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Iraq Index

Tracking Variables of Reconstruction & Security in Post-Saddam Iraq

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February 26, 2007

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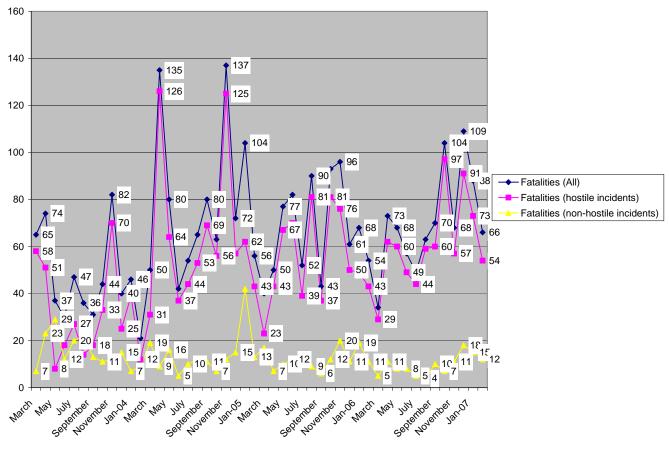
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NOTE ON THE METHODOLOGY OF THE IRAQ INDEX:

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.

SECURITY INDICATORS

U.S. TROOP FATALITIES SINCE MARCH 19, 2003¹



Total from March 19, 2003 (start of major combat operations) through February 25, 2007:

Fatalities (all kinds): **3,154** Fatalities in hostile incidents: **2,542** Fatalities in non-hostile incidents: **612**

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 10 AM 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 seven civilians working for the Department of Defense.

CAUSE OF DEATH FOR US TROOPS²

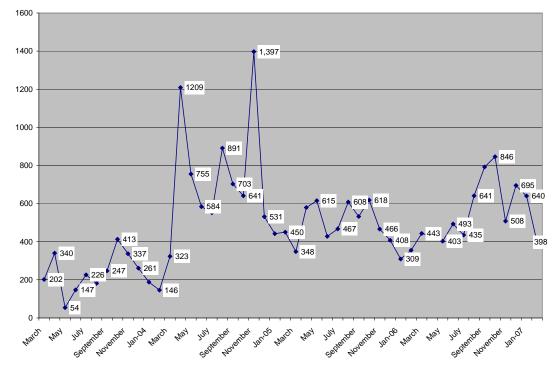
	(36.3%)	(4.2%)	(3.5%)	(2.5%)	(5.7%)	(31.8%)	(16.0%)	
Total	1,146	132	110	80	179	1,006	506	3,161
February	21 (29.2%)	2 (2.8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (12.5%)	31 (43.1%)	9 (12.5%)	72
January 07	34 (40.5%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	14 (16.7%)	30 (35.7%)	5 (5.9%)	84
December	72 (62.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)	5 (4.3%)	26 (22.6%)	10 (8.7%)	115
November	38 (54.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.9%)	22 (31.4%)	8 (11.4%)	70
October	52 (49.5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	46 (43.8%)	6 (5.7%)	105
September	29 (40.8%)	4 (5.6%)	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	26 (36.6%)	10 (14.1%)	71
August	29 (44.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (3.1%)	29 (44.6%)	5 (7.7%)	43 65
July	21 (48.8%)	3 (6.9%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0%)	13 (30.2%)	5 (11.6%)	43
June	33 (54.1%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.6%)	0 (0%)	4 (3.8%) 0 (0%)	23 (37.7%)	4 (6.6%)	61
May	43 (39.2%) 36 (52.2%)	2 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (5.8%)	17 (24.6%)	10 (14.5%)	69
April	45 (59.2%)	1 (3.2%)	3 (9.7%) 1 (1.3%)	1 (3.2%)	2 (2.6%)	9 (29%) 15 (19.7%)	11 (14.5%)	76
March	<u>36 (65.5%)</u> 12 (38.7%)	2 (3.6%) 1 (3.2%)	3 (9.7%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	9 (29%)	9 (16.4%) 5 (16.1%)	31
February 06	24 (38.7%) 36 (65.5%)	2 (3.6%)	1 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	13(21%) 0(0%)	7 (12.7%)	9 (16.4%)	62 55
January 06	<u>42 (61.8%)</u> 24 (38.7%)	3 (4.4%)	2 (2.9%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (2.9%) 13 (21%)	9(13.2%) 10(16.1%)	9(13.2%) 11(17.7%)	68 62
December	40 (47.0%) 42 (61.8%)	3 (4.4%)	2 (2.9%)	1 (1.5%)	2 (2.4%)	9 (13.2%)	9 (13.2%)	68
November	40 (47.6%)	6 (7.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.4%)	24 (28.6%)	12 (14.3%)	84
October	57 (59.4%)	2 (2.1%)	7 (7.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (11.5%)	19 (19.8%)	49 96
September	40 (47.1%) 37 (75.5%)	0 (0%)	2 (4.1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (6.1%)	7 (14.3%)	49
August	40 (47.1%)	7 (8.2%)	1 (1.2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	27 (31.8%)	10 (11.8%)	85
July	36 (66.7%)	2 (3.7%)	3 (5.6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.4%)	9 (16.7%)	54
June	36 (46.2%)	8 (10.3%)	2 (2.6%)	3 (3.8%)	2 (2.6%)	18 (23.1%)	9 (11.5%)	78
May	33 (41.2%)	10 (12.5%)	6 (7.5%)	2 (3.8%)	2 (2.5%)	12 (23.1%)	13 (16.3%)	80
April	20 (38.5%)	7 (13.5%)	5 (9.6%)	2 (3.8%)	0 (0%)	10 (23.1%)	6 (11.5%)	52
March	13 (37.1%)	7 (20%)	1 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	0(0%)	10 (28.6%)	4 (11.4%)	35
February	25 (43.1%)	1 (1.7%)	1 (1.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (25.9%)	16 (27.6%)	58
January 05	29 (27.1%)	3 (2.8%)	3 (2.8%)	8 (7.5%)	33 (30.8%)	11 (10.3%)	20 (18.7%)	107
December	14 (19.4%)	2 (2.8%)	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (2.8%)	41 (56.9%)	12 (0.070)	72
November	18 (13.1%)	6 (4.4%)	4 (2.9%)	4 (2.9%)	0 (0%)	93 (67.9%)	12 (8.8%)	137
October	12 (19%)	19 (30.2%)	2 (3.2%)	4 (6.3%)	2 (3.2%)	19 (30.2%)	5 (7.9%)	63
September	15 (18.8%)	11(13.8%)	4 (5%)	2 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	37 (46.3%)	11 (13.8%)	80
August	16 (24.2%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	4 (6.1%)	2 (3%)	33 (50%)	9 (13.6%)	66
July	17 (31.5%)	2 (3.7%)	7 (13%)	2 (3.7%)	0 (0%)	16 (29.6%)	10 (18.5%)	54
June	12 (28.6%)	2 (4.8%)	7 (16.7%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	15 (35.7%)	5 (11.9%)	42
May	21 (26.3%)	2 (2.5%)	12 (15%)	2 (2.5%)	0 (0%)	25 (31.3%)	18 (22.5%)	80
April	16 (11.9%)	10 (7.4%)	7 (5.2%)	13 (9.6%)	2 (1.5%)	78 (57.8%)	9 (6.7%)	135
March	19 (36.5%)	0 (0%)	4 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (23.1%)	17 (32.7%)	52
February	9 (45%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	2 (10%)	3 (15%)	4 (20%)	20
January 04	20 (42.6%)	3 (6.4%)	4 (8.5%)	1 (2.1%)	14 (29.8%)	4 (8.5%)	1 (2.1%)	47
December	18 (45%)	1 (2.5%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (10%)	15 (37.5%)	40
November	20 (24.4%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.2%)	1 (1.2%)	39 (47.6%)	8 (9.8%)	13 (15.8%)	82
October	13 (29.5%)	0 (0%)	4 (9.1%)	2 (4.5%)	0 (0%)	14 (31.8%)	11 (25%)	44
September	5 (16.1%)	0 (0%)	2 (6.5%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (3.2%)	9 (29%)	12 (38.7%)	31
August	7 (20%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)	2 (5.7%)	0 (0%)	7 (20%)	20 (41.7%) 19 (54.3%)	35
July	4 (8.3%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)	9 (18.8%)	0(0%)	14 (40.0%)	20 (41.7%)	48
June	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)	4 (13.3%)	0 (0%)	14 (46.6%)	<u>24 (64.9%)</u> 12 (40.0%)	30
April May	0 (0%)	0(0%)	3 (4.1%)	4 (5.4%) 0 (0%)	8 (10.8%) 7 (18.9%)	<u>41 (55.4%)</u> 6 (16.2%)	18(24.3%) 24 (64.9%)	37
March 03	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%) 3 (4.1%)	0 (0%) 4 (5.4%)	8 (12.3%) 8 (10.8%)	50 (76.9%) 41 (55.4%)	7 (10.8%) 18(24.3%)	65 74
Marsh 02	Device	0 (00/)	Rockets	Grenades	9 (12 20/)	Fire	Causes*	65
	Explosive	Bombs	And	Propelled	Losses*	Hostile	Hostile	
Month	Improvised	Car	Mortars	Rocket	Helicopter	Other	Non-	Total

NOTE ON CAUSE OF DEATH DETAIL TABLE: Through February 25, 2007 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); 11/05 (2); 11/05 (2); 11/05 (2); 11/06 (4); 4/06 (2); 5/06 (2); total: 75. Non-hostile losses were as follows: 4/03 (6); 5/03 (7); 9/03 (1); 1/04 (4); 2/04 (2); 10/04 (2); 12/04 (2); 12/05 (3); 12/05 (2); 12/05 (2); 12/05 (3); 12/07 (9), total: 103. The "Non-Hostile Causes" data then does not include non-hostile helicopter losses.³

AMERICAN MILITARY FATALITIES BY CATEGORY MARCH 19, 2003 – FEBRUARY 3, 2007⁴

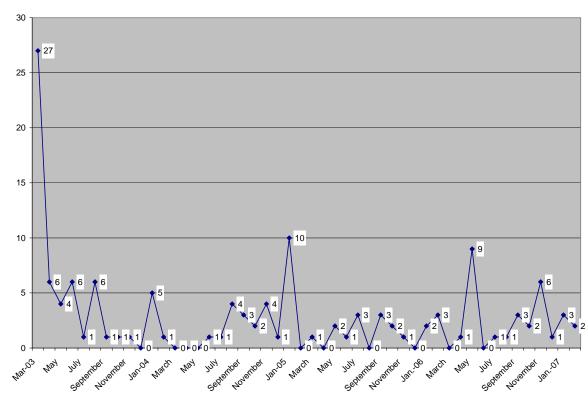
Category	Total fatalities as of February 3, 2007: 2,998
Gender	Male: 3,024
	Female: 67
Age	Younger than 22: 932
C	22-24: 732
	25-30: 745
	31-35: 316
	Older than 35: 366
Component	Active: 2,420
•	Reserve: 263
	National Guard: 408
Military service	Army: 2,113
·	Marines: 879
	Navy: 67
	Air Force: 31
	Coast Guard: 1
Officers/Enlisted	Officer: 315
	Е5-Е9: 983
	E1-E4: 1,793
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian or Alaska Native: 34
·	Asian: 56
	Black or African American: 299
	Hispanic or Latino: 332
	Multiple races, pending or unknown: 40
	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander: 32
	White: 2,298

U.S. TROOPS WOUNDED IN ACTION SINCE MARCH 2003⁵



Total from March 19, 2003 through February 25, 2007: 23,677

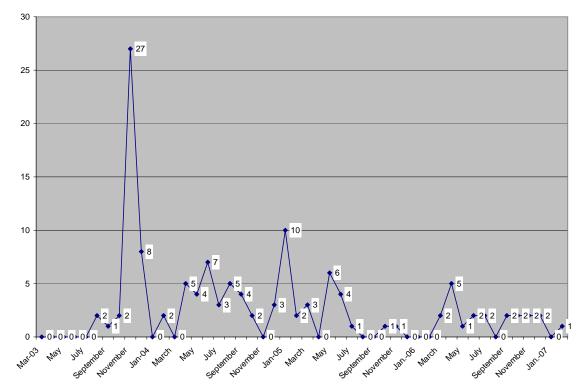
The daily Department of Defense casualty reports that we use for our monthly estimates on U.S troops wounded does not make it entirely clear when in a 24-hour period casualties were incurred. Since the reports are published at 10AM daily, there is possibility that our numbers for January 2005 and onwards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



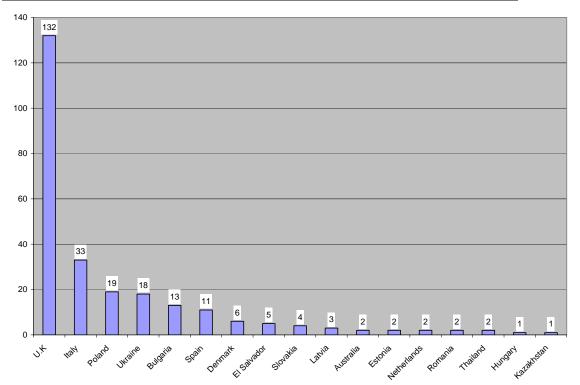
BRITISH MILITARY FATALITIES SINCE MARCH 19, 2003⁶

Total through February 25, 2007: 132

NON-U.S. & U.K. COALITION MILITARY FATALITIES SINCE MARCH 19, 2003⁷



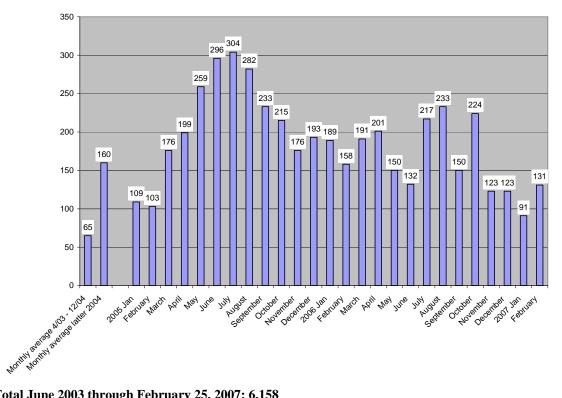
Total through February 25, 2007: 124



NON-U.S. COALITION TROOP FATALITIES BY COUNTRY SINCE MARCH 19, 2003⁸

Total through February 25, 2007: 256

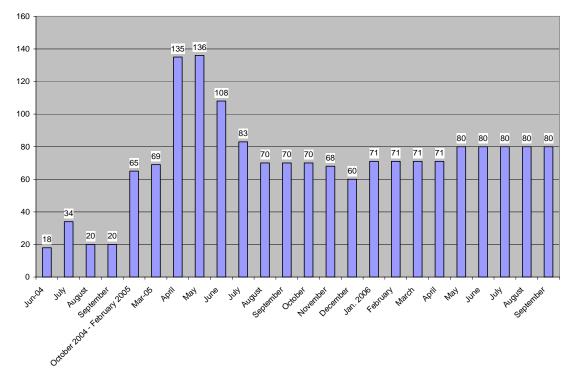
IRAQI MILITARY & POLICE KILLED MONTHLY⁹



Total June 2003 through February 25, 2007: 6,158

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. Maj. Gen. Joseph Peterson, the top American police trainer in Iraq, noted through his spokesperson that 1,497 Iraqi police officers were killed and 3,256 wounded in 2005. Eric Schmitt, "2,000 More MPs Will Help Train the Iraqi Police," New York Times, January 16, 2006.

CAR BOMBS IN IRAQ (LETHAL AND NON-LETHAL)¹⁰



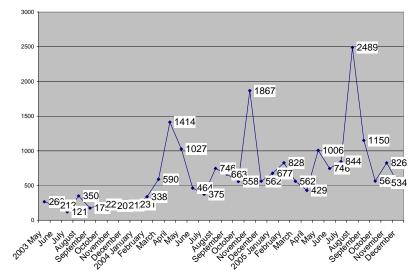
NOTE ON CAR BOMBS IN IRAQ CHART: Because we are no longer receiving useful data on the number of car bombs in Iraq, this table will be discontinued. Many of the existing numbers are estimates. Please see footnote for details.

IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED BY US TROOPS¹¹

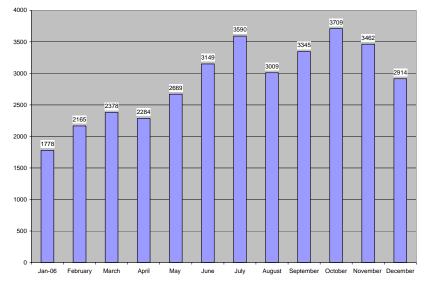
2005	Average of 7 per week
January 2006	4 per week
August 2006	1 per week

NOTE ON IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED BY US TROOPS: The military has recently announced that an average of one Iraqi civilian per day was killed in "escalation of force" incidents alone in 2005. Josh White, Charles Lane and Julie Tate, "Homicide Charges Rare in Iraq War; Few Troops Tried for Killing Civilians," *Washington Post*, August 28, 2006.

MAY 2003–DECEMBER 2005 (Does Not Include Murders)



JANUARY 2006 - PRESENT (All Violent Causes)¹²



NOTE ON "IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED" TABLES:

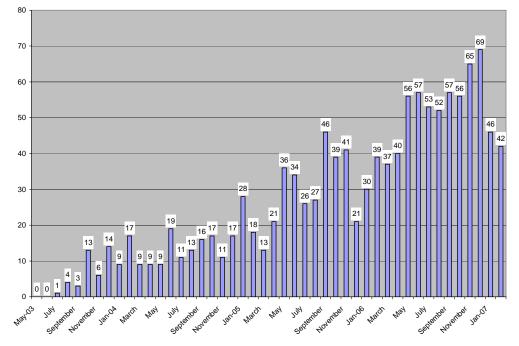
Information for May 2003-December 2005 is based upon data from Iraq Body Count. We do not include entries recorded at the morgue (to avoid double-counting) or those which clearly involve the death of Iraqi police, police recruits, or Iraq Civil Defense Forces (in an attempt to index only <u>civilians</u> killed by <u>acts of war</u>. IBC itself removes military personnel.) The data shown in the chart are 1.75 times our IBC-based numbers, reflecting the fact that 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 aggregate May 2003 – December 2005 period.¹³ During this time, we separately studied the crime rate in Iraq, and on that basis estimated 23,000 murders throughout the country.

Starting in 2006, we have found it is no longer practical to differentiate between acts of war and crime. Our estimates since January 2006 are based upon the numbers published in the UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, "Human Rights Report: 1 May–30 June, 2006" and subsequent reports. This data combines the Iraq Ministry of Health's tally of deaths counted at hospitals with the Baghdad Medico-Legal Institute's tally of deaths counted at morgues. As a point of comparison between the two charts, we have found that the numbers we present for 2006 based on the UN (which include crime) are approximately twice what the estimates would be using the our methodology for the IBC data (not including crime) for the same time period.

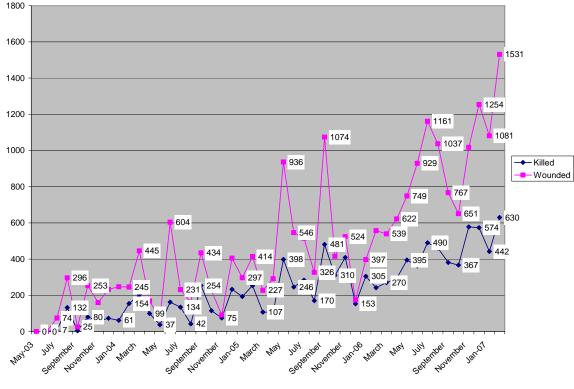
ESTIMATES OF IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED BY VIOLENCE:

These numbers do not include Iraqi civilians killed during major combat operations March 19, 2003-April 30, 2003.

Iraq Index Estimate using IBC Data – May 2003 – December 31, 2005, not including crime:	19,500
Iraq Index Estimate using IBC Data – May 2003 – December 31, 2005, including crime:	42,100
Iraq Index Estimate using UN Data – January 2006 – October 2006:	28,000
Iraq Index Cumulative Estimate using IBC and UN Data – May 2003 – October 31, 2006:	70,100
Iraq Body Count Cumulative Total Through 15 December 2006:	53,000 - 59,000



Total as of February 25, 2007: 1,247 (of which at least 426 (34.2%) were suicide bombings)



KILLED AND WOUNDED IN MULTIPLE FATALITY BOMBINGS¹⁵

Total as of February 25, 2007: Killed: 10,823 Wounded: 22,399

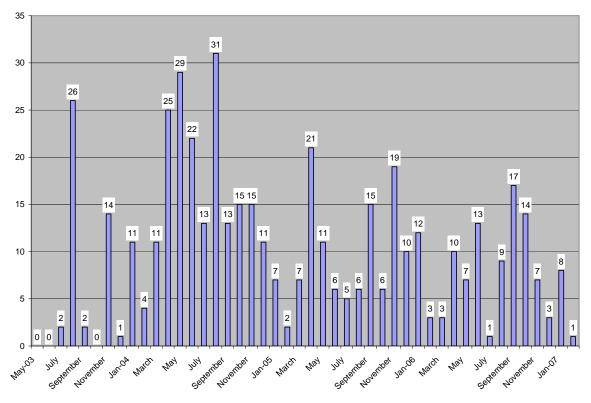
NOTE ON MULTIPLE FATALITY BOMBINGS AND KILLED AND WOUNDED IN MULTIPLE FATALITY BOMBINGS TABLES: Included as data for these graphs are any bombings (including IEDs / roadside bombs) that caused at least three fatalities. The data on multiple fatality IED / roadside bombs are estimates and may have a margin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

POLICE AND CIVILIAN DEATHS BY REGION

Region	Police Deaths	Civilian Deaths	
Dahuk	1	6	
Nineveh	259	1,572	
Irbil	60	140	
Tamim	187	1,005	
Sulaimaniya	4	87	
Salahuddin	239	1,452	
Diyala	409	1,861	
Baghdad	715	28,154	
Babil	160	1,739	
Anbar	235	2,514	
Wasit	19	625	
Karbala	31	1,031	
Qadisiya	3	163	
Misan	16	49	
Najaf	26	877	
Muthanna	2	123	
Dhiqar	8	978	
Basra	63	1,768	
Unknown location	141	67	
Total	2,578	44,206	

NOTE ON POLICE AND CIVILIAN DEATHS BY REGION CHART: This chart includes deaths from the start of the war until October 15, 2006, as reported by Iraq Body Count, cited in "Iraq Body Count: War Dead Figures," *BBC News Online*, October 23, 2006. This data has NOT been filtered by the authors in the same way as the Iraq Body Count data discussed in Iraqi Civilians Killed by Violence.

NON-IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED SINCE MAY, 2003¹⁶



Total through February 25, 2007: 468

NOTE ON NON-IRAQI CIVILIANS KILLED IN IRAQ: Total includes two contractors whose dates of death are unknown at this time and are thus not included on the above chart. 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.

JOURNALISTS KILLED IN IRAQ¹⁷

2003	14
2004	24
2005	22
2006	32
2007	1
Total	93

NATIONALITIES OF JOURNALISTS KILLED IN IRAQ¹⁸

Iraqi	72
European	11
American	2
Other Arab Countries	3
All Others	5
Total	93

CIRCUMSTANCES OF JOURNALIST DEATHS¹⁹

Murder	57
Crossfire or other	36
acts of war	
Total	93

NOTE ON JOURNALIST DEATHS: A broader tally of journalist deaths that includes media workers such as drivers and interpreters, as well as non-hostile but war-related deaths, finds 168 total fatalities.²⁰

IRAQIS KIDNAPPED²¹

January 2004	2 per day in Baghdad
December 2004	10 per day in Baghdad
December 2005	Up to 30 per day nationwide
March 2006	30-40 per day nationwide

NOTE ON IRAQIS KIDNAPPED TABLE: The numbers on this table may be lower than the actual number of kidnappings as the Iraqi Police suggests wide underreporting. Ellen Knickmeyer and Jonathon Finer, "In Iraq, 425 Foreigners Estimated Kidnapped Since 2003," *Washington Post*, December 25, 2005. The Iraqi Interior Ministry estimates that 5,000 Iraqis were kidnapped nationwide between December 2003 and April 2005 (Haifa Zangana, "Blair Made a Pledge to Iraqis Once," *The Guardian*, April 22, 2005). According to Assad Abboud, "Iraq's Forgotten Kidnap Victims Suffer in Silence," *Agence France Presse*, March 25, 2006, the average ransom price for a kidnapped Iraqi is \$30,000. The American Embassy in Baghdad estimated that 5-30 Iraqis are abducted each day, but also acknowledged the uncertainty of such a figure (Kirk Semple, "Kidnapped in Iraq: Victim's Tale of Clockwork Death and Ransom," *New York Times*, May 7, 2006).

FOREIGN NATIONALS KIDNAPPED IN IRAQ SINCE MAY 2003²²

FOREIGN NATIONALS F Month	Foreigners Kidnapped	Developments*
Date of capture unknown	14	3 killed
May 2003 – October 2003	0	
November	1	1 released
Dec. 2003 – March 2004	0	
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	2 killed, 21 released
September	3	1 killed, 6 released
October	3	1 released
November	11	1 killed, 2 released
December	13	2 killed, 10 released
January 2006	5	2 released
February	12	6 released
March	0	1 killed, 1 released, 3 rescued
April	1	
May	2	4 released
June	5	6 killed
July	1	
August	0	1 released
September	0	
October	1	
November	5	1 escaped, 1 killed
December	4	
January 2007	3	
February	3	
Total through		54 killed, 147 released, 4 escaped,
January 10, 2007	300	6 rescued, 89 unknown

NOTE ON FOREIGN NATIONALS KIDNAPPED IN IRAQ TABLE:*Developments: This category shows activity in the status of hostages, but does not necessarily apply to hostages kidnapped during the same month. Please see footnote for more information. According to the Baghdad Hostage Working Group at the US Embassy in Baghdad as cited in Erik Rye and Joon Mo Kang, "Hostages of War," *New York Times*, May 17, 2006, 439 foreigners have been kidnapped in Baghdad since the start of the war. These include 165 private contractors, 63 (mostly truck) drivers, 39 journalists, 23 NGO workers, and 15 diplomats/gov't employees. An Associated Press tally shows that at least 13 Americans have been kidnapped. Four have been killed, four have escaped or been freed and five are considered taken, missing, or unknown. This list may be incomplete. "The Fate of Americans Taken Hostage in Iraq," *Associated Press*, January 20, 2006.

IRAQI PRISON POPULATION²³

Peak prison population in 2003	10,000	
June 2004	5,435	
July	5,700	
	(of which 90 are foreign nationals)	
September	5,500	
	(whereof 2 are women, 65-70 are juveniles	
	and 130-140 are foreign nationals)	
October	4,300	
November	8,300	
January 2005	7,837	
June	10,783	
July	15,000	
August	14,000	
September	14,000	
October	13,000	
November	13,000 held by American troops plus an additional 12,000 held by Iraqi authorities	
December	~ 14,000 in US / Allied custody	
January 2006	14,000 in US custody	
February	14,767 in US / Allied custody	
March	~ 15,000 in US / Allied custody	
April	~ 15,000 in US / Allied custody	
May	~14,000 in US / Allied custody	
June	~14,500 in US custody, ~13,300 held by Iraqi authorities	
September	~13,000 in US custody	
October	~13,000 in US custody	
November	~ 13,000 in US custody	

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 2005	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"	
August	N/A	
September	"neither gaining strength nor weakening appreciably"	
	(some estimates indicate higher numbers, please see footnote)	
October	15,000 - 20,000	
November	15,000 - 20,000	
December	15,000 - 20,000	
January 2006	15,000 - 20,000	
February	15,000 - 20,000	
March	15,000 - 20,000	
April	20,000+	
May	20,000+	
June	20,000+	
July	20,000+	
August	20,000+	
September	20,000+	
October	20,000-30,000, including militias	

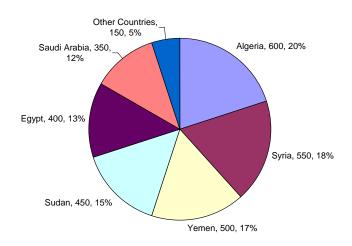
NOTE ON STRENGTH OF INSURGENCY TABLE: International Crisis Group estimates that there are approximately 5,000 to 15,000 insurgents in Iraq. *In Their Own Words: Reading the Iraqi Insurgency*, International Crisis Group, Middle East Report N. 50, February 15, 2006. The estimated strength of Al Qaida in Iraq is more than 1,000 nationwide, although the exact number is unknown. It is presumed this includes both Iraqis and foreign fighters. Country Reports on Terrorism, United States Department of State, Office for the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, April 2006.

300-500
"Low hundreds"
"Fewer than 1,000"
1,000
750-1,000
750-1,000
750-1,000
700 - 2,000
700 – 2,000
700 - 2,000
700 – 2,000
700 - 2,000
700 – 2,000
700 – 2,000
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800 - 2,000
800 - 2,000

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FOREIGN FIGHTERS IN THE INSURGENCY²⁵

NOTE ON ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FOREIGN FIGHTERS TABLE: "[Foreign fighters] are very few in number, although as far as we can tell, they constitute about 100 percent of the suicide bombers." DoD News Briefing with Col. Sean MacFarland, Commander of 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Armored Division, Stationed in Ramadi, July 14, 2006.

NATIONALITIES OF FOREIGN MILITANTS IN IRAQ, SEPTEMBER 2005²⁶



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.

COALITION TROOP STRENGTH IN IRAQ SINCE MAY 2003²⁷

Month		U.S. troops in Iraq		Other coalition troops in Iraq	Total international troop
	Active	Reserve (includes	Total	(excluding U.S. & Iraqi forces)	strength in Iraq
		National Guard)			
May-03	~142,000	~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 -04	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-05	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	N/A N/A	150,000	23,000	172,000
April	N/A N/A	N/A N/A		22,000	172,000
Мау	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	142,000 138,000	23,000	161,000
June	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	135,000	23,000	158,000
July	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	135,000	23,000	158,000
August	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	138,000	23,000	161,000
September	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	138,000	23,000	160,000
October	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	152,000	22,000	174,000
November	N/A N/A	N/A N/A		23,000	183,000
December	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	160,000 160,000	-	183,000
January-06	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	/	23,000	,
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	N/A N/A		136,000	21,000	157,000
February March	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	133,000 133,000	20,000 20,000	<u>153,000</u> 153,000
April			133,000		
Мау	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	132,000	20,000 20,000	<u>152,000</u> 152,000
June	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	132,000	19,000	152,000
July	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	120,900	19,000	146,900
August	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	130,000	19,000	149,000
September	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	138,000	19,000	157,000
October	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	144,000	17,200	161,200
November	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	144,000	17,200	158,000
December	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	140,000	15,200	155,200
January-07	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	140,000	14,650	135,200
February	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	132,000	14,050	140,050

NOTE ON TABLE: All numbers are end of month estimates or latest data available for the current month. N/A= Not available.

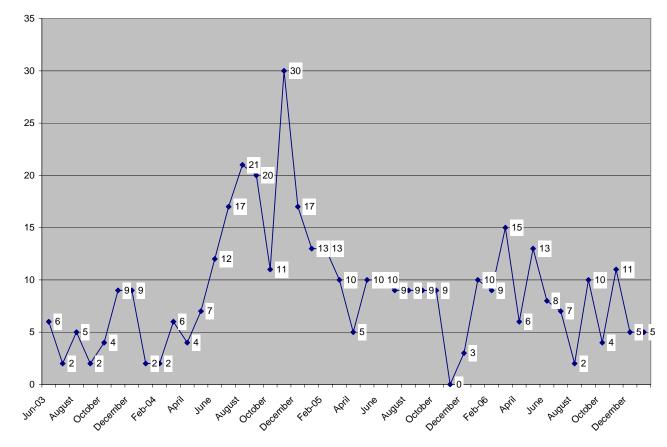
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY'S AUTHORIZED END STRENGTH, BY COMPONENT AND FUNCTION, FISCAL YEAR 2005²⁸

		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.

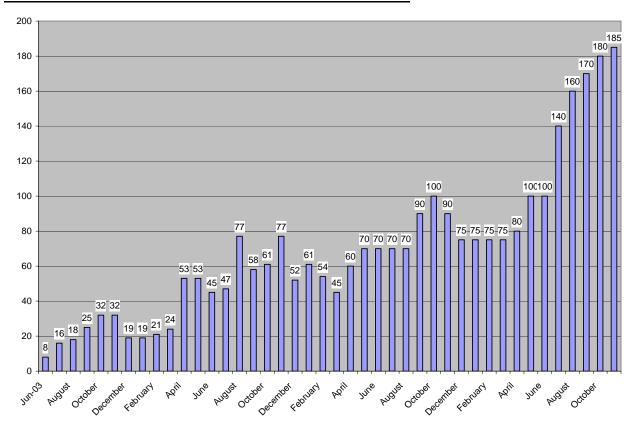
Coalition Country	Military Personnel in Iraq	As of (date)
United Kingdom	7,100	January 12, 2007
South Korea	2,300	February 22, 2007
Italy	0	December 2, 2006
Poland	900	February 22, 2007
Australia	550	February 22, 2007
Georgia	900	February 22, 2007
Romania	600	February 22, 2007
Denmark	460	January 2, 2007
Total Coalition Troops	~14,010	February 19, 2007

NOTE ON TOP NON-U.S. COALITION CONTRIBUTORS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN IRAQ TABLE: *Number of Total Coalition Troops is from "Iraq Weekly Status Report," *Department of State*, January 10, 2007. In addition to the United States, 25 countries are contributors to Iraqi Stability Operations as of February 19, 2007: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, South Korea, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom. Fiji is participating as part of the UN mission in Iraq and Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Turkey are NATO countries supporting Iraqi stability operations but are not part of MNF-I. "Iraq Weekly Status Report," *Department of State*, January 24, 2007.



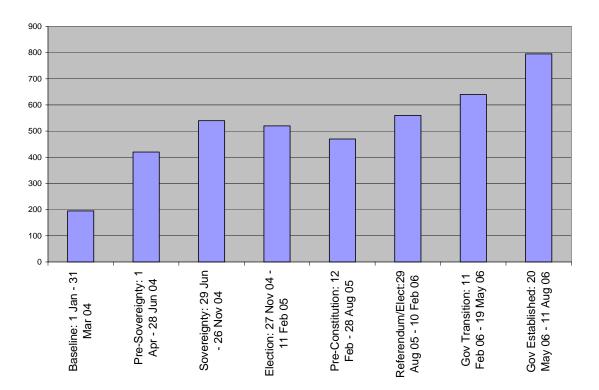
ATTACKS ON IRAQI OIL AND GAS PIPELINES, INSTALLATIONS & PERSONNEL³⁰

Total through January 23, 2007: 391



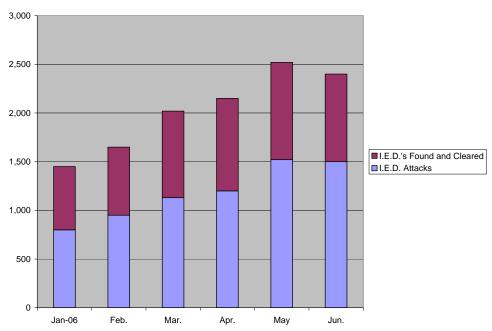
NUMBER OF DAILY ATTACKS BY INSURGENTS AND MILITIAS³¹

NOTE ON DAILY ATTACKS CHART: Numbers for June 2003 are incomplete. Major General Webster has noted that the number of successful attacks has dropped to about 10% from 25-30% a year ago. Ann Scott Tyson, "Departing US Commander Reports Progress in Baghdad," *Washington Post*, December 31, 2005.



AVERAGE WEEKLY ATTACKS BY TIME PERIOD: 1 JANUARY 2004 - 11 AUGUST 2006³²

IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IED'S) DETONATED AND DISARMED JANUARY – JUNE 2006

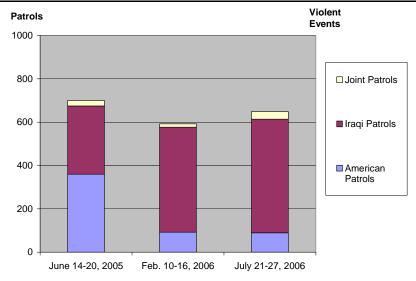


NOTE ON IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES: "In June, there were 1,481 I.E.D. attacks throughout Iraq, and 903 instances in which the bombs were found and neutralized, according to figures compiled by the American military in Baghdad. That is a sharp increase since January, when there were 834 such attacks and 620 cases in which the bombs were found before they exploded." Michael Gordon, "A Platoon's Mission: Seeking and Destroying Explosives in Disguise," *The New York Times*, July 12, 2006. Numbers are author's approximations based on data published in the *New York Times*.

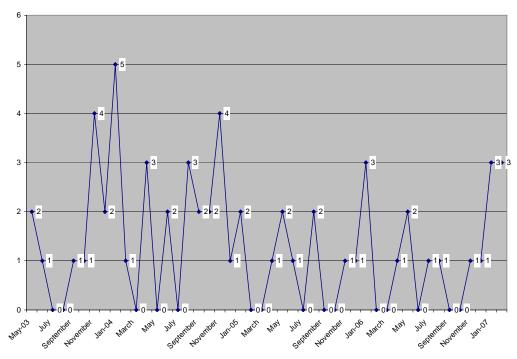
COALITION FORCES ABILITY TO FIND AND DISARM IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES (IEDs)³³

Time	Percentage of IEDs found and disarmed	
December 2003	40%	
Nov. 04 – Feb. 05	38%	
Feb. 05 – Aug. 05	37%	
Aug. 05 – Feb. 06	38%	
Feb. 06 – May 06	45%	
July	37%	

AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAILY PATROLS AND VIOLENT EVENTS IN BAGHDAD³⁴



AMERICAN MILITARY HELICOPTERS DOWNED IN IRAQ³⁵



Total through February 25, 2007: 59

NOTE ON AMERICAN MILITARY HELICOPTERS DOWNED IN IRAQ TABLE: Of the 60 helicopters downed in Iraq since May 2003, at least 29 were downed by enemy fire. Of the three January 2006 crashes, two are still being investigated. One was shot down by enemy fire and is included above. We have counted one of the others as being downed by enemy fire as well, given the available evidence. Hostile fire is suspected in the July 2006 crash, but it has not been confirmed and therefore not counted as such. November 2006 crash is still under investigation.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN IRAQ³⁶

Since April 2003	
2003	100,000
2004	200,000
2005	250,000
2006 (through November)	650,000
NOTE N. 1. 1. 1. DONOT: 1.1.1	

NOTE: Numbers are cumulative, but DO NOT include those displaced prior to March 2003 (approximately 1 million).

MIGRATION INDICATORS³⁷

May/June 2006	
New Passports Issued Since August 2005	More than 2 million
Letters Issued by Ministry of Education to Release Academic Records to Other Countries	39,554
Percent of professional class that has left since 2003	40%
November 2006	
Iraqi Refugees living abroad	1.8 million
Iraqi Refugees in Syria	600,000 – 1 million
Iraqi Refugees in Jordan	700,000 - 750,000
Iraqi Refugees in Egypt, Lebanon, Iran	175,000 - 200,000
Refugees Seeking Asylum in Europe (first half of 2006)	8,100

NOTE: Not all Iraqis refugees fled because of the current war.

REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS³⁸

2003-2004	366,000
2005	523,000
Total	889,000

SIZE OF IDAOI SECUDITY FORCES ON DUTY³⁹

	RAQI SECURITY FO				
Month	General Police Capabilities	National Guard	Iraqi Armed Forces	Border Patrol	Total Iraqi 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	12,400	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		,689	N/A	141,761
2 0.02 0002 9	"trained and		ational"	1011	Trained and Effective: General Myers:
	equipped"				40,000 Senator Biden: 4,000 – 18,000
March	84,327	67	,584	N/A	151,618
	0.,027		,		Trained and Effective: Lt. Gen Petraeus: 50,000 "off-the-cuff"
April	86,982	72	,511	N/A	159,493
May	91,256		,971	N/A N/A	168,227
	91,230		,791	N/A N/A	168,674
June	,		,		173,900
July	94,800	/9	,100	N/A	
• •	101.000	01	000		26,000 in Army in level I and II
August	101,000		,900	N/A	182,900
September	104,300	87	,800	N/A	192,100 ~ 30,000 in Army in level I and II ⁴⁰
October ⁴¹	111,000	100	0,000	N/A	211,000 ~32,000 in level I and II ⁴²
November	112,000	102	2,000	N/A	214,000
December	118,000		5,700	N/A	223,700
January 2006	120,400		5,900	N/A	227,300
February	123,600		3,500	N/A	232,100
rebruary	125,000	100	5,500	1.77	~46,000 MOD forces and 8,000 MOI force in Level I and II ⁴³
March	134,800	114	5,700	N/A	250,500
March	-				
April	138,700		5,000	N/A	253,700
May	145,500		7,900	N/A	265,600
June	148,500		5,100	N/A	264,600
July	154,500		5,100	N/A	269,600
August	167,900	130),100	N/A	298,000 ~80,000 MOD and 24,000 MOI forces in Level I and II ⁴⁴
September	176,200	13	1,600	N/A	307,800
October	180.800		1,600	N/A	312,400
November	188,300		4,700	N/A	323,000
December	188,300		4,700	N/A N/A	323,000
January 2007	188,300		4,700	N/A N/A	323,000
•					323,000
February	$\frac{188,260}{188,000^{45}}$		4,920 ,000 ⁴⁶	N/A	
Stated Goal	188,000				325,000 by December 2006 ⁴⁷

NOTE ON IRAQI SECURITY FORCES ON DUTY TABLE: Units in the top three levels are all operational – that is, capable of (and frequently engaged in) operations against the enemy. Units at level three are fighting alongside Coalition units. Level two units are "in the lead" – this level is the critical achievement that marks the point at which a unit can take over its own battle space. Units at level two can control their own areas of responsibility and, therefore, allow Coalition units to focus elsewhere.⁴⁸ Care should be taken when evaluating the quality of MOI forces as there have been various reports of Iraqi police units dominated by sectarian interests. **NOTE ON ETHNICITY IN THE SECURITY FORCES:** 978 Sunni men, including 800 from Fallujah became the first all-Sunni class in the Iraqi army to graduate as privates from American-run basic training on May 1, 2006.⁴⁹ However, Sunnis make up less than 10 percent of the enlisted forces.⁵⁰

ENEMY-INITIATED ATTACKS AGAINST THE COALITION AND ITS PARTNERS⁵¹

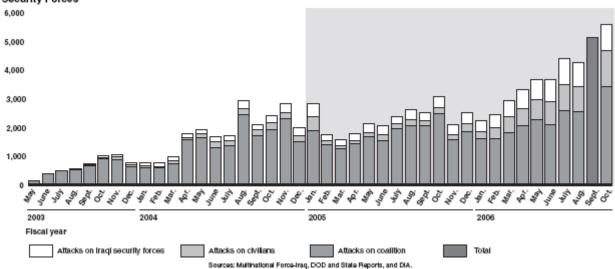


Figure 1: Enemy-Initiated Attacks against the Coalition and Its Iraqi Partners Compared with Progress in Developing Iraqi Security Forces

Notes: For the number of attacks in September 2006, an unclassified breakout of categories is not available.

NOTE ON ENEMY-INITIATED ATTACKS TABLE: The data for 2006 does not separate attacks against Iraqi government officials from attacks against Iraqi civilians.

INDEX OF POLITICAL FREEDOM⁵²

INDER OF FORTIONE TRE	
Israel	8.20
Lebanon	6.55
Morocco	5.20
Iraq	5.05
Palestine	5.05
Kuwait	4.90
Tunisia	4.60
Jordan	4.45
Qatar	4.45
Egypt	4.30
Sudan	4.30
Yemen	4.30
Algeria	4.15
Oman	4.00
Bahrain	3.85
Iran	3.85
United Arab Emirates	3.70
Saudi Arabia	2.80
Syria	2.80
Libya	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.

INDEX OF PRESS FREEDOM⁵³

INDEA OF	I KEOD I KEEDUUI	
149	Gambia	54.0
-	Yemen	54.0
151	Belarus	57.0
152	Libya	62.5
153	Syria	63.0
154	Iraq	66.8
155	Vietnam	67.3
156	Laos	67.5
157	Pakistan	70.3
158	Uzbekistan	71.0
159	Nepal	73.5
160	Ethiopia	75.0
161	Saudi Arabia	76.0
162	Iran	90.9
163	China	94.0
164	Burma	94.8
165	Cuba	95.0
166	Eritrea	97.5
167	Turkmenistan	98.5
168	North Korea	109.0

NOTE ON INDEX OF PRESS FREEDOM TABLE: The Index rated 168 countries based on a questionnaire with 50 criteria for assessing the state of press freedom in each country. It includes every kind of violation directly affecting journalists (such as murders, imprisonment, physical attacks and threats) and news media (censorship, confiscation issues, searches and harassment). In addition to taking into account abuses attributable to the state, those carried out by armed militias, clandestine organizations or pressure groups are also considered.

The lower the score attained, the higher the degree of press freedom in that respective country. Although there is no specific information given regarding how the overall score was compiled, the top-rated countries (Finland, Iceland, Ireland and the Netherlands) received an overall score of 0.50, with the median (Liberia) receiving a score of 19.0. The overall average score for the Index was 27.2.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN IRAQ⁵⁴Registered for December 2005 electionsOver 300

COUNCIL SEATS BY COALITION IN NEW IRAQI LEGISLATURE

As of January 2006		1		
Coalition	Total Seats	Designation	Parties	Leaders
United Iraqi Alliance	128	Shiite Religious	Includes SCIRI,	Includes
		Coalition	Dawa	Abdul Aziz Hakim,
				Ibrahim Jafari
Kurdistan Coalition	53	Kurdish Secular	Includes KDP, PUK	Includes
		Coalition		Jalal Talabani
Iraqi Accordance Front	44	Sunni Religious	Includes General	Includes
_		Coalition	Conference of the People of	Adnan Dulaimi,
			Iraq, National Dialogue	Khalaf Elayan, Tariq
			Council, Iraqi Islamic	Hashimi
			Party	
National Iraqi List	25	Shiite / Sunni	Various	Ayad Allawi
		Secular Coalition		
Other	25	Other	Iraqi National Dialogue	
			Front (11), Islamic Union of	
			Kurdistan (5), Liberation	
			and Reconciliation Bloc (3),	
			Message Carriers (2),	
			Mithal Alousi List for the	
			Iraqi Nation (1), Iraqi	
			Turkoman Front (1), Yezidi	
			Movement for Progress and	
			Reform (1), Al Rafadeen	
			List (1)	

ECONOMIC & QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

FUEL⁵⁶

	Fuel supplies available Millions (Linear Linear							
T •	Millions of bar	rels/day Crude	Diesel	Millions of lit	ers/day Gasoline/Benzene	Tons/day	Overall fuel	
Time	Crude oil production	oil	(Prod. &	Kerosene (Prod. &	(Prod. & Imp)	Liquid Petroleum Gas (Prod. & Imp.)	supplies as percentage of goal	
Estimated	2.5	export 1.7-2.5	Imp.) N/A	Imp.) N/A	N/A	N/A	during that month	
prewar level	(pre-war peak)						(the goals have shifted)	
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 ⁵⁷	6.5	4.75	13.5	1,880	44%	
August	1.445	0.646 ⁵⁸	10.25	6.2	14.0	2,530	57%	
September	1.7225	0.983 ⁵⁹	14.25	6.9	17.3	3,030	70%	
October	2.055	1.149 ⁶⁰	14.75	9.6	16.35	3,700	78%	
November	2.1	1.524 ⁶¹	13.14	13.3	11.792	3,610	76%	
December	2.30	1.541 ⁶²	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	1.38263	15.21	13.05	16.65	4,670	88%	
March	2.435	1.825 ⁶⁴	15.03	17.28	17.19	5,010	92%	
April	2.384	$\frac{1.804^{65}}{1.380^{66}}$	22.75	4.46	19.3	3,607	<u>79%</u>	
May June	1.887 2.295	1.380 1.148 ⁶⁷	22.92 16.47	4.005 4.9	18.07	3,264 3,086	73% 75%	
July	2.295	1.148	10.47	<u>4.9</u> 5.75	22 22.3	3,820	80%	
•	2.112	1.114 ⁶⁹	17.95	4.2	15.1	3,417	84%	
August								
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 1.520	16.5	7.7	17.9 17.6	3,324	77%	
December January 2005	2.16	1.520	18.3	10.5		4,222 5,017	88% 75%	
February	2.10 2.10	1.367	12.7 15.9	6.7 8.55	20.65 21.2	5,003	84%	
March	2.09	1.431	13.9	8.05	20.3	4,894	93%	
April	2.09	1.394	19.7	7.6	20.3	5,219	<u>93 %</u> 97%	
May	2.14	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 ⁷⁰	2.11	1.60	17.3	4.4	20.9	4,888	87%	
October	1.91	1.239	17.0	8.6	18.9	4,784	90%	
November	1.98	1.168	17.3	8.2	19.9	5,526	88%	
December	1.92	1.071	16.1	8.0	17.5	5,046	81%	
January 2006	1.73	1.05	14.0	6.3	18.1	3,716	72%	
February	1.83	1.47	10.1	5.0	12.2	2,263	55%	
March	2.1	1.32	12.0	5.7	14.9	2,798	65%	
April	2.14	1.60	13.5	4.5	16.9	2,855	67%	
May	2.13	1.51	15.2	4.8	17.4	3,577	82%	
June	2.30	1.67	15.7	4.3	16.1	3,217	80%	
July	2.22	1.68	11.0	2.78	13.3	1,719	52%	
August	2.24	1.68	12.4	4.47	16.5	3,242	71%	
September	2.34	1.65	13.4	6.0	18.3	3,270	77%	
October	2.26	1.55	10.8	4.7	15.4	3,102	57%	
November December ⁷¹	2.10 2.15	1.44 1.45	11.1 10.7	6.4 8.1	<u>13.9</u> 9.8	2,747 2,544	54% 55%	
January 2007	2.15	1.45	10.7	4.4	9.8	2,544 2,945	55% 52%	
February	2.05	1.50	10.0	<u>4.4</u> 6.1	11.2	2,945	<u>52%</u> 60%	
Stated Interim	2.05	1.51 N/A	21.0	15.5	22.1	5,500	We assume that	
Goal:	revised down	11/11	revised	revised up	revised down from	Revised down	supplies for each	
	from 2.5 in		down from	from	22.5 in January	from 5,630 in	category cannot	
	January 2007		23.4 in Dec. 2006	16.8 in Feb. 2007	2007	February 2007	exceed 100% of goal	
MoO National Target (2010+)	5.5	4.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,300	N/A	

NOTE ON FUEL TABLE: Above data as of February 18, 2007. 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.⁷² Kerosene imports began 5 October, 2003. All previous months cover only production.

<u>OIL REVENUE FROM EXPORTS⁷³</u>

Time	Oil revenue (\$ billions)
June 2003	0.2
July	0.2
August	0.44
	0.73
September	
October	0.89
November	1.21
December	
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
October	1.90
November	1.67
December	1.60
January 2006	1.84
February	2.16
March	2.25
April	3.02
May	2.92
June	3.03
July	3.41
August	3.44
September	2.73
October	2.45
November	2.19
December	2.46
January 2007	1.89
February	1.20
Total as of	\$80.8
February 18, 2007	

ELECTRICITY⁷⁴

	0	electricity generated awatts)	Average hours of	Average of mega watt hours	
Time	Nation-wide	Baghdad	Nation-wide	Baghdad	(MWH)
Estimated prewar level	3,958	2,500	4-8	16-24	95,000
May 2003	500	300	4-8	4-8	N/A
June	3,193	707	N/A	N/A	N/A
July	3,236	1,082	N/A	N/A	N/A
August	3,263	1,283	N/A	N/A	72,435
September	3,543	1,229	N/A	N/A	75,000
October	3,948	N/A	N/A	N/A	79,000
November	3,582	N/A	N/A	N/A	70,000
December	3,427	N/A	N/A	N/A	72,000
January 2004	3,758	N/A	N/A	N/A	79,000
February	4,125	1,307	13	13.4	90,000
March	4,040	1,192	16	16.4	86,000
April	3,823	1,021	15	14.8	78,000
May	3,902	1,053	11	12.2	80,000
June	4,293	1,198	10	11	93,500
July	4,584	N/A	10	12	100,300
August	4,707	1,440	13	15	109,900
September	4,467	1,485	13	13	107,200
October	4,074	1,280	13	16	99,306
November	3,199	845	13	N/A	76,550
December	3,380	045 N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	81,114
January 2005	3,289	985	9	9.0	78,925
February	3,611	1,180	8.5	10.3	86,675
March	3,627	994	<u> </u>	10.5	87,051
	/				
April	3,390	854	<u> </u>	11.5	81,350
May	3,712	N/A	<u>8.4</u> 9.4	9.5	89,088
June	4,153	N/A		10.4	102,525
July	4,446	N/A	12.6	10.9	106,713
August	4,049	N/A	12.0	8.4	97,165
September	4,159	N/A	13.5	10.4	101,916
October	3,685	N/A	14.3	8.9	88,442
November*	3,742	N/A	13.3	8.8	89,800
December**	3,800	N/A	12.0	6.1	91,400
January 2006	3,640	N/A	9.8	4.0	87,400
February	3,700	N/A	10.3	5.9	88,600
March	4,000	N/A	13.1	7.8	96,300
April	3,700	N/A	10.9	4.5	88,500
May	3,900	N/A	9.9	3.9	92,700
June	4,400	N/A	11.9	8.0	106,100
July	4,400	N/A	11.4	7.0	106,700
August	4,430	N/A	10.9	6.2	106,400
September	4,000	N/A	10.8	5.3	95,600
October	4,000	N/A	12.3	6.7	96,600
November	3,700	N/A	10.9	6.9	88,000
December	3,500	N/A	9.2	6.7	85,968
January 2007	3,590	N/A	8.0	4.4	86,100
February	3,640	N/A	9.1	5.9	87,300
Stated Goal:	6,000	2,500	US Interim Target:	US Interim Target:	120,000
	to have been	to have been	10-12 hours	10-12 hours	
	reached by	reached by	National Target:	National Target:	
	July 1, 2004	October 2003	24 hours	24 hours	

NOTE ON ELECTRICITY TABLE: The demand for electricity ranges from 8,500 to 9,000 MW nationwide.⁷⁵ There are also about 1000 MW of connected private generators in and around Baghdad.⁷⁶ * Please see footnote. ** The data for December 2005 and thereafter 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.

National Target numbers are courtesy of the US Department of Defense, January 23, 2006.

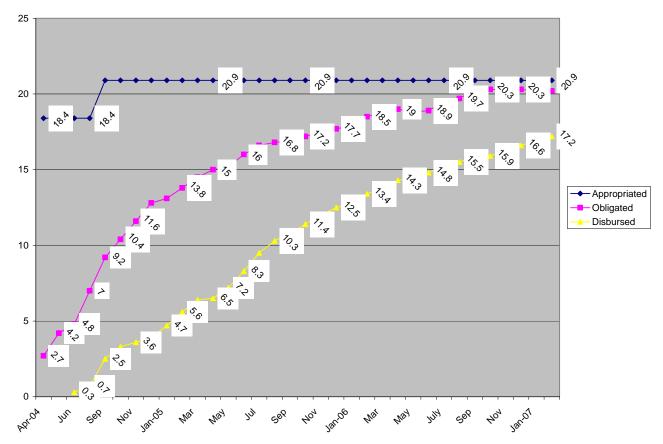
Above data as of February 21, 2007.

NATIONWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SINCE MAY, 2003

Month	Unemployment Rate
N. 2002	Nation-wide
May 2003	N/A 50 - 60%
June	
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%
December	25-40%
January 2006	25-40%
February	25-40%
March	25-40%
April	25-40%
Мау	25-40%
June	25-40%
July	25-40%
	25-40%
August	
September	25-40%
October	25-40%
November	25-40%
December	25-40%

NOTE ON NATIONWIDE UNEMPLOYMENT TABLE: Estimates of Iraq's unemployment rate varies, but we estimate it to be between 25-40%. 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

AMERICAN AID APPROPRIATED, OBLIGATED AND DISBURSED TOWARDS THE IRAO RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND (IRRF I & II)^D



NOTE: As of February 20, 2007. 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.

PLEDGES OF RECONSTRUCTION AID TO IRAO BY COUNTRY, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 200678

Australia	126,633,195
Austria	5,478,165
Belgium	5,890,500
Bulgaria	640,000
Canada	187,466,454
China	25,000,000
Cyprus	117,810
Czech Republic	14,659,023
Denmark	66,952,384
Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund	100,000
Estonia	82,467
Finland	5,890,500
France	32,288
Germany	10,000,000
Greece	3,534,300
Hungary	1,237,005
Iceland	2,500,000
India	10,000,000
Iran	10,000,000
Ireland	3,534,300
Italy	235,620,020
Japan	4,964,000,000
Jordan	4,904,000,000
South Korea	200,000,000
South Korea Kuwait	565,000,000
Lithuania	30,000
	,
Luxembourg	2,356,200
Malta	27,000
Netherlands	9,424,801
New Zealand	4,341,975
Norway	12,867,617
Oman	3,000,000
Pakistan	2,500,000
Qatar	100,000,000
Saudi Arabia	500,000,000
Slovenia	419,382
Spain	222,380,000
Sri Lanka	75,500
Sweden	33,000,000
Turkey	50,000,000
United Arab Emirates	215,000,000
United Kingdom	642,326,416
Vietnam	700,000
Subtotal	8,252,892,302
European Commission	905,300,000
Subtotal	9,158,192,302
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	
IMF (low range)	2,550,000,000
World Bank (low range)	3,000,000,000
Islamic Development Bank	500,000,000
Subtotal	6,050,000,000
TOTAL (Without the United States)	\$15 208 192 302

\$15,208,192,302

 TOTAL (Without the United States)
 \$15,208,192,302

 NOTES ON PLEDGES OF RECONSTRUCTION AID TABLE: The World Bank, United Nations and CPA estimated Iraq will need \$56 billion for

 reconstruction and stabilization efforts from 2004 to 2007, but that estimate is probably too low.⁷⁹ UPDATE ON 2003 MADRID CONFERENCE

 PLEDGES: Of the \$13.5 billion pledged by donors other than the United States, \$3.2 billion has been disbursed as of December 2005. Measuring Stability

 and Security in Iraq February 2006, Report to Congress in Accordance with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2006 (Section 9010), page 14.

GDP ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS, 2002-2008⁸⁰

	2002	2003	2004	2005 e	2006 p	2007 p	2008 p
Nominal GDP (in USD billion)	20.5	13.6	25.7	34.5	47.0	61.0	71.0
Of which non-oil GDP (%)	32.0	32.0	30.4	30.6	33.1	33.5	32.6
Per Capita GDP (USD)	802	518	949	1,237	1,635	2,060	2,319
Real GDP (% change)	-7.8	-41.4	46.5	3.7	4	14.4	12.9
Overall Fiscal Balance (in % if GDP)	*	*	-40.6	9.8	-6.1	-2.1	-0.8
Consumer Price Inflation (annual %)	19.0	34.0	32.0	32.0	30.0	17.0	10.0

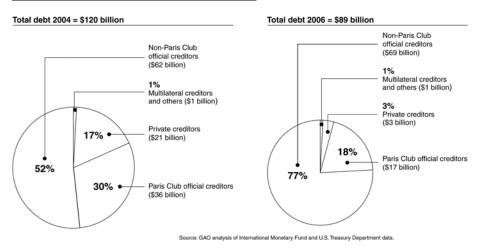
(e): IMF Estimates, (p): projections, *: Not Available

ANNUAL IRAQ BUDGET AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES THROUGH AUGUST 2006⁸¹

	2006	Annual Budg	et	Expenditures thru August 2006				
Ministry	Capital Goods	Capital Projects	Total Budget	Capital Goods	Capital Projects	Total Budget		
Finance	\$10	\$33	\$16,506	\$1	\$74	\$8,895		
Planning	4	27	55	0.4	3	9		
Interior	233	27	1,919	25	0.2	958		
Defense	864	33	3,443	12	0	831		
Oil	2	3,533	3,590	0.4	4	40		
Electricity	4	767	840	0.3	267	279		
Water	0.2	200	259	0	49	78		
Justice	3	10	74	2	0.2	34		
Others	272	1,552	7,290	77	480	3,501		
Total	\$1,392	\$6,181	\$33,975	\$117 8.4%	\$87 14.2%	\$14,623 43.0%		

NOTE ON THIS TABLE: The issue the GAO report is attempting to shed light on is the lack of clear budget and procurement rules in Iraq and the affect this has on various Ministries' ability to spend their capital budgets.

CHANGE IN IRAQ'S DEBT, 2004 to 200682



NOTE ON THIS TABLE: Summations may differ from totals due to rounding. Non-Paris Club official creditor debt is based on estimates since it has not been reconciled. The estimate of this debt for 2004 was made by the IMF, while the estimate for 2006 was provided by the U.S. Treasury Department.

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS PROVIDED FOR OPERATIONS IN IRAO AND THE WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001 TO 2007⁸³

_	By Fiscal Year, in Billions of Dollars							
_	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^a	Total
Military Operations and Other Defense Activities								
Iraq ^b	0	0	46	68	53	87	52	306
Other ^c	14	18	34	21	18	24	14	142
Subtotal	14	18	80	88	70	111	67	448
Indigenous Security Forces ^d								
Iraq	0	0	0	5	6	3	2	16
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
Subtotal	0	0	0	5	7	5	3	20
Diplomatic Operations and Foreign Aid								
Iraq	0	0	3	15	1	3	0	22
Other	*	2	5	2	2	1	0	12
Subtotal	*	2	8	17	3	4	0	34
Total	14	19	88	111	81	120	70	503

Notes: Details may not add up to totals because of rounding.

* = between zero and \$500 million.

a. At the current rate of military operations, the funding provided to date in 2007 will not be sufficient to pay for all costs that will be incurred this fiscal year. Consequently, additional appropriations will probably be provided in 2007.

b. The Congressional Budget Office estimated funding provided for Operation Iraqi Freedom by allocating funds on the basis of obligations reported by the Department of Defense (DoD). For more information about funding for Operation Iraqi Freedom, see Congressional Budget Office, *Estimated Costs of U.S. Operations in Iraq Under Two Specified Scenarios* (July 13, 2006).

c. Includes Operation Enduring Freedom(involving operations in and around Afghanistan),Operation Noble Eagle (for homeland security missions, such as combat air patrols, in the United States), the restructuring of Army and Marine Corps units, classified activities other than those funded by appropriations for the Iraq Freedom Fund, and other operations. (For fiscal years 2005 through 2007, funding for Operation Noble Eagle has been intermingled with regular appropriations for the Department of Defense; that funding is not included in this table because it cannot be identified separately.)

d. Funding for indigenous security forces, which was appropriated in accounts for diplomatic operations and foreign aid (budget function 150) in 2004 and in accounts for defense (budget function 050) since 2005, is used to train and equip local military and police units in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Time	Inflation
2003	36%
2004	32%
2005	20%
2006	70%

NOTE ON INFLATION: The substantial increase in inflation for 2006 was credited to soaring fuel prices. A liter of petrol jumped from 50 dinars per liter to 400 dinars from the end of 2005 to early 2007. When volatile energy prices were taken out, inflation came to between 30-35%.

OTHER ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Foreign banks granted licenses that have started	0
operations in Iraq ⁸⁵	
Percent of Iraq's export earnings from oil ⁸⁶	98% (~ \$21 billion)
Oil Export Peak ⁸⁷	April 2004, 1.8 million barrels per day
	(2005 average is 1.4 million bpd)
Cost of Imported Gasoline ⁸⁸	30-35 cents per liter
Domestic Price of Gasoline	1.5 cents per liter

TRAINED JUDGES⁸⁹

Time	Number of trained judges
May 2003	0
June 2004	175
May 2005	351
October	351
May 2006	<800
August	740

NOTE ON TRAINED JUDGES CHART: As of October 2005, all provincial courts are 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.⁹⁰ The estimated need for is for 1,500 judges according to the US Department of Justice.⁹¹

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS⁹²

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
March 2006	6,836,854
April	~7,400,000
August	~8,100,000
September	~8,200,000
October	~8,200,000
November	~8,500,000
December	~9,800,000
January 2007	~9,800,000
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. Since landline subscribers have held fairly steady at 800,000-1,000,000 since July 2004, cellular subscribers make up the overwhelming majority of post-war telephone subscribers.

INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS⁹³

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	147,076
April 2006	207,000
August	197,310

MEDIA⁹⁴

Time	Commercial TV	Commercial radio	Independent newspapers
	stations	stations	and magazines
Prewar	0	0	0
May 2003	0	0	8
June 2004	13	74	150
January 2005	10	51	100
March	N/A	N/A	200
April	24	80	170
May	23	80	170
July	29	N/A	170
September	44	72	Over 100
December	44	91	294
March 2006	54	114	268

DOCTORS IN IRAQ⁹⁵

Iraqi Physicians Registered Before the 2003 Invasion	34,000
Iraqi Physicians Who Have Left Iraq Since the 2003 Invasion	12,000 (estimate)
Iraqi Physicians Murdered Since 2003 Invasion	2,000
Iraqi Physicians Kidnapped	250
Average Salary of an Iraqi Physician	7.5 million Iraqi dinars per year
	(or ~\$5,100 per year)
Annual Graduates from Iraqi Medical Schools	2,250
Percentage of Above That Will Work Outside of Iraq	20%

NOTE: Numbers are estimates.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED CARS⁹⁶

Pre-War	1.5 million	
October 2005	3.1 million	

Output Metric	Pre-War Level (2003)	Stated Goal by CPA (2003)	Status as of 3/21/2006	Anticipated End-State
Water – People with Potable Water Availability	12.9 Million	23.4 Million	9.7 Million 4.2 Million added*	13.9 Million 8.4 Million added
Sewerage – People with Sewerage System Coverage	6.2 Million	2.5 Million	5.6 Million 5.1 Million added*	5.8 Million 5.3 Million added
Water Treatment Capacity	3 Million m ³ /day	10 Million m ³ /day	1.3 Million m ³ /day	2.5 Million m ³ /day

CURRENT WATER PROJECTS OUTPUTS VS. CPA GOALS⁹⁷

NOTES ON CURRENT WATER PROJECTS TABLE: Outputs include total added since war and include IRRF and other funding streams.

EDUCATION INDICATORS - ENROLLMENT⁹⁸

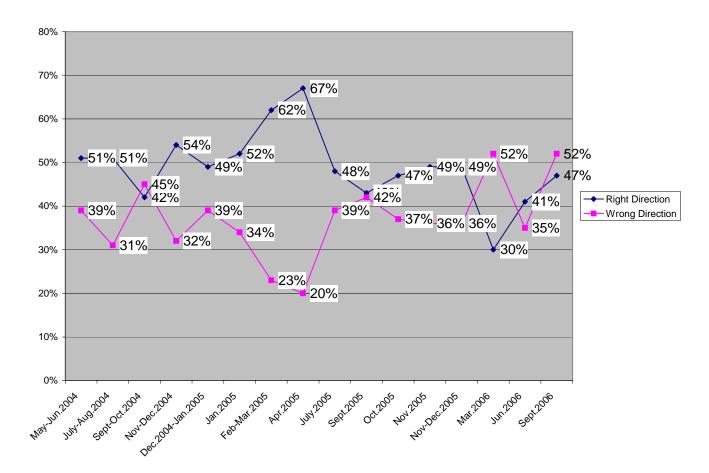
Number of Children Enrolled in Primary Schools Nationwide	2002: 3.5 million
	2005: 3.7 million (5.7% increase)
Number of Children Enrolled in Middle Schools and High	2002: 1.1 million
Schools Nationwide	2005: 1.4 million (27% increase)
Percent of High School aged Iraqis Enrolled in School in 2003	33%
Percent of High School aged Iraqi BOYS enrolled in 2004	50%
Percent of High School aged Iraqi GIRLS enrolled in 2004	35%

NOTE ON EDUCATION INDICATORS: Education numbers do not include the Kurdish regions, which are administratively separate. Iraq's population increased to 26 million (8% increase) from 2002 to 2005. Sabrina Tavernise, "Amid Iraqi Chaos, Schools Fill After Long Decline," *New York Times*, June 26, 2006.

POLLING/POLITICS

SEPTEMBER 27, 2006: WORLD PUBLIC OPINION.ORG PROGRAM ON INTERNATIONAL POLICY ATTITUDES (PIPA) THE IRAQI PUBLIC ON THE US PRESENCE AND THE FUTURE OF IRAQ⁹⁹

TRENDS FOR QUESTION: DO YOU THINK IRAQ TODAY IS GENERALLY HEADING IN THE RIGHT OR WRONG DIRECTION? (MAY 2004 – SEPTEMBER 2006)



APPROVAL OF ATTACKS ON US-LED FORCES

	January 2006	September 2006
Overall	47%	61%
Shia	41%	62%
Sunni	88%	92%
Kurd	16%	15%

QUESTION TO IRAQIS: PLEASE TELL ME HOW MUCH CONFIDENCE YOU HAVE IN THOSE FORCES TO PROTECT YOUR SECURITY

TROTLET TOER BLEERITT			
Force	Some / A Lot of Confidence	None / Little Confidence	
Police	71%	30%	
Iraqi Army	64%	37%	
Iraqi Interior Ministry	62%	38%	

QUESTION TO IRAQIS: HOW LIKELY DO YOU THINK IT IS THAT 5 YEARS FROM NOW IRAQ WILL STILL BE A SINGLE STATE?

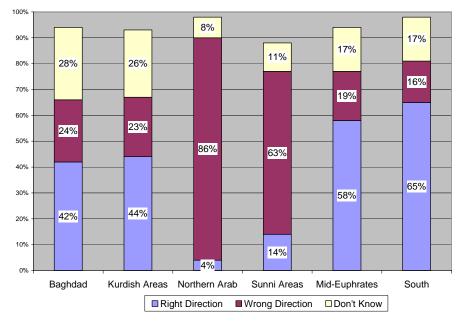
<u>DE A SINGLE STATE:</u>	
Very / Somewhat Likely	
Overall	72%
Shia	80%
Sunni	56%
Kurd	65%
Not Very / Not At All Likely	
Overall	28%
Shia	19%
Sunni	45%
Kurd	25%

QUESTION TO IRAQIS: WOULD YOU PREFER TO HAVE A STRONG GOVERNMENT THAT WOULD GET RID OF ALL MILITIAS OR DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE BETTER TO CONTINUE TO HAVE MILITIAS TO PROTECT YOUR SECURITY?

%
%
0%
%
%
%
%

JUNE 14-24, 2006: INTERNATIONAL REPUBLICAN INSTITUTE¹⁰⁰

<u>REGIONAL BREAKDOWN FOR QUESTION: DO YOU FEEL THAT IRAQ IS GENERALLY HEADING IN THE</u> <u>RIGHT DIRECTION OR THE WRONG DIRECTION?</u>

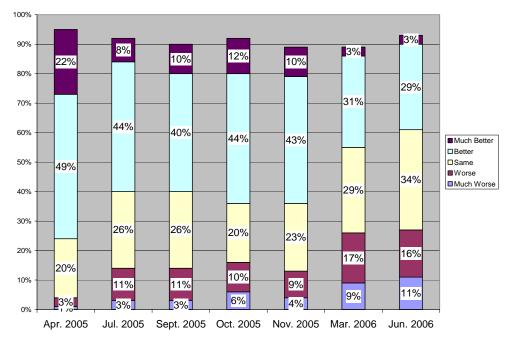


<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: WHY DO YOU FEEL THAT IRAQ IS GENERALLY HEADING IN THE RIGHT</u> <u>DIRECTION OR THE WRONG DIRECTION?</u>

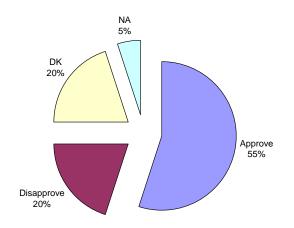
Right Direction		
Elected national government	31%	
Freedom and democracy	21%	
Getting rid of former regime	13%	
Elections	12%	
Having a constitution	7%	
N = 1168		

Wrong Direction		
Bad security situation	34%	
Presence of occupation	32%	
Sectarian conflict	7%	
Inactive government	7%	
General instability	6%	
N = 968		

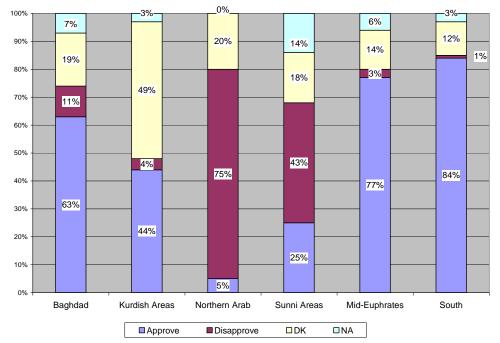
TRENDS FOR QUESTION: THINKING ABOUT THE FUTURE, DO YOU FEEL THAT THINGS WILL BE BETTER, THE SAME OR WORSE IN SIX MONTHS?



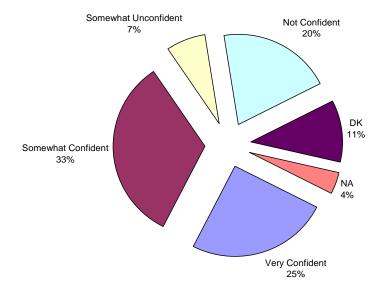
<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE OF THE WAY PRIME MINISTER NOURI AL-</u> <u>MALIKI IS HANDLING HIS JOB?</u>



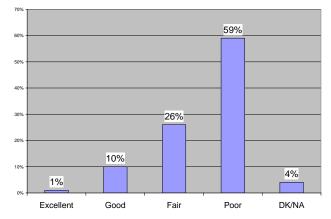
REGIONAL BREAKDOWN FOR QUESTION: DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE OF THE WAY PRIME MINISTER NOURI AL-MALIKI IS HANDLING HIS JOB?



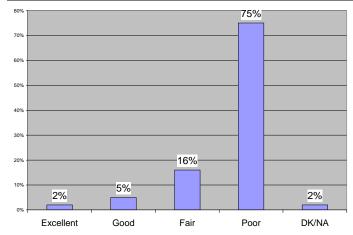
<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: WHAT LEVEL OF OVERALL CONFIDENCE DO YOU HAVE IN THE GOVERNMENT</u> <u>ANNOUNCED BY PRIME MINISTER NOURI AL-MALIKI</u>



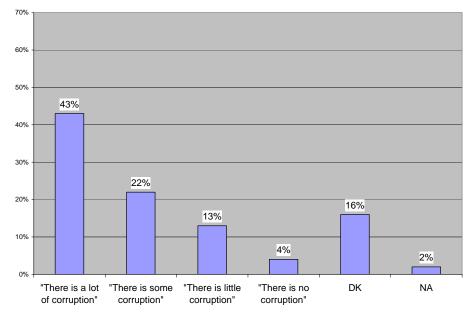
QUESTION TO IRAQIS: HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN IRAQ TODAY?



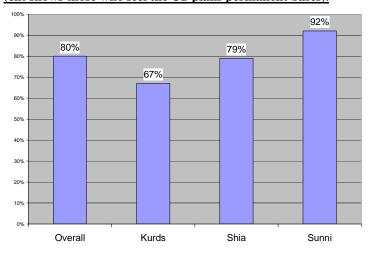
QUESTION TO IRAQIS: HOW WOULD YOU RATE SECURITY CONDITIONS IN IRAQ TODAY?



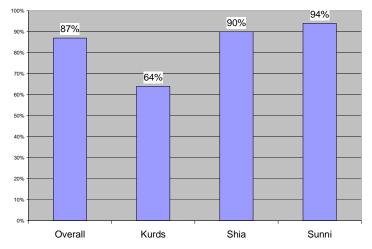
<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: IN YOUR OPINION, WHICH STATEMENT BEST DESCRIBES THE LEVEL OF</u> <u>CORRUPTION IN IRAQI POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT TODAY?</u>



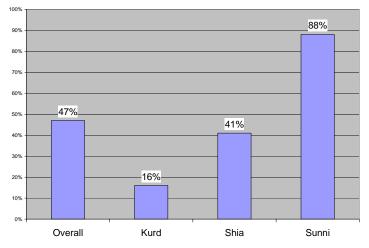
<u>QUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU THINK THE US GOVERNMENT PLANS TO HAVE PERMANENT</u> <u>MILITARY BASES IN IRAQ OR TO REMOVE ALL ITS MILITARY ONCE IRAQ IS STABILIZED?</u> (cht shows those who feel the US plans permanent bases).



<u>OUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU APPROVE THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSING A TIMELINE FOR US</u> <u>WITHDRAWAL? (chart shows those answering yes).</u>



<u>OUESTION TO IRAQIS: DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE (STRONGLY OR SOMEWHAT) OF ATTACKS</u> <u>ON US-LED FORCES IN IRAQ? (chart shows those who approve).</u>



⁵ Casualties update daily from "Operation Iraqi Freedom U.S. Casualty Status," *Department of Defense, (www.defenselink.mil/news/).*

8 Ibid.

⁹ Monthly figures from January 2005 and onwards from Iraq Coalition Casualty Count, (www.icasualties.org/oif/IraqiDeaths.aspx).

¹⁰ 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. 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. December 2005 number is an estimate. Numbers for January 2006 through April 2006 are based on Rick Jervis, "Car Bombings Down, Military Says," USA Today, May 9, 2006, which states that time period, there were a total of 284 car bombs. This averages to 71 per month during that period. May–September 2006 numbers are author's estimates.

¹¹ Josh White, Charles Lane and Julie Tate, "Homicide Charges Rare in Iraq War; Few Troops Tried for Killing Civilians," *Washington Post*, August 28, 2006.

¹² UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, "Human Rights Report: 1 May–30 June 2006," July 18, 2006; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, "Operations Update: Iraq, Humanitarian Emergency," June 14, 2006. UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, "Human Rights Report: 1 July – 31 August 2006," September 20, 2006. UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, "Human Rights Report: 1 September-31 October 2006". UN Assistance Mission for Iraq, "Human Rights Report: 1 November-31 December 2006", January 16, 2007.

¹³ Ellen Knickmeyer, "Iraq Puts Civilian Toll at 12,000." Washington Post, June 3, 2005.

¹⁴ Qassim Abdul-Zahra, "Gunmen Kidnap 26 Workers in Baghdad," Associated Press Online, October 1, 2006. 3 killed by car bomb. 5 killed by car bomb. Qassim Abdul-Zahra, "Iraq Lawmakers Extend State of Emergency," Associated Press Online, October 2, 2006. 4 killed, 13 wounded by bomb. "Four US Troops Killed in Baghdad Bombing," Agence France Presse, October 3, 2006. 4 killed by roadside bomb. Sameer Yacoub, "Iraqi Lawmakers Endorse New Plan to End Violence," Associated Press, October 3, 2006. 3 killed, 19 wounded by suicide bomb. Ammar Karim, "Bombs Target Iraq Minister's Convoy, Killing 12," Agence France Presse, October 4, 2006. 9 killed, 75 wounded by car bomb. Kim Murphy and Doug Smith, "Iraqis Suspend Police Brigade," Los Angeles Times, October 5, 2006. 6 killed by bomb. Amit Paley, "Attacks in Baghdad Kill 13 US Soldiers in 3 Days," Washington Post, October 5, 2006. 19 killed, 10 wounded by suicide bomb. Sabrina Tavernise, "Suicide Bomber Kills 14 in Northern City," New York Times, October 8, 2006. 14 killed, 10 wounded by suicide bomb. David Rising, "US and Iraqi Forces Clash With Militias in Diwaniyah; US Tank Seriously Damaged," Associated Press, October 8, 2006. 4 killed, 1 wounded in roadside bomb. Sinan Salaheddin, "Iraqi Vice President's Brother Killed, and Sunni Arabs Point to Shiite Militias," Associated Press Worldstream, October 9, 2006. 10 killed, 23 wounded in car bomb. Dave Clark, "Baghdad Bombed as Iraq Death Toll Mounts," Agence France Presse, October 10, 2006. 10 killed, 4 wounded in bomb. Qais al-Bashir, "Iraq Moves Ahead with Plan to Combat Sectarian Violence, Even as Attacks Persist," Associated Press, October 10, 2006. 4 killed, 9 wounded in car bomb. Dave Clark, "Bombs Blitz Baghdad as UN Warns of Chaos," Agence France Presse, October 11, 2006. 5 killed by roadside bomb. Dave Clark, "Baghdad Bombed as US Faces Prospect of Long War," Agence France Presse, October 12, 2006. 5 killed, 10 wounded by 2 bombs. Count as 1 bomb, 3 killed, 6 wounded. 3 killed, 15 wounded by bomb. David Rising, "At Least 21 Killed in Baghdad Violence, Including 11 in Raid on Office of New Iraqi Sunni TV Station," Associated Press, October 12, 2006. 4 killed, 8 wounded by suicide bomb. "Suicide Bomber Kills Three Iraqi Soldiers," Agence France Presse, October 13, 2006. 3 killed, 3 wounded by suicide bomb. Ellen Knickmeyer and Naseer Nouri, "Gunmen Attack TV Station in Baghdad; Uniformed Assailants Arrive in Police Cars and Kill at Least 8," Washington Post, October 13, 2006. 9 killed by 2 bombs. Hassan Abdul Zahra, "Shiite Ceremony Peaceful but Bombers Blitz Iraq," Agence France Presse, October 15, 2006. 5 killed by suicide bomb. 7 killed by 2 bombs. Count as 1 bomb, 5 killed. Hassan Abdul Zahra, "Shiite Ceremony Peaceful Amid Explosions Around Iraq," Agence France Presse, October 15, 2006. 3 killed, 9 wounded by car bomb. 3 killed by bomb. "Double Blast Kills Seven in Baghdad, Official Escapes Unharmed," Agence France Presse, October 15, 2006. 5 killed, 10 wounded by suicide car bomb. Steven Hurst, "Surge of Sectarian Violence Leaves Nearly 100 Dead in Iraqi Town North of the Capital," Associated Press, October 16, 2006. 20 killed, 27 wounded in 2 bombs (one suicide bomb). 9 killed, 35 wounded in car bomb. Christopher Bodeen, "Shootings, Bombings, Kill at Least 28 Across Iraq," Associated Press, October 17, 2006. 5 killed by roadside bomb. Dave Clark, "US Casualties Surge in Iraq," Agence France Presse, October 18, 2006. 4 killed in roadside bomb. 3 killed, 3 wounded in roadside bomb. 5 killed in roadside bomb. "17 Killed in Iraq Market Bombing," Agence France Presse, October 19, 2006. 17 killed, 37 wounded in bomb. Dave Clark, "Northern Iraq Cities Blitzed in Multiple Attacks," Agence France Presse, October 19, 2006. 11 killed, 26 wounded in suicide truck bomb. 12 killed, 68 wounded in suicide car bomb. 5 killed in bomb. Muhieddin Rashad, "Suicide Car Bombing in Mosul Kills 12, Wounds 25; Five More Killed in Baghdad Violence," Associated Press, October 19, 2006. 4 killed, 1 wounded in roadside bomb. John Burns, "US Says Violence in Baghdad Rises, Foiling Campaign," New York Times, October 20, 2006. 10 killed, 20 wounded in bomb. Sinan Salaheddin, "US Forces Kill Suspected Leading Member of al-Qaida in Iraq as Relative Quiet Returns to Iraq's South," Associated Press Worldstream, October 21, 2006. 7 killed, 16 injured in suicide bomb. Christopher Bodeen, "Mortar Attack, Bombings Kill 18 in Market South of Baghdad," Associated Press, October 21, 2006. 18 killed, 70 wounded in 5 bicycle bombs and mortar attack. Count as 2 multi-casualty bombs, 8 killed, 30 wounded. Christopher Bodeen, "Bomb Attacks in Baghdad Kill at Least Nine Shoppers Ahead of Major Muslim Festival, One US Marine Killed," Associated Press Worldstream, October 22, 2006. 4 killed, 20 injured in suicide bomb. 3 killed, 8 wounded in car bomb. Hamza Hendawi, "Fearful of New Violence, Iraqi Sunnis Shun Holiday Celebrations," Associated Press, October 23, 2006. 3 killed, 10 wounded by car bomb. Sameer Yacoub, "US, Iraqi Forces Raid Radical Shiite Stronghold," Associated Press, October 25, 2006. 6 killed in roadside bomb. Louise Roug, "10 Killed as US Raids Sadr City," Los Angeles Times, October 26, 2006. 3 killed by bomb. Sabrina Tavernise, "Seeking to Ease Rift, Bush Confers With Iraq Premier," New York Times, October 29, 2006. 5 killed, 11 wounded by car bomb. Ken Ellingwood, "US-Led Troops Kill Inspected Insurgents...," Los Angeles Times, October 30, 2006. 5 killed by roadside bomb. Christopher Bodeen, "Blast Kills 33 in Shiite Slum; US Monthly Death Toll Reaches 101," Associated Press, October 30, 2006. 33 killed, 59 wounded in bomb. 3 killed in car bomb. "Three Killed in Attack on Private Security Company in Southern Iraq's Basra," Associated Press Worldstream, October 30, 2006. 3 killed by roadside bomb. "Deadly Incidents Reported Tuesday in Iraq," Associated Press, October 31, 2006. 3 killed, 5 wounded in car bomb. Sabrina Tavernise, "Spate of Bombs Sweeps Baghdad, Cleric Faults US," New York Times, October 31, 2006. 4 killed, 15 wounded in bomb. 3 killed, 6 wounded in bomb. 3 killed, 13 wounded in suicide bomb. Sameer Yacoub, "2 Sunni Coaches Abducted from Youth Club in Baghdad; 2 US Troops Reported Killed," Associated

In order to streamline our endnotes, we have removed most references to information from before August 1, 2006. These footnotes may be found in archived editions of the Iraq Index. <u>http://www.brookings.edu/fp/saban/iraq/indexarchive.htm</u>.

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).

² Iraq Coalition Casualty Count, (icasualties.org/oif/stats.aspx).

³ 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.

⁴ Military Casualty Information, Statistical Information and Analysis Division, *Department of Defense*,

⁽http://siadapp.dior.whs.mil/personnel/CASUALTY/oif-deaths-total.pdf).

⁶ "Details of British Casualties," *British Ministry of Defense*, (www.operations.mod.uk/telic/casualties.htm).

⁷ Iraq Coalition Casualty Count, (icasualties.org/oif/).

Press, November 1, 2006. 23 killed, 19 wounded by suicide bomb. John Ward Anderson, "Baghdad Attacks Target Busy Areas," Washington Post, November 2, 2006. 6 killed in roadside bomb. 5 killed, 7 wounded in car bomb. 3 killed in car bomb. "Motorcycle Bomb Strikes Shiite District in Baghdad, Killing 7 People and Wounding Dozens," Associated Press, November 2, 2006. 7 killed, 45 wounded in motorcycle bomb. John Ward Anderson and Saad al-Izzi, "Missing Soldier Believed Alive, US Says," Washington Post, November 3, 2006. 12 killed, 23 wounded in car bomb. 4 killed, 23 wounded in roadside bomb. "Deadly Incidents Reported Friday in Iraq," Associated Press, November 3, 2006. 4 killed by bomb. Kirk Semple, "Crackdown in Iraq Anticipates A Verdict in the Hussein Trial," New York Times, November 5, 2006. 5 killed by bomb. "14 Dead, 16 Hurt in Iraq Mortar Attack," Associated Press Online, November 7, 2006. 6 killed in sniper attacks and roadside bomb; count as 3 killed by roadside bomb. Ammar Karim, "At Least 46 Killed in Iraq as Curfew Lifted," Agence France Presse, November 8, 2006. 3 killed, 3 wounded in car bomb. 6 killed, 26 wounded in car bomb. 4 killed in car bomb. Bassem Mroue, "As 66 Die, Parliament Renews State of Emergency," Associated Press Worldstream, November 8, 2006. 21 killed, 25 injured in suicide bomb. Sabah Jerges, "Baghdad Rocked by Wave of Bombings," Agence France Presse, November 9, 2006. 7 killed, 27 wounded by suicide car bomb. 3 killed, 19 wounded by bomb. 5 killed, 6 wounded by suicide car bomb. 3 killed, 12 wounded by bomb. Borzou Daragahi, "Youths Playing Ball Killed in Baghdad," Los Angeles Times, November 9, 2006. 4 killed, 6 wounded by car bomb. Qais al-Bashir, "Bomb Attacks on Baghdad Markets Kill at Least 16 and Iraqi Violence Flares Again," Associated Press Worldstream, November 9, 2006. 3 killed in roadside bomb. Christopher Bodeen, "3 US Troops Die in Iraq; Forces Say Local al-Qaida Figure Arrested," Associated Press, November 10, 2006. 6 killed, 18 wounded in suicide bomb. Jay Deshmukh, "Bombs Rock Baghdad as US Signals Change in Iraq Strategy," Agence France Presse, November 11, 2006. 8 killed, 38 wounded in a car bomb and roadside bomb. Lachlan Carmichael, "Four British Killed in Iraq Just Over an Hour Before War Dead Tribute," Agence France Presse, November 12, 2006. 4 killed, 3 wounded in bomb. Ammar Karim, "Bombers Kill 35 Recruits as Iraq PM Urges Reshuffle," Agence France Presse, November 12, 2006. 35 killed, 60 wounded by 2 suicide bombers. 3 killed by roadside bomb. 3 killed, 15 wounded by car bomb. 3 killed, 4 wounded by bomb. Ammar Karim, "Suicide Bombers Kill 35 Police Hopefuls in Baghdad," Agence France Presse, November 12, 2006. 4 killed, 3 wounded (estimated based on7 wounded in 2 bombs) in roadside bomb. Borzou Daragahi and Alexandra Zavis, "General in Iraq: 'Succeed We Will'," Chicago Tribune, November 12, 2006. 3 killed, 3 injured by roadside bomb. Sinan Salaheddin, "Violence Rattles Central Iraq a Day After Promised Cabinet Shake-Up," Associated Press, November 13, 2006. 20 killed, 18 wounded by bus bomb. "10 Killed in Baghdad Market Blast," Agence France Presse, November 14, 2006. 10 killed, 25 wounded by car bomb. Christopher Bodeen, "Gunmen Kidnap Dozens at Baghdad Office," Associated Press Online, November 14, 2006. 21 killed, 25 wounded by car bomb. 7 killed, 23 wounded in suicide car bomb. Christopher Bodeen, "Up to 150 People Kidnapped from Baghdad Research Institute...," Associated Press Worldstream, November 14, 2006. 3 killed, 7 wounded in car bomb. 3 killed in roadside bomb. "Iraq-Day: Deadly Incidents Reported Wednesday," Associated Press, November 15, 2006. 11 killed, 32 wounded in car bomb. 3 killed, 15 wounded in suicide bomb. Ammar Karim, "Shiite Minister Kidnapped as 54 Killed in Iraq," Agence France Presse, November 19, 2006. 22 killed, 44 wounded by suicide car bomb. 3 killed by bomb. Steven Hurst, "More Than 700 Iraqis Die in Last Eight Days of Unrelenting Violence," Associated Press, November 19, 2006. 11 killed, 51 wounded by 3 bombs. Count as 2 multi-fatality bombs, 8 killed, 40 wounded. Qais al-Bashir, "Top Syrian Official Arrives in Iraq as More Than 50 People are Killed in Violence," Associated Press, November 19, 2006. 3 killed, 17 wounded in suicide bomb. Steven Hurst and Qassim Abdul-Zahra, "Iran Calls Iraq, Syria for Summit," Chicago Tribune, November 21, 2006. 3 killed by bomb. Solomon Moore, "Shootings and Blasts Kill 140 Across Iraq," Los Angeles Times, November 21, 2006. 4 killed by roadside bomb. 4 killed by suicide bomb. Seven Iraqi Security Guards Killed in Bombing," Agence France Presse, November 22, 2006. 7 killed by bomb. "Deadly Incidents in Iraq on Thursday," Associated Press, November 23, 2006. 7 killed by roadside bomb. Laurent Lozano, "White House Confirms Bush-Maliki to Meet as Iraq Violence Spirals," Agence France Presse, November 24, 2006. 23 killed, 45 wounded by 3 bombs. "Bombing Onslaught Kills 215, Stepping up Iraq's Sectarian War," Associated Press, November 24, 2006. 215 killed, 257 wounded by 5 bombs and 2 mortars. Count as 200 killed, 250 wounded by bombs. "Suicide Car Bomb Kills 3 Iraqi Civilians and US Soldier Near Fallujah," Associated Press Worldstream, November 25, 2006. 4 killed, 10 wounded by suicide bomb. Paul Schemm, "PM Urges Calm in Iraq Amid Mounting Chaos," Agence France Presse, November 26, 2006. 8 killed, 28 wounded by car bomb. Bassem Mroue, "Iraq's Leaders Promise to Track Down Insurgents Who Killed Scores of Shiites in Baghdad," Associated Press, November 26, 2006. 5 killed, 23 wounded by suicide car bomb. Nazila Fathi and Kirk Semple, "Iran Promises to Help Iraq in Ending Violence There," New York Times, November 28, 2006. 4 killed, 25 wounded by bomb. Bassem Mroue, "Iraq Extends State of Emergency," Associated Press Online, November 28, 2006. 3 killed, 4 wounded by roadside bomb. "Deadly Incidents Reported Wednesday in Iraq," Associated Press, November 29, 2006. 4 killed, 4 wounded in suicide bomb. 3 killed, 11 wounded in roadside bomb. Nancy Trejos, "US Military Predicts Rising Violence in Iraq," Washington Post, November 29, 2006. 5 killed, 11 wounded in 2 car bombs. Count as 3 killed, 5 wounded in one multi-fatality car bomb. Solomon Moore and Raheem Salman, "Conflicting Accounts of Iraqi Deaths Given," Los Angeles Times, November 30, 2006. 5 killed by roadside bomb. "Twelve Killed in Iraq Clashes," Agence France Presse, December 1, 2006. 3 killed, 16 wounded in bomb. 3 killed, 15 wounded in car bomb. 3 killed, 4 wounded in suicide car bomb. Kim Gamel, "Triple Baghdad Bombing Kills at Least 51," Associated Press Online, December 2, 2006. 51 killed, 90 wounded by 3 car bombs. Ammar Karim, "Iraq Mourns 60 Bomb Victims as US Reviews Tactics," Agence France Presse, December 3, 2006. 3 killed by suicide bomb. 3 killed by car bomb. Alexandra Zavis, "US Forces, Iraqi Residents Disagree on Airstrike Deaths," Los Angeles Times, December 4, 2006. 3 killed, 15 wounded in car bomb. Qais al-Bashir, "America's Ambassador and Military Chief in Iraq Condemn Recent Attacks in Baghdad," Associated Press Worldstream, December 4, 2006. Update on previous bomb, 68 killed, 111 wounded by 3 car bombs instead of 51 killed, 90 wounded by 3 car bombs. Count as additional 17 killed, 21 wounded. Paul Schemm, "44 Slain in Anti-Shiite Attacks in Iraq," Agence France Presse, December 5, 2006. 15 killed, 25 wounded by 3 car bombs. 7 killed, 12 wounded by suicide car bomb. "At Least 25 Killed in Iraq Attacks," Agence France Presse, December 6, 2006. 15 killed, 25 wounded in roadside bomb. 4 killed, 12 wounded in suicide bomb. 4 killed by bomb. "Eleven US Soldiers Die in Iraq," Agence France Presse, December 7, 2006. 5 killed in bomb. "Seven Iraqis Killed as Violence Rages On," Agence France Presse, December 7, 2006. 3 killed in car bomb. Nancy Trejos, "10 US Troops Killed in Iraq; Scores of Iraqis Die in Blasts, Other Attacks in Baghdad," Washington Post, December 7, 2006. 13 killed, 25 wounded by suicide bomb. 3 killed, 4 wounded by car bomb. Kim Gamel, "Coalition Forces Strike Militants in Two Different Areas of Iraq," Associated Press, December 8, 2006. 3 killed, 15 wounded in suicide car bomb. Sabah Jerges, "Iraq Divided Over Unity Conference," Agence France Presse, December 9, 2006. 6 killed, 47 wounded in suicide bomb. Abdelamir Hanun, "16 Killed in Iraq Attacks, Including Suicide Bomb at Shrine," Agence France Presse, December 9, 2006. 3 killed, 3 wounded in car bomb. Sudarsan Raghavan and Nancy Trejos, "Sunni Arabs Flee Homes in Baghdad; Mahdi Army Gunmen Launch Attack on Families in Mixed District; at Least 2 Dead," Washington Post, December 10, 2006. 5 killed, 3 wounded in car bomb. Sameer Yacoub, "3 Americans Killed, 2 Wounded in Iraq," Associated Press Online, December 11, 2006. 3 killed, 2 wounded in roadside bomb. Ammar Karim, "Baghdad Suicide Bombs Kill at Least 70," Agence France Presse, December 12, 2006. 70 killed, 235 wounded in 2 suicide bombs. 5 killed, 15 wounded in suicide car bomb. Paul Schemm, "New Security Plan as 37 Killed Across Iraq," Agence France Presse, December 13, 2006. 10 killed, 9 wounded by 2 truck bombs. Sameer Yacoub, "Car Bomb Kills at Least 11 People in Shiite Neighborhood of Baghdad," Associated Press Worldstream, December 13, 2006. 11 killed, 27 wounded by car bomb. Nancy Trejos, "Scattered Attacks Kill at Least 34 in Baghdad," Washington Post, December 14, 2006. 8 killed, 13 injured by bomb. 12 killed, 13 wounded by 2 bombs. 3 killed, 5 wounded by bomb. "Three US Servicemen Killed in Iraq," Agence France Presse, December 17, 2006. 3 killed, 1 wounded by roadside bomb. "Iraq Digest," Chicago Tribune, December 18, 2006. 3 killed by roadside bomb. Robin Wright and Peter Baker, "Pentagon Wary of Troop Surge; White House Officials Back Idea," Washington Post, December 19, 2006. 5 dead, 19 injured by car bomb. "Baghdad Bombings Kill 15," Agence France Presse, December 20, 2006. 11 dead, 30 injured by suicide car bomb. 4 killed and 7 injured by car bomb. Qassim Abdul-Zahra, "3 More Air Servicemen Die in Iraq", Associated Press Online, December 21, 2006. 14 killed and 21 wounded by suicide bomber. Marc Santora, "With a Ceremony from the Past, Iraqis take Charge of Najaf", New York Times, December 21, 2006. 9 killed and 29 injured by suicide bomber. Nancy Trejos and Saad Sarhan, "U.S. Transfers Control of Najaf Province to Iraqi Security Forces", Washington Post, December 21, 2006. 15 killed and 45 wounded in 2 car bombs. Mona Salem, "Suicide bomber kills seven Iraqi Policemen", Agnce France Presse, December 24, 2006. 7 killed and 30 injured in suicide bombing. "Roadside bomb kills 3 U.S. soldiers in Baghdad", Associated Press, December 24, 2006. 3 killed in roadside bomb. "At least 18 killed in Iraq violence", Agence France Presse, December 25, 2006. 10 killed and 15 injured in car bomb. 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55 "Iraq's New Legislature," Washington Post, January 26, 2006.

⁵⁶ Iraq Weekly Status Report, Department of State. Accessed at: <u>http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rpt/iraqstatus/</u>. The numbers for crude oil production, diesel, kerosene, gasoline/benzene, and liquid petroleum gas represent average data from the entire month, and are thus based on multiple Weekly Status Reports. The crude oil export reflects the total for the month. For all categories, data for a complete month is typically available in the Weekly Status Report for the first week of the next month.

⁵⁷ "Iraq Fact Sheet: Oil," Joint Staff & CPA, Unclassified. Provided to the author by CPA/DoD. As of December 11, 2003. 58 Ibid.

⁶¹ "Iraq Fact Sheet: Oil, "Joint Chiefs and CPA, January 13, 2004. "Draft Working Papers: Iraq Status," Department of Defense, 20 January, 2004. Unclassified. Provided to the author by the CPA/DoD. Based on two week estimate.

62"Iraq Fact Sheet: Oil," Joint Chiefs and CPA, January 13, 2004.

63 "Iraq Fact Sheet: Power "Joint Staff and CPA, March 15, 2004.

64 "Iraq Fact Sheet: Oil," Joint Staff and CPA, April 20, 2004. "Iraq Fact Sheet: Oil," Joint Staff and CPA, April 20, 2004.

65 "Iraq Fact Sheet: Oil," Joint Staff and CPA, May 25, 2004.

66 Ibid.

⁶⁷ Draft Working Papers: Iraq Status," *Department of State*, October 6, 2004.
 ⁶⁸ Draft Working Papers: Iraq Status," *Department of State*, August 4, 2004.

⁶⁹ Draft Working Papers: Iraq Status," Department of State, October 6, 2004.

 $_{70}$ The statistics for September 2005 are based on incomplete data and represent averages for approximately half of the month.

⁷¹ U.S. State Department's "Iraq Weekly Status Report" did not provide production amounts of diesel, kerosene, gasoline or LPG for the week of December 18-25 so averages for these categories are only for the 24 days in December for which exact figures are known.

72 Country Report No. 05/294: Iraq: 2005 Article IV Consultation - Staff Report; Staff Supplement; Public Information Notice on the Executive Board Discussion; and Statement by the Executive Director for Iraq, International Monetary Fund, August 2005, p. 11.

⁷³ Iraq Weekly Status Report, Department of State. Accessed at: <u>http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rpt/iraqstatus/</u>. The number presented reflects the total oil revenue for the month. Data for a complete month is typically available in the Weekly Status Report for the first week of the next month.

⁷⁴ Iraq Weekly Status Report, Department of State. Accessed at: <u>http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rpt/iraqstatus/</u>. The average of megawatt hours and average hours of electricity per day reflect all the data available for the given month, and thus span multiple Weekly Status Reports. The average amount of electricity generated is derived from the average of megawatt hours. 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.

⁷⁵ GAO-05876: Rebuilding Iraq: Status of Funding and Reconstruction Efforts, General Accounting Office, July 2005, p. 26.

⁷⁶ Glenn Zorpette, "Re-engineering Iraq," IEEE Spectrum, February 2006, page 31.

⁷⁷ "Iraq Weekly Status Report", Department of Defense, April-June, 2004. Available at http://www.defenselink.mil/news/. "Iraq Weekly Status Report", Department of State, August 2004-June 2006. Accessed at: http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rpt/iraqstatus/.

⁷⁸ Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, Quarterly Report and Semiannual Report, January 30, 2007, page 118-119.

⁷⁹ GAO-06-428T: Rebuilding Iraq: Stabilization, Reconstruction and Financing Challenges, General Accounting Office, February 8, 2006, Summary.

⁸⁰ Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq October 2005, Report to Congress In Accordance with Conference Report 109-72, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2005, page 11. Information from World Bank and IMF. Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq November 2006, Report to Congress In Accordance with Conference Report 109-72, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2005, page 12

⁸¹ GAO-07-308SP: "Securing, Stabilizing and Rebuilding Iraq", General Accounting Office, January 2007, p. 55

⁸² GAO-07-308SP: "Securing, Stabilizing and Rebuilding Iraq", General Accounting Office, January 2007, p. 60

⁸³ Robert A. Sunshine, Assistant Director, Congressional Budget Office, "Issues in Budgeting for Operations in Iraq and the War on Terrorism", testimony given before the Committee on the Budget, U.S. house of Representatives, January 18, 2007

"Estimated Costs of U.S. Operations in Iraq Under Two Specified Scenarios," Congressional Budget Office, July 13, 2006, pp. 9, 18. "Iraq inflation hits 70 percent in 2006", Agence France Presse, January 28, 2007.

⁸⁵ Ibid., p. 7.

⁸⁶ James Glanz, "Despite Crushing Costs, Iraqi Cabinet Lets Big Subsidies Stand," New York Times, August 11, 2005.

87 Ibid.

88 Ibid.

⁸⁹ Measuring Security and Stability in Iraq, May 2006, Report to Congress in Accordance with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2006 (Section 9010), p. 13. Measuring Security and Stability in Iraq, August 2006, Report to Congress in Accordance with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2006 (Section 9010), p. 11.

⁹⁰ Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq October 2005, Report to Congress In Accordance with Conference Report 109-72, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2005, page 25. ⁹¹ Measuring Security and Stability in Iraq, August 2006, Report to Congress in Accordance with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2006

(Section 9010), p. 11. ⁹² Measuring Security and Stability in Iraq, May 2006, Report to Congress in Accordance with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2006 (Section 9010), p. 26. Measuring Security and Stability in Iraq, August 2006, Report to Congress in Accordance with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2006 (Section 9010), p. 23. Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, Quarterly Report and Semiannual Report, January 30, 2007, page 107 93 Ibid.

94 Jeremy Crimmons, "Chicago Lawyer Helped Rebuild Communications Network in Iraq," Chicago Daily Law Bulletin, April 23, 2005. Anderson Cooper 360 Degrees, CNN, June 30, 2004. "Media in Iraq," BBC Monitoring World Media, January 24, 2005. Survey Outlines Iraqi Newspapers' Popularity, Standards," BBC Monitoring International Reports," June 14, 2004. "Iraqi Newspaper Delegation Visits Jordan Discusses Ties, Iraqi Media Environment, BBC Monitoring International Reports, April 22, 2005. Measuring Security and Stability in Iraq, May 2006, Report to Congress in Accordance with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act 2006 (Section 9010), p. 13.

⁹⁵ James Palmer, "With Iraqi Doctors Fleeing, Prognosis is More Agony," Star-Ledger, April 3, 2006.

⁹⁶ Sabrina Tavernise, "Iraq's Lethal Traffic: Warning! Anarchy Ahead," New York Times, November 5, 2005.

97 Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, Quarterly Report and Semiannual Report, July 30, 2006, page 41. Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction, Quarterly Report and Semiannual Report: A Year in Transition, January 2006, p. 32.

⁹⁸ Sabrina Tavernise, "Amid Iraqi Chaos, Schools Fill After Long Decline," New York Times, June 26, 2006.

99 World Public Opinion.org, "The Iraqi Public on the US Presence and the Future of Iraq," Conducted by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA), accessed at http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/pdf/sep06/Iraq_Sep06_rpt.pdf, September 27, 2006.

¹⁰⁰ International Republican Institute, "Survey of Iraqi Public Opinion, June 14 – 24, 2006," accessed at http://www.iri.org/pdfs/7-18-

06% 20Iraq% 20poll% 20presentation.ppt July 27, 2006. 2,849 interviews were conducted in person from June 14 - 24, 2006, among a random national sample of 3,120 Iraqis. Margin of error is +/- 3 percentage points and response rate is 91%. This poll was conducted by an Iraqi polling firm conducting interviews in all 18 governates.

¹⁰¹ World Public Opinion.org, "What the Iraqi Public Wants," Conducted by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA), accessed at http://www.worldpublicopinion.org/pipa/articles/brmiddleeastnafricara/165.php?nid=&id=&pnt=165&lb=brme July 21, 2006. Face-to-face interviews conducted among a national random sample of 1,000 Iraqi adults 18 years and older. An over sample of 150 Iraqi Sunni Arabs from predominantly Sunni

Arab provinces (Anbar, Divalah and Salah Al-Din) was carried out to provide additional precision with this group. The total sample thus was 1,150 Iraqi adults. The data were weighted to the following targets (Shia Arab, 55%, Sunni Arab 22%, Kurd 18%, other 5%) in order to properly represent the Iraqi

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

ethnic/religious communities. The sample design was a multi-stage area probability sample conducted in all 18 Iraqi provinces including Baghdad. Urban and rural areas were proportionally represented. A 94% contact rate and 74% completion rate were achieved.