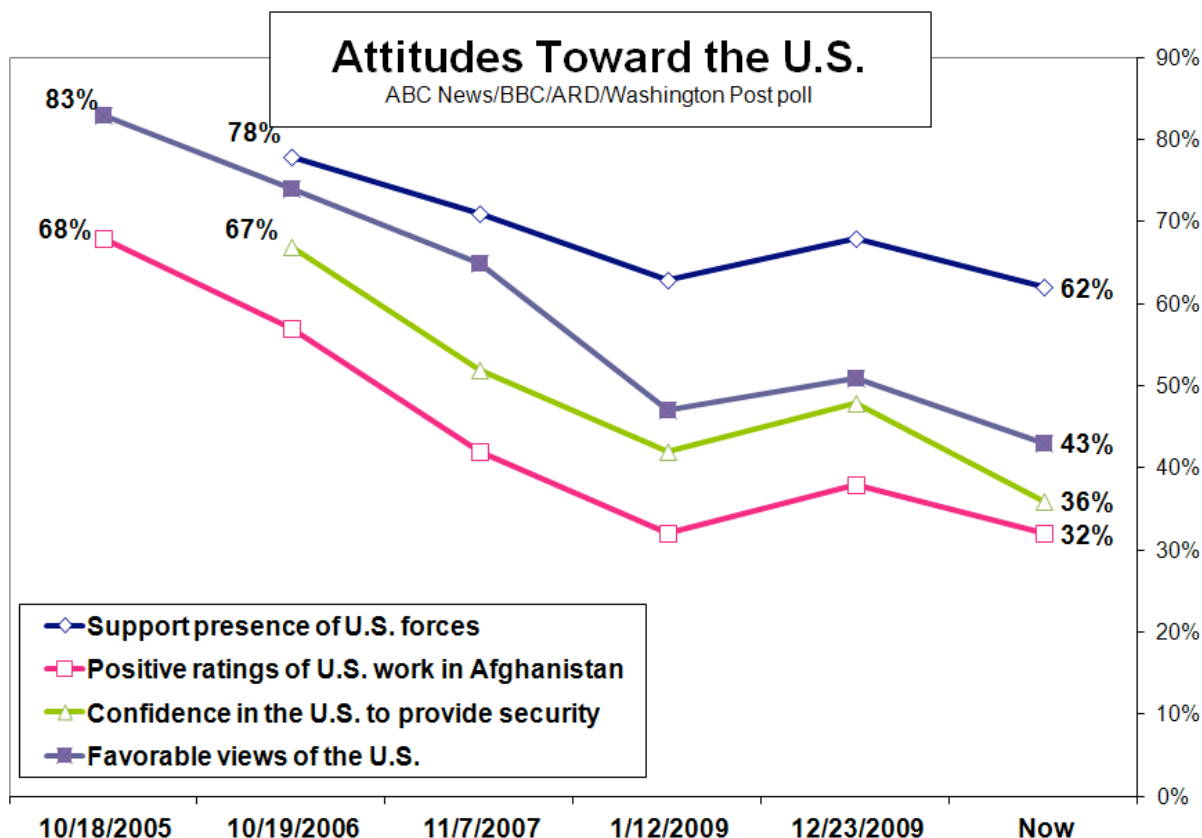


AFGHANISTAN: WHERE THINGS STAND

Afghan Views Worsen as Setbacks Counter U.S. Progress in Helmand

Dismayed by rising Taliban activity and persistent economic hardship, Afghans have turned more negative in their assessment of the presence and performance of U.S. and NATO forces in their country, with sharply different regional patterns that track the country's vexing challenges.

Nationally, after advancing last year in anticipation of better days, sentiment has shifted for the worse. Favorable views of the United States, rating of its performance, confidence in its ability to provide security and support for its presence all have matched previous lows or set new ones in the latest in a five-year series of polls in Afghanistan by ABC News and its media partners.



Regional differences are dramatic. Ratings of the United States and its allies have advanced sharply, albeit from a very low level, in Helmand and Kandahar, the two provinces where Western military and development efforts have been focused. Those gains, however, have been

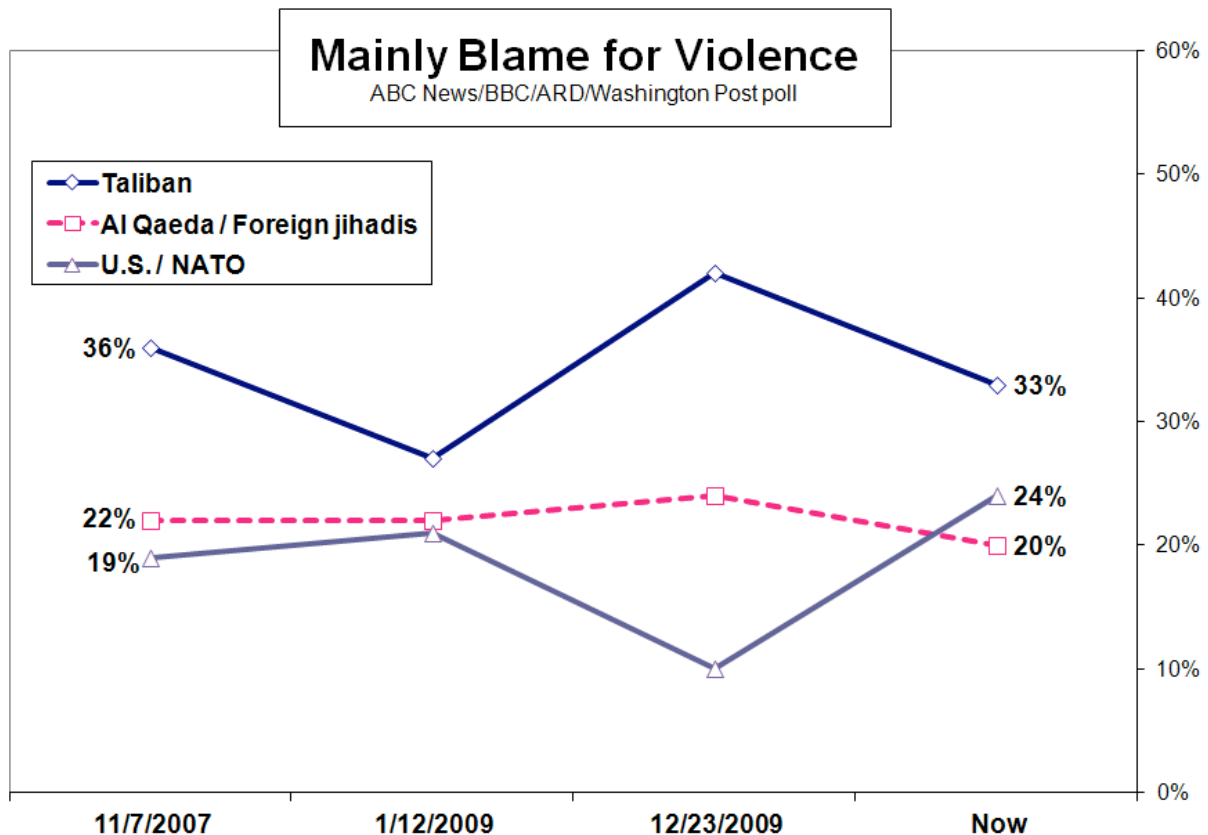
more than offset by deterioration in other areas of the country, where instability or economic difficulties have risen and a strong U.S. and NATO presence is lacking.

The latest survey is based on face-to-face interviews with a random sample of nearly 1,700 Afghan adults in all 34 of the country's provinces. The poll was sponsored by ABC News, the BBC, ARD German TV and The Washington Post, with field work by the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research ([ACSOR](#)) and project design, management and analysis for ABC News by [Langer Research Associates](#) of New York.

DOWNTURN – In Afghanistan as a whole, the results find a retreat from last year's higher hopes, with stability, economic opportunity and a reduction in violence still absent from much of the country, despite the surge of Western forces.

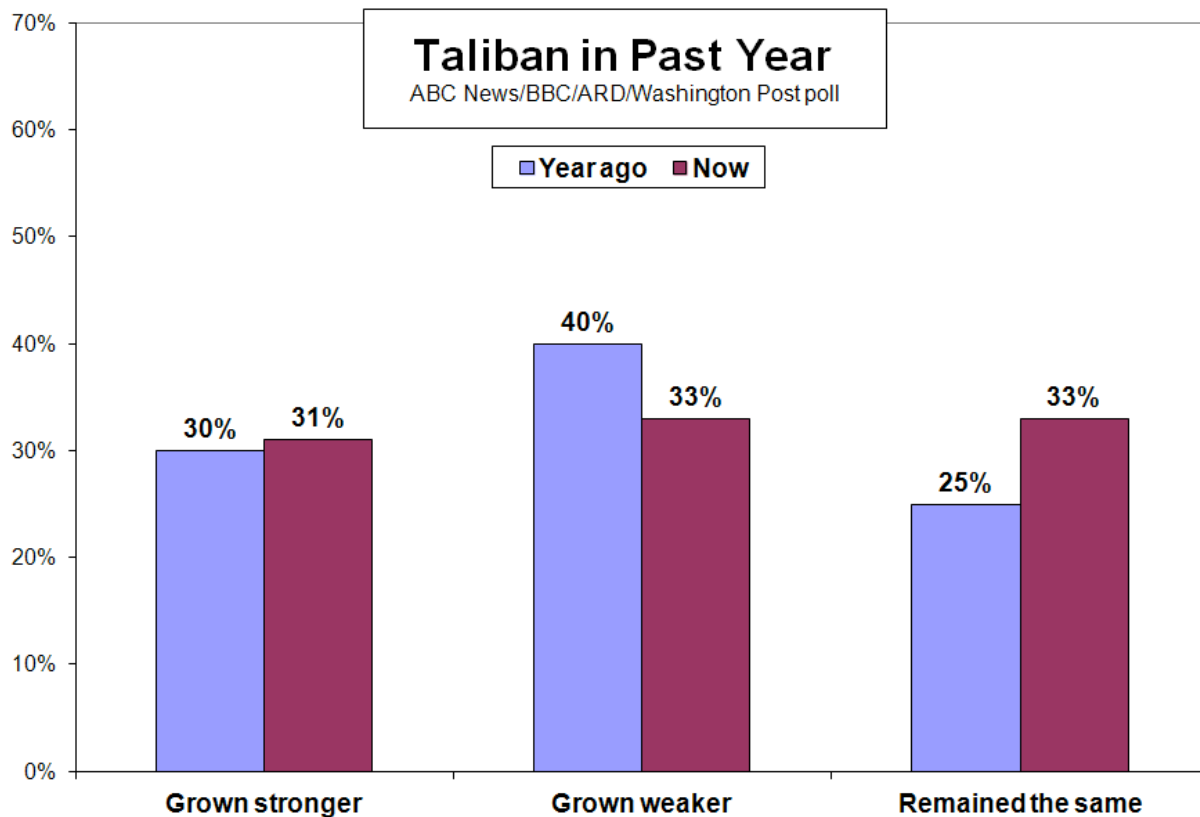
In one basic measure, just 43 percent of Afghans now express a favorable opinion of the United States, down 8 points to a new low; and fewer, 32 percent, rate the U.S. performance in Afghanistan positively, tying the low. Both are at about half of their peak in 2005.

Only 36 percent now express confidence in U.S. and NATO forces to provide security and stability in their area, down 12 points from last year and down by a vast 31 points since 2006. And one in four now blames the United States or its NATO allies for the country's violence, more than double the level a year ago.



Backing for the surge of Western forces has cooled: Last year 61 percent of Afghans supported the U.S. and NATO sending additional troops to their country; today that's fallen to 49 percent. And more now say the United States is playing a negative rather than a positive role in Afghanistan, 43 percent to 36 percent, a switch from last year.

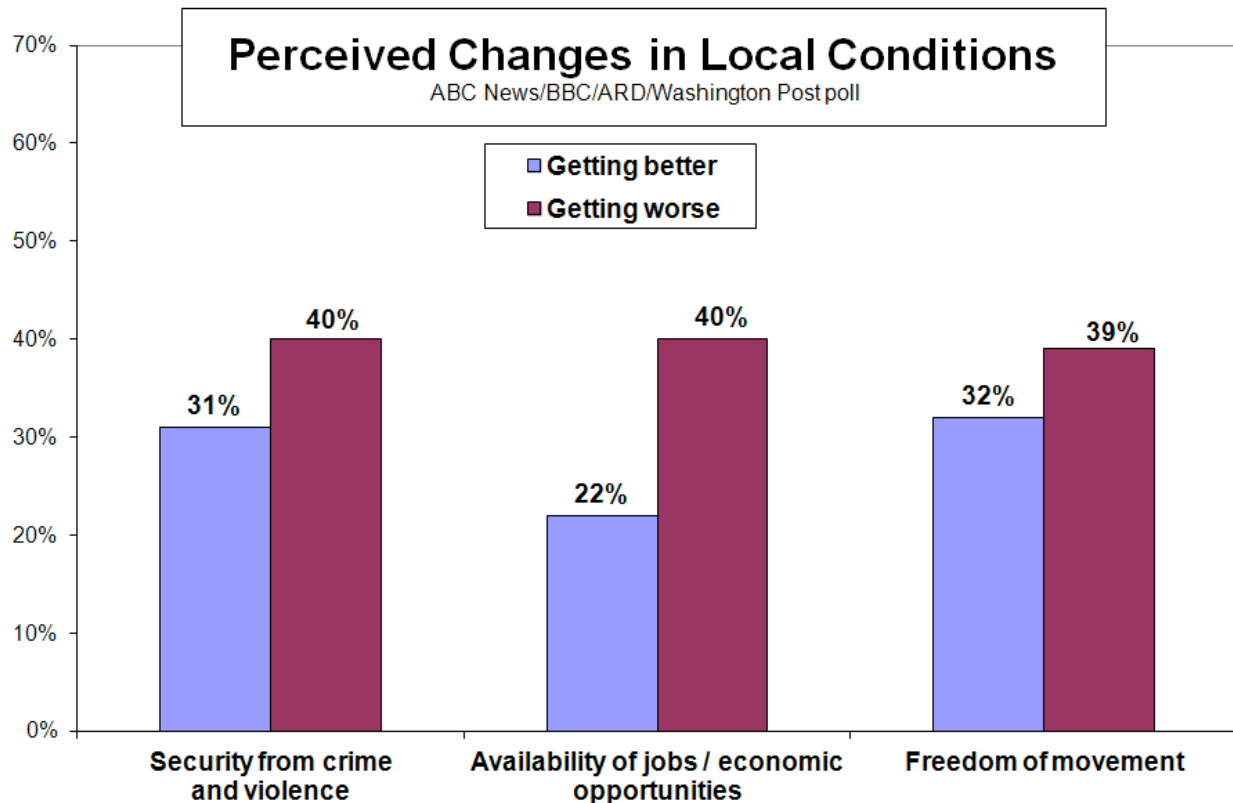
For all the effort, the survey finds reports of Taliban activity on the rise – down in some areas, but up in more of them. And just 33 percent overall say the broadly unpopular Taliban have been weakened in the past year – down from the 40 percent who said so a year ago.



The Taliban, along with al Qaeda, still bear the brunt of the blame for Afghanistan's violence, and 74 percent of Afghans continue to say it was good for the United States to have invaded nearly a decade ago. But that's down 9 points since last year and down 14 points from its high in late 2006. And 73 percent now favor a negotiated settlement with the Taliban, a number that's grown by 13 points since 2007 as fighting has continued – even though more than six in 10 reject the notion that the Taliban have adopted a more moderate stance. (A third do see it as more moderate, up from a quarter.)

Criticisms are not limited to foreign forces. The number of Afghans rating the work of foreign aid organizations positively has ebbed from 50 percent in late 2009 to 43 percent now. The number rating the United Nations positively has slipped from 61 percent to 55 percent.

Security is not the only issue: An index based on ratings of local living conditions is down, with particular declines in regions outside those where the U.S. and NATO efforts are focused. Tellingly, more Afghans say their economic opportunities are getting worse rather than getting better, by 40 percent to 22 percent; more also say their freedom of movement, as well as their security from crime and violence, have worsened.



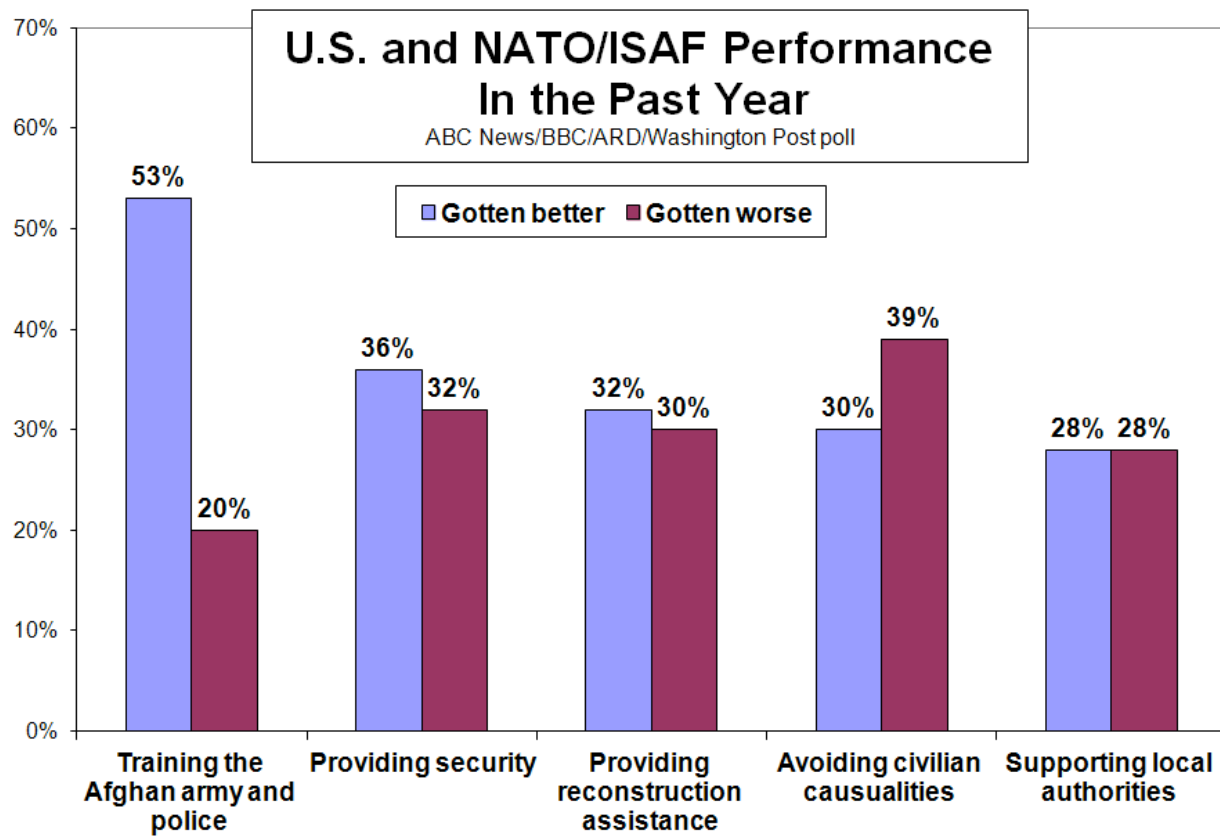
PRESENCE and PULLOUT – Even while criticizing the performance of U.S and NATO forces, most Afghans still support their presence, given the unpalatable alternative of Taliban control. But support for the presence of these forces also has slipped from last year, to numerical lows.

While 62 percent support the presence of U.S. military forces, that’s dropped from a high of 78 percent in 2006. Fewer, 54 percent, support the presence of NATO/ISAF forces, also down from 78 percent four years ago. Moreover, when asked to gauge the level of support “among the people in this area” for such forces, only 35 percent say it’s very or fairly strong, another new low numerically, down from 67 percent at its peak in 2006. (ISAF is the International Security Assistance Force, the U.N.-mandated, NATO-led multinational force in Afghanistan.)

There are sharp divisions in views of how long U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces should stay. Nearly three in 10 Afghans say Western troops should begin to leave sooner than next summer’s target for drawdowns to begin, up 6 points from last year. About as many accept next summer as the start time for withdrawal, and as many again say it should depend on the security situation. But the smallest group – 17 percent – say the full deployment should be maintained longer.

If security gets better, 59 percent say foreign forces should leave more quickly. If it gets worse, 54 percent say they should stay longer. But notably, 41 percent say the forces should leave sooner even if security deteriorates.

SOME GAINS – Some views of the U.S. and NATO performance are less negative. In the best rating, 53 percent say Western forces are doing better at training the Afghan Army and police. However far fewer see improvement at other key tasks – providing security (36 percent better, but 32 percent worse), providing reconstruction and development assistance (32 percent better, but 30 percent worse) and supporting local authorities (28-28 percent better/worse).



In another question, majorities think foreign forces are making at least some progress toward goals such as training Afghan forces to take over security (where a broad 84 percent see progress), strengthening Afghanistan’s government (69 percent) and preventing al Qaeda from re-establishing itself in Afghanistan (66 percent). Afghans rate US/NATO troops as the least successful in reducing corruption – but still a slight majority sees progress here.

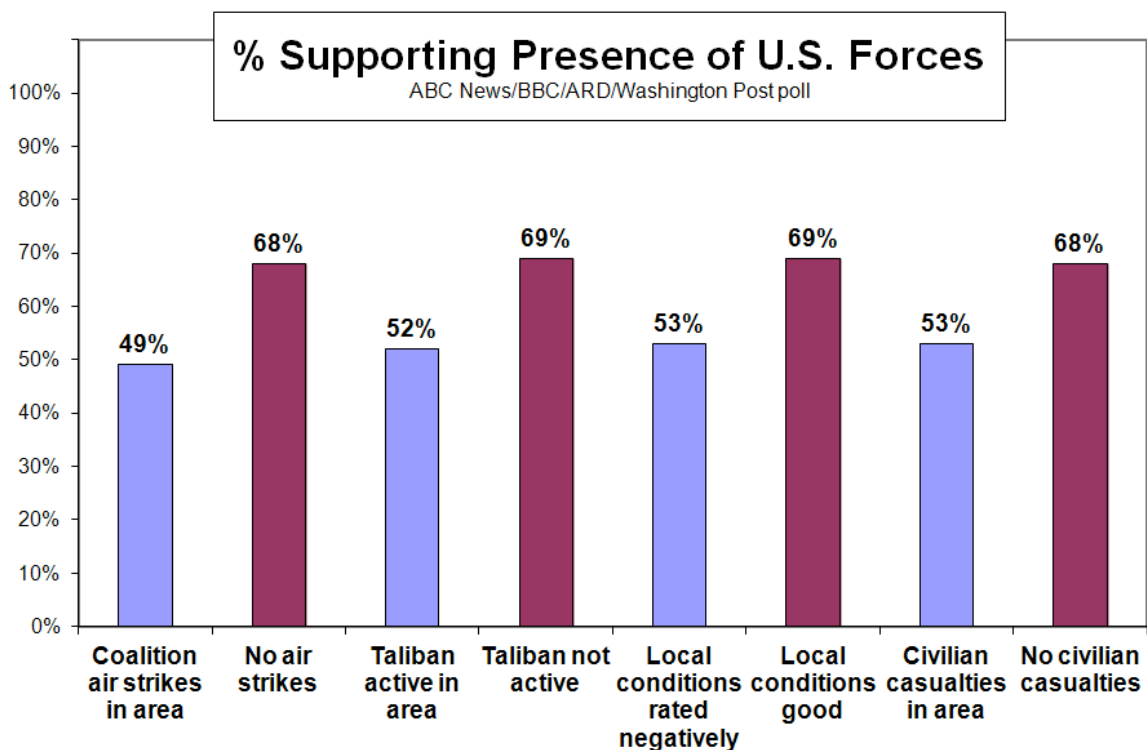
In each of these, though, far fewer – no more than three in 10 – see “a great deal” of progress. For example, just 19 and 20 percent, respectively, see a great deal of progress in preventing a Taliban takeover or an al Qaeda resurgence – the chief aim of ISAF efforts.

VIOLENCE – Violence is a clear driver of public attitudes. Four in 10 Afghans now report fighting between the Taliban and government or foreign troops in their area, up 7 points from early 2009. Forty percent report car bombs or suicide attacks in their area, 28 percent within the last year. Thirty-two percent report local bombing or shelling by U.S. or NATO/ISAF forces, numerically a new high – and nearly three-quarters call such air strikes unacceptable, again up 7 points from December 2009.

In a critical measure, as noted above, more Afghans continue to say Western forces have gotten worse rather than better at avoiding civilian casualties, 39 percent vs. 30 percent. That’s improved from a 43-24 percent negative result last year, but it remains a problem, given the extent to which such casualties erode support for the U.S. and NATO mission. And another measure hasn’t changed: Thirty-six percent of Afghans report someone in their area killed or seriously hurt by Western forces, including two in 10 who say it’s happened within the past year.

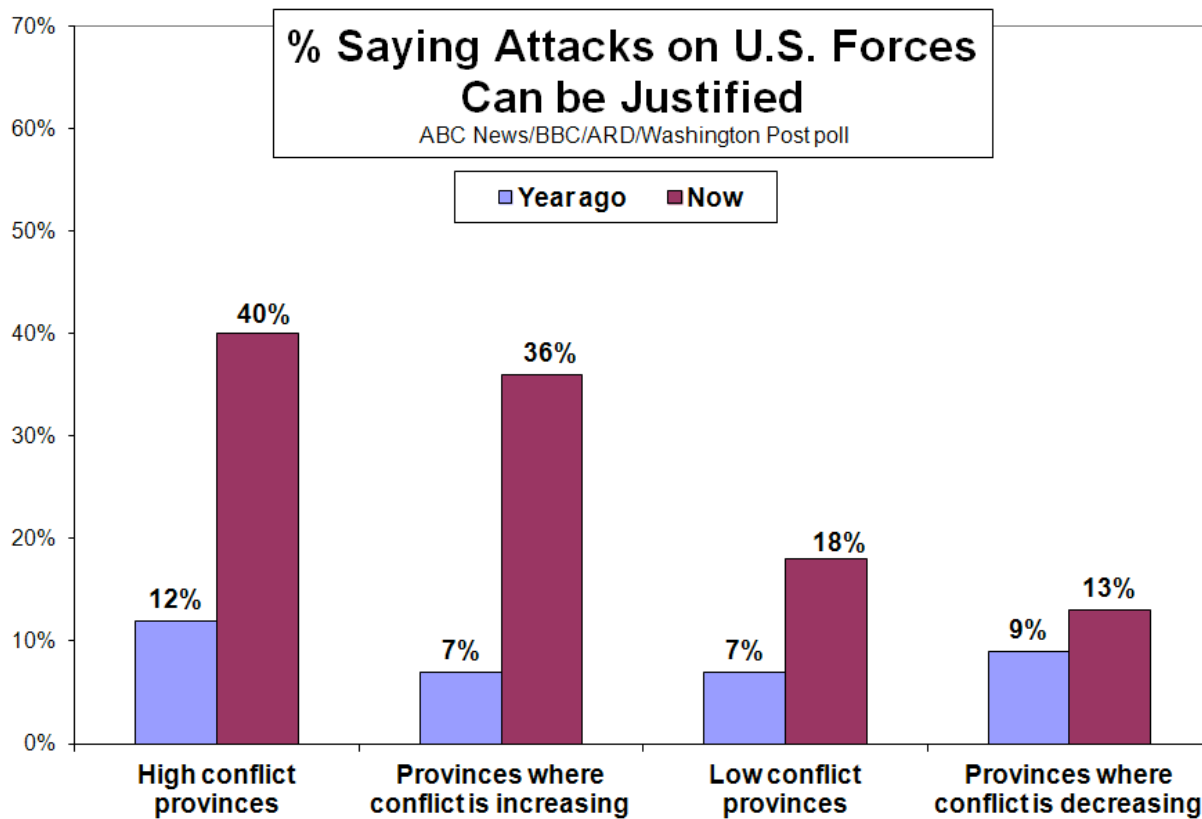
Concurrently, as noted, blame on the United States and ISAF for the violence in Afghanistan has risen. Twenty-four percent now chiefly blame U.S. forces, the U.S. government or NATO/ISAF forces for the country’s violence – a steep rise from just 10 percent last year. Blame on the Taliban, meanwhile, while higher, has declined from 42 percent last year to 33 percent now.

It matters: Support for the presence of U.S. forces doubles (to 74 percent) among those who blame the country’s violence on the Taliban, al Qaeda or foreign jihadis, rather than on Western forces or the Kabul government. Similarly, support for the U.S. presence loses 19 points where coalition air strikes are reported, 17 points where the Taliban are most active, 16 points where local security is rated negatively and 15 points where civilian casualties have occurred.



ATTACKS – In a troubling result, acceptance of attacks against U.S. forces has jumped. Last year, amid a prominent campaign led by Gen. Stanley McChrystal to reduce civilian casualties, the number of Afghans who said attacks against American forces could be justified fell to 8 percent. Now it’s increased sharply, to 27 percent, back near its previous levels.

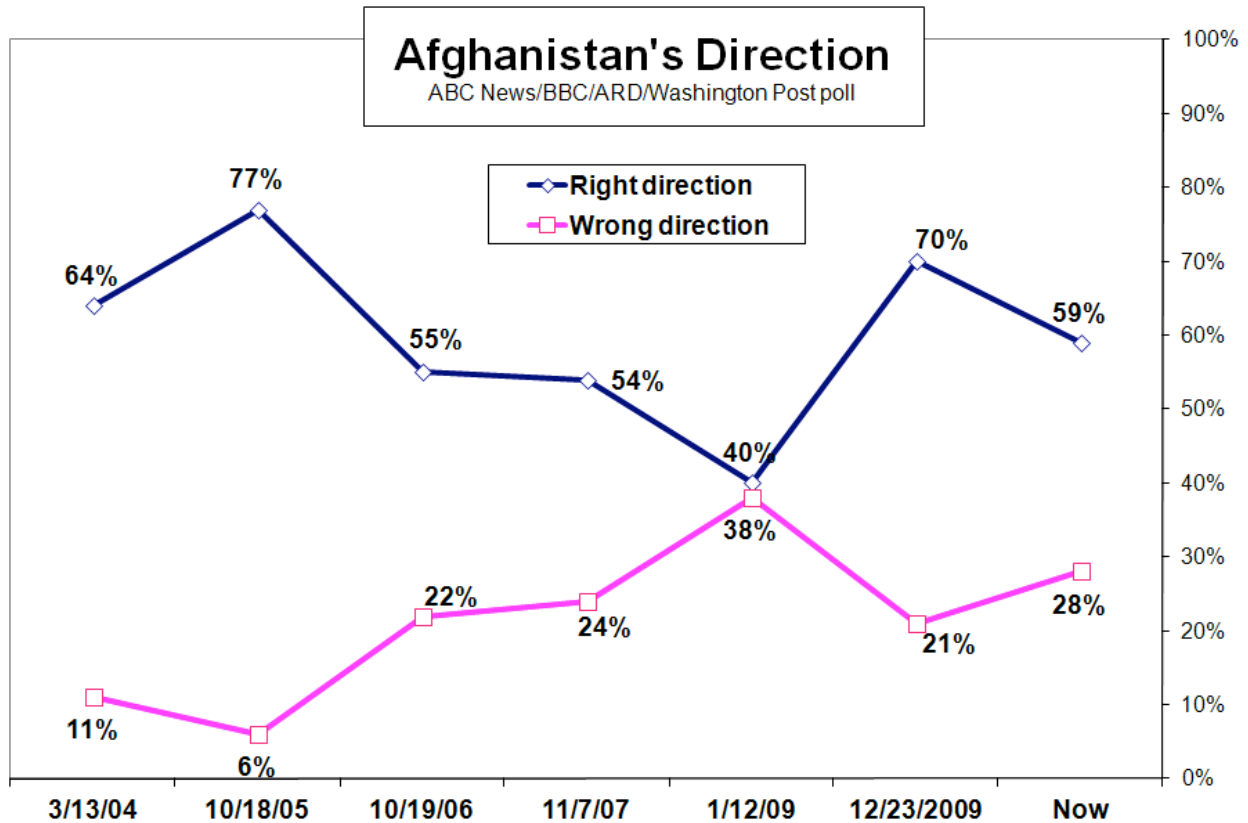
Those views are associated with conflict levels. The number saying violence against U.S. forces can be justified is up sharply, by 28 points, to 40 percent, in provinces where conflict has been most intense, and by 29 points, to 36 percent, in areas where violence is less intense but has been worsening, as assessed by the security monitor NightWatch (details in methodological statement below). The view is less prevalent, and has grown less steeply, where there’s little conflict reported, and is essentially unchanged where violence has diminished.



OUTLOOK – Last year’s advance in public optimism was based on factors such as the resolution of the presidential election, significant advances in development, perceived gains against the Taliban and reductions in civilian casualties attributed directly to NATO/ISAF forces. A year later Afghans overall report continued security challenges, less optimism and fewer economic opportunities – in most cases a return to the levels of early 2009 and before.

There are some positives notes – for example, infrastructure projects are continuing, more Afghans say their overall living conditions are improving rather than getting worse, and, despite the violence, 61 percent say their prospects for living in peace and security are good.

In terms of the broadest outlook, there's been a significant, 11-point drop in views among Afghans that their country is headed in the right direction, down to 59 percent. This still is well above its level in early 2009 (40 percent), but well below its peak, 77 percent, back in 2005.



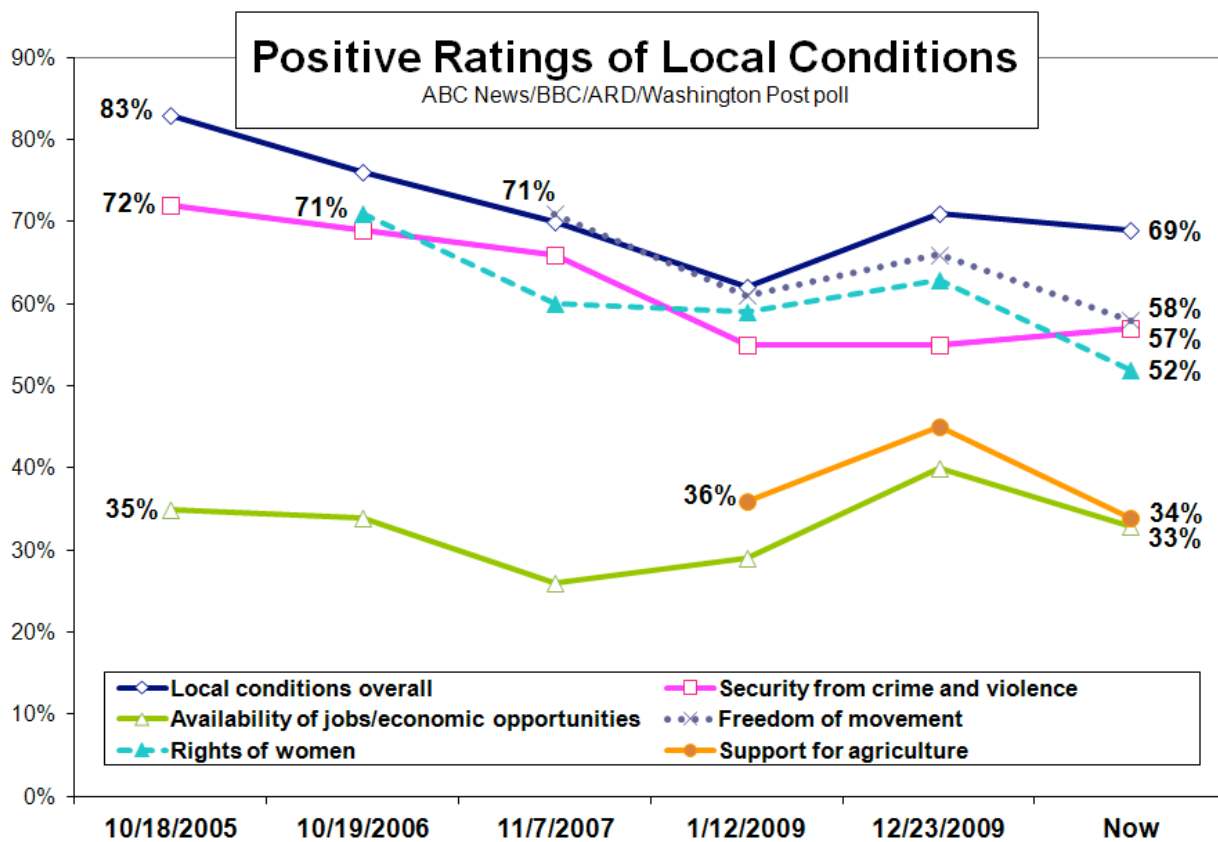
Expectations for the future also are less rosy, though not quite as sharply. Sixty-five percent expect their life will be better a year from now, though many fewer, 22 percent, say “much” better. These are 6- and 9-point drops from last year (though again, still above levels in early 2009). Likewise, while 56 percent think their children will have a better life than their own, that’s slipped by 5 points.

CONDITIONS – Security remains the biggest problem facing the country, cited by 37 percent, vs. 32 percent last year. (The economy follows, with weak government or corruption third.) More perceive their security as getting worse rather than better (40 percent vs. 31 percent), although overall ratings of local security have held steady. And with Taliban activity in more of the country, there’s been an 8-point drop in Afghans’ assessments of their freedom of movement.

Positive ratings of the availability of jobs and economic opportunities have dropped by 7 points since last year – only 33 percent rate these as good, a mere 5 percent as very good. And, in a broadly negative assessment in this impoverished country, despite the aid that’s poured in, 40 percent of Afghans say economic opportunities are getting worse, vs. just 22 getting better.

Positive ratings of overall living conditions are unchanged (although 6 points fewer call them “very” good, now just 10 percent). Also, unlike economic opportunities, more Afghans say living conditions overall are getting better than worse, 35 percent to 26 percent. Development seems to be helping. More say infrastructure is getting better than worse, by a 12-point margin, 40 percent vs. 28 percent. More than a quarter say schools, health clinics, mosques, police stations or roads have been built in their area in the past year – a remarkable feat.

But the sharpest changes in ratings of local conditions are negative ones. There’s been an 11-point drop in positive ratings of support for agriculture, to 34 percent, down from 45 percent, a critical issue in a country that’s more than three-quarters rural. And there’s also been an 11-point decline since late last year in positive ratings of “the rights of women” locally, to 52 percent, down from 63 percent last year and 71 percent in 2006.



The reach of the repressive Taliban may be a factor in views of women’s rights. Among people who report no Taliban activity in their area, 61 percent rate the rights of women there positively. But among those who report at least five out of six Taliban activities locally, fewer than half as many – 28 percent – say the rights of women in their area are good. The rights of women also are rated better in urban rather than rural areas, by a 22-point margin, 70 percent vs. 48 percent.

Meanwhile ratings of the supply of electricity, the availability of food and medical care and local schools have all held essentially steady since last year, albeit without further improvement. Underscoring the continued needs, just 37 percent rate their supply of electricity positively.

Combining these in an index, positive ratings of local living conditions have declined overall, with sharp gains in Helmand more than offset elsewhere.

Index of Local Conditions			
Average # of local conditions	rated positively, out of 14		
	2010	2009	Change
Overall	7.22	7.67	- .45*
Kabul	9.14	8.55	+ .59*
Helmand	8.16	4.52	+3.64*
Kandahar	5.98	6.00	-0.02
North	7.81	9.30	-1.49*
Northeast	7.56	7.75	- .19
East	6.23	8.29	-2.06*
Central East	8.62	8.07	+ .55
Central	7.04	8.41	-1.37*
Southeast	6.58	5.18	+1.40*
Southwest	6.78	6.21	+ .57
Northwest	5.66	6.85	-1.19*

*Statistically significant at $p < .05$

CORRUPTION/ALIENATION – There are a range of challenges beyond security and economic concerns, with notable levels of alienation and perceived corruption and fraud among them. Strikingly, for example, just 40 percent say their country has a system of rules and laws that reflects what most Afghans want. And among those who say there’s no such system now, three-quarters don’t see any movement in that direction.

Most, 56 percent, describe the recent parliamentary elections as mostly fraudulent rather than mostly fair. And while 58 percent nonetheless are satisfied with the outcome, that’s far below the 75 percent who were satisfied with the results of the presidential election in 2009.

If they had a problem with a government official, just three in 10 Afghans think filing an official complaint would help the situation; about as many think it would make things worse. And huge numbers continue to call corruption a problem at the provincial, national and local levels alike – 93, 88 and 85 percent, respectively.

Ratings of local corruption, though, are down by 10 points from late last year, and the number calling it a “big” problem, which spiked up by 13 points last year, has spiked back down by 26 points this year. Another result also indicates some progress in addressing the extent of corruption: The number who say it’s increasing has eased from 50 percent in early 2009 to 42 percent late last year and a bit further, to 37 percent, now – a 13-point drop overall.

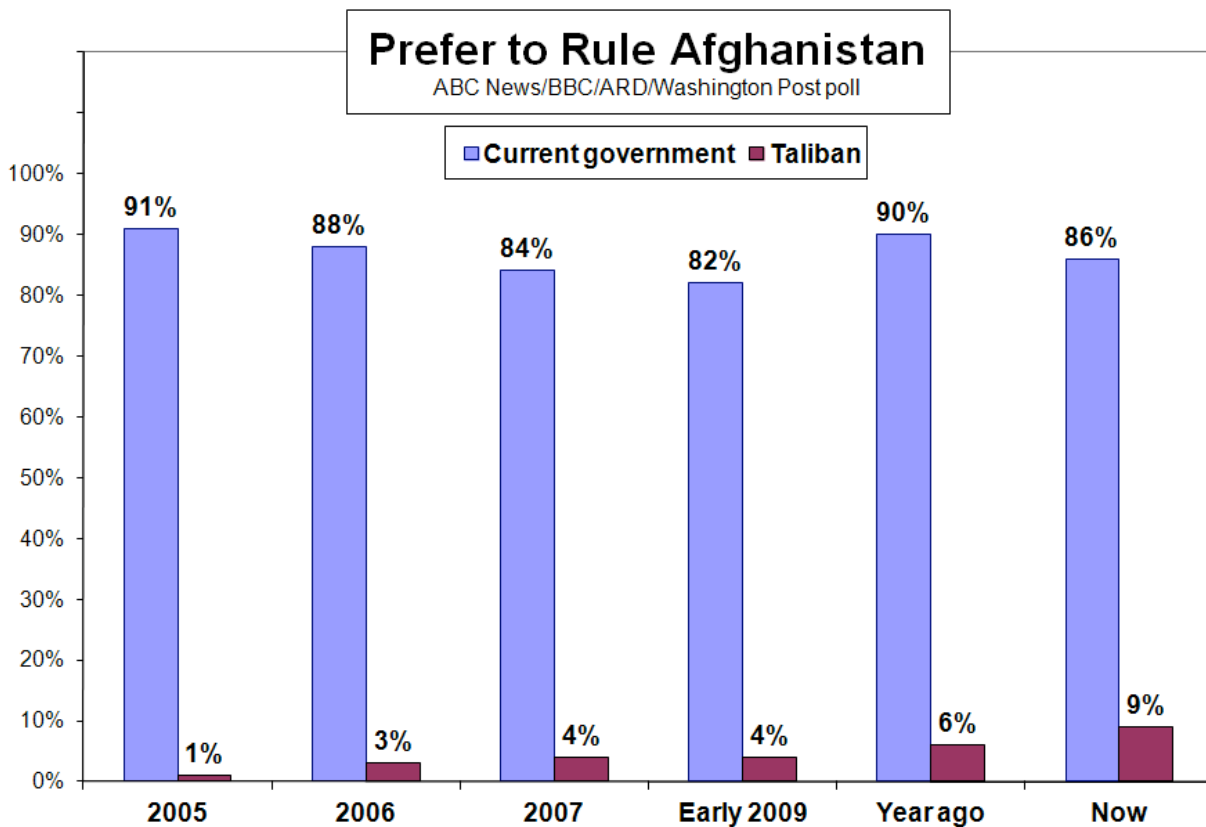
There’s still plenty of room for progress on corruption and efficiency more generally. On the former, 67 percent of Afghans believe that government officials are misdirecting foreign aid money for personal gain. And on the latter, among those who say foreign aid money is coming directly into their community, four in 10 also say it’s being mainly wasted.

Most Afghans, 73 percent, define the payment of money or gifts in exchange for favorable treatment as corruption. But that leaves more than a quarter who say otherwise, mainly either calling it acceptable (8 percent) or saying it depends on the circumstances. Slightly more than a quarter say they personally have been asked for money in exchange for favorable treatment by a provincial government official (27 percent); 21 percent say the same about a police bribe. But far fewer, 7 percent, report such behavior from members of the Afghan army.

Among other motivations, self-interest might encourage Afghan President Hamid Karzai to try to limit corruption: His job approval rating is 17 points lower among people who've been shaken down by a corrupt official.

TALIBAN – U.S. officials have suggested that corruption may push Afghans into the arms of the Taliban, and when Afghans are asked why some people may support the Taliban, 71 percent say “too much corruption in the government” might be a reason. But it’s important to note that only 11 percent say support for the Taliban is strong in their area, or that they personally support it.

Indeed the Taliban remain highly unpopular. Eighty-nine percent see the group unfavorably. Just 9 percent of Afghans would rather have the Taliban ruling the country – up from 1 percent in 2005, but still very low. And 64 percent call the Taliban the biggest danger facing Afghanistan – 50 points more than the next highest response, drug traffickers.



Nonetheless, as noted, support for negotiations with the Taliban has steadily increased since 2007, with nearly three-quarters now favoring a negotiated settlement. However, this support is conditional – just 37 percent call themselves “very” willing to support a settlement in general, and if it ceded control over some provinces to the Taliban, 61 percent say they’d oppose it.

The Taliban have a history of repressive treatment of women, and women are 17 points less apt than men to express general support for an agreement with the group. Notably, only 49 percent of urban women say they’d back a deal with the Taliban, vs. 84 percent of urban men. (It’s 71 percent vs. 58 percent among rural men vs. women.) Fewer urban men or women alike, two in 10, say they’d accept territorial concessions to the Taliban; that rises to four in 10 rural residents.

Reports of Taliban activity remain disturbing; 35 percent report Taliban killings in their area, 30 percent bombings, 27 percent burning of schools or government buildings, and 24 percent report the delivery of threatening “night letters” from the Taliban.

While many of these levels are similar to previous years, an index measuring six individual types of Taliban activity is up overall – from an average of 1.56 items reported early last year to 1.79 this year. The index of Taliban activity is up by a statistically significant margin in four regions, and essentially steady in three; it’s down in just one, the Southwest, led by a steep decline in Helmand.

	Index of Taliban activity		
	Average of six items		
	2010	Jan. 09	Change
Overall	1.79	1.56	+ .23
Helmand	2.26	4.92	-2.66*
Kandahar	3.09	3.57	- .48*
Kabul	.38	.26	+ .12
North	.82	.66	+ .16
Northeast	2.02	.89	+1.13*
East	2.61	1.80	+ .81*
Central East	.72	.39	+ .33*
Central	2.79	2.04	+ .75*
Southeast	2.50	2.42	+ .08
Southwest	2.54	3.73	-1.19*
Northwest	1.92	2.03	- .11

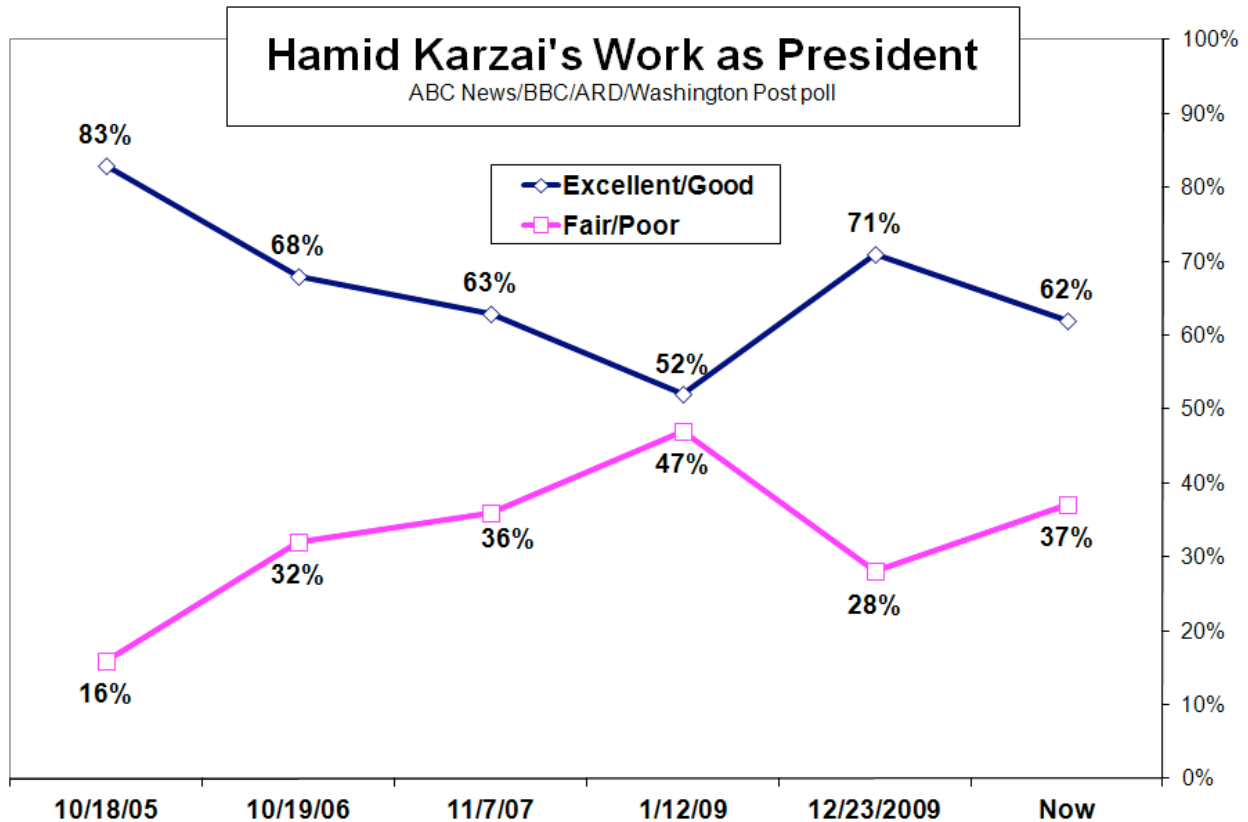
*Statistically significant at $p < .05$

Nationally, among individual items, there’s been a 7-point rise, to 24 percent, in the number of Afghans who report people in their area giving food or money to the Taliban. Some of that, however, may be forced rather than voluntary; one of the leading reasons given for people supporting the Taliban, cited by 68 percent, is that they are forced or threatened.

Among other possible reasons for Taliban support, 68 percent say it could be “because the Taliban are opposing the foreign forces” and the most, 77 percent, say it could be for religious

reasons. Far fewer endorse the notion that the Taliban may be seen as better at delivering services – just 39 percent think this is a reason some people may support the insurgency.

GOVERNMENT – Most Afghans rate the work of the present government, Karzai himself, the provincial government, the police and the Afghan army positively, most at virtually the same levels as last year. The exception is that positive ratings of Karzai’s performance have lost 9 points, albeit to a still-strong 62 percent. His personal favorability, as opposed to work performance, is higher still, unchanged at 82 percent favorable. (Across the spectrum, 93 percent of Afghans rate Osama bin Laden unfavorably.)



Eighty-one percent say the level of support for the Afghan army in their area is high, unchanged from last year; and 76 percent say local support for the police is strong – 6 points higher than last year, and a numerical high. Roughly two-thirds of Afghans rate the work of the police and army in their area positively, unchanged since last year and a sharp contrast to U.S. and NATO/ISAF ratings.

There’s a slight positive shift, from a Western perspective, in views of what form of government is best for Afghanistan at this time. About as many prefer democracy, 37 percent, as an Islamic state, 39 percent. Last year preference for an Islamic state prevailed by 11 points. (The rest of Afghans, 23 percent, prefer a “strong leader” who rules for life with final say in politics.)

Regardless, nearly three-quarters of Afghans say the country's government should follow Islamic principles – but they divide evenly on whether it should do so very strictly, or somewhat strictly. Men are 11 points more apt than women to favor “very strict” adherence.

Whatever their preference for government, and despite their concerns about fraud, 77 percent say they're confident a system of freely electing leaders can work in their country. But as with so many results, there's a caveat: Just 27 percent are “very” confident of it.

In another result with potential policy implications for the West, given its frustrations with Karzai, Afghans divide about evenly on whether they think a system of popular rules and laws can best be established through the national and provincial governments, or instead through tribal elders – 52 percent pick the former, but 46 percent the latter.

There are telling divisions: Members of the more conservative Pashtun ethnic group favor leadership through elders, by 56-42 percent; this spikes to 73-25 percent in the East and 64-34 percent in the Southwest, both largely rural, Pashtun-dominated regions. Members of the other large ethnic group, Tajiks, favor leadership by government rather than elders, 58-41 percent. Preference for government also spikes in Kabul, in urban areas overall, and among those who say the central government has a strong presence in their area. Leadership by elders, in contrast, tends to be preferred by those who say the central government lacks a strong presence in their area, who oppose the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan, and who prefer an Islamic government.

For all these divisions, most Afghans by far, 77 percent, still think of themselves as Afghans first, rather than identifying primarily with their ethnic group - and despite the country's troubles that's up by 10 points from last year. That could be a positive sign for national cohesion; on the other hand, it also leaves open whether members of one ethnic group think of others as Afghans.

REGIONS and PROVINCES – Underlying these results are sharp changes at the regional and provincial levels, underscoring the matrix of difficulties the United States, its allies and the Karzai government face.

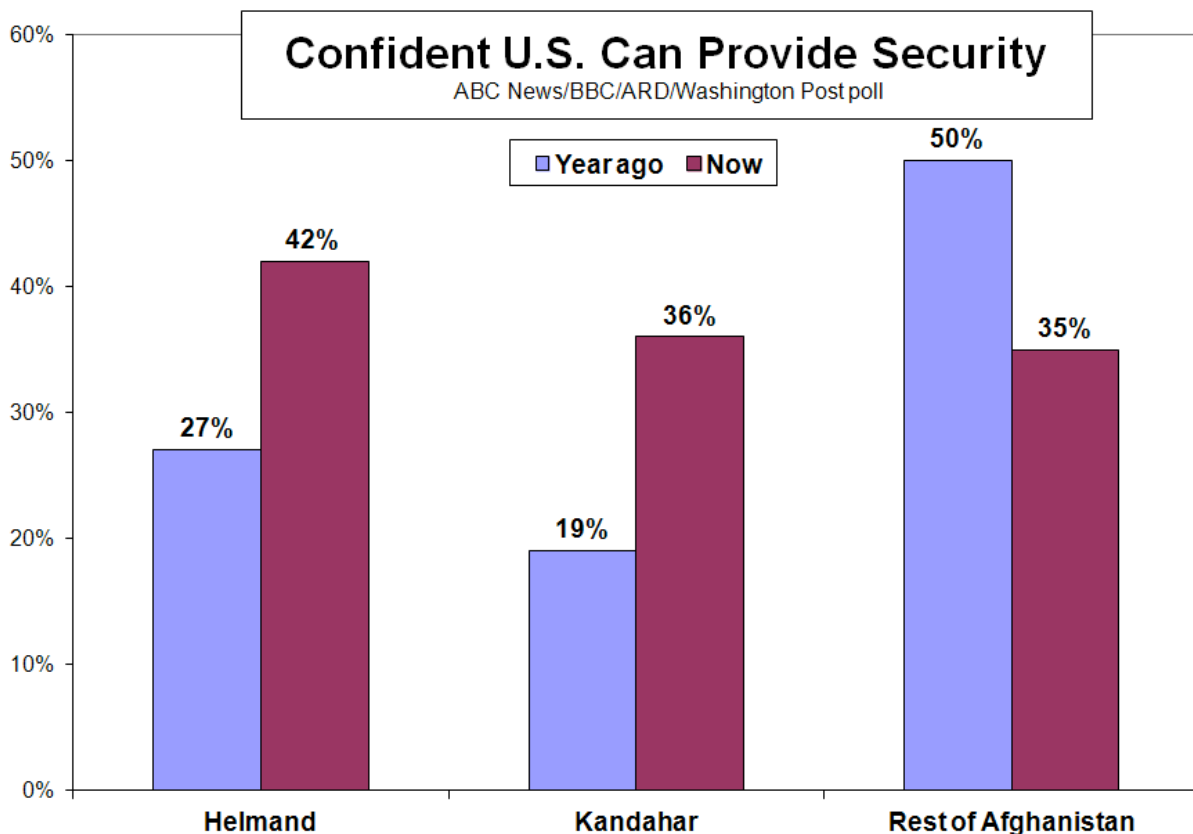
In Helmand, the surge of Western forces has shown dramatic success in several respects. The number of Afghans living in Helmand who report Taliban engagements against government forces in their area has been cut in half, from 90 percent in early 2009 to 44 percent now. Reports of U.S. and NATO air strikes are down, as are reports of civilians hurt or killed by Western forces. Support for the U.S. presence and positive ratings of its efforts are up sharply, and ratings of freedom of movement and local security from crime and violence are dramatically higher – the latter from just 14 percent positive a year ago to 67 percent now.

Last year in Helmand few – 13 percent – rated their security specifically from the Taliban and other armed groups positively. Now 58 percent do. The number who report killings by the Taliban in their area, 81 percent in early 2009, is 41 percent now.

Given the aid that has accompanied the allied efforts in Helmand, there have also been steep advances in positive ratings of living conditions overall and economic opportunities in particular, from 14 percent last year to 59 percent now. Positive ratings of local infrastructure have gained

18 points. The number who report construction of schools has soared from 29 percent last year to 73 percent now, and construction of clinics and government offices similarly is up. Reports of a strong presence and ratings of the performance of the central and provincial governments and Afghan army and police have advanced by vast margins.

Yet even with these gains ratings of the United States are just middling – 43 percent in Helmand rate the performance of U.S. forces positively (up by 24 points) and 42 percent are confident in its ability to provide security (up by 15). Fifty-five percent in Helmand say attacks on U.S. forces can be justified, sharply up, possibly an effect of the mere presence of so many foreign fighters. And support for a drawdown of foreign troops to start before next summer has doubled, to 53 percent, another sign of discomfort with the heavy presence of these forces.



ISAF has targeted Kandahar for its next all-out effort, and there too, possibly in anticipation, positive views of the U.S. efforts are up – in terms of ratings of its performance, support for its presence, confidence in its ability to provide security and overall U.S. favorability. At the same time, many of these are up from extremely low levels last year – for example, just 31 percent rate the performance of U.S. forces positively, though this is up from a mere 7 percent last year.

Kandahar has not seen the improvements in security, freedom of movement and economic opportunity cited in Helmand, so the gains in U.S. ratings at this point appear to be based more on expectations than on delivery. And there are plenty of challenges in Kandahar; the Taliban were based here, and continue to have more sympathy in Kandahar than anywhere else. Indeed

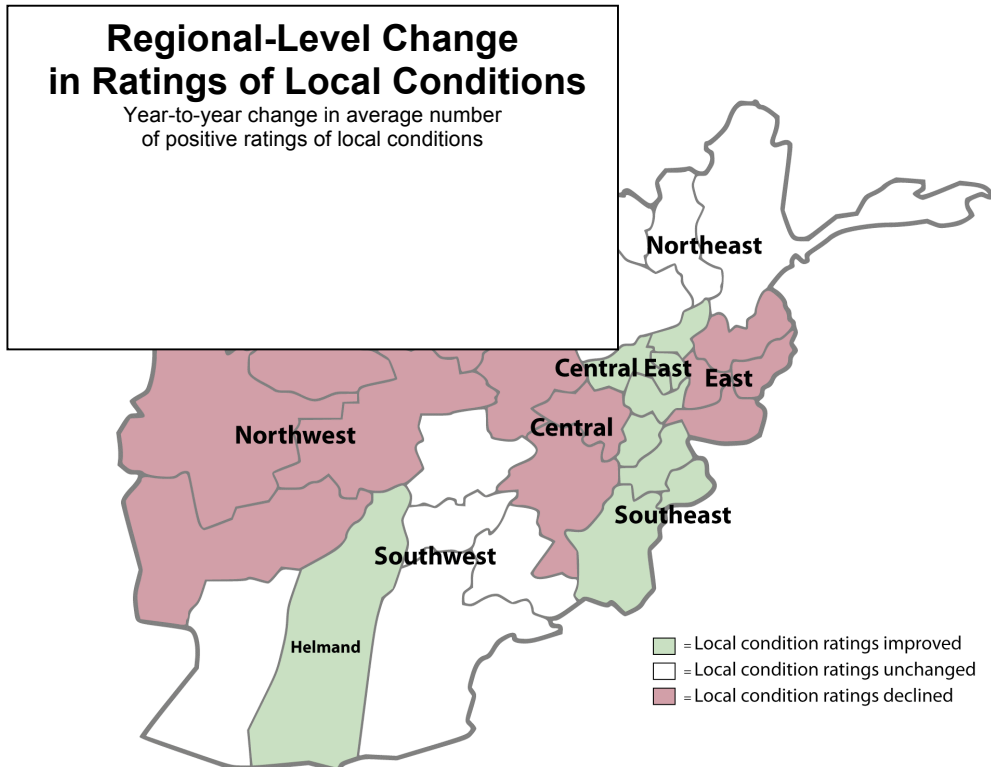
45 percent in Kandahar now express a favorable view of the Taliban, up 20 points from last year, and quadruple the group’s favorability in the country as a whole.

Moreover, the gains in support on some key measures for the United States and NATO in Helmand and Kandahar are not matched elsewhere; to the contrary, many of these same ratings have declined in most other regions, particularly in the Northwest, Northeast, Central and East. (See the methodology statement at the end of this analysis for a definition of regions.)

A shift in Taliban activity is one reason; while reports of fighting between Taliban and government forces are down in Helmand and Kandahar, they’re sharply higher in the Central, East and Northeast regions. The Taliban are reported to have gained strength especially in the East (where 49 percent say they’ve grown stronger in the past year) and North (37 percent). Security ratings overall have declined in the East and Central regions, and reports of allied bombardment, and of civilians hurt or killed by U.S forces, have sharply risen in these regions.

Ratings of security specifically from the Taliban and other armed groups are sharply lower in the North and Central regions. Freedom of movement is much curtailed in the East, Central region and Northwest. And ratings of economic opportunities have worsened markedly in the Northeast, East and Northwest.

Some of these results are summarized in the index of Taliban activity and the index of living conditions reported above. Sharp gains on both of these in Helmand have been surpassed by setbacks elsewhere.



Note. Region Level Ns range from 60 to 511 (Helmand N = 200). All changes indicated are statistically significant at $p < .05$.

Such are the problems facing the U.S. and its allies. For one, squeezing Helmand appears to have had the effect of pushing the Taliban elsewhere in the country. For another, security is not the only cause of dismay in Afghanistan. As previous polls in this series have shown, poverty, lack of economic opportunity and the sheer scope of development needs are additional, critical impediments to progress. Repeating the Helmand experience in each of Afghanistan's 34 provinces likely would help – were the resources, much less the will, within the realm of reality.

FACTORS – As noted above, the support for the presence of U.S. forces is lower in areas where security has worsened. Specifically, while positive ratings of the U.S. performance and support for its presence are up since last year in high conflict provinces (where the U.S. and NATO are focusing much of their efforts) positive ratings of the U.S. performance has lost 25 points, and support for its presence has lost 21 points, in areas where conflict is increasing. In all other provinces, these views are essentially flat.

There are other factors. Support for the United States also is stronger – by a broad 25 points – where the Afghan government has a strong presence. Among other influences, it's higher where local conditions are good or improving, where Taliban activity is more muted, among Afghans who say they can afford to buy necessities and among those with more education.

Ethnicity is an additional factor: At 49 percent support for the U.S. presence is lowest among Pashtuns, who predominate in the South and East (including the Taliban's home turf), than it is among the less-conservative Tajiks (66 percent) or other ethnic groups, among whom a combined 74 percent support the presence of U.S forces.

Combining these and other factors in a regression analysis demonstrates the strength with which each variable independently predicts views of the U.S. presence in Afghanistan. As last year, the single biggest predictor is blame on U.S./ISAF forces for civilian casualties. And as many Afghans blame ISAF for these casualties as blame anti-government forces.

While that's a negative element, conversely, blame on the Taliban for the country's violence is the strongest positive predictor of support for the U.S. presence. And there are other factors – ratings of living conditions, development efforts, the extent of foreign aid, the affordability of fuel and food, concerns about corruption and ethnicity all also independently predict support for the U.S. presence, if less strongly so.

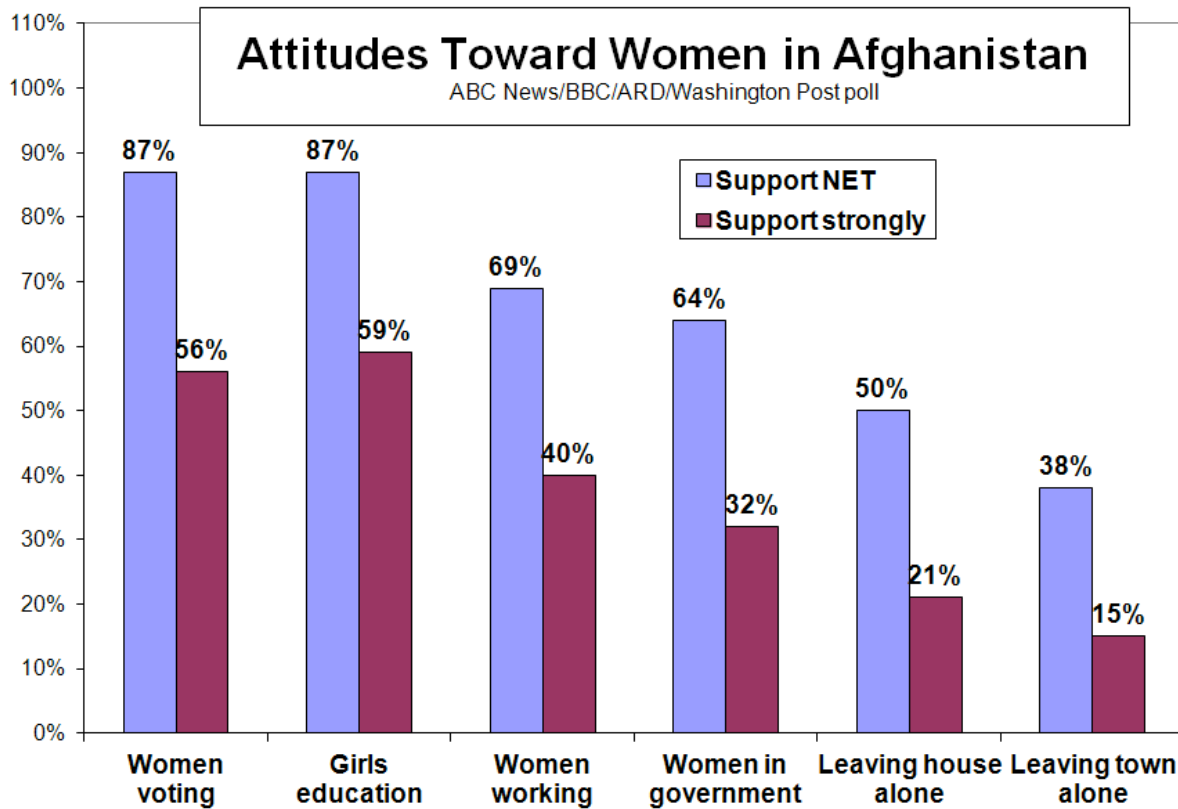
WOMEN – Women's rights are a complex issue in Afghanistan; in addition to this year's drop in positive ratings of such rights, there are mixed results in attitudes on just what those rights are. As in the past, large majorities, 87 percent apiece, support girls' education and women voting. But many fewer support these "strongly," 59 and 56 percent, respectively. Overall support for women holding jobs outside the home is lower, 69 percent, and just 40 percent strong; for women holding government office, 64 percent, and just 32 percent strong.

Underlining cultural differences between Afghanistan and the West, two other items score far lower: Just 50 percent of Afghans support women leaving their home, but staying in their village or neighborhood, outside the presence of a male relative; and just 38 percent support an

unescorted woman traveling outside her village or neighborhood. Only 21 and 15 percent, respectively, support these strongly.

Also, 54 percent of Afghans in this poll say the decision to wear the burka – the body-covering outer garment worn by women in some Islamic traditions – should be made not by a woman, but by her husband or father.

There are significant differences by urban/rural status, as well as by sex, in these views. For example, 60 percent of urban women say wearing the burka should be a woman’s decision, but just about half of rural women (51 percent) and urban men (46 percent) agree, and that drops to 33 percent of rural men. Similarly, 80 percent of urban women say a woman should be able to go outside her home, but stay within her village or neighborhood, without a male escort; that falls to 56 percent of rural women, 53 percent of urban men and just 37 percent of rural men.



Further marking the challenges facing women, while 86 percent of Afghans report that there’s a boys’ school operating in their area, many fewer, 67 percent, say there’s a girls’ school. Ten percent say there had been a girls’ school that was closed; threats or intimidation by the Taliban are given as the most common reason.

POPPY – Views on opium poppy remain problematic. On one hand 63 percent say it’s never acceptable to grow the crop, of which Afghanistan is the world’s largest producer. But that

leaves 36 percent who say it is acceptable, either in all cases (9 percent) or when there's no other way to make a living (27 percent).

In Helmand, the top opium-producing province by far, the tables turn – just 36 percent call poppy cultivation unacceptable in all cases. It's 42 percent in the top seven poppy-growing provinces; that jumps to 67 percent in the rest of the country, where there's little or no poppy cultivation.

PROFILE – Finally, other results in this study draw a profile of the basics of life in Afghanistan and its many challenges. Forty-six percent are illiterate. Fifty-six percent have no formal education whatsoever; just 15 percent have gone through senior high school or beyond.

Three-quarters of Afghans live in rural areas. Of those with employment (nearly all men, and very few women), 53 percent are farmers, farm laborers or unskilled workers; another two in 10, skilled workers or artisans. Fifty-seven percent report incomes equaling \$100 a month or less. Just 39 percent say they can afford to buy all or some of the food they need.

Only slightly over a quarter of the country's population gets its electricity from power lines; in an advance, most of those who do (six in 10) report that it stays on all day, up 13 points. But that leaves 28 percent who rely on either private or shared generators for power – and 44 percent of the country's population with no electricity at all.

METHODOLOGY – This ABC News/BBC/ARD/Washington Post poll is based on in-person interviews with a random national sample of 1,691 Afghan adults from Oct. 29-Nov. 13, 2010. The results have a 3.5-point error margin. Field work by ACSOR, the Afghan Center for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research in Kabul, a subsidiary of D3 Systems Inc. of Vienna, Va. Design, management and analysis for ABC News by Langer Research Associates of New York.

Regions are defined in this survey as follows:

North: Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan, Sari Pul

Northeast: Badakhshan, Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar

East: Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan

Central East: Kabul, Kapisa, Logar, Panjshir, Parwan

Central: Bamiyan, Ghazni, Wardak

Northwest: Badghis, Farah, Ghor, Herat

Southeast: Khost, Paktia, Paktika

Southwest: Daykundi, Helmand, Kandahar, Nimroz, Uruzgan, Zabul

Designations of conflict zones by NightWatch, an open-source analysis project of KGS, a Virginia-based intelligence and business management contractor.

High conflict: Helmand, Kandahar, Ghazni

Improving: Uruzgan, Zabul, Farah, Kabul, Logar

Worsening: Baghlan, Kunduz, Takhar, Kunar, Nangarhar, Wardak, Badghis, Herat, Khost, Paktia, Paktika

Low violence: Daykundi, Nimroz, Ghor, Bamiyan, Kapisa, Panjshir, Parwan, Laghman, Nuristan, Badakshan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan, Sari Pul

Click here for a report on experiences of the field work teams on this project, here for details on the survey methodology, here for charts on the results, here for photos from the field and here a summary of all polls in ABC's "Where Things Stand" series in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Analysis by Gary Langer, with Julie Phelan and David Tully.

Media contact: Cathie Levine, (212) 456-4934.

Full results follow. *= less than 0.5 percent

1. Generally speaking, do you think things in Afghanistan today are going in the right direction, or do you think they are going in the wrong direction?

	Right	Wrong	Mixed (vol.)	No opinion
11/13/10	59	28	10	3
12/23/09	70	21	5	3
1/12/09	40	38	14	9
11/7/07	54	24	15	7
10/19/06*	55	22	17	5
10/18/05*	77	6	11	6

*10/06, ABC News/BBC World Service; 10/05, ABC News

2. In your view, what is the biggest problem facing Afghanistan as a whole? And after that, what is the next biggest problem?

	----- First -----				--- Second ---				---- Total ----			
	'10	'09	'09*	'08	'10	'09	'09	'08	'10	'09	'09	'08
Security NET**	37	32	38	35	19	20	19	17	56	50	55	52
Economy NET	28	34	34	35	30	34	37	43	58	63	70	78
Weak government/Corruption NET	14	14	9	8	13	12	12	9	27	25	21	17
Reconstruction problems NET	6	8	7	9	7	8	7	9	13	14	13	16
Foreign influence NET	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	5	4	6	7
Education/Schools/Literacy	6	4	4	4	8	5	2	5	14	9	6	9
Drug trade/Cultivation of poppy	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
Discord/Lack of unity	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1
Other	3	0	*	*	2	0	1	*	5	0	1	1
No opinion	2	2	3	1	16	15	16	3	18	17	19	4

*First '09 reference to 12/23/09 followed by 1/12/09. 2008 poll was for The Asia Foundation by ACSOR, 7/2/08.

**For 2010 first and second mention totals, security NET includes security/warlords/attacks/violence (43 percent), Taliban (9%), terrorism (3%) and crime (1%); economy NET includes economy/poverty/jobs (49%) and high prices/joblessness (9%); weak government NET includes corruption (20%) and weak central authority (7%); reconstruction problems NET includes rebuilding (4%), electricity (3%), roads (1%), health care/clinics/hospitals (2%), water (1%) and lack of shelter (1%); foreign influence NET includes western influences/dangers to Islam (3%) and neighboring countries (2%).

3. I would like to ask you about today's conditions in the village/neighborhood where you live. How would you rate the following using very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No op.
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
a. Your living conditions overall	69	10	60	31	23	8	*
b. Security from crime and violence	57	16	41	42	32	11	1
c. Availability of jobs/ Economic opportunities	33	5	28	66	37	30	1
d. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure	50	12	38	49	30	19	1
e. The availability of clean water	59	19	40	40	22	18	1
f. The supply of electricity	37	18	19	61	20	41	2
g. The availability of food	65	12	53	34	26	8	2
h. The availability of medical care	54	13	41	46	32	14	1
i. The local schools	71	26	45	28	18	10	1
j. The rights of women	52	11	41	46	30	16	2
k. Your freedom of movement - the ability to go where you wish safely	58	16	41	42	30	12	*
l. Security from the Taliban and other armed groups	47	19	28	52	32	20	2
m. Your ability to afford the price of things you want and need	44	7	37	56	38	18	*
n. Support for agriculture, including the availability of seed, fertilizer and farming equipment*	34	7	27	64	41	23	2

* Based on those with agriculture in area (80 percent)

Trend:

a. Your living conditions overall

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	69	10	60	31	23	8	*
12/23/09	71	16	55	29	20	9	*
1/12/09	62	10	52	38	27	11	*
11/7/07	70	11	59	28	23	5	1
10/19/06	76	11	65	24	21	3	0
10/18/05	83	15	68	16	13	3	1

b. Security from crime and violence

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	57	16	41	42	32	11	1
12/23/09	55	16	38	43	31	12	2
1/12/09	55	15	40	42	29	13	3
11/7/07	66	16	50	33	24	8	1
10/19/06	69	20	49	30	25	6	0
10/18/05	72	28	45	24	19	5	3

c. Availability of jobs/Economic opportunities

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	33	5	28	66	37	30	1
12/23/09	40	8	33	58	33	25	2
1/12/09	29	4	25	70	37	33	1
11/7/07	26	3	23	73	45	28	1
10/19/06	34	5	28	66	49	17	0
10/18/05	35	5	30	60	41	19	6

d. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	50	12	38	49	30	19	1
12/23/09	51	15	36	48	28	20	1
1/12/09	42	9	34	57	33	24	*
11/7/07	31	4	27	69	36	33	1
10/19/06	31	6	24	69	39	30	0
10/18/05	24	2	21	75	39	37	1

e. The availability of clean water

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	59	19	40	40	22	18	1
12/23/09	64	26	38	35	20	15	1
1/12/09	65	23	42	35	20	15	*
11/7/07	53	17	37	46	28	18	1
10/19/06	54	14	40	46	31	15	0
10/18/05	59	18	40	41	31	10	0

f. The supply of electricity

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	37	18	19	61	20	41	2
12/23/09	38	17	22	59	17	42	3
1/12/09	19	5	14	77	17	60	4
11/7/07	14	4	10	84	23	61	2
10/19/06	21	4	17	78	28	50	0
10/18/05	17	4	14	82	29	52	1

g. The availability of food

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	65	12	53	34	26	8	2
12/23/09	66	14	52	32	22	9	2
1/12/09	63	9	54	35	25	10	2
11/7/07	65	11	54	33	27	6	1
10/19/06	82	17	64	18	14	4	0
10/18/05	78	22	56	20	17	3	2

h. The availability of medical care

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	54	13	41	46	32	14	1
12/23/09	51	14	38	47	33	15	1
1/12/09	51	7	43	49	33	16	*
11/7/07	46	6	40	53	35	18	1
10/19/06	49	9	40	51	39	12	0
10/18/05	44	12	33	55	44	11	1

i. The local schools

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	71	26	45	28	18	10	1
12/23/09	71	28	43	27	18	9	2
1/12/09	77	28	49	22	15	7	1

11/7/07	70	21	49	29	15	14	1
10/19/06	73	18	55	27	23	4	0
10/18/05	80	25	55	19	13	6	0

j. The rights of women

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	52	11	41	46	30	16	2
12/23/09	63	19	44	33	21	12	3
1/12/09	59	15	44	37	23	14	4
11/7/07	60	17	43	38	23	14	3
10/19/06	71	21	50	28	22	6	0

k. Your freedom of movement - the ability to go where you wish safely

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	58	16	41	42	30	12	*
12/23/09	66	23	43	32	21	11	2
1/12/09	61	24	36	39	29	10	1
11/7/07	71	27	44	28	18	10	2

l. Security from the Taliban and other armed groups

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	47	19	28	52	32	20	2
12/23/09	47	16	31	50	30	19	3
1/12/09	48	19	30	49	27	22	2

m. Your ability to afford the price of things you want and need

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	44	7	37	56	38	18	*
12/23/09	49	7	43	48	34	15	3
1/12/09	41	4	37	58	38	20	1

n. Support for agriculture, including the availability of seed, fertilizer and farming equipment*

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Very	
11/13/10	34	7	27	64	41	23	2
12/23/09	45	11	34	50	32	19	5
1/12/09	36	6	31	53	30	23	11

* Based on those with agriculture in area (80 percent)

4. Now, for each of these, would you say it's getting better, getting worse, or staying about the same?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Better	Worse	Same	No opin.
a. Your living conditions overall	35	26	38	1
b. Security from crime and violence	31	40	28	1
c. Availability of jobs or economic opportunities	22	40	38	1
d. Freedom to express political opinion	29	34	33	5

e. The rights of women	32	32	32	3
f. Roads, bridges and other infrastructure	40	28	31	2
g. Your freedom of movement - the ability to go where you wish safely	32	39	28	1
h. Security from the Taliban and other armed groups	30	35	33	3

5. What is your expectation for things overall in your life a year from now? Will they be much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse?

	-----Better-----				-----Worse-----			No opinion
	NET	Much	Somewhat	Same	NET	Somewhat	Much	
11/13/10	65	22	43	22	10	8	2	3
12/23/09	71	31	40	19	5	4	1	5
1/12/09	51	14	37	28	12	10	3	8
11/7/07	50	14	36	26	9	7	2	15
10/19/06	54	11	43	23	9	7	2	14
10/18/05	67	23	44	13	1	0	1	19

6. Do you think your children will have a better life than you, worse, or about the same?

	Better	Worse	Same	No opinion
11/13/10	56	17	20	8
12/23/09	61	11	19	9
1/12/09	47	14	21	18
11/7/07	51	11	21	17

7. How would you rate the work of:

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
a. The present government	58	15	43	39	26	13	4
b. Hamid Karzai as president	62	23	39	37	27	11	1
c. The provincial government here	59	13	45	41	29	11	1
d. The police in this area	65	19	46	35	24	10	1
e. Afghan Army forces	66	25	40	32	26	7	2
f. The U.S. in Afghanistan	32	5	27	66	40	27	2
g. NATO/ISAF forces	31	7	24	67	39	28	2
h. Foreign aid organizations	43	11	32	56	38	17	2
i. The U.N. in Afghanistan	55	14	41	43	31	13	2

Trend:

a. The present government

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	58	15	43	39	26	13	4
12/23/09	61	19	41	35	25	10	5
1/12/09	49	10	38	49	30	18	3
11/7/07	59	15	44	39	29	11	1
10/19/06	64	15	48	36	27	9	0
10/18/05	80	27	53	20	14	5	1

b. Hamid Karzai as president of Afghanistan

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	62	23	39	37	27	11	1
12/23/09	71	28	44	28	19	8	1
1/12/09	52	16	36	47	29	18	1
11/7/07	63	26	37	36	28	8	1
10/19/06	68	21	46	32	25	7	0
10/18/05	83	45	38	16	14	2	1

c. The provincial government here

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	59	13	45	41	29	11	1
12/23/09	58	14	44	41	29	12	1
1/12/09	46	10	35	53	36	17	1
11/7/07	51	10	41	45	32	13	3
10/19/06	52	10	42	47	36	11	1

d. The police in this area

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	65	19	46	35	24	10	1
12/23/09	62	19	44	36	26	10	2
1/12/09	57	15	42	42	32	11	1

e. Afghan Army forces

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	66	25	40	32	26	7	2
12/23/09	70	28	41	26	20	6	4
1/12/09	57	18	39	34	26	8	9

f. The United States in Afghanistan

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	32	5	27	66	40	27	2
12/23/09	38	6	32	59	33	25	3
1/12/09	32	5	27	63	36	27	5
11/7/07	42	8	35	52	32	21	5
10/19/06	57	12	45	42	27	15	1
10/18/05	68	20	48	30	22	8	3

g. NATO/ISAF forces

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	31	7	24	67	39	28	2
12/23/09	35	7	28	62	35	27	4
1/12/09	33	6	27	62	36	26	5

h. Foreign aid organizations

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	43	11	32	56	38	17	2
12/23/09	50	14	37	48	31	17	2
1/12/09	45	12	33	51	32	19	4

i. The UN in Afghanistan

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	opinion
11/13/10	55	14	41	43	31	13	2
12/23/09	61	21	40	37	28	9	2

8. Here in this district, how much influence do you think Hamid Karzai has as president - a great deal of influence, a good amount, just some or very little?

	----Great/Good----			----Some/Little----			No
	NET	Great deal	Good amount	NET	Just some	Very little	opinion
11/13/10	71	31	40	24	14	10	3
							2

9. Who would you rather have ruling Afghanistan today: the current government, or the Taliban?

	Current government	Taliban	Other (vol.)	No opinion
11/13/10	86	9	1	5
12/23/09	90	6	*	3
1/12/09	82	4	10	4
11/7/07	84	4	6	6
10/19/06	88	3	4	5
10/18/05	91	1	2	6

10. Which of the following do you think poses the biggest danger in our country: drug traffickers, local commanders, the United States, the Taliban, the current Afghan government, or something else? (Up to two answers accepted.)

11/13/10 - Summary table

	First	Second	Total
Taliban	64	4	69
Drug traffickers	14	27	41
Local commanders	6	17	23
United States	6	22	28
Current Afghan government	1	4	6
Suicide attacks	*	1	1
Neighboring countries	1	2	3
Criminals	*	1	1
Corruption in the government	*	1	2
Al-Qaeda	1	3	4
Poppy cultivation	*	*	1
High prices/Lack of jobs	*	*	*
Foreign forces bombardment	1	1	1
Lack of security	1	*	1
Illiteracy	*	*	*
Lack of Jobs	*	2	2
Something else	1	4	5
No opinion	2	12	14

Trend (first mention only):

	Taliban	Drug traffickers	Local commanders	US	Current Afghan government	Something else	No op.
11/13/10	64	14	6	6	1	1	2
12/23/09	69	11	6	4	2	1	2

1/12/09	58	13	7	8	1	10	3
11/7/07	52	23	9	10	1	2	2
10/19/06	57	20	9	8	3	0	0
10/18/05	41	28	22	4	2	2	2

11. On another subject, say a government representative asks for money or other payment in exchange for favorable treatment in the performance of his official duties. Do you personally regard this as corruption, do you see it as acceptable behavior, or do you think it depends and may be corrupt in some cases but acceptable in others?

	Corrupt	Acceptable	Depends	No opinion
11/13/10	73	8	17	2

12. Has it ever happened to you personally that a representative of (ITEM) has asked for money or other payment in exchange for favorable treatment in the performance of his official duties?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. Afghan National Police	21	78	1
b. Afghan National Army	7	92	1
c. The provincial government	27	72	1

13. (IF YES) The last time this happened, did you regard this as corruption or did you see it as acceptable behavior in this case?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Corruption	Acceptable	No opinion
a. Afghan National Police	75	22	3
b. Afghan National Army	55	40	5
c. The provincial government	78	17	5

12/13 NET:

11/13/10 - Summary table

	---Asked for money/payment---				
	NET	Corruption	Acceptable	No	No opinion
a. Afghan National Police	21	16	5	79	1
b. Afghan National Army	7	4	3	93	*
c. The provincial government	27	21	5	73	1

14. Imagine that you have a complaint about a government official. Do you think filing a complaint with the authorities would make your situation better, make your situation worse, or have no effect?

	Better	Worse	No effect	No opinion
11/13/10	30	28	37	5

15. Changing subjects, have any of the following been built, rebuilt, or reopened in the past five years in your area:

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. Schools	62	38	*
b. Health clinics	47	52	1
c. Government offices	30	66	4

d. Mosques	54	44	2
e. Police stations	42	55	3
f. Roads	58	41	1

Trend:

a. Schools

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	62	38	*
12/23/09	69	30	1
1/12/09	72	27	1
11/7/07	65	33	2

b. Health clinics

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	47	52	1
12/23/09	50	49	1
1/12/09	45	54	1
11/7/07	37	60	2

c. Government offices

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	30	66	4
12/23/09	34	62	4
1/12/09	31	65	4
11/7/07	28	67	6

d. Mosques

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	54	44	2
12/23/09	58	41	2
1/12/09	53	44	3
11/7/07	48	48	4

e. Police stations

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	42	55	3
12/23/09	46	50	4
1/12/09	44	51	4
11/7/07	40	55	5

f. Roads

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	58	41	1
12/23/09	56	43	1
1/12/09	47	52	1
11/7/07	35	61	3

16. Have any of the following projects been started in this area in the past five years, but then been stopped for security reasons?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. Schools	20	79	2
b. Health clinics	14	84	2

c. Government offices	12	84	3
d. Mosques	15	82	3
e. Police stations	17	79	4
f. Roads	22	75	3

17. Thinking now about just the last year, have any such projects been started in the past year, or not?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. Schools	40	58	2
b. Health clinics	26	71	3
c. Government offices	19	77	4
d. Mosques	37	59	3
e. Police stations	31	66	4
f. Roads	45	52	3

18. Thinking now about foreign aid money - that is money from foreign sources used for community development and support - as far as you are aware, is foreign aid money being spent (ITEM) in this area, or not?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. On infrastructure projects	51	46	3
b. To provide food, medical assistance and other necessities	47	49	4

19. (IF YES) Do you feel this foreign aid money is mainly being put to good use, or mainly being wasted?

	Good use	Wasted	No opinion
11/13/10	51	41	9

20. How much of the foreign aid money coming into this country do you think is being misdirected for personal gain by government officials - a great deal of it, a good amount, just some, or hardly any?

	-----Great/Good-----			-----Some/Little-----			None (vol.)	No opinion
	NET	Great deal	Good amount	NET	Just some	Hardly any		
11/13/10	67	28	39	27	19	8	4	2

21. Overall, how much of a problem is the issue of corruption among government officials or the police in this area - is that a big problem, a moderate problem, a small problem or not a problem?

	-----Big/Moderate-----			-----Small/No problem-----			No opinion
	NET	Big	Moderate	NET	Small	Not a problem	
11/13/10	85	50	35	14	11	3	1
12/23/09	95	76	19	3	3	*	2
1/12/09	85	63	21	11	8	3	4
11/7/07	72	45	27	22	10	11	6
10/19/06	78	55	23	20	11	9	2

22. Is it your opinion that corruption among government officials or the police has increased over the last year or so, decreased, or has it remained about the same?

	Increased	Decreased	Same	No opinion
11/13/10	37	33	29	2
12/23/09	42	30	24	4
1/12/09	50	22	21	7

23. Beyond any corruption occurring in your local area, what is your view of the level of corruption [ITEM] - is that a big problem, a moderate problem, a small problem or not a problem?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----Big/Moderate----			-----Small/No problem-----			No opinion.
	NET	Big	Moderate	NET	Small	Not a problem	
a. Within the government of this province	93	61	31	7	6	1	1
b. At the national level within the government in Kabul	88	65	22	11	9	2	2

Trend:

a. Within the government of this province

	----Big/Moderate----			-----Small/No problem-----			No opin.
	NET	Big	Moderate	NET	Small	Not a problem	
11/13/10	93	61	31	7	6	1	1
12/23/09	90	64	26	8	6	2	2

b. At the national level within the government in Kabul

	----Big/Moderate----			-----Small/No problem-----			No opin.
	NET	Big	Moderate	NET	Small	Not a problem	
11/13/10	88	65	22	11	9	2	2
12/23/09	83	64	19	11	9	2	5

24. From today's perspective, do you think it was very good, mostly good, mostly bad or very bad that U.S. military forces came into our country to bring down the Taliban government in 2001?

	----- Good -----			----- Bad -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Mostly	NET	Mostly	Very	
11/13/10	74	34	40	23	12	12	3
12/23/09	83	41	42	15	9	6	2
1/12/09	69	27	42	24	12	12	7
11/7/07	76	35	40	20	10	10	4
10/19/06	88	45	43	11	7	4	1
10/18/05	87	48	39	9	6	3	4

25. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose the presence of the following groups in Afghanistan today?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----- Support -----			----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
a. U.S. military forces	62	16	47	37	23	15	1
b. NATO/ISAF military							

forces	54	13	41	45	29	16	1
c. Jihadi fighters from other countries	17	4	13	82	25	57	1
d. Fighters from the Taliban	11	3	8	88	21	67	1
e. Foreign aid organizations	72	26	46	27	16	11	1

Trend:

a. United States military forces

	----- Support -----			----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	62	16	47	37	23	15	1
12/23/09	68	21	47	31	17	14	1
1/12/09	63	12	51	36	21	15	2
11/7/07	71	20	51	27	15	12	2
10/19/06	78	30	48	21	15	6	1

b. NATO/ISAF military forces

	----- Support -----			----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	54	13	41	45	29	16	1
12/23/09	61	18	44	37	21	16	2
1/12/09	59	13	46	40	24	16	2
11/7/07	67	25	42	30	17	13	2
10/19/06	78	30	48	21	15	6	1

c. Jihadi fighters from other countries

	----- Support -----			----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	17	4	13	82	25	57	1
12/23/09	17	3	14	81	27	54	2
1/12/09	11	2	9	86	27	60	3
11/7/07	14	1	13	83	27	56	3
10/19/06	11	1	10	88	27	61	1

d. Fighters from the Taliban

	----- Support -----			----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	11	3	8	88	21	67	1
12/23/09	10	3	7	88	19	70	2
1/12/09	8	2	6	90	20	70	2
11/7/07	5	1	4	92	19	73	3
10/19/06	5	1	3	94	14	81	1

e. Foreign aid organizations

	----- Support -----			----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Smwhat	NET	Smwhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	72	26	46	27	16	11	1
12/23/09	76	30	45	23	14	9	2
1/12/09	73	30	43	25	14	10	2

26. Who do you blame the most for the violence that is occurring in the country?

	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07
Taliban	33	42	27	36

Al Qaeda/Foreign jihadis	20	24	22	22
U.S./American forces	14	5	12	9
Obama/Bush/U.S. government/America	7	2	6	7
Local commanders/Warlords	7	7	6	6
Drug traffickers	4	6	4	6
Afghan government/Karzai	6	6	12	5
Afghan forces	3	1	3	2
NATO/ISAF forces	3	3	3	3
Neighboring countries	1	1	3	2
Criminals	*	*	*	0
Jobless people	*	1	*	0
Other	*	1	0	*
No opinion	1	1	1	2

27. Over the past 12 months, would you say the Taliban in Afghanistan have grown stronger, grown weaker, or remained about the same?

	Stronger	Weaker	Same	No opinion
11/13/10	31	33	33	3
12/23/09	30	40	25	5
1/12/09	43	24	25	8
11/7/07	42	24	26	8

28. In the terms of each item below, over the past 12 months would you say the performance of U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces has got better, got worse, or remained about the same?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Gotten better	Gotten worse	About the same	No opinion
a. Providing security in our country	36	32	31	1
b. Avoiding civilian casualties	30	39	30	1
c. Providing reconstruction and development assistance	32	30	37	2
d. Supporting local authorities	28	28	40	4
e. Training the ANA and local police	53	20	24	4

Trend:

a. Providing security in our country

	Gotten better	Gotten worse	About the same	No opinion
11/13/10	36	32	31	1
12/23/09	35	37	27	1

b. Avoiding civilian casualties

	Gotten better	Gotten worse	About the same	No opinion
11/13/10	30	39	30	1
12/23/09	24	43	31	3

c. Providing reconstruction and development assistance.

	Gotten better	Gotten worse	About the same	No opinion
11/13/10	32	30	37	2
12/23/09	33	28	35	3

d. No trend.

e. No trend.

29. Do you think the government in Kabul should negotiate a settlement with Afghan Taliban in which they are allowed to hold political offices if they agree to stop fighting, or do you think the government in Kabul should continue to fight the Taliban and not negotiate a settlement?

	Negotiate with Taliban	Continue fighting/ Do not negotiate	No opinion
11/13/10	73	23	4
12/23/09*	65	28	7
1/12/09	64	25	11
11/7/07	60	32	8

*12/09 and prior: "and not negotiate a settlement" was "and not enter into these negotiations."

30. As you may have heard, the Afghan central government has entered into informal negotiations with the Taliban. How willing would you be to accept an agreement between the central government and the Taliban? Very willing, somewhat willing, not so willing, or not willing at all?

	-----Willing-----			-----Not willing-----			Depends (vol.)	No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all		
11/13/10	65	37	27	33	18	15	2	1

31. What if an agreement to stop the fighting ceded control over certain provinces to the Taliban - would you be very willing, somewhat willing, not so willing, or not willing at all to accept such an agreement?

	-----Willing-----			-----Not willing-----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
11/13/10	37	13	24	61	16	45	2

32. Is it your impression that the Taliban have changed and become more moderate, or do you think they remain the same as they were when they ruled Afghanistan before?

	More moderate	Same	No opinion
11/13/10	32	63	5
12/23/09	28	63	9
1/12/09	24	64	12

33. At present there are attacks against U.S. and other military forces in some parts of Afghanistan. Under current circumstances, do you think attacks against U.S. or NATO/ISAF military forces in Afghanistan can be justified or cannot be justified?

	Justified	Cannot be justified	No opinion
11/13/10	27	64	9
12/23/09	8	76	16
1/12/09	25	64	11
11/7/07*	17	74	8
10/19/06	13	78	9
10/18/05	30	60	10

*2007 and prior: Wording "and other" and "or NATO/ISAF" omitted

34. The Americans have added 30,000 additional U.S. troops to their force in Afghanistan, and other NATO countries have added 7,000 more. Is this increase in U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces something you support strongly, support somewhat, oppose somewhat, or oppose strongly?

	----- Support -----			----- Oppose -----			No opinion
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	49	14	35	49	24	25	2
12/23/09*	61	22	39	36	18	18	3

*12/09: "have added" was "are adding"

35. The American president Barack Obama set forth several goals. As I name each of those goals, please tell me if you think the Americans and NATO are or are not making progress toward this goal? Is that a great deal of progress or just some?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----Making progress----			No progress	No opinion
	NET	Great deal	Some		
a. Training Afghan forces to be able to take over security in our country starting next summer	84	30	54	15	2
b. Preventing al Qaeda from establishing bases of operation in Afghanistan	66	20	46	32	2
c. Preventing the Taliban from retaking control of the country	63	19	44	34	2
d. Reducing official corruption in Afghanistan	53	15	38	45	3
e. Strengthening Afghanistan's government so it can better serve all Afghans	69	22	47	29	2
f. Improving economic development in our country	64	19	44	35	2
g. Preventing al Qaeda and the Taliban from maintaining bases of operation in Pakistan	57	17	40	40	3

Compare to:

The American president Barack Obama has called for a new strategy with several goals. As I name each of those goals, please tell me how confident you are that the Americans and NATO will accomplish it - very confident, somewhat confident, not so confident or not confident at all.

12/23/09 - Summary table

	-- Confident --			-- Not confident --			No op.
	NET	Very	Smwh	NET	Not so	At all	
a. Training Afghan forces to be able to take over security in our country starting a year and a half from now	75	33	42	22	14	9	2
b. Preventing al Qaeda from establishing bases of operation in Afghanistan	60	23	37	37	24	13	3
c. Preventing the Taliban from retaking control of the country	61	26	35	36	22	15	3
d. Reducing official corruption in Afghanistan	55	22	33	41	23	18	3
e. Strengthening Afghanistan's government so it can better serve all Afghans	67	27	41	30	20	10	3
f. Improving economic development in our country	62	20	42	35	24	11	4
g. Preventing al Qaeda and the Taliban from maintaining bases of operation							

in Pakistan 51 20 31 43 26 18 6

36. Obama has said he will begin withdrawing U.S. forces next summer. Would it be your preference to have American and NATO/ISAF forces begin to leave Afghanistan next summer, should they leave sooner than next summer, or should they stay longer than that?

	Leave next summer	Leave sooner	Stay longer	Depends on security situation (vol.)	No opinion
11/13/10	27	28	17	26	2
12/23/09*	25	22	21	29	3

*12/2009: "next summer" was "18 months from now"

37. Imagine the security situation in our country gets much worse in the next six months. In that case would you want U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces to leave sooner, or to stay longer?

	Leave sooner	Stay longer	No opinion
11/13/10	41	54	5

38. Now imagine the security situation in our country gets much better in the next six months. In that case would you want U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces to leave sooner, or to stay longer?

	Leave sooner	Stay longer	No opinion
11/13/10	59	37	5

39. I'm going to mention some groups. For each, please say how much of a presence it has in this area: A very strong presence, a fairly strong presence, a fairly weak presence or no significant presence at all.

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
a. The central govt led by Hamid Karzai	75	33	42	24	19	5	1
b. The provincial government	77	31	46	23	20	3	*
c. The local police	79	38	42	20	17	3	1
d. Local commanders and their militias	33	10	24	66	34	32	1
e. The Taliban	15	4	11	84	30	55	1
f. Drug traffickers	13	3	11	84	32	52	3
g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces	36	6	30	62	35	28	2
h. Foreign jihadis	16	4	13	81	29	53	3
i. Foreign aid organizations	45	11	32	54	30	23	2
j. The Afghan National Army	69	26	43	30	18	11	1

Trend:

a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	75	33	42	24	19	5	1
12/23/09	79	41	38	19	15	4	1

1/12/09	67	26	41	32	27	5	1
11/7/07	74	31	43	24	18	6	1
10/19/06	70	23	47	30	25	4	0

b. The provincial government

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	77	31	46	23	20	3	*
12/23/09	75	28	47	23	20	3	1
1/12/09	69	25	44	31	27	4	*
11/7/07	70	26	43	29	24	5	1
10/19/06	72	21	51	28	27	1	0

c. The local police

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	79	38	42	20	17	3	1
12/23/09	74	32	42	24	18	5	3
1/12/09	73	29	44	25	21	4	1
11/7/07	67	28	39	32	26	6	1
10/19/06	78	30	48	22	20	2	0

d. Local commanders and their militias

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	33	10	24	66	34	32	1
12/23/09	29	9	20	68	37	31	3
1/12/09	23	7	16	74	36	39	3
11/7/07	27	5	22	70	40	31	3
10/19/06	28	4	24	71	41	30	2

e. The Taliban

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	15	4	11	84	30	55	1
12/23/09	14	3	11	84	22	62	2
1/12/09	14	3	10	83	21	63	3
11/7/07	10	3	7	86	15	71	4
10/19/06	7	2	6	91	17	74	2

f. Drug traffickers

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	13	3	11	84	32	52	3
12/23/09	13	2	11	82	30	53	4
1/12/09	13	3	11	81	28	54	5
11/7/07	11	2	9	83	21	62	6
10/19/06	12	3	9	83	29	55	5

g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	36	6	30	62	35	28	2
12/23/09	40	7	33	55	29	26	5
1/12/09	34	6	29	63	39	24	2
11/7/07	50	11	39	47	26	22	3
10/19/06	57	14	44	40	22	17	3

h. Foreign jihadis

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
11/13/10	16	4	13	81	29	53	3
12/23/09	19	4	14	76	26	50	6
1/12/09	14	2	12	79	22	57	8
11/7/07	13	3	11	79	22	56	8

i. Foreign aid organizations

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
11/13/10	45	11	32	54	30	23	2
12/23/09	48	11	37	49	28	21	3
1/12/09	41	9	32	56	36	20	3

j. The Afghan National Army

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	opinion
11/13/10	69	26	43	30	18	11	1
12/23/09	71	32	39	27	15	12	2

40. Now, for each group I mention, please tell me how confident are you in its ability to provide security and stability in your area - very confident, somewhat confident, not so confident or not confident at all?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai	81	38	43	19	14	5	*
b. The provincial government	79	32	47	21	16	5	*
c. The local police	77	34	43	22	15	7	1
d. Local commanders and their militias	27	7	20	72	32	41	1
e. The Taliban	9	3	6	90	18	72	1
f. United States or NATO or ISAF forces	36	5	31	64	33	31	1
g. Foreign jihadis	15	4	11	84	24	60	1
h. The Afghan National Army	82	42	41	17	12	6	*

Trend:

a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	81	38	43	19	14	5	*
12/23/09	83	46	37	16	11	5	1
1/12/09	75	28	47	25	19	6	1
11/7/07	82	35	47	17	12	5	1
10/19/06	80	32	47	20	16	4	0

b. The provincial government

----- Confident -----	----- Not confident -----	No
-----------------------	---------------------------	----

	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	79	32	47	21	16	5	*
12/23/09	76	31	45	23	16	7	1
1/12/09	69	24	45	30	24	6	1
11/7/07	75	28	46	25	18	7	1
10/19/06	75	24	52	25	21	3	0

c. The local police

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	77	34	43	22	15	7	1
12/23/09	75	34	42	23	15	7	2
1/12/09	75	28	47	24	17	7	1
11/7/07	67	25	42	33	24	9	1
10/19/06	79	29	50	21	17	4	0

d. Local commanders and their militias

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	27	7	20	72	32	41	1
12/23/09	30	9	20	68	30	38	3
1/12/09	18	5	13	79	27	52	3
11/7/07	26	5	21	72	31	41	2
10/19/06	19	3	17	80	32	47	1

e. The Taliban

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	9	3	6	90	18	72	1
12/23/09	11	4	7	87	11	76	2
1/12/09	7	2	5	90	10	79	3
11/7/07	8	1	7	89	12	77	3
10/19/06	6	2	4	93	9	84	2

f. United States or NATO or ISAF forces

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	36	5	31	64	33	31	1
12/23/09	48	7	40	49	25	24	3
1/12/09	42	6	35	55	27	29	3
11/7/07	52	11	40	46	23	22	3
10/19/06	67	18	49	31	17	14	3

g. Foreign jihadis

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	15	4	11	84	24	60	1
12/23/09	18	4	14	78	21	56	4
1/12/09	13	1	11	84	17	67	3
11/7/07	12	2	10	84	21	63	4

h. The Afghan National Army

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
11/13/10	82	42	41	17	12	6	*
12/23/09	83	43	40	15	10	6	2

41. For each of these groups, what would you say is its level of support among the people in this area - very strong support, fairly strong support, fairly weak support or no significant support at all?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
a. The central govt led by Hamid Karzai	78	36	42	22	16	5	1
b. The provincial government	76	30	47	23	18	5	1
c. The local police	76	32	44	22	17	5	2
d. Local commanders and their militias	24	7	17	74	35	39	2
e. The Taliban	11	3	8	87	23	65	2
f. Drug traffickers	10	2	8	88	23	65	3
g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces	35	6	29	63	38	25	2
h. Foreign jihadis	16	4	12	81	26	55	3
i. The Afghan National Army	81	39	42	17	13	5	1

Trend:

a. The central government led by Hamid Karzai

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	78	36	42	22	16	5	1
12/23/09	80	40	40	19	14	5	*
1/12/09	65	27	38	34	26	8	1
11/7/07	81	35	45	18	14	5	1
10/19/06	78	28	50	21	19	2	1

b. The provincial government

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	76	30	47	23	18	5	1
12/23/09	73	26	47	26	19	8	*
1/12/09	63	22	42	36	26	9	1
11/7/07	72	27	45	27	20	6	1
10/19/06	74	22	51	26	22	3	1

c. The local police

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	76	32	44	22	17	5	2
12/23/09	70	28	43	28	20	8	2
1/12/09	66	23	43	32	23	8	2
11/7/07	64	24	40	35	25	10	1
10/19/06	74	26	49	25	21	3	1

d. Local commanders and their militias

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	24	7	17	74	35	39	2
12/23/09	25	7	18	73	31	42	2
1/12/09	17	4	13	78	29	49	5
11/7/07	24	4	20	73	34	39	3
10/19/06	20	4	16	79	36	43	1

e. The Taliban

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	11	3	8	87	23	65	2
12/23/09	12	4	8	85	14	71	3
1/12/09	9	3	6	85	13	72	6
11/7/07	8	2	5	88	13	75	4
10/19/06	6	2	4	92	13	79	2

f. Drug traffickers

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	10	2	8	88	23	65	3
12/23/09	9	2	7	86	22	65	5
1/12/09	7	1	6	85	17	68	8
11/7/07	7	2	6	87	15	71	6
10/19/06	7	1	6	90	19	70	3

g. United States or NATO or ISAF forces

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	35	6	29	63	38	25	2
12/23/09	40	7	33	57	33	24	3
1/12/09	37	5	32	58	32	26	5
11/7/07	52	11	42	44	22	22	3
10/19/06	67	18	49	32	18	13	1

h. Foreign jihadis

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	16	4	12	81	26	55	3
12/23/09	17	4	12	78	25	53	5
1/12/09	14	2	12	78	18	61	8
11/7/07	15	3	12	78	20	58	7

i. The Afghan National Army

	----- Strong -----			--- Weak/None ---			No opinion
	NET	Very	Fairly	NET	Weak	None	
11/13/10	81	39	42	17	13	5	1
12/23/09	82	42	40	16	10	6	2

42. To the extent that support for the Taliban exists anywhere in Afghanistan, do you have any sense of why people might support them? For each item I name, please tell me if you think it may or may not be a reason for others to support the Taliban. IF YES: Do you think that could be a strong reason, or not a strong one?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	---Reason for support---			Not a reason	No opin.
	NET	Strong	Not strong		
a. For religious reasons	77	35	41	21	3
b. Because they agree with its goals	57	18	39	41	2
c. Because they are threatened or forced	68	26	42	29	2
d. Because the Taliban are better at delivering services	39	12	28	58	3
e. Because the Taliban are opposing the foreign forces	68	30	38	30	2

f. Because there is too much corruption in the government	71	30	41	27	2
--	----	----	----	----	---

43. Are you aware of any of the following activities by the Taliban in this area?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. The delivery of night letters	24	74	2
b. Bombings	30	68	2
c. Killing individuals	35	62	2
d. Burning schools/government buildings	27	72	2
e. Fighting government or foreign troops	40	59	1
f. People giving food/money to Taliban	24	74	3

Trend:

a. The delivery of night letters

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	24	74	2
1/12/09	21	74	5
11/7/07	26	71	3
10/19/06	24	74	2

b. Bombings

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	30	68	2
1/12/09	26	69	4
11/7/07	33	65	2
10/19/06	43	55	2

c. Killing individuals

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	35	62	2
1/12/09	32	64	4
11/7/07	34	63	2
10/19/06	42	56	2

d. Burning schools/government buildings

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	27	72	2
1/12/09	27	69	4
11/7/07	33	64	2
10/19/06	45	53	2

e. Fighting government or foreign troops

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	40	59	1
1/12/09	33	63	5
11/7/07	42	54	3
10/19/06	45	53	2

f. People giving food/money to Taliban

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	24	74	3
1/12/09	17	75	8

11/7/07	14	80	6
10/19/06	17	80	3

44. For each item I read, please tell me if it has or has not occurred in this area?
(IF HAS OCCURRED) Has it happened in the past year, or longer ago than that?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	---- Has occurred nearby ---			Has	No
	NET	Within 1 year	Longer	not	opinion
a. Car bombs, suicide attacks	40	28	12	59	1
b. Snipers, crossfire	42	24	19	55	3
c. Kidnappings for ransom	39	22	18	58	3
d. Bombing or shelling by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces	32	19	13	64	4
e. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces	36	20	16	61	2
f. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Afghan army or police	29	15	14	69	3
g. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Taliban, Al Qaeda or foreign jihadis	44	25	20	53	3

Trend:

a. Car bombs, suicide attacks

	---- Has occurred nearby ---			Has	No
	NET	Within 1 year	Longer	not	opinion
11/13/10	40	28	12	59	1
12/23/09	33	24	9	66	1
1/12/09	39	26	13	59	2
11/7/07	37	27	10	61	3

b. Snipers, crossfire

	---- Has occurred nearby ---			Has	No
	NET	Within 1 year	Longer	not	opinion
11/13/10	42	24	19	55	3
12/23/09	39	23	16	60	1
1/12/09	35	19	16	62	3
11/7/07	33	20	13	64	3

c. Kidnappings for ransom

	---- Has occurred nearby ---			Has	No
	NET	Within 1 year	Longer	not	opinion
11/13/10	39	22	18	58	3
12/23/09	41	29	13	56	2
1/12/09	45	31	14	52	3
11/7/07	37	25	12	60	3

d. Bombing or shelling by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces

	---- Has occurred nearby ---			Has	No
	NET	Within 1 year	Longer	not	opinion
11/13/10	32	19	13	64	4
12/23/09	30	16	15	68	2
1/12/09	27	16	11	65	8
11/7/07	29	17	12	67	4

e. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by U.S., NATO or ISAF forces

	NET	Has occurred nearby Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
11/13/10	36	20	16	61	2
12/23/09	35	21	14	63	2
1/12/09	34	21	13	62	4
11/7/07	34	24	10	63	4

f. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Afghan army or police

	NET	Has occurred nearby Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
11/13/10	29	15	14	69	3
12/23/09	25	15	11	73	2
1/12/09	24	13	11	70	6
11/7/07	23	16	7	73	4

g. Civilians killed or seriously hurt by the Taliban, Al Qaeda or foreign jihadis

	NET	Has occurred nearby Within 1 year	Longer	Has not	No opinion
11/13/10	44	25	20	53	3
12/23/09	43	25	18	55	2
1/12/09	42	24	19	53	5
11/7/07	40	27	13	54	5

45. Do you think the use of air strikes by the U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces is acceptable because it helps defeat the Taliban and other anti-government fighters, or unacceptable because it endangers too many innocent civilians?

	Acceptable	Unacceptable	No opinion
11/13/10	22	73	5
12/23/09	27	66	7
1/12/09	16	77	8

46. When civilians are harmed in U.S. and NATO/ISAF air strikes, who do you mainly blame: U.S. and NATO/ISAF forces for mistaken targeting, anti-government forces for being among civilians, or both sides equally?

	U.S and NATO/ISAF forces	Anti-government forces	Both	No opinion
11/13/10	35	32	32	1
12/23/09	36	35	26	3
1/12/09	41	28	27	4

47. Do you think the government of Pakistan is allowing the Taliban to operate within its borders, or trying to stop the Taliban from operating there?

	Allowing Taliban to operate	Trying to stop from operating	No opinion
11/13/10	60	33	7
12/23/09	53	37	10
1/12/09	67	24	9
11/7/07	69	19	11

48. What is your opinion of the cultivation of poppies for opium? Do you see this as acceptable in all cases, only acceptable if there is no other way to earn a living, or unacceptable in all cases?

	Acceptable in all cases	Only acceptable if no other way to earn living	Unacceptable in all cases	No opinion
11/13/10	9	27	63	2
12/23/09	7	24	65	4
1/12/09	4	28	63	4
11/7/07	8	28	62	3
10/19/06	5	35	58	2
10/18/05	5	21	73	1

49. Now I'm going to ask what you think about some people and groups. Is your opinion of [INSERT] very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
a. The Taliban	11	3	7	89	21	68	1
b. Osama Bin Laden	6	2	4	93	20	73	1
c. The United States	43	6	36	56	28	29	1
d. Pakistan	18	2	15	82	32	50	1
e. United Kingdom	39	3	36	56	28	29	5
f. Iran	58	16	42	41	21	20	1
g. Germany	56	12	43	41	23	18	3
h. India	72	25	47	25	14	11	3
i. Hamid Karzai	82	50	32	17	11	7	*
j. Al Qaeda and other foreign jihadis	12	3	9	86	23	63	2

Trend:

a. The Taliban

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	11	3	7	89	21	68	1
12/23/09	10	3	7	89	13	75	1
1/12/09	7	3	4	91	12	79	2
11/7/07	13	3	10	84	15	69	4
10/19/06	10	2	8	89	13	76	1
10/18/05	8	3	6	89	15	74	2

b. Osama Bin Laden

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	6	2	4	93	20	73	1
12/23/09	6	2	4	91	13	77	3
1/12/09	6	2	4	92	10	82	3
11/7/07	9	2	7	87	11	76	4
10/19/06	5	2	4	90	7	84	4
10/18/05	5	2	3	90	6	85	5

c. The United States

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	43	6	36	56	28	28	1
12/23/09	51	8	43	46	21	25	3
1/12/09	47	7	40	52	25	27	1
11/7/07	65	17	48	32	11	21	3
10/19/06	74	23	51	25	11	14	1

10/18/05 83 24 59 14 8 6 3

d. Pakistan

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	18	2	15	82	32	50	1
12/23/09	16	2	13	81	32	49	3
1/12/09	8	1	7	91	26	65	1
11/7/07	19	2	17	80	16	63	1

e. The United Kingdom

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	39	3	36	56	28	29	5
12/23/09*	39	7	32	53	28	24	9
1/12/09	39	6	32	54	26	28	7
11/7/07	49	10	39	45	18	27	6

*2009 and prior: Great Britain

f. Iran

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	58	16	42	41	21	20	1
12/23/09	50	18	32	45	25	20	6
1/12/09	57	19	38	40	22	19	3
11/7/07	52	14	38	45	20	25	3

g. Germany

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	56	12	43	41	23	18	3
12/23/09	58	17	42	34	21	14	8
1/12/09	61	17	43	31	17	14	8
11/7/07	70	22	48	24	11	13	6

h. India

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	72	25	47	25	14	11	3
12/23/09	71	29	42	22	14	7	7
1/12/09	74	27	47	21	13	8	5

i. Hamid Karzai

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	82	50	32	17	11	7	*
12/23/09	82	55	28	13	8	5	5

j. Al Qaeda and other foreign jihadis

	----- Favorable -----			----- Unfavorable -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	
11/13/10	12	3	9	86	23	63	2
12/23/09	8	3	5	86	19	67	7

50. Overall, please say if you think each of these countries is playing a positive, neutral, or negative role in Afghanistan now?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
a. Iran	28	32	38	1
b. Pakistan	8	16	76	1
c. India	32	51	15	2
d. The United States	36	20	43	2
e. The United Kingdom	21	32	43	4
f. Germany	25	43	28	4

Trend:

a. Iran

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
11/13/10	28	32	38	1
12/23/09	27	29	39	5

b. Pakistan

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
11/13/10	8	16	76	1
12/23/09	9	13	73	5
1/12/09	5	6	86	3

c. India

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
11/13/10	32	51	15	2
12/23/09	36	44	13	6
1/12/09	41	42	10	6

d. The United States

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
11/13/10	36	20	43	2
12/23/09	45	18	31	6
1/12/09	44	17	36	3

e. The United Kingdom

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
11/13/10	21	32	43	4
12/23/09	28	31	31	10
1/12/09	24	28	38	11

f. Germany

	Positive	Neutral	Negative	No opinion
11/13/10	25	43	28	4
12/23/09	32	39	19	9
1/12/09	36	33	19	11

51. Which of these do you think is best able to create and enforce a system of rules and laws that reflects what most people in Afghanistan want - the central government in Kabul working through the provincial governments, or the tribal elders of your clan in this area?

Central government Tribal elders No opinion

11/13/10	52	46	2
----------	----	----	---

52. Would you say a system of rules and laws that reflects what most people in Afghanistan want exists in this area at this time, or not?

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	40	51	9

53. (IF NO) Is there movement toward such a system, or no such movement?

	Movement	No movement	No opinion
11/13/10	17	75	8

52/53 NET

	System exists	--System does not yet exist- NET	Movement	No movement	No opinion
11/13/10	40	50	9	38	9

54. There can be differences between the ways government is set up in a country, called the political system. From the three options I am going to read to you, which one do you think is best for Afghanistan at this time - strong leader, where one man rules for life and has final say in all political matters; Islamic state, where religious authorities have final say in all political matters; or Democracy, where the people can vote in elections to choose political leaders who then direct political matters?

	Strong leader	Islamic state	Democracy	No opinion
11/13/10	23	39	37	1
12/23/09	23	43	32	3

55. Regardless of which type of government you prefer, to what extent do you think the government should follow Islamic principles - very strictly, somewhat strictly, not so strictly or not strictly at all?

	-----Strictly-----			-----Not strictly-----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
11/13/10	73	37	36	27	19	8	1

56. Regardless of the type of system of government you prefer, how confident are you that a system of freely voting for leaders can work successfully in Afghanistan? Are you very confident, somewhat confident, not so confident, or not confident at all?

	----- Confident -----			----- Not confident -----			No opinion
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	
11/13/10	77	27	50	23	15	8	1
12/23/09	82	30	52	15	10	5	3

57. Do you think the recent parliamentary elections were mostly fair or mostly fraudulent?

	Mostly fair	Mostly fraudulent	No opinion
11/13/10	42	56	2

58. What is your reaction to the final outcome of the recent parliamentary election? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied?

	----- Satisfied -----			---- Unsatisfied ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
11/13/10	58	23	36	41	23	17	1

Compare to:

What is your reaction to the final outcome of last summer's presidential election? Would you say you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat unsatisfied, or very unsatisfied?

	----- Satisfied -----			---- Unsatisfied ----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Very	opinion
12/23/09	75	37	38	23	13	9	2

59. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about women in Afghanistan. Please tell me if each of the following is something you support strongly, support somewhat, oppose somewhat or oppose strongly?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	opin.
a. Women voting	87	56	30	13	9	5	*
b. Women holding jobs outside the home	69	40	28	31	20	11	*
c. Women holding government office	64	32	32	35	22	13	1
d. Girls education	87	59	28	12	9	4	1
e. Women going outside the home but within this village/neighborhood without being accompanied by a male relative	50	21	29	50	29	21	*
f. Women traveling outside this village/neighborhood without being accompanied by a male relative	38	15	23	61	30	31	1

Trend:

a. Women voting

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	opin.
11/13/10	87	56	30	13	9	5	*
12/23/09	88	61	27	12	9	3	1
1/12/09	91	67	24	9	4	4	*
11/7/07	86	59	27	13	8	5	1
10/18/05	89	66	23	10	6	5	0

b. Women holding jobs outside the home

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	opin.
11/13/10	69	40	28	31	20	11	*

12/23/09	74	41	33	26	18	8	1
1/12/09	77	46	30	23	14	9	*
11/7/07	68	38	29	32	20	11	1
10/18/05	74	42	31	26	15	11	0

c. Women holding government office

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	64	32	32	35	22	13	1
12/23/09	68	38	31	30	20	10	1
1/12/09	69	38	31	30	18	12	1
11/7/07	60	31	29	39	26	14	1
10/18/05	65	38	27	34	18	16	1

d. Girls education

	-----Support-----			-----Oppose-----			No opin.
	NET	Strongly	Somewhat	NET	Somewhat	Strongly	
11/13/10	87	59	28	12	9	4	1
12/23/09	88	66	22	11	8	4	1
1/12/09	92	68	24	8	5	2	1
11/7/07	89	60	29	11	7	4	*
10/18/05	93	72	20	7	5	2	0

e-f. No trend.

60. Is there currently a (ITEM) operating in this area? By that, I mean open and accessible to the children living here?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	Yes	No	No opinion
a. boys' school	86	14	*
b. girls' school	67	33	*

61. (IF NO GIRL'S SCHOOL) Which of these better describes the situation: There never has been a girls' school here, or there was a girls' school but it has closed?

	Never	Closed	No opinion
11/13/10	67	30	3

60b/61 NET

	Yes	--No girls' school--			No opinion
		NET	Never	Closed	
11/13/10	67	32	22	10	1

62. (ASK IF GIRLS' SCHOOL CLOSED) Why was it closed- what's the main reason this happened?

	11/13/10
Damaged or destroyed	10
Threats/intimidation	54
Not enough families willing or able to send girls	8
No teachers	13
No supplies	1
Not enough girls in community	2

63. (IF NO GIRL'S SCHOOL BECAUSE OF DAMAGE, THREATS, UNWILLING FAMILIES, NO TEACHERS OR NO SUPPLIES) And who do you think is responsible for this as far as you are aware?

	Government	Taliban	Western forces	Local commanders	No one	No opin.
11/13/10	21	62	5	4	5	4

64. Thinking about the question of women wearing burkas, which statement is closest to your own opinion: A woman's father or husband should decide if she should wear a burka; or, a woman should decide herself if she should wear a burka or not.

	Father or husband should decide	Woman should decide	No opinion
11/13/10	54	44	2
12/23/09	50	47	3

65. For statistical purposes only, we need to know your average monthly household income. Will you please tell me which of the following categories best represents your average total family monthly income? (in Afghanis)

	<2K	2-3K	3-5K	5-10K	10-15K	15-20K	20-25K	25K+	No opinion
11/13/10	11	16	30	22	13	4	3	1	2
12/23/09	16	18	23	27	9	4	1	1	1
1/12/09	13	17	24	27	12	4	2	1	2
11/7/07	9	26	26	25	8	3	1	*	2

Compare to: U.S. dollars - not inflation-adjusted

	Up to \$40	\$40-60	\$60-100	\$101-201	\$201-301	\$302-402	\$402-502	\$502+	No opinion
11/13/10	11	16	30	22	13	4	3	1	2
12/23/09	16	18	23	27	9	4	1	1	1
1/12/09	13	17	24	27	12	4	2	1	2
11/7/07	9	26	26	25	8	3	1	*	2

66. Do you have electric power here in your household? (IF YES) From your own generator, from a shared generator, or from the power lines?

	----- Yes, have electricity -----							No opinion
	NET	Own generator	Shared generator	Power lines	Both	No		
11/13/10	56	14	14	27	1	44		*
12/23/09	55	13	15	26	2	44		1
1/12/09	45	13	17	13	2	55		*
11/7/07	40	13	7	17	3	58		2
10/19/06	59	25	9	19	6	41		0

67. (IF GET ELECTRICITY FROM POWER LINES) Roughly how many hours a day (out of 24) do you have electricity from the power lines?

	1-6	7-12	13-23	All day	No opinion
11/13/10	6	13	20	59	2
12/23/09	15	18	18	46	3
1/12/09	59	21	7	11	2
11/7/07	46	18	14	19	2
10/19/06	39	28	21	11	0
10/18/05	38	40	4	12	6

68. Thinking about the price of food these days - would you say that you can afford to buy all the food you need, you can afford to buy some food but not all you need, you can afford to buy very little food, or that you cannot afford to buy any food at all and rely entirely on what you can raise yourself or receive from food assistance?

	--- All/Some ---			--- Very little/None ---			No opinion
	NET	All	Some	NET	Very little	None	
11/13/10	39	11	28	61	42	19	*
12/23/09	39	8	31	60	41	20	*
1/12/09	37	8	29	63	46	16	1
11/7/07	46	10	36	54	42	12	1

69. Now thinking about the price of fuel for cooking or generators - would you say that you can afford all the fuel you need, you can afford some fuel but not for everything you need, you can afford very little fuel, or you cannot afford any fuel at all and rely entirely on what you can gather yourselves or donated fuel assistance?

	--- All/Some ---			--- Very little/None ---			No opinion
	NET	All	Some	NET	Very little	None	
11/13/10	31	7	25	69	42	27	*
12/23/09	32	7	25	67	41	26	1
1/12/09	31	4	26	68	45	24	1
11/7/07	33	6	27	65	44	21	1

70. Do you or does anyone in your household living at this address own a:

a. TV

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	46	54	*
12/23/09	47	51	1
1/12/09	38	62	*
11/7/07	36	64	*
10/19/06	45	54	0
10/18/05	43	57	0

b. Satellite dish

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	13	87	*
12/23/09	9	89	2
1/12/09	8	91	1
11/7/07	7	93	*
10/19/06	10	90	0
10/18/05	9	90	2

c. Telephone (land line)

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	3	97	*
12/23/09	4	94	2
1/12/09	1	99	1
11/7/07	4	96	*
10/19/06	1	98	0
10/18/05	1	98	1

d. Mobile phone

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	59	40	1
12/23/09	60	38	2
1/12/09	55	45	*

11/7/07	43	57	*
10/19/06	38	61	0
10/18/05	31	69	0

e. Radio

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	79	21	*
12/23/09	82	17	1
1/12/09	86	14	*
11/7/07	91	9	*
10/19/06	92	8	0
10/18/05	95	5	0

f. Refrigerator

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	17	82	1
12/23/09	13	85	2
1/12/09	11	88	1
11/7/07	12	87	*
10/19/06	16	84	0
10/18/05	11	88	0

g. Bicycle

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	50	50	*
12/23/09	51	47	2
1/12/09	50	49	1
11/7/07	60	39	*
10/19/06	57	43	0
10/18/05	63	37	0

h. Motorbike

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	34	65	1
12/23/09	29	69	2
1/12/09	25	74	1
11/7/07	27	73	*
10/19/06	27	72	0
10/18/05	26	74	0

i. Work animal

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	44	56	*
12/23/09	44	55	2
1/12/09	49	50	1
11/7/07	42	57	*
10/19/06	43	56	0
10/18/05	47	53	0

j. Car

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	13	87	1
12/23/09	15	84	1
1/12/09	12	88	1
11/7/07	13	87	*
10/19/06	13	87	0
10/18/05	12	88	0

k. Computer

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	7	93	1

l. Access to the internet via mobile phone or computer

	Yes	No	No opinion
11/13/10	1	98	1

71. How would you rate Afghanistan's economy now: excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	41	7	35	57	30	27	2
12/23/09	45	9	36	52	28	25	2
1/12/09	33	5	28	64	26	39	3
11/7/07	39	6	32	59	34	25	3
10/19/06	31	4	27	67	35	32	2
10/18/05	41	8	33	57	38	19	3

72. How would you describe your household's financial situation: excellent, good, fair, or poor?

	----Excellent/Good----			----Fair/Poor----			No opinion
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Fair	Poor	
11/13/10	41	5	36	58	36	21	1
12/23/09	39	3	35	57	40	18	4
1/12/09	32	2	30	67	42	25	1
11/7/07	38	6	32	61	44	17	1
10/19/06	37	4	33	62	45	17	0
10/18/05	34	5	30	64	50	14	2

73. For each item I name, please tell me if you would say your personal opportunities in this area are excellent, good, not so good, or poor?

11/13/10 - Summary table

	----Good Prospects----			---Bad Prospects---			Have achieved (vol.)	No op.
	NET	Excellent	Good	NET	Not so good	Poor		
a. Marriage	51	9	43	32	22	9	1	16
b. Having a good education	50	10	40	46	28	18	3	2
c. Supporting a family	59	11	48	35	25	10	3	3
d. Financial stability	50	9	41	45	31	14	2	3
e. Living in peace and security	61	21	40	37	26	11	1	2

74. Demographics:

Sex:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Men	51	51	51	50	50	50
Women	49	49	49	50	50	50

Age:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
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18-24	25	28	30	30	29	29
25-34	29	27	26	28	26	25
35-49	31	32	29	31	30	32
50+	15	13	15	12	15	14

Marital status:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Married	79	78	74	73	72	74
Unmarried (NET)	21	22	25	27	27	26
Widowed	3	5	3	5	5	4
Divorced	*	*	*	*	0	0
Never married	18	18	22	22	22	22
No opinion	0	0		*	0	0

Education:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
None	56	56	59	55	47	49
Primary (incomplete)	13	11	9	11	11	13
Primary (complete)	8	9	9	10	14	9
Junior high school	9	10	10	10	10	11
Senior high school	13	12	11	11	14	14
University/Academy	2	2	2	2	3	4
No opinion	*	0	*	0	0	0

Employment status:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Employed	43	45	39	43	43	43
Unemployed	6	5	6	7	7	7
Housewife (women)	43	44	44	43	39	36
Retired	1	0	1	1	2	2
Student	7	6	8	6	10	11
Other	*	*	*	*	0	0
No opinion	*	1	1	*	0	1

Occupation:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05	
Farmer (own land/ tenant farmer)		35	29	25	29	20	24
Farm laborer(other's land)	11	11	12	9	7	7	
Laborer, domestic, or unskilled worker		7	8	7	7	8	9
Informal sales/Business		5	7	6	9	7	8
Skilled worker/Artisan	18	16	20	18	23	20	
Office/clerical worker	2	2	3	4	5	3	
Professional or technical	3	3	5	4	3	8	
Small business owner	7	6	8	6	8	4	
Executive or managerial	6	9	8	5	14	8	
Military/Police	4	4	3	4	5	5	
Other	1	3	2	5	0	4	
No opinion		3	1	2	1	0	0

Religion:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Muslim (NET)	100	100	98	100	99	100
Sunni Muslim	87	87	86	93	87	85
Shia Muslim	13	12	12	7	12	15
Ismaeli	*	0	2	0	1	0
Hindu	0	*	0	*	0	0
Buddhist	0	0	*	0	0	*
None/Atheist	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
No opinion	0	0	*	*	0	0

Ethnicity:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Pashtun	35	39	40	38	42	40
Tajik	38	35	37	38	37	37
Hazara	12	10	11	6	12	13
Uzbek	7	8	7	6	5	6
Turkmen	2	2	2	2	3	1
Noristani	*	1	1	4	0	0
Baloch	1	1	1	3	0	0
Kirghiz	*	*	0	0	0	0
Aimak	1	2	*	0	0	0
Arab	1	1	2	0	0	0
Other	0	*	0	1	1	3
No opinion	1	1	*	2	*	*

Identification: Do you think of yourself as an Afghan first, or a (RESPONDENT'S ETHNIC GROUP) first?

	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09
Afghan first	77	67	72
Own ethnicity first (NET)	23	32	26
Pashtun	10	13	10
Tajik	7	8	10
Hazara	5	6	2
Uzbek	*	4	2
Turkmen	1	1	*
Noristani	*	0	*
Baloch	*	*	*
Aimak	0	*	*
Kirghiz	0	0	*
Arab	*	0	1
Other (vol.)	0	1	1
No opinion	*	*	2

Languages (can read):

	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Dari	40	42	40	39	48	46
Pashto	39	31	29	34	37	38
English	7	5	7	7	10	8
Arabic	1	2	2	3	5	3
Urdu	2	2	2	2	5	2
Uzbeki	3	4	2	2	2	3
Russian	*	*	0	*	1	1
Turki	1	1	*	*	0	1
Hindi	*	*	*	*	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
None	46	37	48	46	41	42
No opinion	0	5	6	1	1	2

Language (of interview):

	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Dari	68	68	70	66	71	68
Pashto	28	29	30	32	29	32

Region:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Central/Kabul	19	19	19	20	21	21
Eastern	10	10	10	11	10	10

South Central	15	14	15	13	13	13
South Western	9	9	9	11	10	10
Western	12	11	11	11	12	10
Northern	29	29	29	27	29	29
Central/Hazarjat	8	7	7	7	6	8

Locale:	11/13/10	12/23/09	1/12/09	11/7/07	10/19/06	10/18/05
Villages	76	77	76	76	78	78
Towns	5	3	3	1	1	1
City	6	8	8	10	8	8
Metros (Kabul)	12	12	12	13	13	13

END