Public Safety and Security Perception Survey Report - Iraq

PUBLIC REPORT
December 2018 – January 2019
Survey Findings
The Iraqi National Security Strategy launched its vision “for a secure and stable democratic Iraqi nation state where the people live in peace, prosperity and freedom; where cultural and religious differences, and human rights are respected ...,” have urged the al-Nahrain Centre for Strategic Studies to play its role in providing necessary support the Iraqi government’s efforts to the Security Sector Reform program through working on an independent and objective assessment of the security agencies and institutions’ performance. To this end, ANCSS implemented a Public Safety and Security Survey in six governorates (Baghdad, Anbar, Salahal-Din, Karbala, Erbil, and Diyala) in 2016 supervised by Dr. Nuha AL-Dirweash of ANCSS. Purpose of the first survey report of 2016 was to provide field data survey to inform public perception of their safety and security in their locality, in addition to confidence rates in security agencies. Moreover, the second general survey report of 2018 was a follow up to the Public Safety and Security Survey and evaluating ongoing changes in light of decreasing armed violence, weakening Daesh risk and the increased rates of return Internally Displaced People to their place of residence.

Ali Nasir Bnian
ANCSS’s Director General
Decrease in armed violence

Civilian casualties at their lowest in the last six years.

Many active battle fronts between the Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) quieted in 2018, but military operations continued against sleeper cells and rural ISIL holdouts.

The United States-led Global Coalition to Counter ISIL continued its military operations in Iraq, and Turkey increased operations in northern Iraq against the armed Kurdistan Worker’s Party (PKK).

ISIL significantly weakened but still a threat

ISIL suffered territorial defeat in Iraq in 2018 but an estimated 14,000 – 18,000 ISIL fighters are still active in Iraq and Syria, and still remains threat.

ISIL continued to indiscriminately target Iraqi civilians and commit human rights abuses as a small-scale insurgency.

Clashes between ISIL and the ISF continued in 2018, as the ISF remained focused on consolidating gains made from ISIL and in containing the threat of an ISIL resurgence.
Increase in return of IDPs

Decrease in scale and intensity of armed violence in 2018 allowed for an increased number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to return to their places of origin. In 2018, more than 900,000 displaced Iraqis were able to return to their places of origin.

However, years of fighting across the country have still left more than 1.8 million Iraqis internally displaced, with over seventy percent of IDPs originating from Ninewa and Salah al-Din governorates.

Civil action

Significant development in 2018 was civil action in parts of Iraq, particularly in Basra.

On 12 May 2018, Iraqis voted in the first parliamentary elections since the Government declared victory over ISIL. This was followed by a period of violent demonstrations between June and October, as protestors demonstrated over electricity cuts, water shortages, poor public services, unemployment and widespread corruption.
Purpose of Report

- Presents findings of a survey undertaken on public perceptions of safety and security in Iraq
- Intended to inform the Government's security sector reform efforts and implementation of the Security Sector Reform Programme (SSRP)
- Follow up from the Safety and Security Perception Survey undertaken in 2016 to allow for comparison and assessment of changes on the ground
Methodology: Overview

• Survey was undertaken by Stars Orbit Consultants and Management Development (SoC) in coordination with Al Nahrain Centre for Strategic Studies (ANCSS)
• Data collected between 15 December 2018 and 3 January 2019
• 1200 face-to-face interviews
• Covered 6 governorates (Anbar, Basra, Baghdad, Karbala, Ninewa and Salah al-Din)
• Representative by province, gender, age, education, urban/rural
• Random sample that was representative of community members in the target locations
• Follow-up survey to the Public Safety and Security Perception Survey undertaken in 2016 (Diyala and Erbil were replaced in the 2018 survey with Ninewa and Basra)
• Survey questionnaire was constructed around 8 main questions
Methodology: Survey Questions

1. Do you feel safe in your locality? If yes, why? If no, why?
2. What do you want the government to prioritize to improve safety and security in your locality?
3. As a member of the public/local community what can you do to improve safety and security in your locality?
4. Whom do you trust most from the following to enable safer communities in your locality?
5. To what extent would a safe and secure locality increase you and your family’s well-being/quality of life?
6. In your opinion what can be done to improve public confidence and trust in the Iraqi Security Sector Service Providers?
7. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
   
   All firearms control and regulation must be under the government and immediate government action to remove all armed manifestations in public spaces is a priority.

8. Do you want your locality free from firearms?
Key Findings

Strong majority across the country felt safe in 2018.

Respondents would like to see the government prioritize improving local police services, improving access to security and justice services for the local population, and supporting community security interventions at the local level.

Public trust in security sector service providers can be increased through eradicating corruption in the sector, and by ensuring that selections in the sector are made strictly based on merit.

Main factors contributing to feelings of safety include people living peacefully, no presence of ISIL and strong civilian/local police services.

Local police are the most trusted security service provider in Anbar, Karbala, Salah al-Din, and Ninewa, whilst the ISF are the most trusted provider in Baghdad and Basra.

Strong majority agree that the government should be responsible for all firearms control and regulation and that immediate action to remove all armed manifestations in public spaces is a priority.

People feel unsafe primarily due to the presence of armed groups, as well as high incidences of crime.

Having a safe and secure locality would increase respondents’ sense of well-being and quality of life to a very high degree.
General Perception of Safety and Security
Strong majority across the country felt safe in 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>Yes:95% No:5%</td>
<td>Yes:34% No:66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>Yes:72% No:28%</td>
<td>Yes:100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karbala</td>
<td>Yes:98% No:2%</td>
<td>Yes:100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah al-Din</td>
<td>Yes:91% No:9%</td>
<td>Yes:18% No:82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basra</td>
<td>Yes:81% No:19%</td>
<td>Yes:2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineveh</td>
<td>Yes:98% No:2%</td>
<td>Yes:0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A strong majority across the country felt safe in 2018 (89%), which is a dramatic increase from the 2016 figure (48%)

In 2018, the main factors contributing to feelings of safety were:

- people living peacefully (33%)
- no presence of ISIL (23%)
- strong civilian/ local police services (14%)

In 2016, the main factors contributing to feelings of safety were:

- no presence of ISIL (43%)
- strong presence of security forces (12%)
- people living peacefully (11%)

In 2016, only 6% identified the strong presence of civilian/ local police services as a main contributing factor for feeling safe.
Why do you feel safe in your locality?

**Anbar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>2018 (N=189)</th>
<th>2016 (N=68)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No presence of ISIL</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No presence of other armed groups</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong civilian/local police service</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong presence of ISF</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No ethno-sectarian tensions/conflict</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People live peacefully</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low incidences of crime</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other (specify)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other responses Anbar (2018): “all of the above”; and “strong relations among members of society”.

**Baghdad**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>2018 (N=143)</th>
<th>2016 (N=0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presence of the Kurdish Presidency Peshmerga forces</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People live peacefully</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low incidences of crime</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other (specify)</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other responses Baghdad (2018): “presence of the Kurdish Presidency Peshmerga forces”
**Why do you feel safe in your locality?**

### Karbala

- **2018 (N=197)**
  - No presence of ISIL: 32%
  - No presence of other armed groups: 28%
  - Strong civilian/local police service: 28%
  - Strong presence of ISF: 21%
  - No ethno-sectarian tensions/conflict: 22%
  - People live peacefully: 40%
  - Low incidences of crime: 17%
  - Any other (specify): 6%

- **2016 (N=200)**
  - No presence of ISIL: 32%
  - No presence of other armed groups: 28%
  - Strong civilian/local police service: 28%
  - Strong presence of ISF: 21%
  - No ethno-sectarian tensions/conflict: 22%
  - People live peacefully: 40%
  - Low incidences of crime: 17%
  - Any other (specify): 6%

### Salah al-Din

- **2018 (N=182)**
  - No presence of ISIL: 26%
  - No presence of other armed groups: 13%
  - Strong civilian/local police service: 21%
  - Strong presence of ISF: 22%
  - No ethno-sectarian tensions/conflict: 33%
  - People live peacefully: 40%
  - Low incidences of crime: 6%
  - Any other (specify): 5%

- **2016 (N=36)**
  - No presence of ISIL: 39%
  - No presence of other armed groups: 13%
  - Strong civilian/local police service: 21%
  - Strong presence of ISF: 22%
  - No ethno-sectarian tensions/conflict: 33%
  - People live peacefully: 40%
  - Low incidences of crime: 6%
  - Any other (specify): 5%

Other responses Salah al-Din (2018): “all of the above.”
### Why do you feel safe in your locality?

#### Basra (2018, N=163)
- No presence of ISIL: 7%
- No presence of other armed groups: 2%
- Strong civilian/local police service: 6%
- Strong presence of ISF: 3%
- No ethno-sectarian tensions/conflict: 9%
- People live peacefully: 63%
- Low incidences of crime: 6%
- Any other (specify): 4%

#### Ninewa (2018, N=197)
- No presence of ISIL: 69%
- No presence of other armed groups: 5%
- Strong civilian/local police service: 2%
- Strong presence of ISF: 5%
- No ethno-sectarian tensions/conflict: 17%
- People live peacefully: 1%
- Low incidences of crime: 1%
- Any other (specify): 1%

Other responses Ninewa (2018): “Presence of Popular Mobilization Forces which is represented by the natives of the area.”
Threats to Safety

The principal reasons people feel unsafe vary, but the following were highlighted as most prominent by respondents:

- presence of armed groups
- absence of community cohesion
- high incidences of crime
**Why do you feel unsafe in your locality?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>2018 (N=11)</th>
<th>2016 (N=132)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presence of ISIL</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of other armed groups</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of civilian/local police service</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of ISF</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence of ethno-sectarian tensions/conflicts</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absence of community cohesion</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High incidences of crime</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other (specify)</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anbar: 2018 (N=11) vs 2016 (N=132)

Baghdad: 2018 (N=57) vs 2016 (N=200)

Other responses Anbar (2018): “explosive remnants and devices”; and “increased violence and criminal activity.”

Other responses Baghdad (2018): “religious and sectarian views.”
Why do you feel unsafe in your locality?

Karbala 2018 (N=3)

- Presence of ISIL: 33%
- Presence of other armed groups: 67%
- Lack of civilian/local police service: 33%
- Presence of ISF: 0%
- Existence of ethno-sectarian tensions/conflicts: 0%
- Absence of community cohesion: 0%
- High incidences of crime: 67%
- Any other (specify): 0%

Salah al-Din 2018 (N=18) 2016 (N=164)

- Presence of ISIL: 0% 13%
- Presence of other armed groups: 26% 28%
- Lack of civilian/local police service: 6% 15%
- Presence of ISF: 6% 6%
- Existence of ethno-sectarian tensions/conflicts: 14% 15%
- Absence of community cohesion: 23% 33%
- High incidences of crime: 3% 33%
- Any other (specify): 14% 23%
Why do you feel **unsafe** in your locality?

### Basra 2018 (N=37)

- **Presence of ISIL**: 3%
- **Presence of other armed groups**: 5%
- **Lack of civilian/local police service**: 13%
- **Presence of ISF**: 8%
- **Existence of ethno-sectarian tensions/conflicts**: 19%
- **Absence of community cohesion**: 30%
- **High incidences of crime**: 22%
- **Any other (specify)**

Other responses Basra (2018): “increased violence and criminal activity”; “tribal conflicts”; “lack of security presence” etc.

### Ninewa 2018 (N=3)

- **Presence of ISIL**: 33.30%
- **Presence of other armed groups**: 33.30%
- **Lack of civilian/local police service**: 33.30%
- **Presence of ISF**: 33.30%
- **Existence of ethno-sectarian tensions/conflicts**: 33.30%
- **Absence of community cohesion**: 33.30%
- **High incidences of crime**: 33.30%
- **Any other (specify)**

Other responses Ninewa (2018): “lack of a strong security presence.”
Improving Safety and Security at the Local Level
In 2018, respondents would like to see the government prioritize the following areas to strengthen safety and security in their locality:

- Improving local police services (39%)
- Better access to security and justice services for the local population (24%)
- Supporting community security interventions at the local level (20%)

In 2016, the identified top priorities were:

- improving local police services (30%)
- improving access to security and justice services for the local population (22%)
- fighting ISIL away from the locality (15%)
What do you want the government to prioritize to improve safety and security in your locality?

**Anbar**
- Improve local police service: 31% (2018), 35% (2016)
- Support community security interventions at local level: 12% (2018), 5% (2016)
- Greater ISF presence in my locality: 23% (2018), 9% (2016)
- Fight ISIL away from my locality: 21% (2018), 6% (2016)
- Improve access to security and justice services for local population: 27% (2018), 31% (2016)
- Any other (specify)

**Baghdad**
- Improve local police service: 48% (2018), 19% (2016)
- Support community security interventions at local level: 26% (2018), 26% (2016)
- Greater ISF presence in my locality: 31% (2018), 13% (2016)
- Fight ISIL away from my locality: 1% (2018), 13% (2016)
- Improve access to security and justice services for local population: 23% (2018), 23% (2016)
- Any other (specify)

*Other responses Baghdad (2018): “the elimination of armed forces and militias.”*
**What do you want the government to prioritize to improve safety and security in your locality?**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve local police service</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support community security interventions at local level</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater ISF presence in my locality</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight ISIL away from my locality</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve access to security and justice services for local population</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other (specify)</td>
<td>2%</td>
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</table>

Other responses Salah al-Din (2018): “strengthen Iraqi Intelligence Services”; “eliminate unemployment and poverty”; “install surveillance cameras in public areas.”
### What do you want the government to prioritize to improve safety and security in your locality?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Basra 2018 (N=200)</th>
<th>Ninewa 2018 (N=200)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve local police service</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support community security interventions at local level</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater ISF presence in my locality</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight ISIL away from my locality</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve access to security and justice services for local population</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other (specify)</td>
<td>12%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other responses Basra (2018): “strengthen Iraqi Intelligence Services”; “eliminate unemployment and poverty”; “install surveillance cameras in public areas.”
Community contributions to improve security

There are differing opinions across governorates about what community members can do to improve security in their localities. Prominent responses include:

- Advocate for **social cohesion/conflict prevention** at local level
- **Support local police** to increase local safety and security
- **Support government efforts** to reform the security and justice sector
**As a member of the public/local community what can you do to improve safety and security in your locality?**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advocate for social cohesion/conflict prevention at local level</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support local police to increase local safety and security</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to community security interventions at local level</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support government efforts to reform the security and justice sector</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other (specify)</td>
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</table>
As a member of the public/local community what can you do to improve safety and security in your locality?

**Karbala**

- Advocate for social cohesion/conflict prevention at local level: 21% (2018), 18% (2016)
- Support local police to increase local safety and security: 24% (2018), 18% (2016)
- Contribute to community security interventions at local level: 22% (2018), 44% (2016)
- Support government efforts to reform the security and justice sector: 10% (2018), 32% (2016)
- Don't know: 0% (2018), 10% (2016)
- Any other (specify): 1% (2018), 0% (2016)

**Salah al-Din**

- Advocate for social cohesion/conflict prevention at local level: 14% (2018), 20% (2016)
- Support local police to increase local safety and security: 7% (2018), 11% (2016)
- Contribute to community security interventions at local level: 25% (2018), 25% (2016)
- Support government efforts to reform the security and justice sector: 44% (2018), 44% (2016)
- Don't know: 0% (2018), 1% (2016)
- Any other (specify): 1% (2018), 0% (2016)

Other responses Karbala (2018): “all of the above.”

Other responses Salah al-Din (2018): “peaceful coexistence”; “eliminate poverty and unemployment.”
As a member of the public/local community what can you do to improve safety and security in your locality?

**Basra 2018 (N=200)**
- Advocate for social cohesion/conflict prevention at local level: 33%
- Support local police to increase local safety and security: 13%
- Contribute to community security interventions at local level: 8%
- Support government efforts to reform the security and justice sector: 41%
- Don't know: 2%
- Any other (specify): 3%

**Ninewa 2018 (N=200)**
- Advocate for social cohesion/conflict prevention at local level: 70%
- Support local police to increase local safety and security: 22%
- Contribute to community security interventions at local level: 2%
- Support government efforts to reform the security and justice sector: 6%
- Don't know: 3%
- Any other (specify): 4%

Other responses Basra (2018): “enforce the law equally”; “maintain control over the borders”.

Public Perception of Security Service Providers
Respondents identified the local police as the most trusted security service provider in Anbar 74% (38% in 2016); Karbala 80% (94% in 2016); Salah al-Din 62% (55% in 2016); and Ninewa 45%.

The Iraqi Security Forces were identified as the most trusted provider in Baghdad 52% (8% in 2016) and in Basra 44% (where notably, 26% trusted no one).
Whom do you trust most from the following to enable safer communities in your locality?

**Anbar**

- **2018 (N=200)**
  - The civilian/local police: 74%
  - Trust no one: 9%
  - Any other (specify): 1%

- **2016 (N=200)**
  - The civilian/local police: 38%
  - Trust no one: 7%
  - Any other (specify): 2%

**Baghdad**

- **2018 (N=200)**
  - The civilian/local police: 35%
  - Trust no one: 5%
  - Any other (specify): 8%

- **2016 (N=200)**
  - The civilian/local police: 53%
  - Trust no one: 55%
  - Any other (specify): 6%
Whom do you trust most from the following to enable safer communities in your locality?

### Karbala

- **The civilian/local police**: 79% (2018 N=200), 93% (2016 N=200)
- **ISF/Amy**: 12% (2018 N=200), 2% (2016 N=200)
- **Trust no one**: 2% (2018 N=200), 1% (2016 N=200)
- **Any other (specify)**: 4% (2018 N=200), 7% (2016 N=200)

### Salah al-Din

- **The civilian/local police**: 55% (2018 N=200), 62% (2016 N=200)
- **ISF/Amy**: 21% (2018 N=200), 35% (2016 N=200)
- **Trust no one**: 8% (2018 N=200), 5% (2016 N=200)
- **Any other (specify)**: 9% (2018 N=200), 5% (2016 N=200)
Whom do you trust most from the following to enable safer communities in your locality?

**Basra** 2018 (N=200)

- The civilian/local police: 19%
- ISF/Army: 44%
- Trust no one: 26%
- Any other (specify): 11%

**Ninewa** 2018 (N=200)

- The civilian/local police: 45%
- ISF/Army: 49%
- Trust no one: 6%
- Any other (specify): 6%
Impact of Safety and Security on Well-Being and Quality of Life
In 2018, 45% of respondents felt that having a safe and secure locality would increase their sense of well-being and quality of life to a very high degree, compared to just 24% in 2016.
To what extent would a safe and secure locality increase your and your family's well-being/quality of life?

**Anbar**

- **2018 (N=200)**: 46% Very high, 27% Somewhat high, 21% Moderately, 3% Not much at all, 3% Don't know
- **2016 (N=200)**: 22% Very high, 60% Somewhat high, 17% Moderately, 1% Not much at all, 3% Don't know

**Baghdad**

- **2018 (N=200)**: 52% Very high, 23% Somewhat high, 11% Moderately, 13% Not much at all, 1% Don't know
- **2016 (N=200)**: 1% Very high, 21% Somewhat high, 57% Moderately, 21% Not much at all, 3% Don't know
To what extent would a safe and secure locality increase your and your family's well-being/quality of life?

**Karbala**

- **2018 (N=200)**
  - Very high: 53%
  - Somewhat high: 27%
  - Moderately: 17%
  - Not much at all: 3%
  - Don't know: [VALUE]

- **2016 (N=200)**
  - Very high: 46%
  - Somewhat high: 6%
  - Moderately: 46%
  - Not much at all: 1%
  - Don't know: [VALUE]

**Salah al-Din**

- **2018 (N=200)**
  - Very high: 23%
  - Somewhat high: 41%
  - Moderately: 32%
  - Not much at all: 4%
  - Don't know: 1%

- **2016 (N=200)**
  - Very high: 7%
  - Somewhat high: 32%
  - Moderately: 46%
  - Not much at all: 13%
  - Don't know: 1%
To what extent would a safe and secure locality increase your and your family's well-being/quality of life?

- Very high
- Somewhat high
- Moderately
- Not much at all
- Don't know

### Basra
2018 (N=200)
- Very high: 45%
- Somewhat high: 40%
- Moderately: 11%
- Not much at all: 2%
- Don't know: 4%

### Ninewa
2018 (N=200)
- Very high: 53%
- Somewhat high: 7%
- Moderately: 38%
- Not much at all: 2%
Improving Public Confidence and Trust in Security Sector Providers
Improving trust in Security Sector Providers

There is a prevailing sentiment that public trust in security sector service providers can be increased through the eradication of corruption in the sector, and by ensuring that selections in the sector are made strictly on a merit basis.
In your opinion what can be done to improve public confidence and trust in the Iraqi Security Sector Service Providers?

**Anbar**
- 2018 (N=200)
- 2016 (N=200)

- More training on democratic governance: 2% (2018), 13% (2016)
- More laws and policies to allow them to act more efficiently and effectively: 2% (2018), 14% (2016)
- Focus on medium-long-term security sector reforms: 2% (2018), 15% (2016)
- Take immediate action to eradicate corruption: 2% (2018), 35% (2016)
- More females in the security sector: 3% (2018), 4% (2016)
- Any other (specify): 1% (2018), 4% (2016)

**Baghdad**
- 2018 (N=200)
- 2016 (N=200)

- More training on democratic governance: 1% (2018), 7% (2016)
- More laws and policies to allow them to act more efficiently and effectively: 1% (2018), 13% (2016)
- Focus on medium-long-term security sector reforms: 1% (2018), 15% (2016)
- Take immediate action to eradicate corruption: 1% (2018), 35% (2016)
- More females in the security sector: 1% (2018), 4% (2016)
- Any other (specify): 1% (2018), 3% (2016)

Other responses Anbar (2018): “all of the above.”
In your opinion what can be done to improve public confidence and trust in the Iraqi Security Sector Service Providers?

Karbala 2018 (N=200)  2016 (N=200)  Salah al-Din 2018 (N=200)  2016 (N=200)

- **More training on democratic governance and accountability of security sector**
  - Karbala: 17% (2018), 1% (2016), 8% (Salah al-Din 2018), 8% (Salah al-Din 2016)

- **More laws and policies to allow them to act more efficiently and effectively**
  - Karbala: 12% (2018), 14% (2016), 8% (Salah al-Din 2018), 24% (Salah al-Din 2016)

- **Focus on medium-long-term security sector reforms**
  - Karbala: 2% (2018), 22% (2016), 16% (Salah al-Din 2018), 17% (Salah al-Din 2016)

- **Take immediate action to eradicate corruption**
  - Karbala: 16% (2018), 58% (2016), 38% (Salah al-Din 2018), 38% (Salah al-Din 2016)

- **Selections to the security sector should be done on merit and qualifications only**
  - Karbala: 15% (2018), 32% (2016), 25% (Salah al-Din 2018), 25% (Salah al-Din 2016)

- **More females in the security sector**
  - Karbala: 1% (2018), 10% (2016), 4% (Salah al-Din 2018), 1% (Salah al-Din 2016)

Other responses Salah al-Din (2018): “separate tribal traditions and norms from the law”
In your opinion what can be done to improve public confidence and trust in the Iraqi Security Sector Service Providers?

- More training on democratic governance and accountability of security sector: 10%
- More laws and policies to allow them to act more efficiently and effectively: 12%
- Focus on medium-long-term security sector reforms: 12%
- Take immediate action to eradicate corruption: 42%
- Selections to the security sector should be done on merit and qualifications only: 21%
- More females in the security sector: 21%
- Any other (specify)

Other responses Basra (2018): “provision of public services”; “separate tribal traditions and norms from the law”. 

- Ninewa
  - 2018 (N=200)
Firearms Control
Firearms Control

Across all governorates, 98% of respondents agree, and just 2% disagree, that all firearms control and regulation should be under the control of the government and that immediate action to remove all armed manifestations in public spaces is a priority.
Do you Agree or Disagree with the following statement: All firearms control and regulation must be under the government and immediate government action to remove all armed manifestations in public spaces is a priority.

**Agree** □ □ **Disagree**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anbar N=200</td>
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<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basra N=200</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa N=200</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Yes (%)</td>
<td>No (%)</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
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<td>73%</td>
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<td>Baghdad (N=200)</td>
<td>87%</td>
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<td>73%</td>
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<td>Salah al-Din (N=200)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>65%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basra (N=200)</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa (N=200)</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

Do you want your locality free from firearms?