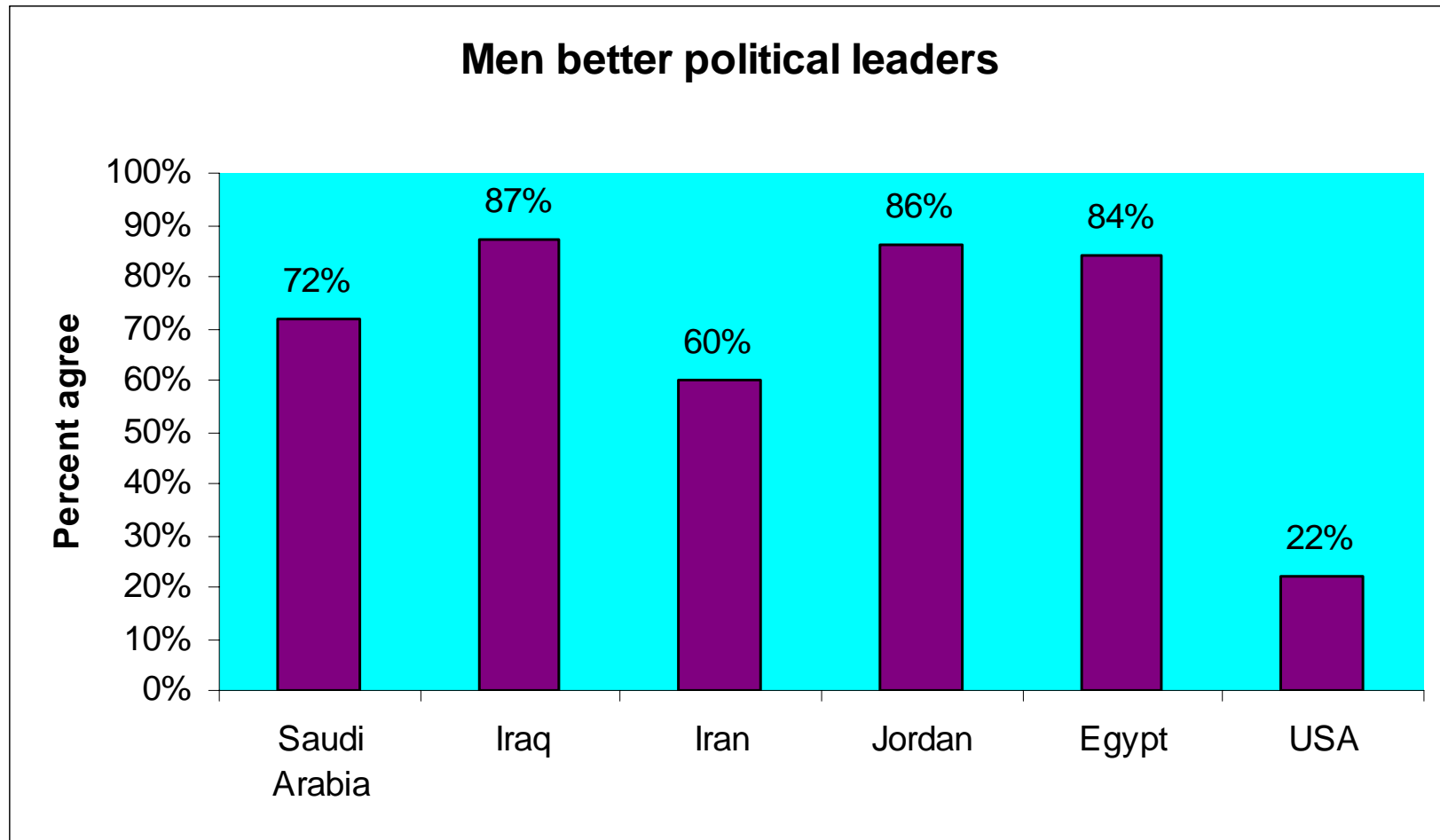


Figure 6: University education is more important for boys than for girls

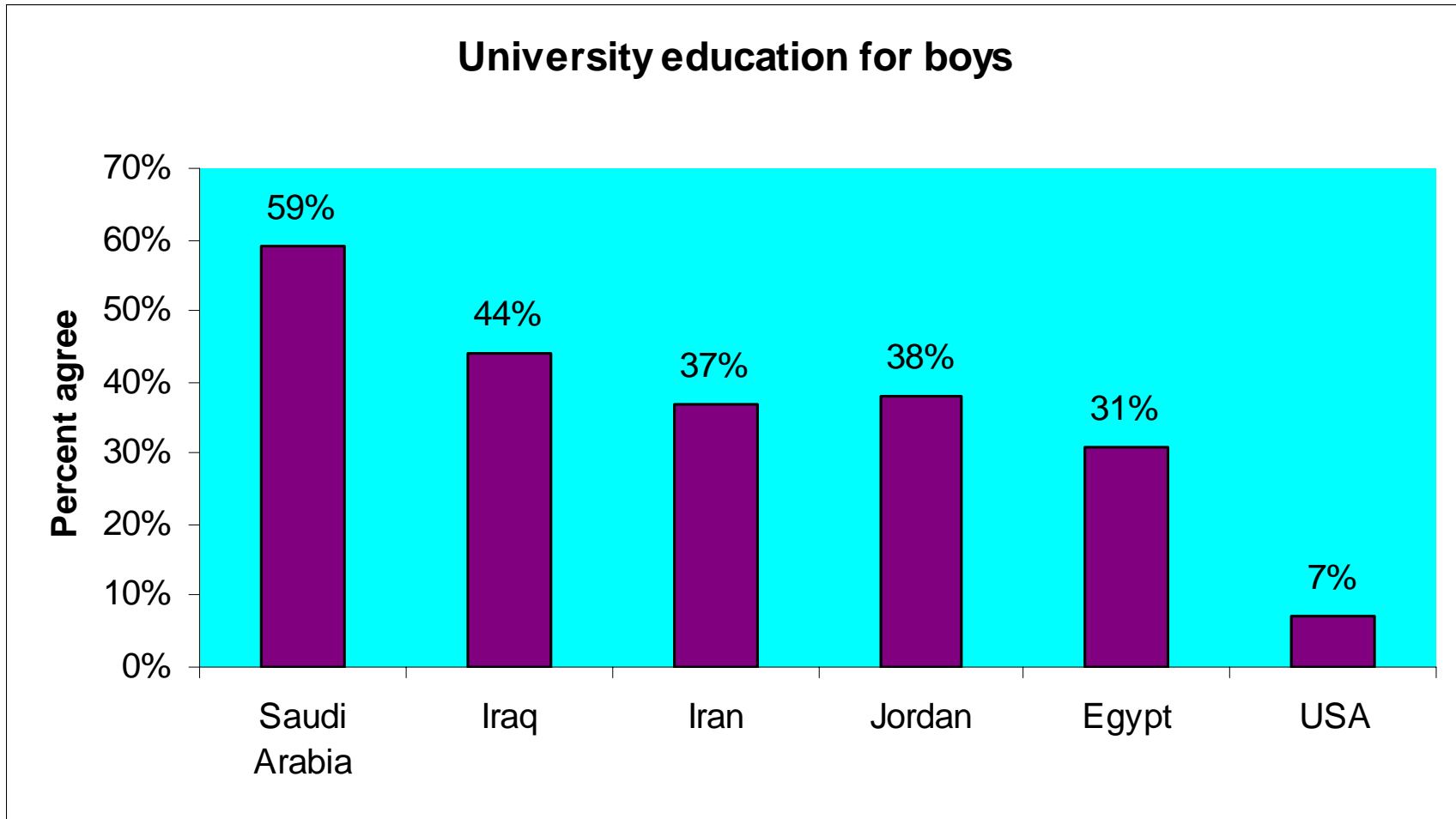


Figure 7: Polygamy and wife obedience

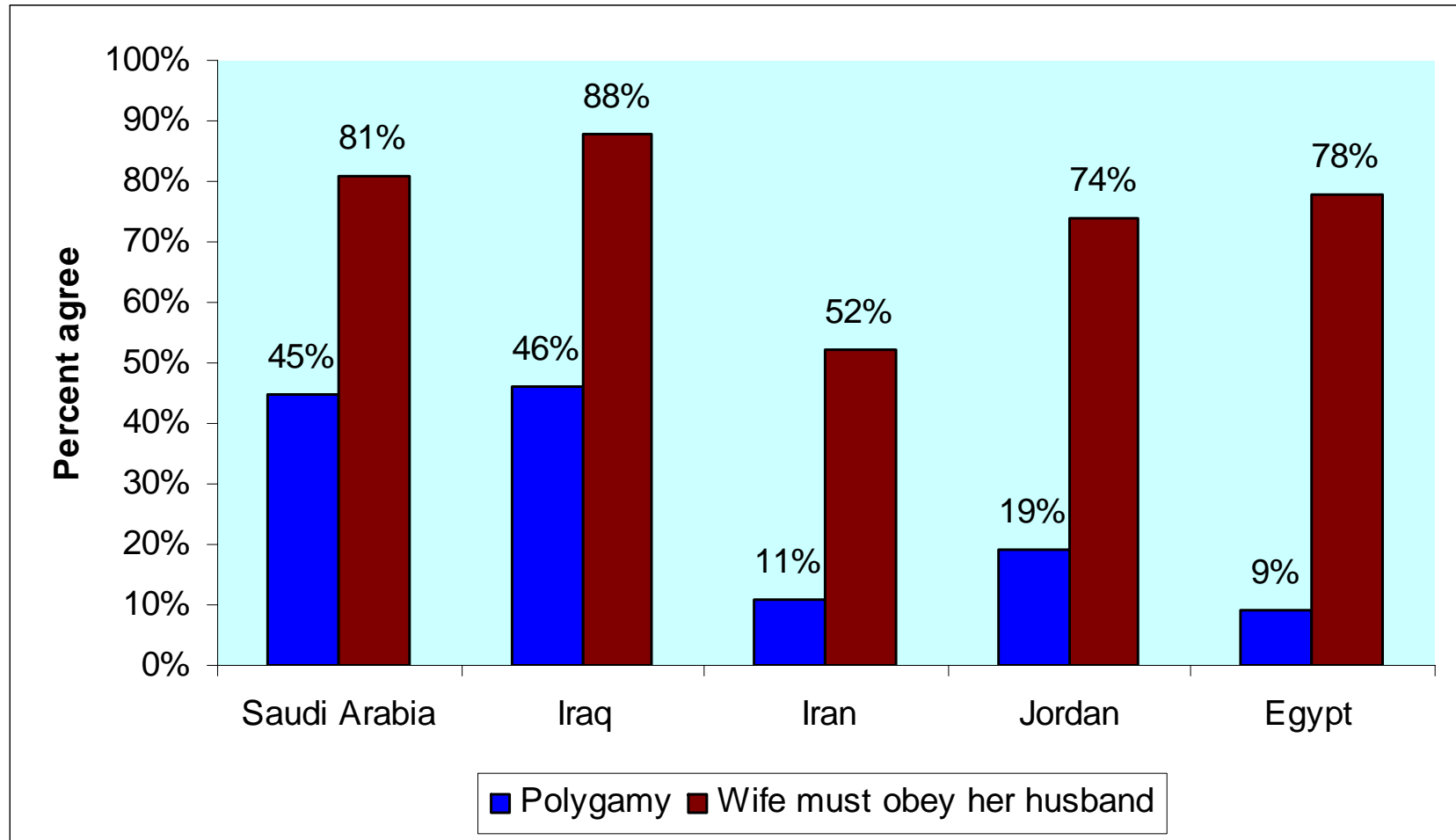


Figure 8: Basis of marriage: parental approval vs. love

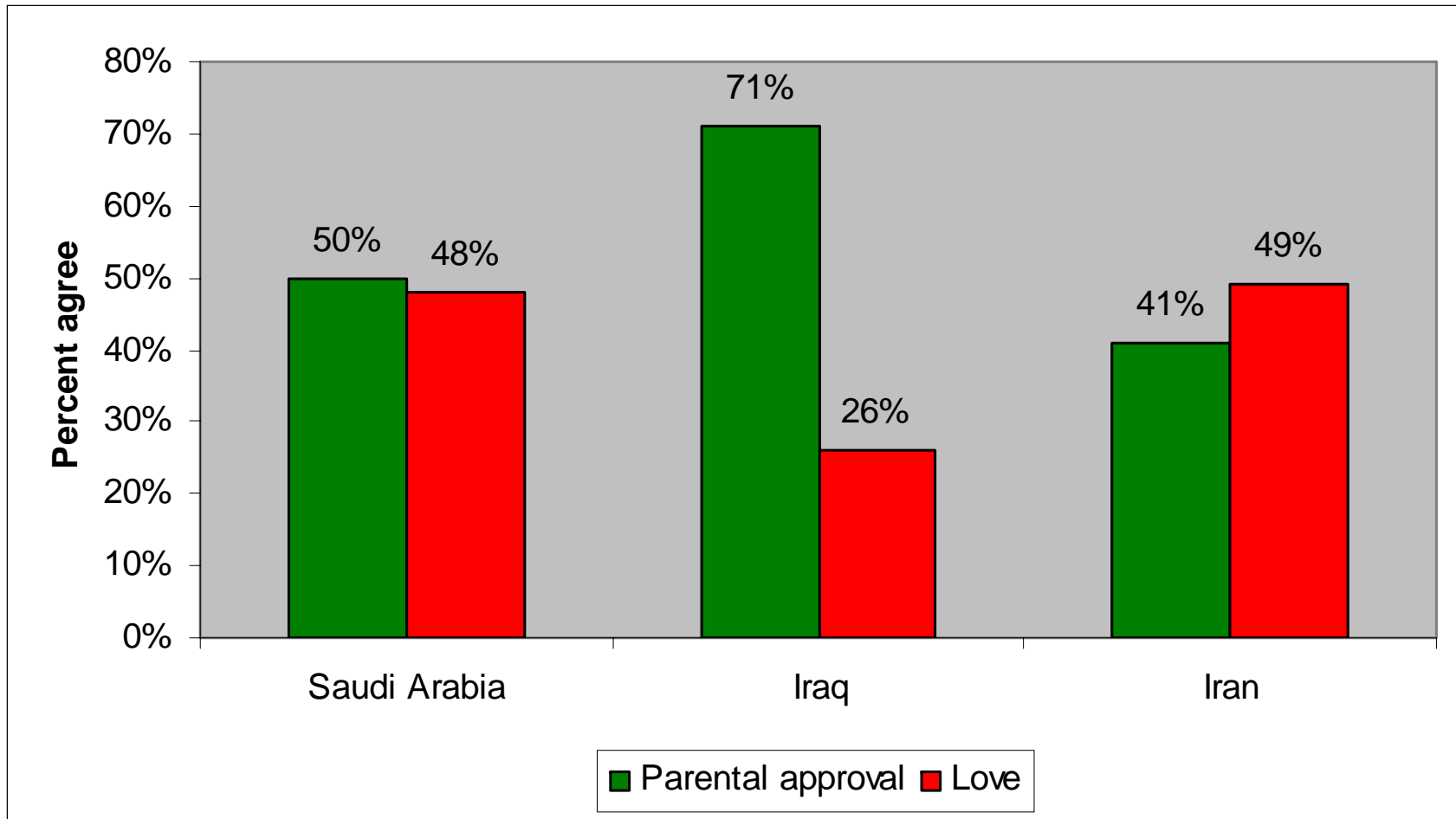


Figure 9: Democracy is the best form of government

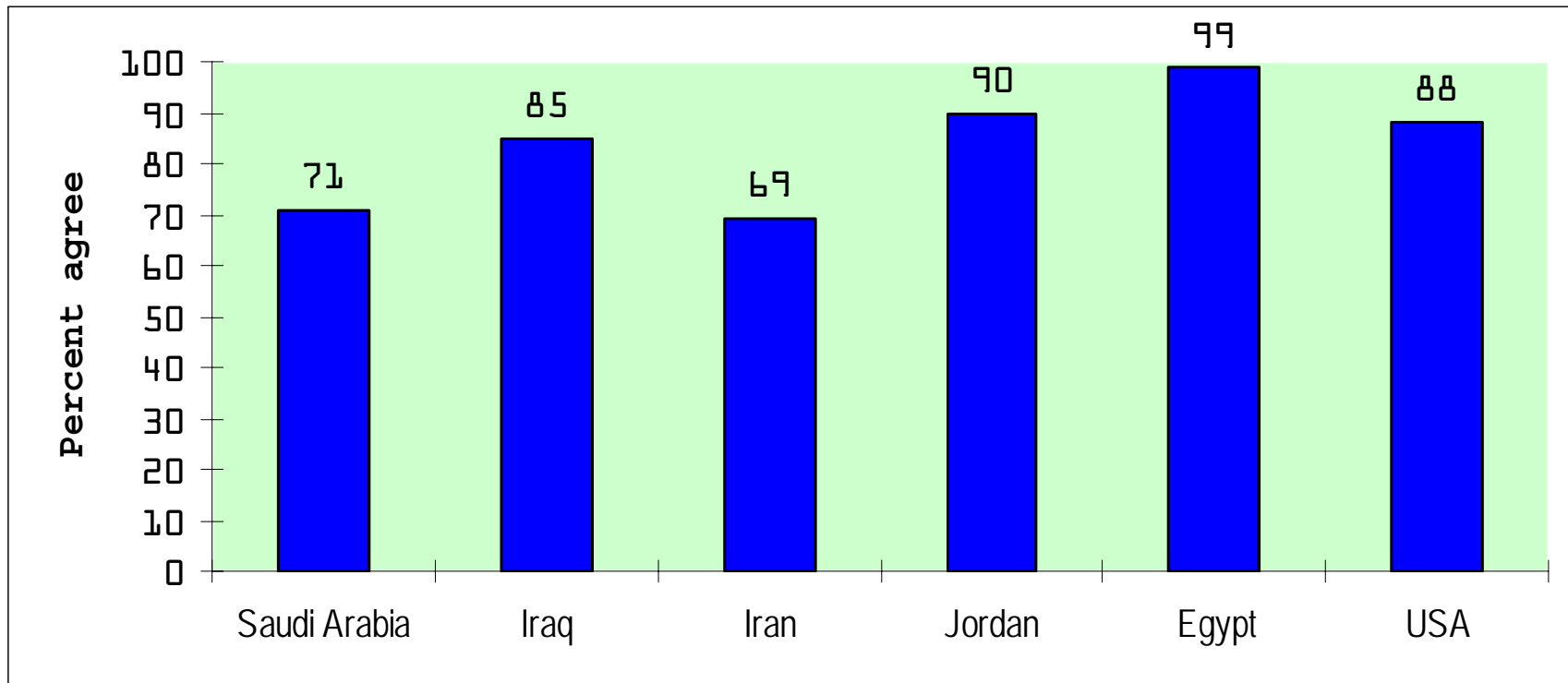
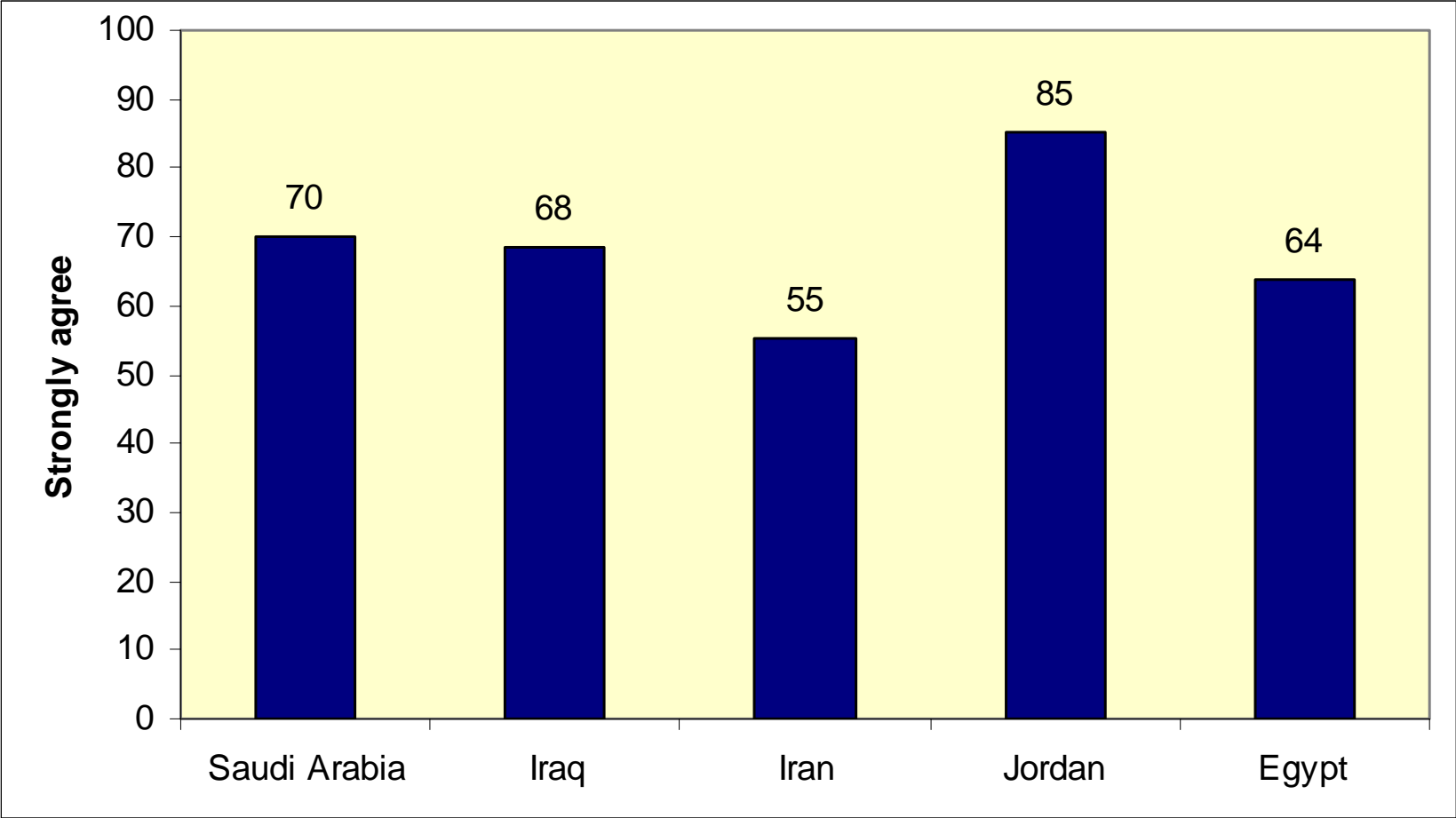


Figure 10: Western cultural invasion is a very serious problem



Variations among Iraqis in terms of Religion and Ethnicity: Sunni- Kurd, Shi'i-Arab, and Sunni- Arab

Table 3: Marriage and Gender Relations

	Kurds	Shi'is	Sunnis
Love as basis of marriage	55%	21%	26%
Men better pol leaders (disagree)	27.6%	6.7%	5.1%
Univ ed for boys (disagree)	78.1	50.1	43.5
Polygamy (disagree)	70.7	48.5	48.6
Wife obedience (disagree)	29	8.6	6.7
Her decision to dress (agree)	49.1	10.6	12.7

Table 4: Considers unacceptable as neighbors (%)

Country	Sunni-Kurd	Shi'i-Arab	Sunni-Arab	Total
American	50	91	94	85
French	45	91	89	83
British	47	92	95	85
Jews	34	94	94	84
Christians	47	37	31	37
Iranian	49	49	70	54
Kuwaiti	46	46	58	49
Turk	34	68	52	59
Jordanian	44	48	26	42

Table 5: Percent having “very much” or “much” trust (no trust at all)

	Sunni-Kurd	Shi'i-Arab	Sunni-Arab	Total
Religious institutions	60	81	72	76
Iraqi military	47	66	26	54
Iraqi TV	51	58	35	52
Other TV	45	18	31	26
Interim govt	58	43	10	38
American forces	62 (14)	4 (80)	2 (87)	13 (71)
Arab league	11	11	5	10
UN	37	10	4	13

Figure 11: percent expressing a
great deal of trust in the Shi'is

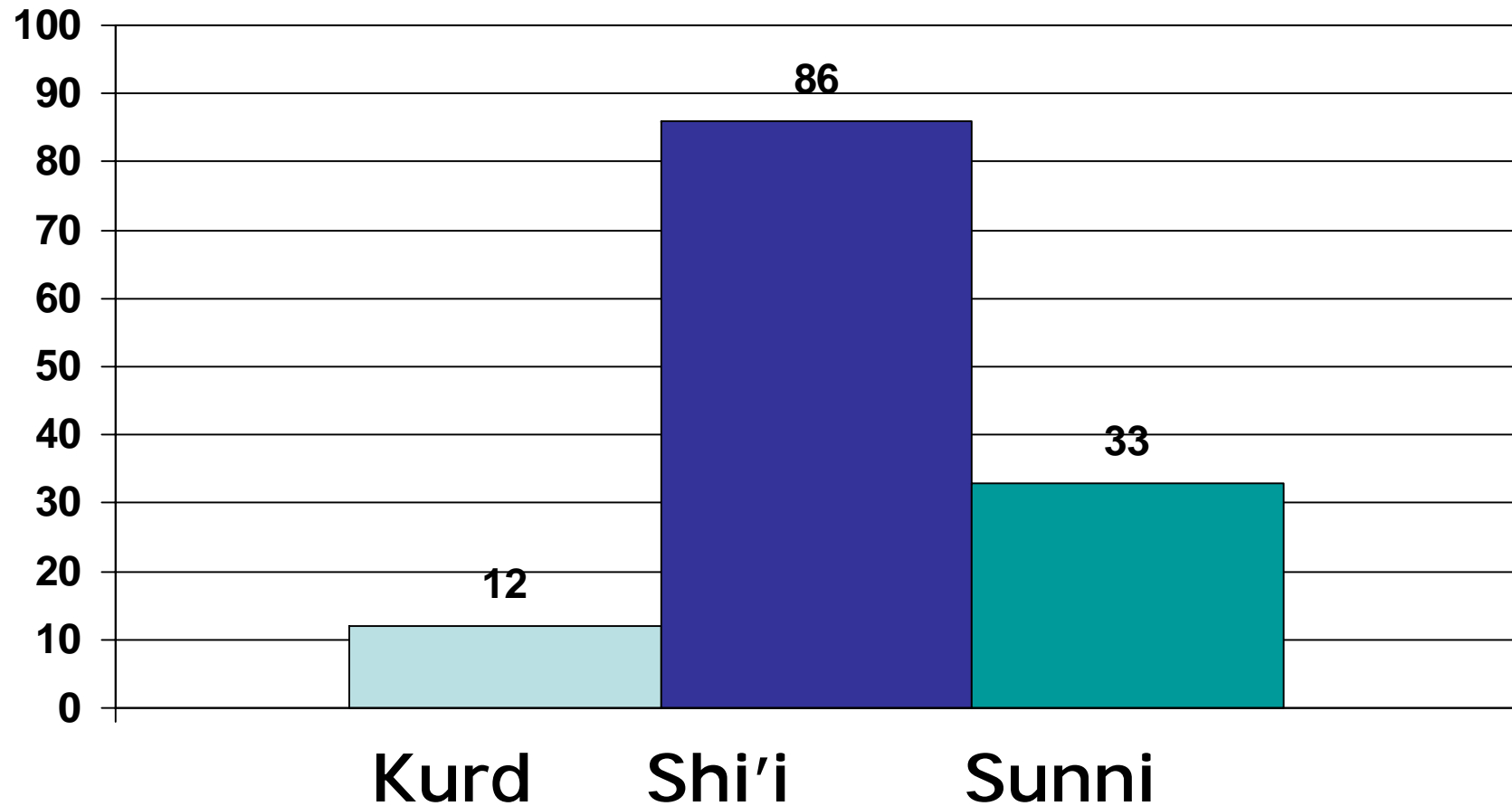


Figure 12: percent expressing a
great deal of trust in the Sunnis

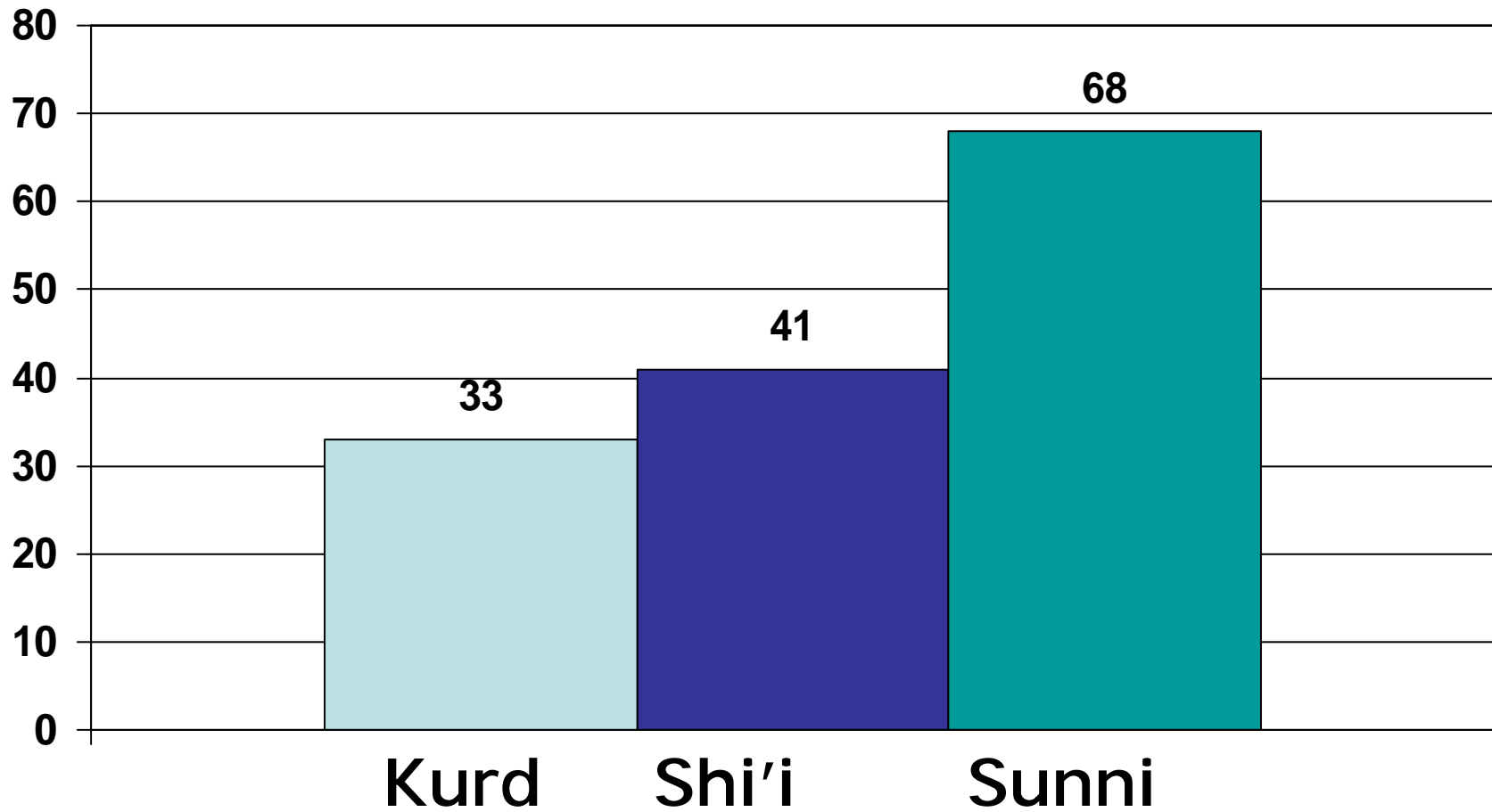


Figure 13: Percent expressing a **great deal of trust in the Kurds**

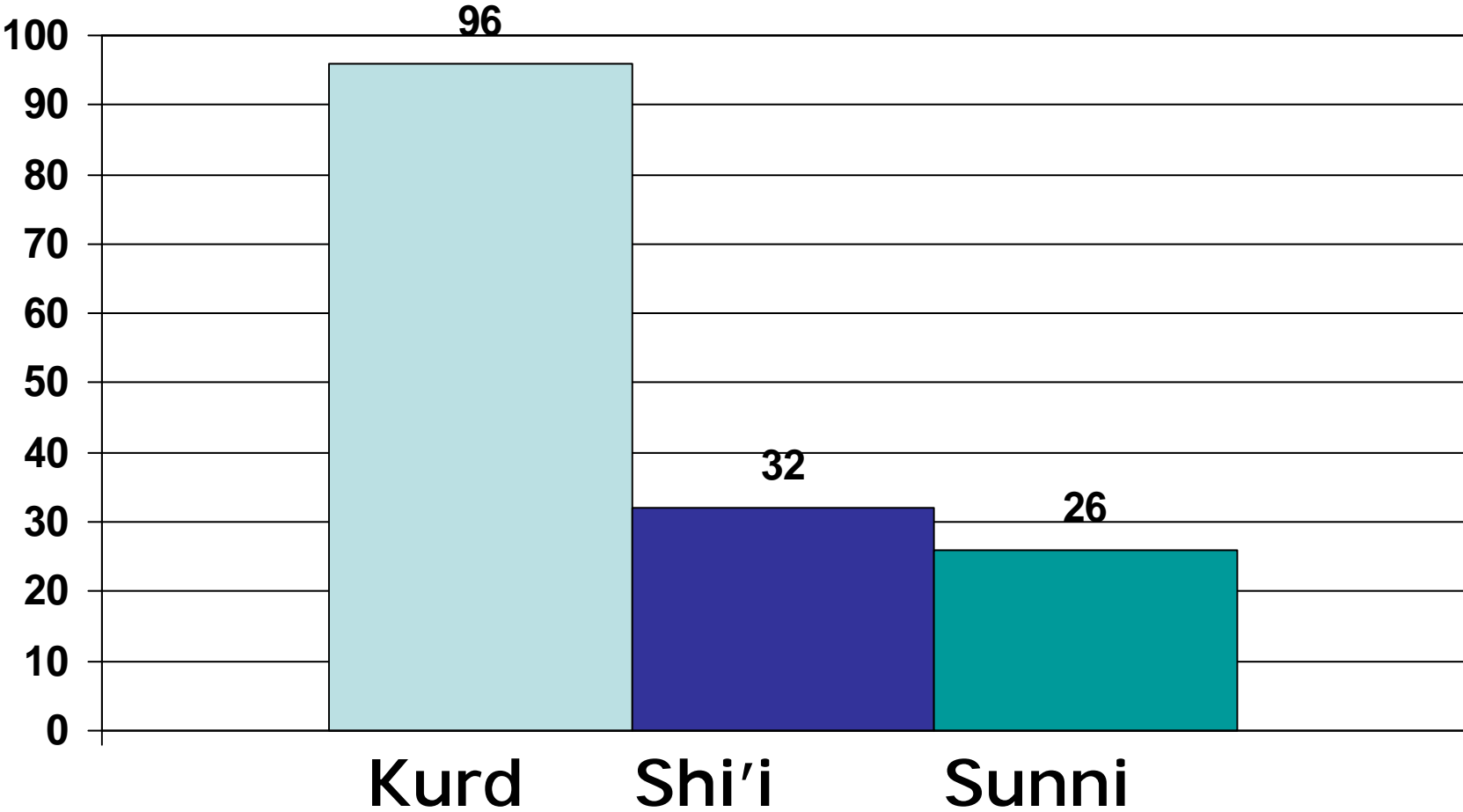


Figure 14: Form of government

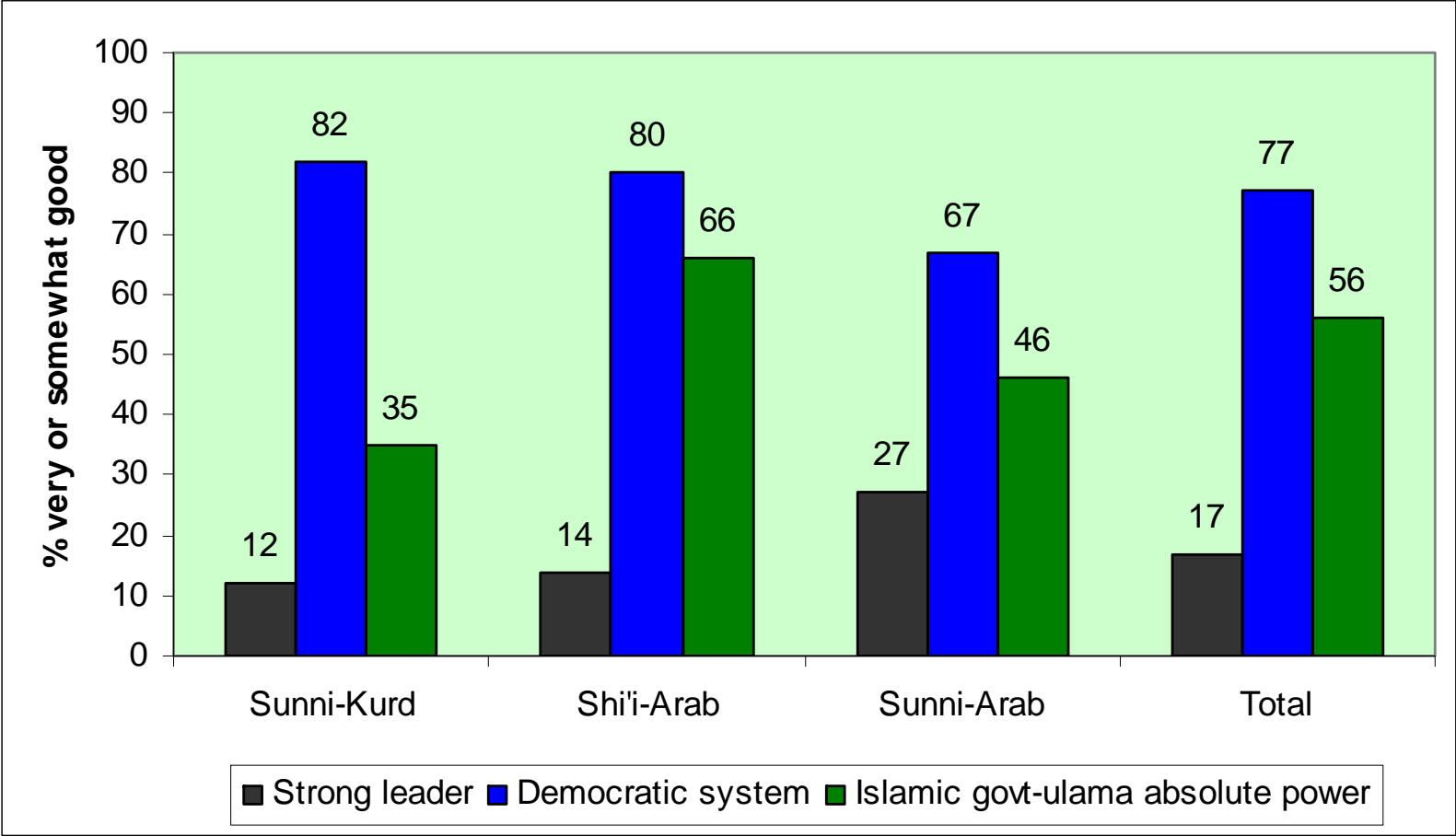


Figure 15: Characteristics of a good government

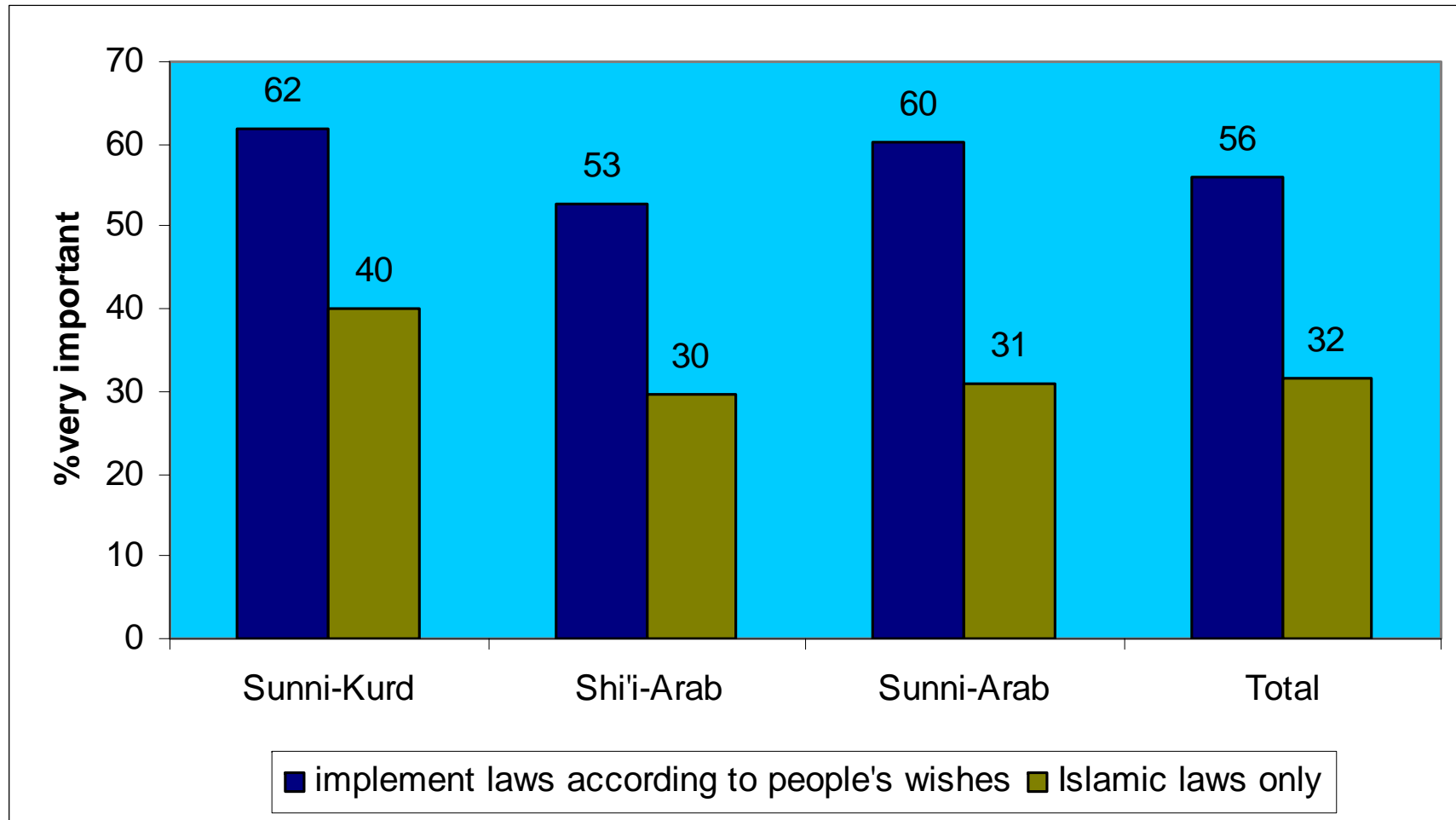


Figure 16: Iraq would be a better society, if...

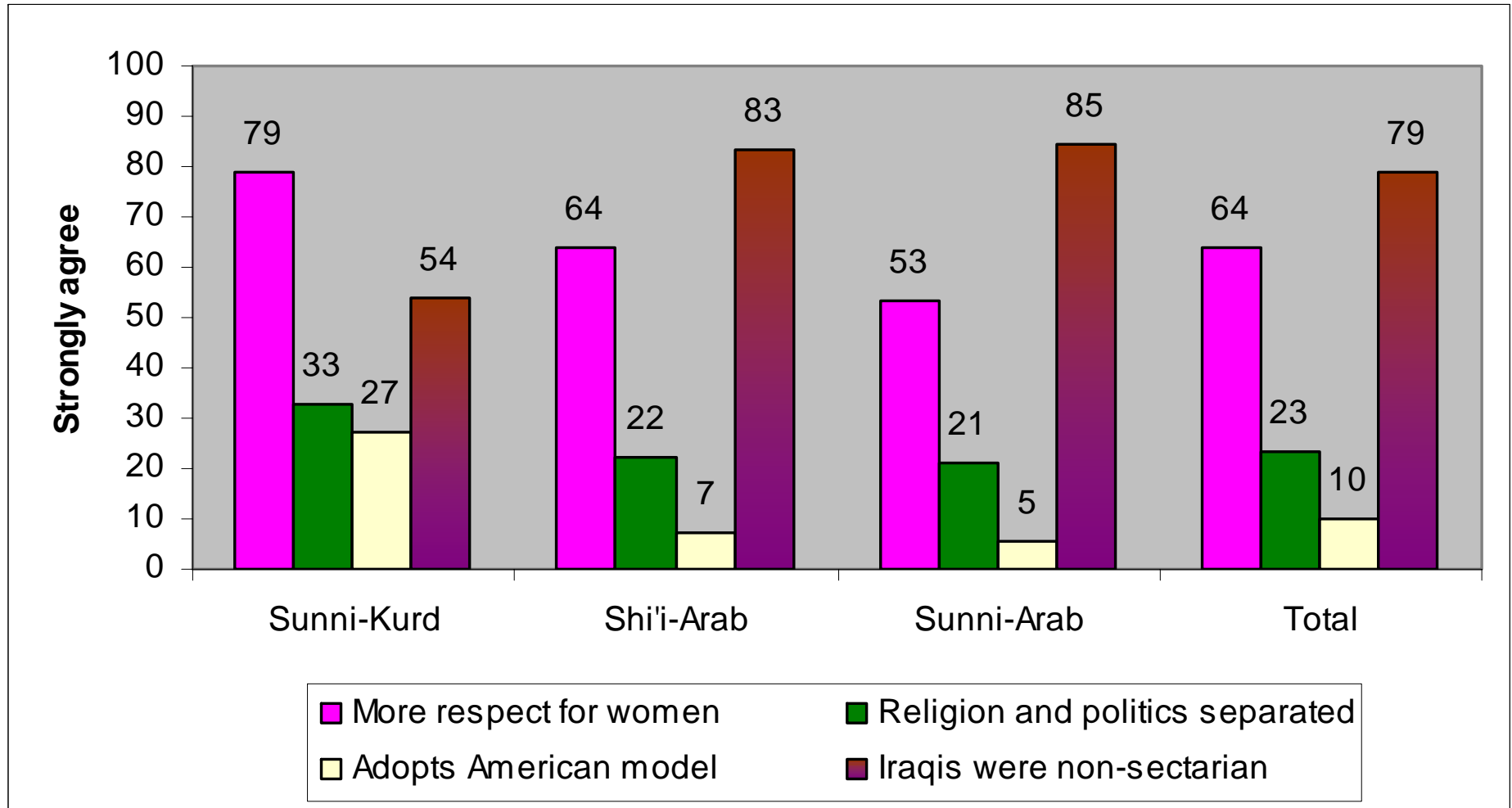


Figure 17: Assessment of outcomes

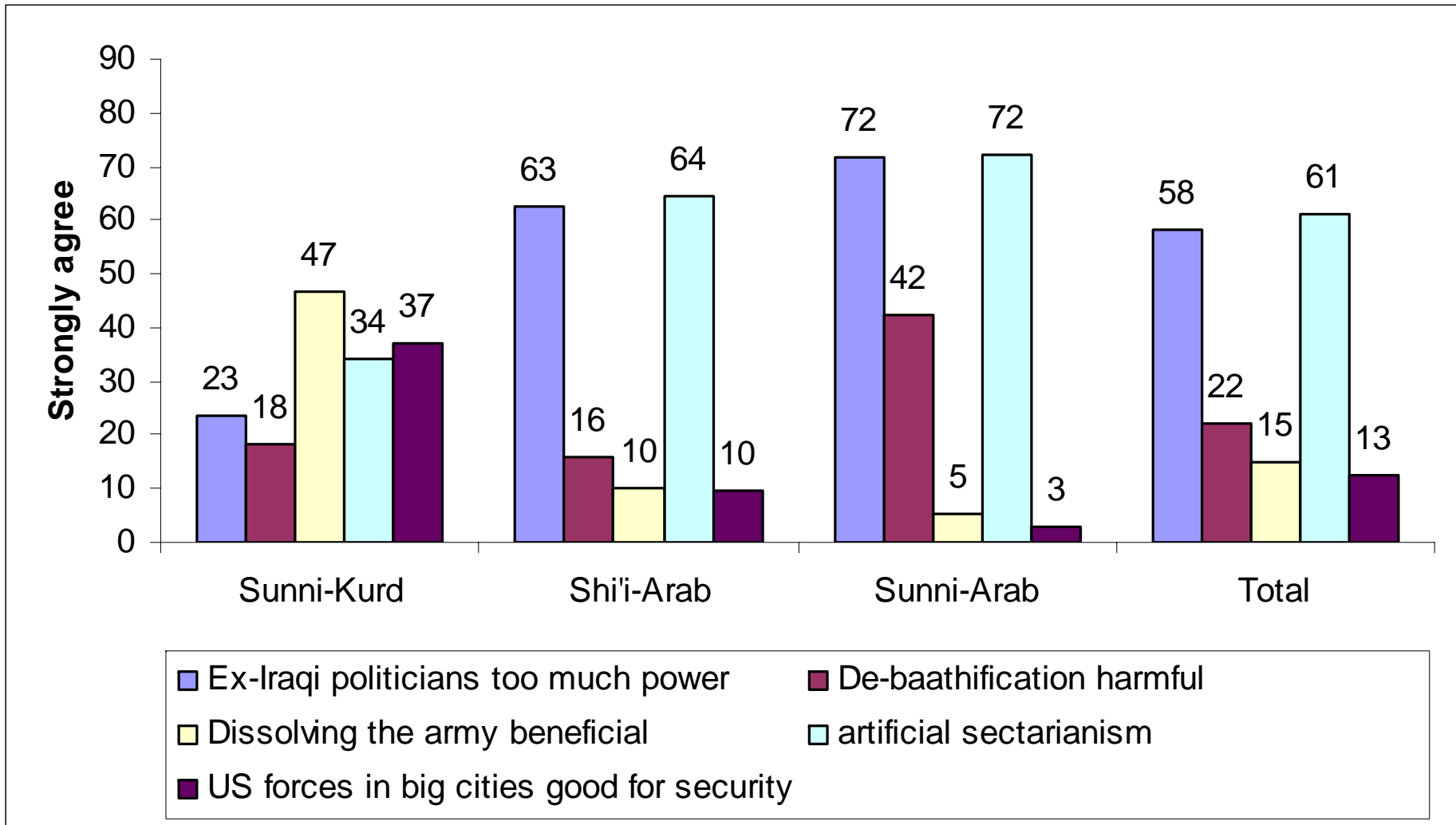


Figure 18: Iraq is better off with or without Saddam

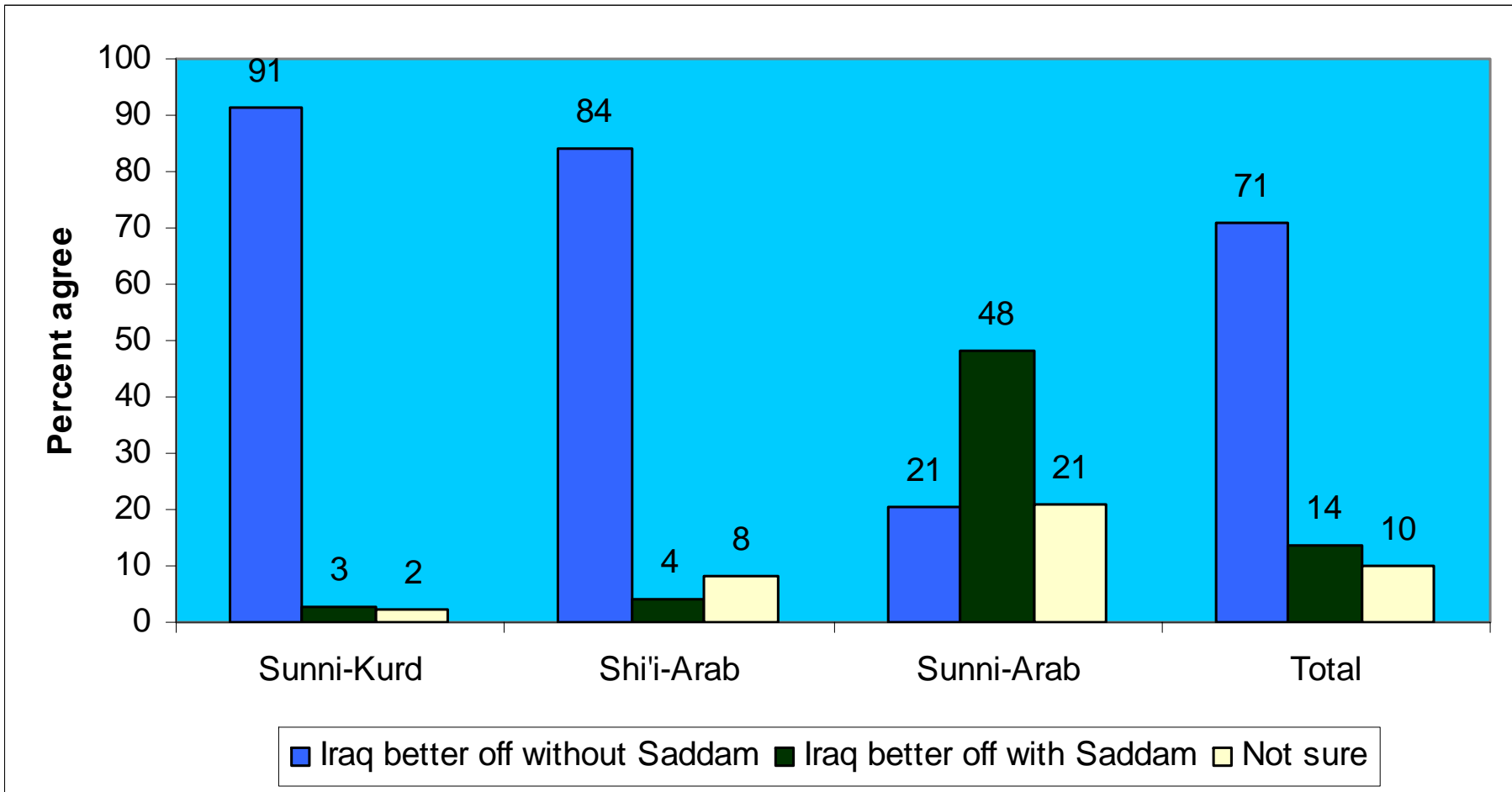


Table 6: Consider an obstacle for the formation of an independent and prosperous Iraq (% a great deal)

	Sunni-Kurd	Shi'i-Arab	Sunni-Arab	Total
Saddam loyalists	88	70	20	62
Shi'is a great deal of power	52	7	21	18
Kurds a great deal of power	12	20	33	21
Sunnis a great deal of power	30	19	14	20
American domination continues	26	81	85	73
Religious leaders	57	16	24	24
Civil war	80	88	90	87
Losing cultural identity	49	84	83	78
US cultural influences increase	48	83	84	77
Crime	81	89	91	88
Foreign fighters	73	86	73	81
Iran too much influence	85	82	87	84

Table 7: How long the U.S. should remain in Iraq?

	Sunni-Kurd	Shi'i-Arab	Sunni-Arab	Total
Leave now	8	26	73	34
Leave after the elections	13	42	18	32
Stay one year from now	3	4	1	3
Stay more than one year	4	2	1	2
Leave after the settlement of security	24	21	4	18
Do not leave	25	1	0	5
Difficult to express any opinion	15	2	1	4

Figure 19: Percent saying they **will not vote**
in national assembly elections

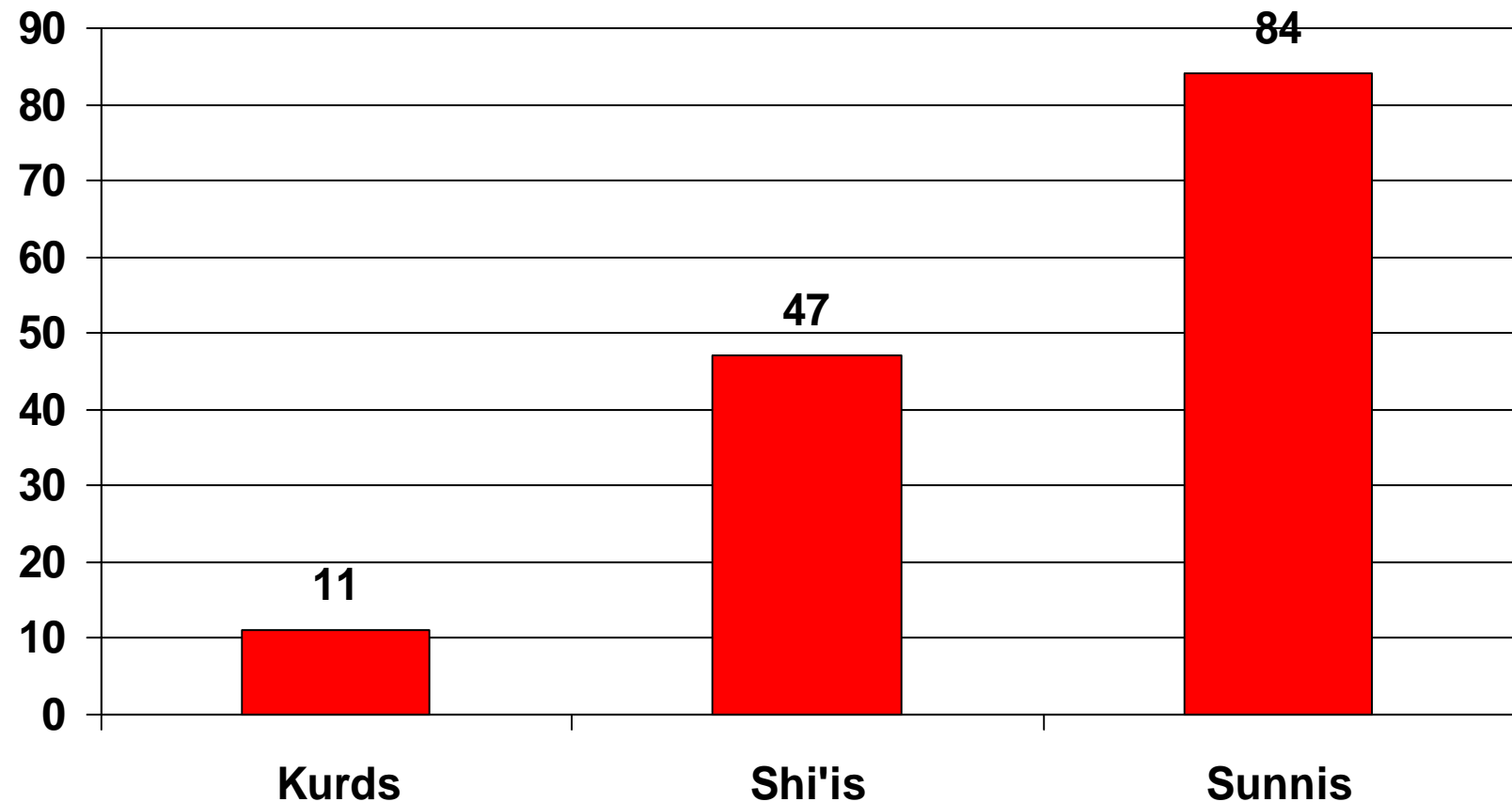


Table 8: Most important problem facing you and your family

	Sunni-Kurd	Shi'i-Arab	Sunni-Arab	Total
Absence of security	18	75	75	66
Lack of job	39	8	3	12
Lack of necessities	9	5	3	5
Foreign occupation	1	7	15	8
Terrorism and political violence	14	3	2	5
Absence of freedom	4	1	1	2

Table 9: Second most important problem facing you and your family

	Sunni-Kurd	Shi'i-Arab	Sunni-Arab	Total
Absence of security	4	11	13	10
Lack of job	18	18	9	16
Lack of necessities	19	11	8	12
Foreign occupation	4	27	50	29
Terrorism and political violence	15	26	13	21
Absence of freedom	10	4	6	6