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Iraq Index

Tracking Variables of Reconstruction & Security in Post-Saddam Iraq

www.brookings.edu/iraqindex

December 27, 2005

For full source information for entries other than the current month, please see the Iraq Index archives at www.brookings.edu/fp/saban/iraq/indexarchive.htm

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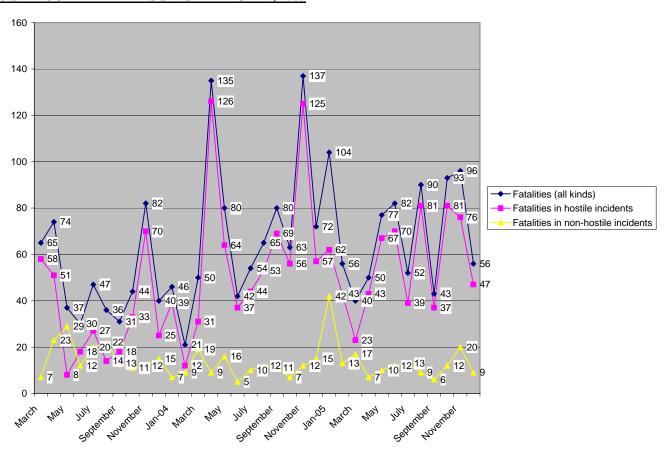
<u>NOTE</u>: Over the next two weeks, the Iraq Index will be updated on Tuesday, December 27, 2005, Tuesday, January 3, 2006, and Thursday, January 5, 2006. It will then resume its normal schedule.

NOTE ON THE METHODOLOGY OF THE IRAQ INDEX:

Although the footnotes to the Iraq Index document our sources in detail, it is worth noting here a few broad points. The majority of our information comes from the U.S. Government, though we must often analyze it and process it further to show trends over the full period since Saddam Hussein fell in 2003. Some information comes from foreign journalists on the ground and from nongovernmental organizations; a very modest amount to date comes from Iraqi sources. Most tables and charts are straightforward representations of data as we obtain it from the above primary sources, with only modest further analysis and processing required. However, a few graphics, such as those on crime and unemployment rates, require more methodological work (and more assumptions) on our part--and are as a result also perhaps somewhat less precise than most of the tables and charts.

<u>SECURITY INDICATORS</u>

U.S. TROOP FATALITIES SINCE MARCH 19, 2003¹



Total from March 19, 2003 (start of major combat operations) through December 26, 2005:

Fatalities (all kinds): **2,170**Fatalities in hostile incidents: **1,704**Fatalities in non-hostile incidents: **466**

NOTE ON U.S. TROOP FATALITIES SINCE MARCH 19, 2003 TABLE:

The daily Department of Defense casualty reports that we use for our monthly estimates on U.S troops killed doesn't make entirely clear when in a 24 hour period casualties were incurred. Since the reports are published 11AM daily, there is the possibility that our numbers for January 2005 and onwards are slightly off due to uncertainties about whether casualties occurred on the first and last day of each month. We have chosen to interpret the numbers in the casualty report as representing fatalities that occurred throughout the previous day. Total fatalities include five civilians working for the Department of Defense.

CAUSE OF DEATH FOR US TROOPS

Month	Cause of	OR US TROOF						
1120220	Death							
	Improvised	Car	Mortars	Rocket	Helicopter	Other	Non-	Total
	Explosive	Bombs	And	Propelled	Losses*	Hostile	Hostile	
	Device		Rockets	Grenades		Fire	Causes*	
March	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (12.3%)	50 (61.5%)	7 (10.8%)	65
2003								
April	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (4.1%)	4 (5.4%)	8 (10.8%)	41 (55.4%)	18(24.3%)	74
May	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (18.9%)	6 (16.2%)	24 (64%)	37
June	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (13.3%)	0 (0%)	14 (46.6%)	12 (39.8%)	30
July	4 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (18.8%)	0 (0%)	15 (31.3%)	20 (41.7%)	48
August	7 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.7%)	0 (0%)	7 (20%)	19 (54.3%)	35
September	5 (16.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (6.5%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (3.2%)	9 (29%)	12 (38.7%)	31
October	13 (29.5%)	0 (0%)	4 (9.1%)	2 (4.5%)	0 (0%)	14 (31.8%)	11 (25%)	44
November	20 (24.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.2%)	39 (47.6%)	8 (9.8%)	13 (15.8%)	82
December	18 (45%)	1 (2.5%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (10%)	15 (37.5%)	40
January	20 (42.6%)	3 (6.4%)	4 (8.5%)	1 (2.1%)	14 (29.8%)	4 (8.5%)	1 (2.1%)	47
2004								
February	9 (45%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	20
March	19 (36.5%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (23.1%)	17 (32.7%)	52
April	16 (11.9%)	10 (7.4%)	7 (5.2%)	13 (9.6%)	2 (1.5%)	78 (57.8%)	9 (6.7%)	135
May	21 (26.3%)	2 (2.5%)	12 (15%)	2 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	25 (31.3%)	18 (22.5%)	80
June	12 (28.6%)	2 (4.8%)	7 (16.7%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	15 (35.7%)	5 (11.9%)	42
July	17 (31.5%)	2 (3.7%)	7 (13%)	2 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	16 (29.6%)	10 (18.5%)	54
August	16 (24.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	4, (6.1%)	2 (3%)	33 (50%)	9 (13.6%)	66
September	15 (18.8%)	11(13.8%)	4 (5%)	2 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	37, 46%	11 (13.8%)	80
October	12 (19%)	19 (30.2%)	2 (3.2%)	4 (6.3%)	2 (3.2%)	19 (30.2%)	5 (7.9%)	63
November	18 (13.1%)	6 (4.4%)	4 (2.9%)	4 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	93 (67.9%)	12 (8.8%)	137
December	14 (19.4%)	2 (2.8%)	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.8%)	41 (56.9%)	12 (16.7%)	72
January 2005	29 (27.1%)	3 (2.8%)	3 (2.8%)	8 (7.5%)	33 (30.8%)	11 (10.3%)	20 (9.4%)	107
February	25 (43.1%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (25.9%)	16 (27.6%)	58
March	13 (36.1%)	7 (19.4%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (27.8%)	5 (13.9%)	36
April	20 (38.5%)	7 (13.5%)	5 (9.6%)	2 (3.8%)	0 (0%)	12 (23.1%)	6 (11.5%)	52
May	33 (41.2%)	10 (12.5%)	6 (7.5%)	2 (2.5%)	2 (2.5%)	14 (17.5%)	13 (16.3%)	80
June	36 (46.2%)	8 (10.3%)	2 (2.6%)	3 (3.8%)	2 (2.6%)	18 (23.1%)	9 (11.5%)	78
July	36 (66.7%)	2 (3.7%)	3 (5.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.4%)	9 (16.7%)	54
August	40 (47.1%)	7 (8.2%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	27 (31.8%)	10 (11.8%)	85
September	37 (75.5%)	0 (0%)	2 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (6.1%)	7 (14.3%)	49
October	57 (59.4%)	2 (2.1%)	7 (7.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (11.5%)	19 (19.8%)	96
November	40 (47.6%)	6 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.4%)	24 (28.6%)	12 (14.3%)	84
December	36 (61 %)	3 (5.1%)	1 (1.7%)	2 (3.4%)	2 (3.4%)	7 (11.9%)	8 (13.6%)	59
Total	658	114	100	74	128	700	398	2172
	(30.3%)	(5.2%)	(4.6%)	(3.4%)	(5.8%)	(32.2%)	(18.3%)	

Through December 26, 2005

NOTE ON CAUSE OF DEATH DETAIL TABLE: Helicopter losses include deaths caused by both non-hostile helicopter accidents and helicopters downed by hostile fire. Hostile losses were as follows: 3/03 (8 killed); 4/03 (2); 11/03 (39); 1/04 (10); 4/04 (2); 5/05 (2); 6/05 (2); 11/05 (2); total: 67. Non-hostile losses were as follows: 4/03 (6 killed); 5/03 (7); 9/03 (1); 1/04 (4); 2/04 (2); 8/04 (2); 10/04 (2); 12/04 (2); 1/05 (33); 12/05 (2); total: 61. The "Non-Hostile Causes" data then does not include non-hostile helicopter losses.

The total number of deaths as listed here may vary slightly from the Total Fatalities listed under "US Troop Fatalities Since March 19, 2003" because the two charts use data from different sources. Any discrepancy is likely to be a result of a difference in the cut-off time until which data was included each day and at the end of the month.

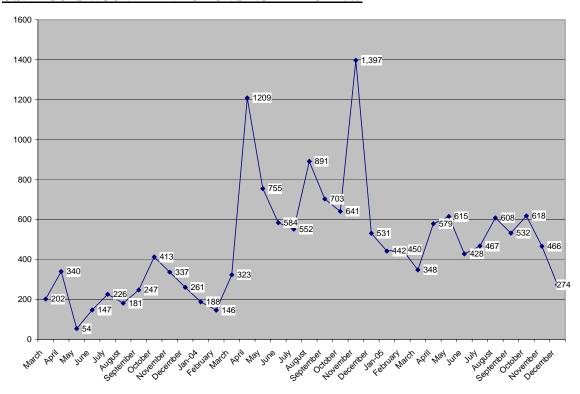
AMERICAN MILITARY FATALITIES BY CATEGORY MARCH 19, 2003 – DECEMBER 3, 2005

Category	Total fatalities as of December 3, 2005: 2,122
Gender	Male: 2,078
	Female: 44
Age	Younger than 22: 624
	22-24: 486
	25-30: 529
	31-35: 219
	Older than 35: 264
Component	Active: 1,597
	Reserve: 201
	National Guard: 324
Military service	Army: 1,440
	Marines: 620
	Navy: 42
	Air Force: 20
Officers/Enlisted	Officer: 219
	E5-E9: 678
	E1-E4: 1,225
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native: 23
	Asian: 35
	Black or African American: 220
	Hispanic or Latino: 232
	Multiple races, pending or unknown: 24
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 22
	White: 1,566

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF AMERICAN MILITARY FATALTIES MARCH 19, 2003-MARCH 20, 2005²

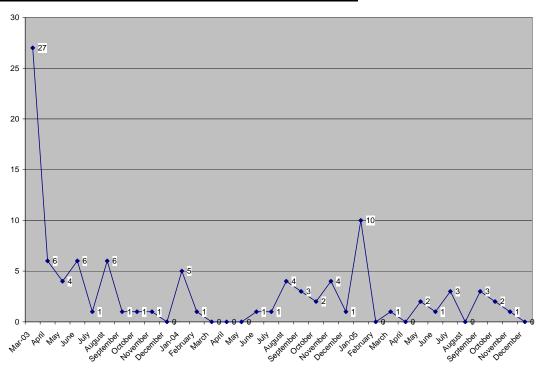
Geographic distribution of Americans military killed
March 19, 2003- March 20, 2005
26.2% were from cities and large towns in the U.S.
40.5% were from suburbs in the U.S.
33.3% were from rural areas in the U.S.

U.S. TROOPS WOUNDED IN ACTION SINCE MARCH 2003³



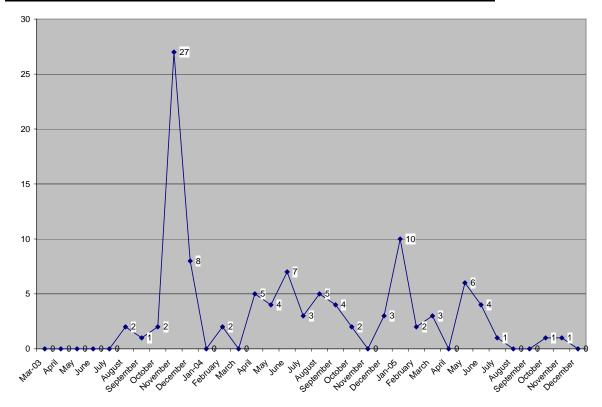
<u>Total from March 19, 2003 through December 26, 2005</u>: 16,155
The daily Department of Defense casualty reports that we use for our monthly estimates on U.S troops wounded does not make it entirely clear when in a 24-hour period casualties were incurred. Since the reports are published at 10AM daily, there is possibility that our numbers for January 2005 and onwards are slightly off due to uncertainties about whether casualties occurred on the first or the last of each month.

BRITISH MILITARY FATALITIES SINCE MARCH 19, 20034



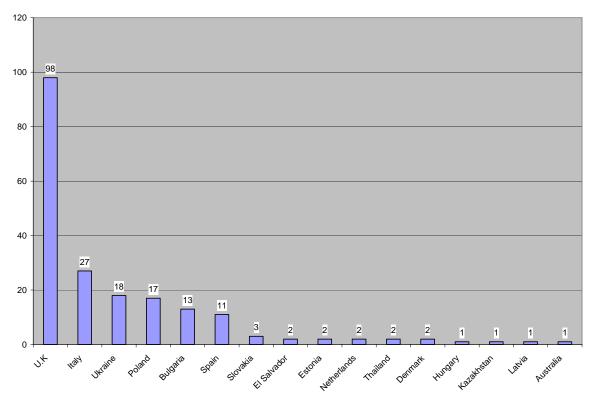
Total through December 26, 2005: 98

NON-U.S. & U.K. COALITION MILITARY FATALITIES SINCE MARCH 19, 2003⁵



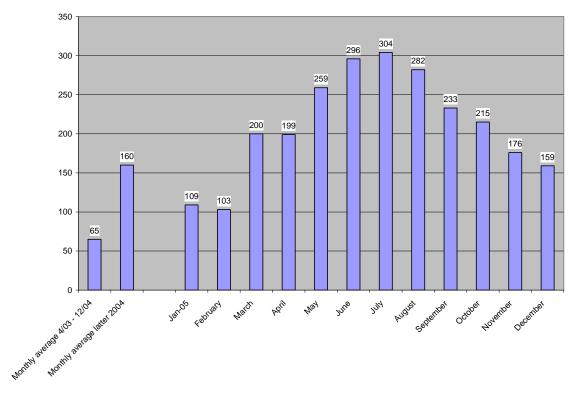
Total through December 26, 2005: 103

NON-U.S. COALITION TROOP FATALITIES BY COUNTRY SINCE MARCH 19, 20036



Total through December 26, 2005: 201

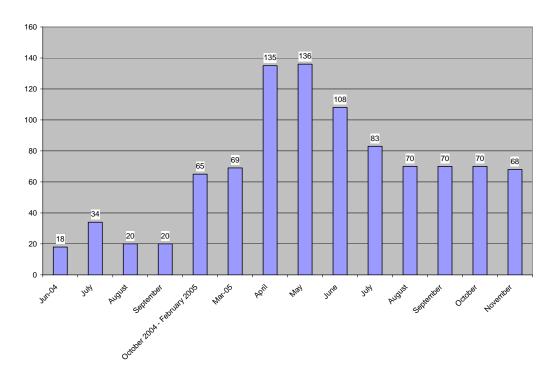
IRAQI MILITARY & POLICE KILLED MONTHLY²



Total June 2003 through December 26, 2005: 3.835

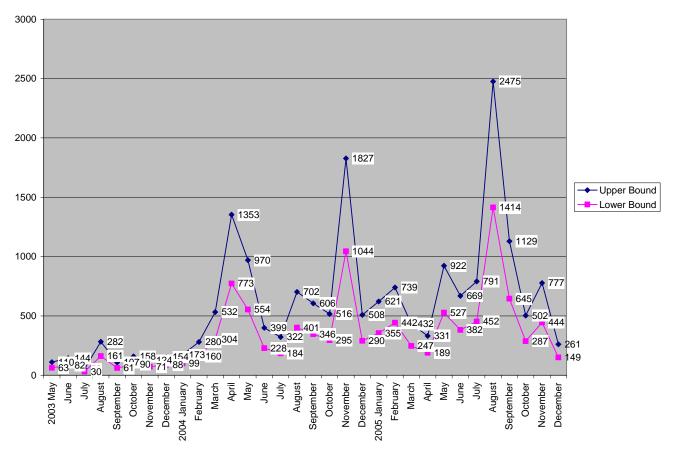
1,300 Iraqi military and police were killed between June 2003 and January 4, 2005 according to Iraqi Minister of Interior Falah Hasan Al-Naqib. "Iraqi Officers, Police Members Killed so Far Total 1,300," Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) January 4, 2005.

CAR BOMBS IN IRAQ (LETHAL AND NON-LETHAL)8



NOTE ON CAR BOMBS IN IRAQ CHART: The August 2005 number is an estimate based on Bradley Graham, "Zarqawi 'Hijacked' Insurgency; US General Says Foreign Fighters Now Seen as Main Threat," *Washington Post*, September 28, 2005, which states that *suicide bombs* were reduced by 50% from May to August. September and October 2005 numbers are author's estimates. The November 2005 number is from "Military: Offensive Thwarting Suicide Attacks," *USA Today*, December 2, 2005, listed at 68. This article also lists *suicide bombings* at 50 for October and 23 for November 2005.

IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED AS A RESULT OF ACTS OF WAR SINCE MAY 1, 2003



Total May 2003 through December 25, 2005: 10,857 - 18,969

Puts Civilian Toll at 12,000." Washington Post, June 3, 2005.

These numbers do not include Iraqi civilians killed during major combat operations March 19, 2003-April 30, 2003. 203-350 Iraqi civilians were killed July 1-14, 2005.

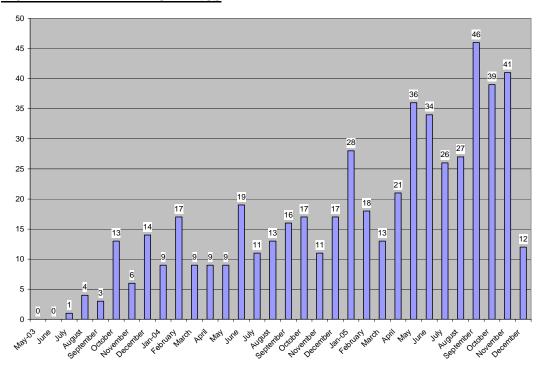
NOTE ON IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED TABLE: This chart is based upon data from Iraq Body Count (http://www.iraqbodycount.net/database/), but does not include entries that span multiple months, were recorded at the morgue, or clearly involve the death of Iraqi police, police recruits, or Iraq Civil Defense Forces in an attempt to index only civilians killed by acts of war. IBC removes military personnel. This formulation forms the lower bound. We recognize that these estimates are most probably lower than the actual number since many separate incidents go unreported or unnoticed. The upper bound is therefore 1.75 times the lower bound, a rough estimate which reflects the fact that the estimates for civilian casualties from the Iraqi Ministry of the Interior were 75 percent higher than those of our Iraq Body Count-based estimate over the December 2003 – May 2005 period. Ellen Knickmeyer, "Iraq"

Numbers for the current month are typically incomplete through the next month as the database continues to be updated.

ESTIMATES OF IRAOI CIVILIANS KILLED SINCE THE START OF THE WAR

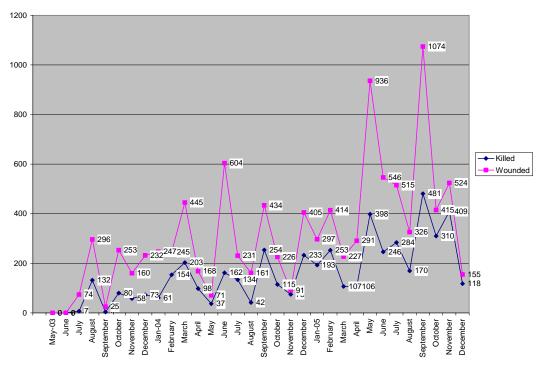
ESTIMATES OF IRAQI CIVILIANS RILLED SINCE	THE START OF THE WAR
Source	Estimate
Iraq Body Count	27,600 – 31,100 as of December 25, 2005 ⁹
Statement by British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw	>10,000 as of February, 2004
Shaik Omar Clinic, Baghdad	10,363 as of September 8, 2004
	(in Baghdad and surrounding towns alone)
Amnesty International (London)	>10,000 as of September 8, 2004
The Human Rights Organization, Iraq	>30,000 as of September 8, 2004
Iraq Index	Not including deaths from crime as of December 5, 2005:
(assume 5,630-10,000 Iraqi civilians killed from	16,300 – 28,700
March 19, 2003 – April 30, 2003	Including deaths from crime as of December 5, 2005:
as reported in detail by Iraq Body Count)	38,200 – 77,300

MULTIPLE FATALITY BOMBINGS¹⁰



Total as of December 26, 2005: 539 (of which at least 260 were suicide bombings)

KILLED AND WOUNDED IN MULTIPLE FATALITY BOMBINGS¹¹



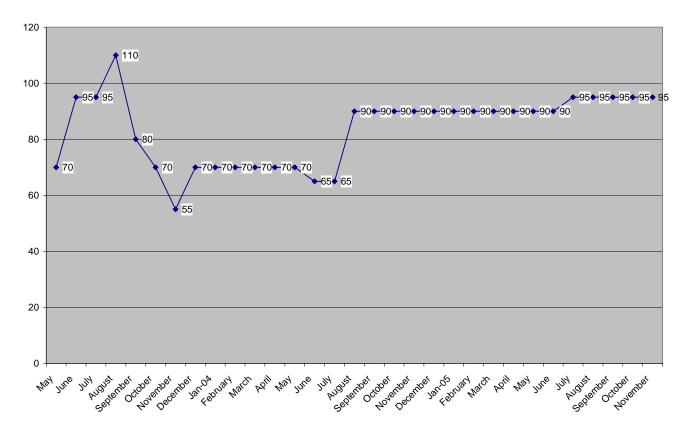
Total as of December 26, 2005:

Killed: 4,997 Wounded: 10,088

NOTE ON MULTIPLE FATALITY BOMBINGS AND KILLED AND WOUNDED IN MULTIPLE FATALITY BOMBINGS

TABLES: Included as data for these graphs are any bombings (including IEDs / roadside bombs) that caused at least three fatalities. The data on multiple fatality IED / roadside bombs are estimates and may have a margin of error of +/- one bomb and approximately five fatalities and five wounded.

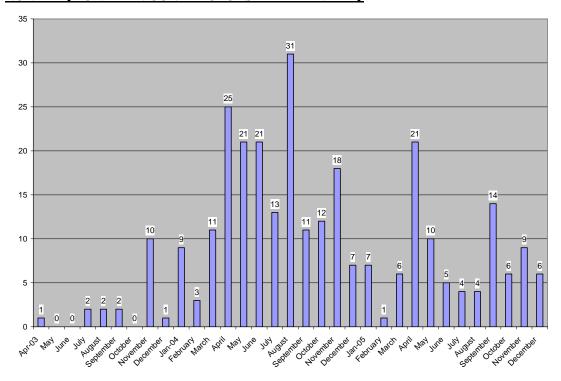
Estimated annualized murder rate per 100,000 citizens[i]



NOTE ON CRIME RELATED DEATHS IN BAGHDAD: Estimates for each month are typically based on the number of bodies brought to the Baghdad morgue with mortal gunshot wounds. We recognize that our estimates could be too high as a result of that some of the gunshot victims could be insurgents killed intentionally by U.S. military, but also that they could be too low since many murder victims are never taken to the morgue, but buried quickly and privately and therefore never recorded in official tallies. The homicide rate is calculated based on an estimated population of 5.6 million people in Baghdad.

NOTE ON CRIME RELATED DEATHS IN BAGHDAD: Interpol lists the following nationwide numbers per 100,000 citizens for countries in the region: Libya 2.08, Jordan 6.33, Lebanon 3.38, Saudi Arabia, 0.71. However, Interpol notes that these [nationwide] statistics cannot be used as a basis for comparison between different countries. This is partly because "police statistics reflect reported crimes, but this only represents a fraction of the real level. The volume of crimes not reported to the police may depend on the actions, policies and perceptions of the police. These can vary with time, as well as from country to country." Because of the inherent difficulty in interpreting and comparing international murder rates, all such statistics – including those stated in the table above – should be interpreted guardedly.

NON-IRAQI CIVILIAN CONTRACTORS KILLED IN IRAQ¹³

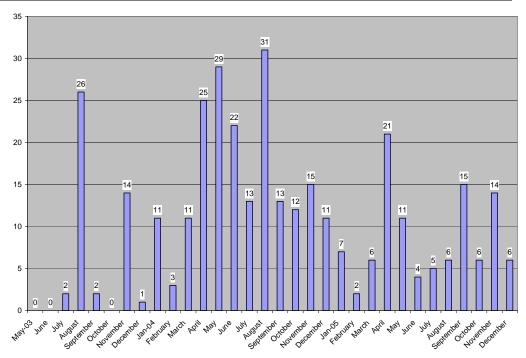


Total as of December 26, 2005: 293

NOTE ON NON-IRAQI CIVILIAN CONTRACTORS KILLED IN IRAQ: This list is incomplete and does not include an additional 44 contractors that were killed up until December 31, 2004. Since we do not know during which month these deaths occurred they are not represented in the graph above.

As of March, 2005, there were more than 20,000 foreign (non-Iraqi) private military contractors in Iraq. 6,000 of these are in armed tactical roles. Peter W. Singer, "Outsourcing War," *Foreign Affairs*, March 2005.

NON-IRAQI CIVILIANS (INCLUDING CONTRACTORS) KILLED SINCE MAY, 2003¹⁴



Total through December 26, 2005: 344

LOGISTICS PERSONNEL IN IRAQ AND KUWAIT¹⁵

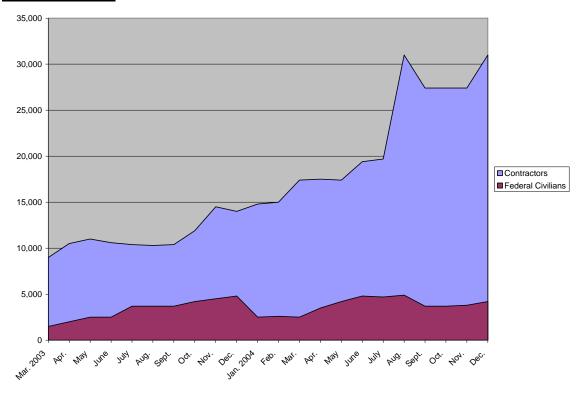
Civilian Personnel Total	38,305
US expatriates	11,860
Third-country nationals	900
Host-country nationals	35
Subcontractors and labor brokers	25,510
US Army Combat-Service-Support Personnel	45,800

 $\underline{\text{COMPARISON OF FATALITY RATES AMONG SELECTED WORKERS IN IRAQ}^{\underline{16}}$

	Ι	Data Availabil	ity	Average	Number	Annual
	Starting	Ending	Duration	Number of	of	Fatality Rate
	Month	Month	(Months)	Workers	Fatalities	per 100,000
						Employees
Kellogg, Brown and	Mar. 2003	Nov. 2004	21	38,305	27	40.3
Root Employees						
US Army Personnel						
Combat Arms	Mar. 2003	May 2005	27	34,710	693	887.3
Combat Support	Mar. 2003	May 2005	27	23,450	124	235.1
Combat Service	Mar. 2003	May 2005	27	45,800	292	283.4
Support						
Department of	Mar. 2003	Dec. 2004	22	2,930	3	55
Defense Civilians						
MEMORANDUM:						
Fatality Rates for Emplo	oyment in the	United States				
Transportation Sector	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	12	4.6 million	805	17.5
Agricultural Sector	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2003	12	2.3 million	707	31.2

NOTE ON COMPARISON OF FATALITY RATES TABLE: The information in this table reflects all fatalities – namely, individuals killed in action as well as those who died from accidents, disease and other causes.

NUMBER OF US CONTRACTORS AND FEDERAL CIVILIANS IN THE US CENTRAL COMMAND AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY $^{\underline{17}}$



KIDNAPPINGS PER DAY IN BAGHDAD¹⁸

January 2004	2 per day
December 2004	10 per day

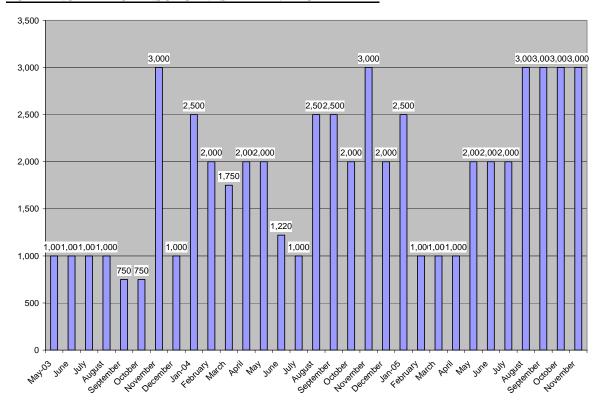
FOREIGN NATIONALS KIDNAPPED IN IRAQ SINCE MAY 2003

Month	Number of	Developments*
	foreigners	•
	kidnapped	
Date of capture unknown	14	3 killed
May 2003 – October 2003	0	
November	1	1 released
December 2003 –March	0	
2004		
April	43	3 killed, 30 released,
		1 escaped
May	2	1 killed
June	3	2 killed, 1 escaped
July	26	3 killed, 13 released,
		1 rescued, 1 escaped
August	30	15 killed, 15 released
September	31	4 killed, 4 released,
_		1 rescued
October	7	3 killed, 2 released
November	5	1 killed, 1 released
December	2	
January 2005	13	10 released
February	10	8 released
March	5	3 released
April	7	6 released
May	4	1 killed, 1 rescued
June	0	
July	6	3 killed
August	24 ¹⁹	2 killed, 21 released
September	3^{20}	1 killed, 6 released ²¹
October	3^{22}	1 released ²³
November	11 ²⁴	1 killed, 2 released ²⁵
December	11^{26}	1 killed, ²⁷ 1 released ²⁸
Total		44 killed, 123 released, 3 escaped,
through December 26, 2005	261	3 rescued, 88 unknown
2000		<u> </u>

NOTE ON FOREIGN NATIONALS KIDNAPPED IN IRAQ TABLE: The Iraqi Interior Ministry estimates that 5,000 Iraqis were kidnapped between December 2003 and late April 2005. Haifa Zangana. "Blair Made a Pledge to Iraqis Once," *The Guardian*, April 22, 2005.

^{*}Developments: This category shows activity in the status of hostages, but does not necessarily apply to hostages kidnapped during the same month. Please see relevant footnote for more information.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSURGENTS DETAINED OR KILLED²⁹



NOTE ON TOTAL NUMBER OF INSURGENTS DETAINED OR KILLED TABLE: The estimate of suspected insurgents killed or detained since May 2003 is a very rough one. The substantial increase in number of people detained or killed in November 2003 and onwards may not imply a huge increase in people detained or killed but rather that the data improved starting that month. In Bradley Graham, "Zarqawi 'Hijacked' Insurgency; US General Says Foreign Fighters Now Seen as Main Threat," *Washington Post*, September 28, 2005, Graham notes that 315 *foreign* fighters had been killed and 330 detained since March.

IRAOI PRISON POPULATION

Peak prison population in 2003	10,000
June 2004	5,435
July 2004	5,700
	(of which 90 are foreign nationals)
September 2004	5,500
	(whereof 2 are women, 65-70 are juveniles
	and 130-140 are foreign nationals)
October 2004	4,300
November 2004	8,300
January 2005	7,837
June 2005	10,783
July 2005	15,000
August 2005	$14,000^{30}$
September 2005	14,000
October 2005	13,000 ³¹
November 2005	13,000 held by American troops plus an additional 12,000 held by Iraq authorities ³²

NOTE ON IRAQI PRISON POPULATION TABLE:

David Cloud also writes that 2,800 detainees have been released since August, 2005. David Cloud, "Prisoner is Released Despite Evidence of Role in Bombing," *New York Times*, November 25, 2005.

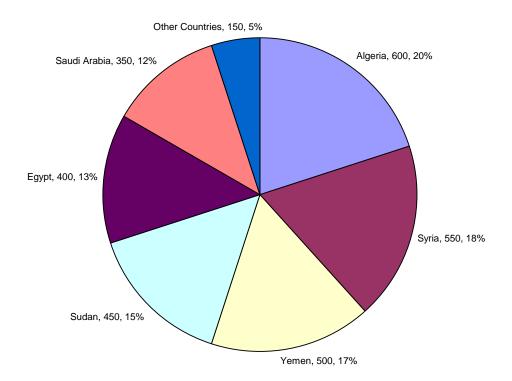
ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF INSURGENCY NATIONWIDE

Month	Estimated strength of insurgency nationwide
November	5,000
December	5,000
January 2004	3, 000-5,000
February	N/A
March	N/A
April	5,000
May	15,000
June	15,000
July	20,000
August	20,000
September	20,000
October	20,000
November	20,000
December	"more than 20,000"
January	18,000
February	18,000
March	16,000
April	16,000
May	16,000
June	15,000-20,000
July	"no more than 20,000" ³³
August	N/A
September	"neither gaining strength nor weakening appreciably", 34
0.41	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
November	$15,000 - 20,000^{36}$
October November	(some estimates indicate higher numbers, please see foo 15,000 – 20,000 ³⁵ 15,000 – 20,000 ³⁶

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FOREIGN FIGHTERS IN THE INSURGENCY

January 2004	300-500
July 2004	"Low hundreds"
September 2004	"Fewer than 1,000"
November 2004	"Fewer than 1,000"
January 2005	"Fewer than 1,000"
February 2005	"Fewer than 1,000"
May 2005	1,000
June 2005	750-1,000
July 2005	750-1,000
August 2005	750-1,000
September 2005	$700 - 2,000^{37}$
October 2005	$700 - 2,000^{38}$
November 2005	$700 - 2,000^{39}$

NATIONALITIES OF FOREIGN MILITANTS IN IRAQ, SEPTEMBER 200540



NOTE ON NATIONALITIES OF FOREIGN MILITANTS GRAPH: Two other sources have cited the nationalities of non-Iraqi Jihadists (one specifying those captured, the other those killed) in Iraq, and the three reports suggest somewhat different trends. Reuven Paz cites Saudi Arabia as contributing the highest number of jihadists killed (94) from November to March, 2005, followed by Syria (16) and Kuwait (11). Reuven Paz, "Arab Volunteers Killed in Iraq: An Analysis," Global Center for International Affairs Center (GLORIA), Occasional Papers, Volume 3 (2005), Number 1, March 2005.

According to Dexter Filkins, "Foreign Fighters Captured in Iraq Come From 27, Mostly Arab, Lands," *New York Times*, October 21, 2005 and Edward Wong, "Iraqi Constitution Vote Split On Ethnic and Sect Lines; Election Panel Reports No Major Fraud," *New York Times*, October 23, 2005, Egypt has contributed the highest number foreign nationals captured (78) from April to October 2005. This report also cites Syria (66), Sudan (41), Saudi Arabia (32), Jordan (17), Iran (13), Palestinians (12), and Tunisia (10) as nations with 10 or more nationals were found in Iraq. 18 countries have contributed less than 10 captured foreign nationals, for a total of 311 included jihadists.

NOTE ON NATIONALITIES OF FOREIGN MILITANTS GRAPH: Maj. Gen. Rick Lynch states that at least 96 percent of suicide bombers are not Iraqis. Chris Tomlinson, "US General: Suicide and Car Bomb Attacks Down in Iraq," Associated Press, December 1, 2005.

COALITION TROOP STRENGTH IN IRAQ SINCE MAY 2003

	TROOF D	IKENGIII IN IK	IIQ DITTOE		
Month	Active	Reserve (includes	Total	Other coalition troops in Iraq (excluding U.S. & Iraqi forces) ⁴¹	Total international troop strength in Iraq
May 2003	~142,000	National Guard) ~8,000	150,000	23,000	173,000
June	~126,000	~24,000	150,000	21,000	171,000
July	~124,000	~25,000	149,000	21,000	170,000
August	~114,000	~25,000	139,00	22,000	161,000
September	~103,000	~29,000	132,000	24,000	156,000
October	~102,000	~29,000	131,000	25,000	156,000
November	N/A	N/A	123,000	23,900	146,900
December	~85,400	~36,600	122,000	24,500	146,500
January 2004	N/A	N/A	122,000	25,600	147,600
February	N/A	N/A	115,000	24,000	139,000
March	N/A	N/A	130,000	24,000	154,000
April	N/A	N/A	137,000	25,000	162,000
May	N/A	N/A	138,000	24,000	162,000
June	89,700	48,300	138,000	23,000	161,000
July	N/A	N/A	140,000	22,000	162,000
August	84,000	56,000	140,000	23,700	163,700
September	82,800	55,200	138,000	24,600	162,600
October	82,800	55,200	138,000	24,000	162,000
November	82,800	55,200	138,000	24,000	162,000
December	82,800	55,200	148,000	25,000	173,000
January 2005	90,000	60,000	150,000	25,300	175,300
February	N/A	N/A	155,000	25,000	180,000
March	N/A	N/A	150,000	22,000	172,000
April	N/A	N/A	142,000	22,000	164,000
May	N/A	N/A	138,000	23,000	161,000
June	N/A	N/A	135,000	23,000	158,000
July	N/A	N/A	138,000	23,000	161,000
August	N/A	N/A	138,000	23,000	161,000
September	N/A	N/A	138,00042	22,000	160,000
October	N/A	N/A	152,000 ⁴³	22,000	174,000
November	N/A	N/A	160,00044	23,000	183,000

NOTE ON COALITION TROOP STRENGTH IN IRAQ SINCE MAY TABLE: In late 2003 the Department of Defense announced that it planned to draw down the number of American troops in Iraq to 105,000 by May 2004. "GAO-04-902R Rebuilding Iraq," June 2004, General Accounting Office. All numbers are end of month estimates or latest data available for the current month. N/A= Not available.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY'S AUTHORIZED END STRENGTH, BY COMPONENT AND FUNCTION, FISCAL YEAR 2005⁴⁵

	Deployable Personnel			Non-deployable	Total
(Thousands of Soldiers)	Combat Combat Support		Combat Service	Personnel	
			Support		
Active	151 (31%)	79 (16%)	92 (19%)	160 (33%)	482
Guard	169 (48%)	67 (19%)	89 (26%)	24 (7%)	350
Reserve	14 (7%)	40 (20%)	84 (41%)	67 (32%)	205
Total	334 (32%)	187 (18%)	265 (26%)	251 (24%)	1,037

NOTE ON DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY'S AUTHORIZED END STRENGTH TABLE: Authorized end strength is the number of soldiers the Congress has authorized and funded for the end of the fiscal year.

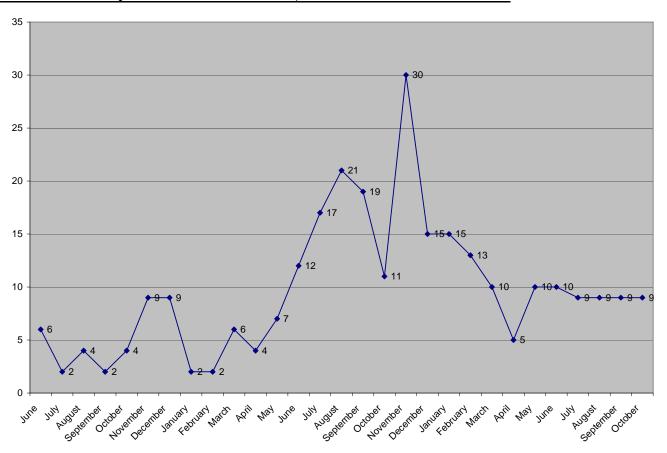
TOP NON-U.S. COALITION CONTRIBUTORS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN IRAQ

Coalition country	Military personnel in Iraq ⁴⁶
United Kingdom	8,000
South Korea	3,600
Italy	3,000
Poland	1,700
Ukraine	1,650
Australia	$900 - 1,370^{47}$
Georgia	850
Romania	800
Japan	550
Denmark	530
Bulgaria	400
Remaining 16 coalition countries	1,920

As of May 6 - July 4, 2005

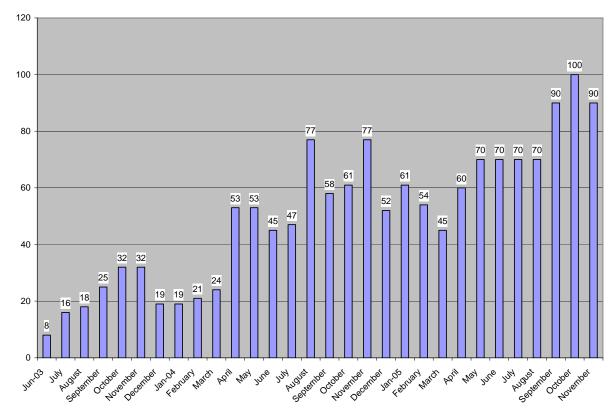
NOTE ON TOP NON-U.S. COALITION CONTRIBUTORS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN IRAQ TABLE: In addition to the United States, 27 countries have troops in Iraq as of July 13, 2005: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, South Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. "Iraq Weekly Status Report," *Department of State*, July 13, 2005.

ATTACKS ON IRAQI OIL AND GAS PIPELINES, INSTALLATIONS & PERSONNEL⁴⁸



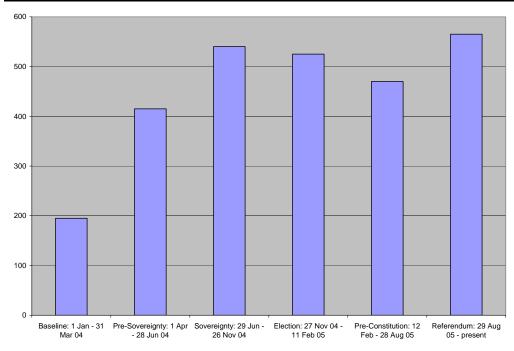
Total through October 31, 2005: 281

NUMBER OF DAILY ATTACKS BY INSURGENTS 49



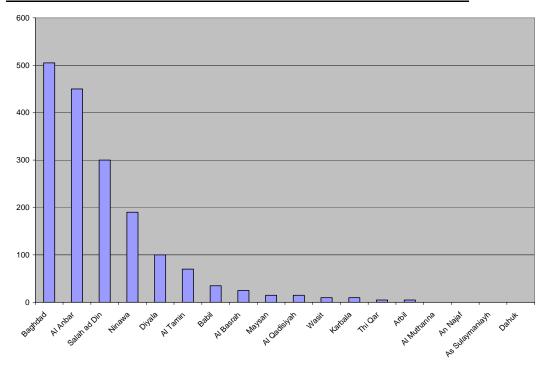
NOTE: Numbers for June 2003 are incomplete.

AVERAGE WEEKLY ATTACKS BY TIME PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2004 – 16 SEPTEMBER 2005 50



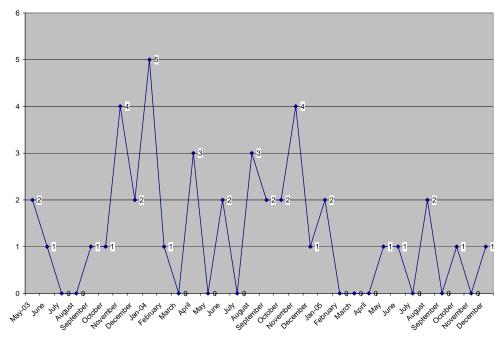
NOTE ON AVERAGE WEEKLY ATTACKS CHART: Referendum period only has three weeks of data; average may be skewed by spikes in attacks.

TOTAL ATTACKS BY PROVINCE: 29 AUGUST 2005 – 16 SEPTEMBER 2005 $\frac{51}{2}$



NOTE ON GRAPHS REGARDING INSURGENT ATTACKS: Insurgent attacks tended to be concentrated (85%) in 4 of 18 provinces. These provinces contain less than 42% of the Iraqi population. Half of the Iraqi population (12 provinces) lives in areas that experience 6% of all attacks. 6 provinces listed a statistically insignificant number of attacks based on population size. 80% of all attacks are directed towards Coalition Forces. 80% of all casualties are suffered by the Iraqi population. 52

AMERICAN MILITARY HELICOPTERS DOWNED IN IRAQ53



Total through December 26, 2005: 42

NOTE ON AMERICAN MILITARY HELICOPTERS DOWNED IN IRAQ TABLE: Of the 42 helicopters downed in Iraq since May 2003, at least 24 were downed by enemy fire.

COALITION FORCES ABILITY TO FIND AND DISARM IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IEDs)

Time	Percentage of IEDs found and disarmed		
	and disarmed		
December 2003	40%		
December 2004	50%		
April 2005	40%		

MILITARY PERSONNEL DEPLOYEDTO IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN SEPTEMBER 2001-JANUARY 2005

Service	Personnel deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan	Percentage of total deployed more than once
	September 2001-January 2005	September 2001-January 2005
Army	Active Duty: 307,019	Active Duty: 37%
	National Guard: 120,054	National Guard: 30%
	Reserve: 74,104	Reserve: 34%
Air Force	Active Duty: 160,508	Active Duty: 33%
	National Guard: 42,807	National Guard: 47%
	Reserve: 24,038	Reserve: 49%
Marines	Active Duty: 104,244	Active Duty: 28%
	Reserve: 15,938	Reserve: 12%
Navy	Active Duty: 185,538	Active Duty: 26%
	Reserve: 12,837	Reserve: 21%
Coast	Active Duty: 1,602	Active Duty: 12%
Guard Reserve: 195		Reserve: 1%

NOTE ON MILITARY PERSONNEL DEPLOYED TO IRAQ *AND* **AFGHANISTAN TABLE:** The average number of American troops deployed to Afghanistan was 6,000 in 2002, 9,800 in 2003, 18,500 in 2004, and 17,300 up until February 2005.

BAATHIST & OTHER RESISTANCE LEADERS STILL AT LARGE

Month	Iraqi 55 most wanted plus an additional
	25 ex- Baath party leaders still at large
April	65
May	53
June	48
July	43
August	41
September	40
October	40
November	40
December	38
January 2004	37
February	35
March	34
April –	34
December 2004	
January 2005	32
February	31
March- May	31
June	30
July	29
August	28 ⁵⁴
September	27 ⁵⁵
October	27
November	27
December	27

SIZE OF IRAQI SECURITY FORCES ON DUTY⁵⁶

	C LD !			D 1 D 1 1	TD 4 1 T
Month	General Police	National	Iraqi Armed Forces	Border Patrol	Total Iraqi
	Capabilities	Guard			Security Forces
May 2003	7,000 – 9,000	N/A	0	N/A	7,000 – 9,000
June	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
July	30,000	N/A	0	N/A	30,000
August	34,000	670	0	2,500	37,170
September	37,000	2,500	0	4,700	44,200
October	55,000	4,700	700	6,400	66,800
November	68,800	12,700	900	12,400	94,800
December	71,600	15,200	400	12,900	99,600
January 2004	66,900	19,800	1,100	21,000	108,800
February	77,100	27,900	2,000	18,000	125,000
March	75,000	33,560	3,005	23,426	134,991
April	80,016	23,123	2,367	18,747	124,253
May	90,803	24,873	3,939	16,097	135,712
June	83,789	36,229	7,116	18,183	145,317
July	31,300	36,229	7,700	19,859	95,088
August	32,942	37,925	6,288	14,313	91,468
September	40,152	36,496	7,747	14,313	98,708
October	44,728	41,261	6,861	18,148	110,998
November	49,455	43,445	6,013	14,593	113,506
December	53,571	40,115	14,500	14,267	118,009
January 2005	58,964	36,827	14,796	14,786	125,373
February	82,072		59,689	N/A	141,761
reblualy	"trained and	"operational"		IN/A	Trained and Effective:
	equipped"	O _I	Crational		General Myers: 40,000
					Senator Biden: 4,000 –
					18,000
March	84,327	67,584		N/A	151,618
					Trained and Effective: Lt. Gen Petraeus: 50,000
					"off-the-cuff"
April	86,982	,	72,511	N/A	159,493
May	91,256		76,971	N/A	168,227
June	92,883		75,791	N/A	168,674
July	94,800		79,100	N/A	173,900
July	71,000		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 1/1 1	26,000 in Army in level I
					and II readiness
August	101,000	1	81,900	N/A	182,900
September	104,300	87,800		N/A	192,100
					~ 30,000 in Army in level
Octob = 58	111 000	100.000		NT/A	I and II readiness ⁵⁷
October ⁵⁸	111,000	100,000		N/A	211,000 ~ 32,000 in level I and II
November	112,000	102,000		N/A	214,000 in level I and II
December	113,100		02,700	N/A	215,800
Stated Goal	142,190	61,904	36,635	29,360	272,566
Stated Guar	(revised up from	(revised up from	(revised up from 35,000	27,300	212,300
	89,369 in June 04)	41,088 in June 04)	in June 2004)		

NOTE ON IRAQI SECURITY FORCES ON DUTY TABLE: From February 2005 to the present, our source differentiates between the terminology "trained and equipped" for police, in which unauthorized absences personnel are included, and "operational" for the National Guard and Armed Forces, in which unauthorized absences personnel are not included.

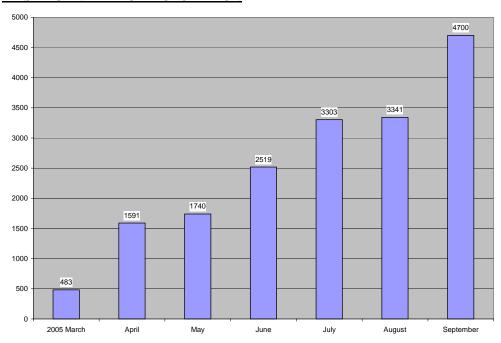
October 2005 numbers are according to Lt. Gen. David Petraeus, speech at the St. Regis Hotel, Washington, DC, November 7, 2005. The statistic of 32,000 in level I and II readiness is based upon Petraeus citation of 40 so prepared battalions and author's assumption that one battalion equals approximately 800 troops. Petraeus also stated that the number of 211,000 total Iraqi Security Forces is headed towards 325,000. Iraqi Security Forces have 20,000 vehicles in all, although the number of well-armored vehicles is much lower (author's estimate: about 300).

As many as 5,000 recruits from Sunni areas have joined the Iraqi Armed Forces in the past several months. *National Strategy for Victory in Iraq*, National Security Council, November 2005, page 21.

IRREGULAR IRAQI SECURITY FORCES

February 2005	"As many as 15,000 soldiers"
June 2005	100,000 (peshmerga only)

TIPS RECEIVED FROM POPULATION⁵⁹



POLITICAL PARTIES IN IRAQ⁶⁰

Registered for December 2005 elections Over 300

INDEX OF POLITICAL FREEDOM⁶¹

<u>EDOM</u>
8.20
6.55
5.20
5.05
5.05
4.90
4.60
4.45
4.45
4.30
4.30
4.30
4.15
4.00
3.85
3.85
3.70
2.80
2.80
2.05

NOTE ON INDEX OF POLITICAL FREEDOM TABLE: Each country is scored on a 10-point scale, with 1 being the lowest score and 10 the highest. Indicators of freedom include election of head of government, election of parliament, fairness of electoral laws, right to organize political parties, power of elected representatives, presence of an opposition, transparency, minority participation, level of corruption, freedom of assembly, independence of the judiciary, press freedom, religious freedom, rule of law and property rights.

ECONOMIC & QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

FUEL

				Fuel sup	plies available		
	Millions of bar	rrels/dav	Millions of liters/day			Tons/day	Overall fuel
Time	Crude oil	Crude	Diesel	Kerosene	Gasoline/Benzene	Liquid	supplies as
	production	oil	(Prod. & Imp.)	(Prod. &	(Prod. & Imp)	Petroleum Gas	percentage of goal
		export		Imp.)		(Prod. & Imp.)	during that month
Estimated	2.5	1.7-2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	(the goals have
prewar	(prewar						shifted)
level	peak)						·
May 2003	0.3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 %
June	0.675	0.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	23%
July	0.925	0.322^{62}	6.5	4.75	13.5	1,880	44%
August	1.445	0.646 ⁶³	10.25	6.2	14.0	2,530	57%
September	1.7225	0.983 ⁶⁴	14.25	6.9	17.3	3,030	70%
October	2.055	1.14965	14.75	9.6	16.35	3,700	78%
November	2.1	1.52466	13.14	13.3	11.792	3,610	76%
December	2.30	1.541 ⁶⁷	12.29	9.4	12.9	3,460	72%
January 2004	2.440	1.537	13.91	11.3	13.32	3,445	78%
February	2.276	1.38268	15.21	13.05	16.65	4,670	88%
March	2.435	1.82569	15.03	17.28	17.19	5,010	92%
April	2.384	1.804^{70}	22.75	4.46	19.3	3,607	79%
May	1.887	1.380 ⁷¹	22.92	4.005	18.07	3,264	73%
June	2.295	1.148 ⁷²	16.47	4.9	22	3,086	75%
July	2.2	1.406 ⁷³	17.95	5.75	22.3	3,820	80%
August	2.112	1.114 ⁷⁴	16	4.2	15.1	3,417	84%
September	2.514	1.703	16.35	6.35	14.6	2,707	72%
October	2.46	1.542	16.15	7.95	18.6	3,044	80%
November	1.95	1.320	16.5	7.7	17.9	3,324	77%
December	2.16	1.520	18.3	10.5	17.6	4,222	88%
January 2005	2.10	1.367	12.7	6.7	20.65	5,017	75%
February	2.10	1.431	15.9	8.55	21.2	5,003	84%
March	2.09	1.394	19.7	8.05	20.3	4,894	93%
April	2.14	1.398	18.3	7.6	23.7	5,219	97%
May	2.1	1.308	22.2	4.4	22.5	5,030	93%
June	2.17	1.377	18.9	6.25	18.3	5,137	97%
July	2.17	1.550	19.9	5.9	23.9	4,474	97%
August	2.16	1.504	19.3	5.2	23.8	5,072	96%
September	2.11 ⁷⁵	1.609 ⁷⁶	17.3 ⁷⁷	4.4 ⁷⁸	20.979	4,88880	87%
October	1.9181	1.23982	17.0 ⁸³	8.684	18.9 ⁸⁵	4,78486	90%
November	1.9887	1.16888	17.3 ⁸⁹	8.290	19.9 ⁹¹	5,52692	88%
December	2.0793	1.25094	20.15 ⁹⁵	10.996	23.697	5,66198	88%
Stated	2.5	N/A	18	19.699	18	4,300	We assume that the
Goal:	revised down		revised up in	revised up	revised down from	revised up from	maximum supplies
	in February		March 2005	in November	19.1 in September	4,000 in	as percentage of
	2005 from 2.8-3.0		from 17.5 in February	November 2005 from 12.8 in November	2004	September 2004	goal for each category can only reach 100%

NOTE ON FUEL TABLE: The ratio of Iraq price to international price is 4.0 for LPG, 3.0 for regular and 6.9 for premium gasoline, 0.7 for kerosene and 1.5 for diesel. ¹⁰⁰ Kerosene imports began 5 October, 2003. All previous months cover only production. N/A= Not available. LPG= Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

The statistics for September 2005 are based on incomplete data and represent averages for approximately half of the month.

Above data as of December 14, 2005.

OIL REVENUE FROM EXPORTS

Time	Oil revenue (\$ billions)
June 2003	0.2
July	0.36
August	0.44
September	0.73
October	0.89
November	1.21
December	1.26
January 2004	1.26
February	1.10
March	1.61
April	1.50
May	1.36
June	1.28
July	1.40
August	1.24
September	1.75
October	1.99
November	1.25
December	1.44
January 2005	1.49
February	1.34
March	1.99
April	1.83
May	1.57
June	2.03
July	2.47
August	2.63
September	2.74 ¹⁰¹
October	1.89 ¹⁰²
November	1.34^{103}
December	.53 ¹⁰⁴
Total as of	\$44.3
December 14, 2005	

ELECTRICITY

ELECTRICITY					
		unt of electricity (Megawatts)	Average hours of electricity/day	Average of mega watt hours	
Time	Nation-wide	Baghdad	nationwide	(MWH)	
Estimated prewar level	3,958	2,500	N/A	95,000	
May 2003	500	300	N/A	N/A	
June	3,193	707	N/A	N/A	
July	3,236	1,082	N/A	N/A	
Aug.	3,263	1,283	N/A	72,435	
Sept.	3,543	1,229	N/A	75,000	
Oct.	3,948	N/A	N/A	79,000	
November	3,582	N/A	N/A	70,000	
December	3,427	N/A	N/A	72,000	
January 2004	3,758	N/A	N/A	79,000	
February	4,125	1,307	13	90,000	
March	4,040	1,192	16	86,000	
April	3,823	1,021	15	78,000	
May	3,902	1,053	11	80,000	
June	4,293	1,198	10	93,500	
July	4,584	N/A	10	100,300	
August	4,707	1,440	13	109,900	
September	4,467	1,485	13	107,200	
October	4,074	1,280	13	99,306	
November	3,199	845	13	76,550	
December	3,380	N/A	N/A	81,114	
January 2005	3,289	985	9	78,925	
February	3,611	1,180	8.5	86,675	
March	3,627	994	11.8	87,051	
April	3,390	854	9	81,350	
May	3,712	N/A	8.4	89,088	
June	4,153	N/A	9.4	102,525	
July	4,446	N/A	12.6	106,713	
August	4,049	N/A	12.0	97,165	
September	4,159 ¹⁰⁵	N/A	13.5106	101,916 ¹⁰⁷	
October	3,685 ¹⁰⁸	N/A	14.3109	88,442 ¹¹⁰	
November*	3,742 ¹¹¹	N/A	13.3112	89,800 ¹¹³	
December**	3,800 ¹¹⁴	N/A	12.0115	90,300 ¹¹⁶	
Stated Goal:	6,000 to have been reached by July 1, 2004	2,500 to have been reached by October 2003	N/A	120,000	
	20 07				

NOTE ON ELECTRICITY TABLE: The demand for electricity ranges from 8,500 to 9,000 MW nationwide. 117 N/A = Not available

The statistics for September 2005 are based upon incomplete data and represent averages for approximately half of the month.

^{*}The data for November for the average hours of electricity per day is updated in our source, representing the entire month. The numbers for average amount of electricity generated and average MW hours represents data through the 21st of November only.

^{**} The data for December for the average amount of electricity generated and average MW hours is estimated based on the graph relating to electricity in the Iraq Weekly Status Report, *Department of State*, December 7, 14, 2005.

GDP ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS, 2002-2005 118

	2002	2003	2004	2005 p
Population	25.5	26.3	27.1	27.9
Nominal GDP (in USD billion)	20.5	13.6	25.5	29.3
Of which non-oil GDP (%)	32	32	33	37
Real GDP Growth Rate (%)	-7.8	-41.4	46.5	3.7
Per Capita GDP (USD)	802	518	942	1,051
Consumer Price Inflation (annual average)	19	34	32	20

GDP: LONGER TERM PROJECTIONS. 2006-2010¹¹⁹

GET: EUNGER TERMIT	GDI: LONGER TERMITROSECTIONS, 2000-2010					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
		Revis	ed Projec	ctions		
Real GDP (% change)	16.8	13.6	12.5	7.8	7.2	
Domestic Consumer Price	12.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	
Inflation						
(year on year)						

SINCE MAY, 2003

	NEMPLOYMENT RATE S
Month	Unemployment rate nation-wide
	nation-wide
May 2003	N/A
June	50 - 60%
July	N/A
August	50-60%
September	N/A
October	40 - 50%
November	N/A
December	45-55%
January 2004	30 - 45%
February	30 - 45%
March	30- 45%
April	30 - 45%
May	30-45%
June	30-40%
July	30-40%
August	30-40%
September	30-40%
October	30-40%
November	30-40%
December	28-40%
January 2005	27-40%
February	27-40%
March	27-40%
April	27-40%
May	27-40%
June	27-40%
July	27-40%
August	27-40%
September	27-40%
October	27-40%
November	25-40%

NOTE ON NATIONWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT TABLE: Estimates of Iraq's unemployment rate varies, but we estimate it to be between 28-40%. The CPA has referred to a 25% unemployment rate, the Iraqi Ministry of Planning mentioned a 30% unemployment rate, whereas the Iraqi Ministry of Social Affairs claims it to be 48%. "Reconstructing Iraq," *International Crisis Group*, Report, September 2, 2004, p. 16, footnote 157. There is an inherent difficulty in measuring the Iraqi rate of unemployment over time. Because recent estimates are likely to be more accurate than older ones, but also higher, this means that despite an improvement in the economic situation nationwide, the numbers give the impression that it is getting worse. Considering the increase in entrepreneurial activity after the end of the war, we have for the purposes of this database assumed that there has been an improvement in unemployment levels, and hence weighted information supporting such a conclusion heavier than contradictory data reports. N/A= Not available

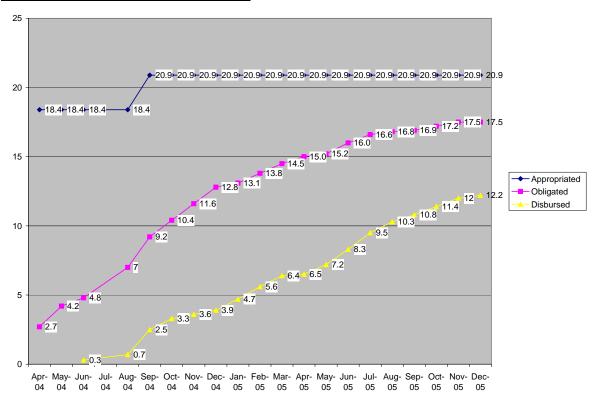
WORLD BANK ESTIMATE OF IRAQ RECONSTRUCTION NEEDS

Category	Millions of dollars			
	2004	2005-2007	Total	
Government Institutions, Civil Society, Rule of Law & Media	99	288	387	
Health, Education, Employment Creation	1,880	5,310	7,190	
Infrastructure	5,836	18,368	24,204	
Agriculture and Water Resources	1,230	1,797	3,027	
Private Sector Development	176	601	777	
Mine Action	80	154	234	
Total	9,301	26,518	35,819	

C.P.A.-ESTIMATED NEEDS IN SECTORS NOT COVERED BY THE UN/WORLD BANK ASSESSMENT

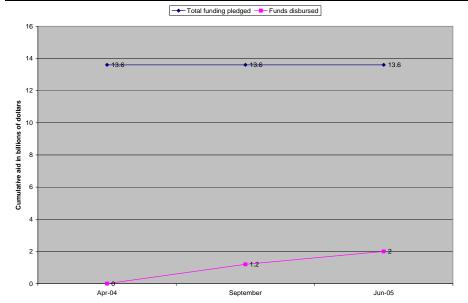
Category	M	Millions of dollars			
	2004	2005-2007	Total		
Security and Police	5,000	-	5,000		
Oil	2,000	6,000	8,000		
Culture	140	800	940		
Environment	500	3,000	3,500		
Human rights	200	600	800		
Foreign Affairs	100	100	200		
Religious Affairs	100	200	300		
Science and Technology	100	300	400		
Youth and Sport	100	200	300		
Total of CPA estimates	8,240	11,200	19,440		

AMERICAN AID APPROPRIATED, OBLIGATED AND DISBURSED TOWARDS THE IRAQ RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND (IRRF I & II) 120



NOTE: An 'appropriation' is defined as a plan, approved by the Office of Management and Budget, to spend resources provided by law. *Quarterly Update to Congress: 2207 Report*, October 2004. An 'obligation' can be defined as "a definite commitment which creates a legal liability of the Government for the payment of appropriated funds for goods and services ordered or received." GAO/OGC-91-5: *Principles of Federal Appropriations Law*, Office of the General Council, July 1991. A 'disbursement' is an actual payment (check goes out the door) for goods/services received. *GAO-04-902 R: Rebuilding Iraq*, General Accounting Office, June 2004.

NON-AMERICAN AID PLEDGED AND DISBURSED TOWARDS IRAQI RECONSTRUCTION 121



ESTIMATED EXTERNAL DEBT STOCK, 2004-10¹²²

In billions of US dollars

		2004		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
		Before Debt Reduction ^A	After Debt Reduction ^B						
of	Paris Club creditors	36.6	23.8	25.0	26.3	27.6	28.8	29.9	30.6
ird stage	Non Paris Club creditors	76.4	53.5	56.2	59.0	61.9	64.7	67.1	68.6
Without the 2nd and 3rd stage debt reduction ^C	Multi- lateral Creditors ^D	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.4	3.4
le 2 tioi	Total Debt	113.6	78.2	82.0	86.3	90.8	95.2	99.4	102.6
Without the 2r debt reduction	Total Debt (% GDP)	444.9	306.2	279.8	221.2	200.9	185.3	179.6	170.1
With	Total Debt Service ^E		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.7
þ	Total Debt	113.6	78.2	51.1	53.5	56.3	31.0	32.9	34.1
With 2nd and 3rd stage of debt reduction ^F	Total Debt (% GDP)	444.9	306.2	174.3	137.2	124.6	60.3	59.4	56.6
With 2nd a 3rd stage of debt reduction ^F	Total Debt Service ^E		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.1

NOTES ON IRAQ: ESTIMATED EXTERNAL DEBT STOCK TABLE:

- A) Some debt has been reconciled, and the amount of reconciled debt is less than the initial claim. As a result, the estimates of debt outstanding prior to debt reduction are lower than those in the 2004 EPCA staff report.
- B) Assumes comparable debt reduction to all external debt.
- C) The projection assumes the deferral of payments of principal and most interests until 2011.
- D) The projection includes new debt. Iraq cleared its arrears to the Fund and the Bank in 2004.
- E) Debt service is actual amount paid (not accrued), excluding repayment of arrears.
- F) Assumes no additional debt other than a larger disbursement of Fund credit.

HOW REVENUES ARE SPENT¹²³

Receiving Party	Approximate Amount	Percentage of Total
Oil Ministry	\$ 3 billion +	14%
Kurdistan*	\$ 3.6 billion	17%
Food and Fuel Subsidies**	\$ 8 billion	38%
Defense, Health, Interior,	\$6.5 billion	31%
Education, Electricity, Other		

NOTE ON HOW REVENUES ARE SPENT TABLE:

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: EXPORTS 2004 – 2010¹²⁴

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
	Estimated	Revenues		Revised Projections				
		Projected			-			
Total	17,782	19,016	27,273	31,892	36,094	38,128	40,600	
Exports								
Crude Oil	17,329	18,410	26,609	31,194	35,359	37,498	39,939	
Other	452	606	665	698	735	627	662	
Exports								
Percent from oil	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%	98%	98%	

INFLATION 125

II II DITTOTI	
Time	Inflation
2003	36%
2004	32%
2005	20%

OTHER ECONOMIC INDICATORS

OTHER ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
Foreign banks granted licenses that have started	0
operations in Iraq ¹²⁶	
Percent of Iraq's export earnings from oil 127	98% (~ \$21 billion)
Oil Export Peak ¹²⁸	April 2004, 1.8 million barrels per day
	(2005 average is 1.4 million bpd)
Cost of Imported Gasoline 129	30-35 cents per liter
Domestic Price of Gasoline	1.5 cents per liter

TRAINED JUDGES

Time	Number of trained judges
May 2003	0
June 2004	175
May 2005	351
October 2005	351 ¹³⁰

NOTE ON TRAINED JUDGES CHART: All provincial courts are now operational and there exist 99 trained judicial investigators. 135 of 869 judges were removed because of substantial evidence of corruption or Ba'ath Party affiliation. ¹³¹

FELONY CASES RESOLVED IN IRAQI COURTS 132

TEEGITT CITEER TEEGE	22 21 1211101 00 02112
2003	4,000
2004	8,000
2005	On track for over 10,000

RELATIVE AMOUNT OF CAR TRAFFIC

REEDITIVE INVIOUNT OF CHR TRAITIE		
Relative amount of car traffic (Prewar level 1.0)		
July 2003 1.0		
January 2004	2.0	
July 2004	3.0	
January 2005	5.0	

^{*}Under the current system of government, Iraqi Kurdistan spends this money according to its priorities.

^{**} If electricity subsidies are added to food and fuel subsidies, the combined category may amount to more than half of Iraq's GDP.

TYPICAL LENGTH OF GASOLINE LINES

Typical Length of Gasoline Line		
(ho	urs)	
July 2003	0.1	
January 2004	0.5	
July 2004	1.0	
January 2005	1.0	
May 2005	1.0133	

NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS 134

Pre-War	1.5 million
October 2005	3.1 million

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS

Time	Telephone subscribers	
Estimated prewar level	833,000	
September	600,000	
December	600,000	
January 2004	600,000	
February	900,000	
March	984,225	
April	1,095,000	
May	1,220,000	
June	1,200,000	
July	N/A	
August	1,463,148	
September	1,579,457	
October	1,753,000	
November	2,135,000	
December	2,152,000	
January 2005	2,449,139	
February	2,569,110	
March	2,982,115	
April	3,172,771	
May	~3,450,000	
June	3,801,822	
July	~4,100,000	
August	4,590,398 ¹³⁵	
Previous goal (Jan. 2004)	1,100,000	

NOTE ON TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS TABLE: The estimated pre-war level represents only land telephone lines, as Iraq had no nationwide cellular network. Post-war data includes landlines and cellular subscribers.

INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS

Time	Internet subscribers
	(does not include unregulated users of Internet cafes)
Estimated prewar level	4,500
September 2003	4,900
January-April 2004	N/A
May	54,000
June	59,000
July	73,000
August	87,000
September	95,000
October	102,978
November	110,000
January 2005	124,293
March 2005	147,076

<u>MEDIA</u> 136

Time	Commercial TV stations	Commercial radio stations	Independent newspapers and magazines
Prewar	0	0	0
May 2003	0	0	8
June 2004	13	74	150
January 2005	10	51	100
March 2005	N/A	N/A	200
April 2005	24	80	170
May 2005	23	80	170
July 2005	29 ¹³⁷	N/A	170 ¹³⁸
October 2005 ¹³⁹	44	72	Over 100

HEALTH INDICATORS 140

TIETE TIT II (BICITI OIL)	
Eligible children vaccinated against measles,	5 million (70%)
mumps and rubella	
Eligible children vaccinated against polio	3 million (42%)
Repaired health clinics	110
Trained health care "trainers"	700
Equipment kits for health care centers delivered	563

SOCIAL INDICATORS 1998 - 2004 141

Life expectancy at birth	61 (Middle East and North Africa average is 69)
Infant Mortality (under 1 year)	102 per 1,000 live births (ME and NA average is 37,
	sub-Saharan Africa is 105)
Child Mortality (under 5 years)	115 per 1,000 live births (Jordan is 33, Yemen 107)
Child Malnutrition	12% of children under five (statistic for ME and
	NA unavailable)
Population	2.8% Average annual growth, 1998-2004
Labor Force	2.4% Average annual growth, 1998-2004

PUBLIC SERVICES¹⁴²

T C DETC SERVICES		
Percentage of houses with access to electricity	98%	
grid		
Percentage of homes with access to piped water	78%	
Water treatment facilities rehabilitated	22	
Capability of serving potable water	3.1 million additional people since fall of	
	Saddam Hussein	
Percentage of homes connected to sewer system	37%	In Baghdad: 80%
		Outside Baghdad: "less than 10%", 143

NOTE: Approximately 67% of Iraq's population of 27.1 billion lives in an urban environment. ¹⁴⁴

EDUCATION INDICATORS 1998 - 2004¹⁴⁵

EDUCATION INDICATORS 1996 - 2004		
Literacy	Overall (Ages 15 +):	In Youth (Ages 15-24):
	65%	74%
Primary School Enrollment	Net: 79% (93% in Jordan, 96% in Syria)	
	Gross: 99% (95% in ME and NA)	
	Males: 109%	Females: 89%
Average Monthly Teacher Salaries ¹⁴⁶	Before New	After New
	Government: \$2	Government: \$100

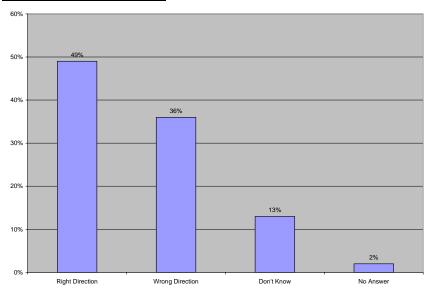
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Year	Children enrolled in primary school
2000	3.6 million
2003/2004	4.3 million

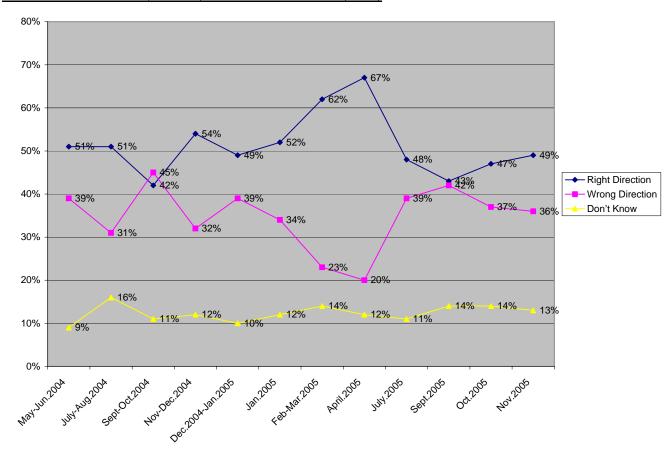
POLLING/POLITICS

NOVEMBER 1 – 11, 2005: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

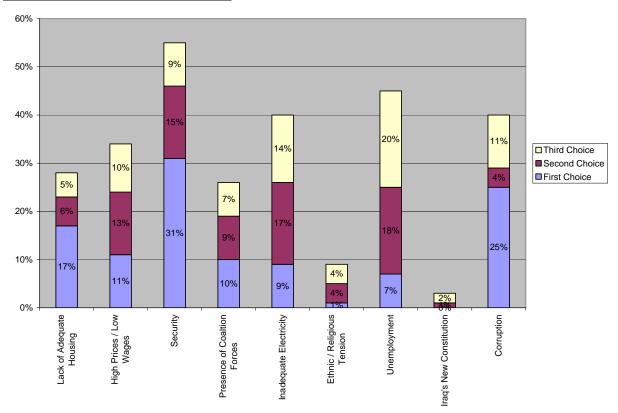
<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU THINK THAT IRAQ TODAY IS GENERALLY HEADED IN THE RIGHT</u> OR WRONG DIRECTION?



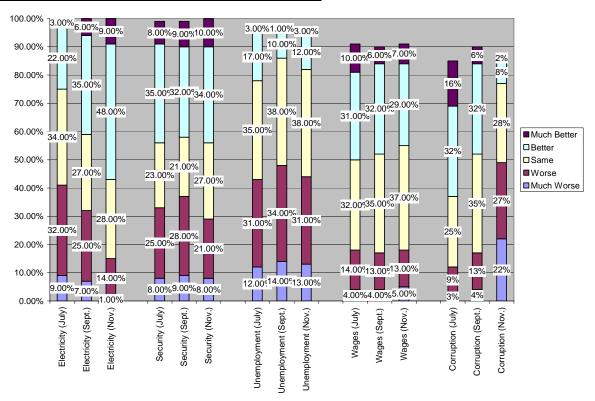
TRENDS FOR QUESTION: DO YOU THINK IRAQ TODAY IS GENERALLY HEADED IN THE RIGHT OR WRONG DIRECTION? (MAY 27, 2004 – NOVEMBER 11, 2005)



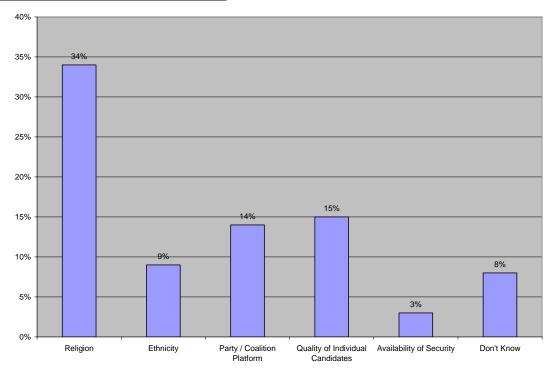
QUESTION TO IRAQIS: WHAT THREE ISSUES OR CONCERNS DO YOU FEEL MOST IMPACT YOUR DAILY LIFE OR FAMILY?



QUESTION TO IRAQIS: FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU FEEL THAT THE SITUATION HAS GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED THE SAME OVER THE LAST THREE MONTHS



QUESTION TO IRAQIS: WHAT FACTOR WILL HAVE THE GREATEST INFLUENCE ON YOUR VOTE IN THE DECEMBER ELECTIONS?



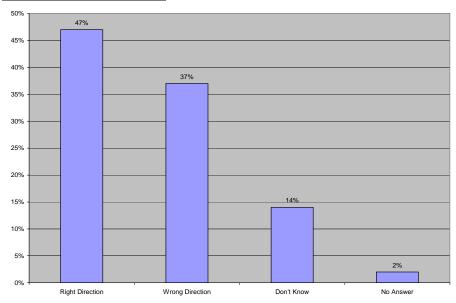
OCTOBER – NOVEMBER, 2005: TIME-ABC NEWS POLL¹⁴⁷

Question	Iraq	Kurdish Area	Shi'ite Area	Baghdad Area	Sunni Area
Life is better since the war	51%	73%	59%	59%	25%
The US was right to invade Iraq	46%	80%	58%	47%	16%
I feel very safe in my neighborhood	63%	91%	82%	70%	21%
I approve of the new Constitution	70%	88%	85%	79%	36%
I oppose Coalition Forces	64%	22%	59%	72%	85%

Who is responsible for improvement in the security	Iraqi police: 28%
situation (for those who saw a better security situation)	Government: 22%
	Iraqi Army: 12%
	Security Forces: 10%
Do you support or oppose the presence of Coalition	Strongly support: 13%
Forces in Iraq?	Somewhat support: 19%
	Somewhat oppose: 21%
	Strongly oppose: 44%
When should Coalition Forces leave Iraq?	When security is restored: 31%
	Now: 26%
	After a new government is in place: 19%
	When Iraqi Security Forces are ready: 16%
Dealing with the members of the Saddam Hussein	63%
regime is "no priority at all"	

OCTOBER 9 - OCTOBER 11, 2005: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

QUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU THINK THAT IRAQ TODAY IS GENERALLY HEADED IN THE RIGHT OR WRONG DIRECTION?

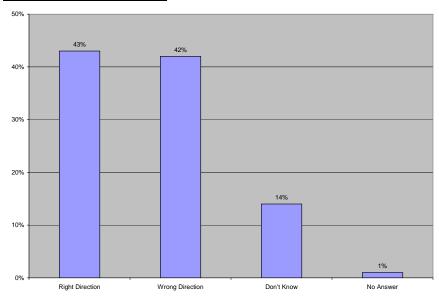


BRITISH MINISTRY OF DEFENCE POLL: AUGUST 2005¹⁴⁸

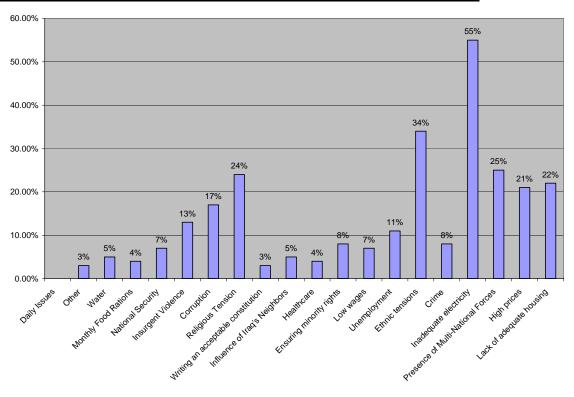
Iraqis who believe attacks against British and American troops are justified	45% (65% in Maysan province)
Iraqis "strongly opposed" to presence of Coalition troops	82%
Iraqis who believe coalition forces are responsible for any improvement in security	<1%
Iraqis who feel less secure because of the occupation	67%
Iraqis who believe conditions for peace and stability have worsened	43%
Iraqis who do not have confidence in multi-national forces	72%
Iraqis who rarely have safe, clean, water	71%
Iraqis who never have enough electricity	47%
Iraqis whose sewage system rarely works	70%
Southern Iraqis unemployed	40%

SEPTEMBER 6 – SEPTEMBER 12, 2005: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

QUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU THINK THAT IRAQ TODAY IS GENERALLY HEADED IN THE RIGHT OR WRONG DIRECTION?

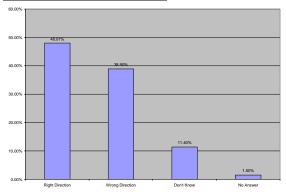


<u>OUESTION TO IRAQIS: THINKING ABOUT THE SITUATION IN IRAQ, WHAT THREE ISSUES OR</u> CONCERNS DO YOU FEEL MOST IMPACT YOUR DAILY LIFE OR FAMILY?

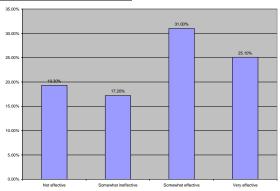


JULY 9, 2005 – JULY 14, 2005: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

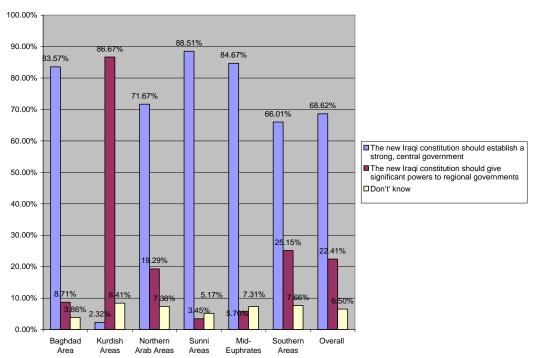
QUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU THINK THAT IRAQ TODAY IS GENERALLY HEADED IN THE RIGHT OR WRONG DIRECTION?



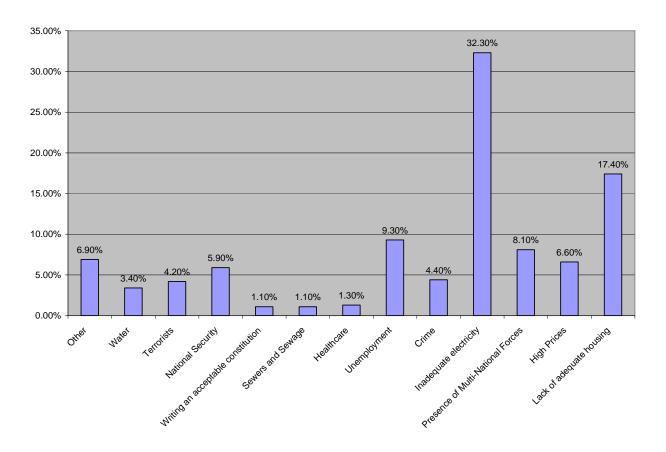
<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: WHAT LEVEL OF EFFECTIVENESS DO YOU HAVE IN PRIME MINISTER IBRAHIM JAFFARI?</u>



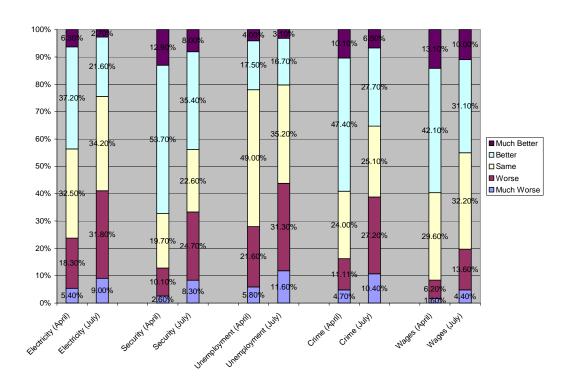
QUESTION TO IRAQIS: PLEASE TELL ME IN YOUR OPINION WHICH YOU WOULD PREFER TO HAVE AS PART OF A NEW IRAQI CONSTITUTION:



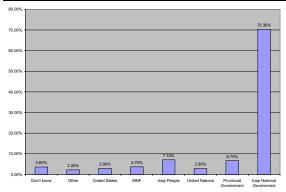
<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: THINKING ABOUT THE SITUATION IN IRAQ, WHAT THREE ISSUES OR</u> CONCERNS DO YOU FEEL MOST IMPACT YOUR DAILY LIFE OR FAMILY?



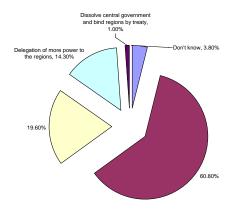
QUESTION TO IRAQIS: FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ISSUES, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU FEEL THAT THE SITUATION HAS GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE OR STAYED THE SAME OVER THE LAST THREE MONTHS:



<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: OF THE ISSUES YOU NAMED, WHO DO YOU BELIEVE IS MOST RESPONSIBLE</u> FOR ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF THE IRAQI PEOPLE?

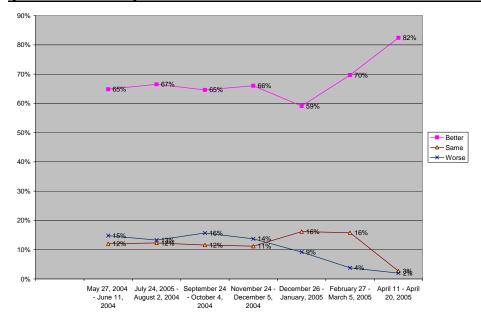


<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: THINKING ABOUT THOSE ISSUES THAT CONCERN YOU MOST, WHICH OF</u> THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF GOVERNMENT DO YOU THINK WOULD BEST SERVE YOUR INTERESTS?



MAY 27, 2004 - APRIL 20, 2005: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

QUESTION TO IRAQIS: HOW DO YOU THINK YOUR LIFE WILL BE A YEAR FROM NOW?



2-11 FEBRUARY 2005: AMERICAN MILITARY 149

(90% of sample from Baghdad, 10% from Mahmoudiya, Istiqlal, and Taji)

SUPPORT FOR VIOLENCE TOWARDS POLITICAL ENDS, AGAINST IRAQI SECURITY FORCES, AND

IRAQI INFRASTRUCTURE

HUIQTI II KRISTKO OT OKE				
Time	Do you support			
	the use of violence towards	attacks against Iraqi security	attacks against Iraqi	
	political ends?	forces?	infrastructure?	
August 2004	Yes: 9%	Yes: 6%	Yes: 6%	
(Urban only)	No: 89%	No: 91%	No: 91%	
	Don't know: 1%	Don't know: 3%	Don't know: 3%	
February 2005	Yes: 4%	Yes: 2%	Yes: 4%	
(Urban only)	No: 93%	No: 96%	No: 93%	
	Don't know: 3%	Don't know: 2%	Don't know: 3%	

WHO CAN IMPROVE THE SITUATION IN IRAQ:

IRAOI SECURITY FORCES, U.S. MILITARY FORCES OR THE ARMED NATIONAL OPPOSITION?

Time	How would you rate your confidence in			
	the Iraqi National Guard	U.S. military forces improving	the armed national opposition	
	improving the situation in Iraq?	the situation in Iraq?	improving the situation in Iraq?	
August 2004	A great deal/Quite a lot: 74%	A great deal/Quite a lot: 8%	A great deal/Quite a lot: 32%	
(Urban only)	Not very much/None at all: 15%	Not very much/None at all: 86%	Not very much/None at all: 55%	
	Don't know: 11%	Don't know: 6%	Don't know: 13%	
February 2005	A great deal/Quite a lot: 76%	A great deal/Quite a lot: 15%	A great deal/Quite a lot: 20%	
(Urban only)	Not very much/None at all: 17%	Not very much/None at all: 76%	Not very much/None at all: 51%	
	Don't know: 7%	Don't know: 9%	Don't know: 29%	

SUPPORT FOR/OPPOSITION TO THE COALITION

Time	How much do you support or oppose the
	presence of Coalition Forces in Iraq?
August 2004	Support: 17%
	Oppose: 77%
	Don't know: 6%
February 2005	Support: 23%
(Urban only)	Oppose: 71%
	Don't know: 6%

SATISFACTION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ACCESS TO UTILITIES

	BITTIST HE TIGHT TO THE GO TERM WHEN THE HE CEESS TO CHEMITES					
Time How satisfied are y		How satisfied are you	How satisfied are you with	Do you have water service		
		with the local	the availability of electricity	in your home?		
		government?	in your neighborhood?	-		
	August 2004	Satisfied: 34%	Satisfied: 7%	Yes: 70%		
	(Urban only)	Dissatisfied: 63%	Dissatisfied: 92%	No: 29%		
	February 2005	Satisfied: 28%	Satisfied: 4%	Yes: 79%		
	(Urban only)	Dissatisfied: 70%	Dissatisfied: 96%	No: 20%		

APRIL 11-APRIL 20, 2005: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

IRAQI TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQI PEOPLE

	Very representative: 35.5%
Do you feel that the new Iraqi Transitional	Generally representative: 37.3%
Government is representative of the Iraqi	Not all are represented: 14.7%
people as a whole?	Not at all representative: 4%
	Don't know: 7.5%

ETHNO-RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF THE IRAQI GOVERNMENT (MID-2005)

COMPOSITION OF IRAOI GOVERNMENT

		Ethno-religious group (gender)	Ethno-religious group (gender)
		Interim government (Allawi)	Transitional government (Jafari)
Presidency	President	Sunni (M)	Kurd(M)
	Deputy President	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Deputy President	Kurd (M)	Sunni (M)
Prime Minister	Prime Minister	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Deputy Prime Minister	Kurd (M)	Kurd (M)
	Deputy Prime Minister	Position did not exist	Shiite (M)
	Deputy Prime Minister	Position did not exist	Sunni (M/F)
	Deputy Prime Minister	Position did not exist	Turkman (M/F)
Key Ministers	Defense	Shiite (M)	Sunni (M)
-	Electricity	Sunni (M)	Shiite (M)
	Finance	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Foreign Affairs	Kurd (M)	Kurd (M)
	Interior	Sunni (M)	Shiite (M)
	Justice	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Oil	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
Ministers of State	National Assembly	Position did not exist	Shiite (M)
	National Security	Position did not exist	Shiite (M)
	Provinces	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Women	Kurd (F)	Sunni (F)
Other Ministers	Agriculture	Shiite (F)	Shiite (M)
	Civil Society	Position did not exist	Shiite (M)
	Communications	Shiite (M)	Kurd (F)
	Culture	Shiite (M)	Sunni (M)
	Displacement and Migration	Christian (F)	Shiite (F)
	Education	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Environment	Shiite (F)	Kurd (F)
	Health	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Higher Education	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Housing and Reconstruction	Sunni (M)	Shiite (M)
	Human Rights	Kurd (M)	Sunni (M)
	Industry and Minerals	Sunni (M)	Sunni (M)
	Labor and Social Affairs	Shiite (F)	Kurd (M)
	Planning	Shiite (F)	Kurd (M)
	Public Works	Kurd (F)	Kurd (F)
	Science and Technology	Turkmen (M)	Christian (F)
	Tourism and Antiquities	Position did not exist	Sunni (M)
	Trade	Sunni (M)	Kurd (M)
	Transportation	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)
	Water Resources	Kurd (M)	Kurd (M)
	Youth and Sport	Shiite (M)	Shiite (M)

<u>IRAQI JANUARY 2005 VOTER TURNOUT & ELECTION RESULTS</u>

Voter turnout	Election results
8.46 million	United Iraqi Alliance (Shiite): 48%
(58% of the eligible population)	Kurdish Alliance: 26%
	Allawi's Iraqi List : 14%

JANUARY 19 – JANUARY 23, 2005: ABU DHABI TV/ZOGBY INTERNATIONAL POLL

Do you favor U.S. forces withdrawing either immediately or	Yes: Sunni Arabs: 82%
after an elected government is in place?	Yes: Shiite Arabs: 69%
Do you believe that the U.S. will "hurt" Iraq over the next	Yes: Sunni Arabs: 64%
five years?	Yes: Shiite Arabs: 49%
Do you believe that the ongoing insurgent attacks are a	Yes: Sunni Arab: 53%
legitimate form of resistance?	
Do you prefer an Islamic government or a political system	Own religion: 59%
where citizens are allowed to practice their own religion?	Islamic government: 34%

SEPTEMBER 24-OCTOBER 4, 2004: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE

PROSPECT OF CIVIL WAR: SEPTEMBER 24-OCTOBER 4, 2004

	TROSTECT OF CIVIE WITH SETTEMBER	21 0 0 1 0 DER 1, 200 1
Question		Findings
Do you believe that the prospect of civil war,		Unlikely to happen in Iraq: 68.8%
	widespread ethnic, sectarian or other armed	Always possible, but unlikely: 14.8%
	struggle - is now:	Likely to occur in the near-term: 7.8%
		Don't know: 8.3%

MAY 14-23, 2004: COALITION PROVISIONAL AUTHORITY (CPA) POLL

PRISONERS ABUSE AT ABU GHRAIB: 14-23 MAY, 2004

Question	Findings
Were you surprised when you saw the abuse of	Yes: 71%
prisoner's at Abu Ghraib?	No: 22%
-	Don't know/No answer: 7%
Do you believe that the abuse of prisoners at Abu	All Americans are like this: 54%
Ghraib represents fewer than 100 people or that	Fewer than 100 people: 38%
all Americans behave this way?	Don't know/No answer: 8%
Do you believe anyone will be punished for what	No: 61%
happened at Abu Ghraib?	Yes: 29%
	Don't know/No answer: 10%

In order to streamline our endnotes, we have removed most references to information from before September 1, 2005. These footnotes may be found in archived editions of the Iraq Index. http://www.brookings.edu/fp/saban/iraq/indexarchive.htm.

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¹ Fatality numbers from January 1, 2005 and onwards are reported as documented daily from "Operation Iraqi Freedom U.S. Casualty Status," *Department of Defense*. (www.defenselink.mil/news/casualty.pdf).

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⁴ "Details of British Casualties," British Ministry of Defense, (www.operations.mod.uk/telic/casualties.htm).

⁵ Iraq Coalition Casualty Count, (icasualties.org/oif/).

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⁸ Rick Jervis, "Pace of Troop Deaths Up in Iraq," *USA Today*, July 1, 2005. 135 car bombs in April, 140 in May, 70 in June. Craig Smith, "US Contends Campaign Has Cut Suicide Attacks," *New York Times*, August 5, 2005. 13 car bombs in week prior to August 5. Liz Sly, "Bombs Bad Enough But Guns Worse in Baghdad," *Chicago Tribune*, August 11, 2005. 132 car bombs in May, 108 in June, 83 in July. "Military: Offensive Thwarting Suicide Attacks; American Deaths Haven't Matched Downward Trend," *USA Today*, December 2, 2005. 68 car bombs in November.

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