

**Chapter 19. "Political Cleavages and Social Inequalities in
Algeria, Iraq, and Turkey, 1990-2019"**

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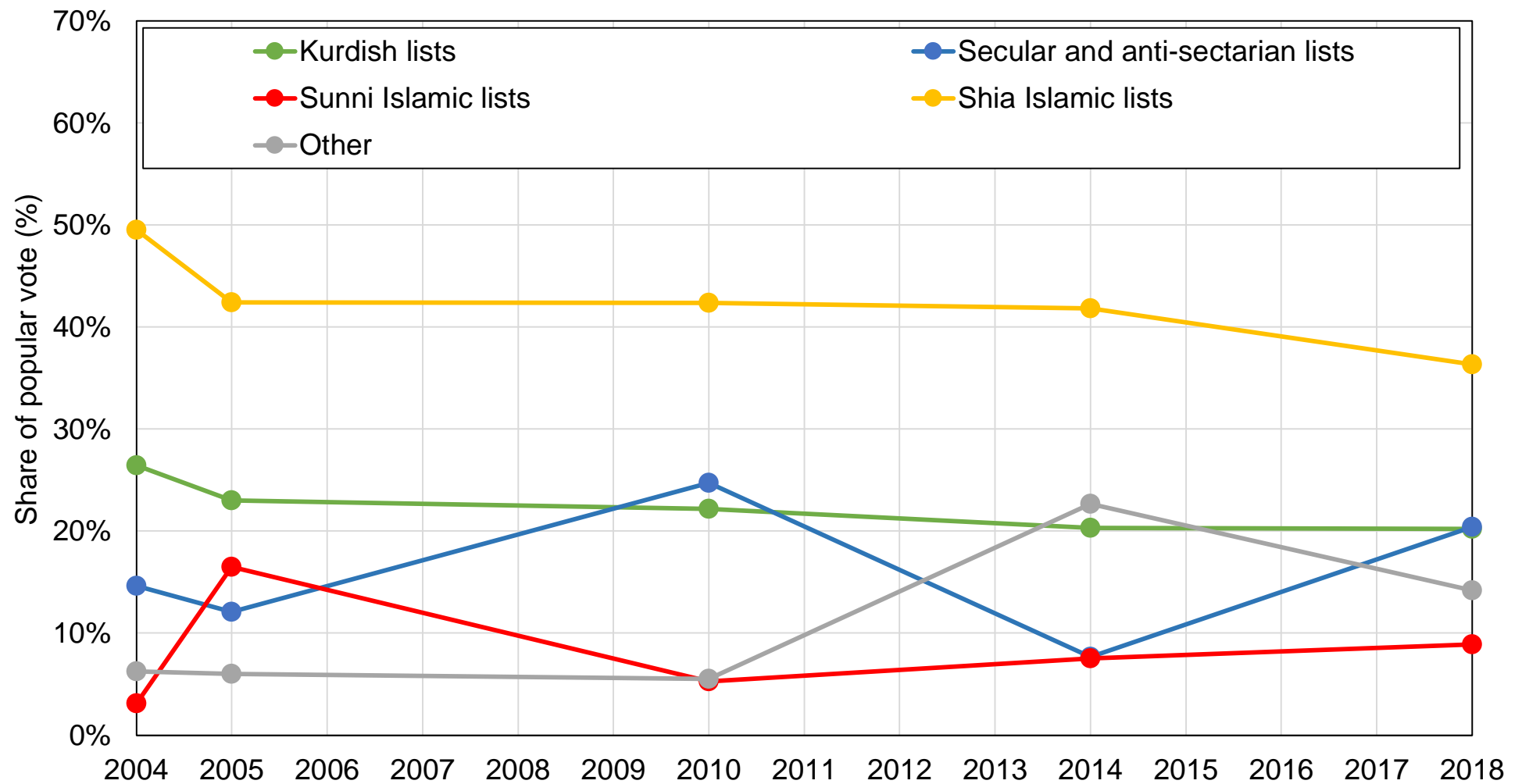
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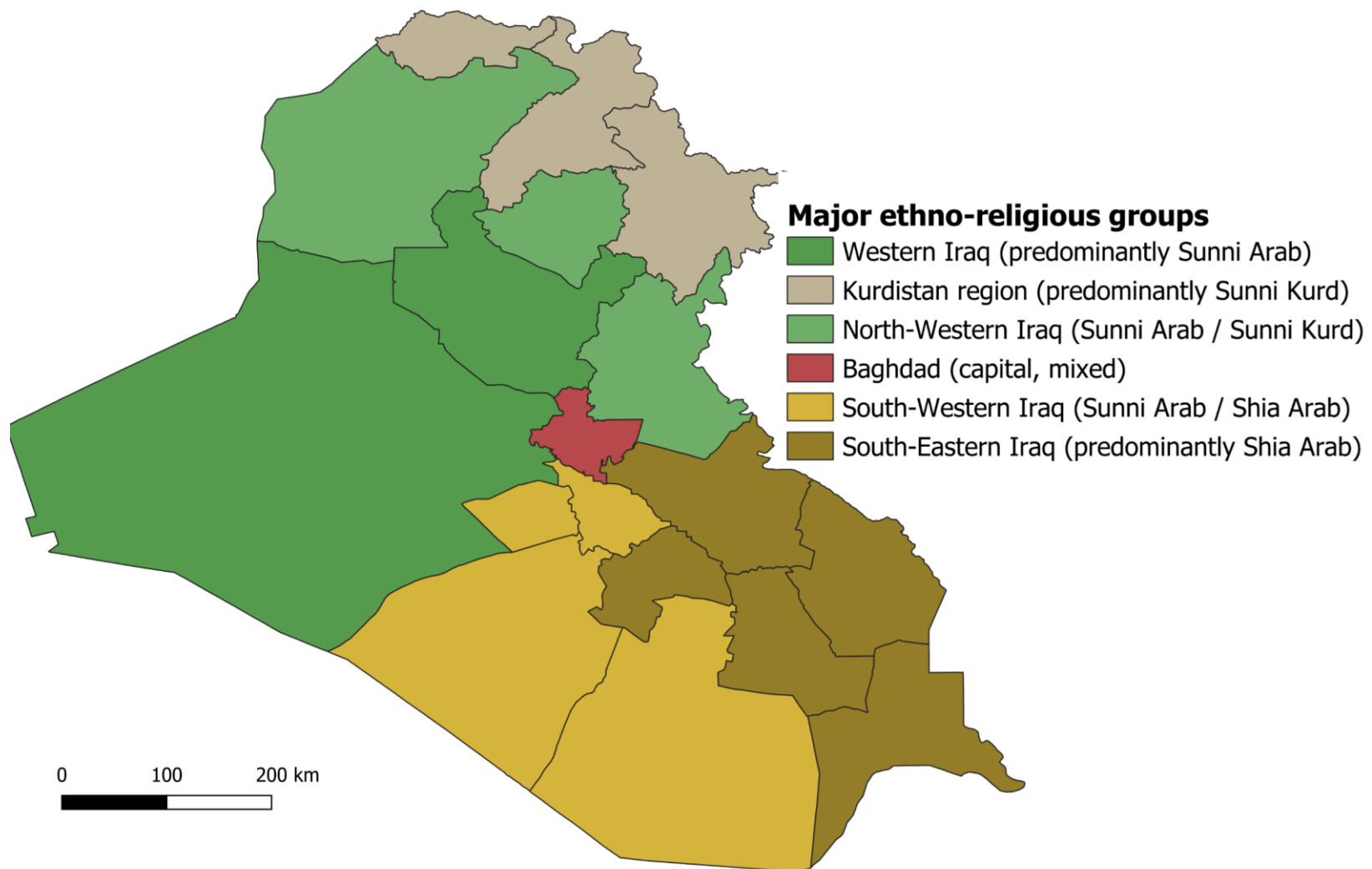
Figure B1 - Legislative election results in Iraq, 2005-2018



Source: authors' computations using official election results.

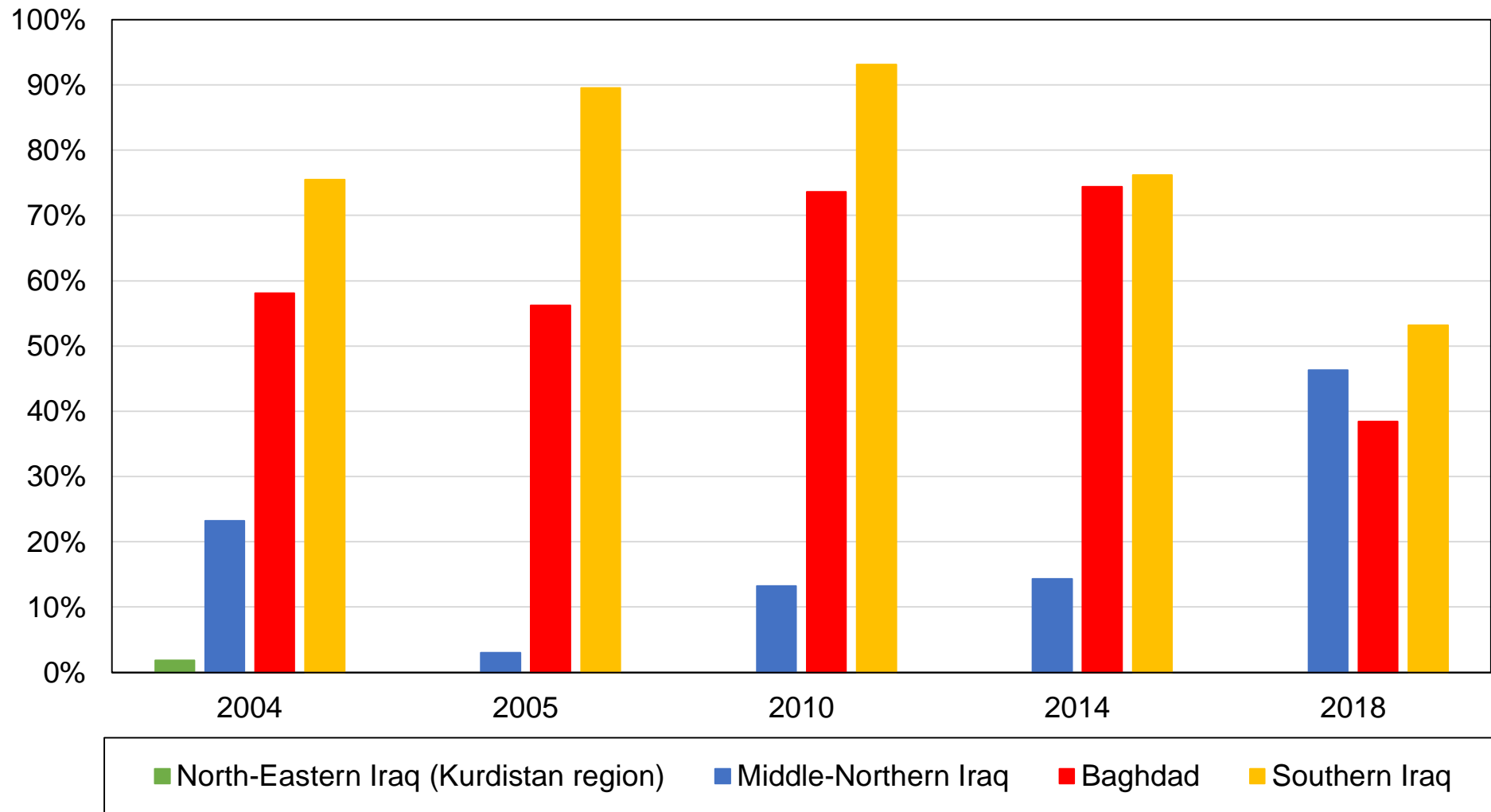
Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by selected groups of Iraqi political parties in legislative elections between 2005 (January, labelled here as 2004) and 2018.

Figure B2 - Geographical distribution of main ethno-religious groups in Iraq



Source: authors' computations.

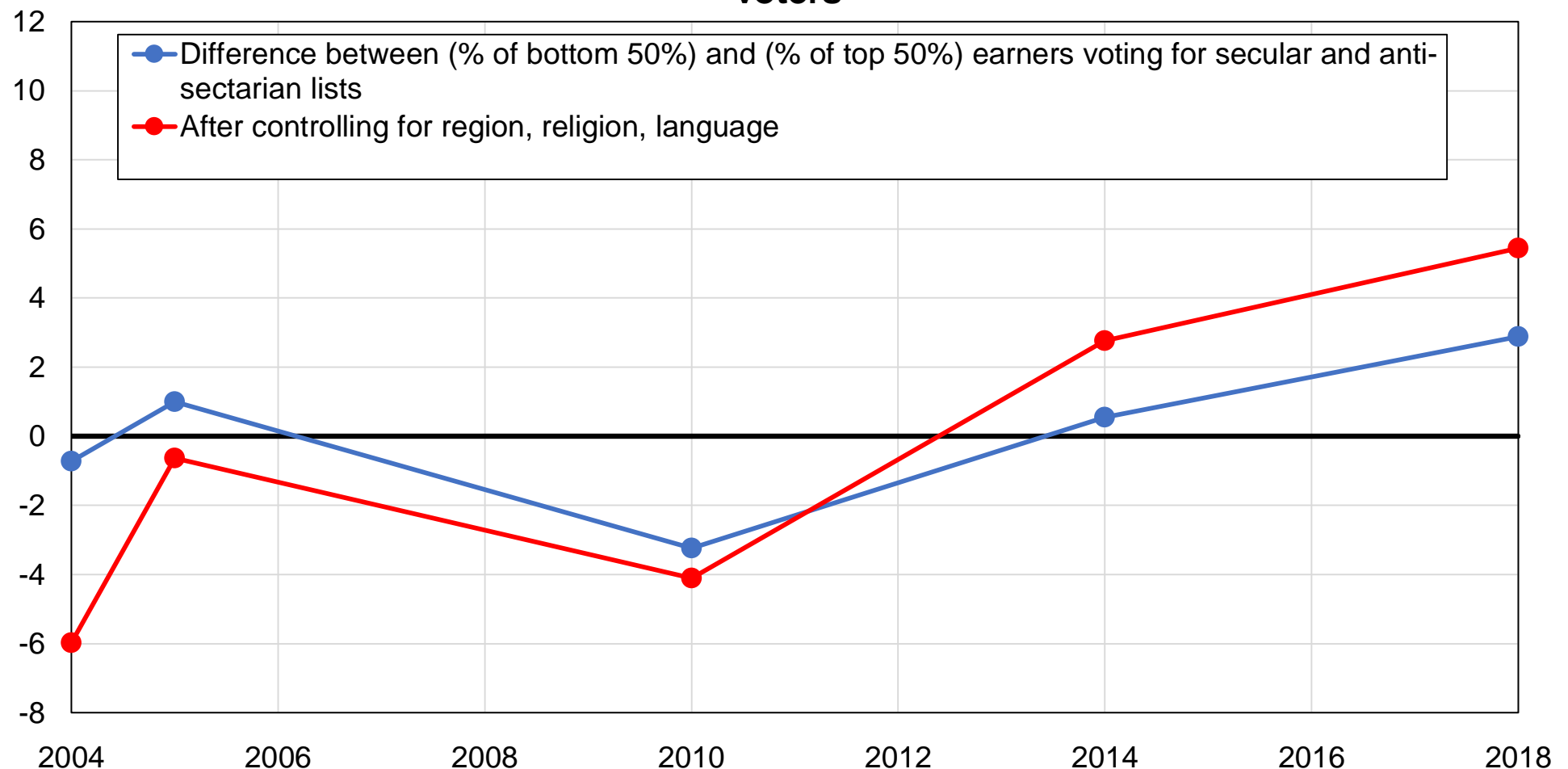
Figure B3 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by region. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

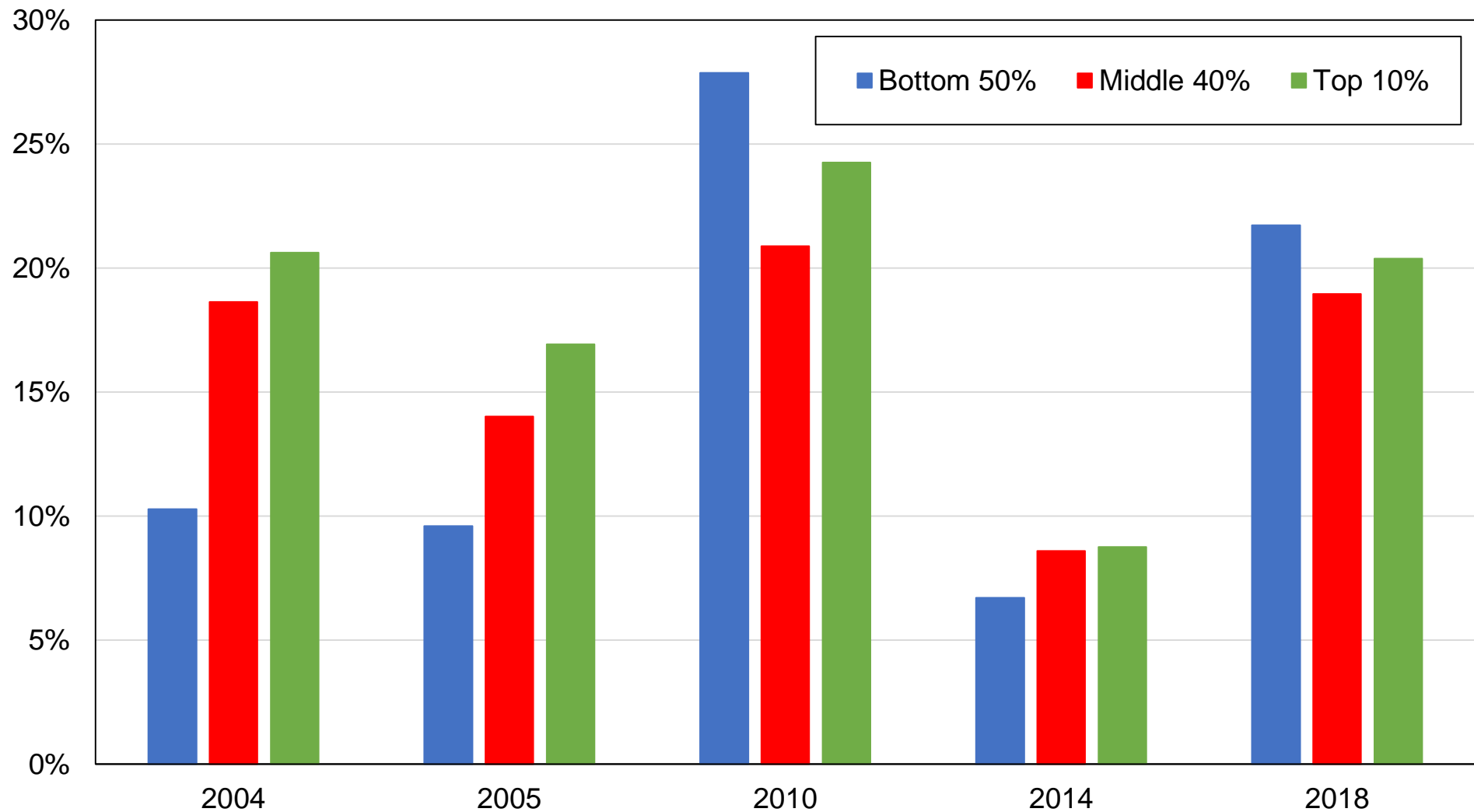
Figure B4 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among low-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% voters and the share of top 50% voters in terms of income voting for secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

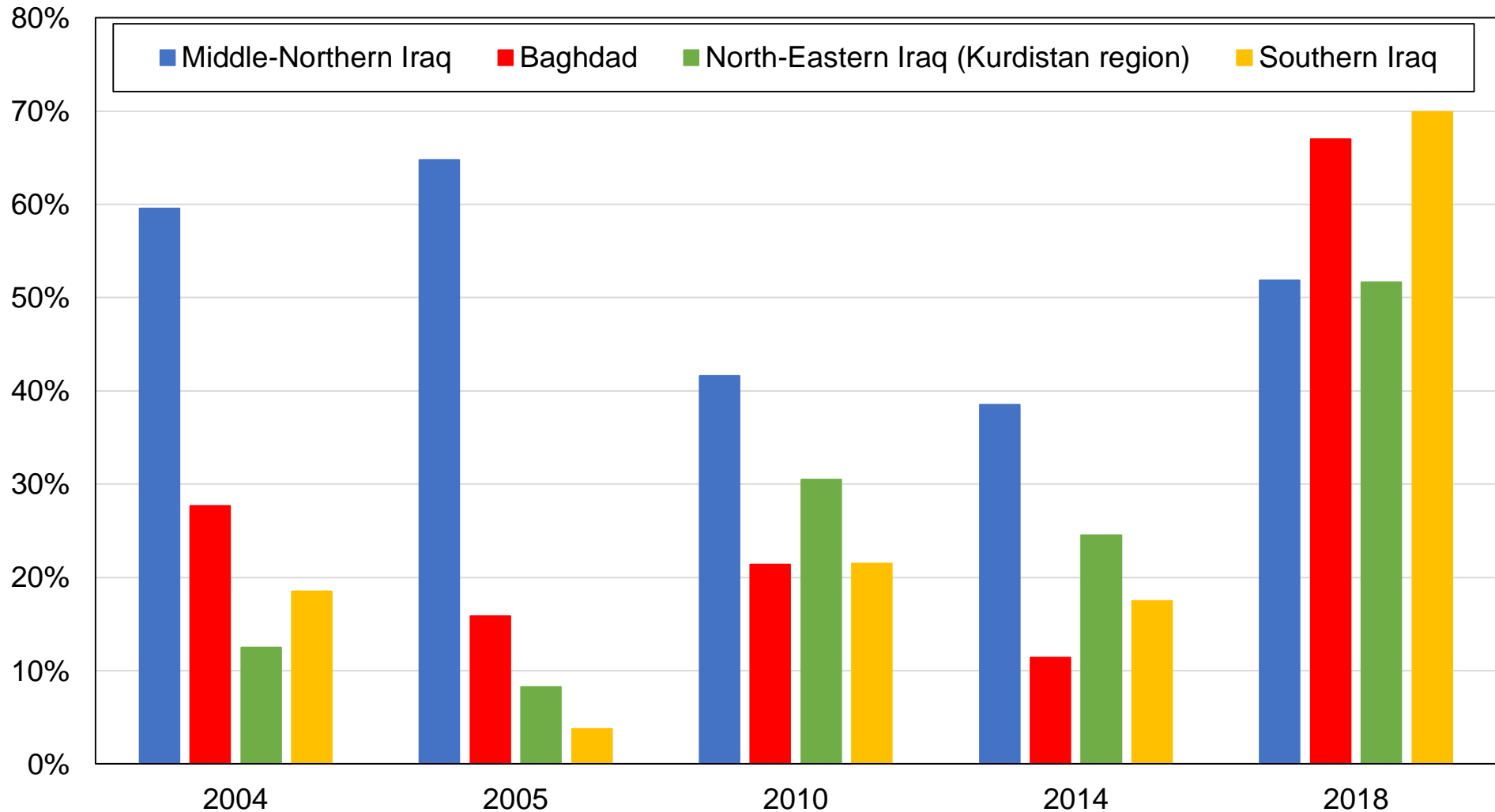
Figure B5 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by education group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by education group.

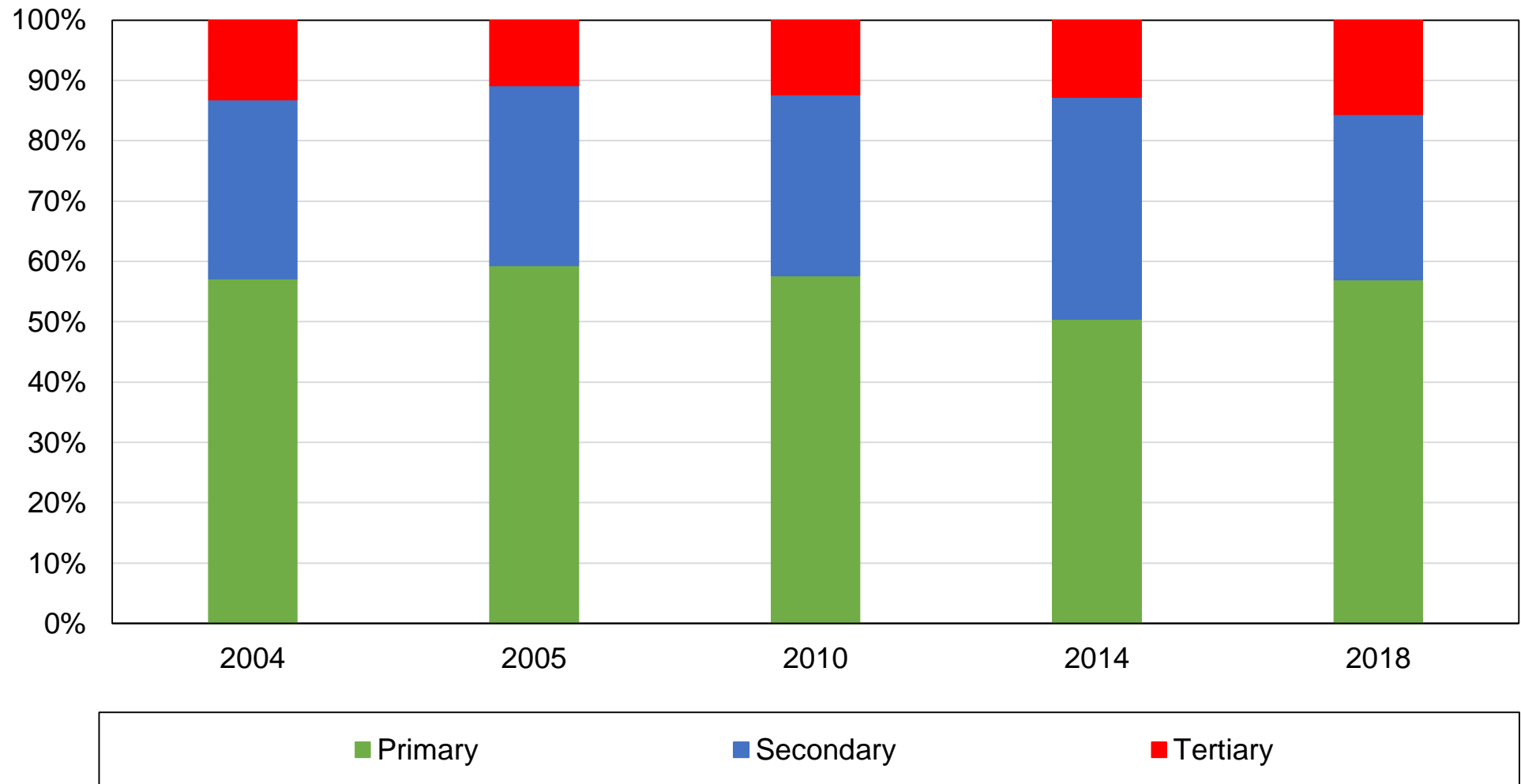
Figure B6 - Trust deficit towards the government by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the regional decomposition of trust deficit expressed towards the government in the Iraqi adult population. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

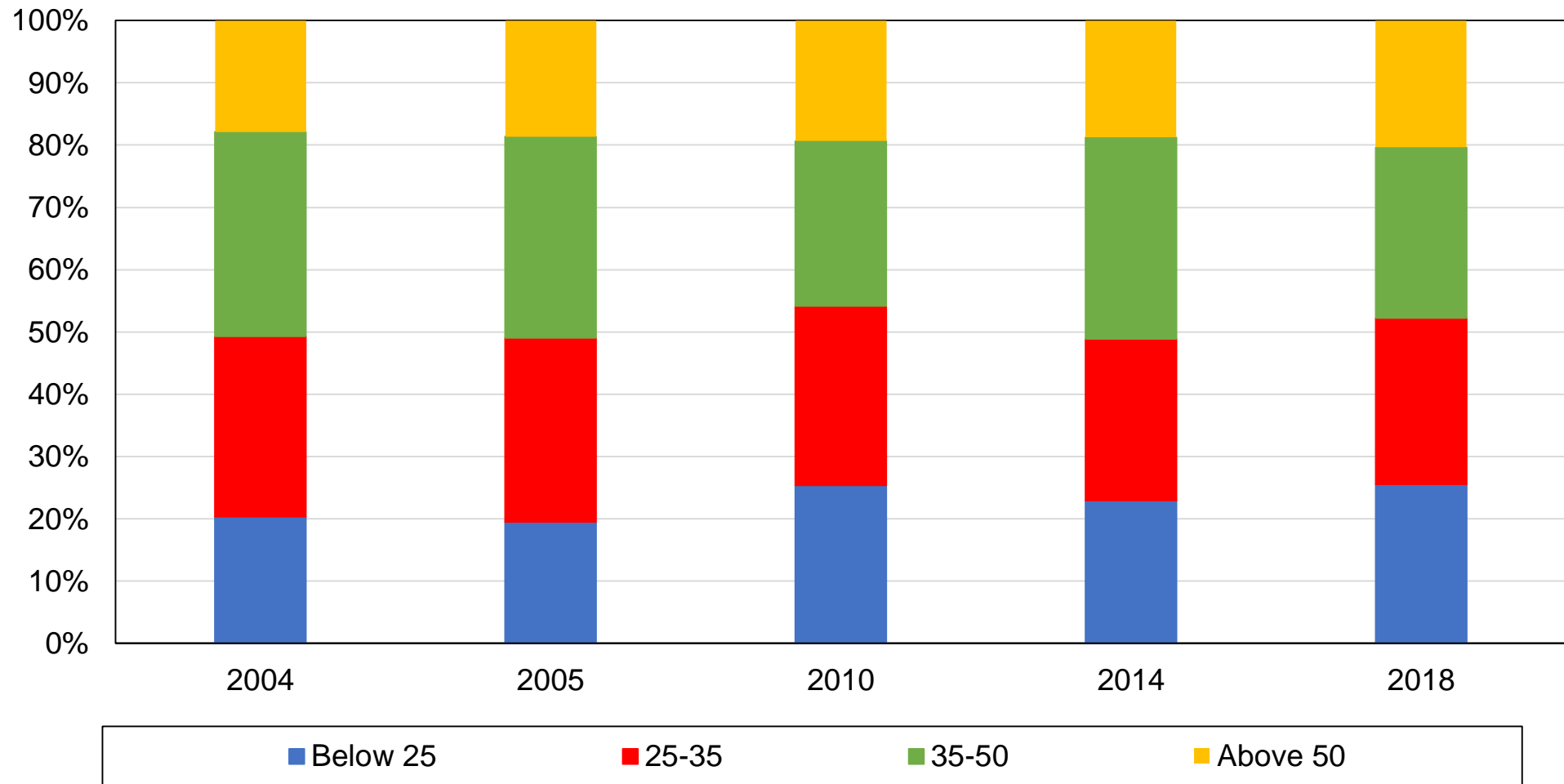
Figure BA1 - Composition of the electorate by education level



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by education level.

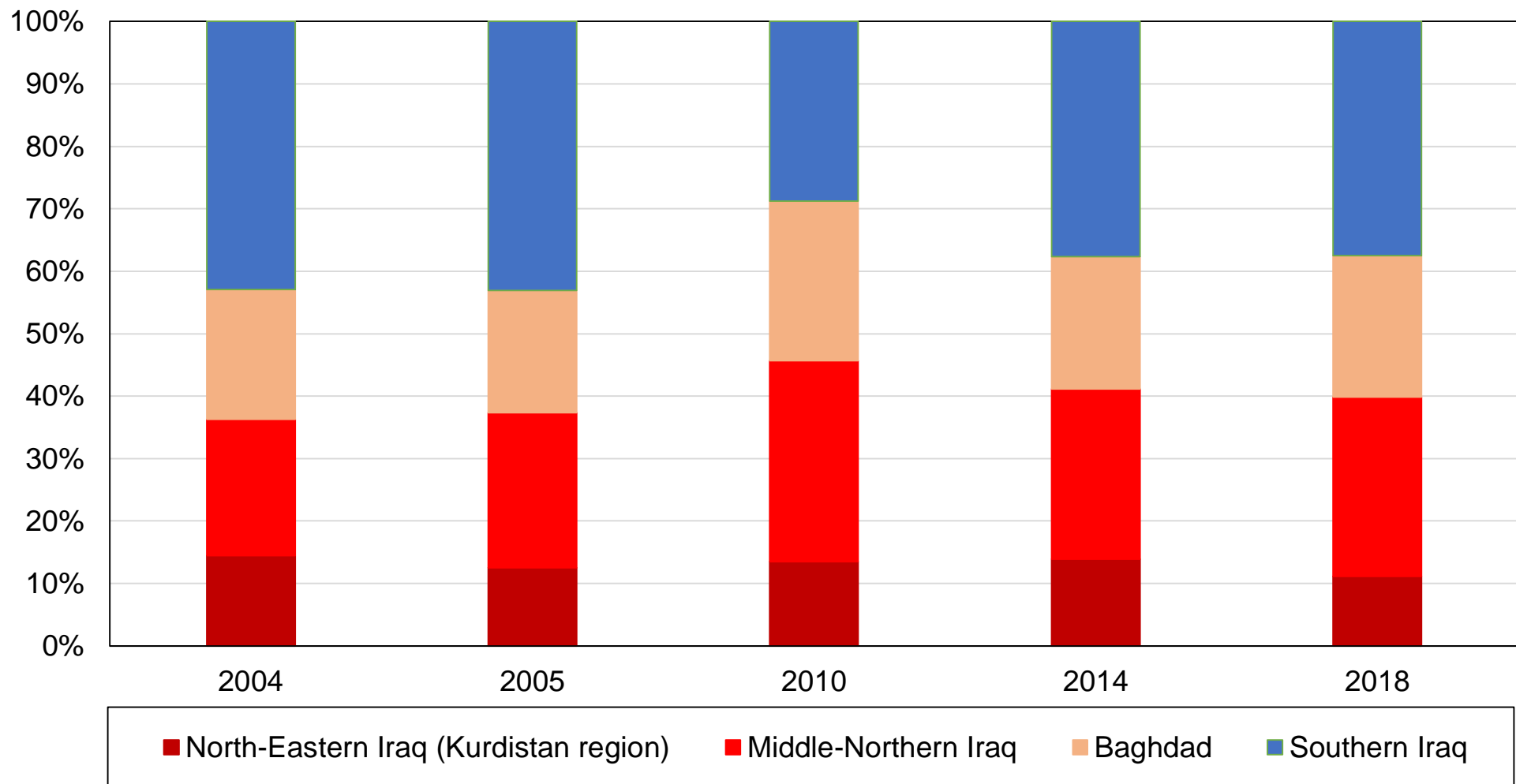
Figure BA2 - Composition of the electorate by age



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by age group.

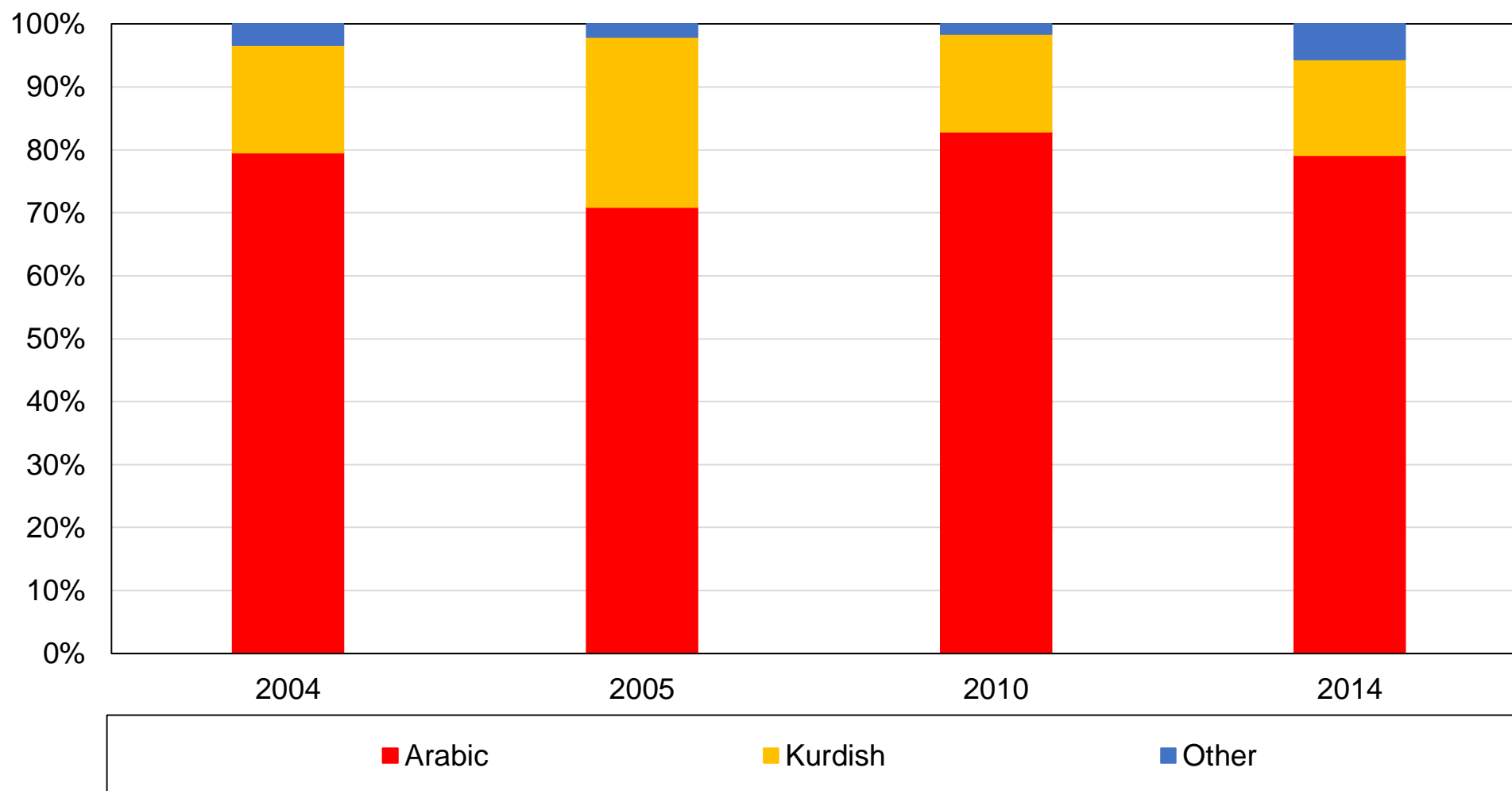
Figure BA3 - Composition of the electorate by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by region.

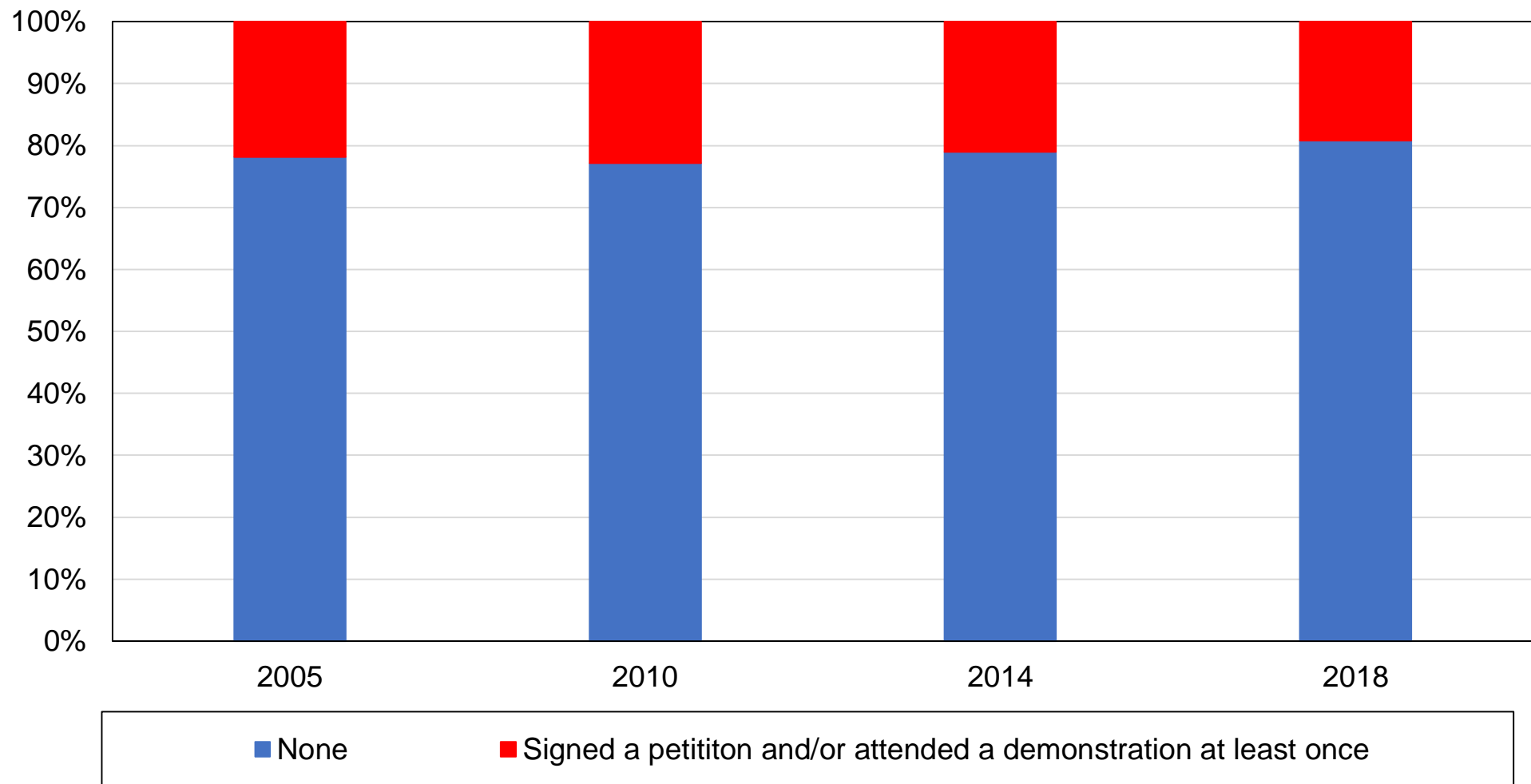
Figure BA4 - Composition of the electorate by linguistic group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by language. No data available in 2018.

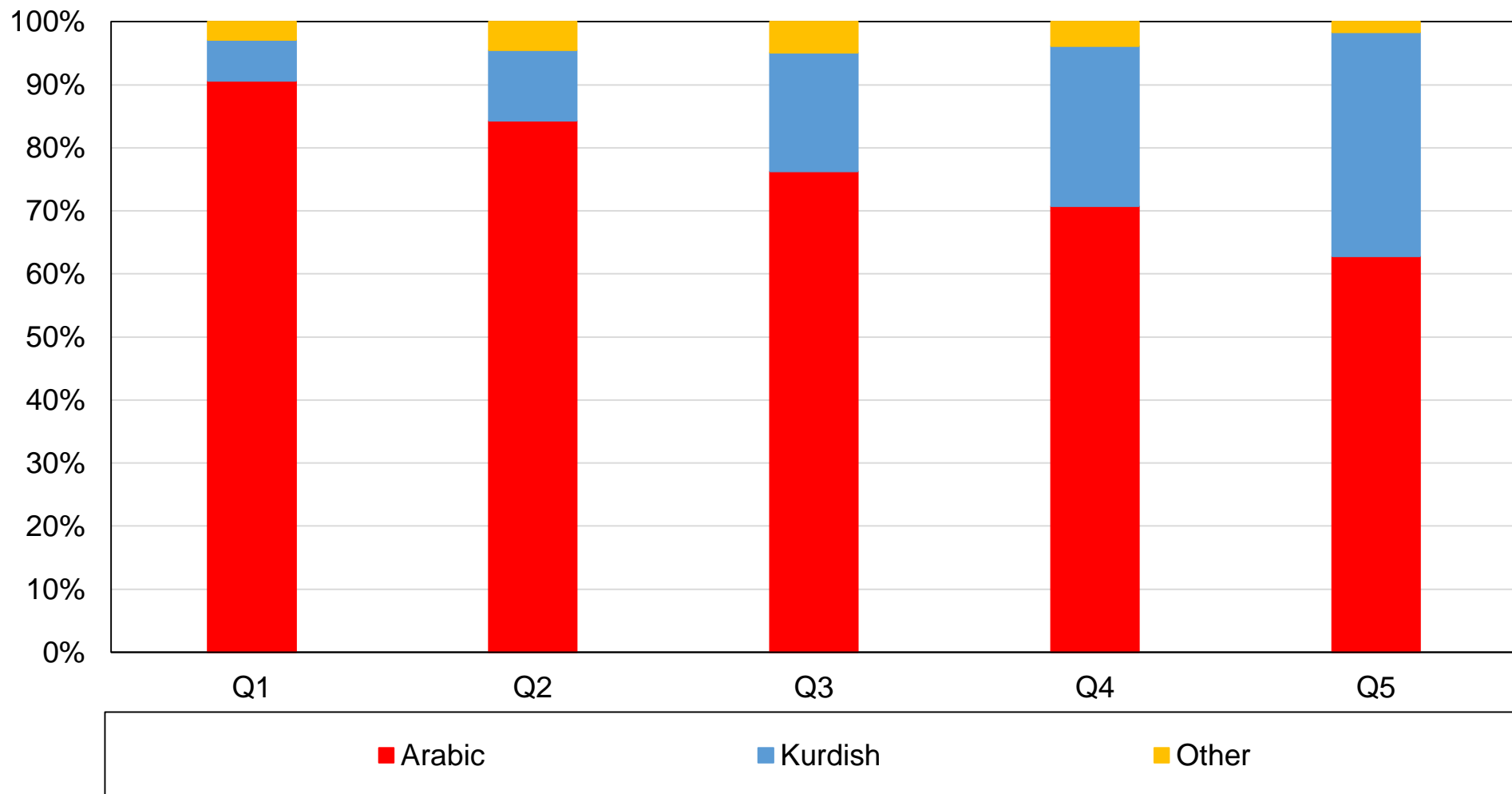
Figure BA5 - Composition of the electorate by political activism



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of the electorate by degree of political activism (defined as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration).

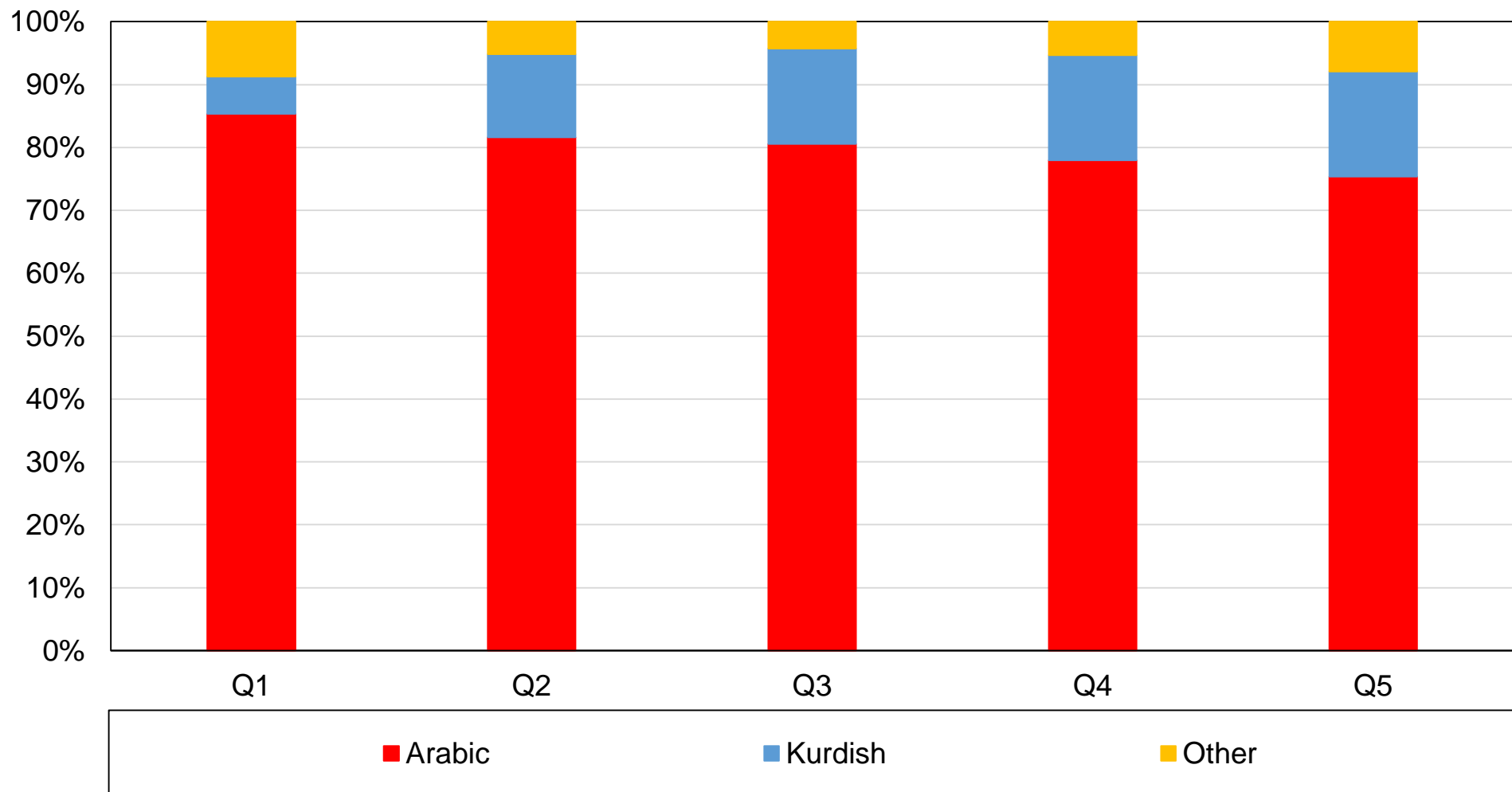
Figure BA6 - Composition of income quintiles by language, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by language in 2004.

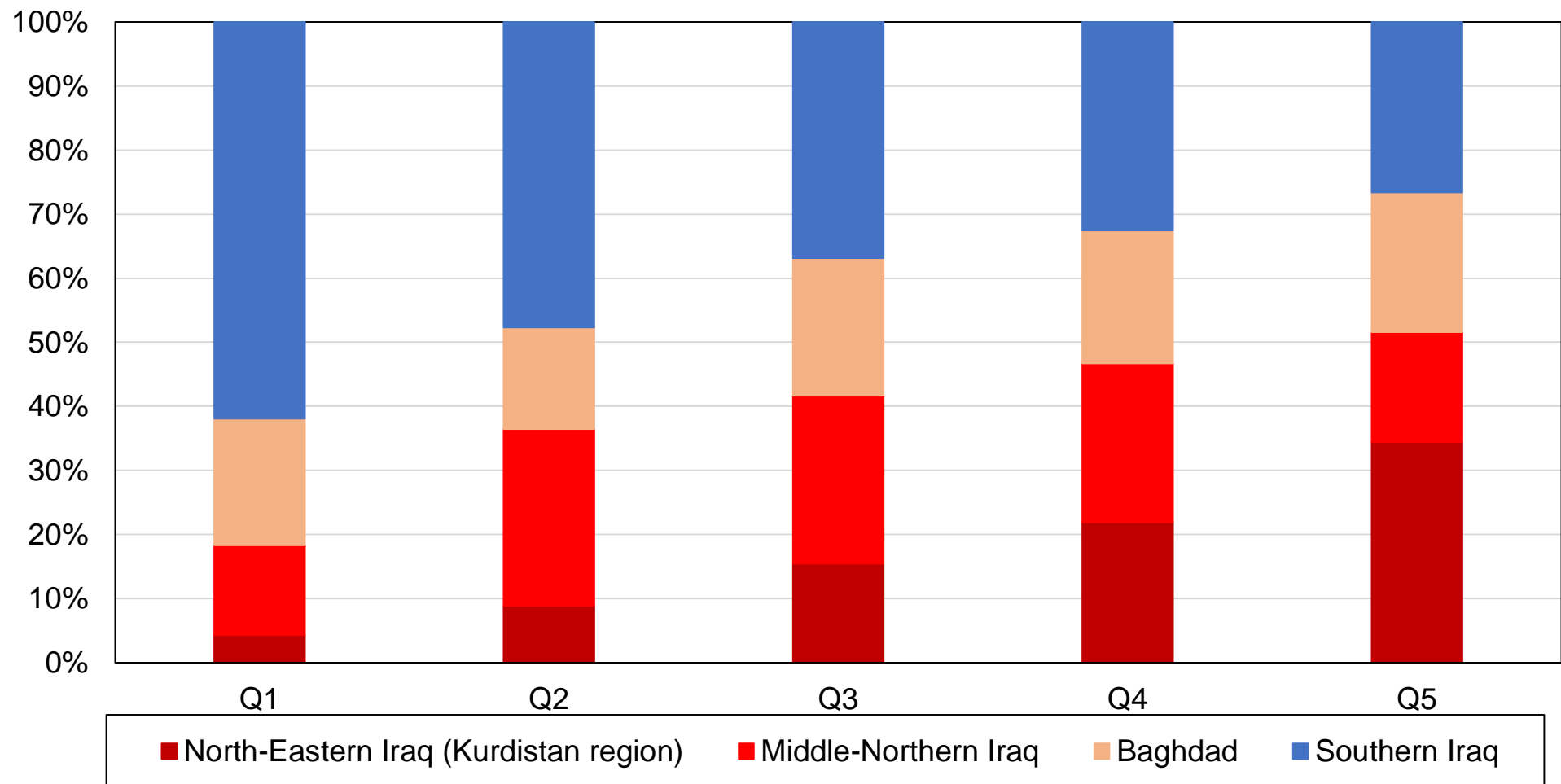
Figure BA7 - Composition of income quintiles by language, 2014



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by language in 2014.

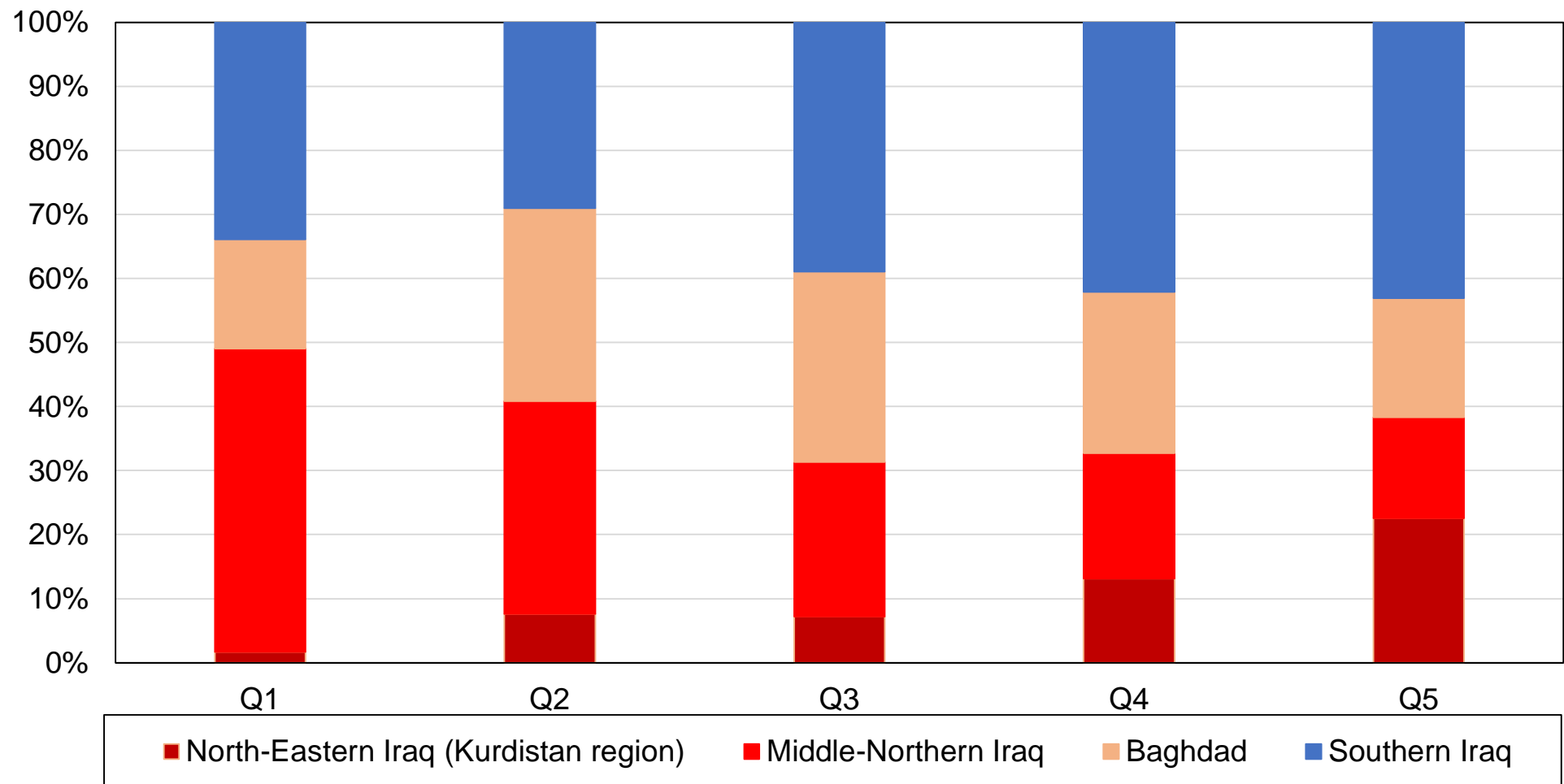
Figure BA8 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by region in 2004. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

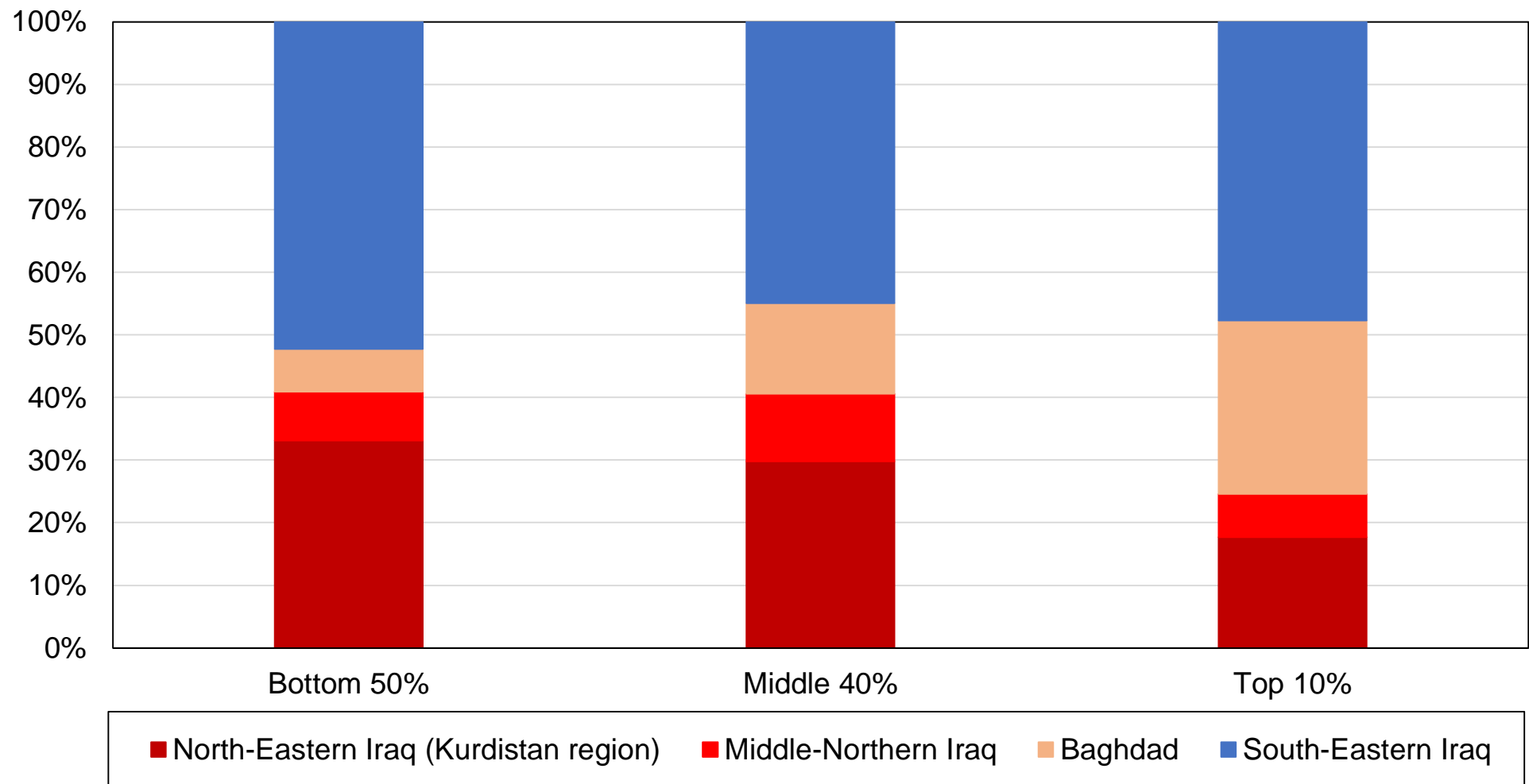
Figure BA9 - Composition of income quintiles by region, 2018



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income quintiles by region in 2018. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

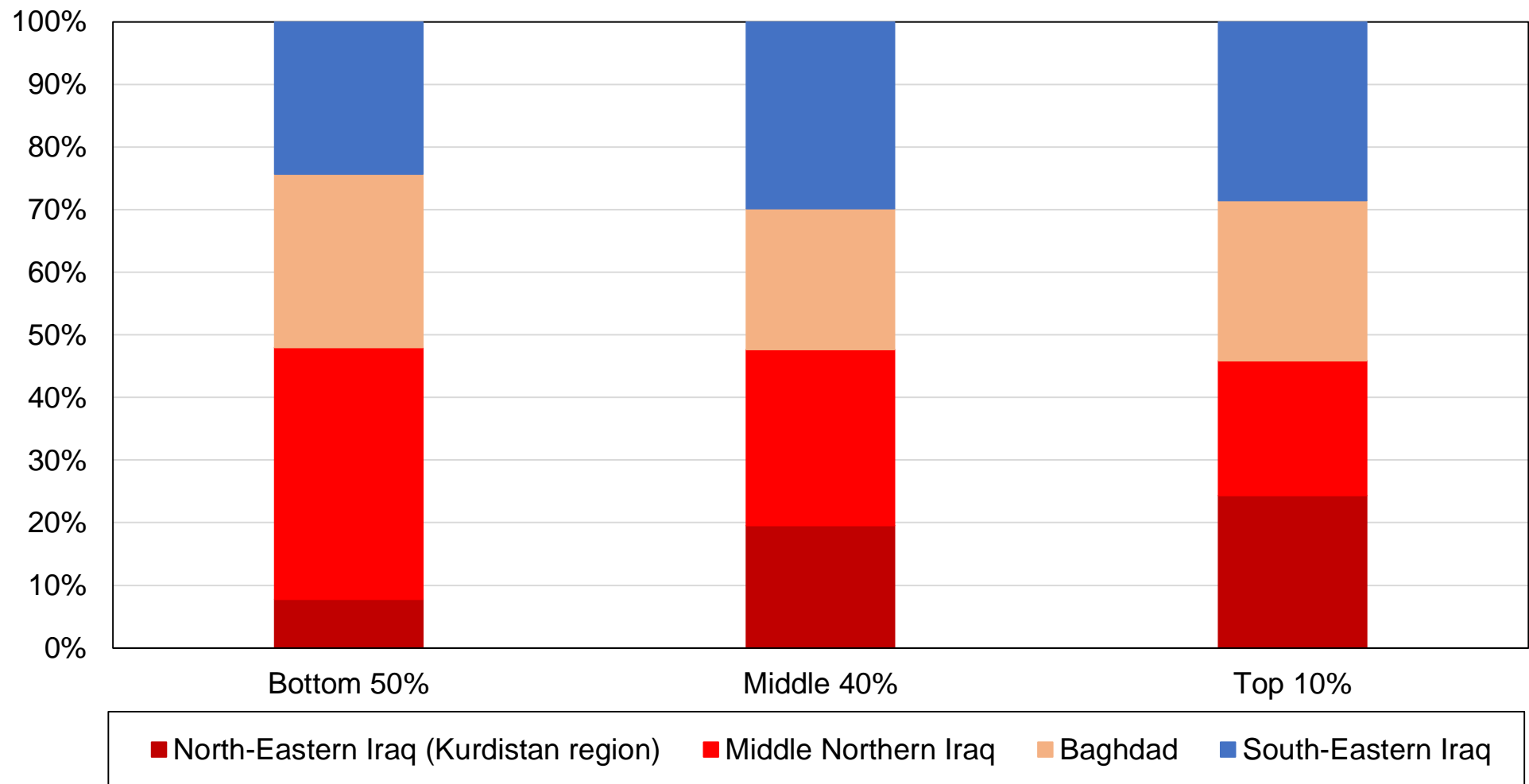
Figure BA10 - Composition of education groups by region, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of education groups by region in 2004. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

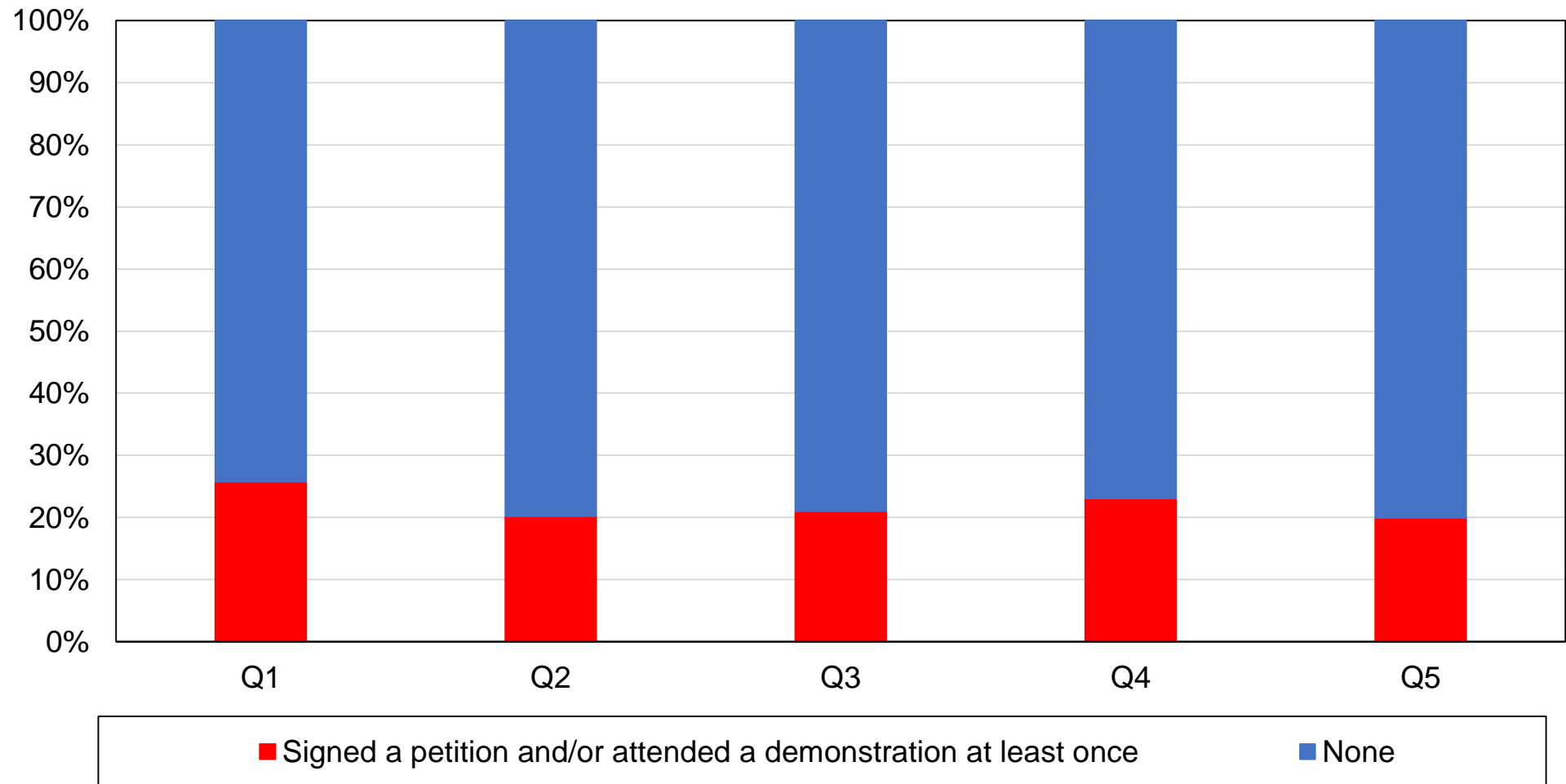
Figure BA11 - Composition of education groups by region, 2018



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of education groups by region in 2018. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

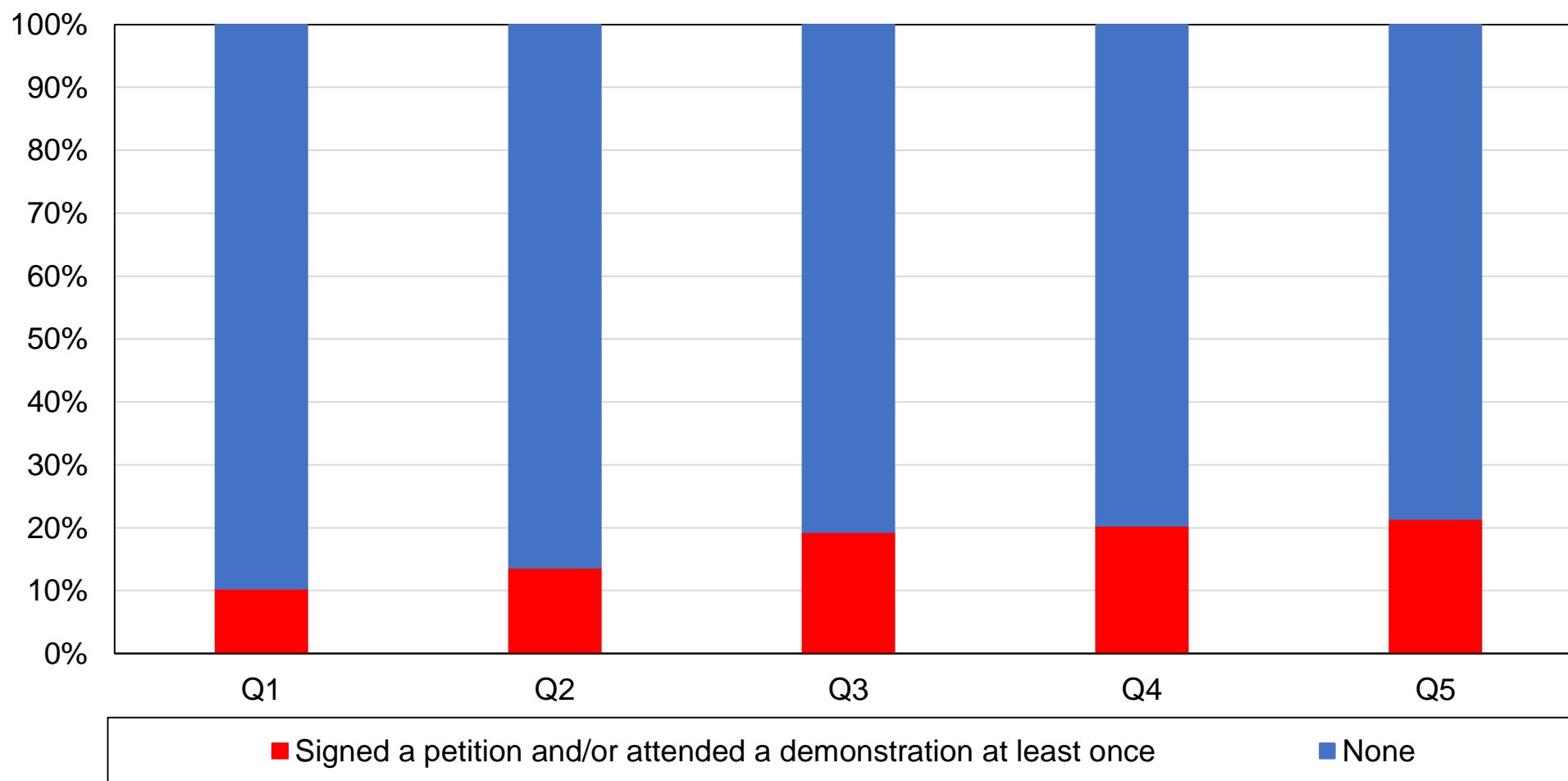
Figure BA12 - Composition of income groups by political activism, 2005



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by political activism (defined as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration) in 2005.

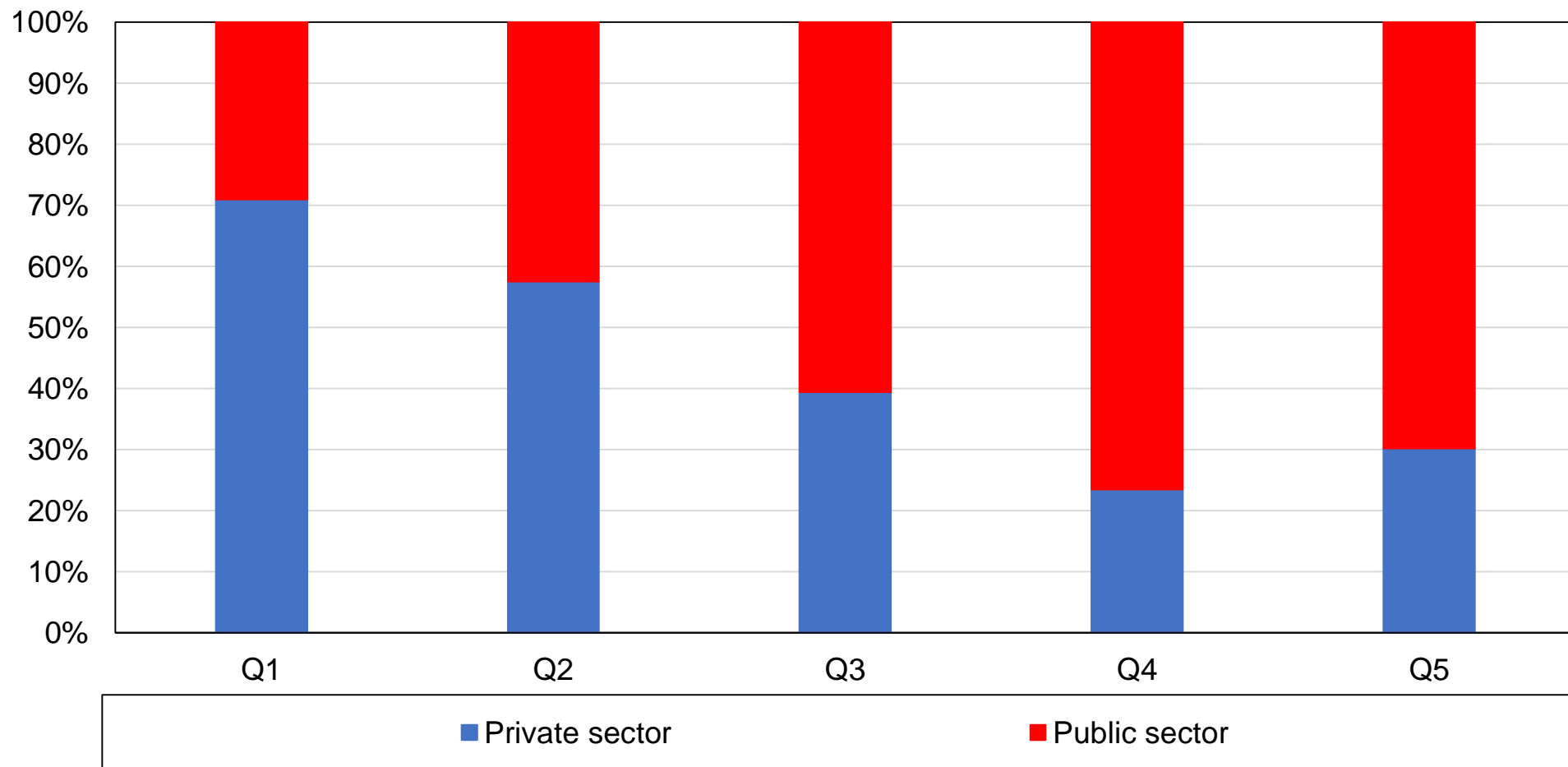
Figure BA13 - Composition of income groups by political activism, 2018



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by political activism (defined as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration) in 2018.

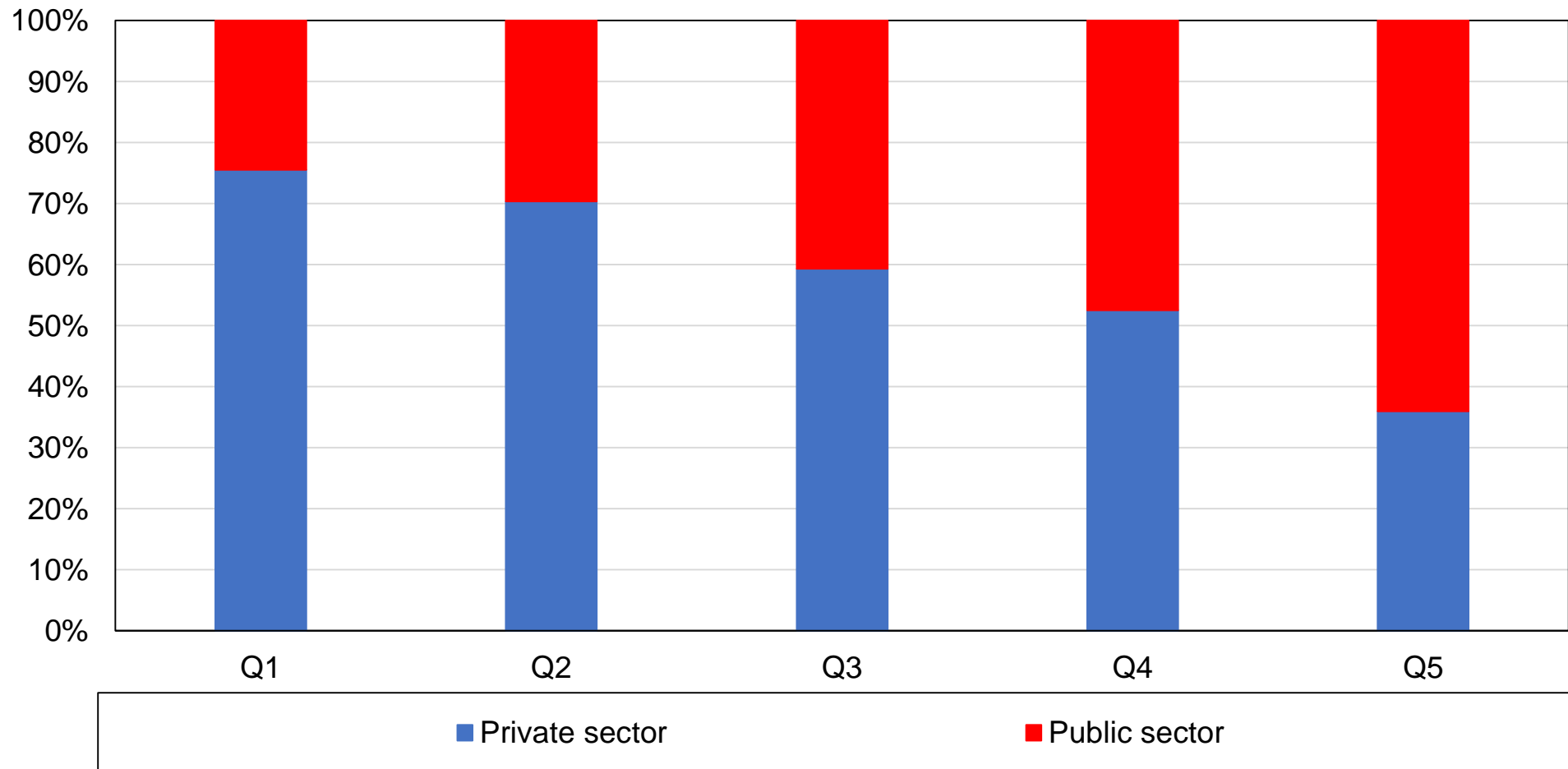
Figure BA14 - Composition of income quintiles by employment sector, 2010



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the composition of income quintiles by employment sector in 2010.

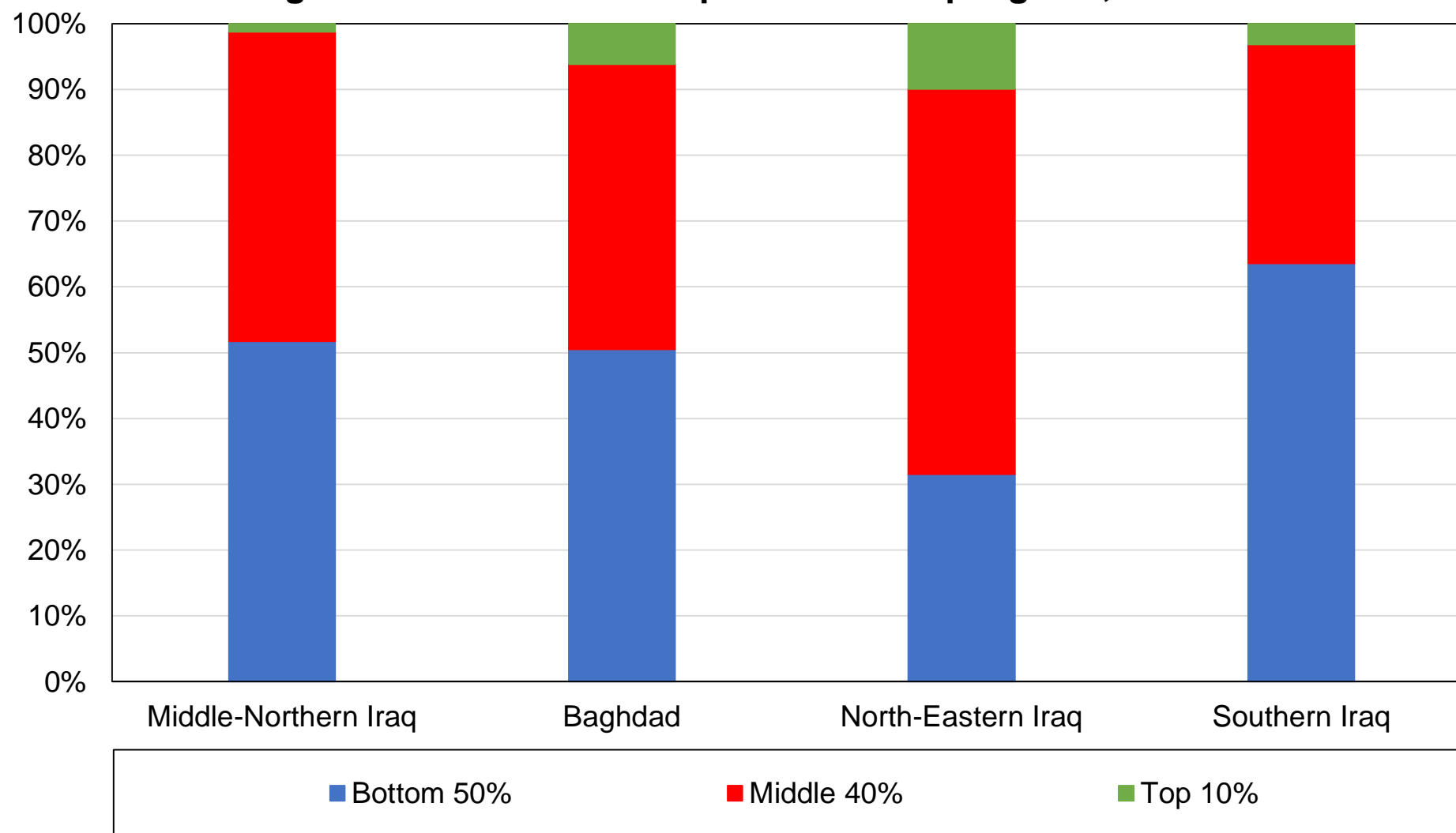
Figure BA15 - Composition of income quintiles by employment sector, 2018



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of income quintiles by employment sector in 2018.

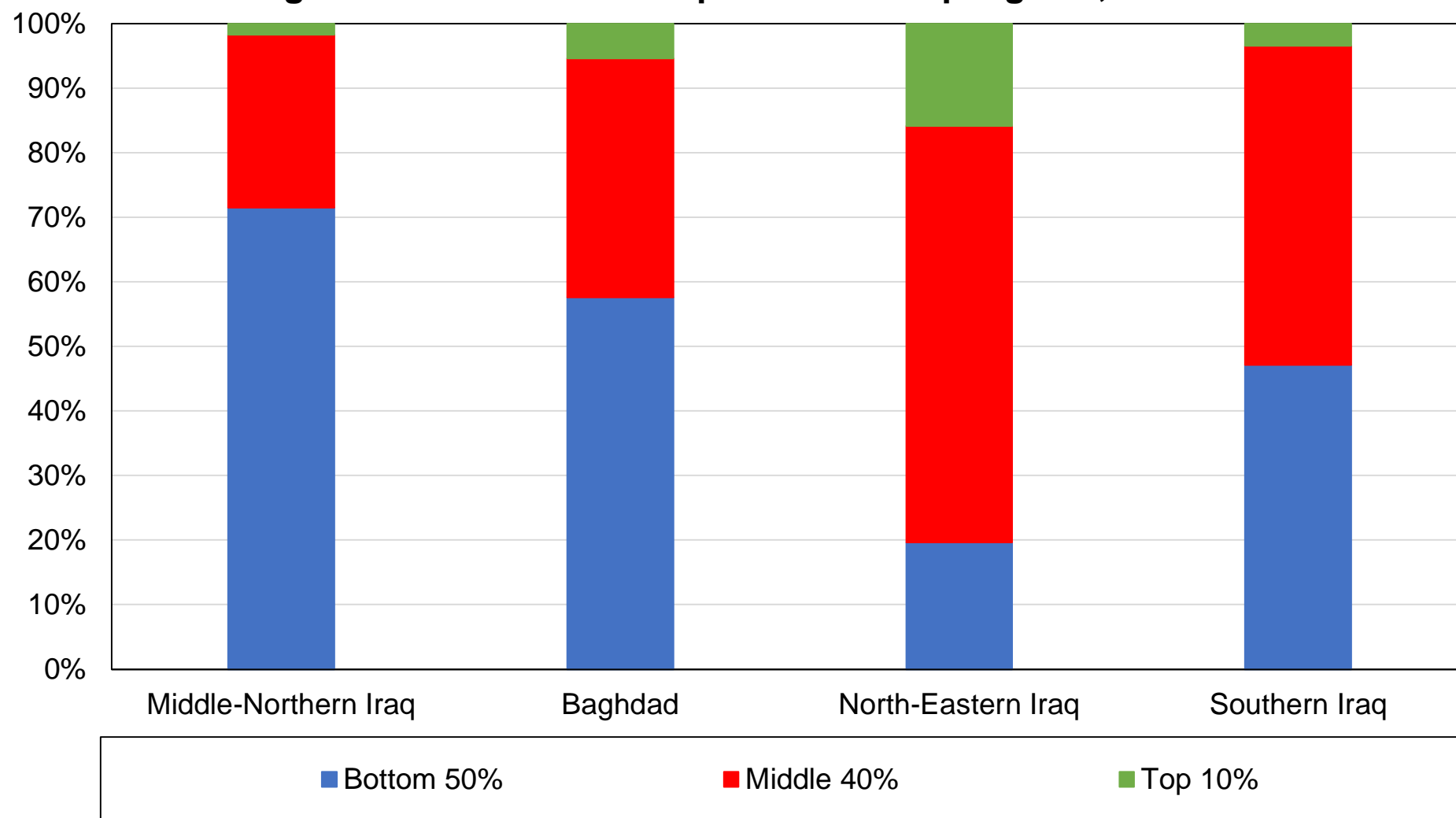
Figure BA16 - Income composition of Iraqi regions, 2004



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

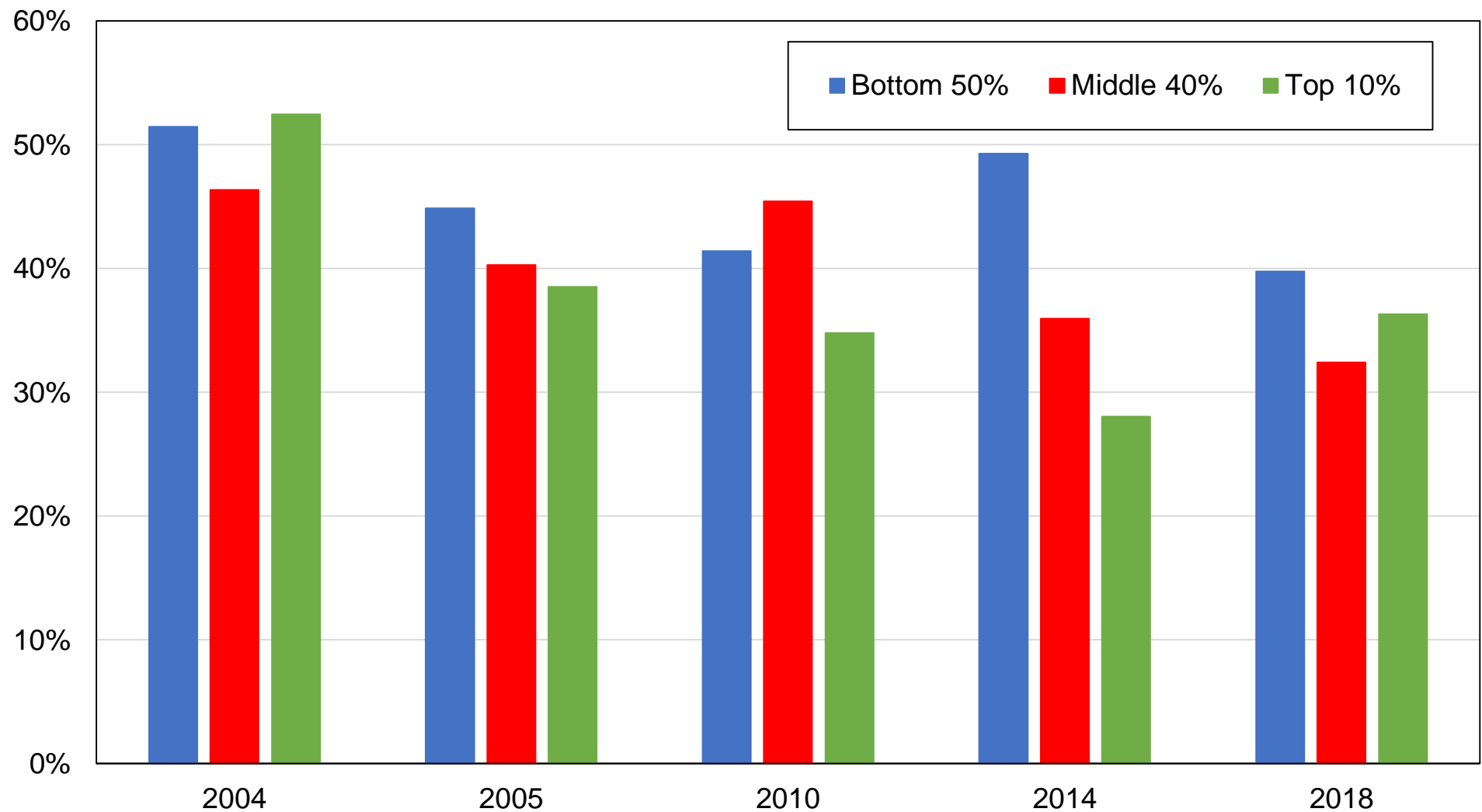
Note: the figure shows the distribution of income groups by region in 2004.

Figure BA17 - Income composition of Iraqi regions, 2018



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.
Note: the figure shows the distribution of income groups by region in 2018.

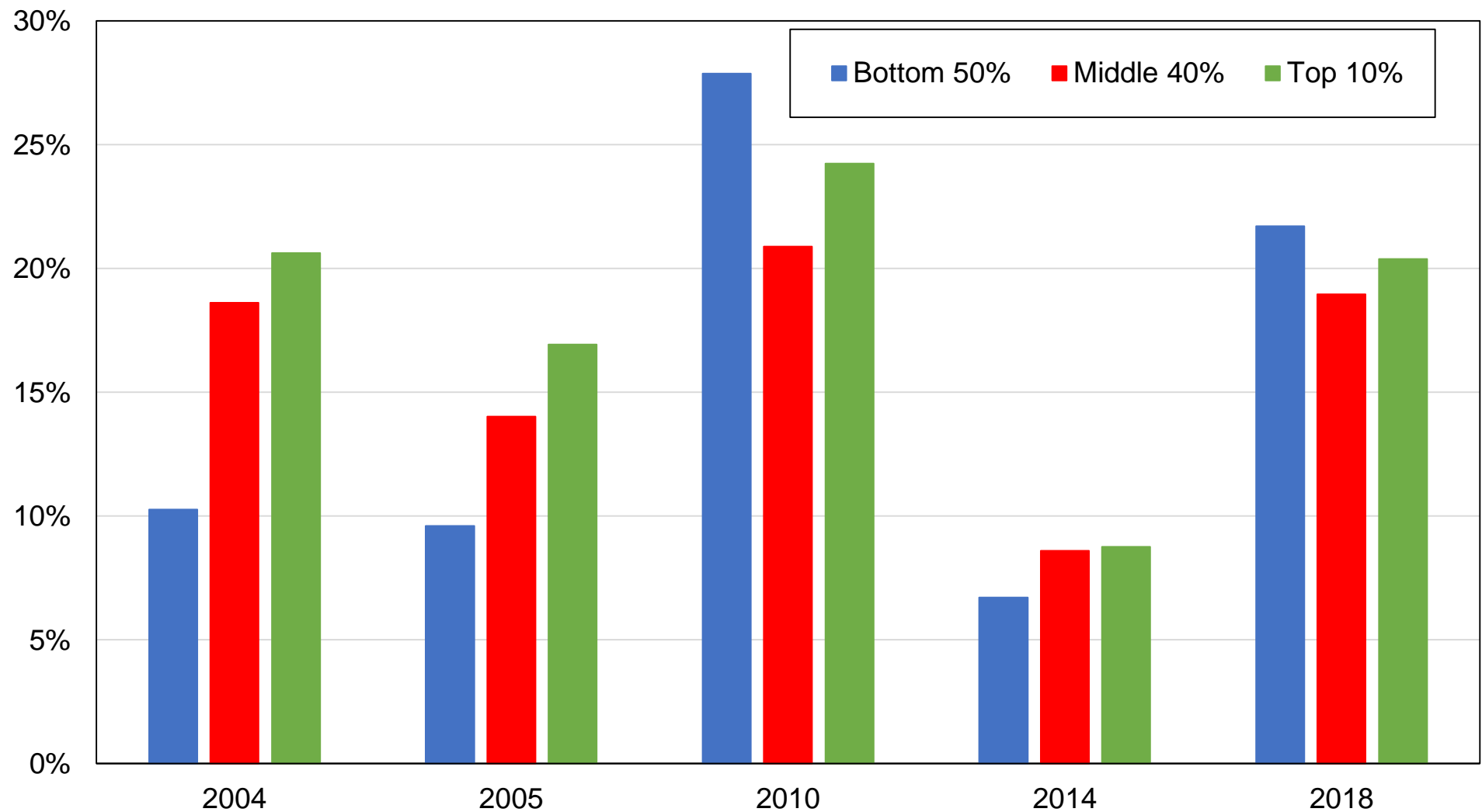
Figure BB1 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by education group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by education group.

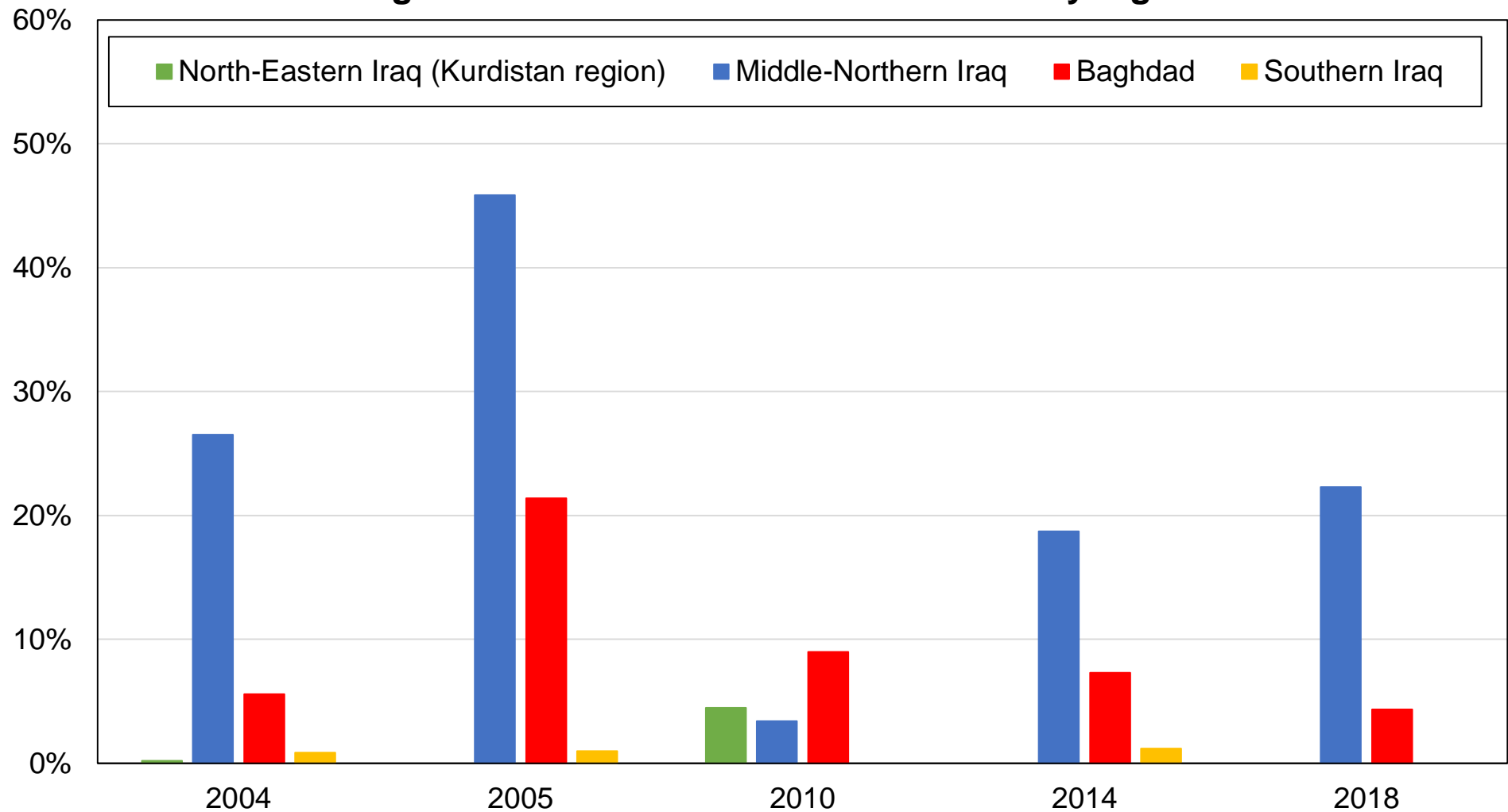
Figure BB2 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by education group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by education group.

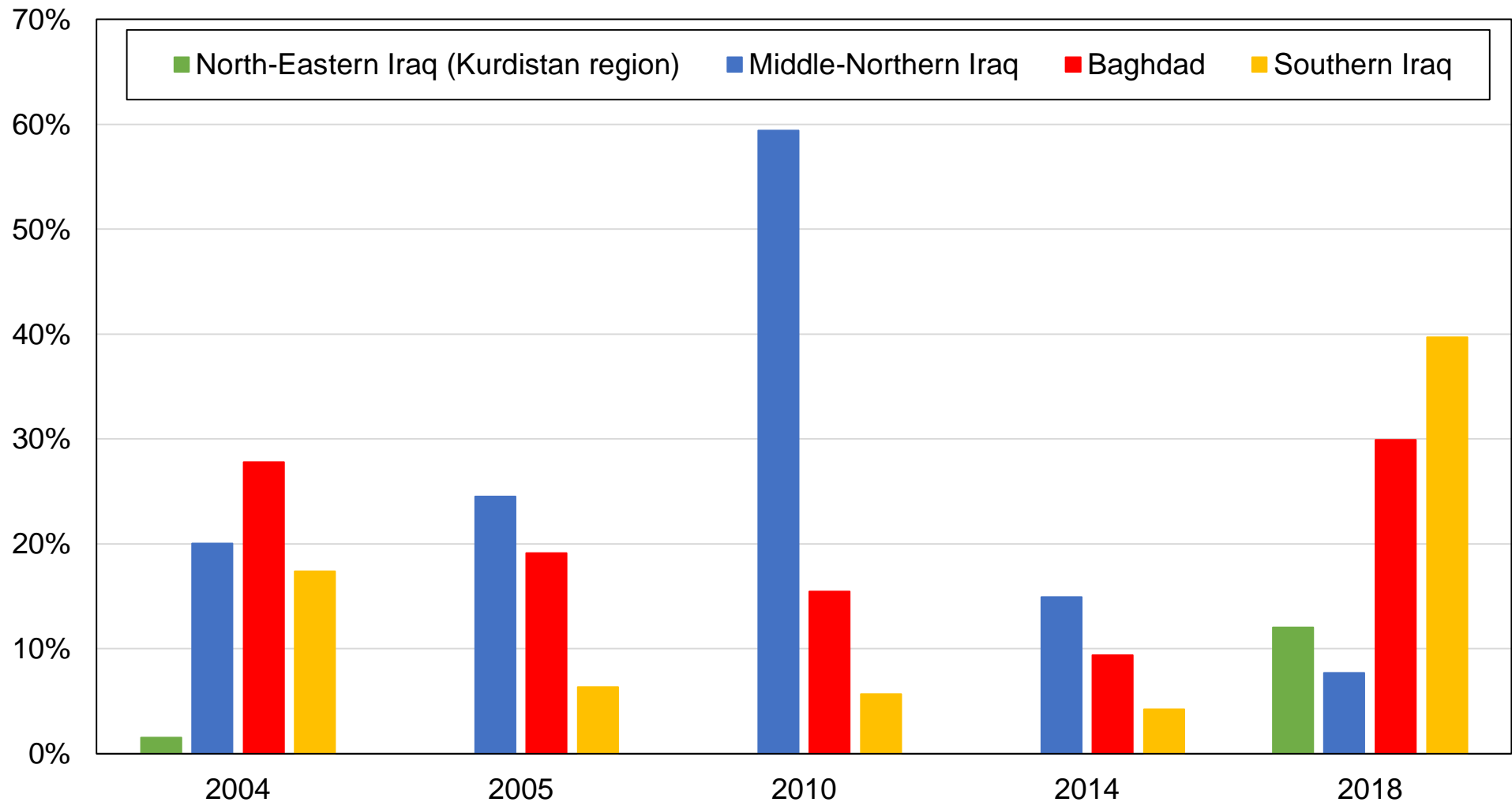
Figure BB3 - Vote for Sunni Islamic lists by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Sunni Islamic lists by region. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

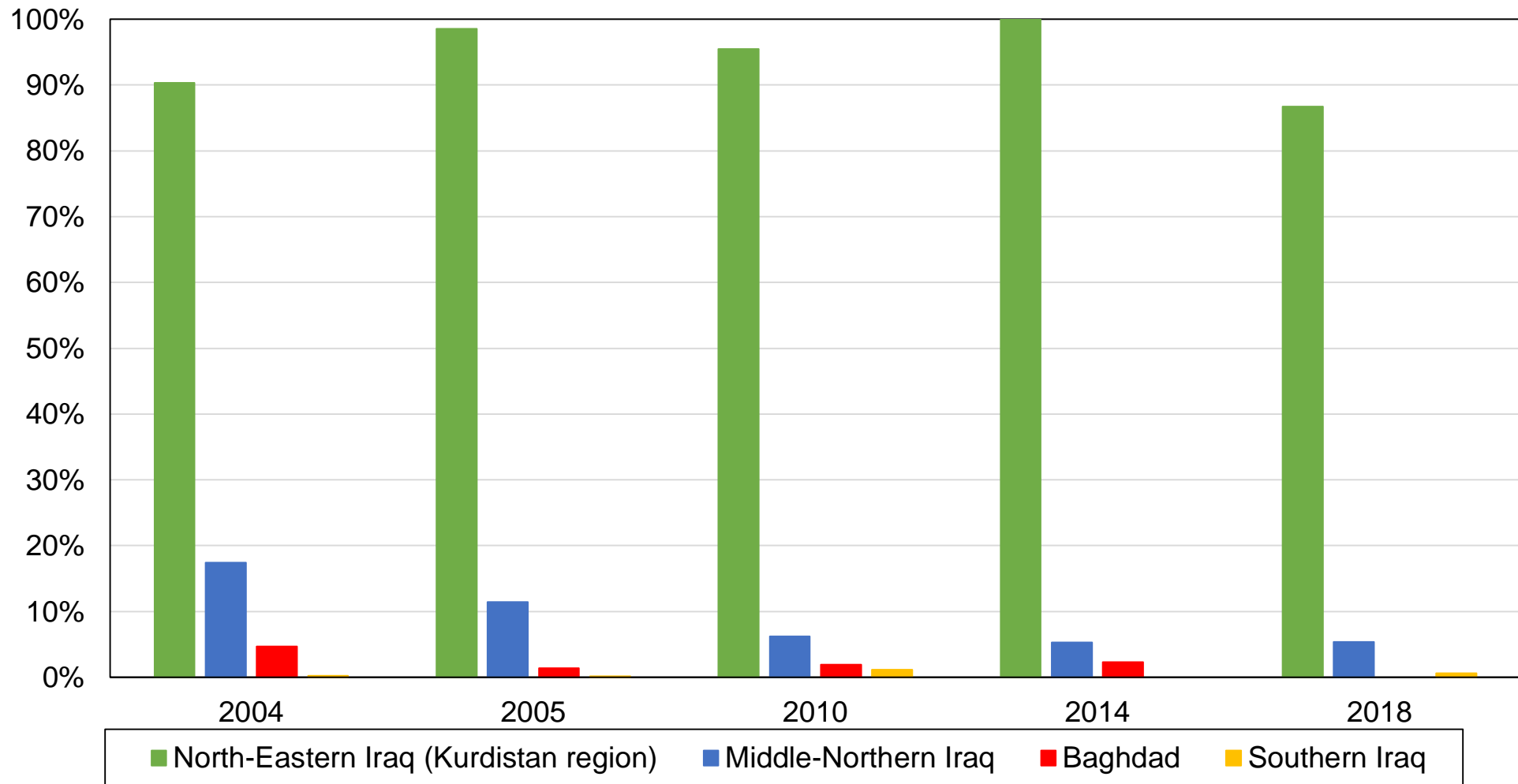
Figure BB4 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by anti-sectarian lists by region. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

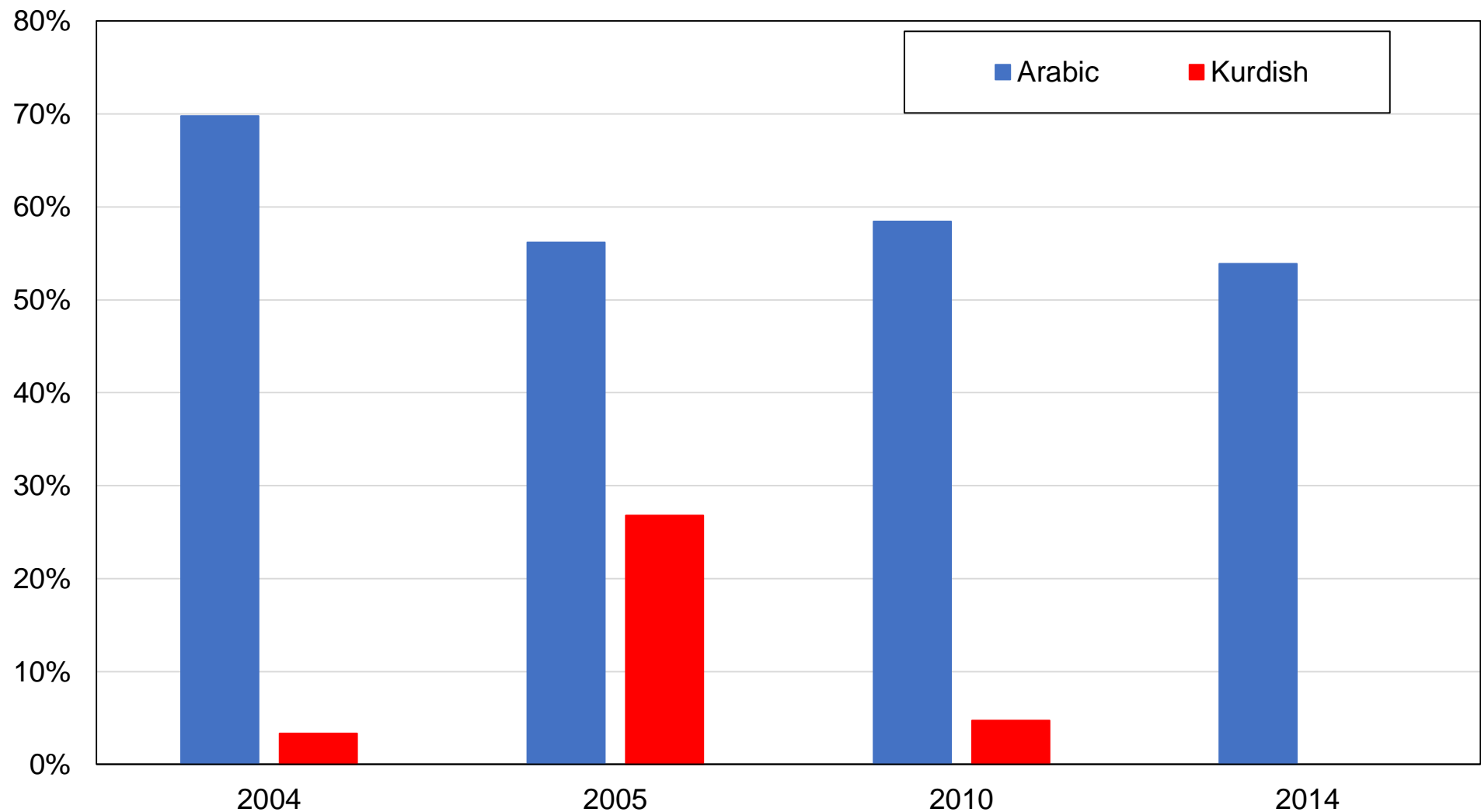
Figure BB5 - Vote for Kurdish lists by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Kurdish lists by region. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni, Baghdad is mixed, Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

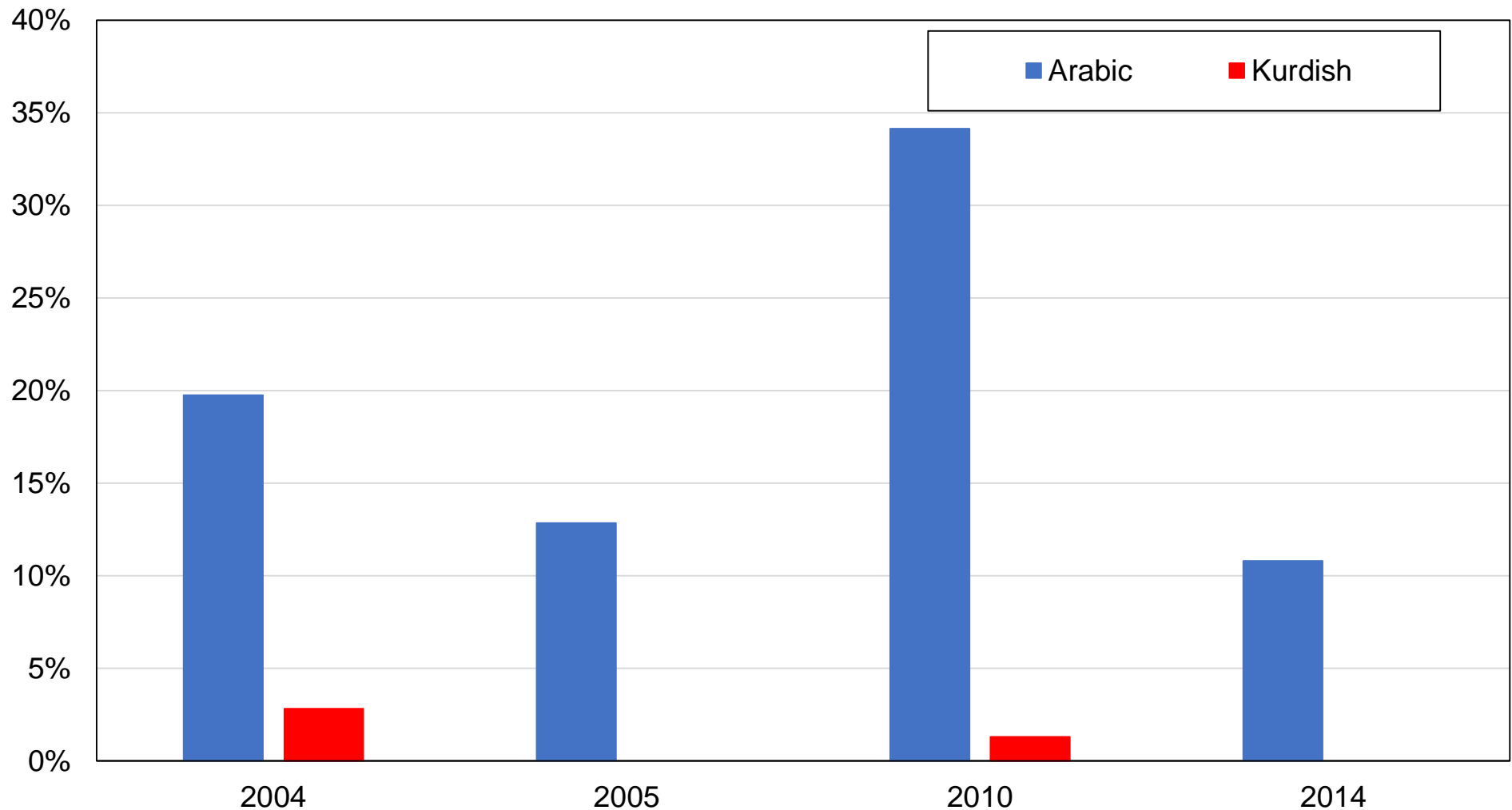
Figure BB6 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by language



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by language. No data available in 2018.

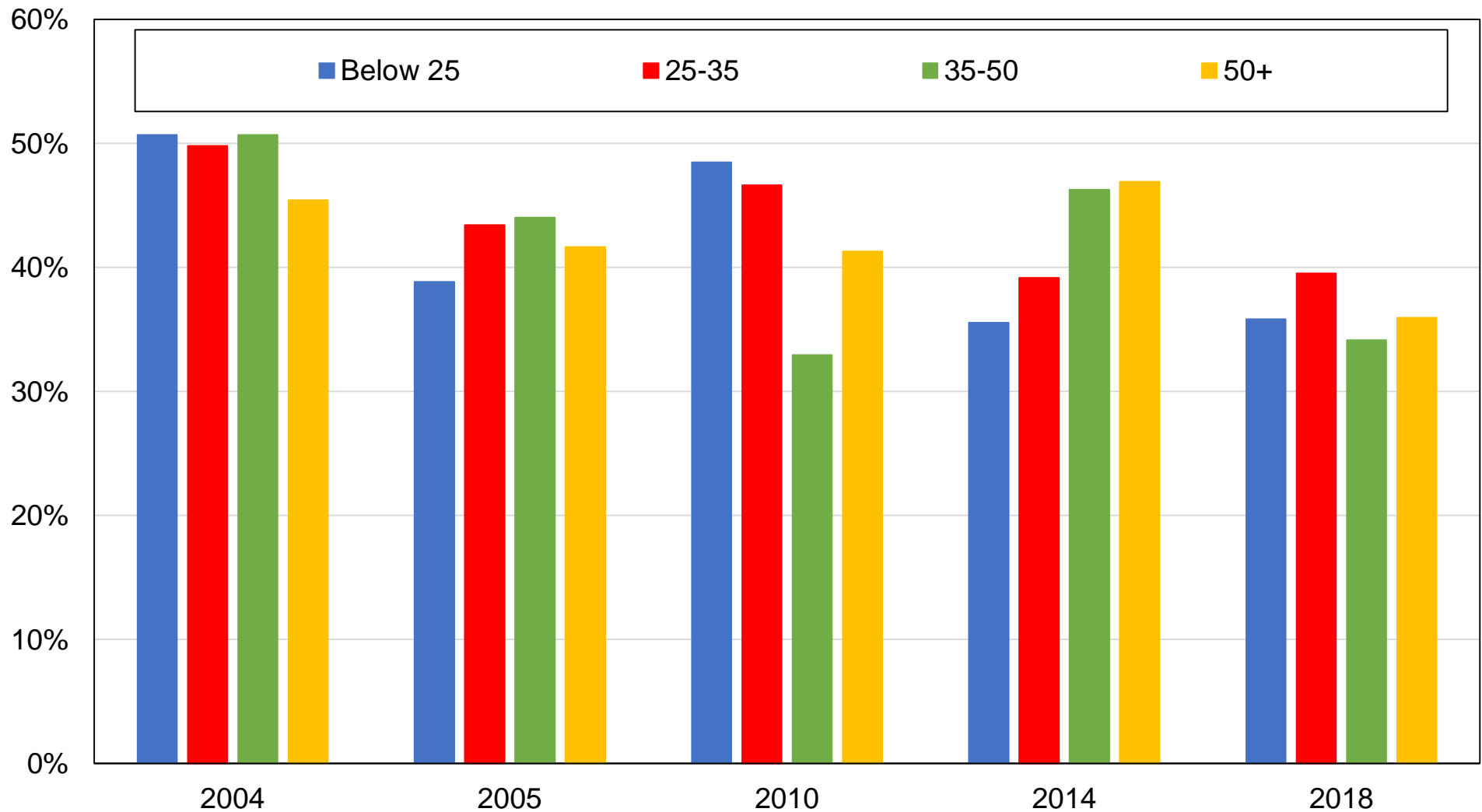
Figure BB7 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by language



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by language. No data available in 2018.

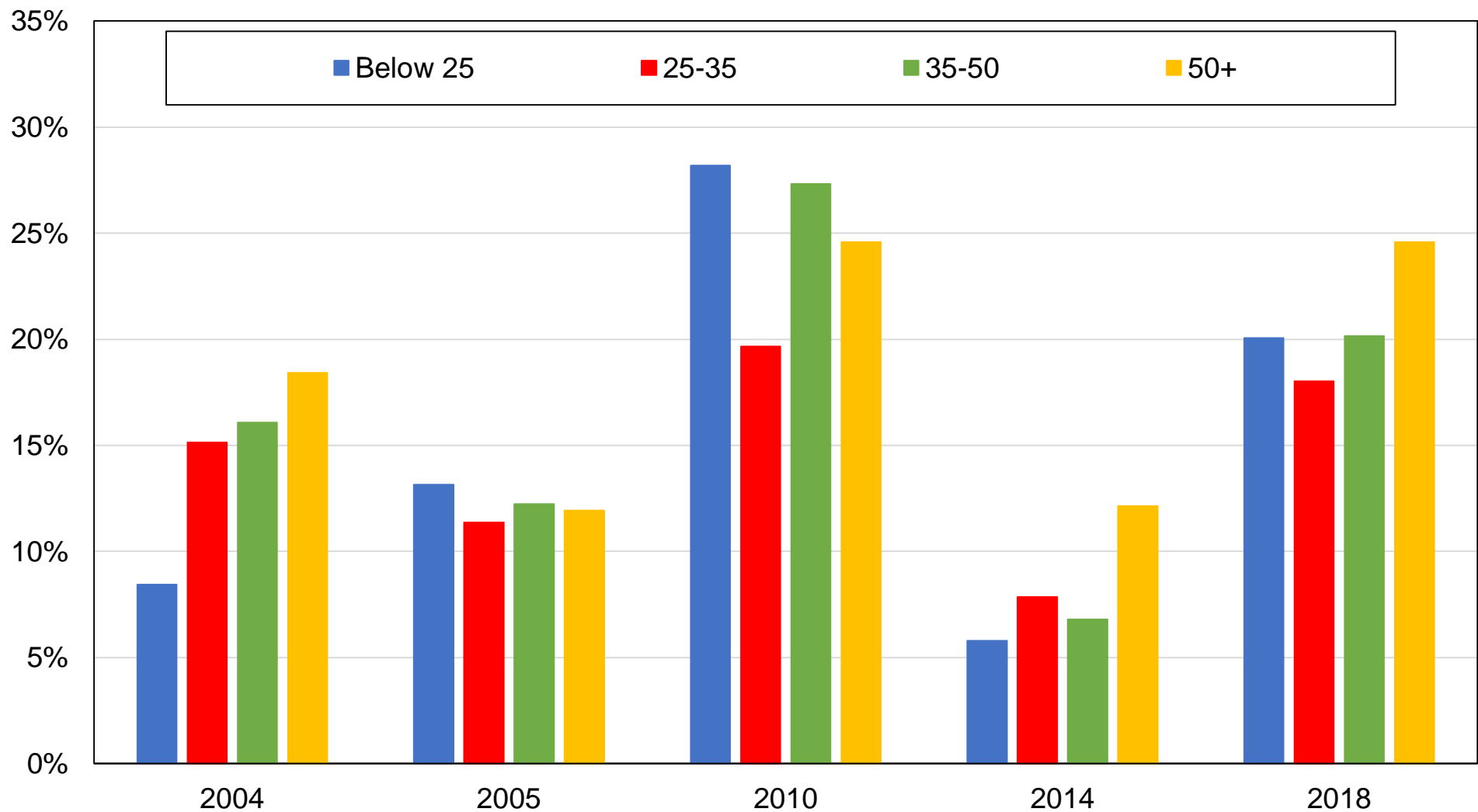
Figure BB8 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by age group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by age group.

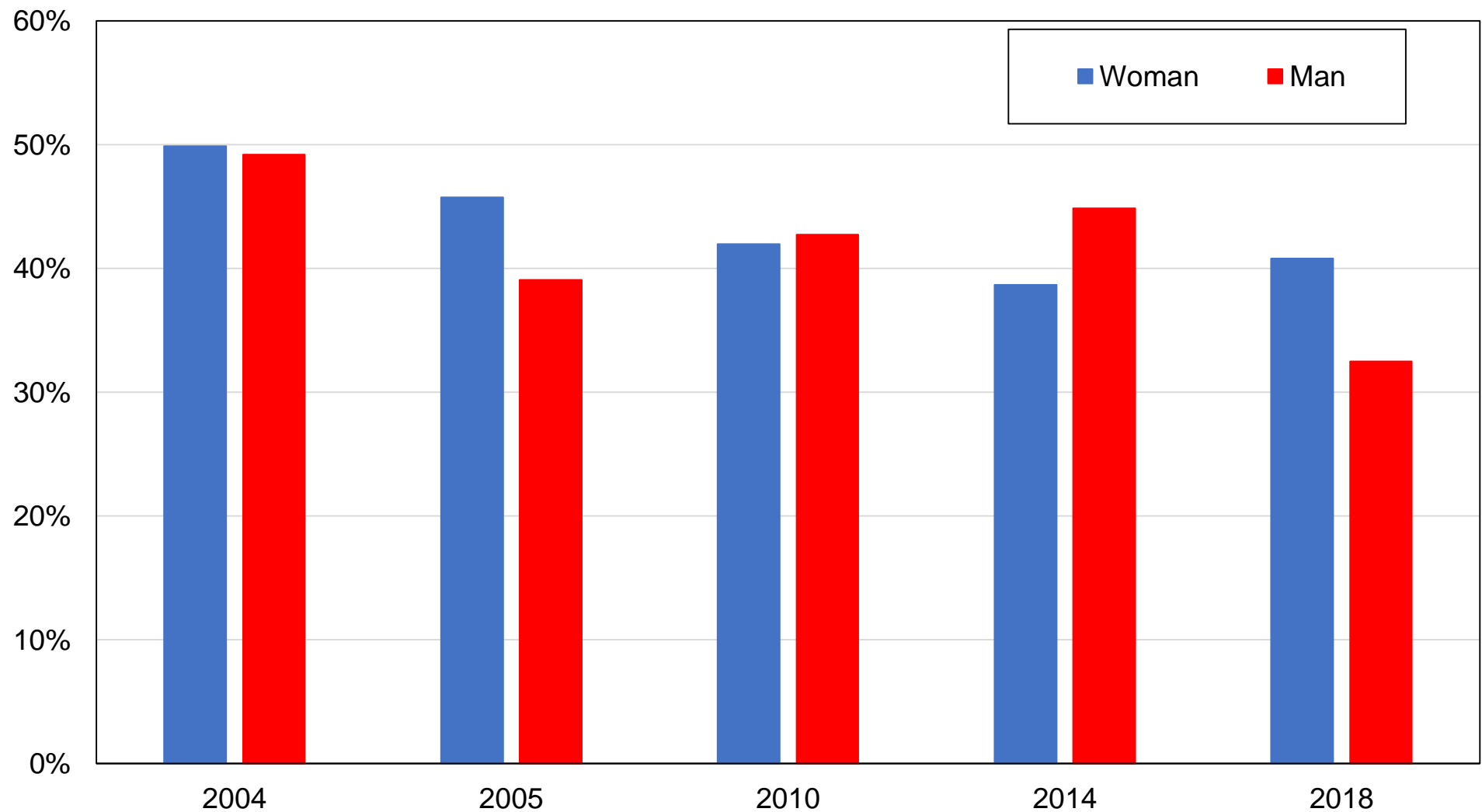
Figure BB9 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by age group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by age group.

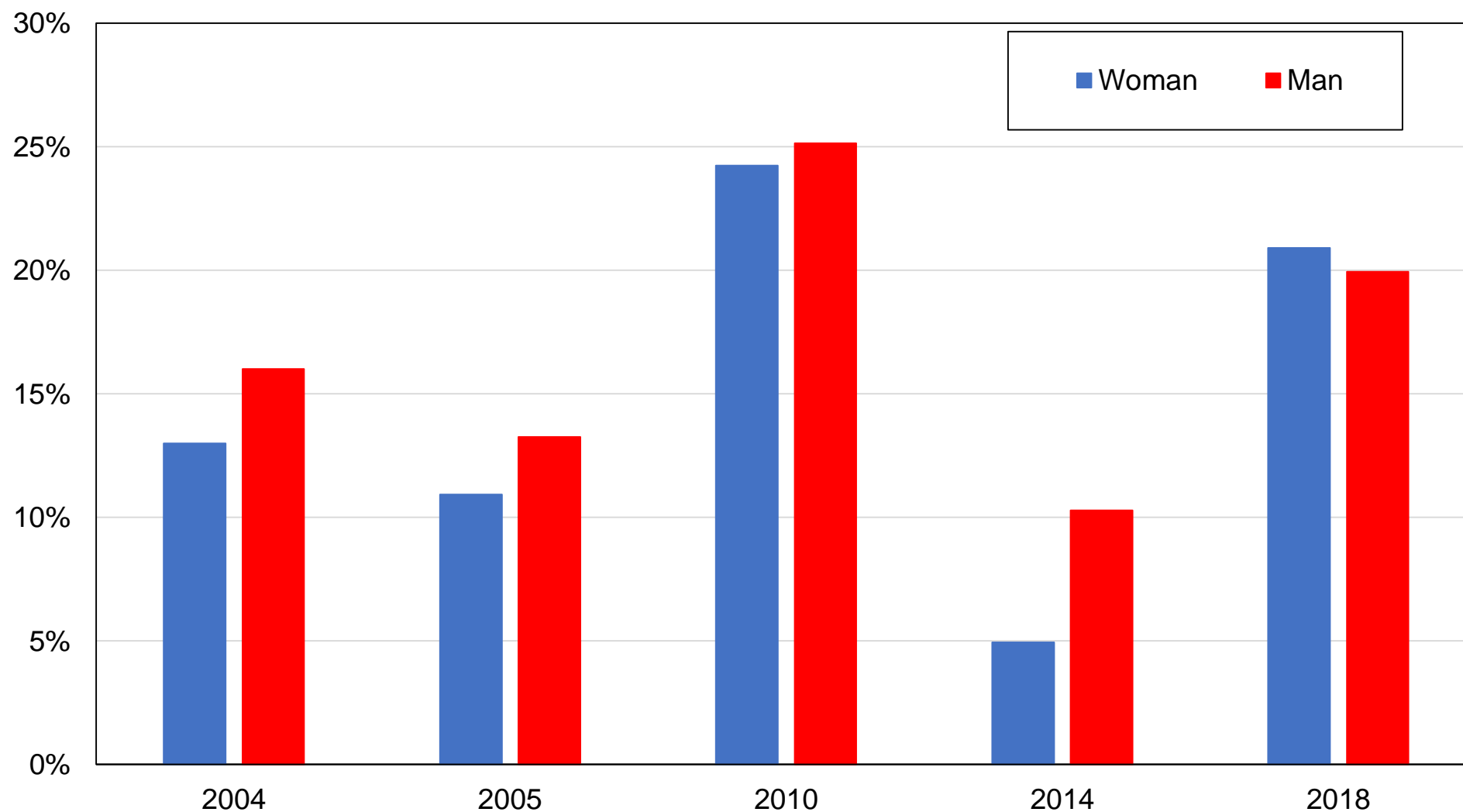
Figure BB10 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by gender



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by gender.

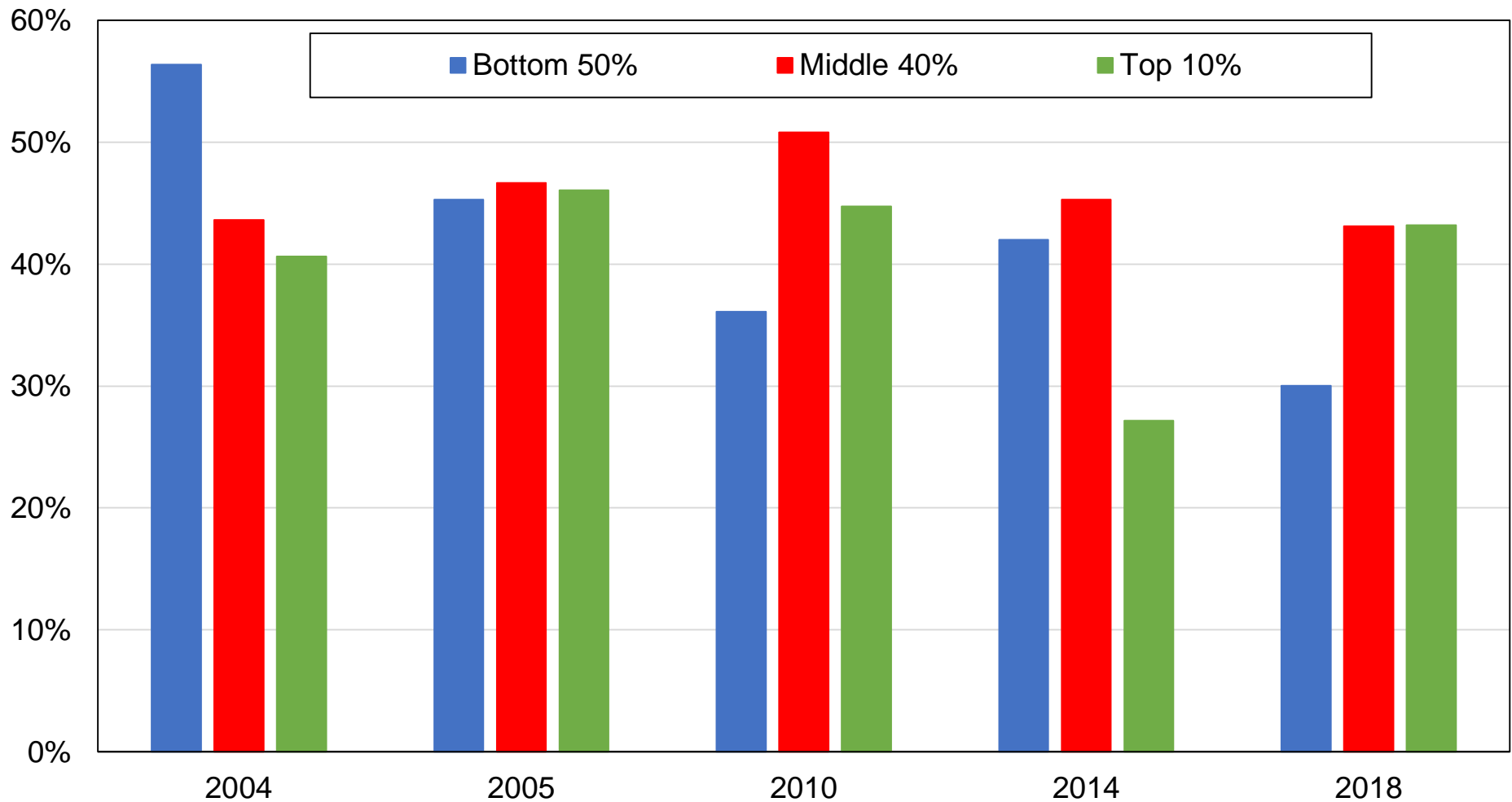
Figure BB11 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by gender



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by gender.

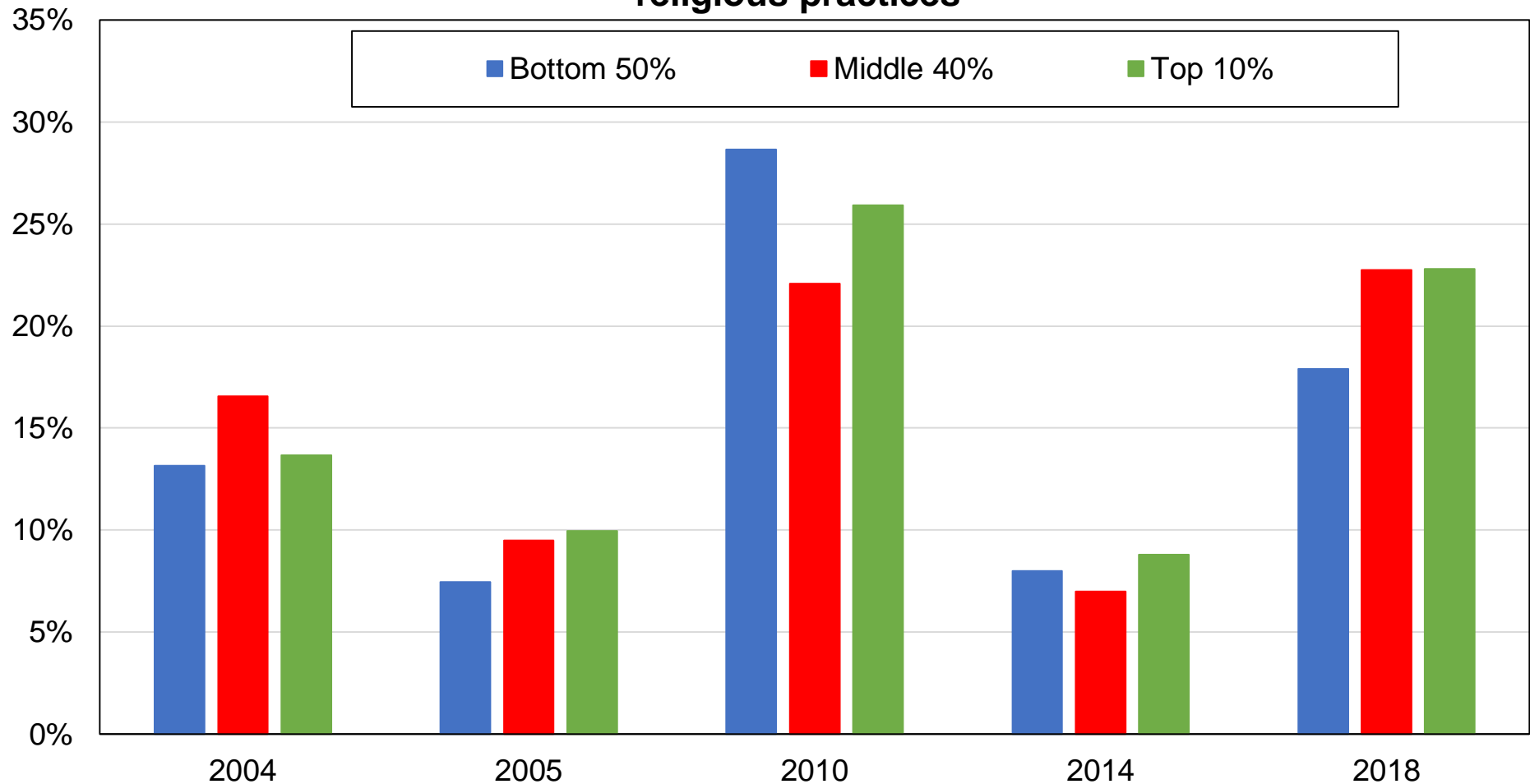
Figure BB12 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by degree of religious practices



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by degree of religious practices. Bottom 50% denotes highly religious (regular practices) and top 10% denotes none or hardly no religious practices.

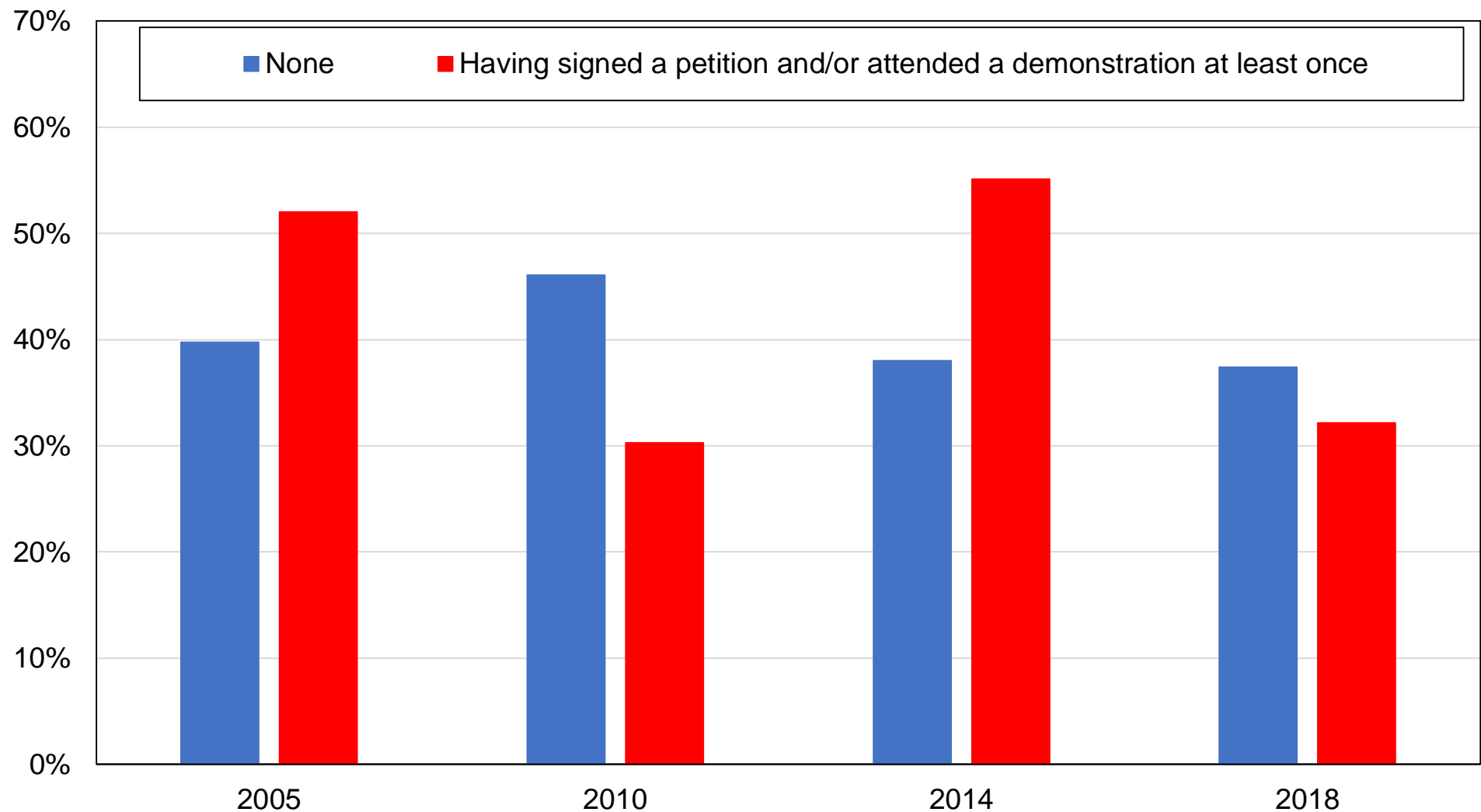
Figure BB13 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by degree of religious practices



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by anti-sectarian lists by degree of religious practices. Bottom 50% denotes very religious (regular basis) and top 10% denotes none or hardly no religious practices.

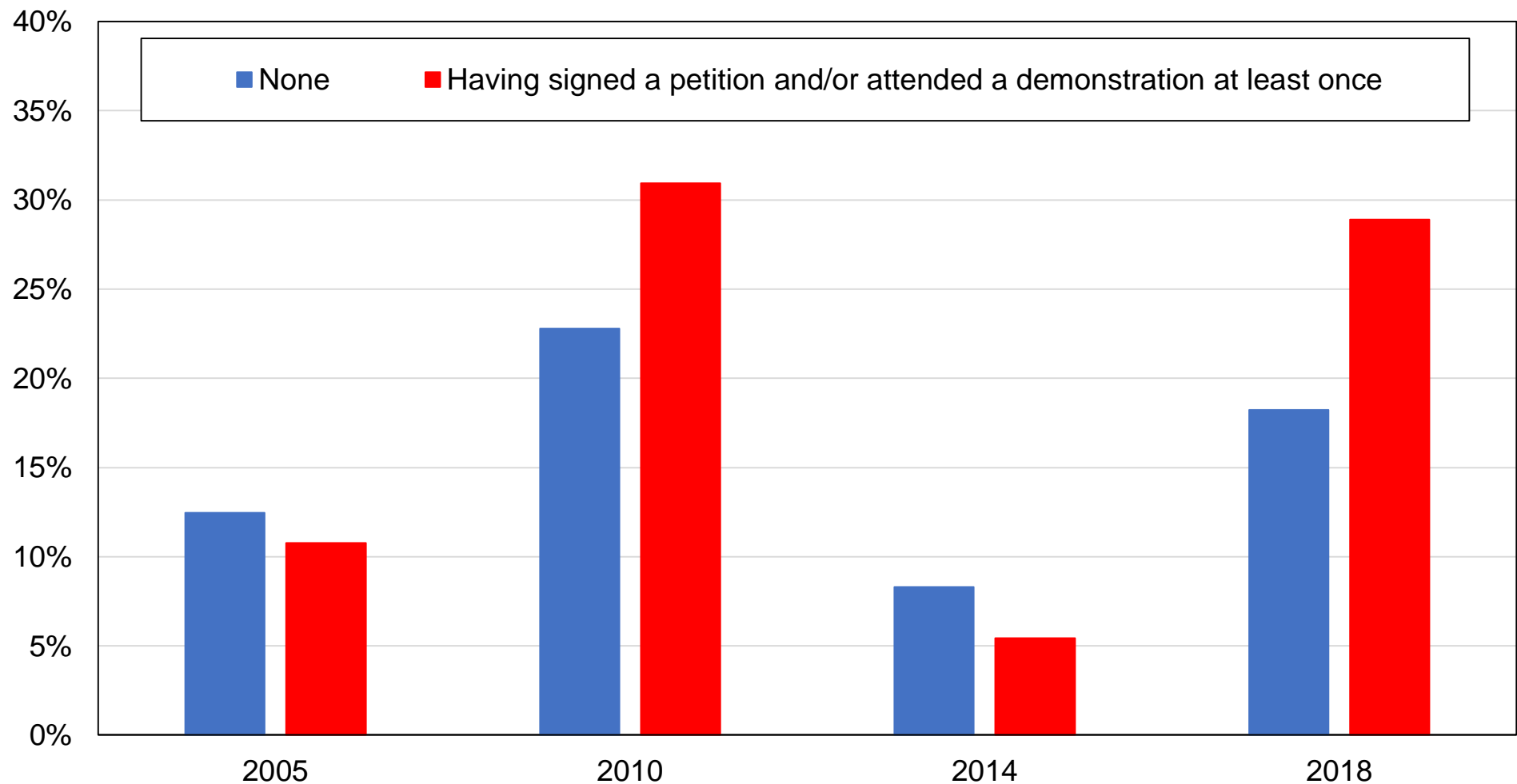
Figure BB14 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by political activism



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by political activism degree measured as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration. No data available in 2004.

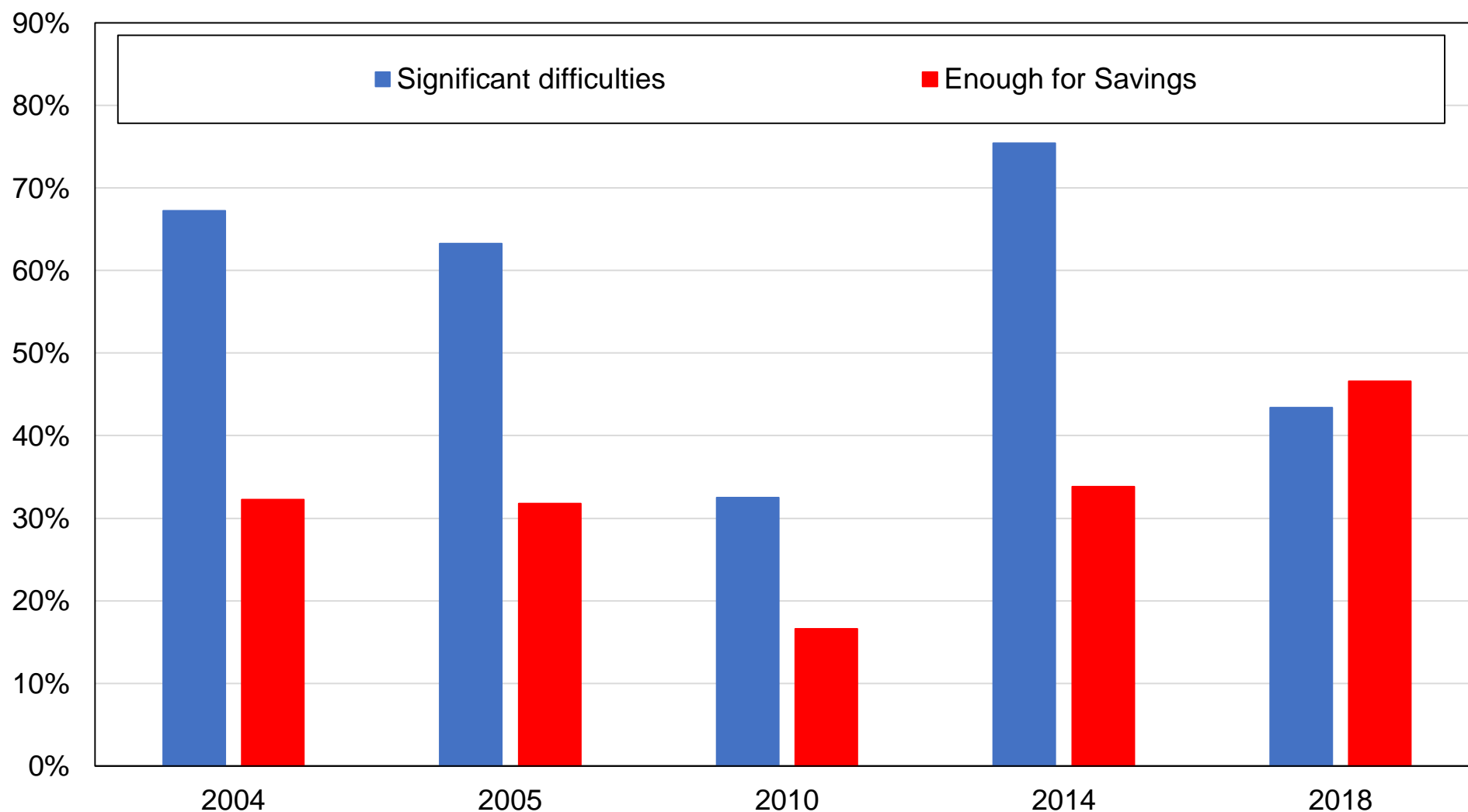
Figure BB15 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by political activism



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by political activism degree measured as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration. No data available in 2004.

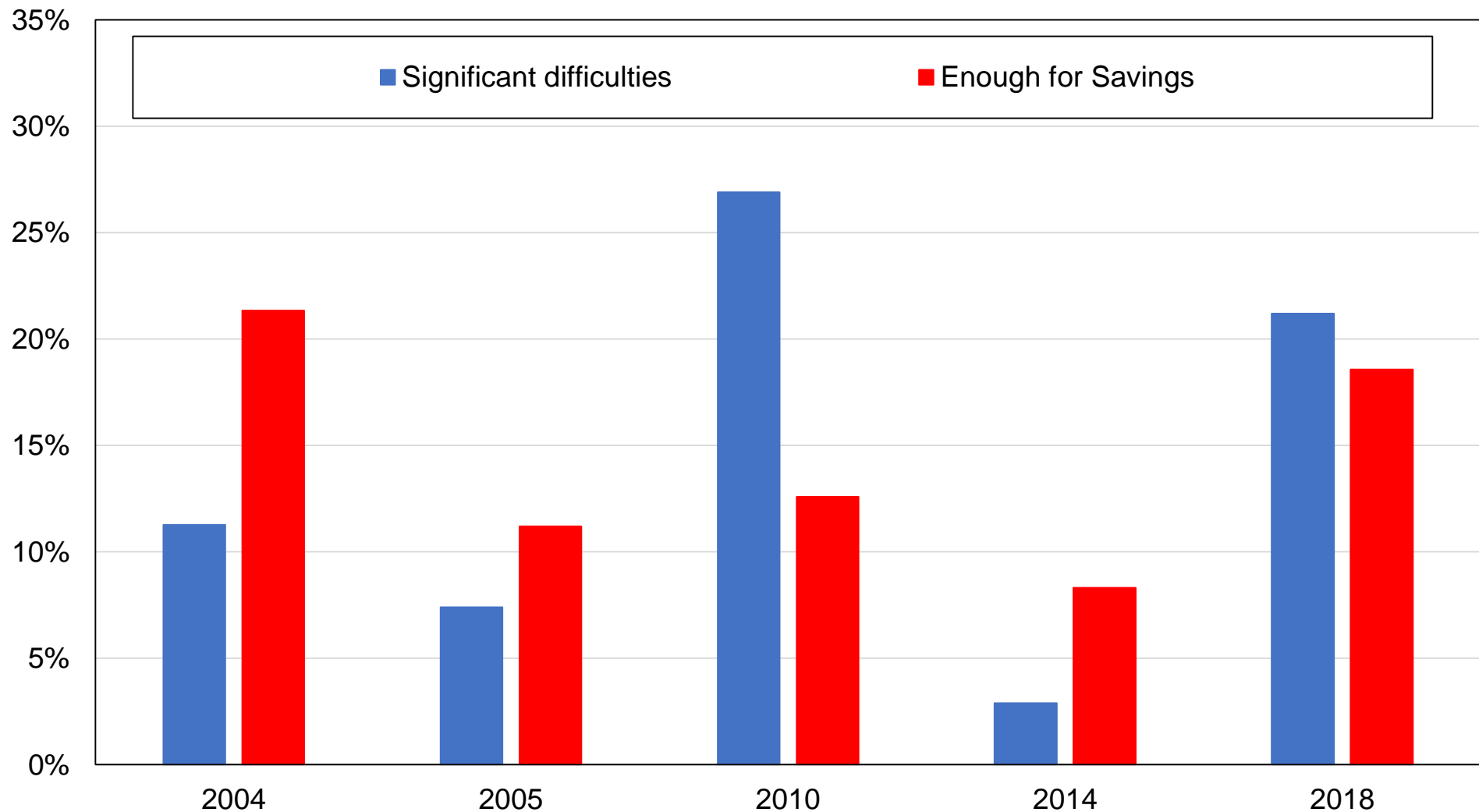
Figure BB16 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by wealth index



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by wealth index.

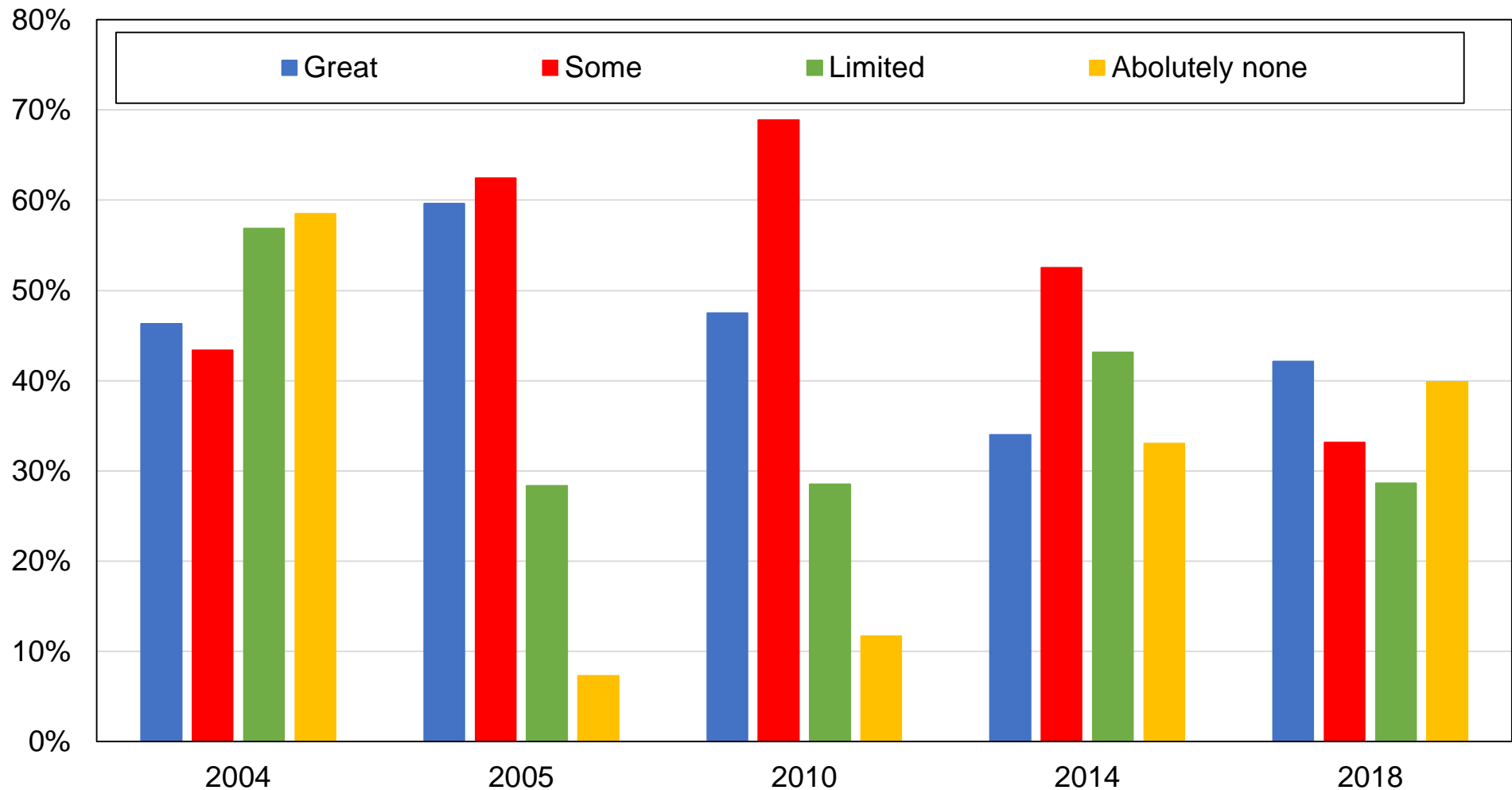
Figure BB17 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by wealth index



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by wealth index.

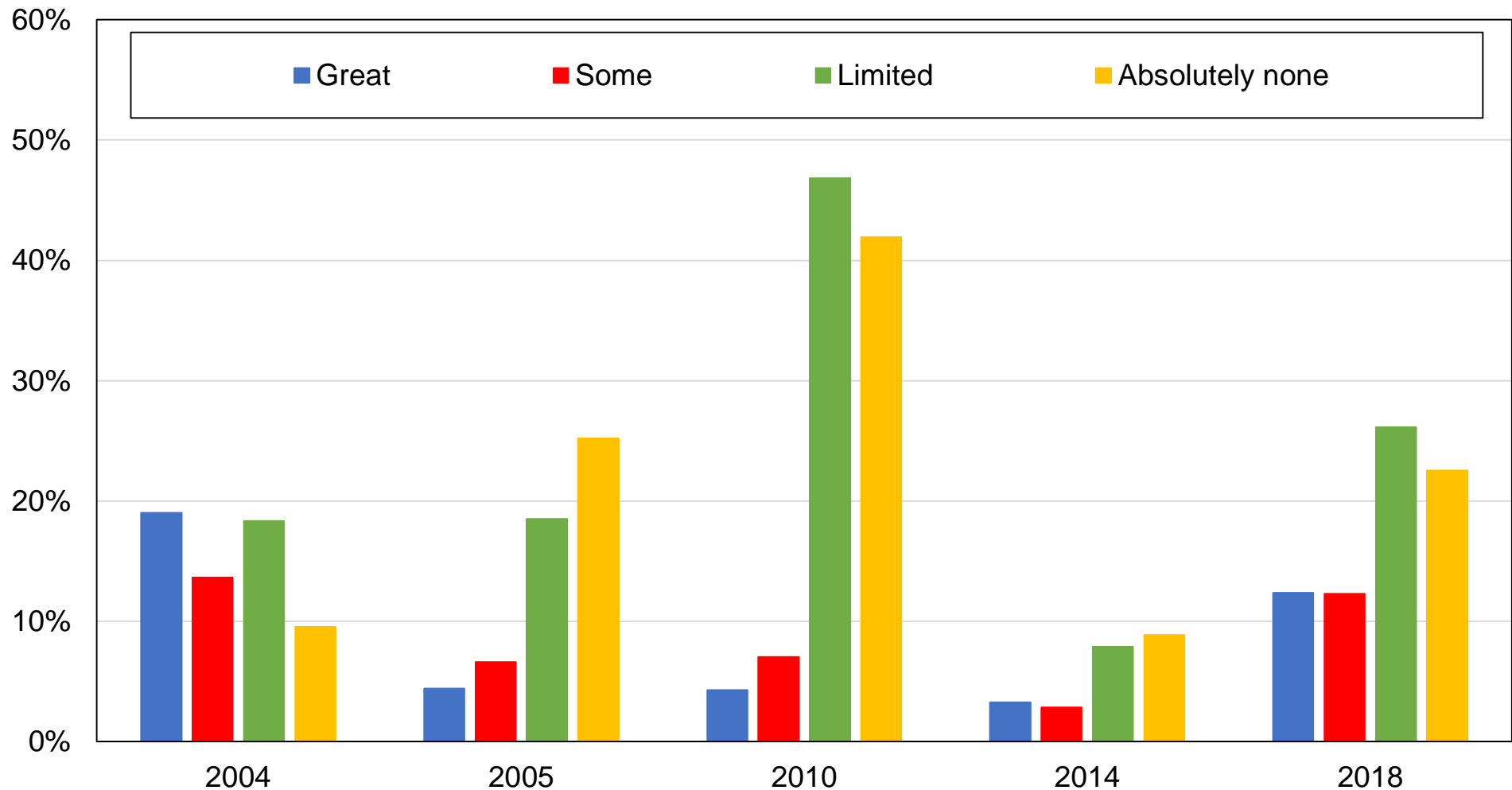
Figure BB18 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by level of confidence in the government



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by confidence expressed in the government.

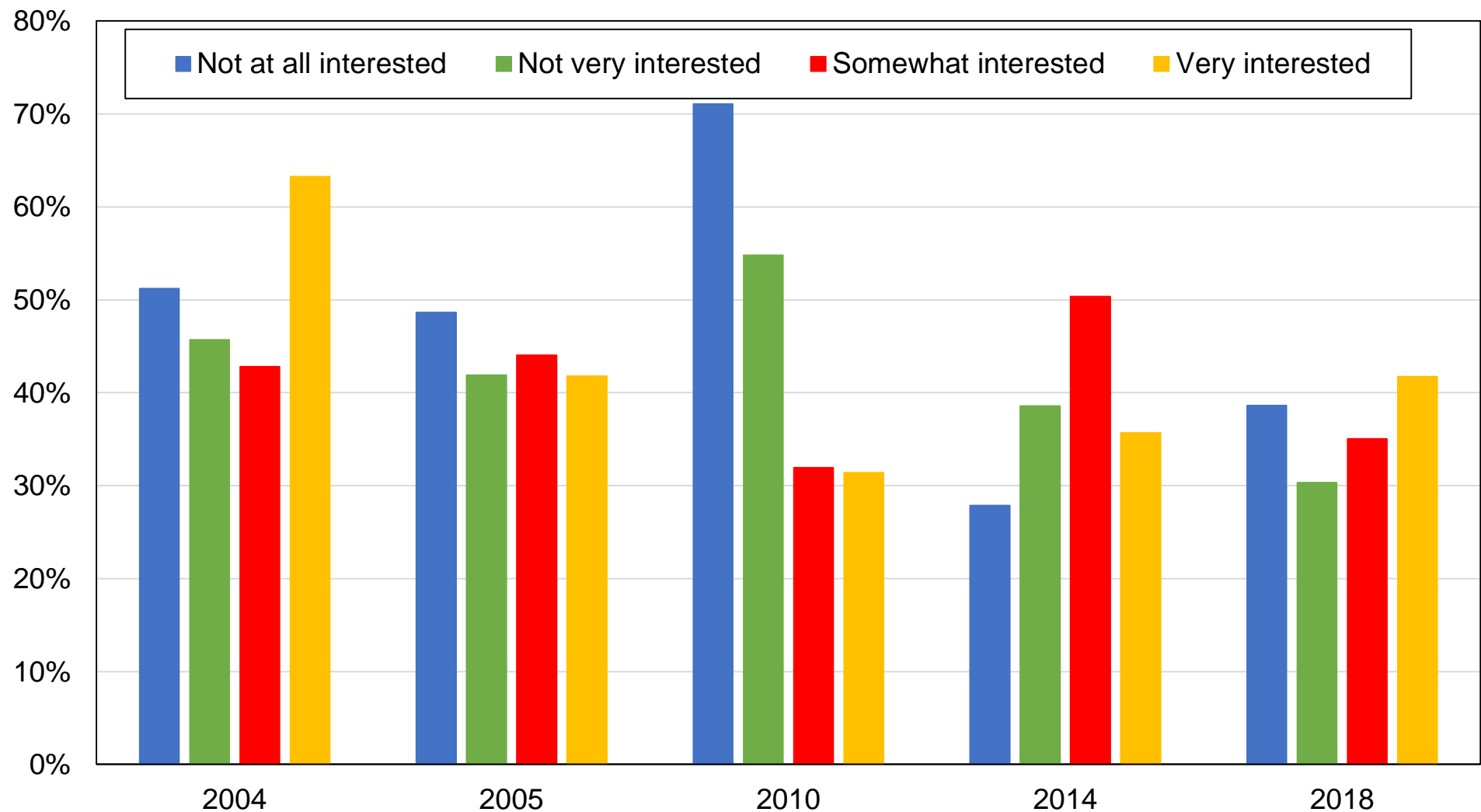
Figure BB19 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by level of confidence in the government



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by confidence expressed in the government.

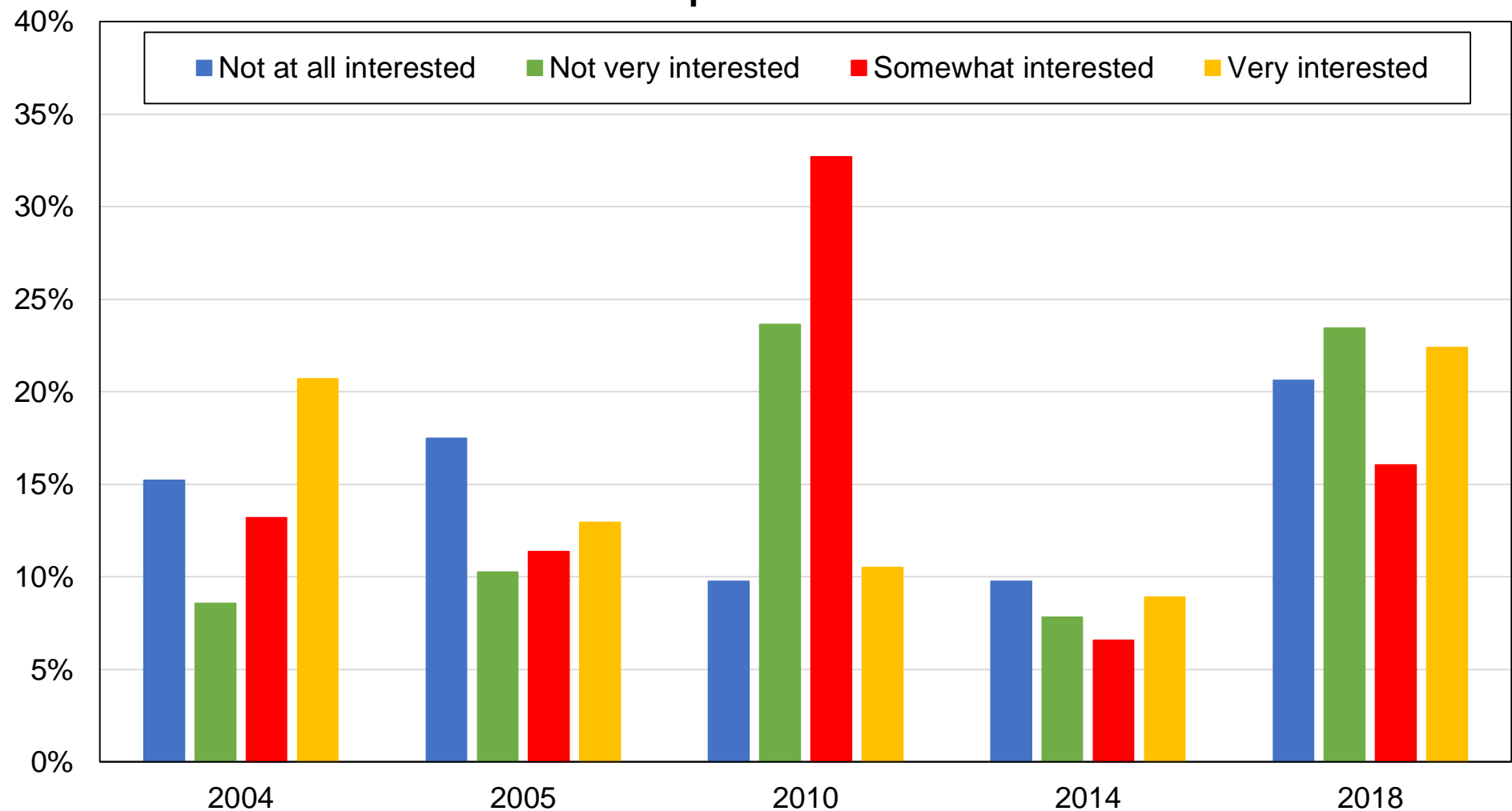
Figure BB20 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by interest in politics



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by interest declared in politics.

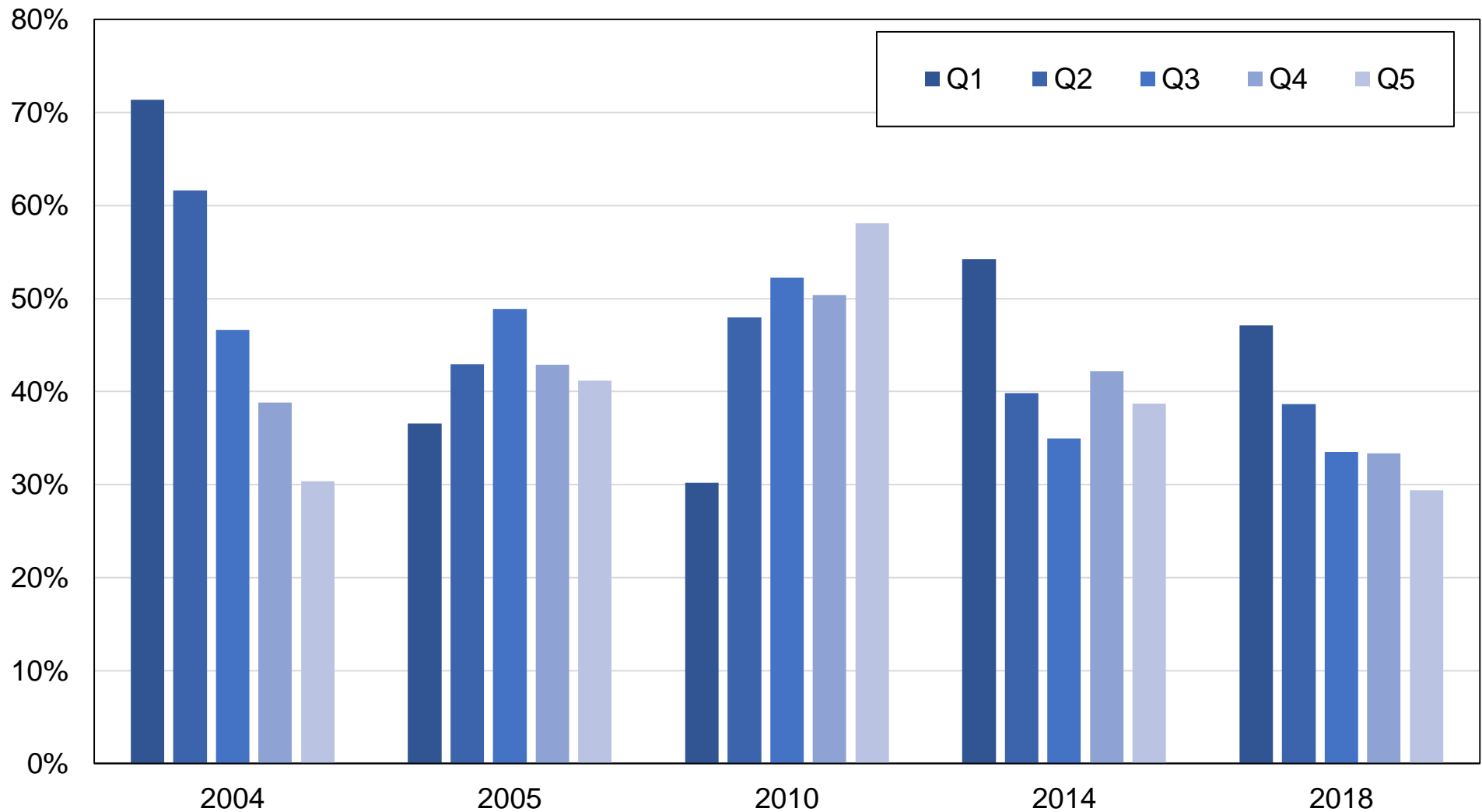
Figure BB21 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by interest in politics



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by interest declared in politics.

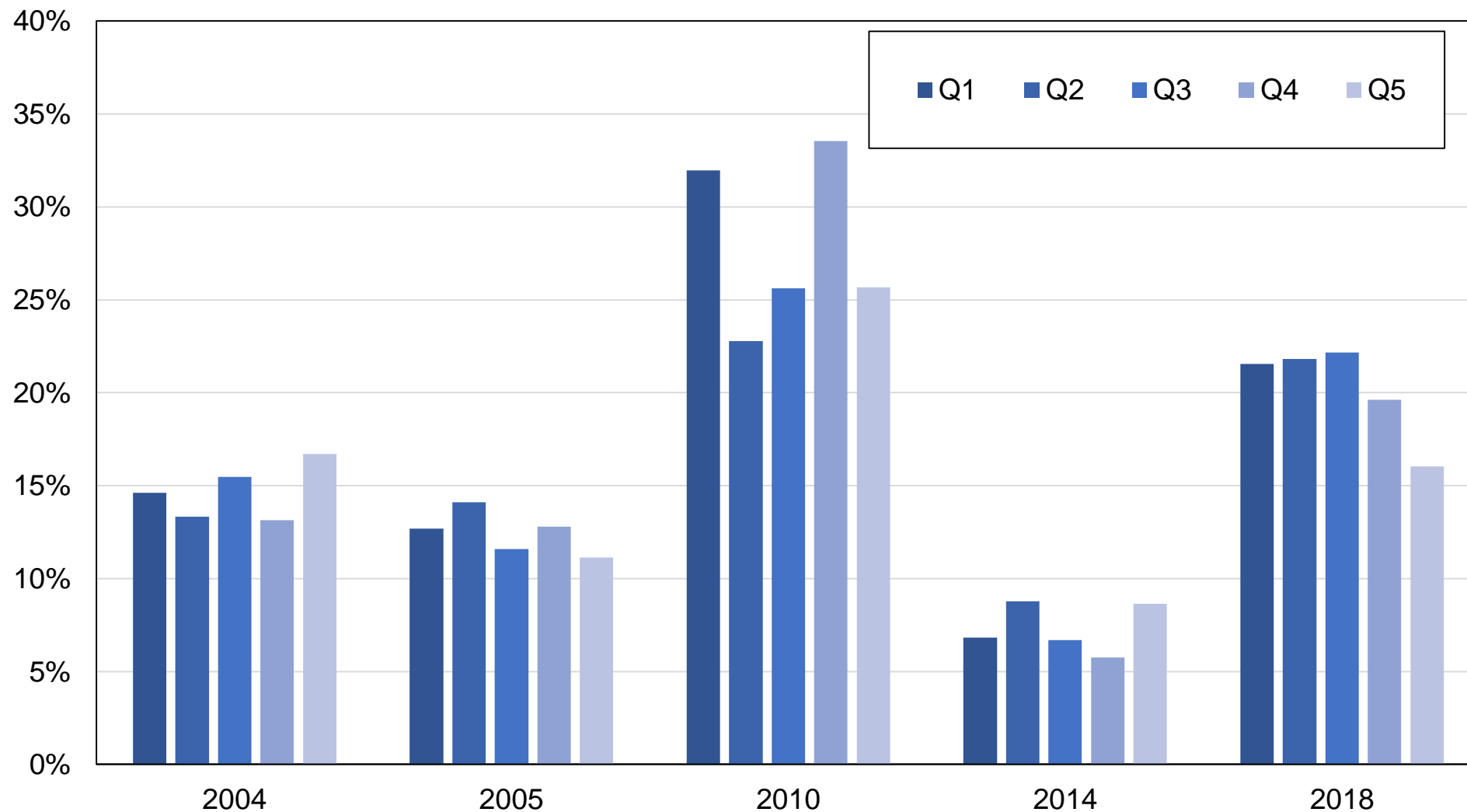
Figure BB22 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by income quintile.

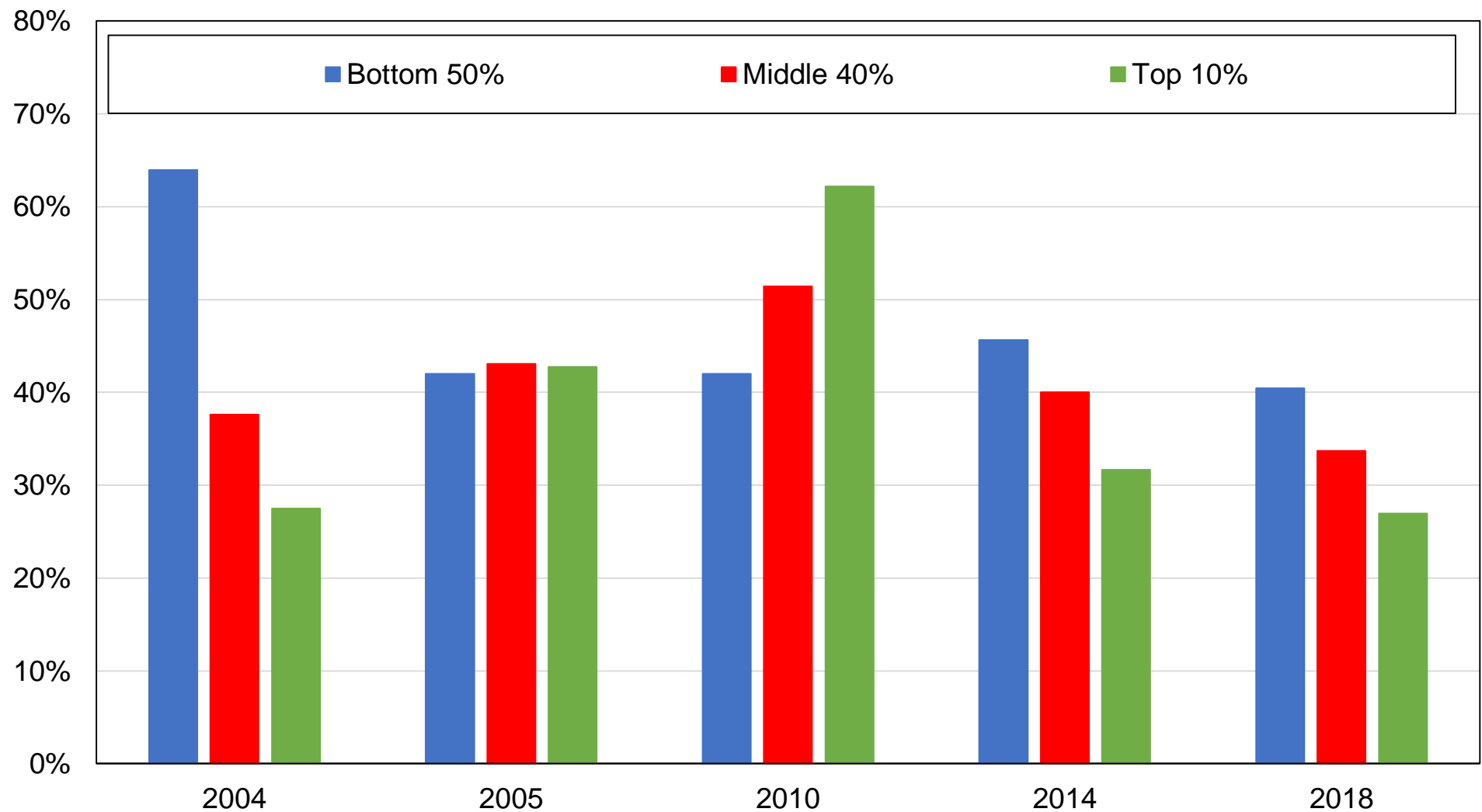
Figure BB23 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by income quintile



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by income quintile.

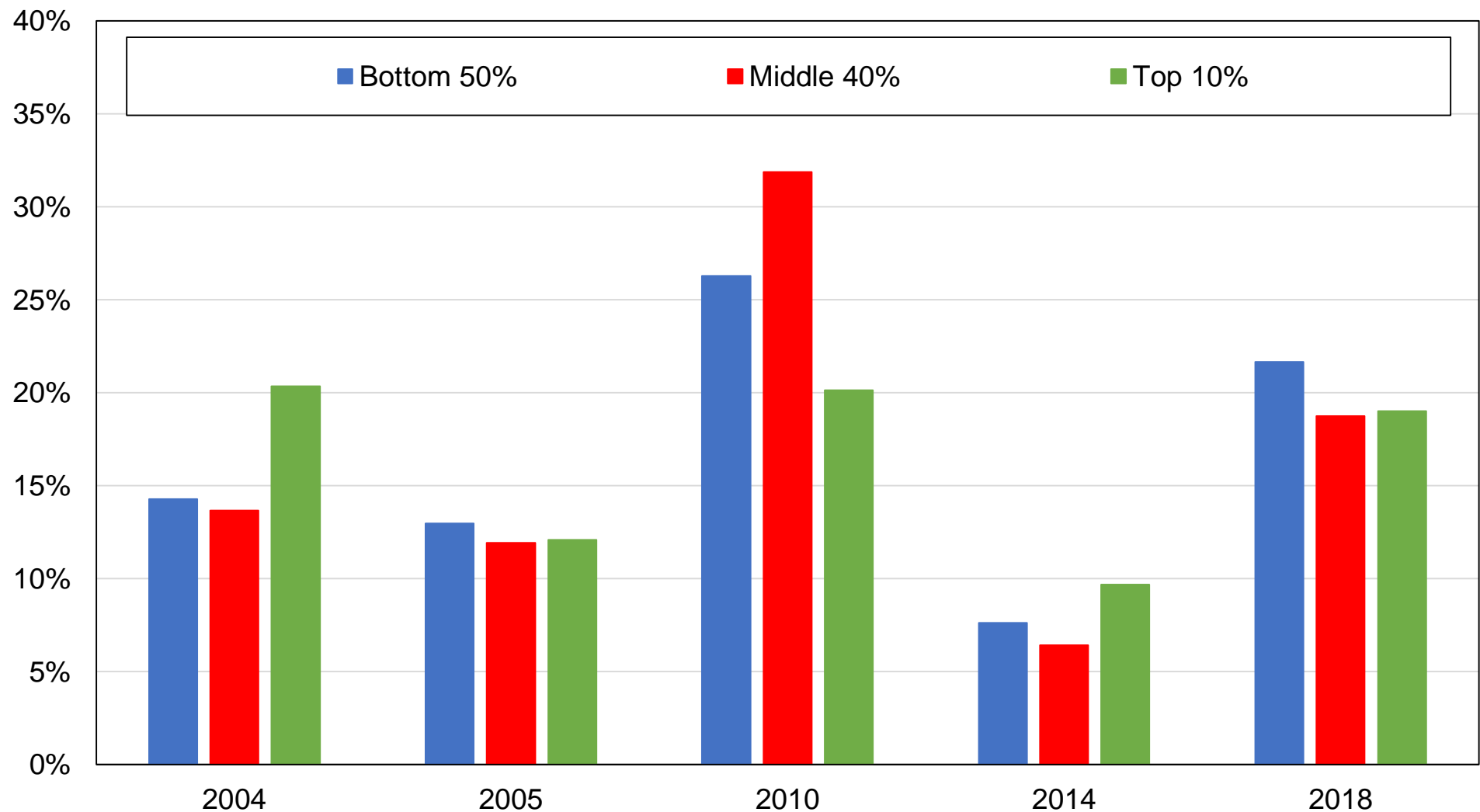
Figure BB24 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists by income group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by Shia Islamic lists by income group.

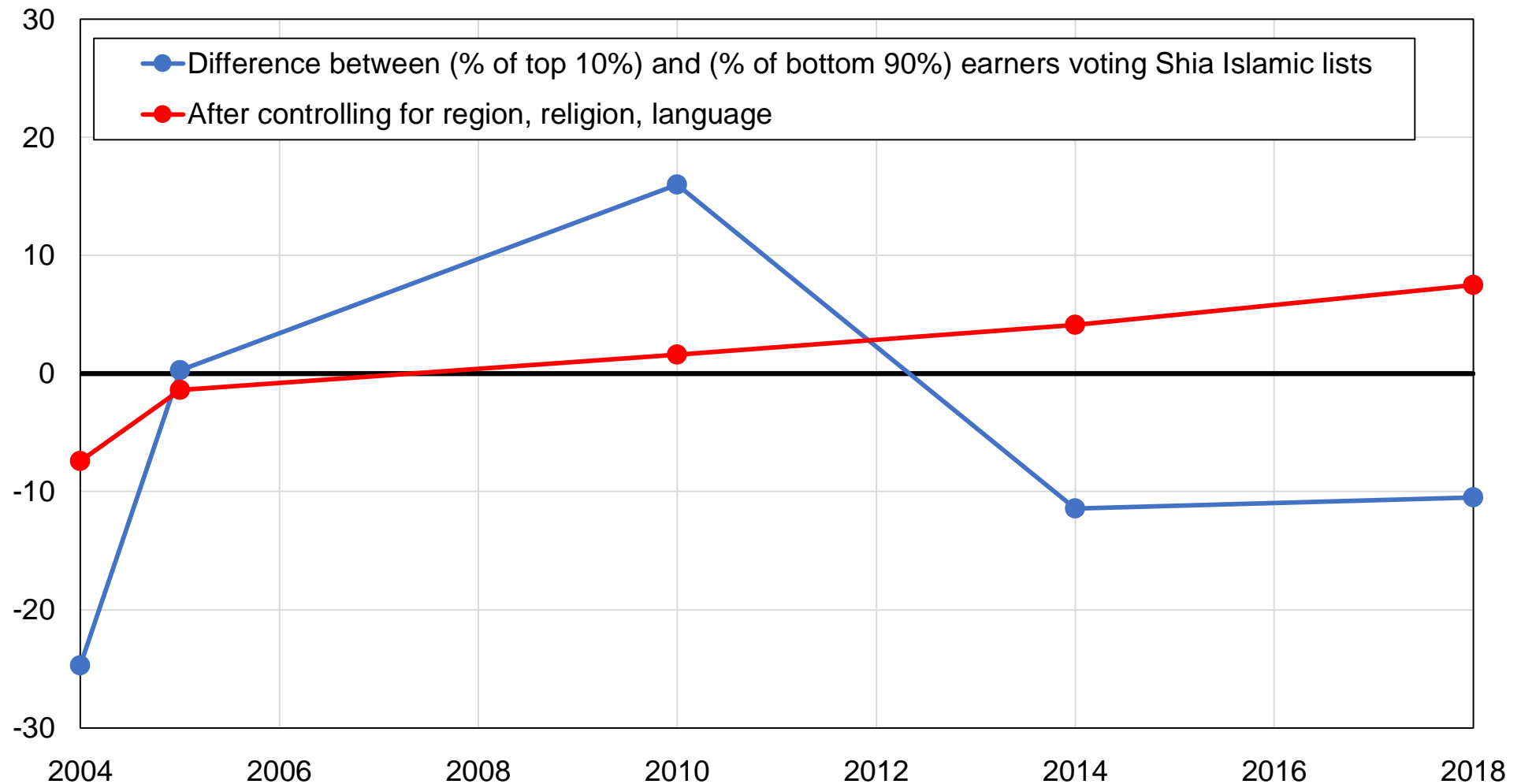
Figure BB25 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists by income group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of votes received by secular and anti-sectarian lists by income group.

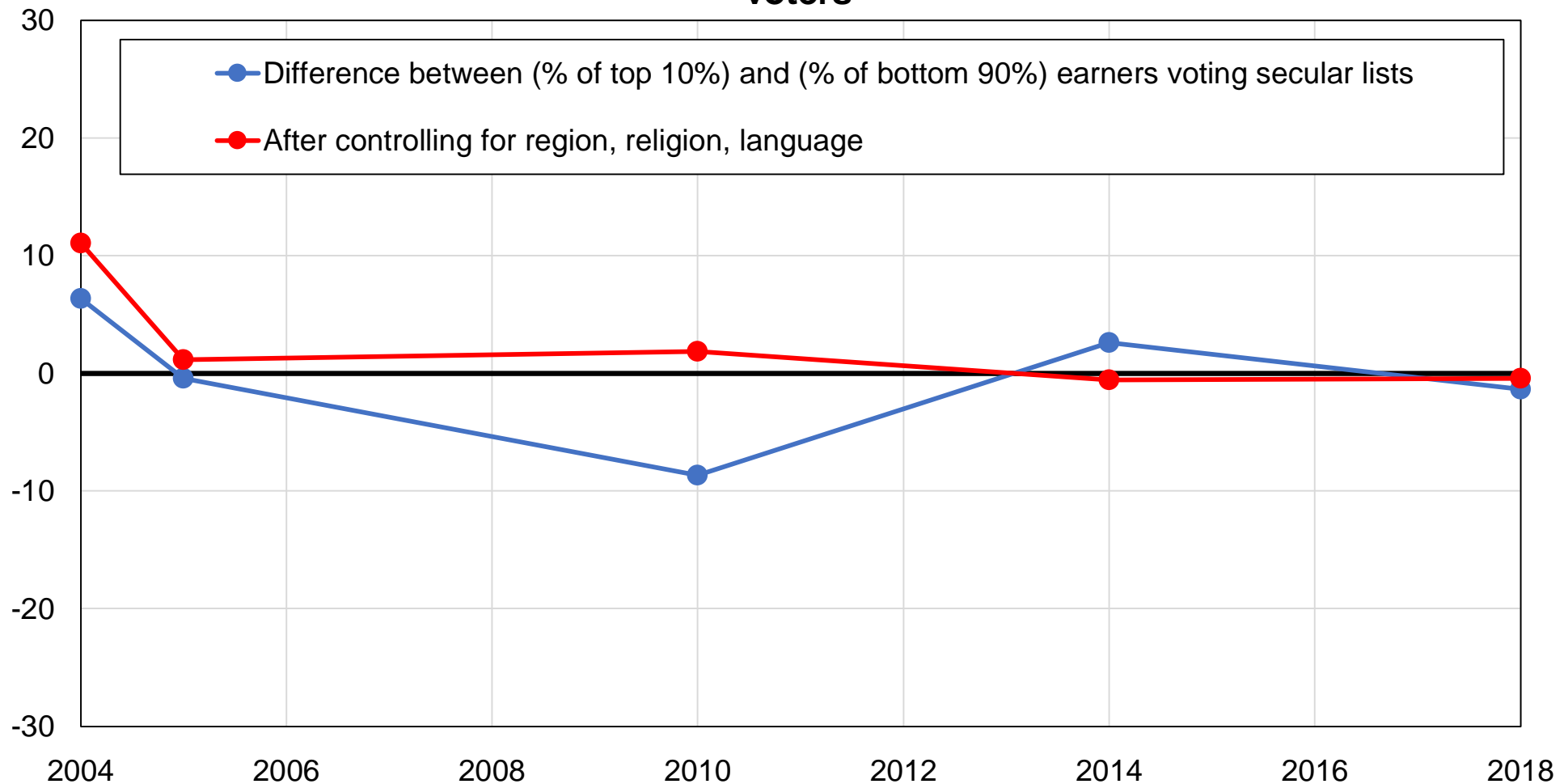
Figure BC1 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists among top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for Shia Islamic lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

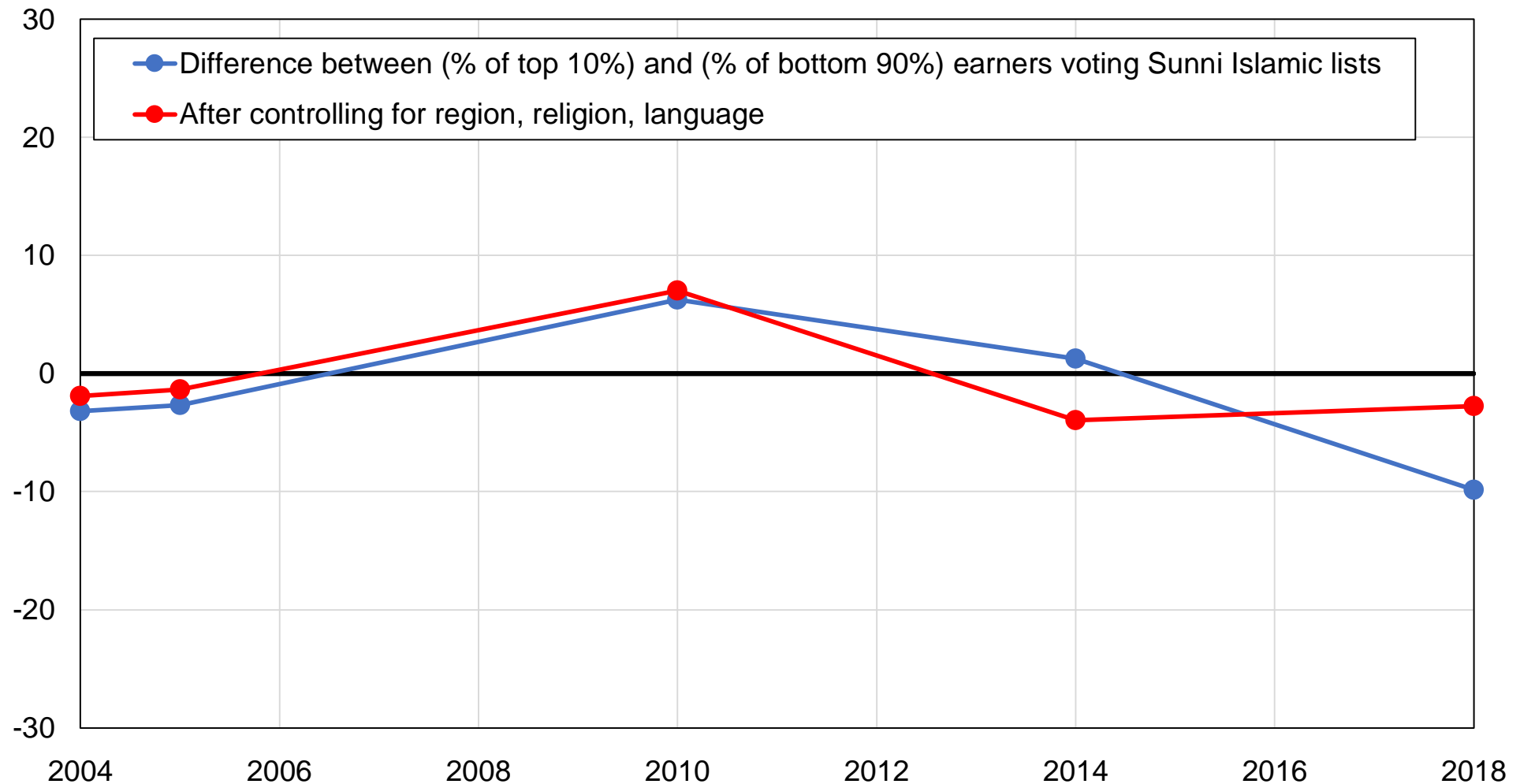
Figure BC2 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

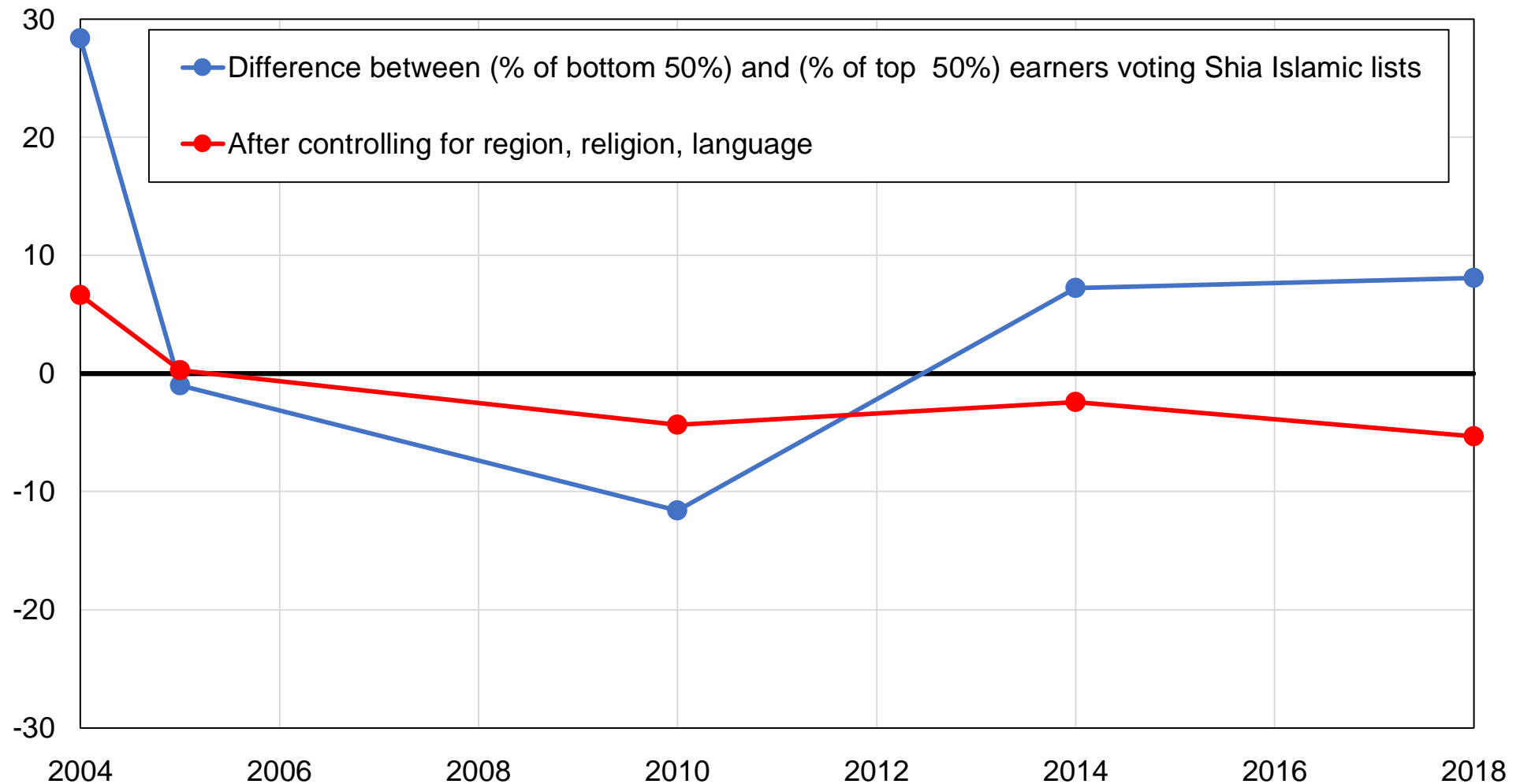
Figure BC3 - Vote for Sunni Islamic lists among top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters voting for Sunni Islamic lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

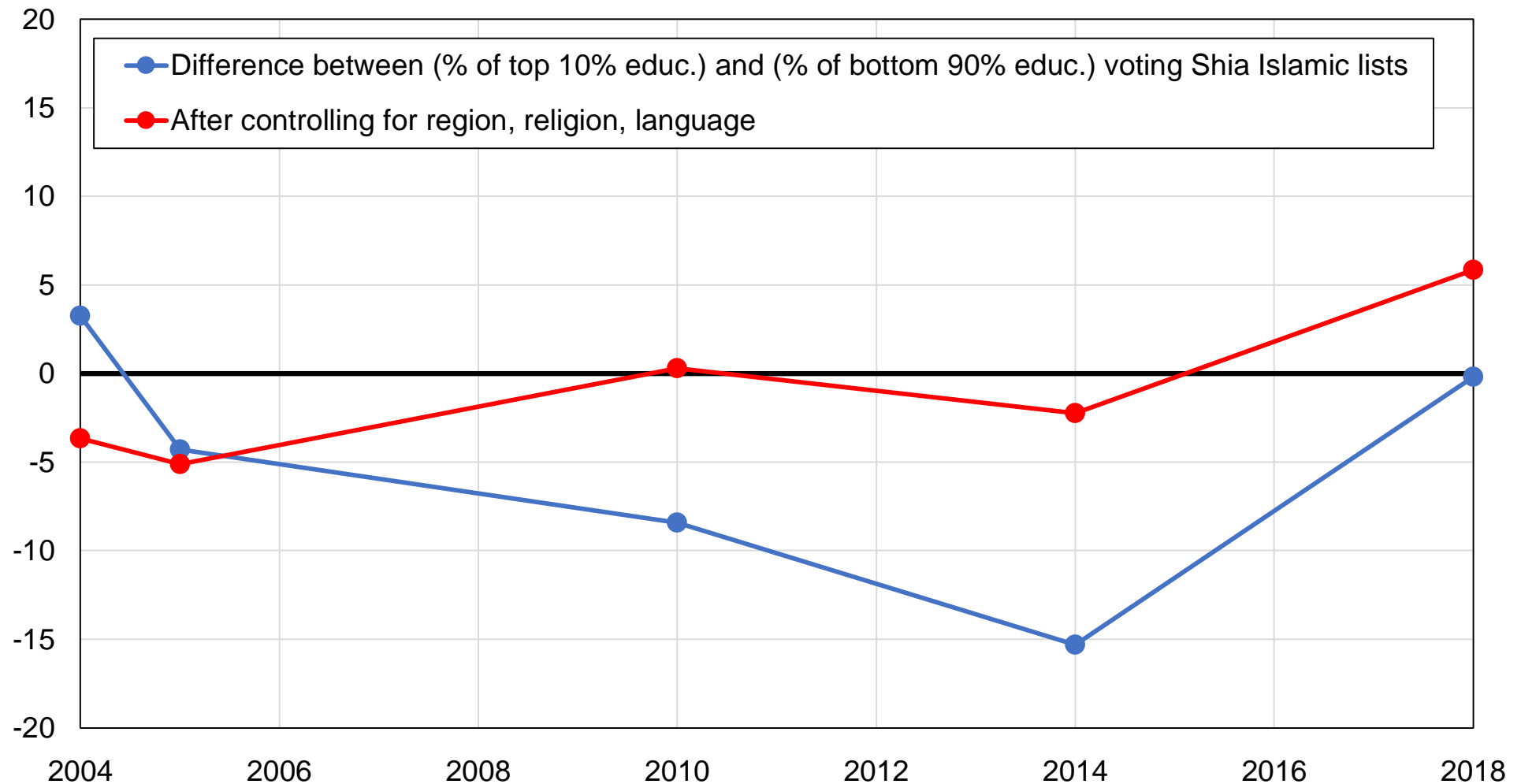
Figure BC4 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists among low-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% earners voters and the share of other voters voting for Shia Islamic lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

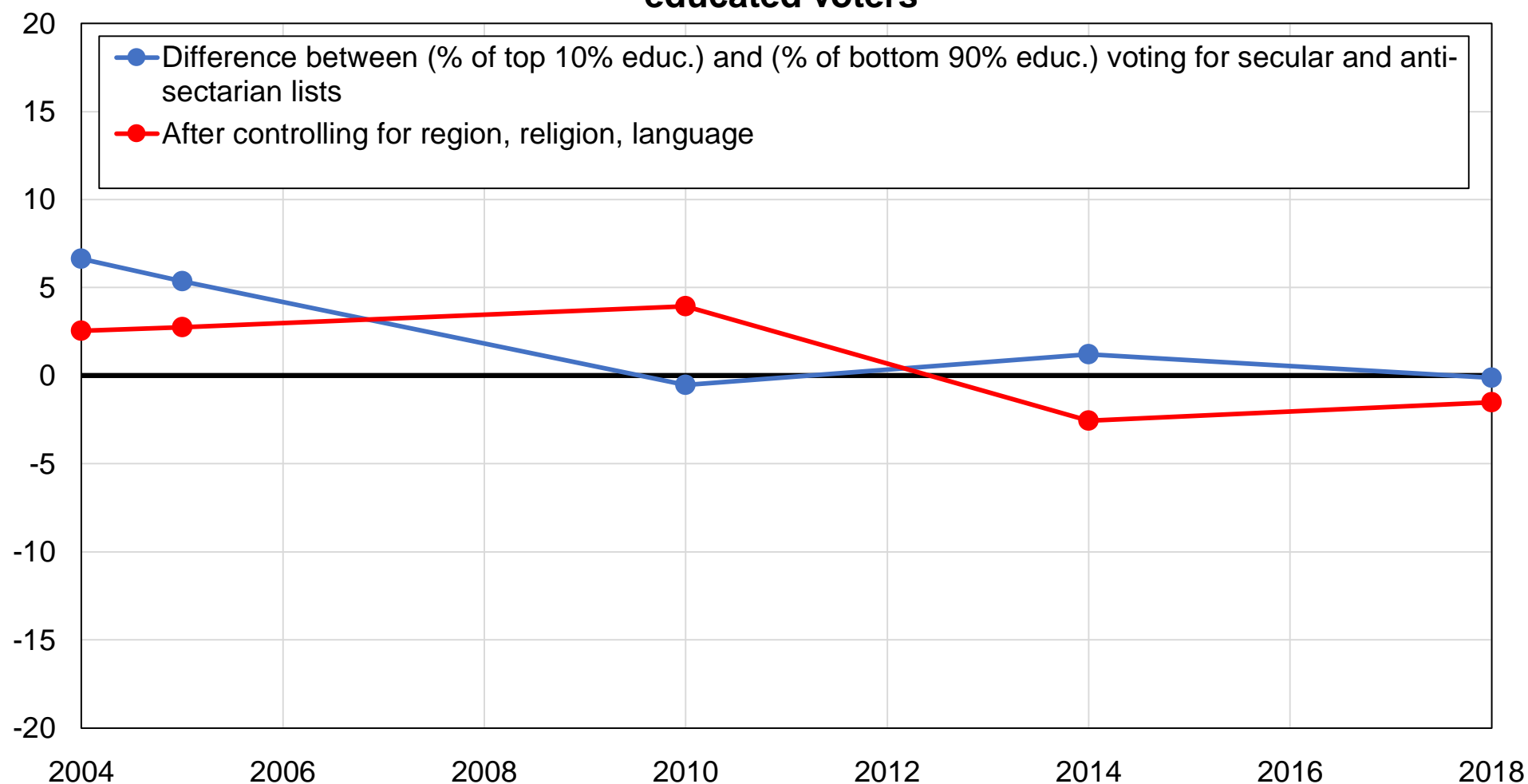
Figure BC5 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of bottom 90% educated voting for Shia Islamic lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

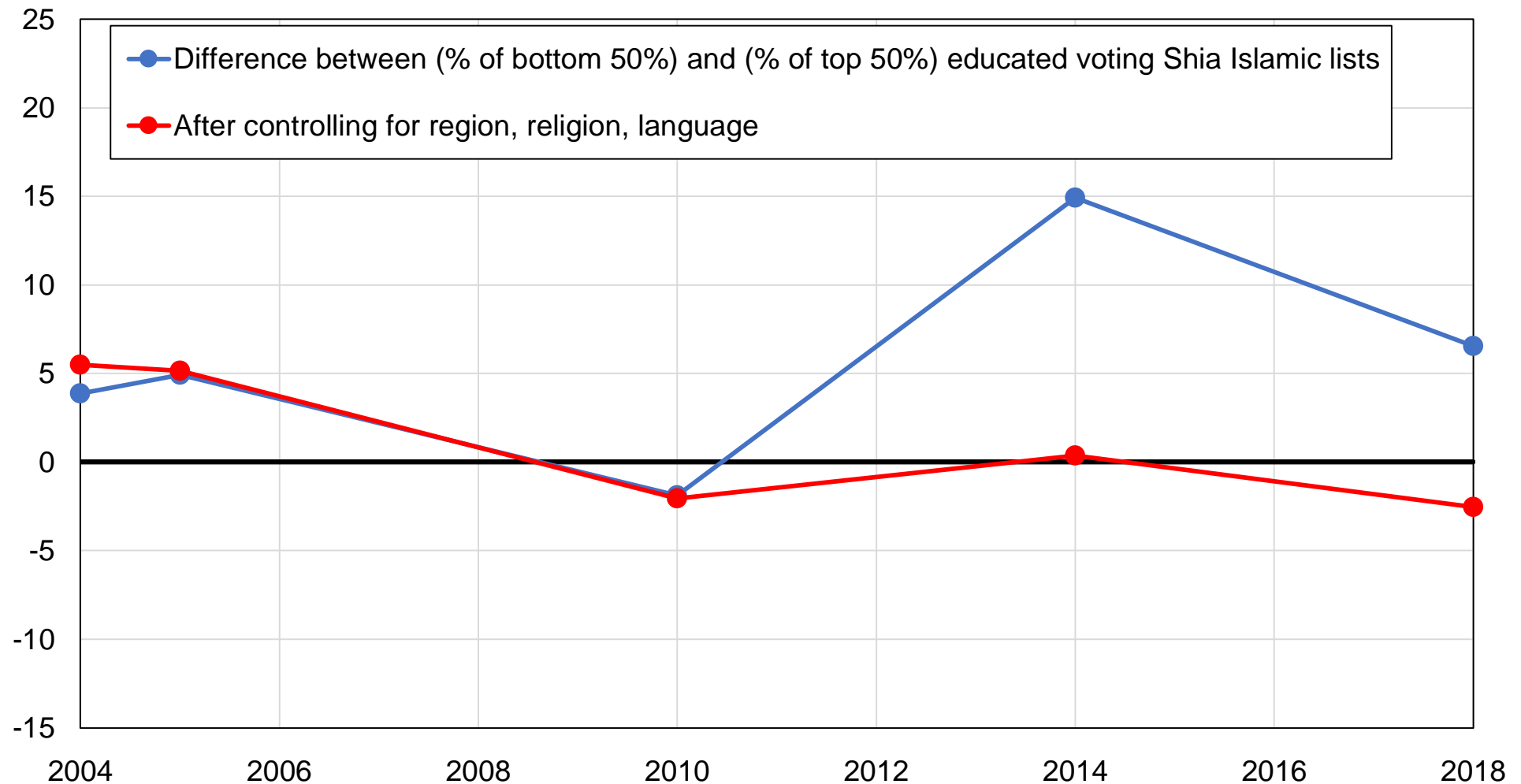
Figure BC6 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of bottom 90% educated voting for secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

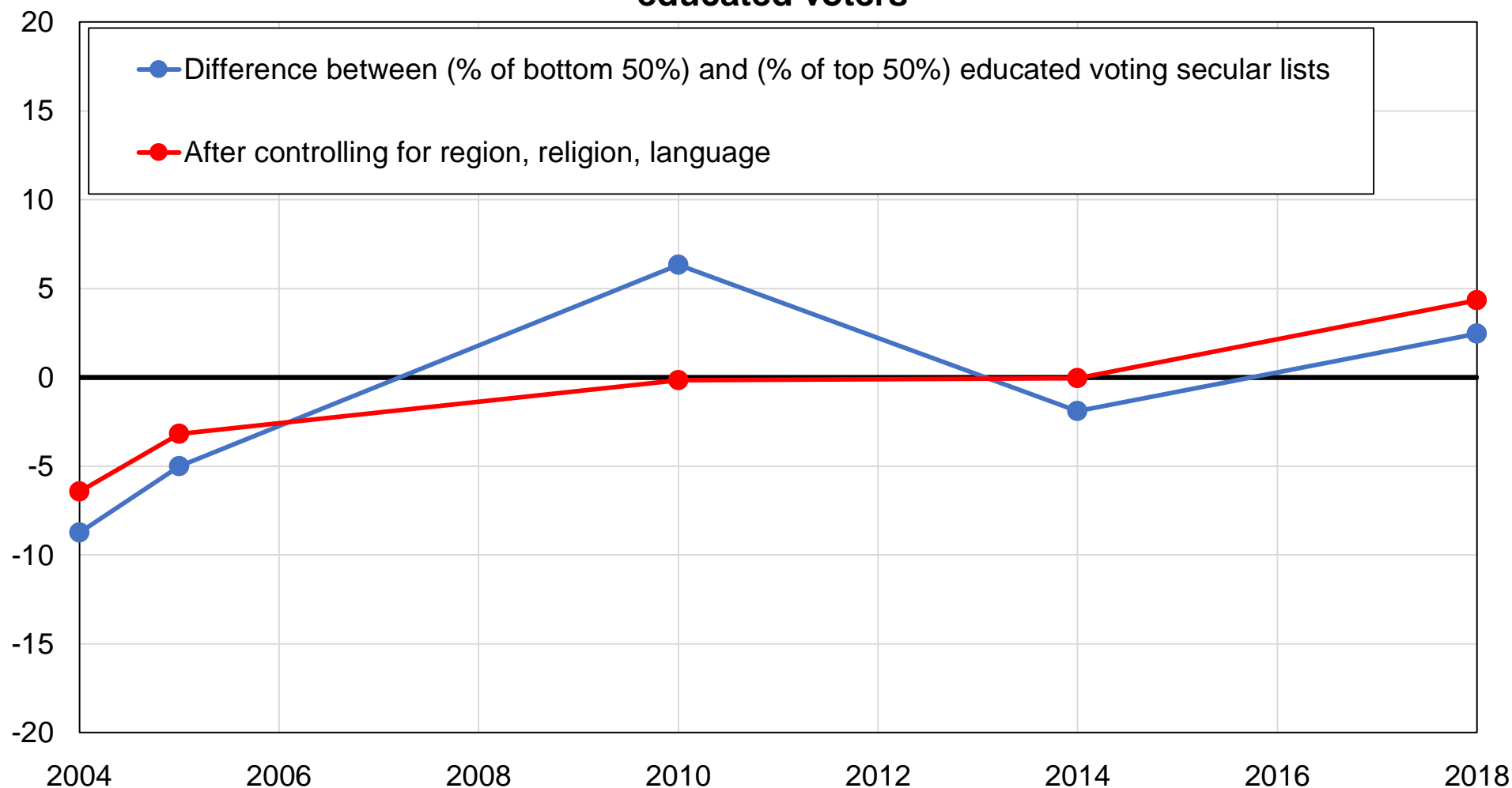
Figure BC7 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists among lowest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% voters and the share of top 50% voters in terms of education voting for Shia Islamic lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

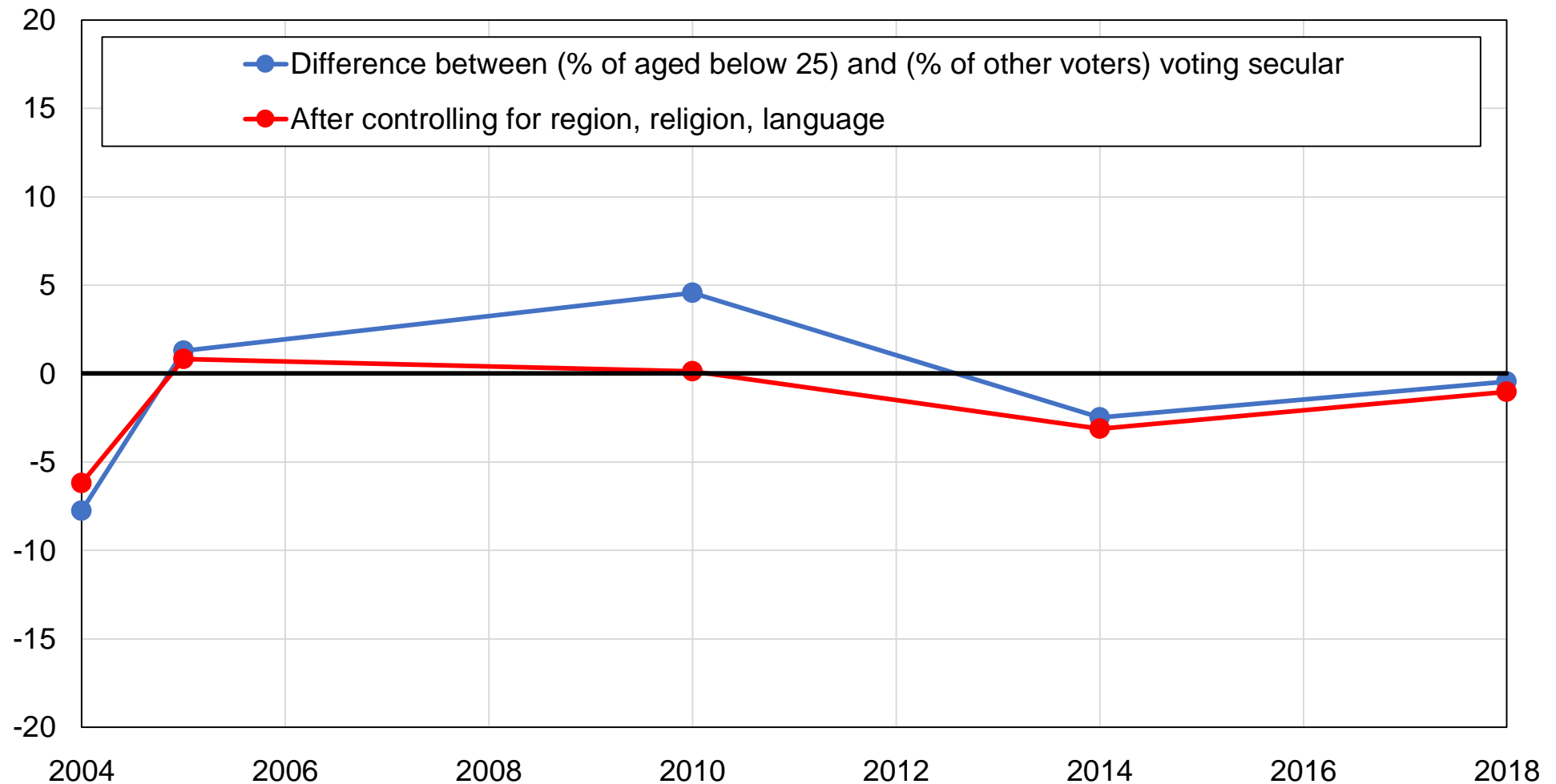
Figure BC8 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among lowest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% voters and the share of top 50% voters in terms of education voting for secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

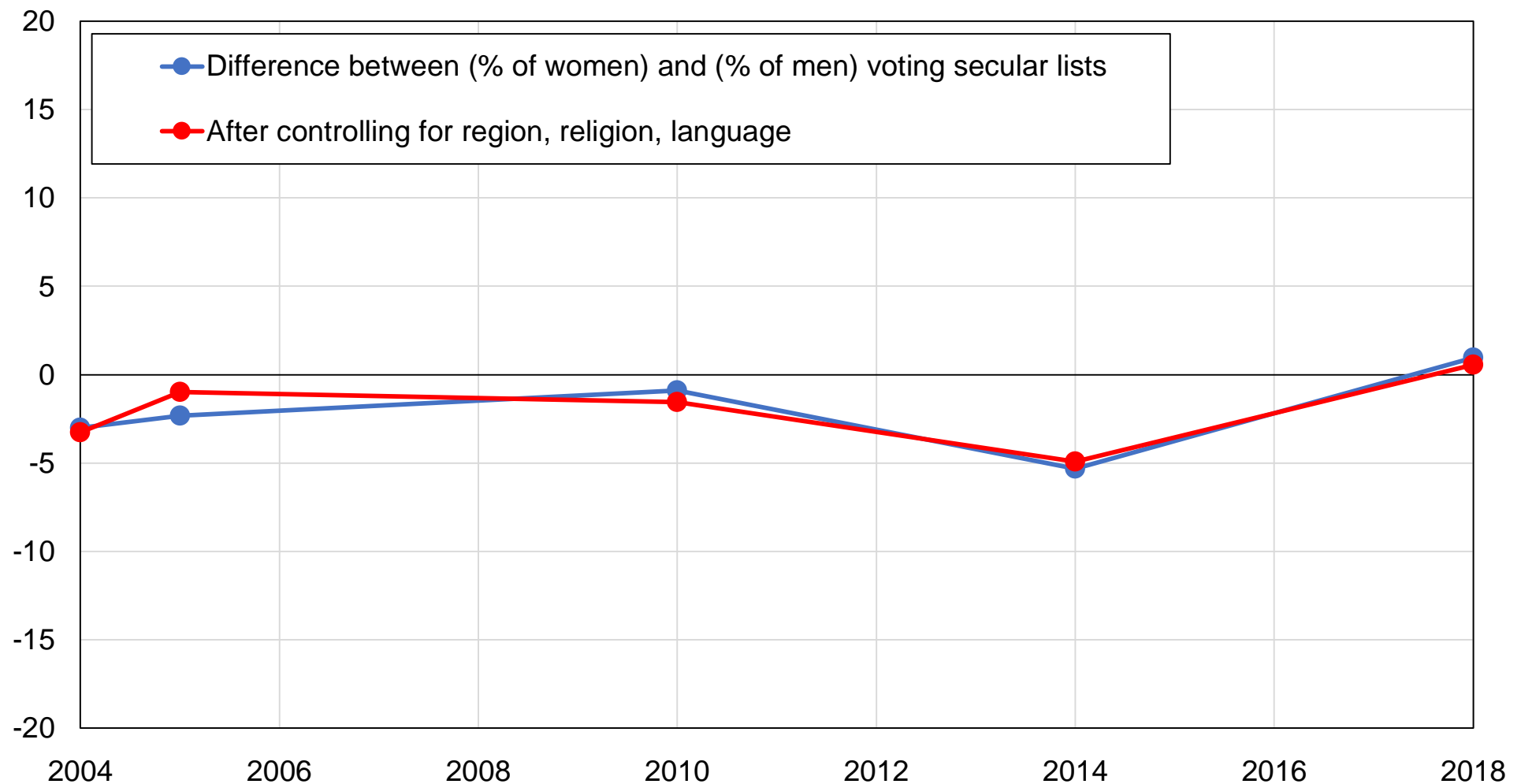
Figure BC9 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among young voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged below 25 and the share of older voters voting for the secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controls.

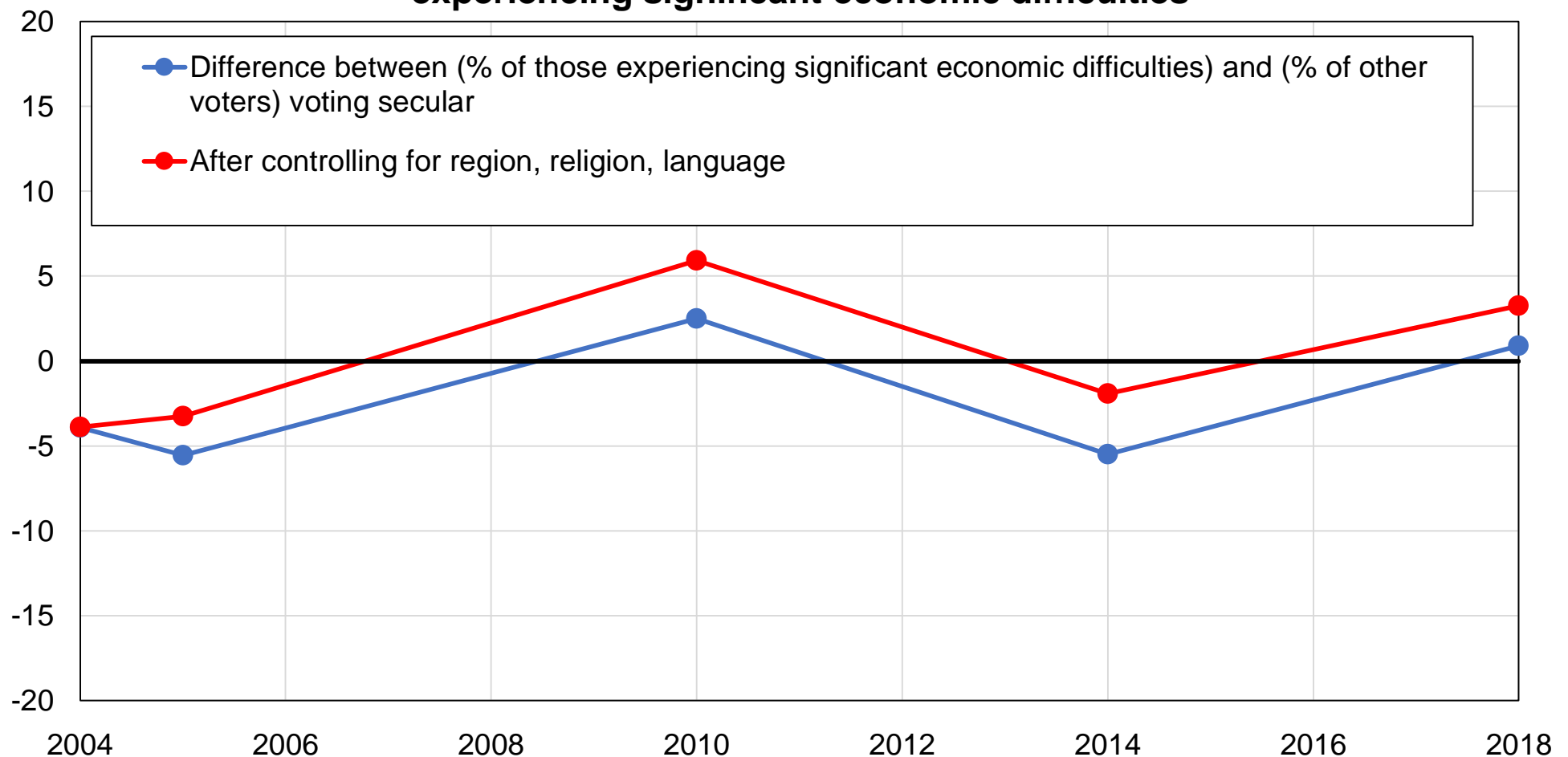
Figure BC10 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among women



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men voting for secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controls.

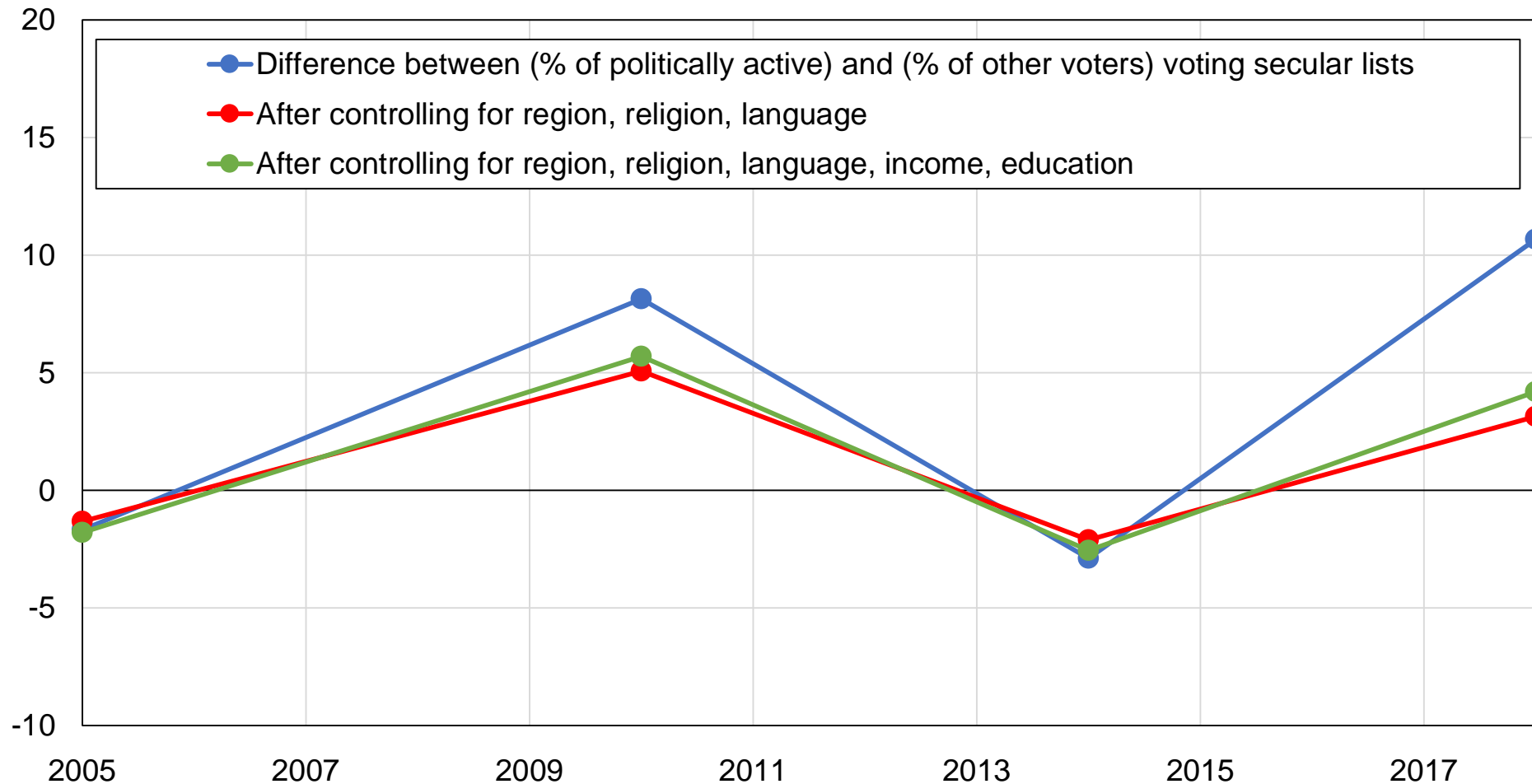
Figure BC11 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among voters experiencing significant economic difficulties



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters who declared experiencing significant economic difficulties and the share of other voters voting for the secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

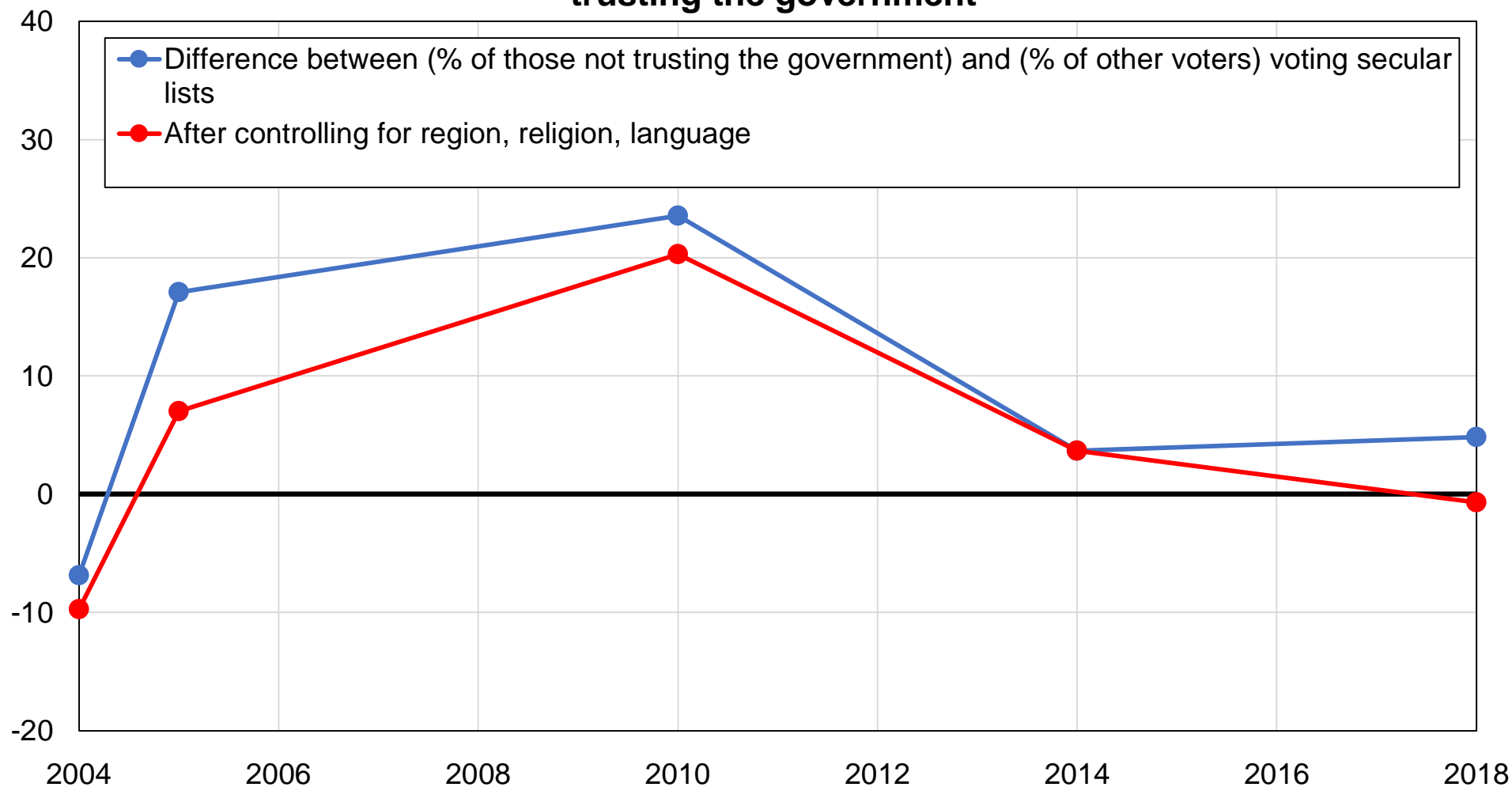
Figure BC12 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among politically active voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of politically active and the share of other voters (defined as having already signed and/or attended a demonstration) voting for secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controls.

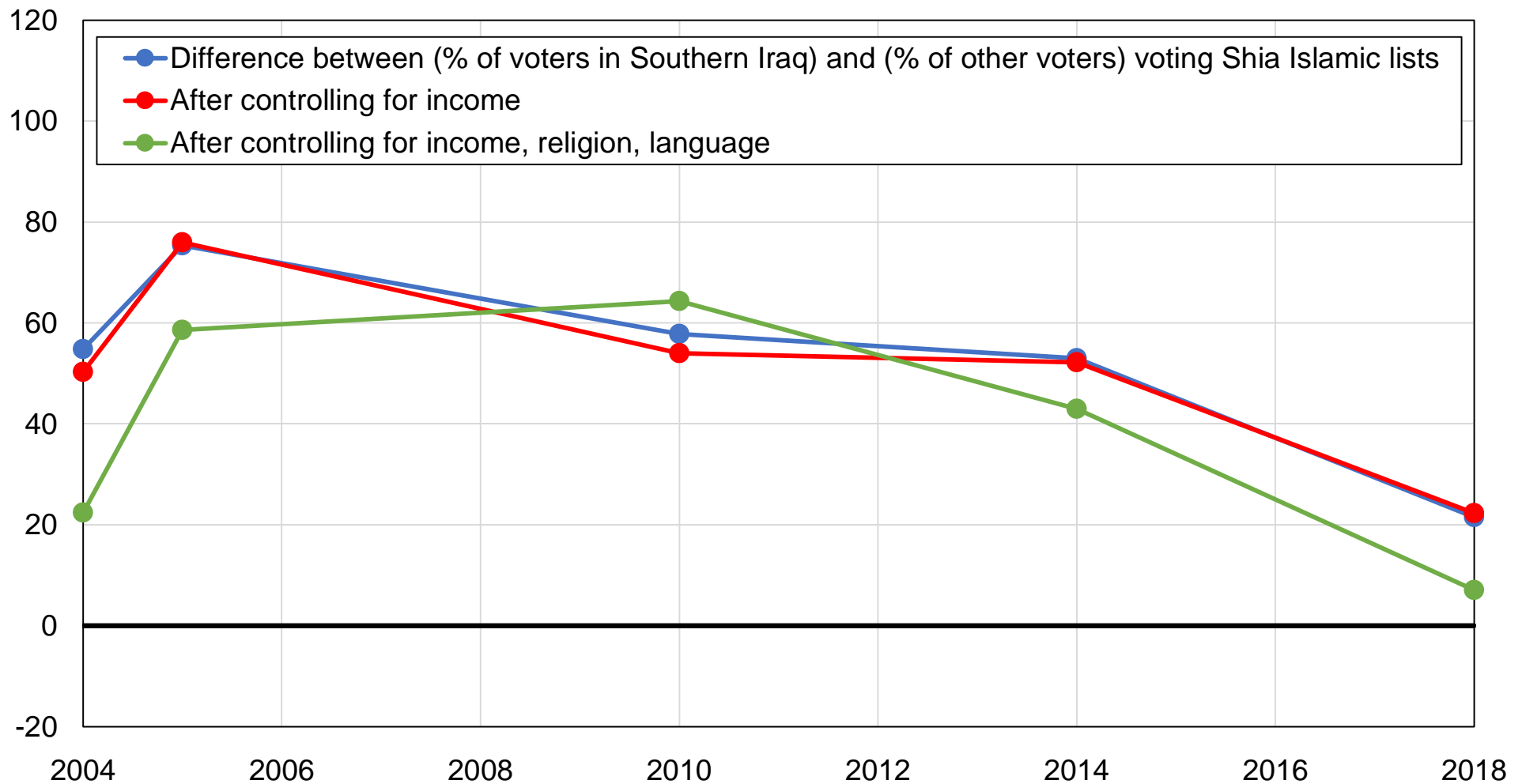
Figure BC13 - Vote for secular and anti-sectarian lists among voters not trusting the government



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters having limited or no confidence in the government and the share of other voters voting for secular and anti-sectarian lists, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

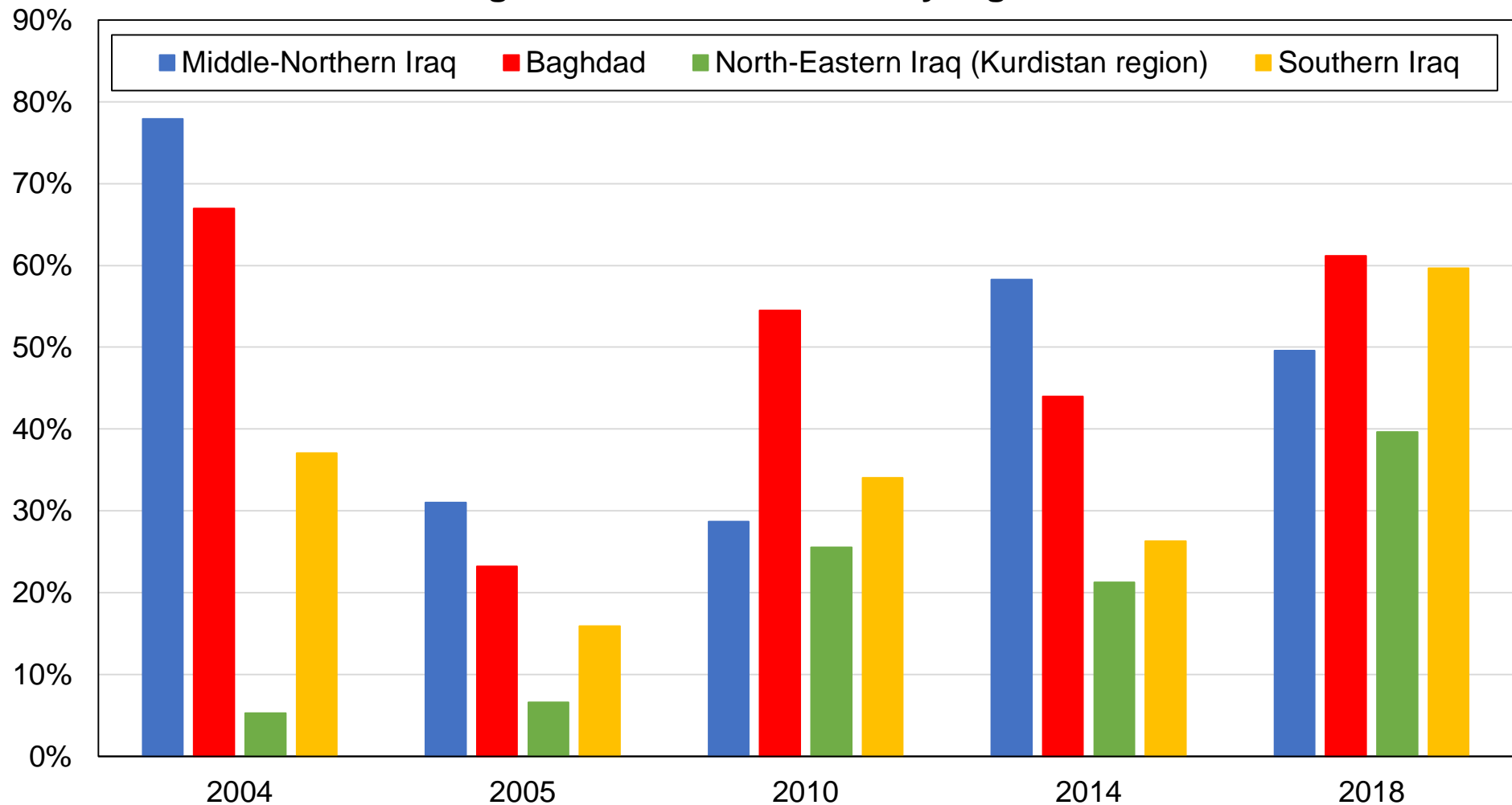
Figure BC14 - Vote for Shia Islamic lists among Southern Iraq voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters in Southern Iraq and the share of other voters voting for Shia Islamic lists, before and after controlling for income and ethno-religious identity.

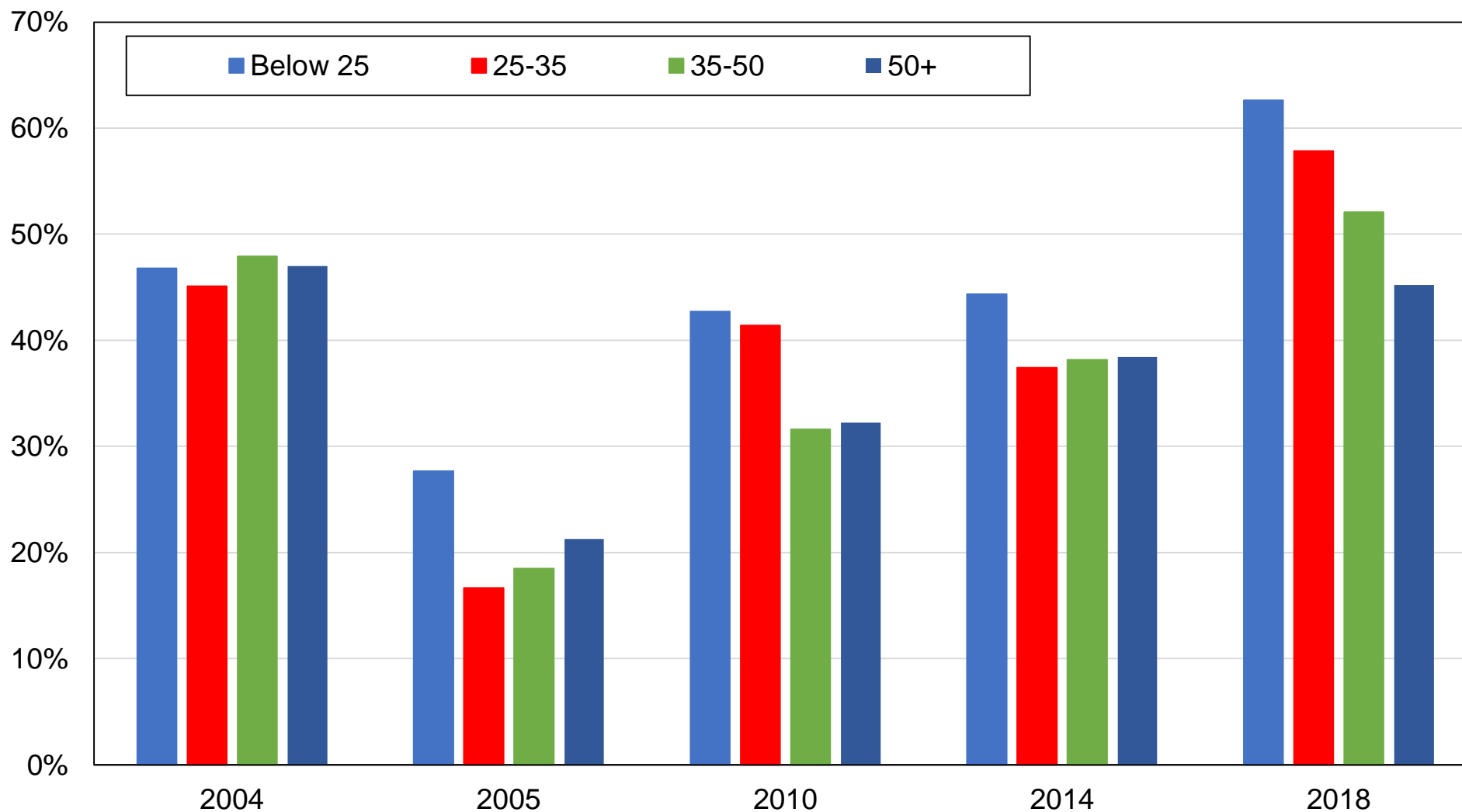
Figure FBD1 - Abstention by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of voters who declared having not voted in the last elections by region. Middle-Northern is predominantly Sunni. Baghdad is mixed. Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

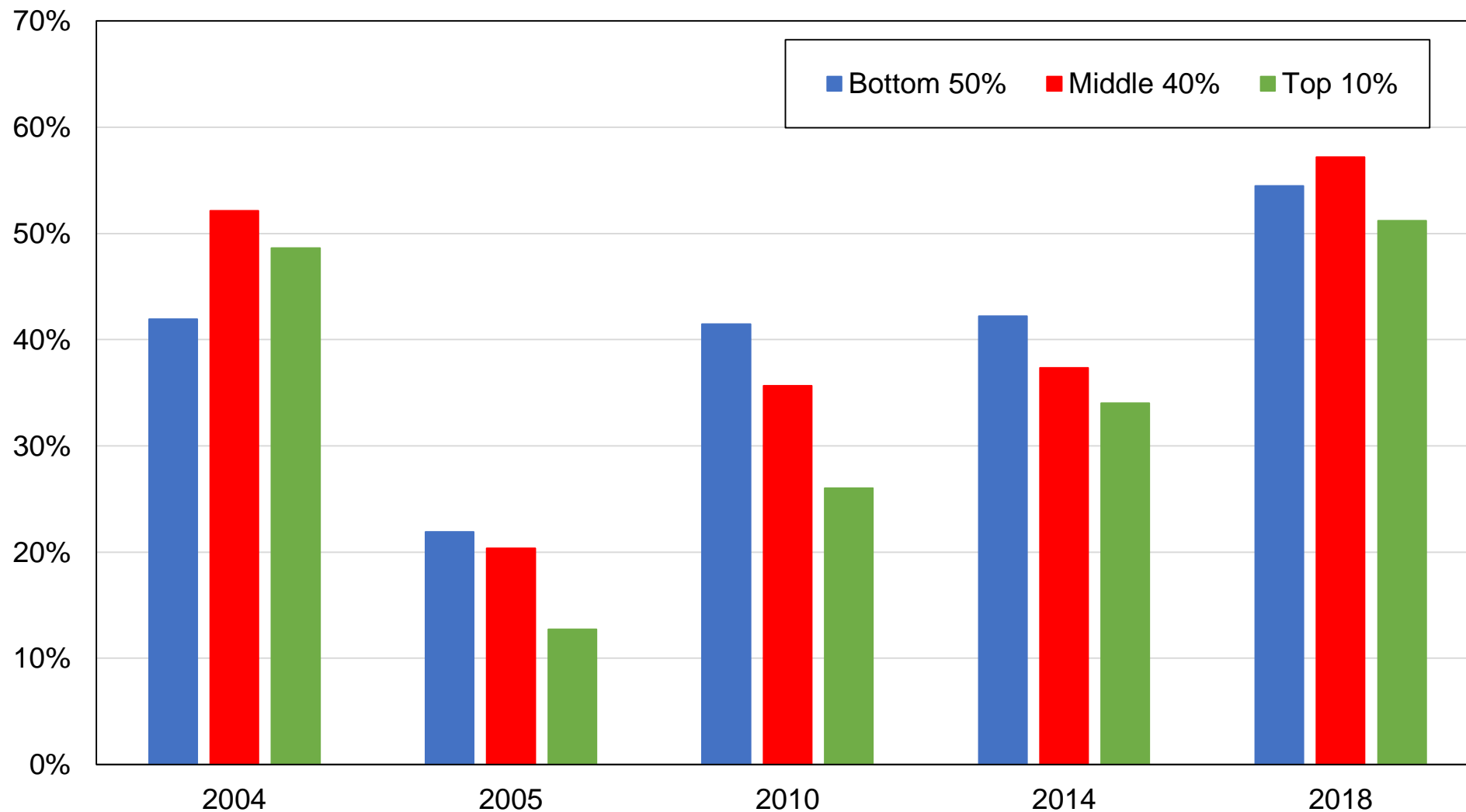
Figure FBD2 - Abstention by age group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of voters who declared having not voted in the last elections by age group. Results have been reweighed to match official abstention rates.

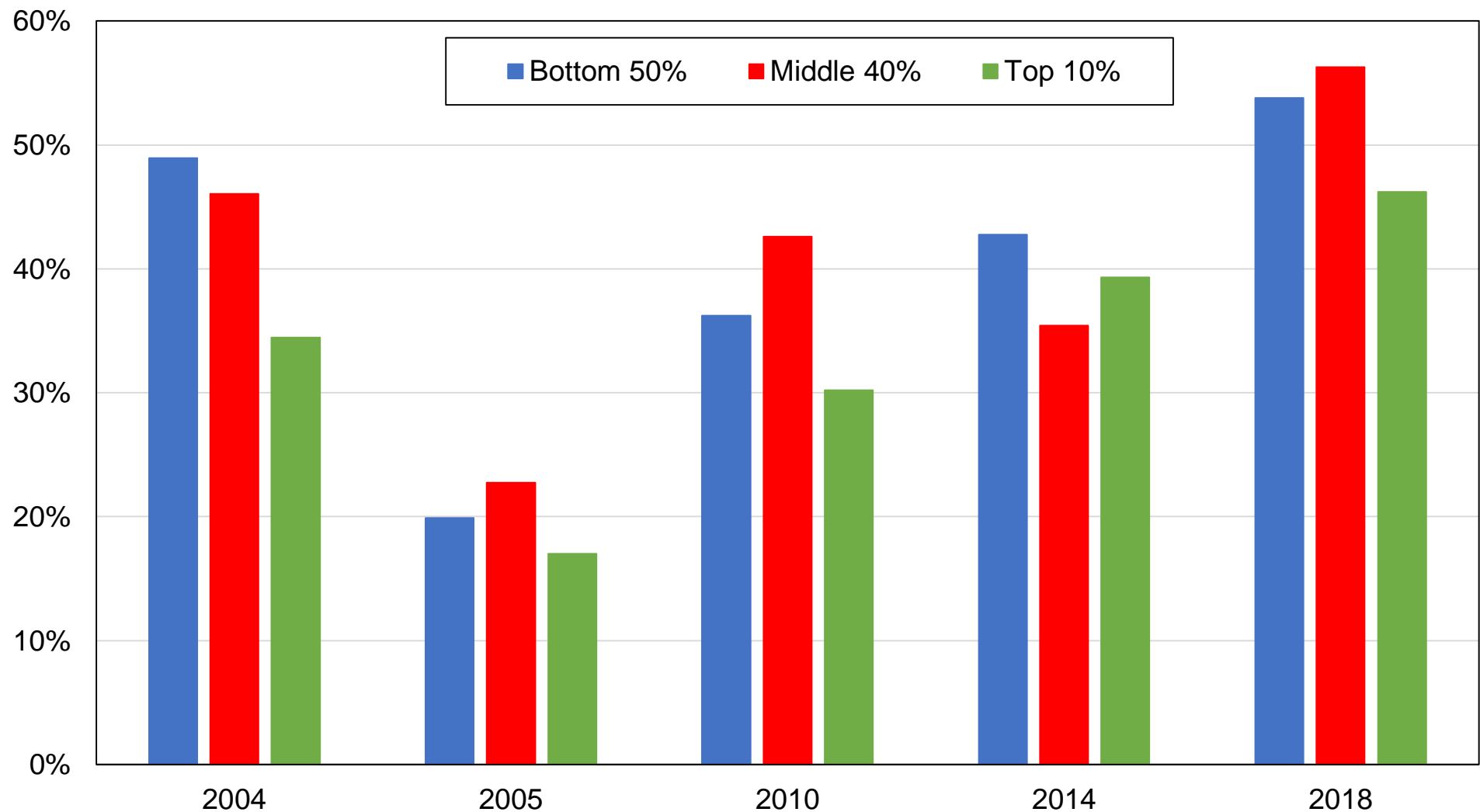
Figure FBD3 - Abstention by education group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of voters who declared having not voted in the last elections by education group. Results have been reweighed to match official abstention rates.

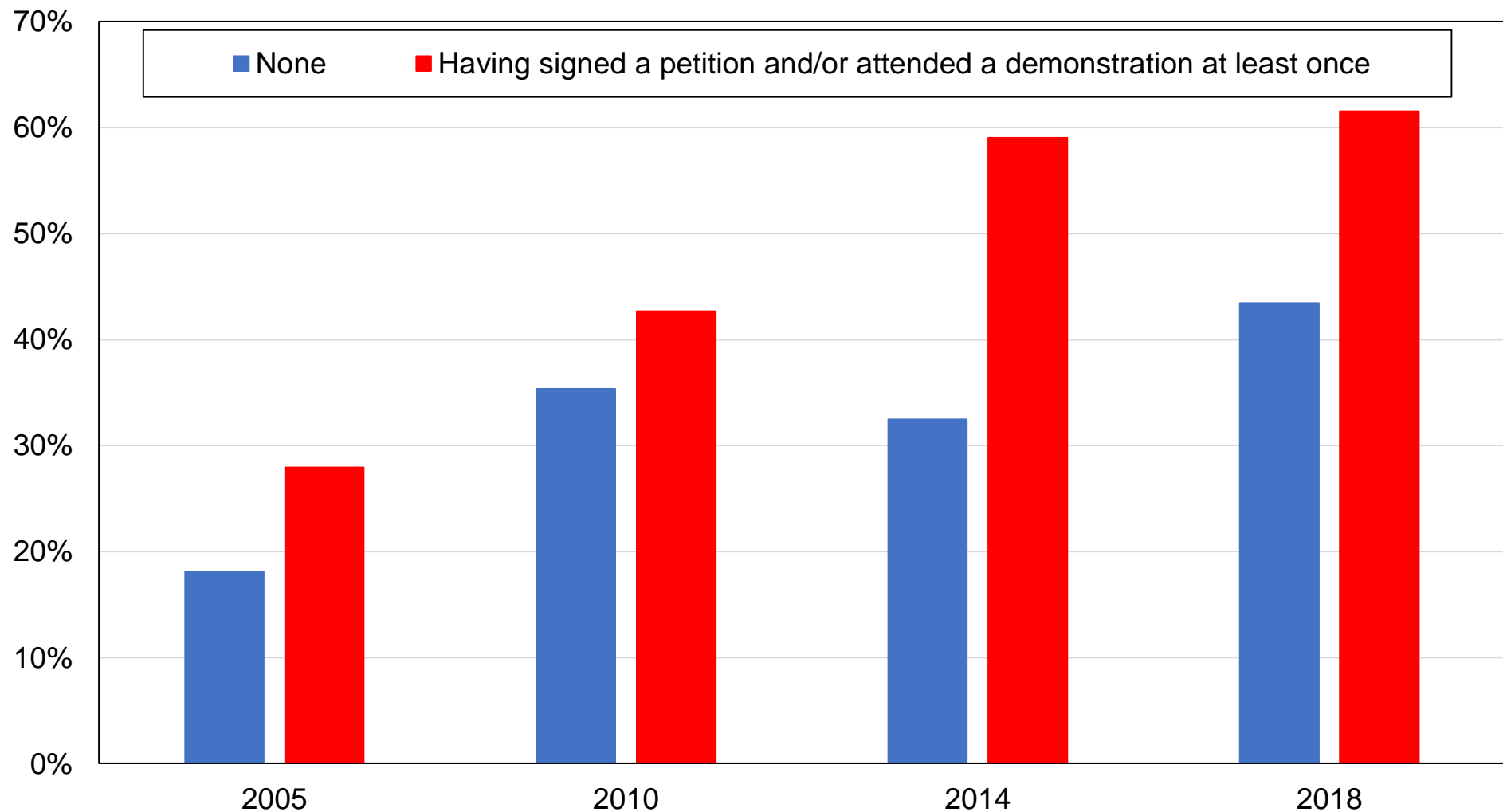
Figure BD4 - Abstention by income group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of voters who declared having not voted in the last elections by income group. Results have been reweighed to match official abstention rates.

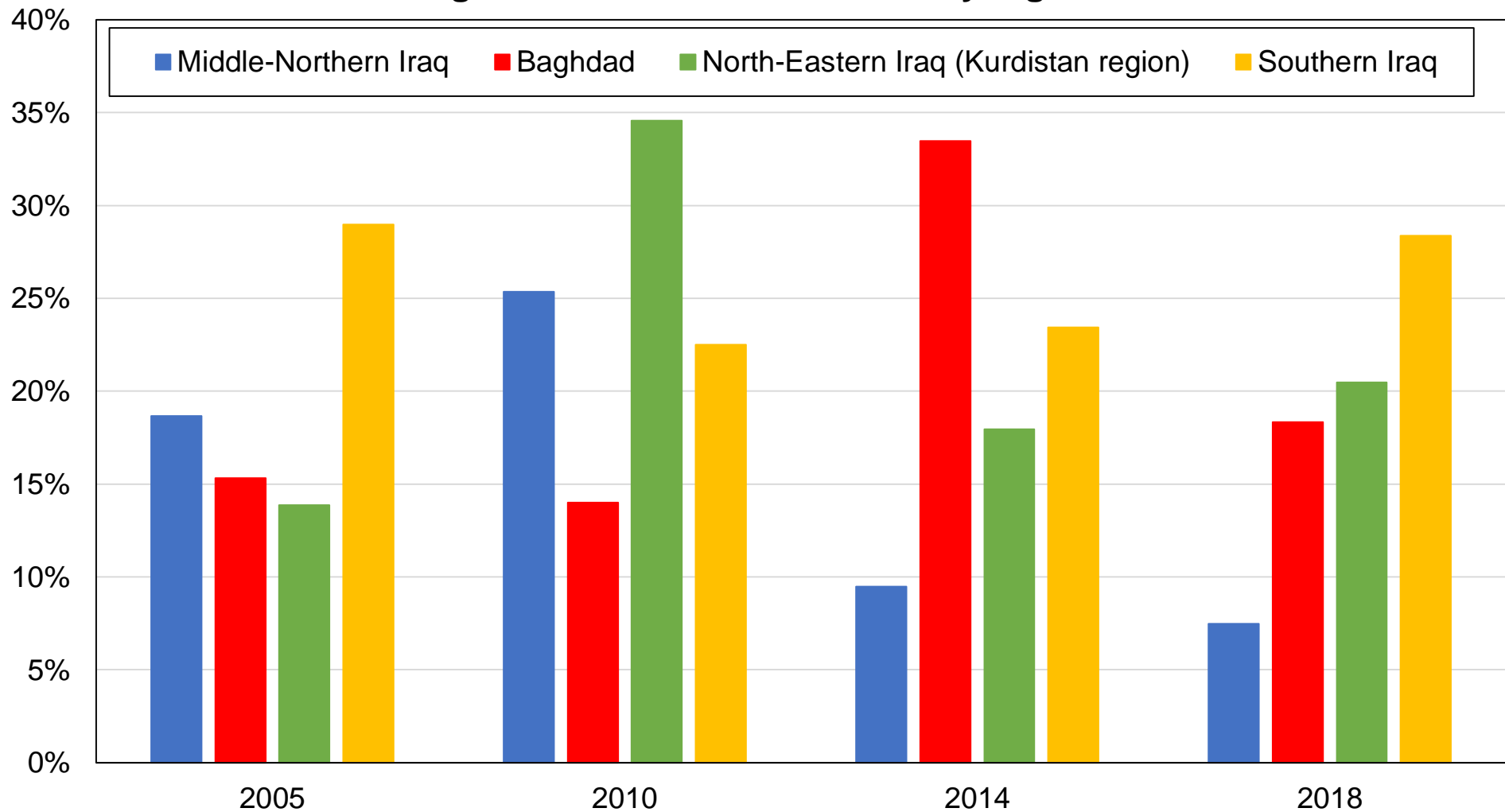
Figure BD5 - Abstention by political activism



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the decomposition of the electorate who declared having not voted in the last elections by political activism degree measured as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration. No data available in 2004.

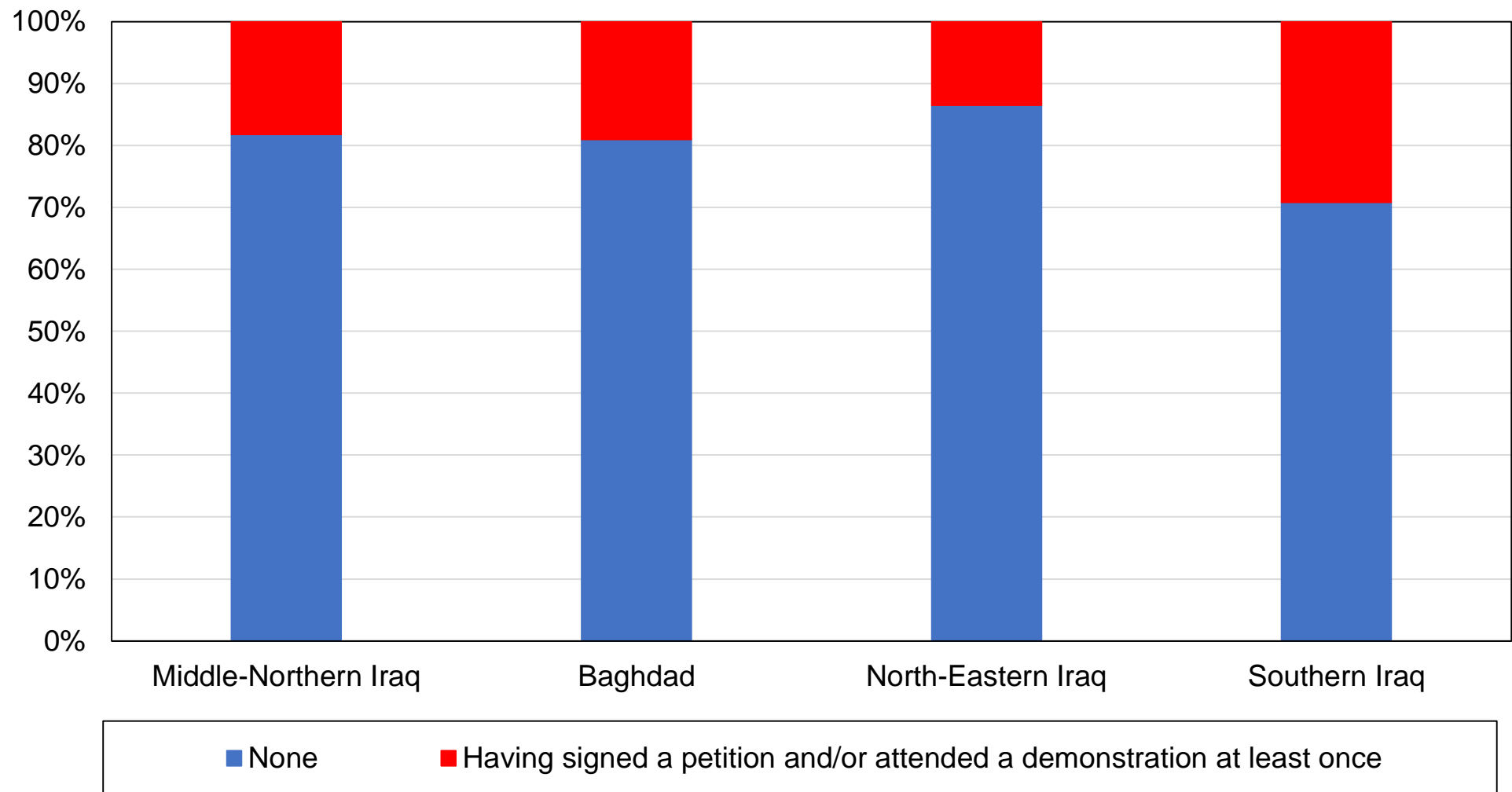
Figure BD6 - Political activism by region



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the regional decomposition of political activism (defined as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration) in the Iraqi adult population. Middle-Northern Iraq is predominantly Sunni. Baghdad is mixed. Southern Iraq is predominantly Shia.

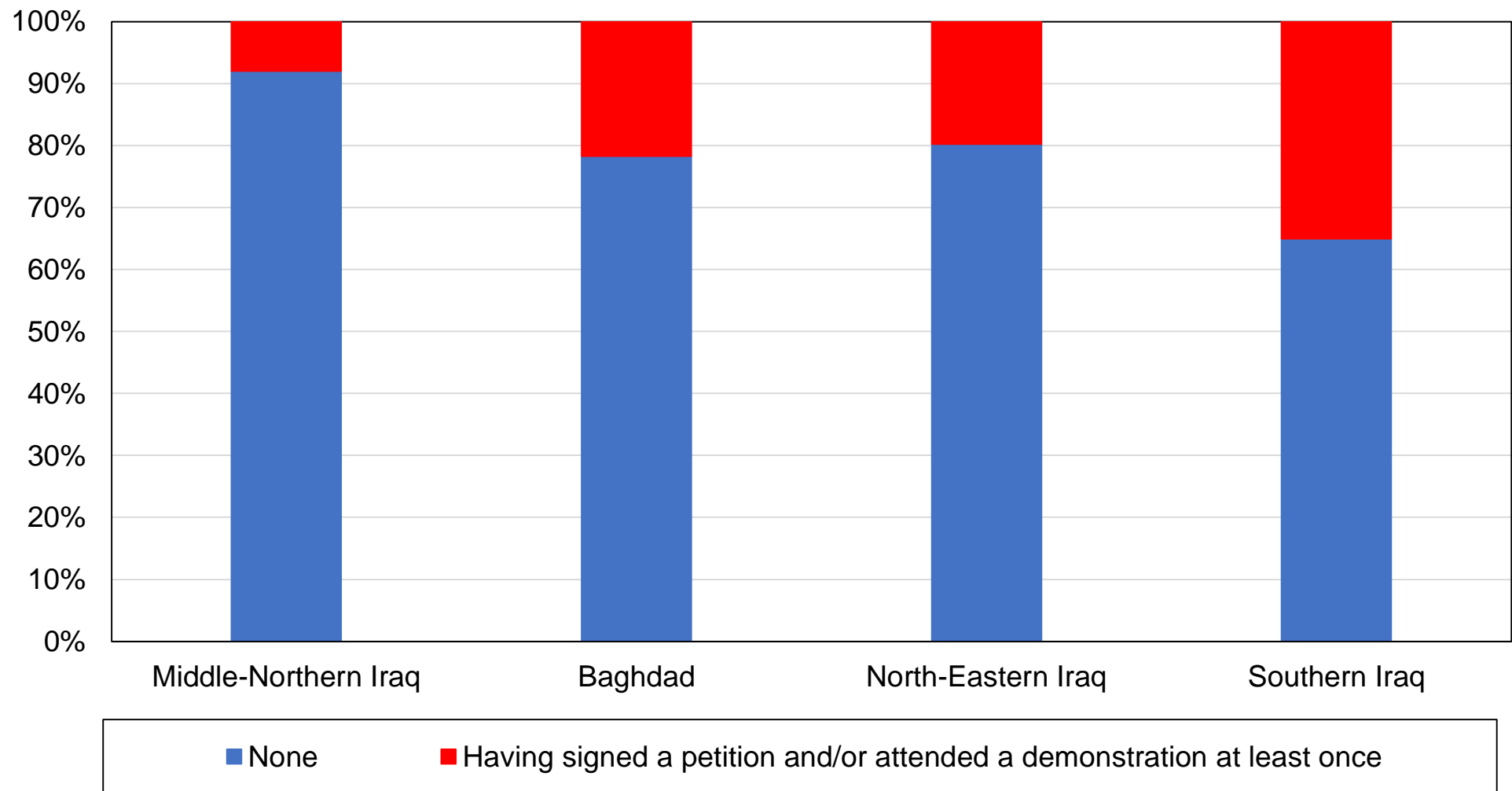
Figure BD7 - Composition of regions by political activism, 2005



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of political activism, measured as having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration, by region in 2005.

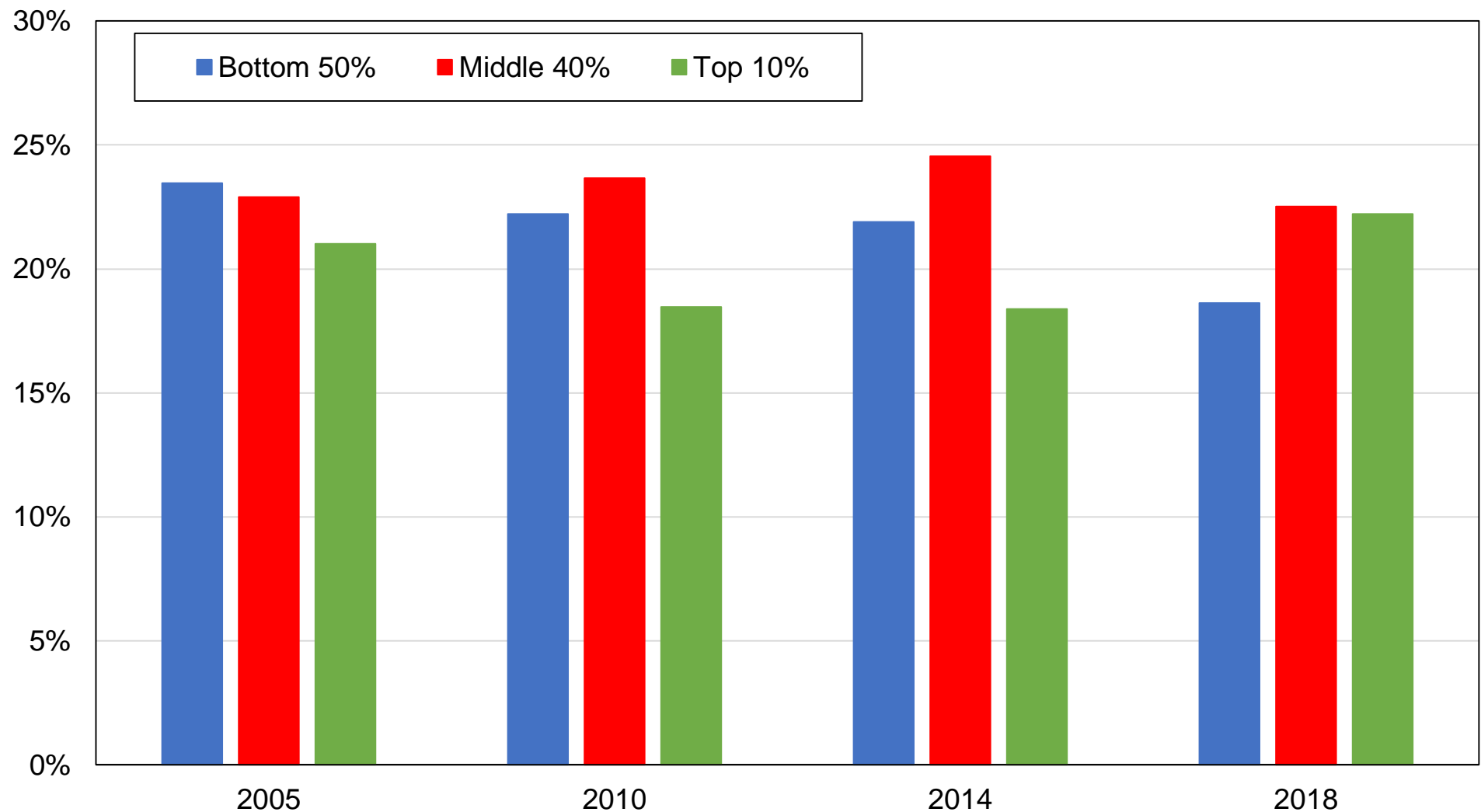
Figure BD8 - Composition of regions by political activism, 2018



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of political activism, measured by having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration, by region in 2018.

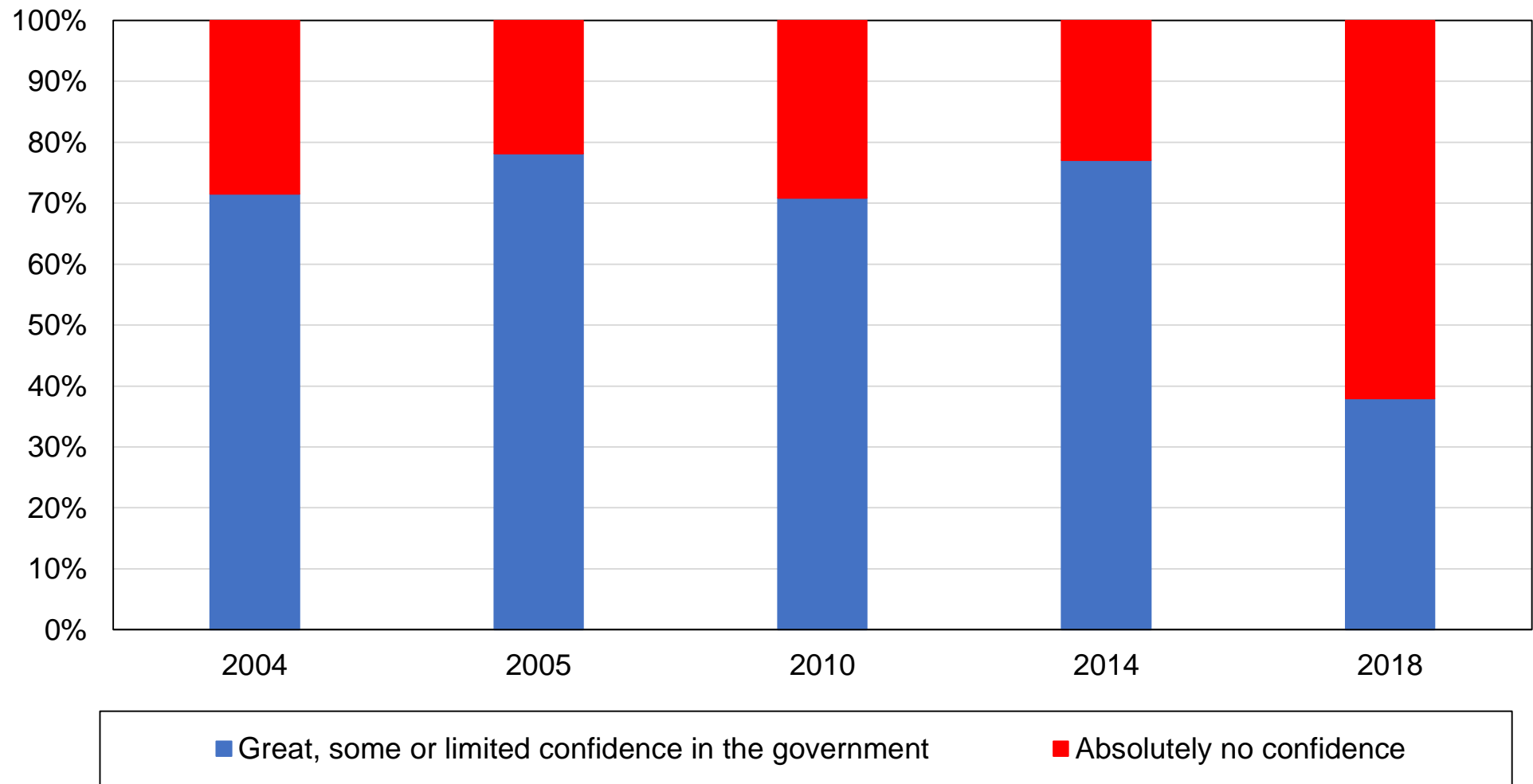
Figure BD9 - Political activism by income group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of voters who declared having already signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration by income group.

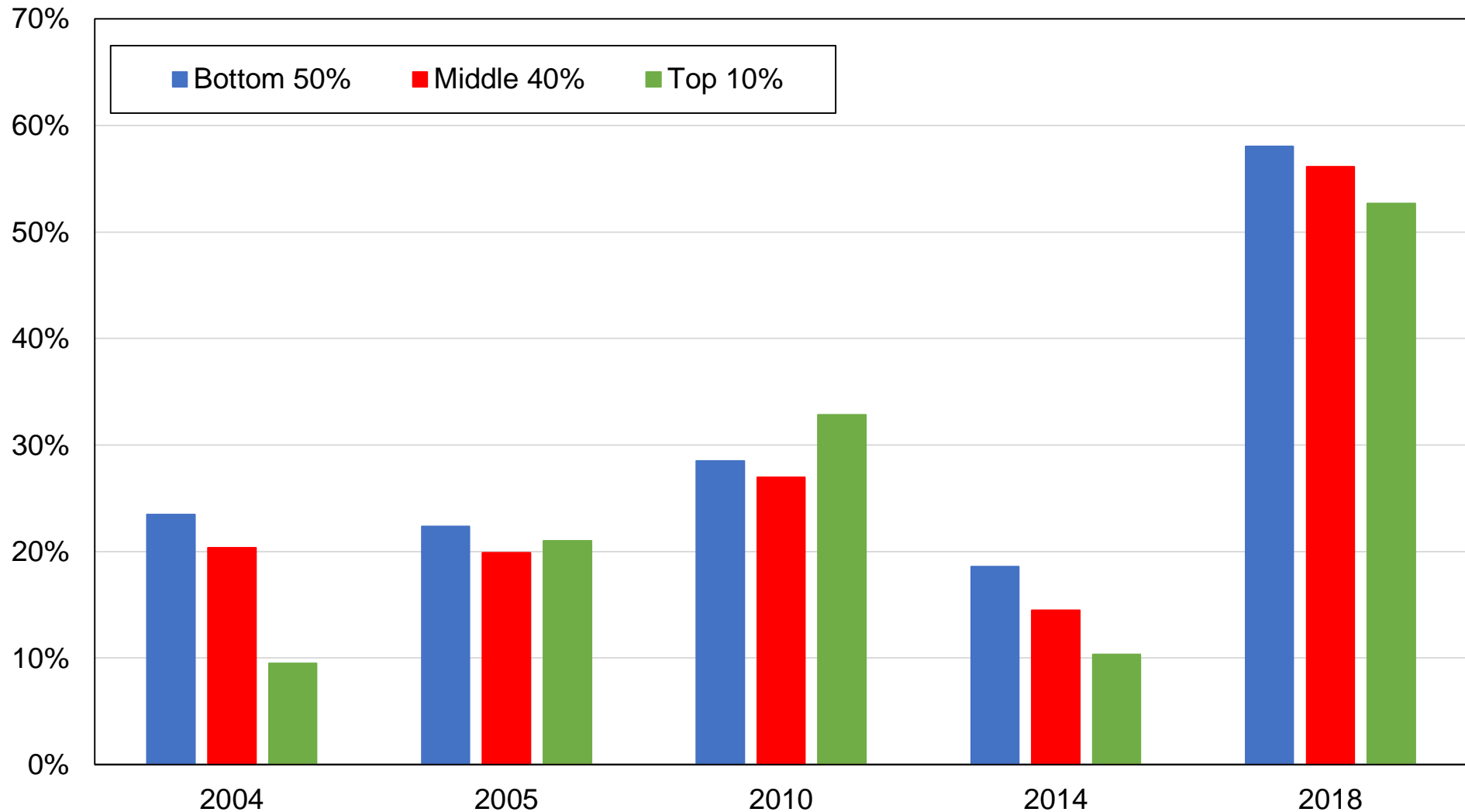
Figure BD10 - Trust deficit towards the government over time



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the distribution of trust expressed in the government in the Iraqi adult population and its evolution over time.

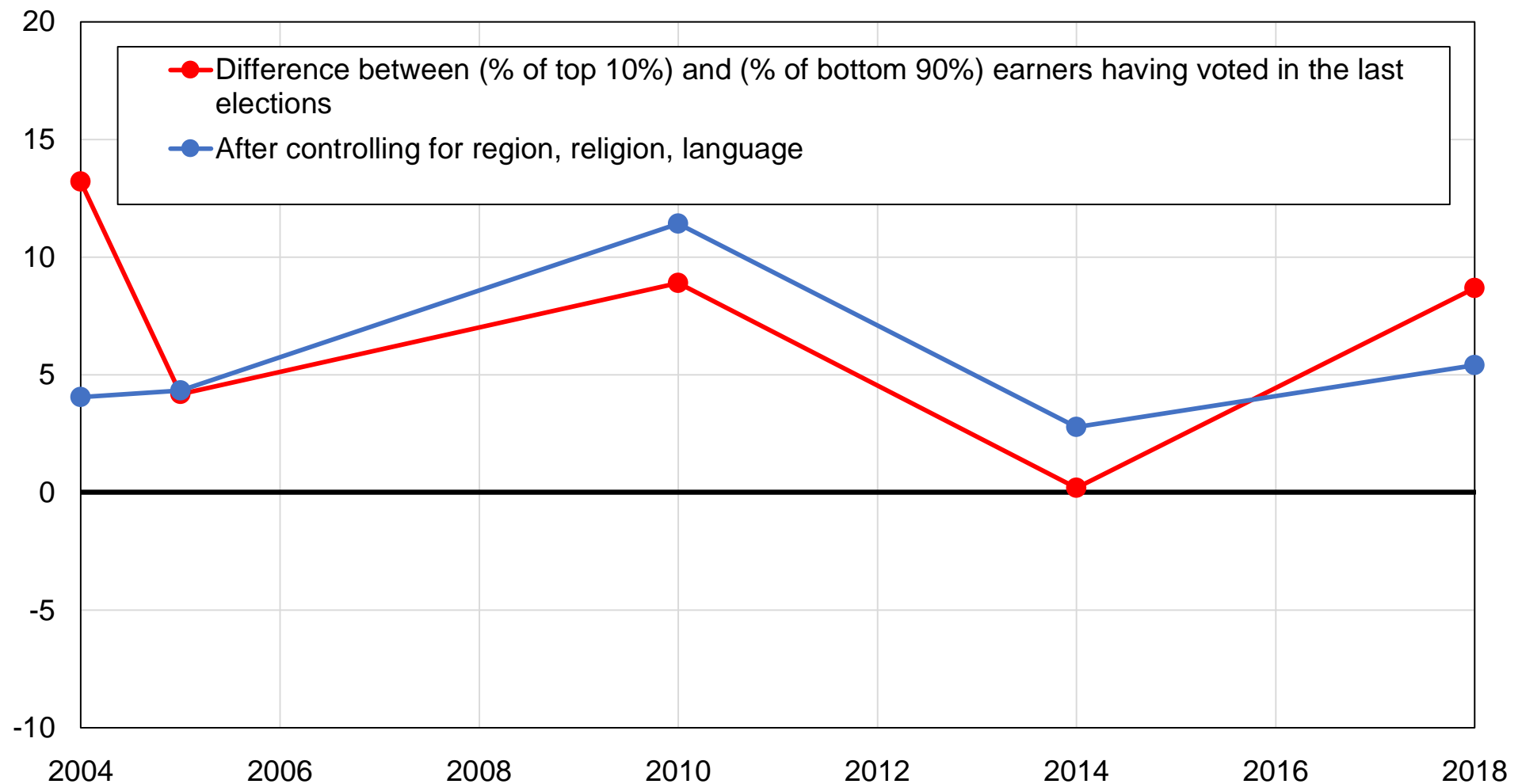
Figure BD11 - Trust deficit towards the government by income group



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the share of voters who declared having absolutely no confidence in the government by income group.

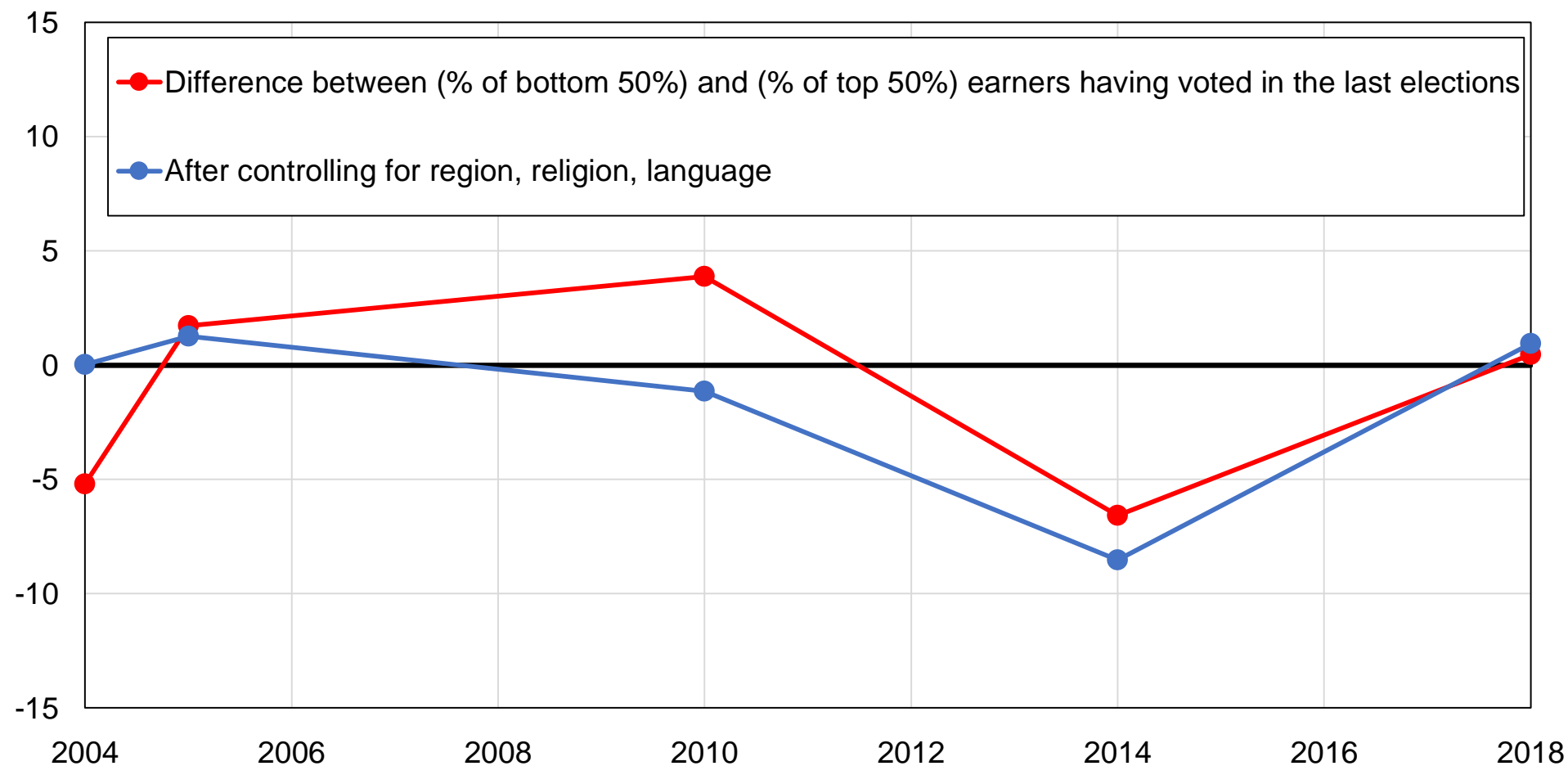
Figure BD12 - Turnout among top-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% earners and the share of other voters who declared having voted in the last elections, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

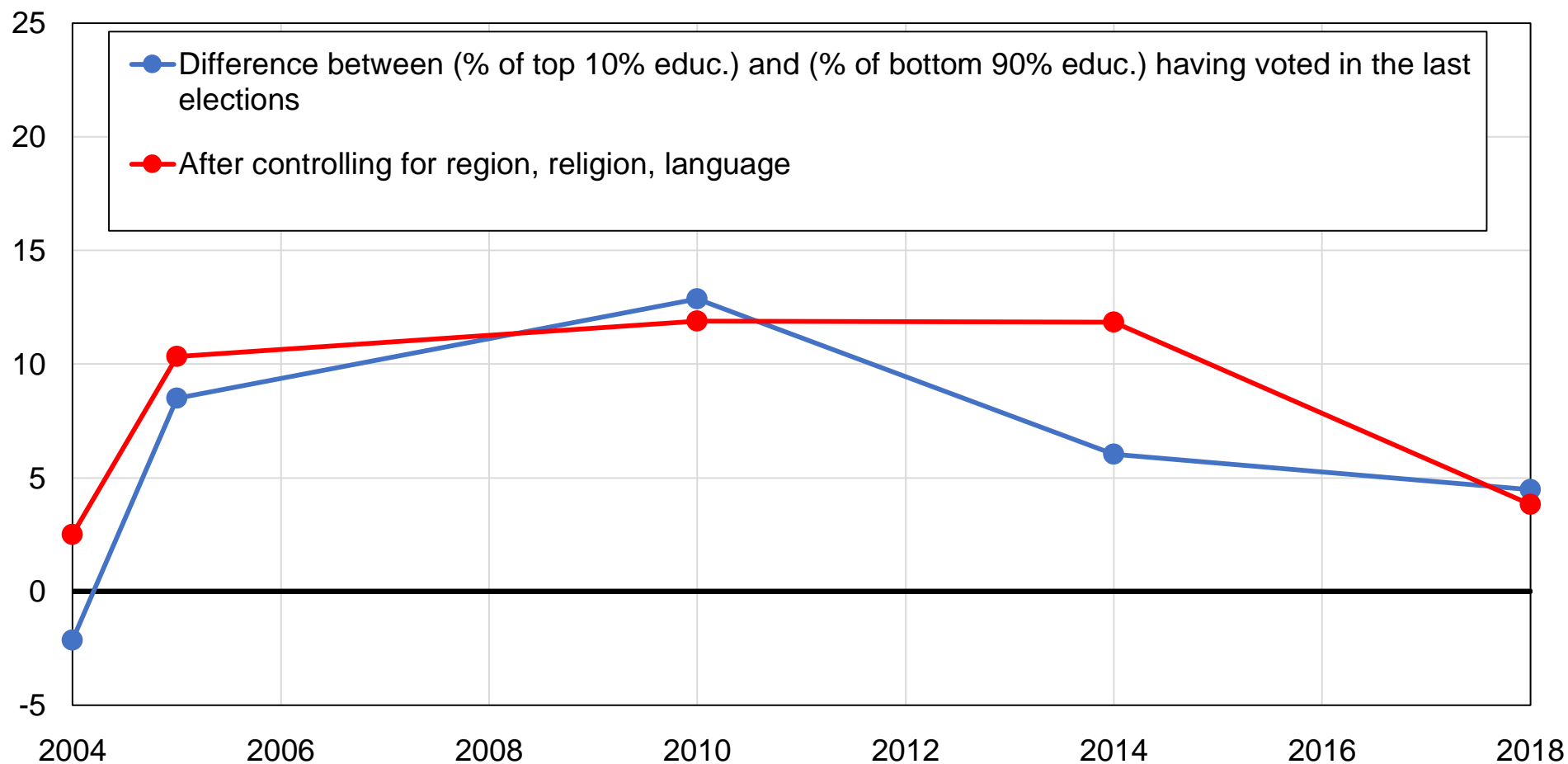
Figure BD13 - Turnout among low-income voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% voters and the share of top 50% voters in terms of income who declared having voted in the last elections, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

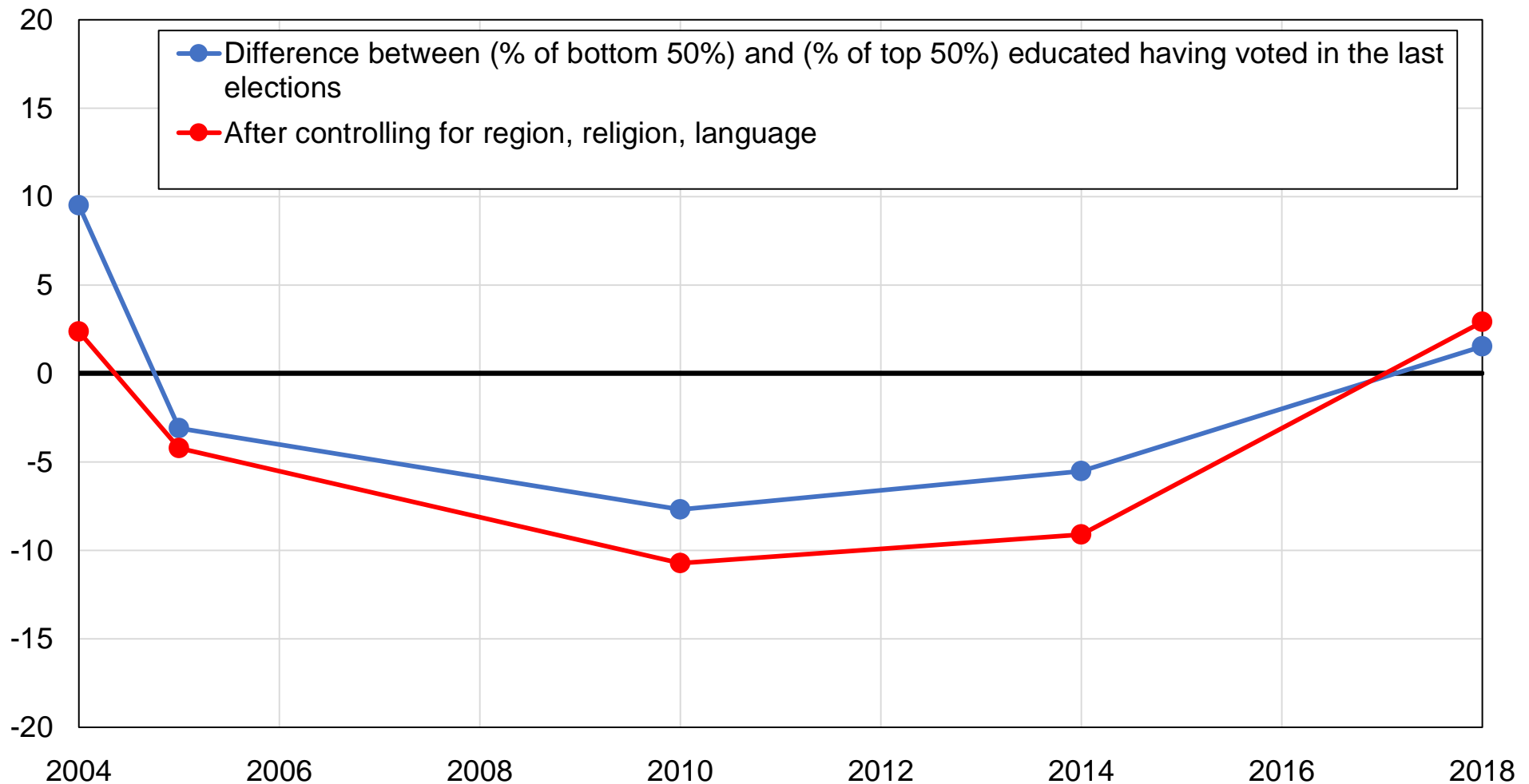
Figure BD14 - Turnout among highest-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of top 10% educated voters and the share of lowest 90% educated voters who declared having voted in the last elections, before and after controlling for ethno-religious identity.

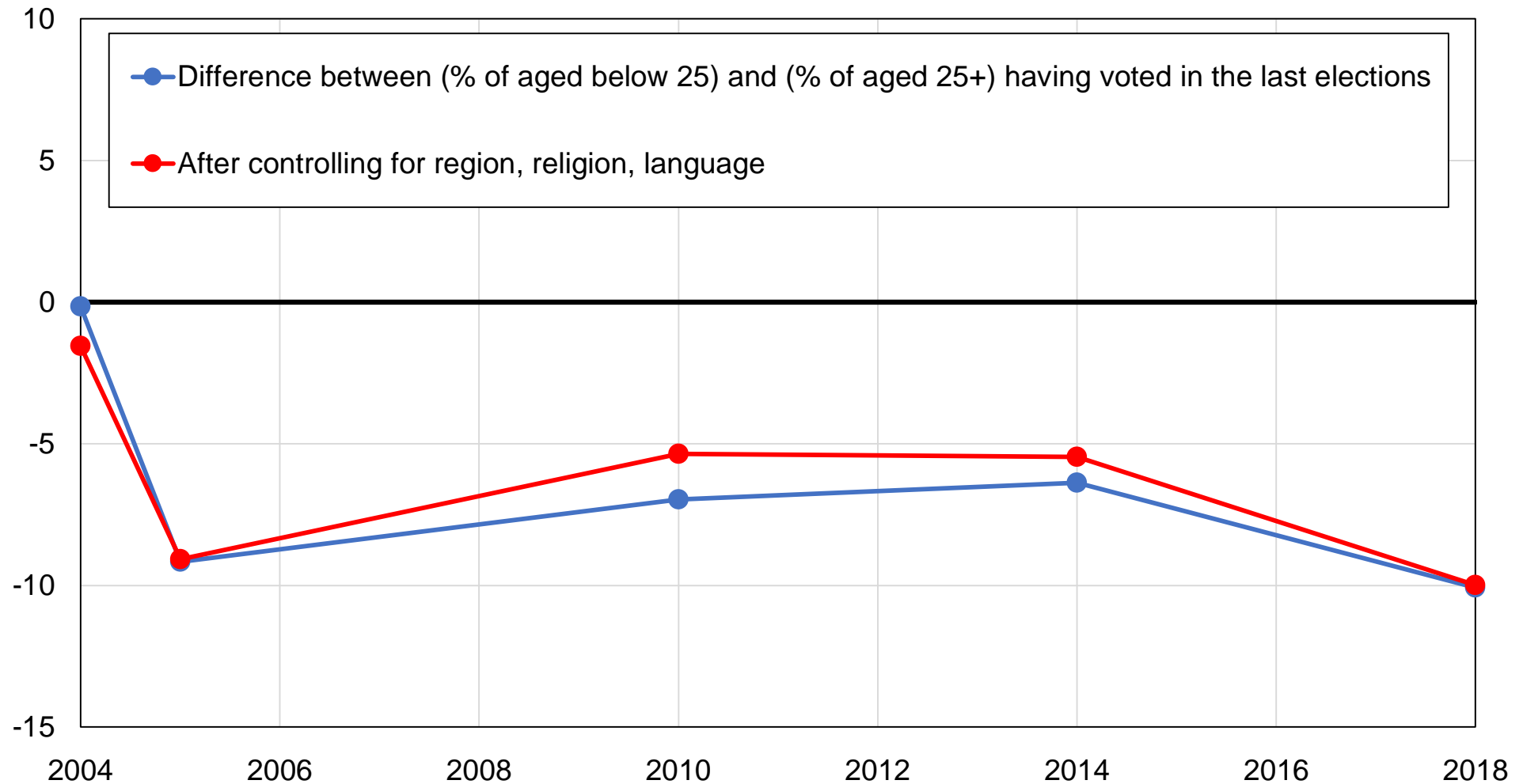
Figure BD15 - Turnout among lower-educated voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of bottom 50% educated voters and the share of other voters who declared having voted in the last elections, before and after controls.

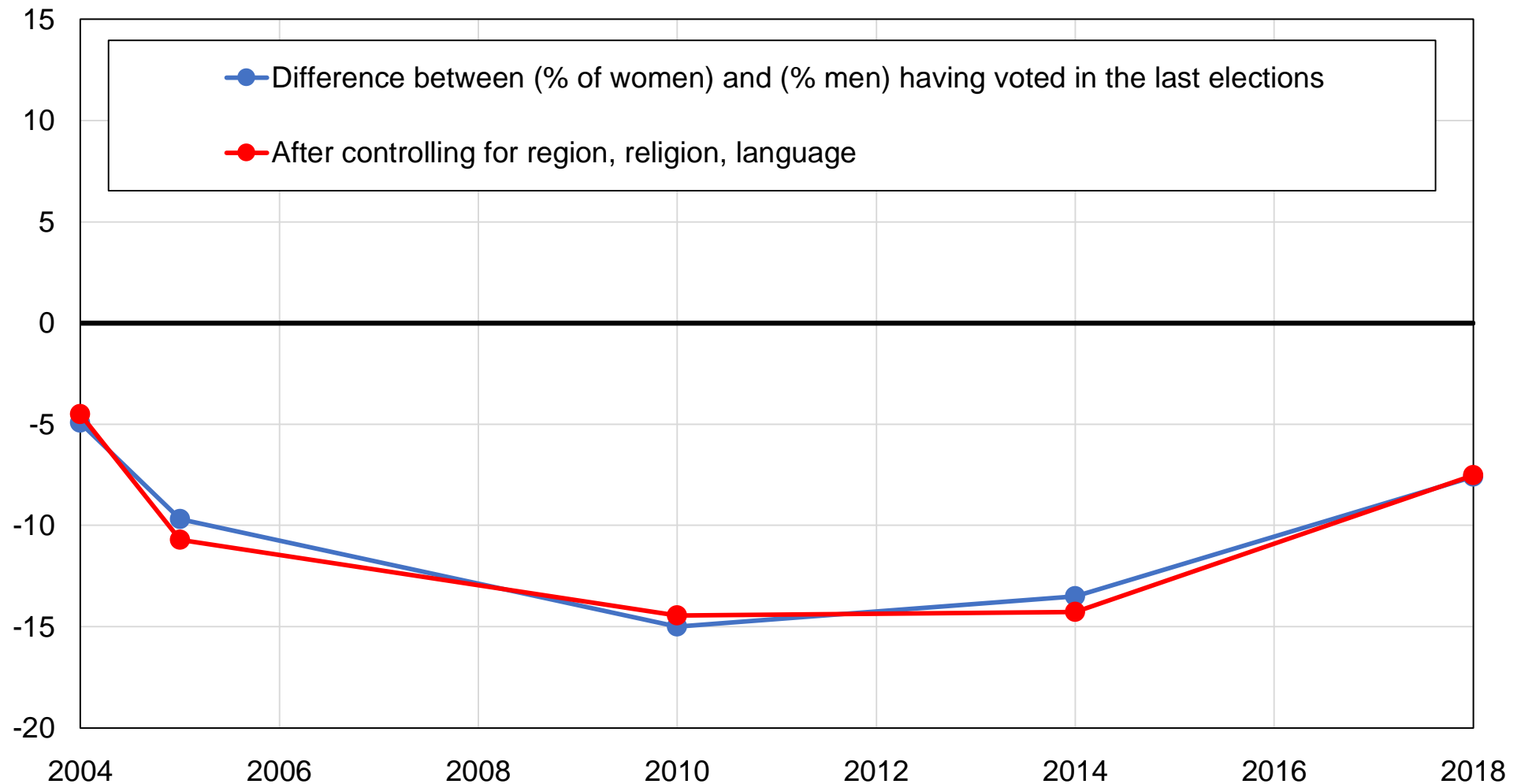
Figure BD16 - Turnout among young voters



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of voters aged below 25 and the share of older voters that declared having voted in the last elections.

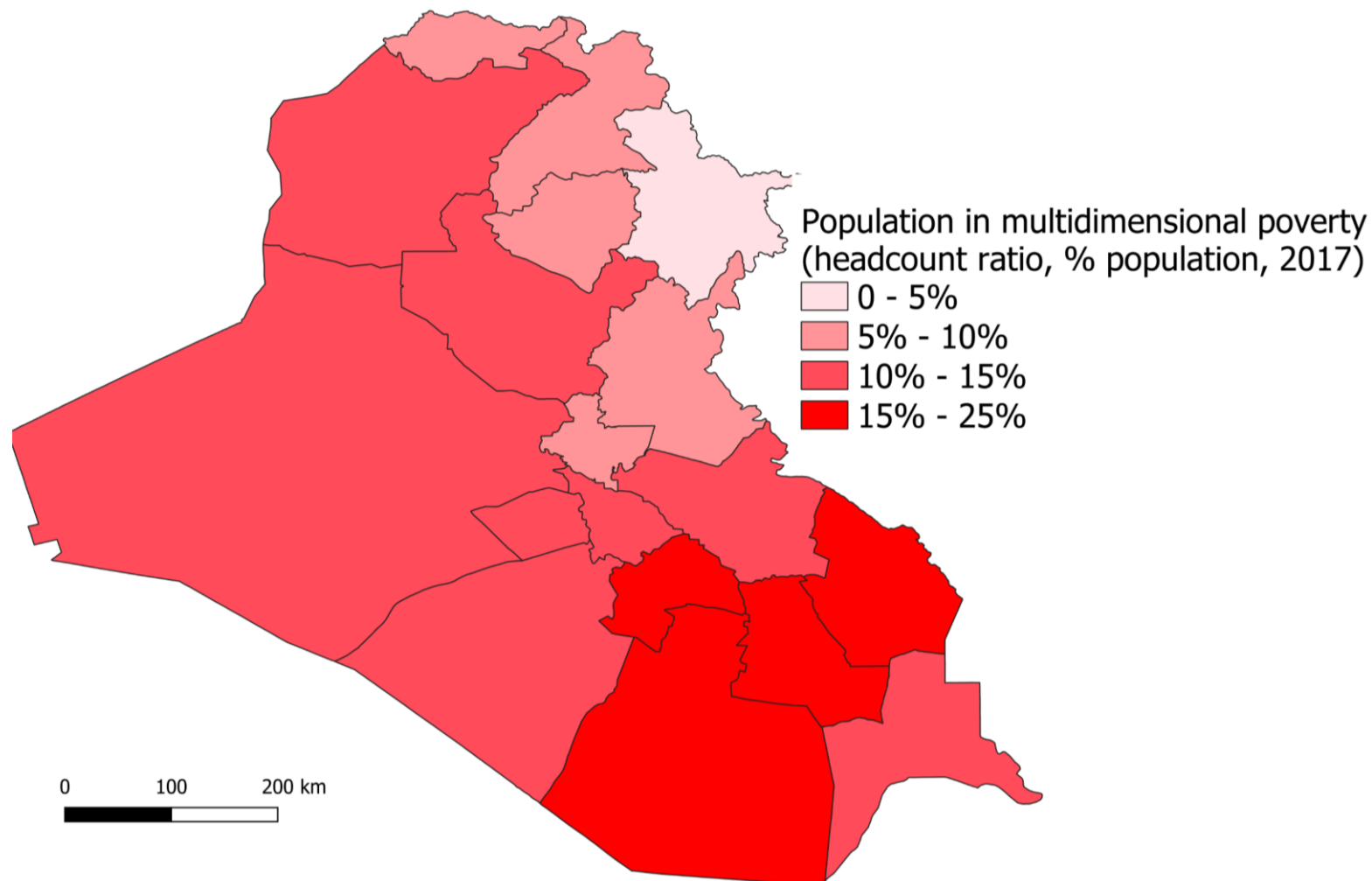
Figure BD17 - Turnout among women



Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Note: the figure shows the difference between the share of women and the share of men that declared having voted in the last elections.

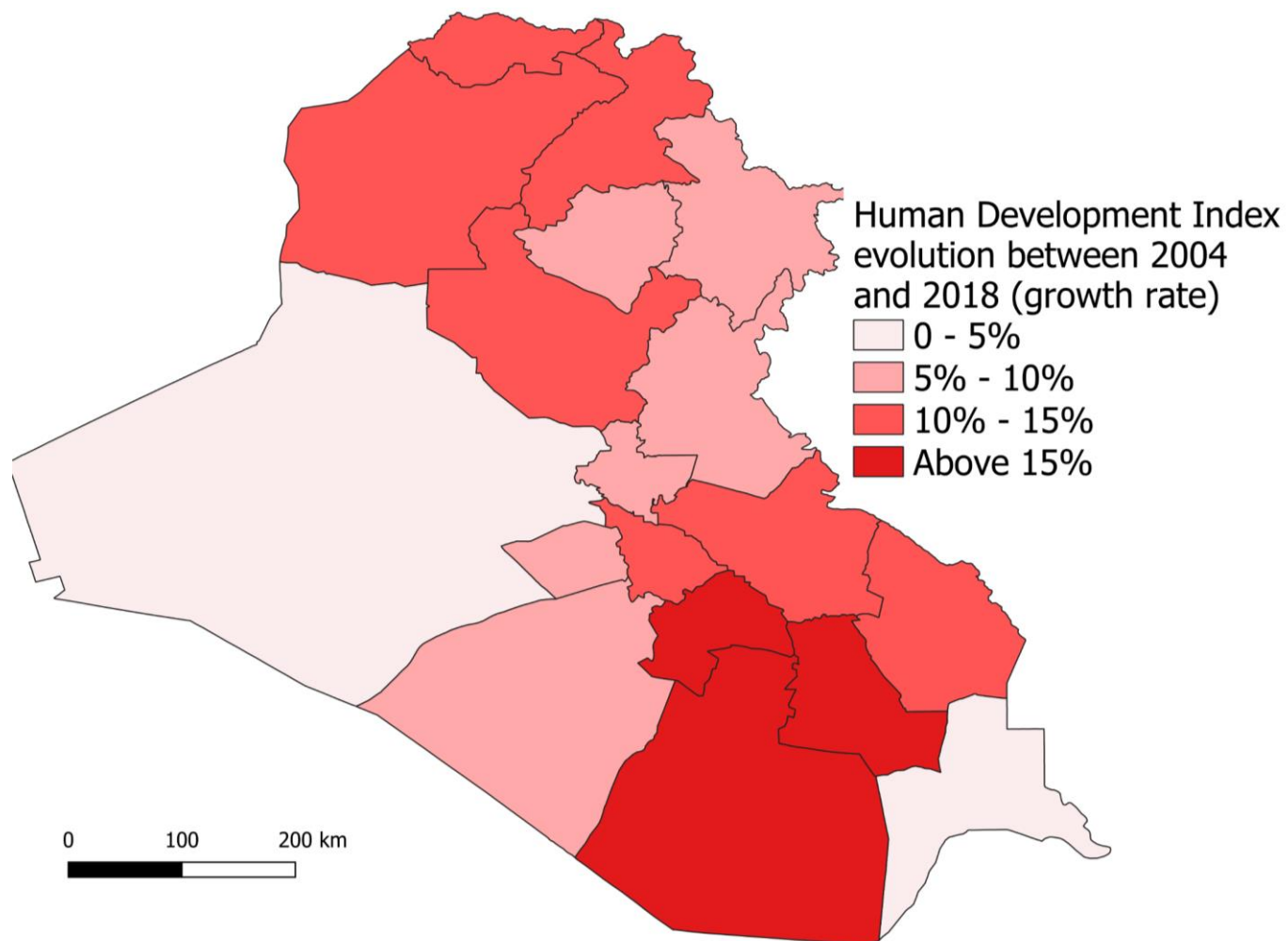
Map B1 - Geographical distribution of multidimensional poverty in Iraq in 2017



Source: authors' computation using subnational decomposition of the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index from the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (University of Oxford).

Note: The Multidimensional Poverty Index is an international measure of acute poverty that identifies deprivation across health, education and living standards.

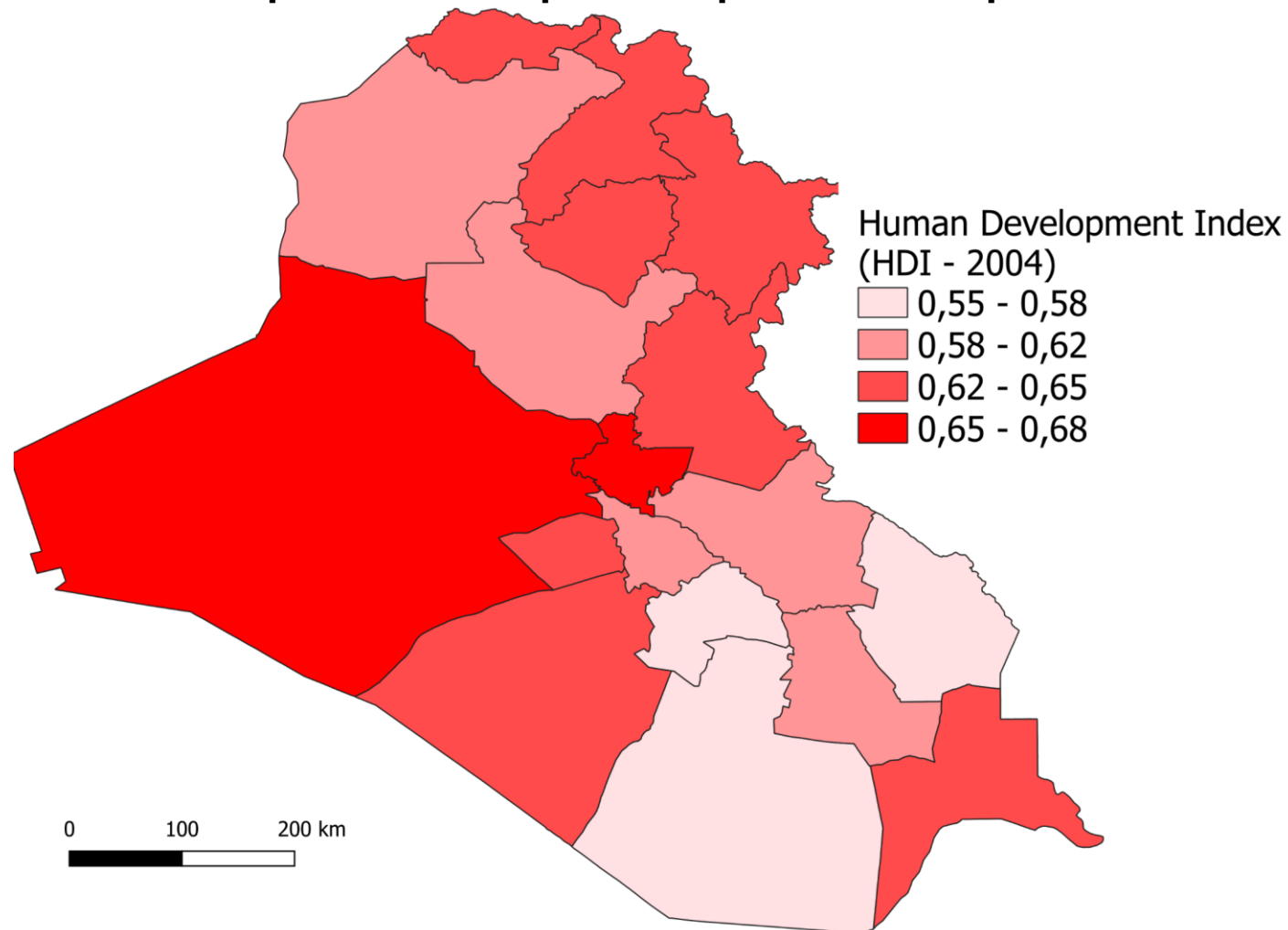
Map B2 - Socio-spatial disparities evolution in Iraq between 2004 and 2018



Source: authors' computation. SHDI database from the Global Data Lab (Radboud University).

Note: The map shows the geographical time-evolution of the Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI). The SHDI is a translation of the United Nations Development Programme's official Human Development Index to the subnational level and captures education, health and living standards.

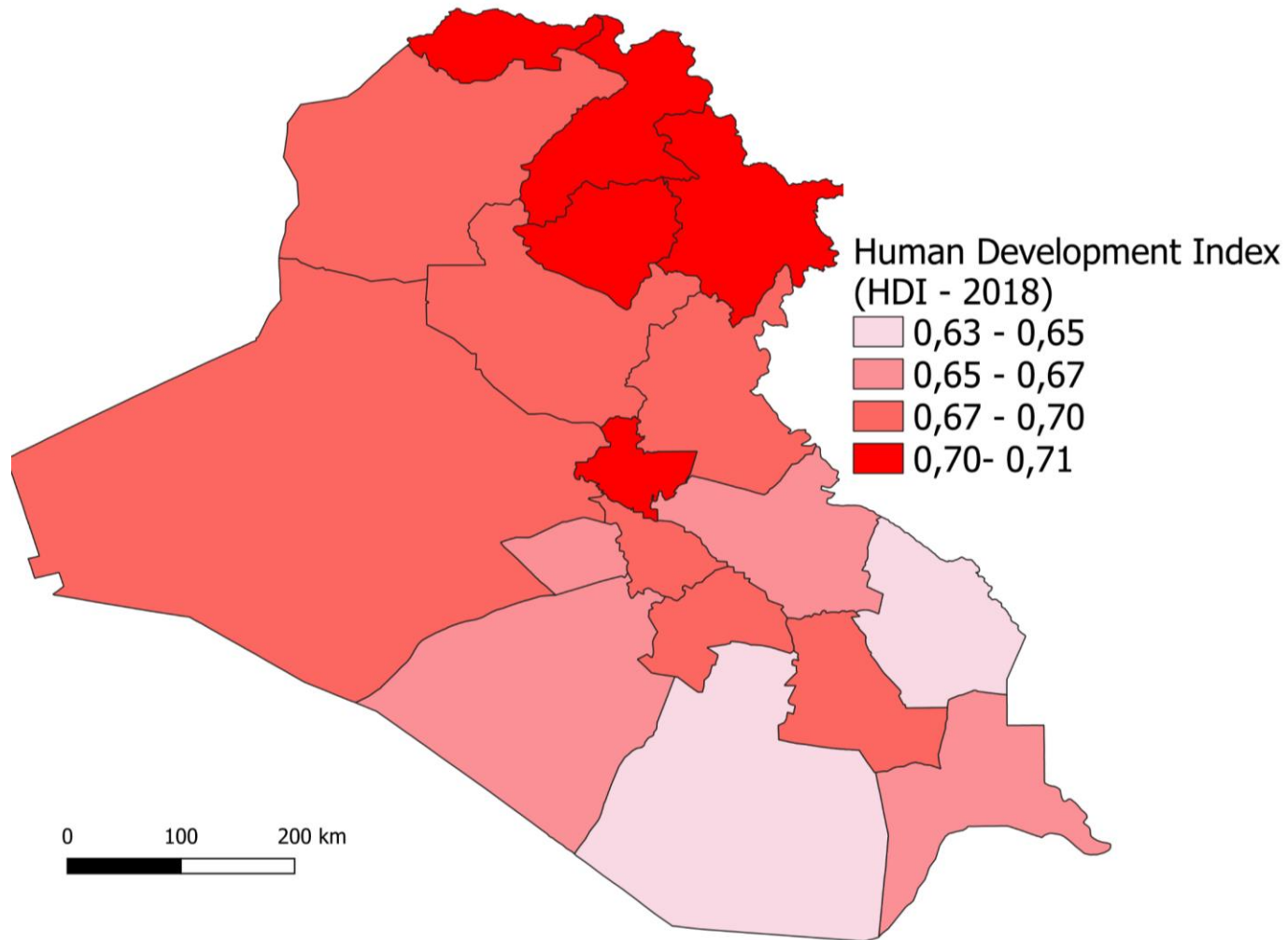
Map B3 - Socio-spatial disparities in Iraq in 2004



Source: authors' computation. SHDI database from the Global Data Lab (Radboud University).

Note: The Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI) is a translation of the United Nations Development Programme's official Human Development Index to the subnational level and captures education, health and living standards.

Map B4 - Socio-spatial disparities in Iraq in 2018



Source: authors' computation. SHDI database from the Global Data Lab (Radboud University).

Note: The Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI) is a translation of the United Nations Development Programme's official Human Development Index to the subnational level and captures education, health and living standards.

Table B1 - Survey data sources			
Year	Survey	Source	Sample size
2004	World Values Survey	WVS	2 325
2006	World Values Survey	WVS	2 701
2011	Arab Barometer	WVS	1 234
2013	World Values Survey	WVS	1 200
2019	Arab Barometer	Arab Barometer	2 461
<p>Source: authors' elaboration.</p> <p>Note: the table shows the surveys used in the chapter, the source from which these surveys can be obtained, and the sample size of each survey.</p>			

Table B2 - Complete descriptive statistics by year

	2004	2005	2010	2014	2018
Education: Primary	57%	59%	58%	50%	57%
Education: Secondary	30%	30%	30%	37%	27%
Education: Tertiary	13%	11%	12%	13%	16%
Gender: Woman	52%	52%	51%	48%	49%
Gender: Man	48%	48%	49%	52%	51%
Employment status: Employed	39%	40%	38%	39%	25%
Employment status: Unemployed	10%	8%	8%	9%	11%
Employment status: Inactive	51%	52%	53%	52%	64%
Marital status: Not Married	28%	28%	30%	31%	35%
Marital status: Married	72%	72%	70%	69%	65%
Religion: Sunni	32%	25%	76%		41%
Religion: Shia	67%	73%	23%		59%
Ethnicity: Arab	80%	75%	83%	79%	
Ethnicity: Kurdish	17%	23%	16%	15%	
Language at home: Arabic	80%	71%	83%	79%	
Language at home: Kurdish	17%	27%	16%	15%	
Language at home: Other	3%	2%	2%	6%	
Turnout: Did not vote	49%	9%	17%	23%	40%
Turnout: Voted	51%	91%	83%	77%	60%
Interest in politics: Not at all interested	26%	19%	11%	19%	56%
Interest in politics: Not very interested	21%	17%	37%	34%	19%
Interest in politics: Somewhat interested	35%	37%	41%	39%	17%
Interest in politics: Very interested	18%	26%	11%	8%	9%
Wealth: Significant difficulties	11%	8%	15%	11%	15%
Wealth: Some difficulties	19%	15%	45%	15%	32%
Wealth: Without notable difficulties	61%	68%	34%	42%	37%
Wealth: Enough for savings	10%	9%	7%	32%	17%
Political activism: None		78%	77%	79%	81%
Political activism: Having signed a petition and/or attended a demonstration		22%	23%	21%	19%
Location: Urban			70%	33%	71%
Location: Rural			30%	67%	29%

Region: Middle-Northern Iraq	22%	25%	32%	27%	29%
Region: Baghdad	21%	20%	26%	21%	23%
Region: North-Eastern Iraq	14%	13%	13%	14%	11%
Region: Southern Iraq	43%	43%	29%	38%	38%
Age: 18-24	20%	20%	25%	23%	26%
Age: 25-34	29%	30%	29%	26%	27%
Age: 35-50	33%	32%	26%	32%	27%
Age: 50+	18%	19%	19%	19%	20%
Government trust: Great, some or limited	71%	78%	71%	77%	38%
Government trust: Absolutely not	29%	22%	29%	23%	62%
Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.					
Note: the table shows descriptive statistics by year for selected available variables.					

Table B3 - Complete structure of the vote in Iraq, 2005 (january)

	Share of votes received (%)				
	Shia parties	Kurdish parties	Secular parties	Sunni parties	Other
Overall vote share	49,53%	26,45%	14,65%	3,11%	6,26%
Education level					
Primary	51%	29%	10%	2%	7%
Secondary	44%	25%	21%	6%	5%
Tertiary	52%	17%	21%	3%	7%
Education group					
Bottom 50%	51%	29%	10%	2%	7%
Middle 40%	46%	25%	19%	4%	5%
Top 10%	52%	17%	21%	3%	7%
Income decile					
D1	75%	3%	17%	2%	3%
D2	68%	11%	13%	3%	6%
D3	64%	13%	13%	5%	6%
D4	60%	16%	14%	5%	5%
D5	54%	21%	16%	4%	5%
D6	40%	36%	15%	3%	6%
D7	40%	36%	15%	3%	6%
D8	38%	38%	11%	4%	9%
D9	33%	42%	13%	3%	9%
D10	28%	47%	20%	0%	4%
Income group					
Bottom 50%	64%	13%	14%	4%	5%
Middle 40%	38%	38%	14%	3%	8%
Top 10%	28%	47%	20%	0%	4%
Employment status					
Employed	45%	29%	17%	4%	5%
Unemployed	62%	22%	9%	2%	5%
Inactive	53%	24%	13%	3%	7%
Gender					
Woman	50%	27%	13%	2%	8%
Man	49%	26%	16%	4%	5%
Marital status					
Not Married	47%	32%	11%	2%	7%
Married	50%	25%	16%	3%	6%
Age					
Below 25	51%	32%	8%	3%	6%
25-35	50%	26%	15%	3%	6%
35-50	51%	25%	16%	3%	5%
50+	45%	23%	18%	4%	9%
Region					
Middle-Northern Iraq	23%	17%	20%	27%	13%
Baghdad	58%	5%	28%	6%	4%
North-Eastern Iraq	2%	90%	2%	0%	6%
Southern Iraq	75%	0%	17%	1%	6%
Religion					

Sunni	5%	77%	6%	5%	8%
Shi'ite	73%	0%	18%	2%	7%
Other	31%	0%	69%	0%	0%
Confidence in government					
Great	46%	32%	19%	0%	2%
Some	43%	36%	14%	1%	6%
Limited	57%	17%	18%	2%	5%
Absolutely not	59%	13%	9%	11%	8%
Interest in politics					
Not at all interested	51%	16%	15%	4%	14%
Not very interested	46%	31%	9%	4%	10%
Somewhat interested	43%	38%	13%	3%	4%
Very interested	63%	12%	21%	3%	2%

Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in january 2005.

Table B4 - Complete structure of the vote in Iraq, 2005

	Share of votes received (%)				
	Shia parties	Kurdish parties	Secular parties	Sunni parties	Other
Overall vote share	42,40%	23,00%	12,10%	16,50%	6,00%
Education level					
Primary	45%	25%	10%	14%	7%
Secondary	39%	22%	16%	19%	5%
Tertiary	39%	16%	17%	23%	5%
Education group					
Bottom 50%	45%	25%	10%	14%	7%
Middle 40%	40%	23%	14%	18%	5%
Top 10%	39%	16%	17%	23%	5%
Income decile					
D1	30%	25%	15%	24%	7%
D2	43%	20%	11%	18%	8%
D3	39%	19%	15%	17%	8%
D4	46%	17%	13%	15%	9%
D5	51%	15%	11%	13%	10%
D6	47%	18%	12%	16%	7%
D7	43%	22%	13%	19%	4%
D8	43%	22%	13%	19%	4%
D9	40%	32%	10%	15%	4%
D10	43%	27%	12%	15%	4%
Income group					
Bottom 50%	42%	19%	13%	18%	8%
Middle 40%	43%	23%	12%	17%	4%
Top 10%	43%	27%	12%	15%	4%
Employment status					
Employed	38%	25%	14%	20%	3%
Unemployed	44%	10%	15%	19%	12%
Inactive	46%	23%	10%	13%	8%
Gender					
Woman	46%	25%	11%	12%	7%
Man	39%	21%	13%	21%	5%
Marital status					
Not Married	38%	28%	12%	16%	6%
Married	44%	21%	12%	17%	6%
Age					
Below 25	39%	26%	13%	15%	6%
25-35	43%	22%	11%	19%	5%
35-50	44%	22%	12%	15%	7%
50+	42%	24%	12%	18%	5%
Region					
Middle-Northern Iraq	3%	11%	25%	46%	15%
Baghdad	56%	1%	19%	21%	2%
North-Eastern Iraq	0%	99%	0%	0%	1%
Southern Iraq	90%	0%	6%	1%	3%
Language					

Arabic	56%	1%	13%	30%	0%
Kurdish	27%	71%	0%	1%	1%
Other	60%	16%	19%	5%	0%
Religion					
Sunni	1%	58%	5%	29%	7%
Shi'ite	91%	0%	6%	1%	3%
Other	0%	85%	15%	0%	0%
Confidence in government					
Great	60%	32%	4%	1%	3%
Some	62%	22%	7%	3%	6%
Limited	28%	24%	18%	18%	11%
Absolutely not	7%	8%	25%	53%	6%
Interest in politics					
Not at all interested	49%	18%	18%	11%	4%
Not very interested	42%	25%	10%	14%	9%
Somewhat interested	44%	22%	11%	14%	8%
Very interested	42%	15%	13%	28%	2%
Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.					
Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in 2005.					

Table B5 - Complete structure of the vote in Iraq, 2010

	Share of votes received (%)				
	Shia parties	Kurdish parties	Secular parties	Sunni parties	Other
Overall vote share	42,37%	22,16%	24,72%	5,25%	5,50%
Education level					
Primary	41%	22%	28%	5%	4%
Secondary	46%	17%	21%	6%	10%
Tertiary	35%	38%	24%	3%	0%
Education group					
Bottom 50%	41%	22%	28%	5%	4%
Middle 40%	45%	19%	21%	6%	9%
Top 10%	35%	38%	24%	3%	0%
Income decile					
D1	24%	18%	40%	3%	15%
D2	36%	11%	24%	1%	27%
D3	48%	5%	22%	10%	15%
D4	48%	10%	23%	13%	5%
D5	54%	13%	22%	12%	0%
D6	51%	19%	29%	0%	0%
D7	54%	8%	34%	5%	0%
D8	47%	20%	33%	0%	0%
D9	54%	15%	31%	0%	0%
D10	62%	7%	20%	11%	0%
Income group					
Bottom 50%	42%	11%	26%	8%	13%
Middle 40%	51%	15%	32%	1%	0%
Top 10%	62%	7%	20%	11%	0%
Employment status					
Employed	44%	25%	25%	5%	1%
Unemployed	27%	15%	22%	9%	27%
Inactive	43%	21%	25%	5%	6%
Gender					
Woman	42%	25%	24%	5%	4%
Man	43%	20%	25%	6%	7%
Marital status					
Not Married	44%	20%	26%	2%	8%
Married	42%	23%	24%	7%	4%
Age					
Below 25	48%	19%	28%	0%	5%
25-35	47%	21%	20%	5%	7%
35-50	33%	24%	27%	9%	6%
50+	41%	25%	25%	6%	3%
Region					
Middle-Northern Iraq	13%	6%	59%	3%	18%
Baghdad	74%	2%	15%	9%	0%
North-Eastern Iraq	0%	96%	0%	4%	0%
Southern Iraq	93%	1%	6%	0%	0%
Language					

Arabic	58%	1%	34%	6%	0%
Kurdish	5%	90%	1%	4%	0%
Other	0%	0%	7%	0%	93%
Religion					
Sunni	15%	41%	29%	4%	11%
Shi'ite	81%	3%	10%	5%	0%
Other	15%	73%	12%	0%	0%
Confidence in government					
Great	47%	43%	4%	5%	0%
Some	69%	20%	7%	4%	0%
Limited	29%	11%	47%	8%	5%
Absolutely not	12%	25%	42%	5%	16%
Interest in politics					
Not at all interested	71%	13%	10%	6%	0%
Not very interested	55%	11%	24%	11%	0%
Somewhat interested	32%	22%	33%	2%	11%
Very interested	31%	52%	10%	3%	3%

Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in 2010.

Table B6 - Complete structure of the vote in Iraq, 2014

	Share of votes received (%)				
	Shia parties	Kurdish parties	Secular parties	Sunni parties	Other
Overall vote share	41,84%	20,32%	7,67%	7,52%	22,65%
Education level					
Primary	50%	16%	7%	8%	19%
Secondary	37%	26%	9%	7%	21%
Tertiary	28%	18%	9%	8%	37%
Education group					
Bottom 50%	49%	17%	7%	8%	19%
Middle 40%	36%	25%	9%	7%	23%
Top 10%	28%	18%	9%	8%	37%
Income decile					
D1	67%	7%	5%	4%	18%
D2	42%	21%	9%	9%	19%
D3	37%	22%	11%	7%	23%
D4	43%	24%	7%	6%	21%
D5	40%	23%	7%	6%	24%
D6	30%	22%	7%	7%	34%
D7	34%	22%	6%	7%	30%
D8	50%	22%	5%	9%	13%
D9	46%	22%	8%	11%	13%
D10	32%	18%	10%	9%	32%
Income group					
Bottom 50%	46%	19%	8%	6%	21%
Middle 40%	40%	22%	6%	9%	23%
Top 10%	32%	18%	10%	9%	32%
Employment status					
Employed	42%	21%	9%	9%	19%
Unemployed	62%	5%	4%	3%	27%
Inactive	39%	22%	7%	7%	25%
Gender					
Woman	39%	23%	5%	8%	25%
Man	45%	18%	10%	7%	20%
Marital status					
Not Married	33%	28%	7%	6%	27%
Married	46%	17%	8%	8%	21%
Age					
Below 25	36%	30%	6%	6%	23%
25-35	39%	22%	8%	7%	24%
35-50	46%	14%	7%	7%	25%
50+	47%	15%	12%	11%	15%
Region					
Middle-Northern Iraq	14%	5%	15%	19%	47%
Baghdad	74%	2%	9%	7%	7%
North-Eastern Iraq	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Southern Iraq	76%	0%	4%	1%	18%
Language					

Arabic	54%	0%	11%	7%	29%
Kurdish	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Other	41%	0%	0%	32%	26%
Confidence in government					
Great	34%	33%	3%	4%	26%
Some	53%	21%	3%	5%	19%
Limited	43%	14%	8%	7%	29%
Absolutely not	33%	22%	9%	17%	19%
Interest in politics					
Not at all interested	28%	8%	10%	15%	40%
Not very interested	39%	22%	8%	9%	23%
Somewhat interested	50%	22%	7%	4%	17%
Very interested	36%	32%	9%	4%	20%

Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in 2014.

Table B7 - Complete structure of the vote in Iraq, 2018

	Share of votes received (%)				
	Shia parties	Kurdish parties	Anti-Sectarian parties	Sunni parties	Other
Overall vote share	36,33%	20,21%	20,39%	8,88%	14,19%
Education level					
Primary	40%	12%	22%	12%	14%
Secondary	30%	33%	18%	4%	15%
Tertiary	36%	27%	20%	4%	12%
Education group					
Bottom 50%	40%	12%	22%	12%	14%
Middle 40%	32%	29%	19%	6%	14%
Top 10%	36%	27%	20%	4%	12%
Income decile					
D1	46%	5%	24%	10%	14%
D2	48%	10%	19%	4%	19%
D3	44%	7%	24%	8%	17%
D4	33%	11%	20%	19%	17%
D5	31%	12%	22%	20%	16%
D6	36%	14%	23%	11%	16%
D7	35%	30%	23%	0%	13%
D8	32%	32%	17%	7%	13%
D9	32%	36%	13%	10%	9%
D10	27%	45%	19%	0%	9%
Income group					
Bottom 50%	40%	9%	22%	12%	16%
Middle 40%	34%	28%	19%	7%	13%
Top 10%	27%	45%	19%	0%	9%
Employment status					
Employed	26%	32%	22%	4%	17%
Unemployed	33%	25%	22%	9%	10%
Inactive	42%	14%	20%	11%	14%
Gender					
Woman	41%	16%	21%	8%	14%
Man	33%	23%	20%	9%	15%
Marital status					
Not Married	34%	28%	17%	7%	14%
Married	38%	16%	22%	10%	14%
Age					
Below 25	36%	25%	20%	5%	13%
25-35	40%	21%	18%	9%	12%
35-50	34%	16%	20%	14%	16%
50+	36%	19%	25%	6%	14%
Region					
Middle-Northern Iraq	46%	5%	8%	22%	18%
Baghdad	38%	0%	30%	4%	27%
North-Eastern Iraq	0%	87%	12%	0%	1%
Southern Iraq	53%	1%	40%	0%	6%

Religion					
Sunni	25%	39%	11%	15%	10%
Shi'ite	51%	0%	36%	0%	12%
Other	25%	0%	53%	0%	22%
Confidence in government					
Great	42%	10%	12%	18%	18%
Some	33%	30%	12%	10%	14%
Limited	29%	24%	26%	14%	7%
Absolutely not	40%	16%	23%	6%	16%
Interest in politics					
Not at all interested	39%	13%	21%	6%	21%
Not very interested	30%	25%	23%	17%	5%
Somewhat interested	35%	34%	16%	4%	10%
Very interested	42%	11%	22%	13%	11%

Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.

Notes: the table shows the average share of votes received by the main political parties by selected individual characteristics in 2018.

Table B8 - Complete structure of the vote in Iraq, 2018

	Feels close to no party	Did not vote in the last elections
Overall sample share	51,71%	55,15%
Gender		
Woman	53%	59%
Man	51%	51%
Age		
Below 25	52%	63%
25-35	53%	58%
35-50	51%	52%
50+	53%	45%
Education group		
Bottom 50%	51%	54%
Middle 40%	52%	57%
Top 10%	54%	51%
Income group		
Bottom 50%	53%	54%
Middle 40%	58%	56%
Top 10%	45%	46%
Employment status		
Unemployed	56%	51%
Employed	46%	50%
Source: authors' computations using Iraqi political attitudes surveys.		