



Election

Survey

Rudaw Research Center

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June -2023

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About Rudaw Research Center

Rudaw Research Center (RRC), an integral part of the Rudaw media network, was established in 2016 in the Kurdistan Region with the primary objective of comprehending and analyzing events in the Middle East. The center focuses on the Kurdish issue within the broader context of the region, encompassing political dynamics, security concerns, and economic growth. To achieve this goal, RRC actively supports analysis, evaluation, and research in these fields, building an extensive network of researchers in Kurdistan, Iraq, and neighboring regions. This network facilitates productive dialogues, enabling the emergence of diverse perspectives and nuanced understanding.

With a dynamic agenda that includes research, consultation, and exchange of ideas with political leaders, academics, and experts across various domains, RRC strives to foster and cultivate innovative ideas that leverage opportunities and address challenges. The center's aim is to provide clarity to both the media elite and political decision-makers in the Kurdistan Region by presenting practical proposals. Furthermore, RRC is committed to expanding its communication network with politicians, academics, journalists, and civil society activists in other nations. By establishing these connections, the center seeks to forge relationships, foster the exchange of viewpoints, and effectively convey the Kurdish perspective to the wider world.

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The research team

Ziryan Rojhelati
Mahmood Baban
Raqib Bahaaddin Mohammed

The data collection team

Darya Rafiq
Evers Rashid
Barwar Abdullah
Hazhin Fatah
Vin Siamend
Paywand Shamal
Dunya Talb
Azhin Razgar

Design

Alan Pewend

Translation

Soma Zrar

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Summary

This study, carried out by Rudaw Research Center, encompassed a survey of 2,412 citizens aged 18 and older from the Kurdistan Region, selected at random. The participants were categorized based on their geographical locations into urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. The gender distribution among respondents closely mirrored that of the overall population in Kurdistan, with 55.3% male participants and 44.7% female participants.

Roughly 60.3% of the surveyed population expressed their intention to participate in the forthcoming parliamentary elections, displaying similarity in turnout rates when compared to previous elections. This inclination towards participation seems to arise from a combination of new voters entering the scene and a strong aspiration among young individuals to engage in the electoral process. Moreover, the prevalent political climate and heightened polarization could also be significant factors impacting individuals' decisions to take part in the elections.

The survey indicates that three distinct groups — non-participants, undecided voters, and those opting for blank ballots — are poised to play substantial roles in the upcoming elections. Particularly noteworthy is the 39.7% of voters who intend to refrain from voting, along with 29.2% who responded positively but withheld their voting choice and 3.7%, indicated a plan to cast blank ballots. This cumulative figure amounts to 2,167,252 voters.

Emerging as the frontrunner in the electoral race is the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) with 1,012,136 votes, securing 46.1% of the segment planning to vote which account for 60.3% of the total population surveyed. The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) obtained 11.3% of the vote, equivalent to 248,094 votes, while The New Generation party garnered 5.5%, amounting to 120,653 votes. Both the PUK and KDP achieved greater voter support compared to the previous election. However, the substantial number of undecided voters 29.2% and blank ballots 3.7% elevates the possibility of unforeseen outcomes in this election.

These outcomes are not unexpected, given the observed shifts in voter preferences within the Kurdistan Region. Intriguingly, participants' primary concerns revolved mainly around economic and daily life matters, with democracy and liberties receiving comparatively limited emphasis.

The survey, carried out by the Rudaw Research Center, encompasses three distinct sections: voting behavior, voter preferences, and political views and priorities. The objective of these sections is to offer valuable insights into the forthcoming parliamentary elections of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and the positioning of various political parties.

Key Findings

- The projected turnout rate for the upcoming elections is expected to remain at approximately 60%, similar to the 2018 elections.
- Participation tends to decline with increasing age groups, with a notable majority of first-time voters showing preference for the KDP, followed by The New Generation and the PUK. Youth participation in the elections is most pronounced in the Kurdistan Region's Erbil and Duhok provinces, contrasting with lower enthusiasm in Sulaymaniyah and Halabja.
- The desire to participate in elections diminishes as one moves from rural to urban environments.
- Survey results indicate that 57.7% of participating voters make their party choice more than a month before election day.
- Notably, the next election is poised to witness significant proportions of non-participants, undecided voters, and blank voters, totaling around 2,167,252 individuals.
- Remarkably, the first victors in the upcoming elections are likely to be non-participants, comprising over 1.4 million voters, representing 39.7% of the electorate in the Kurdistan Region. However, the potential for unexpected outcomes lies in undecided voters and blank voters, who together account for 32.9% of the voting population.
- The highest percentage of undisclosed votes is concentrated in areas where parties like the PUK and KDP had previously held strong influence and where new lists are expected to gain support in the upcoming elections.
- Voter priorities may have undergone changes, leading to increased voter hesitation. Survey results indicate that current voter concerns are primarily focused on economic and service-related issues, surpassing issues related to democracy and freedoms.

How we did this

This survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews in diverse locations, including rural, urban, and surrounding areas, in preparation for the upcoming elections in the Kurdistan Region. The data collection period spanned from June to July. A total of 2,412 samples were gathered, with 6 samples collected from each neighborhood, ensuring a representative sample of the local voters. However, it is essential to note that in certain areas, particularly in the city center, some individuals declined to participate in the survey. This factor was duly considered during the analysis of the results.

Preface

Elections have been a contentious issue in the Kurdistan Region, characterized by repeated delays and party disagreements over their conduct, further escalating political tensions. The prolonged situation has attracted the involvement of various Iraqi and foreign actors, making it crucial to understand the perspectives of the key stakeholders, namely the voters, to gain insight into the domestic dynamics of this issue. The results of this survey provide valuable information on the voting behavior in the Kurdistan Region, shedding light on the anticipated level of citizen participation in the forthcoming elections. This survey highlights that the desire to participate in elections varies across demographics. Younger individuals show greater enthusiasm for voting compared to older age groups. Additionally, females exhibit a higher inclination to participate than males, and the unemployed or economically inactive individuals demonstrate more interest in elections compared to those who are employed. Furthermore, there is a noticeable decline in the desire to participate in elections as one transitions from rural environments to urban centers.

The upcoming elections hold the potential for unexpected results, as revealed by the poll, primarily due to several factors related to voter demographics and changing population figures in the Kurdistan Region. In the 2018 Kurdistan Parliamentary elections, the voter count stood at 3,085,461. Since then, the Iraqi Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) has projected the number of voters to be 3,227,551 for 2021, and currently, it stands at 3,641,000 voters. Certainly, in anticipation of the upcoming parliamentary elections, set to take place on February 25, 2024, as per the most recent directive issued by President Nechirvan Barzani, the projected number of voters is expected to rise. However, considering the present statistics as a foundation, the current count of over 400,000 new voters is poised to expand further. By the year 2024, this figure is anticipated to reach an estimated range of 500,000 to 600,000.

Notably, 61% of first-time eligible voters aged 18-22 have expressed their intention to vote. However, the desire to participate declines as the age group increases, reaching a mere 17% among individuals aged 60 and above. A previous survey con-

ducted by the Rudaw Research Center in June reported that 72% of young people aged 15-29 expressed their desire to vote, contingent on their eligibility, as some of them were not old enough to vote at the time.

The Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) garners the highest percentage of votes among voters, followed by 23% who choose not to disclose their vote, then The New Generation Party, and finally the PUK. This distribution is unsurprising considering the concentration of young people in Duhok and Erbil provinces, where the desire to participate in elections tends to be higher in surrounding areas and villages rather than in the center of major cities. The survey data also indicates that the highest demand for electoral participation was observed in Soran, Zakho, Erbil, and Duhok, while the lowest demand was recorded in Raperin, Halabja, Garmian, and Sulaymaniyah.

The upcoming election is poised to witness an intriguing dynamic, with the first notable winners being those who choose not to vote. Among the estimated 3,641,000 voters in the Kurdistan Region, this group constitutes more than 1.4 million voters, accounting for 39.7% of the electorate. However, the potential for unexpected results arises from two other significant groups: the "undecided voters" and the "blank voters," both of whom might change their preferences until the last moment. Together, these groups make up 32.9% of the electorate. The survey indicates that there are 29.2% of "undecided voters," totaling 641,092 voters, and 3.7% of "blank voters," adding up to 81,207 individuals.

Notably, the areas with the highest percentage of voters are Sulaymaniyah 55.1%, Halabja 53.1%, Raperin 49.1%, and Erbil 26.4%. This implies that while the initial winner is becoming evident in areas like Duhok, Zakho, and Soran, the determination of the first winner in Sulaymaniyah, Garmian, Raperin, and Halabja hinges on the choice of the undecided voters considering the undecided voters are expected to originate from parties outside the PUK and KDP. It is uncertain whether they will be divided among other parties or go to a new political entity, reminiscent of a situation seen in 2009. Unlike 2009, however, voters appear more hesitant due to changing priorities. Economic and service-oriented issues, such as attention to ba-

sic services 56.7%, employing university graduates 41.8%, repaying salary arrears 39.8, and eliminating corruption 34.2%, are of higher importance to voters. In contrast, freedom of opinion received support from 2.6% of respondents, and political stability from 5.2%. This reflects a shift towards economic and service-focused concerns, overshadowing matters related to democracy and freedoms. Consequently, only the PUK and KDP may see a rise in their votes in the next elections, while other parties may face challenges. Additionally, areas with high historical support for the other parties witness the highest abstention rates and votes not being disclosed. For instance, 59.3% in Sulaymaniyah, 59% in Garmian, 56.7% in Halabja, and 42.1% in Raperin declared their intention not to participate in the elections, while the percentages were lower in Erbil 35.7%, Soran 33%, Duhok 25.7%, and Zakho 6.8%. Regarding the timing of decision-making, 57.7% of voters decide which party to vote for more than a month before election day, reflecting the influence of political polarization on voter behavior in the Kurdistan Region. However, a substantial number of voters remain undecided or reluctant to participate.

According to the survey findings, the next election is projected to witness a substantial portion of voters who will not participate, undecided voters, or blank voters, 39.7% of voters intend to abstain from voting, 29.2% of those who responded positively but they refused to disclose their vote and 3.7%, expressed their plan to cast blank ballots. This group constitutes the largest proportion of voters, with an estimated total of 2,167,252 individuals. Consequently, the potential for unforeseen results in the forthcoming elections becomes more apparent. The primary aim of the survey was to gain insights into people's perspectives on the elections, their future voting behavior, and their priorities and choices. To achieve this, we conducted direct-random interviews with 2,412 individuals across 402 different locations throughout the Kurdistan Region. The survey responses provide significant clues as to why elections remain a controversial issue at the local level.

Ziryan Rojhelati

Director of Rudaw Research Center

Demographic Profile of the Participants

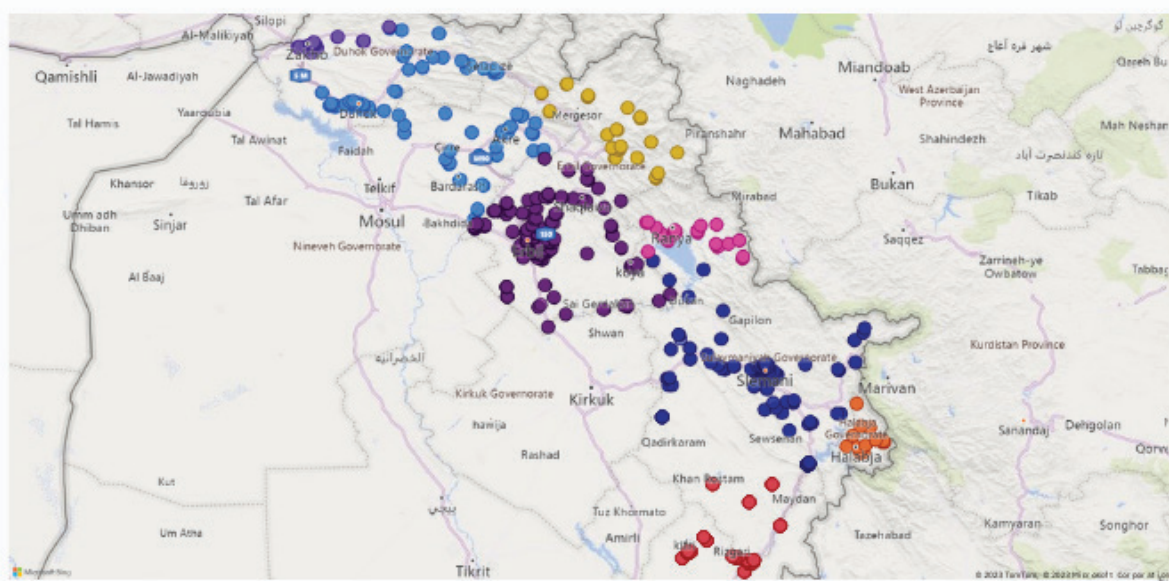
The survey encompassed 2,412 citizens aged 18 and above from across the Kurdistan Region. To ensure a comprehensive representation, we categorized the respondents' environments into three categories: urban, suburban, and rural. The samples collected at the Kurdistan Regional Government level included 1,044 from urban environments, 858 from suburban areas, and 510 from rural areas.

Cities like Zakho, Halabja, Sulaymaniyah, and Garmian exhibited the highest levels of urban resident engagement, while Duhok province displayed the lowest levels. Intriguingly, Duhok had the greatest rate of suburban participation at 48.8%, closely followed by Erbil at 45.9%. Notably, Halabja and Zakho had no participants from surrounding urban areas. Among the villages, Soran had the highest participation rate at 35%, followed by Duhok with 31%, and Erbil with 22.1%. The lowest participation rates were observed in Zakho with 10% and Sulaymaniyah with 13.8%. In certain villages around Sulaymaniyah, the survey teams were unable to visit due to security reasons, impacting the overall turnout in Sulaymaniyah.

The gender distribution among the participants was 44.7% female and 55.3% male. Erbil had the highest male involvement rate at 62%, followed by Soran at 58.3%, Sulaymaniyah at over 53%, and Duhok at over 53%. Among women, the greatest participation rates were in Garmian 60.2%, Raperin 59%, and Halabja 50.9%. The lower involvement of women in major cities of the Kurdistan Region compared to smaller areas raises intriguing questions. Regarding marital status, 72.4% of the respondents were married, 26.0% were unmarried, and 1.6% were divorced. In terms of education, 20.8% of respondents were illiterate, 7.6% were literate, 19.5% had completed elementary school, 17.9% had a secondary education, 13.8% had a high school education, 9.2% beyond high school, 10.8% had a university education, and 0.3% had higher education diploma. Accordingly, 65% of respondents had not completed high school, 13.8% completed high school, and 20.4% had completed beyond high school. In terms of occupation, 49.8% of respondents were employed, 9.9% considered themselves unemployed, 5.7% identified as students, 32% as housewives, and 2% were disabled and sick. Thus, 40.3% were economically inactive and mainly engaged in unpaid work.

Similar to the findings of a previous survey conducted by Rudaw Research Center on youth, the participation of women in the labor market within the Kurdistan Region remains significantly low, highlighting a substantial gender gap in the workforce. Specifically, 78% of those employed are male, while only 14.8% are female. Moreover, the influence of educational background on career prospects is evident, with

GPS points for locations where the survey was conducted



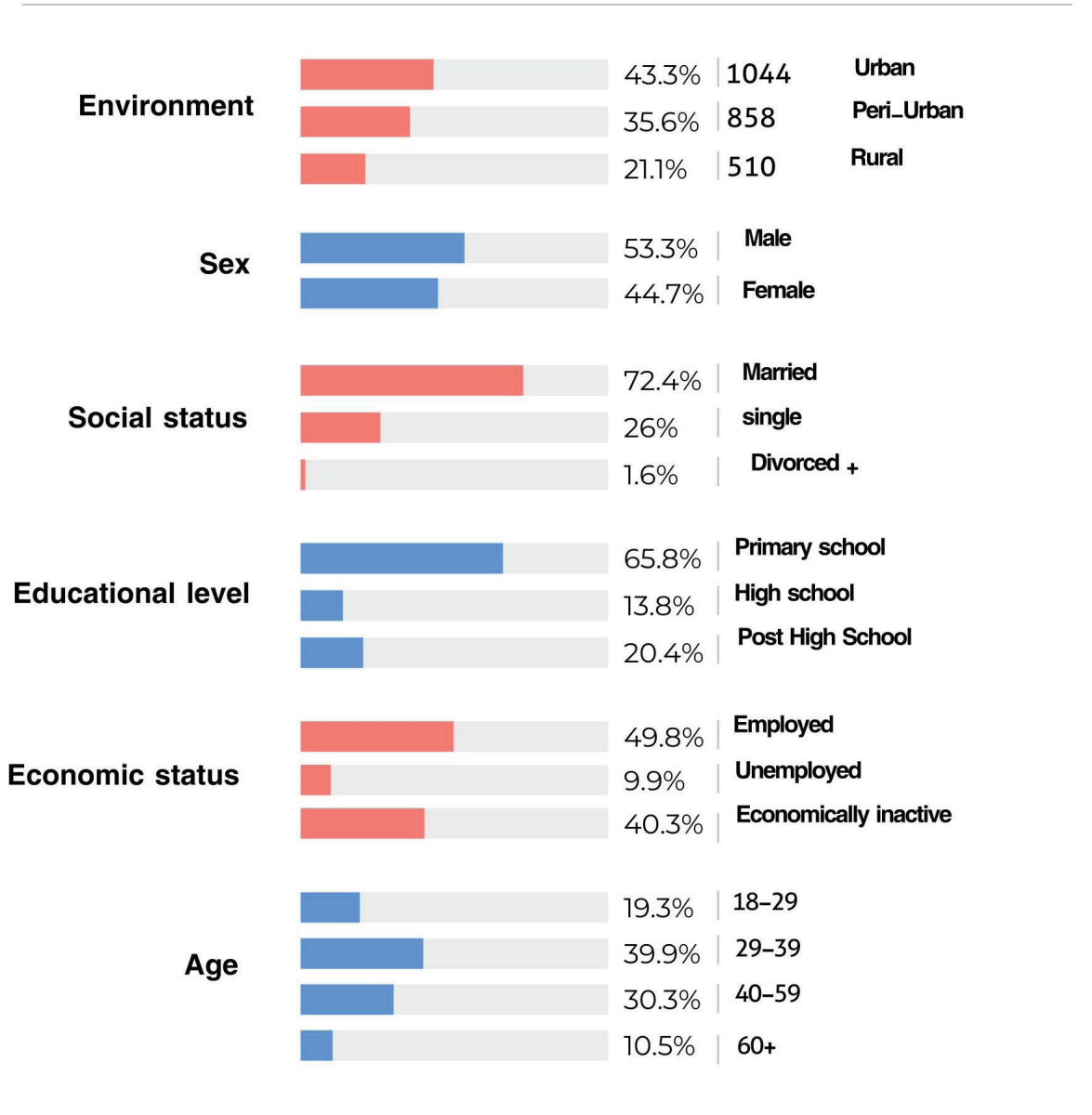
74% of those who have completed higher education being employed, 52% of those with high school education are employed and 41.7% of those with less than a high school diploma are working, a figure that gradually declines with lower educational levels. This educational factor also correlates with the respondents' respective environments.

In urban areas, 55% of respondents are employed, but this rate drops to 45.8% in peripheral urban regions and remains approximately 45% in rural areas. Among the cities, 59.4% of respondents in Sulaymaniyah reported being employed, while the figure was 54.6% in Erbil, followed by Halabja and Zakho, with Garmian displaying the lowest employment rate at 25.9%. Conversely, the highest unemployment rate was observed in Garmian at 20.4%, followed by Duhok with 15.9%, Zak-

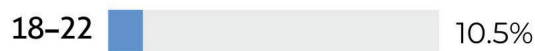
ho with 13.3%, and Halabja with 11.1%. Economically inactive respondents were most prevalent in Garmian and Raperin, surpassing 53%, with Soran at 44.2%, and Duhok and Halabja trailing.

In terms of age group, 19.3% of respondents were aged 18-24, with the highest proportion falling within the 25-39 age group 39.9%. The 40-59 age group accounted for 30.3% of respondents, while citizens over 60 years old represented 10.5%. The average age of the respondents was 38 years old, and the average family size in the Kurdistan Region was approximately 6 people, with over 4 of them being over 17 years old. Notably, the 25-39 age group demonstrated the highest proportion of employed individuals, as well as the highest number of those not working or economically inactive are from the group aged 25-39. Among the youth aged 18-24, Zakho had the highest percentage at 25%, followed by Garmian at 24.1%, Raperin at 22.4%, and Duhok at 21.6%.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS



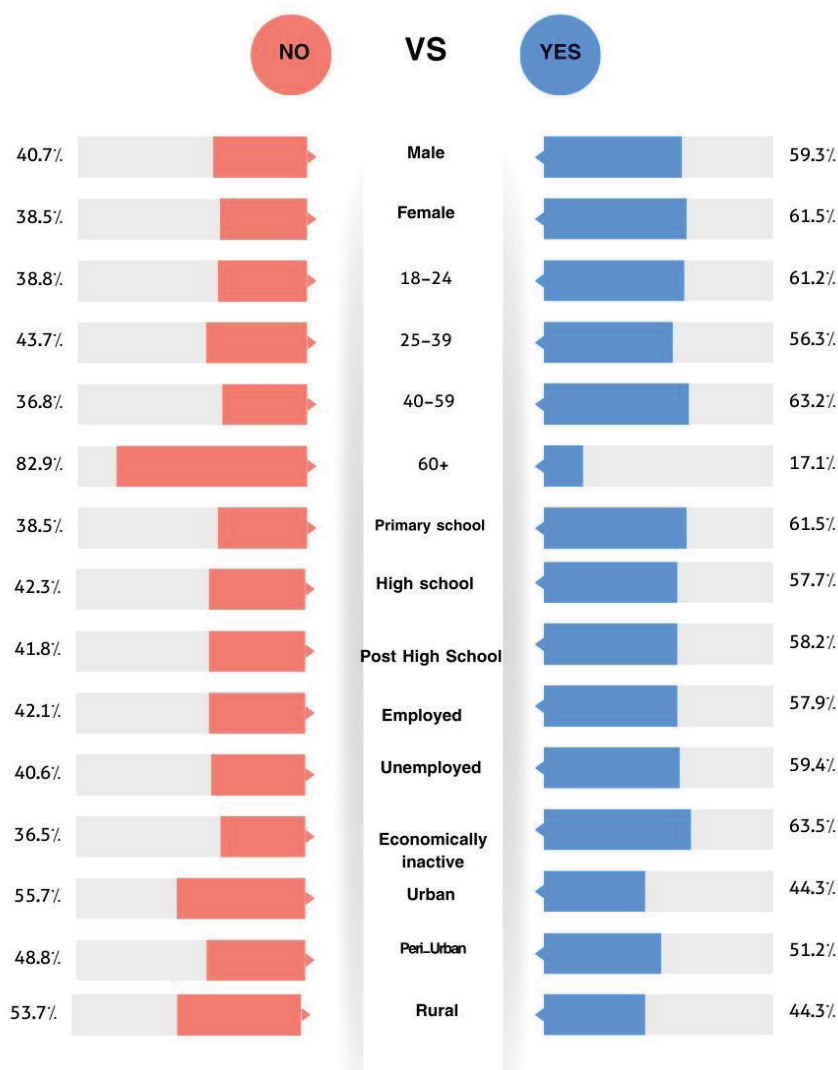
The first_time voters



Voting Behavior in the Kurdistan Region

Two key reasons explain the expected similarity in voter turnout in the upcoming elections compared to the previous round. Firstly, the influx of new voters and the enthusiasm of young people to participate in the electoral process contribute to

THE EXPECTED VOTER TURNOUT FOR THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS



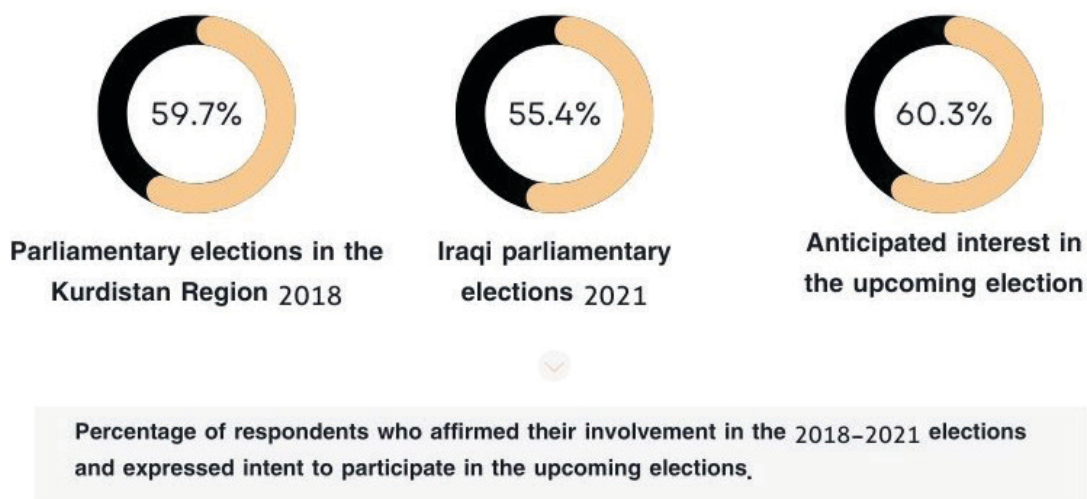
The first-time voters



this trend. Secondly, the prevailing political situation and increasing political polarization may serve as incentives for voters to engage in the elections.

According to the survey results, 59.7% of respondents answered "yes," indicating their willingness to participate in the elections of 2018, while 40.3% said "no" to

ELECTION TURNOUT IN THE KURDISTAN REGION



participation. In the Kurdistan Region, the Independent High Electoral Commission reported a total of 3,085,461 eligible voters, out of which 1,845,979 citizens participated, resulting in a 59% turnout in the previous election.

A tight turnout was indicated in 2018 elections by the poll. According to the Independent High Election Commission (IHEC), out of the 3,277,551 eligible voters in the Kurdistan Region, only 1,601,730 citizens cast their ballots, resulting in a turnout percentage of 48.86%, with an abstention rate of 51.14%. The survey's findings showed that 55.4% of the participants answered "yes" when asked about their intention to vote, while 44.6% selected "no." It's worth considering that the discrepancy in the results could be attributed, in part, to the votes of communities that ran under distinct lists in the Iraqi parliamentary elections but were not divid-

ed in the poll.

The Independent Election Commission has released the provincial turnout figures for the Iraqi parliamentary elections, showing a turnout of 50.8% in Erbil, 40.70% in Sulaymaniyah, and 58.8% in Duhok.

In contrast, the survey conducted for this study asked respondents directly whether they had participated in the Iraqi parliamentary elections or not. The affirmative

Voter turnout in 2021



Independent High Electoral Commission of Iraq

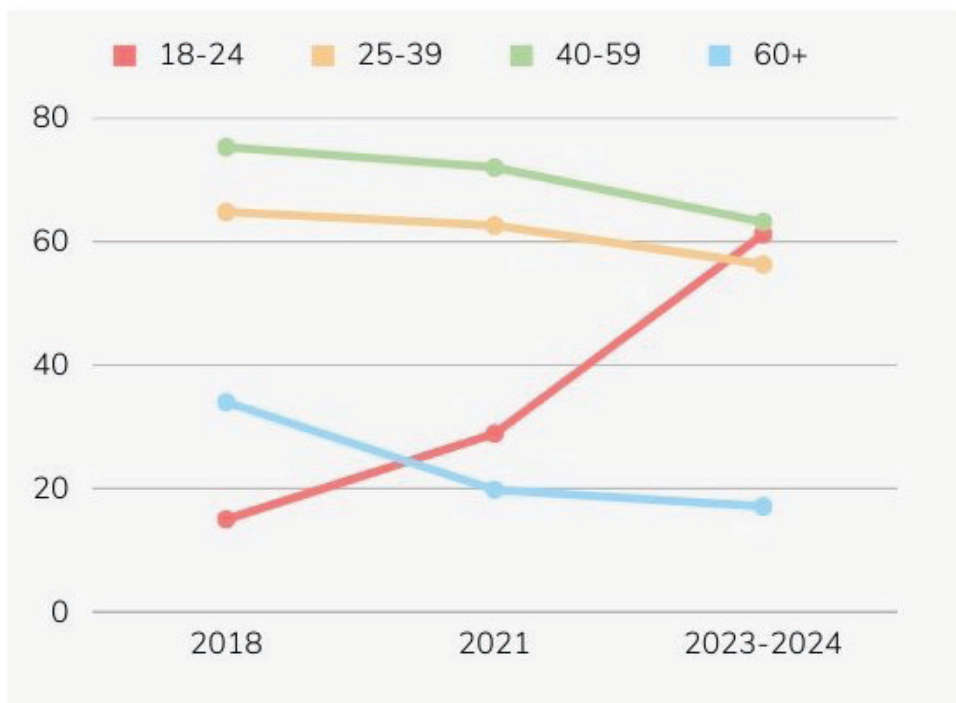
responses were 61.1% in Erbil, 37.6% in Sulaymaniyah, and 65.1% in Duhok. This indicates a noticeable discrepancy between the commission's official findings and the results of the survey, particularly in the provinces of Erbil and Duhok.

Two factors might account for this difference. Firstly, the poll did not differentiate between the votes of distinct communities as they had distinct lists in the Iraqi parliamentary elections, which could have contributed to the disparity. Secondly, some voters in certain surveyed areas might have been considered as part of provinces outside the Kurdistan Region in the context of the Iraqi elections, leading to the

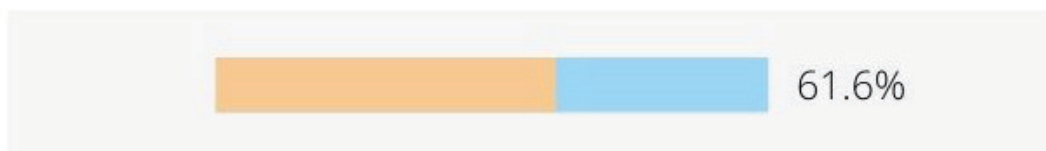
variation in the reported numbers.

In the analysis of provincial survey outcomes, discernible disparities in participation rates across distinct provinces have been observed. Specifically, in the province of Erbil, the participation rate is documented at a level of 61.1%, contrasting with Sulaymaniyah Province where it registers at 37.6%, and further diverging with Duhok

VOTER TURNOUT BY AGE GROUPS



PARTICIPATION RATE OF FIRST-TIME VOTERS

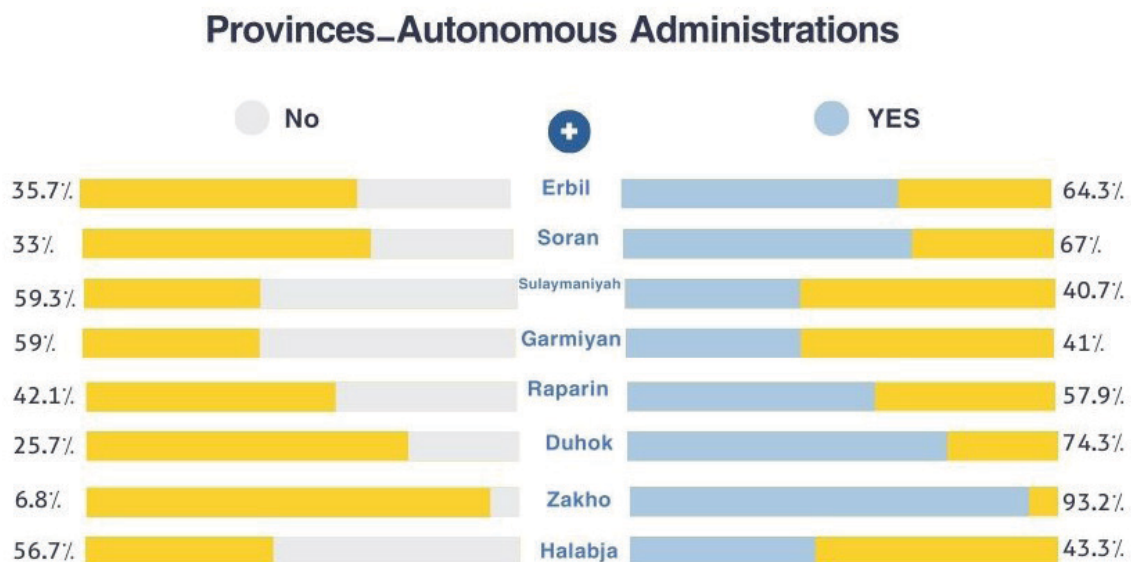


Province where participation ascends to a notable 65.1%. In a contrasting narrative, findings disseminated by the High Commission for the Independence of Elections in Iraq reveal divergent figures, indicating a participation rate of 49.58% for

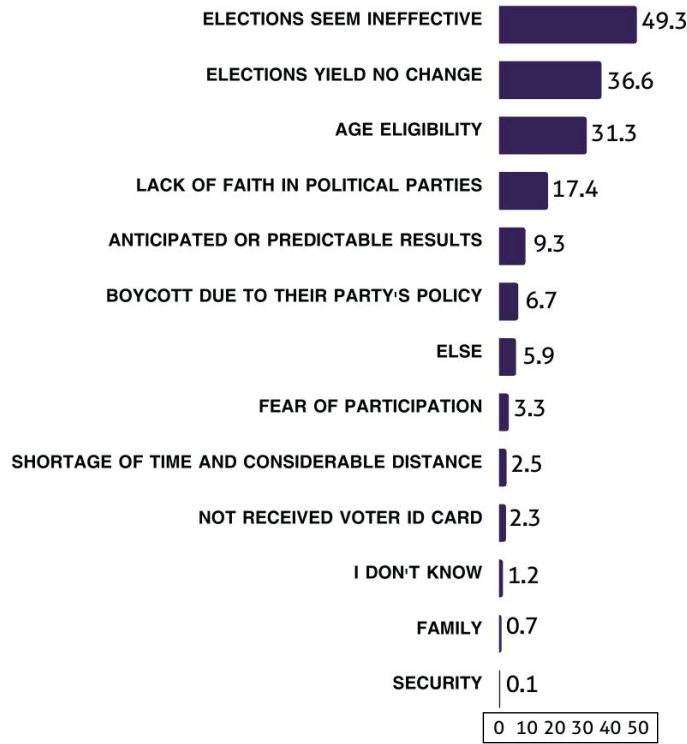
Erbil Province, 50.8% for Sulaymaniyah Province, and 58.8% for Duhok Province.

In a broader scope, an aggregate analysis underscores that 60.3% of the surveyed populace has articulated their intention to actively engage in the forthcoming parliamentary elections, thereby manifesting a marked inclination towards civic involvement. Concomitantly, a discerning 39.7% of respondents have chosen to abstain from such participation. Of note, a captivating dimension unfolds when scrutinizing those individuals who had hitherto refrained from electoral participation: an intriguing 38.5% of these respondents affirm a newfound registration status, presumably in response to an evolving political climate, and an even more notable 69.1% among them have since received their voter cards subsequent to completing the registration process.

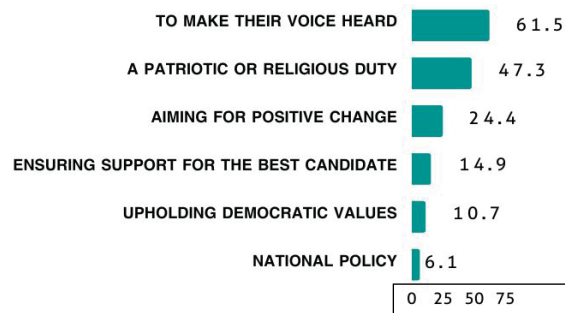
The highest percentages of prospective voters were recorded in Soran 72.4%, Zakho 68.7%, Erbil 58.3%, and Duhok 52.4%. Other regions reported lower figures,



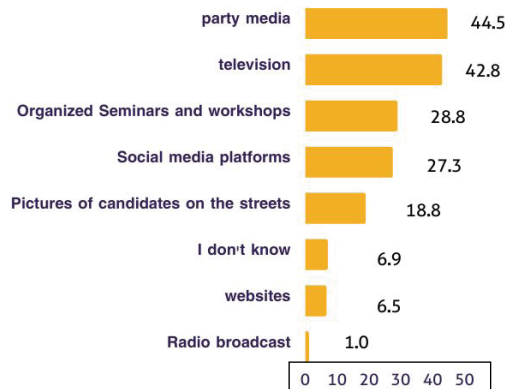
Factors contributing to non-participation in the elections



Motives for engaging in the elections



Influential tools that motivate citizens to actively engage in the electoral process



with approximately 20% participation.

The increase in the number of voters in the Kurdistan Region compared to the 2018 and 2021 elections can be attributed to the influx of new voters rather than the return of non-participating voters. Based on the figures provided by the commission officials, the estimated number of voters for the 2021 elections accounted for 3,227,551 and for the 2023 elections is 3,641,000, indicating approximately 413,449 new voters, and it is expected to increase in 2024. Among the age groups, those aged 18-24 had the highest proportion of registered voters at 52.6%, surpassing other age groups by more than double. Among this age group, 63.8% had received their voting cards.

Regarding gender, 59.3% of male respondents intended to vote, while 40.7% declined. On the other hand, 61.5% of women expressed their willingness to participate, while 38.5% did not intend to vote.

The survey results indicate that 60.3% of voters in the Kurdistan Region are expected to participate in the upcoming elections. This figure seems to be influenced by two significant factors: political polarization and the addition of more than 400,000 new voters.

Among different age groups, young people aged 18-24 show the highest turnout rate at 61.2%, with over 52% of them registered to vote, and 63.8% already having received their voter cards. On the other hand, citizens over the age of 60 exhibit the lowest willingness to vote, with only 17.1% expressing interest in participating, and a registration rate of 20.4%. The greatest eagerness to participate was observed within the 40-59 age bracket, reaching 63.2%. Nonetheless, only 23.3% of this demographic completed the voter registration process. Consequently, it can be inferred that, broadly speaking, there exists a declining inclination among voters in the Kurdistan Region to engage in elections as their age advances.

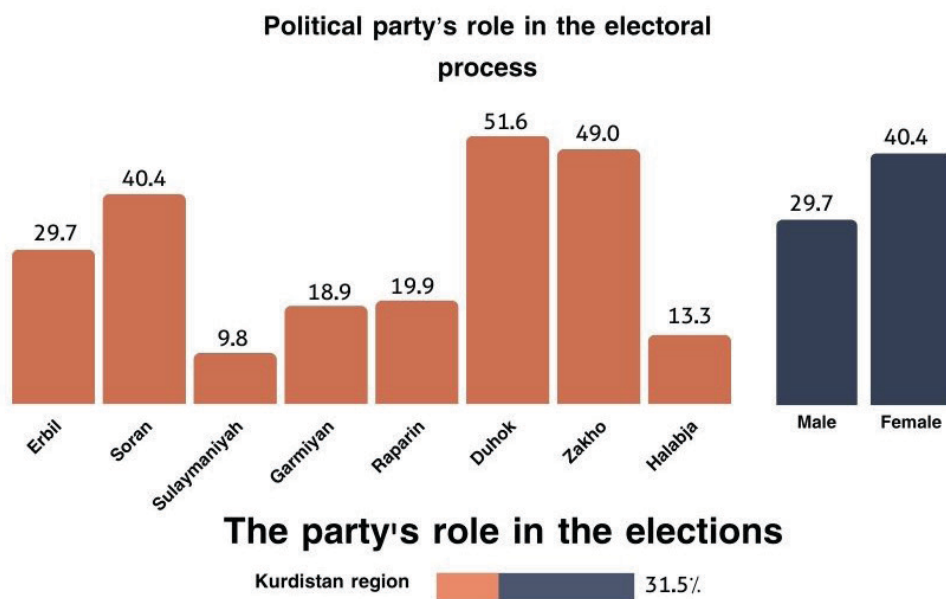
In terms of educational status, those with lower educational backgrounds tend to have a higher desire to participate. Occupation, however, does not seem to have a significant impact on voter behavior, as the proportions of those willing to par-

ticipate and those not interested are similar across all three occupational groups (working, unemployed, and economically inactive individuals). The desire for participation is higher in suburban areas and villages compared to the center of big cities. Soran, Zakho, Erbil, and Duhok show the highest demand for participation, while the lowest is observed in Raperin, Halabja, Garmian, and Sulaymaniyah.

Media campaigns conducted by political parties are among the primary factors influencing citizens' engagement in elections. Followed by dedicated election programs on television, which contributed to a participation rate of 42.8%. Additionally, media owned by participating political parties played a significant role, accounting for 44.5% of citizens' involvement in the electoral process. Other factors include conferences and meetings 28.8%, social media platforms 27.3%, and public space photos of candidates 18.8%. This aspect of the study specifically highlights the impact of television shows on voter turnout.

The Role of Political Parties in the Electoral Process

Another crucial observation is that party membership doesn't appear to be the sole determinant of people's voting behavior. This might indicate the limited impact of



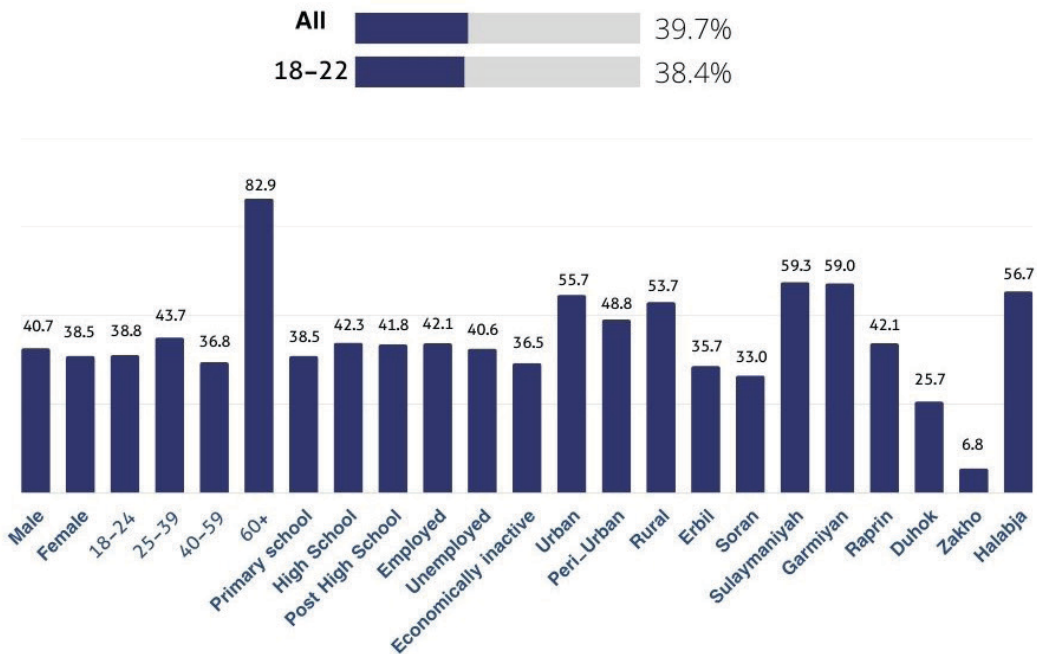
The election results suggest that party membership might not be the sole determinant of people's voting behavior

the party as an institution on public opinion.

Among the respondents, 61.5% expressed their intention to participate in the elections to cast their vote. However, at the level of the Kurdistan Regional Government, reasons for non-participation in previous elections include distrust in elections and political parties, a sense of hopelessness for change, and young age. Interestingly, some voters cited dissatisfaction with their party's policies as a reason for abstaining from elections.

According to the survey, the majority of voters in the Kurdistan Region make their decision about which party to vote for more than a month prior to the election day, a trend consistent with past elections. The gender breakdown reveals that 65.6% of men make their decision early, compared to 46.8% of women, suggesting that women might be less influenced by political polarization. Within different age

Individuals who abstain from participating in the elections



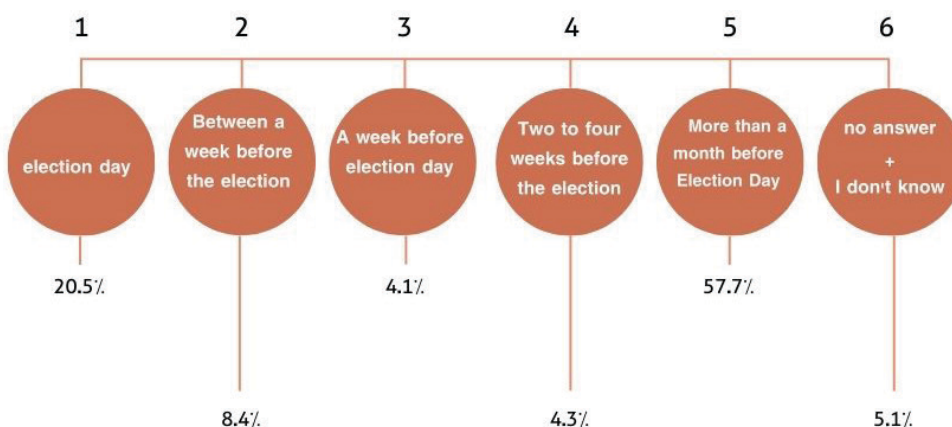
groups, individuals in the middle age range tend to decide earlier, with the highest rate recorded in the 40-59 age group at 60.9%. Citizens over 60 years of age follow closely with 58.7%. In contrast, young people aged 18-24 are at the lower end of the spectrum with 46.8%.

The level of literacy doesn't seem to significantly impact the timing of voters' deci-

When is the final decision made by the voter?

Final Decision

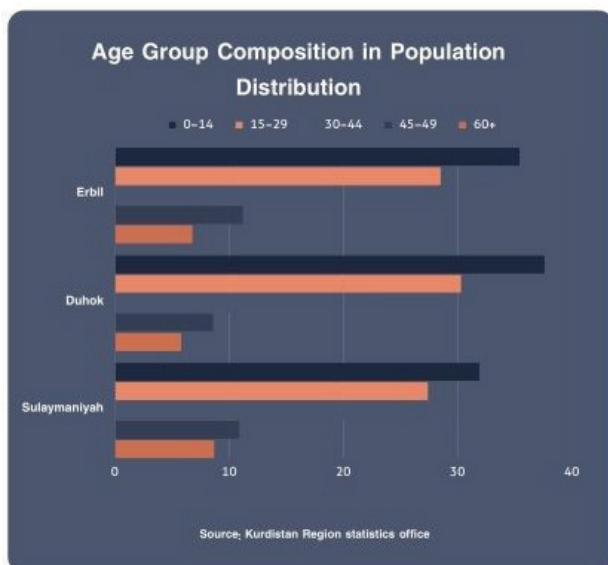
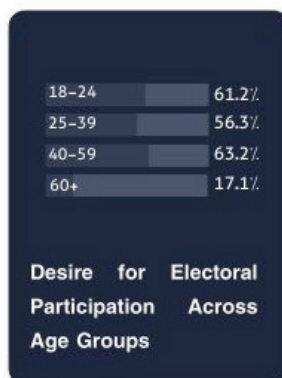
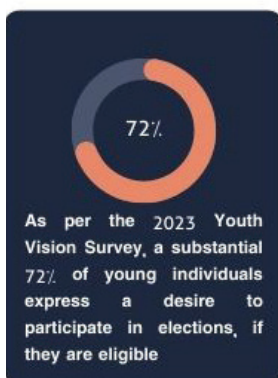
As per the survey findings, a significant majority of voters in the Kurdistan Region make their party choice over a month prior to the election day. This pattern mirrors previous election trends, indicating a noteworthy degree of political polarization within the Kurdistan Region.



sions, as the percentages are quite similar across groups. This trend holds true for both employed and unemployed individuals. In terms of geographic setting and housing, rural residents tend to decide on their voting choice later compared to urban dwellers. While 51.1% of rural respondents indicated they would decide a month before the election, around 59% of urban residents make their decision a month earlier.

In the broader perspective, a substantial 81.1% of Soran's voters finalize their choice about a month before the election. Raperin comes next with 67.3%, followed by Erbil at 64.6%. An intriguing contrast emerges when observing Duhok, where only 33.7% of voters make their decision a month prior to the election.

The Impact of Population Distribution on Voter Engagement



An expressed intent for electoral engagement within the three governorates of Dohuk, Sulaymaniyah, and Erbil



In the Kurdistan Region, the highest numbers of age groups, ranging from 0-14 and 15-29, are concentrated in both Erbil and Duhok governorates. Conversely, the largest cohort of individuals aged over 30 can be found in Sulaymaniyah Governorate

This pattern could be attributed to a blend of factors, encompassing both the region's social structure and its intricate interplay with electoral competition, coupled with pertinent political dynamics.

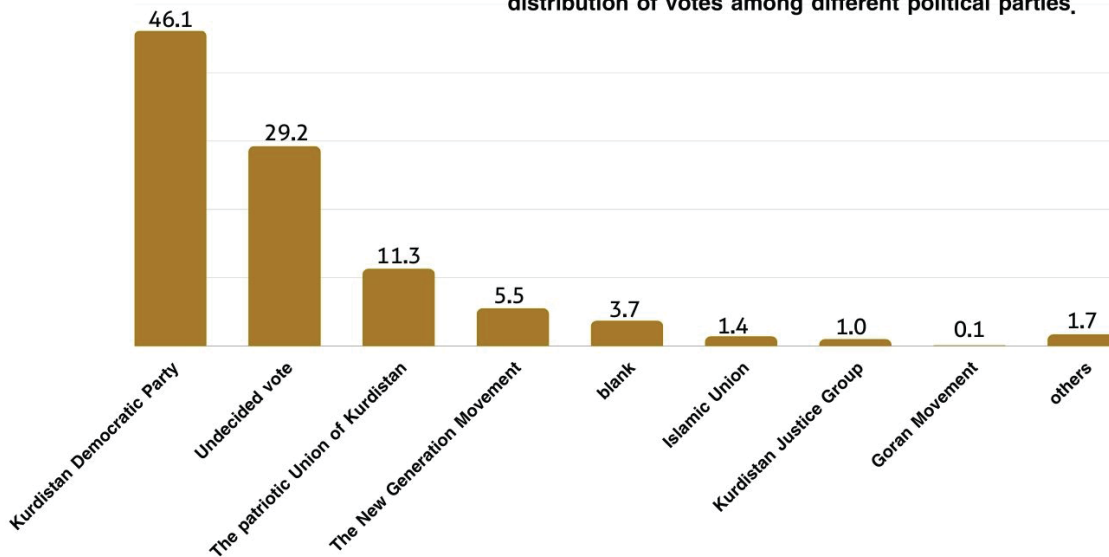
Based on the survey findings, among those who haven't previously participated in elections, men exhibited a higher registration rate compared to women. Focusing on various age groups, young individuals aged 18-24 stood out with the most substantial enrollment rate at 52.6%. At the provincial level, Soran secured the highest registration percentage at 72.4%, followed by Zakho at 68.7%, Erbil at 58.3%, and Duhok at 52.4%. Conversely, Sulaymaniyah, Garmian, Raperin, and Halabja recorded the lowest proportions of individuals expressing a reluctance to participate, with only 20% of respondents indicating their registration for the upcoming elections.

Voters' Preferences and Choices

The survey outcomes reveal a notable trend, the initial victors in the forthcoming election appear to be those who abstain from participating, the ambiguous “undecided voters,” and those who cast empty votes. This intricate distribution encompasses 39.7% of citizens opting to abstain, 29.2% willing to participate but withholding their votes, and an additional 3.7% intending to cast empty votes. The cumulative number of these constituents is estimated at 2,167,252, dimming the prospects of unforeseen outcomes in the impending elections.

Voting rate

Out of the total, 32.9% are categorized as undecided voters or those who have not revealed their voting preference. This factor significantly contributes to the potential for substantial and unexpected changes, or at least shifts in the distribution of votes among different political parties.

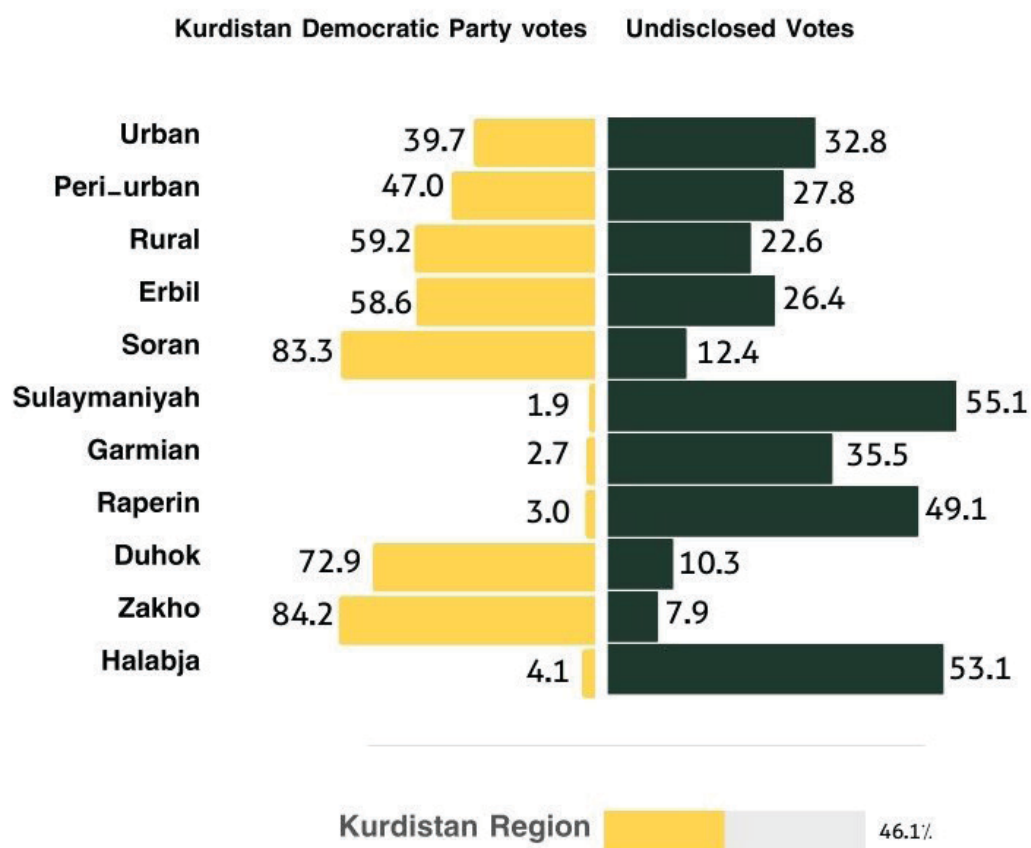


Vote distribution

As per the poll results, the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) is poised to garner 46.1% of the intended 60.3% voters participating in the elections. This translates to a perceptible surge in the KDP's vote share in comparison to the 2021 elections. This surge could partly be attributed to an upsurge in young voters, primarily concentrated in Erbil and Duhok provinces. Gender-wise, KDP's voter proportions are relatively balanced,

yet intriguingly, the party tends to attract a higher percentage of younger voters. Notably, the percentage of KDP voters tends to dwindle with age, with 51% of first-time voters expressing allegiance to the KDP. This might be due to the KDP's pronounced influence in regions with a significant youth demographic.

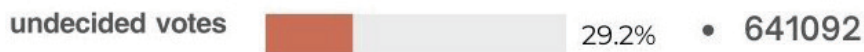
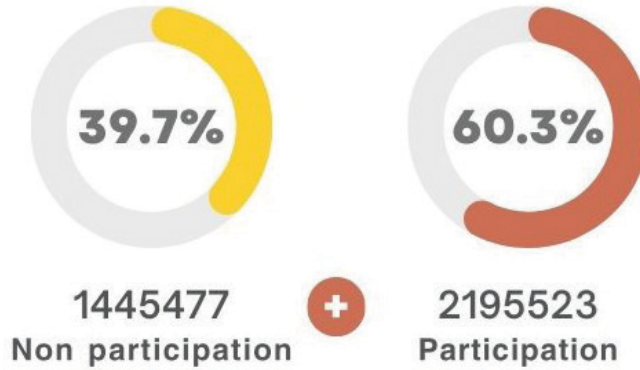
Geographically, the KDP garners its highest support from rural areas at 59.2%, witnessing a gradual decrease in urban centers. The KDP's strongholds include Zakho, Soran, Duhok, and Erbil, while its presence is less pronounced in Sulaymaniyah, Garmian, Raperin, and Halabja.



The KDP's support is notably higher in areas marked by robust voter turnout and the areas with lower percentage of "undecided votes." Within these parameters, 29.2% of respondents preferred to withhold their vote. Assuming a total voter count of 3,641,000



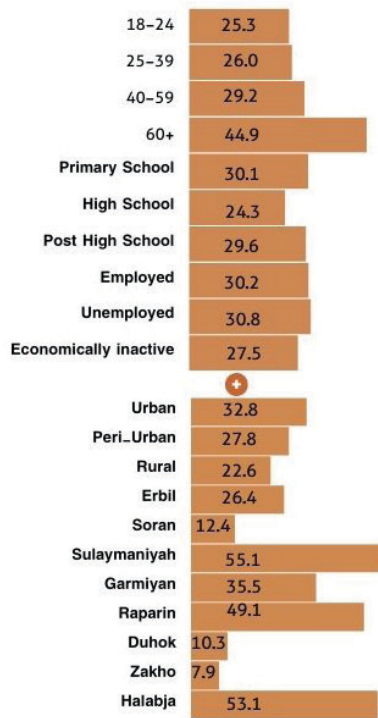
expected voters 3,641,000



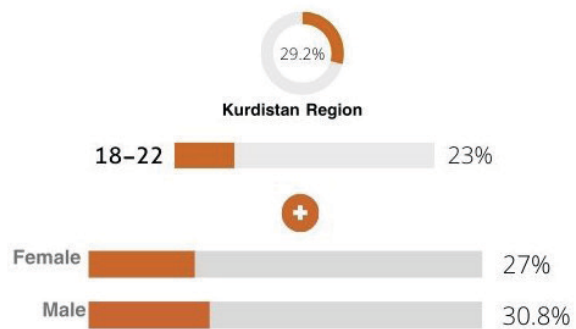
The percentage of undecided votes counted among the participants in the elections

in 2024, comprising 641,092 undecided votes and 3.7% empty votes (equivalent to over 80,000 votes), their collective influence becomes significant. The outcome of these indistinct votes could potentially sway toward other parties or pave the way for a new political entity. Regions such as Sulaymaniyah 55.1%, Halabja 53.1%, Raperin 49.1%, and Erbil 26.4% demonstrate the highest concentrations of these uncertain voters. Consequently, these undecided voters could play a pivotal role, particularly in areas like Sulaymaniyah, Garmian, Raperin, and Halabja, where their votes might determine the ultimate victor. These voters could also create obstacles for the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) in Erbil if it fails to convince at least some of them.

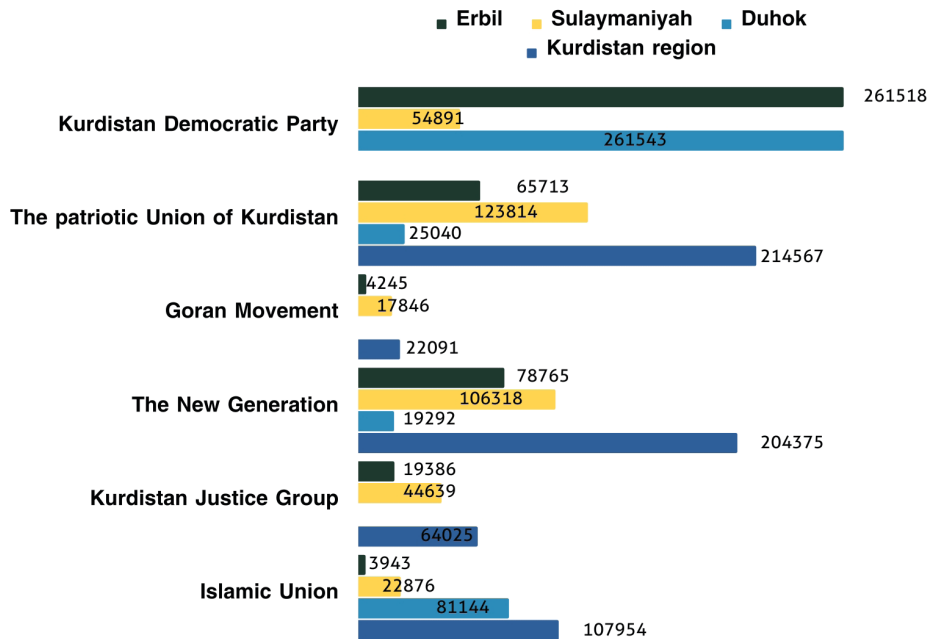
The poll results also indicate that the PUK is anticipated to secure 11.3% of the vote share. Notably, the PUK garners more support from female voters than their male counterparts. The party also boasts a higher proportion of older voters compared to the younger demographic, with the highest representation among those aged over 60. Intriguingly, 9.3% of first-time voters are inclined towards the PUK. Occupation-wise, the PUK's support is notably stronger among the economically inactive, with 13.6%



Those who keep their voting preference undisclosed

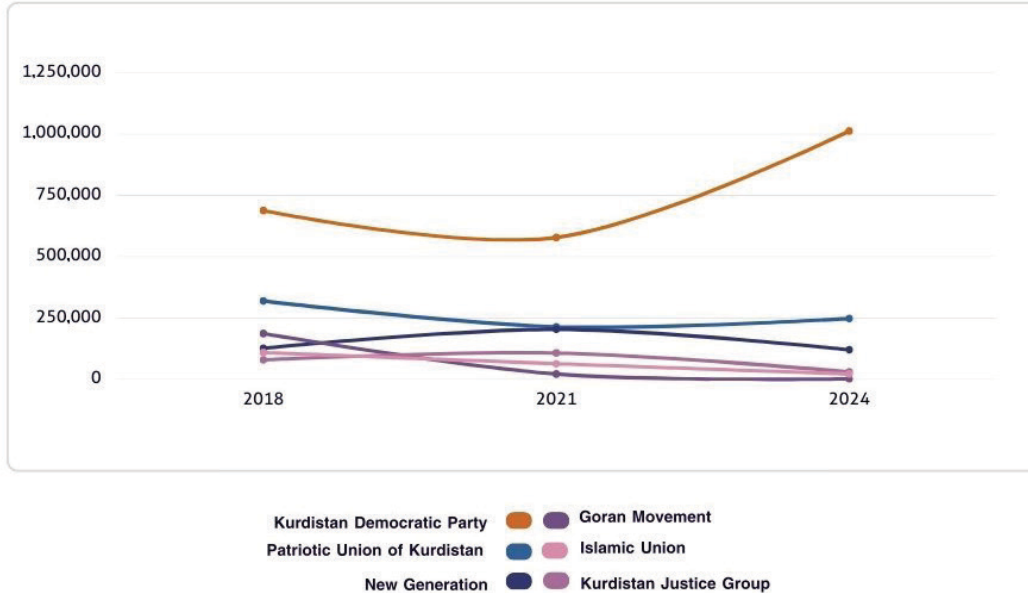


Number of votes of the main parties 2021



The main reason for the decline of political parties (except the Kurdistan Democratic Party) is the lack of participation and the increase in the number of Undecided votes in the areas where they have influence

Number of votes of the main parties in the elections

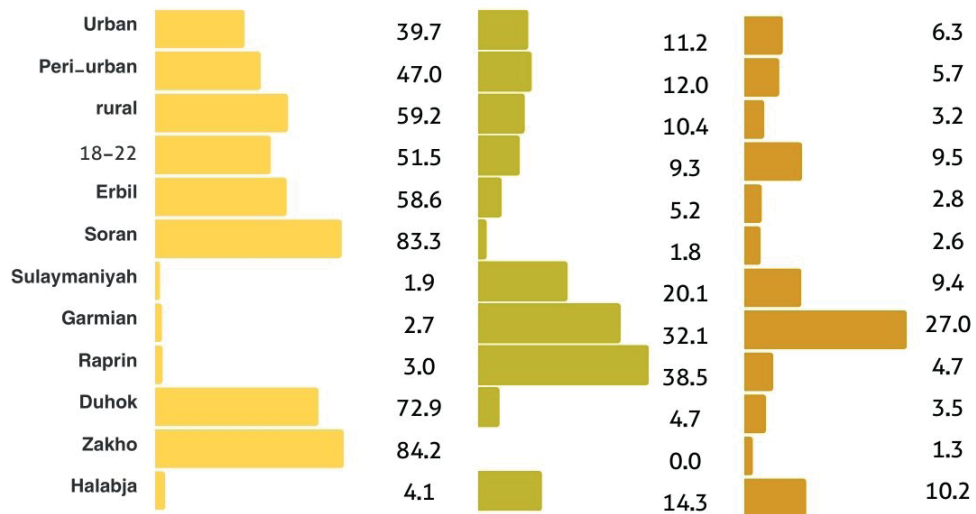
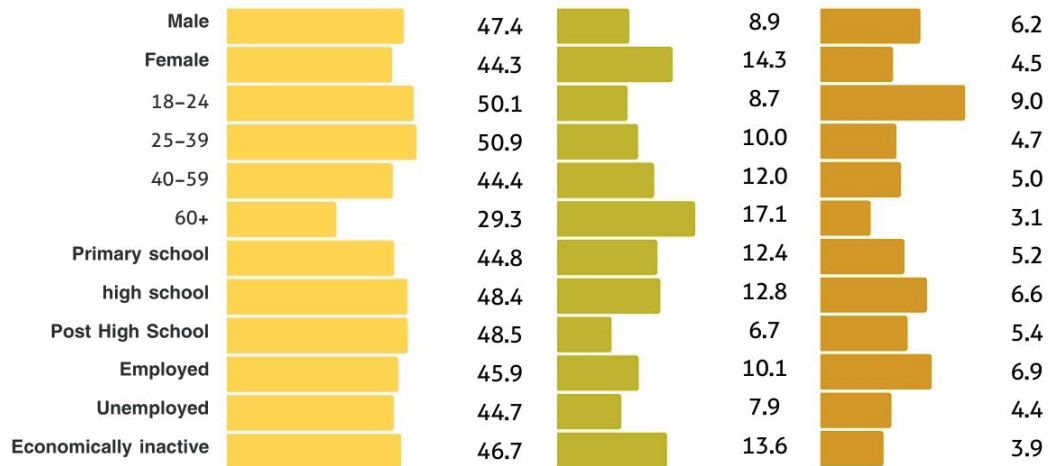


of their voters falling in this category. Geographical distinctions appear less impactful on the PUK's support, as urban and rural areas show similar proportional representations. Noteworthy areas for PUK support include Raperin, Garmian, Sulaymaniyah, and Halabja, regions characterized by lower turnout and a substantial undecided vote presence.

A third contender, the New Generation Party, emerges with a 5.5% share of the vote. Intriguingly, little variance is observed across gender, age, and occupation in the party's voter base. It gains 9.5% of first-time voters, as per the poll. Notably, the New Generation Party previously secured the highest votes in certain regions like Halabja during a Rudaw Youth Research Center poll, yet its performance in the general elections landed it in third or second place.

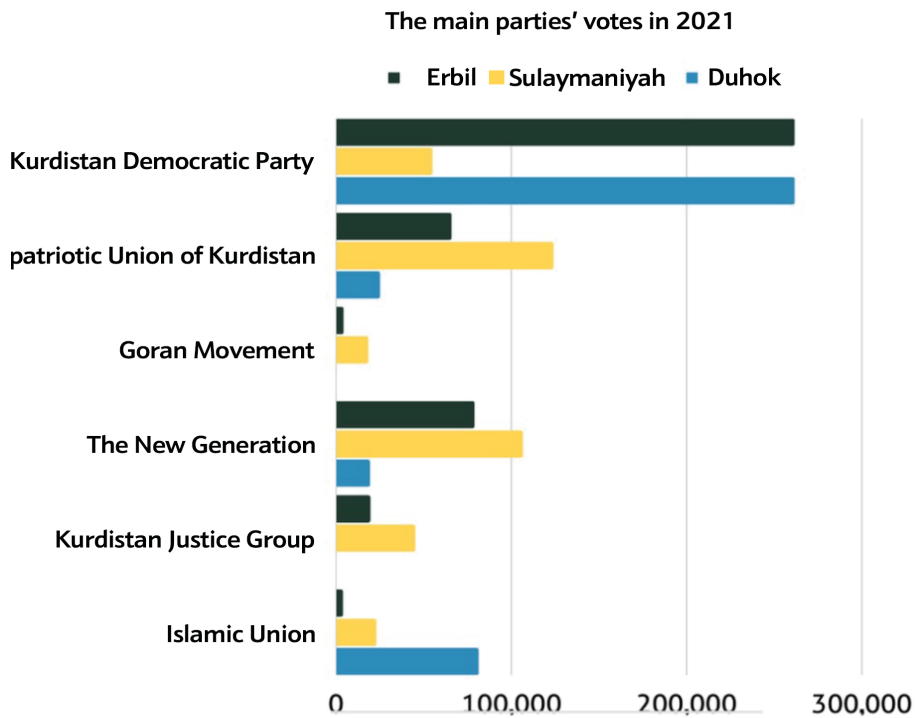
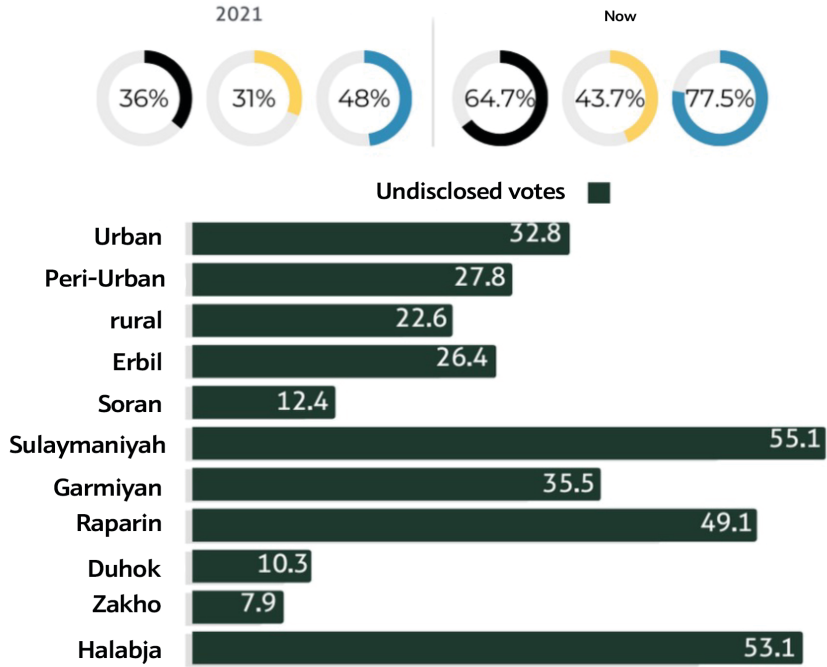
Undecided voters, constituting 29.2% of those who actively participate, hold a pivotal role in the upcoming elections, particularly when combined with the percentage of blank voters. This intricate combination holds the potential to propel the emergence of a new political party, or in the absence of unforeseen outcomes, lead to the reallocation of votes to parties beyond the PUK and KDP. Among the undecided voters, a

Distribution of the votes of the first three parties in 2021 elections



29.2% of the respondents did not disclose their votes, 3.7% said they would vote blank ballot, and 4.2% of the participants voted for other parties.

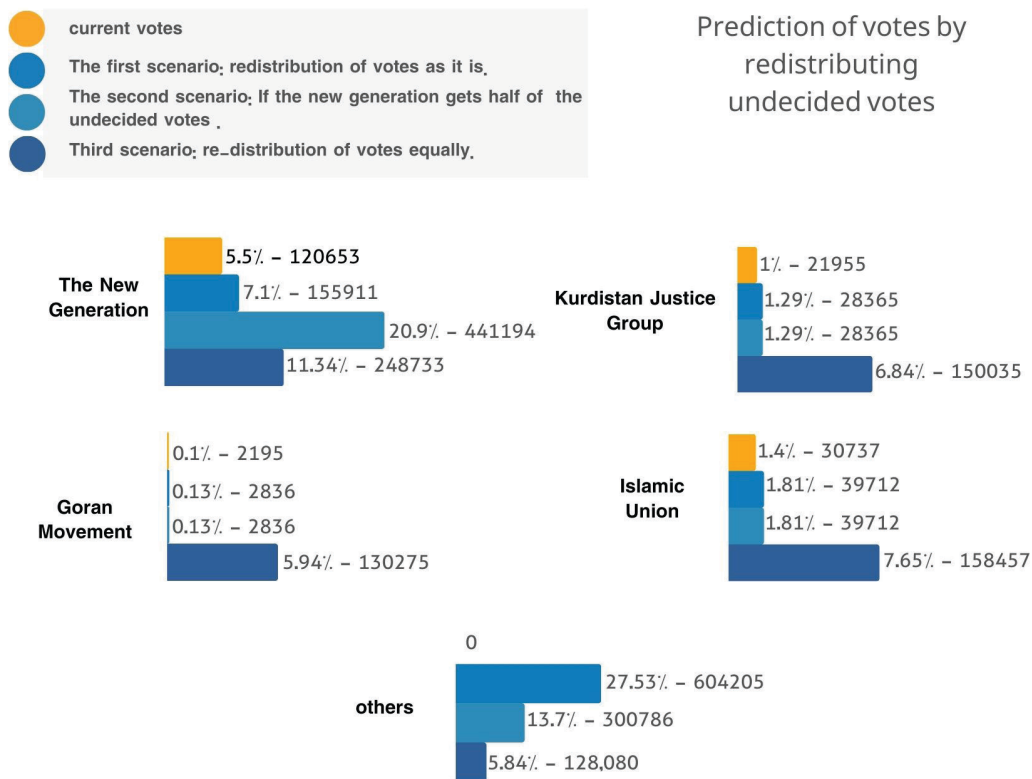
Voter turnout

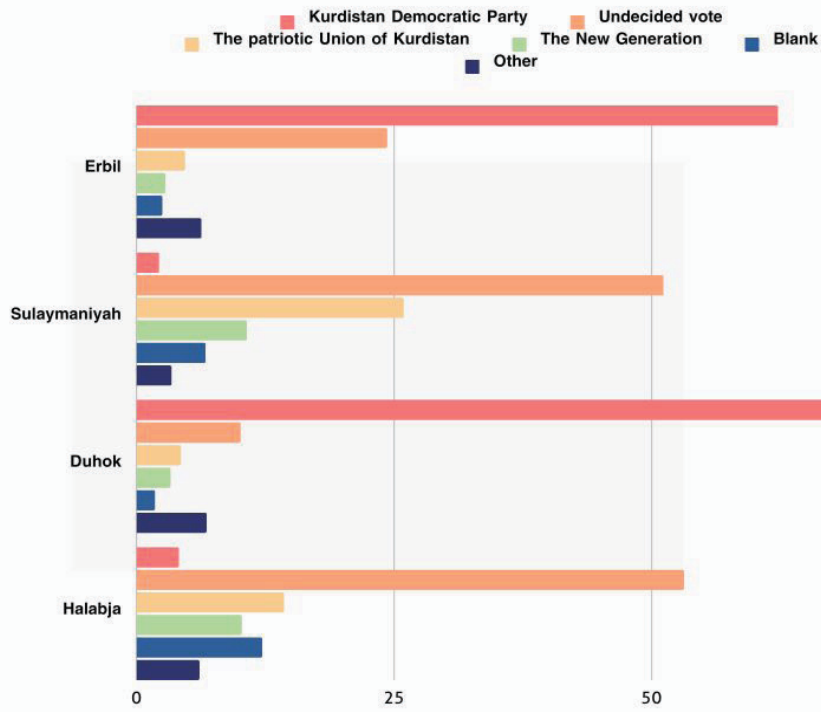


The main factor contributing to the decline of political parties, aside from the Democratic Party, is the limited engagement of voters and the rising count of undecided votes in the places where they have influence.

notable portion aligns with the Gorran Movement, New Generation Party, Kurdistan Islamic Union, and Kurdistan Justice Group. However, these parties have witnessed a decline in support due to the relatively low prevalence of undecided votes among new voters.

We have envisioned multiple scenarios depicting the potential redistribution of their votes, diverse scenarios outlining the redistribution of “undecided votes” have been outlined in the accompanying graph.





THE DISTRIBUTION OF VOTES AMONG 4 ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

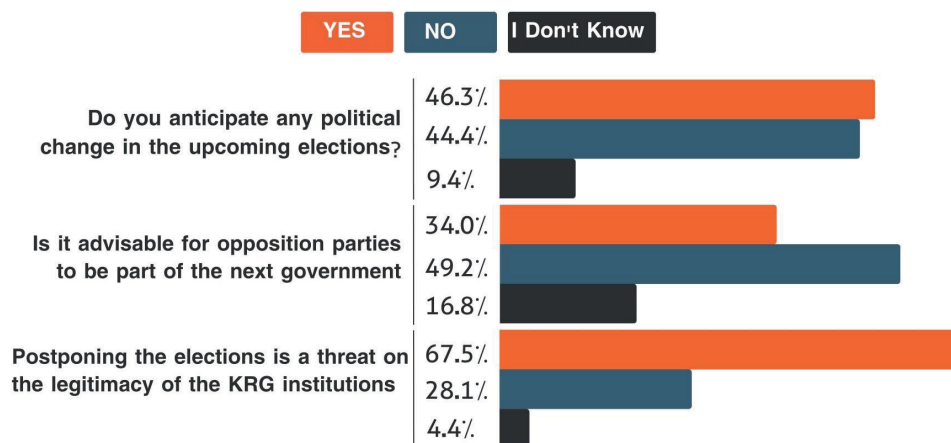
Political Perspectives and Voter Priorities

Voters' concerns and expectations offer insights into their political priorities. The issues garnering substantial attention are focused on essential services 56.7%, employment prospects for university graduates 41.8%, settling salary arrears 39.8%, and combating corruption 34.2%. Conversely, the lowest levels of citizen interest are directed towards the electronicization of government institutions 2.1%, expanding freedom of expression 2.6%, and ensuring political stability 5.2%. The call for greater freedom of expression is most pronounced in Zakho, reaching 7.5%. This emphasis on economic matters and public services over democratic ideals highlights the prevailing sentiment.

Garmian autonomous administration holds the highest percentage of individuals advocating for attention to basic service provision at 75.2%. Likewise, Zakho and Garmian lead the way with 52% in their call for employment opportunities for university graduates. Raperin emerges as a significant voice for salary arrears repayment at 56%.

Around 44.4% of respondents anticipate minimal political change resulting from the elections, while 46.3% foresee transformative shifts, and 9.4% remain uncertain. Predictions for political change find the highest traction in Zakho at 53.7%. In contrast,

Kurdistan Region



Halabja 61% and Sulaymaniyah 56.7% manifest the strongest skepticism regarding anticipated alterations. Intriguingly, gender, education, occupation, and living envi-

ronment do not significantly alter the opinions about potential political change. A relatively consistent range, between 36% and 40%, express a lack of expectation for change, while a similar proportion, spanning from 43% to 50%, anticipate such shifts.

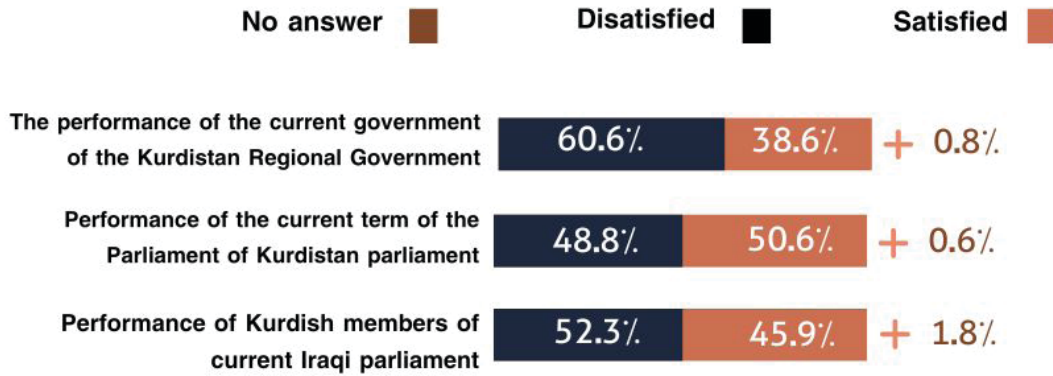
The survey results reveal that nearly half of respondents are against the opposition participating in the government formation. Specifically, only 34% advocate for the inclusion of opposition parties in the next government, while a substantial 49% comprising half of the Kurdistan Region's population express the view that the opposition should not partake in the government. Zakho and Sulaymaniyah autonomous administrations emerge as strongholds for the sentiment that the opposition should not be involved in shaping the upcoming government.

The history of the Kurdistan Parliament has been marked by recurrent election postponements. From its inception to its current fifth term, the parliamentary round has been extended eight times. However, the recent attempt for the fifth-term extension was rejected by the Federal Court. When asked about the implications of election postponements, 67% of respondents who had multiple options expressed that it conveyed a sense of disappointment among citizens. This sentiment was most pronounced in Sulaymaniyah province at 80%, closely followed by 55.2% in the Kurdistan Region, indicating that postponements might discourage citizens from seeking political change. Particularly, the autonomous administration of Raperin registered the highest percentage, with 66% of respondents sharing this view.

Regarding the ramifications of delayed elections, 51.3% believed that it could weaken the democratic process in the Kurdistan Region. At the level of the Kurdistan Regional Government, 41.2% saw it as tarnishing the region's reputation, and 38% viewed it as undermining the citizens' will. A substantial 71.4% of citizens expressed concerns that repeated postponements could result in the loss of international community support for the Kurdistan Regional Government.

In evaluating the legitimacy of Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) institutions, 67% of citizens across the region asserted that a second postponement of elections

Satisfaction Level



could jeopardize this legitimacy. In contrast, only 28% held the opposing view. The highest proportions aligning with this concern were found in Sulaymaniyah province 87.8% and Raperin province 86%, while Zakho province 55% and Duhok province 53.8% saw postponements as less likely to undermine the legitimacy of government institutions.

Assessing the performance of the fifth term of the Kurdistan Parliament, 60.6% of citizens expressed dissatisfaction, while 38.6% were content with its work. The highest discontent rates were in Halabja and Sulaymaniyah provinces, registering 79.6% and 78.9% respectively. Conversely, the administration of Soran exhibited the highest satisfaction level, with 21.3% of respondents expressing approval.

Contrastingly, public sentiment toward the current cabinet reveals 48.8% dissatisfaction and 50.6% satisfaction. The highest dissatisfaction rates emerged in Sulaymaniyah province 82.9%, Halabja 80.6%, Raperin 72.3%, and Garmian 65.6%. In contrast, 50.6% voiced satisfaction, with 24.9% being highly satisfied and 25.7% somewhat satisfied. Notably, the administration of Soran displayed the highest satisfaction levels at 65.4%, followed by Duhok 41.7% and Erbil 37.1%.

When evaluating the performance of Kurdish members in the current Iraqi parliament,

the findings reveal a spectrum of sentiments among citizens. A notable 12.3% expressed their high satisfaction, acknowledging the effectiveness of these representatives. However, a more significant proportion, 37.3%, conveyed unequivocal dissatisfaction, while an additional 15% found themselves somewhat dissatisfied, overall 52% of dissatisfaction. Conversely, a smaller 45.9% demonstrated approval, highlighting their contentment with the efforts of these Kurdish parliamentarians. Of these, 33.6% reported a moderate level of satisfaction, while 12.3% echoed the earlier sentiment of being very satisfied with their performance.

A closer examination of these opinions unveils distinct patterns. Within this spectrum, the highest proportion of complete dissatisfaction emerged in the autonomous administrations of Garmian and Raperin, registering 58% and 57% respectively. In contrast, a more optimistic view was expressed by respondents in Soran 19.5% and Duhok 17.9%, where individuals voiced a significant degree of satisfaction.

Considering diverse demographic factors such as educational background, age group, occupational status, and living environment, a consistent pattern emerged. Notably, the range of dissatisfaction reached 31% to 45%, suggesting a notable level of discontent among this segment. On the other hand, those expressing high satisfaction, ranging from 9% to 15%, were fewer in comparison but provided a contrasting perspective.

Methodology

Election polls serve as crucial tools for gauging public sentiment before important political events. Their primary objective is to assess the level of support for various candidates or political parties engaged in the electoral process within a nation.

The methodology employed in the survey aimed to ensure a comprehensive representation of voters. It encompassed a diverse and random sample of participants, stratified by their geographical location, including both urban and rural areas. By granting equal opportunity for participation, the survey sought to create an accurate reflection of voter sentiment. Participants were posed a series of inquiries relating to the upcoming election, encompassing topics such as voting intentions, likelihood of participation, and priority issues. This extensive survey spanned across all regions of the Kurdistan Region. Conducted between June 11 and June 25, 2023, the study aimed to capture the most current perspectives of citizens aged 18 and above. Encompassing all provinces and autonomous administrations (Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Duhok, Halabja, Soran, Garmian, Raperin, and Zakho), the survey considered three distinct urban contexts: central districts of provinces and autonomous administrations, surrounding urban locales, and rural areas. The survey's foundation rested on the Kurdistan Region's 2020 population estimate of 6,171,083 individuals. Utilizing a random sampling equation, the study selected 2,412 participants to provide an accurate representation of the larger population's sentiments.

$$n \geq \frac{z^2 * p(1 - p)}{d^2}$$

n: Number of samples

z: Expressed Confidence Interval (95%)

p: The respondent rate for the question whether you will participate in the next Kurdistan Parliamentary elections is assumed to be 50% or 0.5.

d: Allowable error of 0.02 or 2%.

The number of samples is divided as follows:

Table 1: Number and proportion of samples at the provincial and autonomous administration levels

Province/ Autonomous administration	Street	sample	Percentage %
Erbil	122	732	30.3
Soran	20	120	5.0
Sulaymaniyah	94	564	23.4
Garmian	18	108	4.5
Raperin	26	156	6.5
Duhok	84	504	20.9
Zakho	20	120	5.0
Halabja	18	108	4.5
total	402	2,412	100

The chosen unit for identifying respondents was the neighborhood and family. To achieve this, six families were randomly assigned to each neighborhood in six distinct streets. The interviewer ensured the GPS location of each interview site was recorded.

Data collection took place directly on-site through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The Open Data Toll Kit (ODK), a program available for tablets, was used for this purpose. Data was gathered between June 11, 2023, and June 25, 2023, and subsequently uploaded to the survey cloud on Google Drive.

Statistical methodology allotted each sample based on diverse categories, encompassing cities and villages, proportionate to the population distribution within provinces and autonomous administrations. This approach was the inverse of excluding samples from various categories.

Upon completing data collection, all information was transmitted to a secure server. The data was then transferred to data analysis software SPSS 25 in Excel format, from which the pertinent tables were extracted and are presented in the concluding section of this report.

To provide a comprehensive comparative analysis of various groups within the results, we opted to analyze the tables based on demographic characteristics. These characteristics include gender, location, province and autonomous administration, age group, occupation, educational status, and first-time participants' choices.

To ensure the results truly represented the community's perspective, we undertook certain steps:

- Occupations were categorized into three distinct groups: those employed, unemployed individuals, and economically inactive individuals (comprising housewives, students, and individuals with health conditions).
- Educational degrees were grouped as follows: illiterate individuals, those capable of reading and writing with primary or secondary education, individuals with a high school education, and those with beyond high school diploma, bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, and doctorates.
- The participants' environments were classified into three categories: urban, peri-urban, and rural settings.

Tbales

		Table 1: Environment			
		Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural	Total
		number	number	number	number
	Erbil	234	336	162	732
	Soran	36	42	42	120
	Sulaymaniyah	342	144	78	564
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Garmian	60	30	18	108
	Raparin	72	60	24	156
	Duhok	102	246	156	504
	Zakho	108	0	12	120
	Halabja	90	0	18	108
	Kurdistan Region	1044	858	510	2412

		Table2: Proportional distribution of the surveyed environment			
		Urban	Peri-Urban	Rural	Total
		%	%	%	%
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	32	45.9	22.1	100
	Soran	30	35	35	100
	Sulaymaniyah	60.6	25.5	13.8	100
	Garmian	55.6	27.8	16.7	100
	Raparin	46.2	38.5	15.4	100
	Duhok	20.2	48.8	31	100
	Zakho	90	0	10	100
	Halabja	83.3	0	16.7	100
	Kurdistan Region	43.3	35.6	21.1	100

table 3

		Table 3: Gender Composition of the participants		
		Male	Female	Total
		%	%	%
Environment	Urban	55.6	44.4	100
	Peri-Urban	53.7	46.3	100
	Rural	57.3	42.7	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	62.3	37.7	100
	Soran	58.3	41.7	100
	Sulaymaniyah	55.9	44.1	100
	Garmian	39.8	60.2	100
	Raparin	41	59	100
	Duhok	53.4	46.6	100
	Zakho	52.5	47.5	100
	Halabja	49.1	50.9	100
Kurdistan Region		55.3	44.7	100

Table 4: Marital status of the respondents

		Married	Unmarried	Widowed divorced	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	66.9	32	1.1	100
	Female	79.2	18.5	2.2	100
Environment	Urban	71.3	26.9	1.8	100
	Peri-Urban	73.2	24.7	2.1	100
	Rural	73.5	26.1	0.4	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	76.1	22.8	1.1	100
	Soran	70	28.3	1.7	100
	Sulaymaniyah	72	24.8	3.2	100
	Garmian	68.5	27.8	3.7	100
	Raparin	73.1	26.3	0.6	100
	Duhok	70	29.4	0.6	100
	Zakho	64.2	35.8	0	100
	Halabja	75.9	21.3	2.8	100
	Kurdistan Region	72.4	26	1.6	100

Table 5: Educational Background of the Participants:

		Illiterate	Literate	Primary	Secondary	High school	Technical college	Undergraduate	graduate	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	11.7	7.4	19.5	21.6	15.3	10.7	13.5	0.4	100
	Female	32.1	8	19.6	13.3	12	7.4	7.5	0.3	100
Environment	Urban	17.1	5	19.7	18.4	16.1	10.2	12.8	0.7	100
	Peri-Urban	21.3	8.7	20.3	16.6	12.9	9.7	10.5	0	100
	Rural	27.5	11.2	17.8	19	10.6	6.5	7.3	0.2	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	20.4	4.4	18.6	17.1	15.7	10.8	12.6	0.5	100
	Soran	25.8	4.2	16.7	19.2	14.2	11.7	6.7	1.7	100
	Sulaymaniyah	21.1	2.8	22.3	18.3	15.4	9.8	10.1	0.2	100
	Garmian	27.8	3.7	20.4	18.5	8.3	6.5	13.9	0.9	100
	Raparin	28.2	1.9	21.8	16.7	18.6	7.7	5.1	0	100
	Duhok	20.8	19.2	16.3	16.3	8.9	6.7	11.7	0	100
	Zakho	10.8	16.7	16.7	20.8	14.2	9.2	11.7	0	100
	Halabja	10.2	6.5	28.7	25	13	9.3	7.4	0	100
	Kurdistan Region	20.8	7.6	19.5	17.9	13.8	9.2	10.8	0.3	100

		Table 6: Educational Level			
		Primary School	High School	Post High School	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	60.2	15.3	24.5	100
	Female	72.8	12	15.2	100
Environment	Urban	60.2	16.1	23.7	100
	Peri-Urban	66.9	12.9	20.2	100
	Rural	75.5	10.6	13.9	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	60.4	15.7	23.9	100
	Soran	65.8	14.2	20	100
	Sulaymaniyah	64.5	15.4	20	100
	Garmian	70.4	8.3	21.3	100
	Raparin	68.6	18.6	12.8	100
	Duhok	72.6	8.9	18.5	100
	Zakho	65	14.2	20.8	100
	Halabja	70.4	13	16.7	100
	Kurdistan Region	65.8	13.8	20.4	100

Table 7: Respondents Occupation

		Employed	Unemployed	Student	Housewife	Disabled or ill	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	78	12.2	6.1	0.8	2.9	100
	Female	14.8	7.1	5.3	71.9	0.8	100
Educational Level	Primary School	41.7	8.9	3.6	43.1	2.7	100
	High school	52.3	9.3	18.9	19.2	0.3	100
	Post High School	74.1	13.6	3.7	7.7	0.8	100
Environment	Urban	55.4	8.4	5.4	29	1.8	100
	Peri-Urban	45.8	10.4	5.8	36.5	1.5	100
	Rural	44.9	12.2	6.3	33.5	3.1	100
Province- Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	54.6	6	4.6	29.8	4.9	100
	Soran	47.5	8.3	5	32.5	6.7	100
	Sulaymaniyah	59.4	6.7	3.7	29.8	0.4	100
	Garmian	25.9	20.4	6.5	46.3	0.9	100
	Raparin	35.9	10.9	7.7	44.9	0.6	100
	Duhok	42.7	15.9	8.5	32.9	0	100
	Zakho	47.5	13.3	9.2	30	0	100
	Halabja	48.1	11.1	3.7	37	0	100
	Kurdistan Region	49.8	9.9	5.7	32.6	2	100

		Table 8: Respondents' occupational group			
		Employed	Unemployed	Economically inactive	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	78	12.2	9.8	100
	Female	14.8	7.1	78	100
Educational Level	Primary School	41.7	8.9	49.4	100
	High school	52.3	9.3	38.4	100
	Post High School	74.1	13.6	12.2	100
Environment	Urban	55.4	8.4	36.2	100
	Peri-Urban	45.8	10.4	43.8	100
	Rural	44.9	12.2	42.9	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	54.6	6	39.3	100
	Soran	47.5	8.3	44.2	100
	Sulaymaniyah	59.4	6.7	33.9	100
	Garmian	25.9	20.4	53.7	100
	Raparin	35.9	10.9	53.2	100
	Duhok	42.7	15.9	41.5	100
	Zakho	47.5	13.3	39.2	100
	Halabja	48.1	11.1	40.7	100
	Kurdistan Region	49.8	9.9	40.3	100

		Table 9: Participants' age groups					
		18-24	25-39	40-59	60+	Total	
		%	%	%	%	%	
Sex	Male	23.6	37.5	27.2	11.8	100	
	Female	14	42.8	34.2	9	100	
Educational Level	Primary School	16	31.4	38.9	13.7	100	
	High school	39.3	42.6	14.7	3.3	100	
	Post High School	16.3	65.6	13	5.1	100	
Occupation	Employed	18.8	44.3	30.2	6.8	100	
	Unemployed	25.1	35.6	15.1	24.3	100	
	Economically inactive	18.5	35.5	34.2	11.8	100	
Environment	Urban	19.7	38.1	30.5	11.7	100	
	Peri-Urban	19	42.5	29	9.4	100	
	Rural	18.8	39	32.2	10	100	
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	100	0	0	0	100	
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	16.1	40.6	33.6	9.7	100	
	Soran	20	37.5	33.3	9.2	100	
	Sulaymaniyah	18.4	37.6	29.4	14.5	100	
	Garmian	24.1	32.4	27.8	15.7	100	
	Raparin	22.4	38.5	28.2	10.9	100	
	Duhok	21.6	44.4	26.6	7.3	100	
	Zakho	25	43.3	25.8	5.8	100	
	Halabja	17.6	34.3	37	11.1	100	
	Kurdistan Region		19.3	39.9	30.3	10.5	100

Table 10 : Family Members(age and number), Members aged 17 and older

		Age	Family Members	Family Members aged 17 and older
Sex	Male	37.69	5.92	4.12
	Female	38.75	5.88	3.95
Educational Level	Primary School	41.26	6.12	4.09
	High school	30.28	5.8	4.11
	Post High School	33.48	5.28	3.85
Profession	Employed	36.75	5.78	3.98
	Unemployed	40.29	6.2	4.67
	Economically Inactive	39.37	5.98	3.96
Environment	Urban	38.64	5.51	3.93
	Peri-Urban	37.46	5.91	3.97
	Rural	38.35	6.7	4.39
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	38.7	5.82	4.03
	Soran	37.88	5.98	4.03
	Sulaymaniyah	39.63	4.89	3.57
	Garmian	39.42	6.15	4.42
	Raparin	37.88	5.92	4.3
	Duhok	36.11	6.97	4.41
	Zakho	35	7.06	4.48
	Halabja	39.37	5.14	3.64
Kurdistan Region		38.16	5.9	4.04

**Table 11.1: Voter Turnout in the 2018 Kurdistan
Parliamentary Elections**

		Yes	No	Total
		%	%	%
Sex	Male	57.9	42.1	100
	Female	61.4	38.6	100
Age Groups	18-24	15	85	100
	25-39	64.8	35.2	100
	40-59	75.3	24.7	100
	60+	34	66	100
Educational Level	Primary School	62	38	100
	High School	45.2	54.8	100
	Post High School	61.1	38.9	100
Occupation	Employed	59.3	40.7	100
	Unemployed	59.3	40.7	100
	Economically Inactive	59.7	40.3	100
Environment	Urban	48	52	100
	Peri-Urban	49.9	50.1	100
	Rural	56.8	43.2	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	67.6	32.4	100
	Soran	69	31	100
	Sulaymaniyah	42.4	57.6	100
	Garmian	41.4	58.6	100
	Raprin	55.9	44.1	100
	Duhok	69.8	30.2	100
	Zakho	72.1	27.9	100
	Halabja	43.1	56.9	100
Kurdistan Region		59.7	40.3	100
The pyramids of Kurdistan		59.7	40.3	100.0

		Table 11.2: Did you participate in the 2021 elections for Iraq's council of representatives?		
		Yes	No	Total
		%	%	%
Sex	Male	58.0	42.0	100.0
	Female	62.2	37.8	100.0
Age Groups	18-24	28.9	71.1	100.0
	25-39	62.6	37.4	100.0
	40-59	72.0	28.0	100.0
	60+	19.8	80.2	100.0
Education Level	Primary School	61.0	39.0	100.0
	High School	50.5	49.5	100.0
	Post High School	62.7	37.3	100.0
Profession	Employed	58.9	41.1	100.0
	Unemployed	62.0	38.0	100.0
	Economically Inactive	60.6	39.4	100.0
Environment	Urban	43.7	56.3	100.0
	Peri-Urban	52.0	48.0	100.0
	Rural	48.7	51.3	100.0
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	61.1	38.9	100.0
	Soran	60.4	39.6	100.0
	Sulaymaniyah	37.6	62.4	100.0
	Garmian	41.8	58.2	100.0
	Raprin	56.8	43.2	100.0
	Duhok	65.1	34.9	100.0
	Zakho	83.6	16.4	100.0
Halabja	39.3	60.7	100.0	
Kurdistan Region		55.4	44.6	100.0
The pyramids of Kurdistan				

Table 12.1 Factors for abstaining from voting

		Elections seem inactive	Elections yield no change	Age eligibility	Lack of faith in political parties	Anticipated or predictable results	Boycott due to their party's policy
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	46.7	33.9	35.7	12.2	8.4	2.4
	Female	53.6	41.1	24.1	26	10.8	13.7
Age Groups	18-24	22.1	13.3	65.5	6.7	3.2	0.6
	25-39	71.5	54.3	0	21.6	12.4	7.8
	40-59	77	61.5	0	33.9	19.8	23.6
	60+	87.3	76.1	0	51.4	17.9	11.1
Educational Level	Primary School	48.5	37.6	33.3	18.8	9.2	7.3
	High school	44.3	26.7	42.8	11.6	8.7	4.2
	Post High School	58.3	45	10.1	19.6	10.4	7.4
Occupation	Employed	56.7	41.6	21.4	14.9	11.1	4.3
	Unemployed	46.2	37.7	31.5	19	12.1	3.8
	Economically inactive	39.5	29.3	45.3	20.6	5.9	10.7
Environment	Urban	54.6	41.6	24.1	18.8	10	7.5
	Peri-Urban	45.9	34.7	37.5	18.3	8.7	6.7
	Rural	32.6	18.9	51.6	10.6	7	3.3
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	15.2	8	75.2	5.2	2.3	0.5
Province- Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	29.4	27	43.7	14.3	1.1	4.1
	Soran	20.8	18	66.8	0	0	0
	Sulaymaniyah	67.8	49.3	15	18.5	15.4	9.4
	Garmian	61.9	41.4	20.8	28	3.8	4.7
	Raparin	56.4	22.4	39.6	9.7	5.6	12.8
	Duhok	23.3	20.2	56.4	21	12.1	1.4
	Zakho	24.9	24.9	58.4	24.9	0	0
	Halabja	44.6	42	15.5	11.2	6.9	13.4
Kurdistan Region		49.3	36.6	31.3	17.4	9.3	6.7

		Table 12.2 Factors for abstaining from voting					
		Elections seem inactive	Elections yield no change	Age eligibility	Lack of faith in political parties	Anticipated or predictable results	Boycott due to their party's policy
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	46.7	33.9	35.7	12.2	8.4	2.4
	Female	53.6	41.1	24.1	26	10.8	13.7
Age Groups	18-24	22.1	13.3	65.5	6.7	3.2	0.6
	25-39	71.5	54.3	0	21.6	12.4	7.8
	40-59	77	61.5	0	33.9	19.8	23.6
	60+	87.3	76.1	0	51.4	17.9	11.1
Educational Level	Primary School	48.5	37.6	33.3	18.8	9.2	7.3
	High school	44.3	26.7	42.8	11.6	8.7	4.2
	Post High School	58.3	45	10.1	19.6	10.4	7.4
Profession	Employed	56.7	41.6	21.4	14.9	11.1	4.3
	Unemployed	46.2	37.7	31.5	19	12.1	3.8
	Economically Inactive	39.5	29.3	45.3	20.6	5.9	10.7
Environment	Urban	54.6	41.6	24.1	18.8	10	7.5
	Peri-Urban	45.9	34.7	37.5	18.3	8.7	6.7
	Rural	32.6	18.9	51.6	10.6	7	3.3
First-time voters	18-22year	15.2	8	75.2	5.2	2.3	0.5
	Erbil	29.4	27	43.7	14.3	1.1	4.1
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Soran	20.8	18	66.8	0	0	0
	Sulaymaniyah	67.8	49.3	15	18.5	15.4	9.4
	Garmian	61.9	41.4	20.8	28	3.8	4.7
	Raparin	56.4	22.4	39.6	9.7	5.6	12.8
	Duhok	23.3	20.2	56.4	21	12.1	1.4
	Zakho	24.9	24.9	58.4	24.9	0	0
	Halabja	44.6	42	15.5	11.2	6.9	13.4
Kurdistan Region		49.3	36.6	31.3	17.4	9.3	6.7

Table 12.3 Reasons for not participating in the elections

		Others (sick, disabled, special cases, religious beliefs)	Fear of participating in elections	Shortage of time and considerable distance	Not received voter ID card	I don't know	Family influence	Security Situation
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	5.9	2.8	2.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	0
	Female	5.7	4.1	2.7	3.2	2.5	1.3	0.3
Age Groups	18-24	3.5	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
	25-39	8.7	1.4	3.8	2.8	2.7	0.7	0
	40-59	8.8	14.3	3.2	4.1	0	2.7	0
	60+	0	9.2	0	0	0	0	0
Educational Level	Primary School	4.8	5	2	2.5	1.7	0.8	0.2
	High school	2.5	0	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9	0
	Post High School	13.7	1.2	6.5	2.8	0	0	0
Profession	Employed	7.1	2.5	3.2	2.1	1	0.4	0
	Unemployed	6.3	5.7	2.2	0	0	0	0
	Economically Inactive	4	3.8	1.7	3.1	1.7	1.3	0.3
Environment	Urban	6.5	2.6	3	2.1	0.8	0	0
	Peri-Urban	1.9	2.4	0.5	2.7	3	1.4	0.5
	Rural	8.9	7.3	3.7	2.4	0	2.4	0
First-time voters	18-22year	2.3	1	1.4	1	0.2	0	0.3
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	12	5.3	3	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.6
	Soran	9.6	0	9.6	0	2.8	0	0
	Sulaymaniyah	4.1	0.9	2.8	1.7	0.5	0.4	0
	Garmian	2.3	0	0	3.8	0	0.9	0
	Raparin	0	3.6	0	2	0	0	0
	Duhok	5.7	11.8	2.8	4.5	5.6	1.4	0
	Zakho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Halabja	8.9	0	0	6.6	0	0	0
Kurdistan Region		5.9	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.1

Table 13: Motives for participating in the elections

		Their voice to be heard	A patriotic or religious duty	Aiming for positive change	Support for the best candidate	Upholding democratic values	National policy	Other
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	61.3	49.2	19.8	14.4	11.9	5.2	0
	Female	61.7	45	29.7	15.6	9.3	7.2	0
Age Groups	18-24	59	34.5	24.7	15.4	7.4	3.9	0
	25-39	59.7	42.6	27.1	17	10.8	6.1	0
	40-59	64.4	53.2	23.3	13.4	10.9	7.2	0
	60+	61.1	55.9	18.1	11.9	12.2	4.9	0
Educational Level	Primary School	62.5	48.5	22.8	14	10.3	5.7	0
	High school	66.8	44.2	33.1	21.3	8.4	7.9	0
	Post High School	55.9	45.6	24.5	14.1	13.1	6.3	0
Profession	Employed	62.3	48.4	22.8	15	11.7	6.2	0
	Unemployed	55.1	41.1	15.2	12.6	15.7	2.2	0
	Economically inactive	62.1	47.5	28.7	15.4	8.3	7	0
Environment	Urban	64.3	48.5	27.3	13.2	9.3	6.5	0
	Peri-Urban	58.6	40.5	23.1	14	9.5	5.9	0
	Rural	58.5	52.4	19.2	19.9	15.5	5.6	0
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	74.7	54.8	27.8	11.4	11	10.7	0
	Soran	61.6	63.9	19.1	23.1	9.2	10.8	0
	Sulaymaniyah	64.7	28.7	32.8	5.4	3.7	0	0
	Garmian	69	49.8	42.8	9.1	8	0	0
	Raparin	67.1	37.7	29	7.6	3.5	0	0
	Duhok	38.1	49.8	9.2	26.6	18.4	5.3	0
	Zakho	51.5	45.6	20.5	26.3	13.6	7.8	0
	Halabja	66.4	32.1	42.2	3.4	1.7	3.4	0
Kurdistan Region		61.5	47.3	24.4	14.9	10.7	6.1	0

Table 14: Factors that influenced my voting decision

		Patriotism	Political party membership	Religious factors	Media	Friends' influence	Other
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	77.3	33.7	17.4	4.4	1.6	2.0
	Female	74.9	29.1	26.8	5.3	1.6	0.8
Age Groups	18-24	67.6	32.8	16.5	5.8	2.2	0.2
	25-39	71.3	34.2	21.1	6.3	2.5	1.8
	40-59	81.4	30.1	23.8	3.4	0.8	1.1
	60+	84.4	25.9	21.6	3.3	0.0	2.3
Educational Level	Primary School	77.4	30.5	23.8	4.1	1.3	1.1
	High school	74.8	37.3	23.1	6.3	1.0	0.4
	Post High School	73.6	31.7	15.0	6.2	2.7	3.1
Profession	Employed	77.4	34.0	16.8	4.8	1.6	1.9
	Unemployed	75.1	29.6	13.3	2.4	2.3	2.0
	Economically inactive	75.1	29.0	29.8	5.5	1.3	0.8
Environment	Urban	78.5	29.8	21.7	4.8	1.6	2.3
	Peri-Urban	70.5	33.6	19.5	4.7	2.2	0.9
	Rural	77.9	33.1	24.2	5.1	0.7	0.2
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	77.8	29.7	36.7	5.8	1.2	1.7
	Soran	86.7	40.4	29.3	1.9	1.4	0.5
	Sulaymaniyah	85.3	9.8	18.5	2.1	0.6	0.9
	Garmian	81.1	18.9	19.8	9.8	2.4	1.9
	Raparin	82.2	19.9	12.3	0.9	1.0	0.0
	Duhok	63.1	51.6	6.7	5.4	2.5	2.0
	Zakho	70.2	49.0	4.8	8.7	3.8	1.0
	Halabja	71.9	13.3	23.2	5.0	1.7	6.6
	Kurdistan Region	76.2	31.5	21.7	4.8	1.6	1.5

Table 15: Factors and tools enhancing election engagement

		party media	Electoral program on television	Seminars and workshops	Social media	Pictures of candidates on the streets	I don't know	Websites	Radio broadcast
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Sex	Male	45.9	39.6	28	32.7	17.8	8.2	7.1	1.2
	Female	42.8	46.4	29.8	21	20	5.5	5.8	0.9
Age Groups	18-24	43.4	39.3	30.3	35.5	19.2	2.1	7	0.6
	25-39	44.8	39.4	26.5	32.2	18.3	7	8.2	2.7
	40-59	47	44.3	30.5	23.1	17.5	6.7	5.3	1.0
	60+	37.3	52.3	31	16.3	24	11.1	3.6	1.1
Educational Level	Primary School	44.2	46.3	28.1	22.9	19.2	7.3	5.4	1.0
	High school	51.4	40	36.6	32.8	20.9	2.8	7.2	1.1
	Post High School	41.9	33.9	27	36.9	16.6	8	9.2	1.5
Occupation	Employed	46.9	40.1	29	32.6	17.5	7.8	7.8	0.9
	Unemployed	34.8	40.8	23.5	25.7	19.5	4.2	4.1	1.0
	Economically inactive	43.9	46.5	30	21.1	20.2	6.5	5.5	1.2
Environment	Urban	42.3	44.8	33	25.1	21	6.9	7.7	1.0
	Peri-Urban	43.9	40.2	24.2	31	18.6	4.6	6.8	0.6
	Rural	50.2	41.3	24.8	27.8	14.2	9.7	3.4	0
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	54.9	34.3	34.4	31.5	19.8	11.2	11.1	1.5
	Soran	79	25.8	37.3	32.7	9.4	5.6	2.1	1.9
	Sulaymaniyah	18.3	61	30.9	18	27.1	5.6	7.1	0
	Garmian	18.6	66.7	34.9	28.8	35.3	0.5	1.9	1.8
	Raparin	32.7	59.1	48.4	15.7	20.4	2	2.5	1.0
	Duhok	47.6	39	11.4	31.9	8.7	4.9	2.4	1.8
	Zakho	55.7	25.9	26.9	18.2	18.3	5.8	5.8	1
	Halabja	18.4	75.2	16.6	28.3	36.8	3.3	3.3	0
Kurdistan Region		44.5	42.8	28.8	27.3	18.8	6.9	6.5	1

Table 16: How long before the elections did you decide to vote?

		On election day	Between a week before the election	A week before election day	Two to four weeks before the election	More than a month before election day	No answer	I don't know	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	9.8	5.6	6.2	5.5	70.7	1.2	1	100
	Female	18.1	5.3	9.6	8	56.4	1.2	1.4	100
Age Groups	18-24	21	8.8	5.4	5.6	58.4	0.5	0.2	100
	25-39	15.5	5.9	9	6.9	60.1	1.5	1.1	100
	40-59	10.7	4.1	7.9	6.5	68	1.2	1.5	100
	60+	10.4	5.5	4.7	7.2	70.5	0.9	0.9	100
Educational Level	Primary School	13.9	4.8	7.4	6.8	64.5	1.2	1.3	100
	High school	12.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	68.5	0.5	1.4	100
	Post High School	13.7	7.3	9.8	6.6	60.4	1.5	0.7	100
Occupation	Employed	10.8	4.7	6.5	6.5	69.2	1.2	1	100
	Unemployed	14.8	12	6.7	5.5	59.5	1.5	0	100
	Economically inactive	17	4.8	9.5	7.2	58.8	1.1	1.6	100
Environment	Urban	13.2	5.8	7.2	5.8	66.1	1	1	100
	Peri-Urban	15.9	4.8	9.5	7.5	59.8	1.5	1	100
	Rural	12.2	5.6	6.8	7.7	64.6	1.4	1.7	100
Province- Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	8.2	5.7	12.2	9.4	61.8	0.4	2.5	100
	Soran	5.5	3.3	15.6	7.3	66.6	0.9	0.9	100
	Sulaymaniyah	28	5.6	1.2	2.4	62.3	0.3	0.3	100
	Garmian	10.2	1.9	11.8	4.7	67.8	1.2	2.4	100
	Raparin	22.6	4.8	1.2	3	68.5	0	0	100
	Duhok	11.7	7.1	5.4	7.7	64.9	3	0.2	100
	Zakho	7.7	3.8	8.6	5.8	70.2	3.8	0	100
	Halabja	29.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	65.2	0	0	100

Table 17: If you have not participated in the previous elections, have you registered for the upcoming elections?

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	45.4	54.6	0	100
	Female	26.9	71.6	1.4	100
Age Groups	18-24	52.6	46.8	0.6	100
	25-39	24.6	75.4	0	100
	40-59	23.3	75	1.7	100
	60+	20.4	79.6	0	100
Educational Level	Primary School	38.3	61.4	0.4	100
	High school	41.9	56.9	1.2	100
	Post High School	34.9	64.7	0.3	100
Occupation	Employed	39.1	60.8	0.1	100
	Unemployed	36.1	62.1	1.8	100
	Economically inactive	38.2	60.9	0.9	100
Environment	Urban	35.2	64.2	0.6	100
	Peri-Urban	43.7	55.6	0.7	100
	Rural	45.2	54.8	0	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	53.1	46.1	0.7	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	58.3	41.7	0	100
	Soran	72.4	27.6	0	100
	Sulaymaniyah	24.8	74.8	0.4	100
	Garmian	21.1	78.9	0	100
	Raparin	20.4	76.2	3.4	100
	Duhok	52.4	47.6	0	100
	Zakho	68.7	31.3	0	100
	Halabja	20.8	73	6.2	100
Kurdistan Region		38.5	61	0.5	100

Table 18: Citizens who did not participate in the previous elections, did they receive their voting card after registration?

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	67.5	27.4	5.1	100
	Female	73.8	24.5	1.7	100
Age Groups	18-24	63.8	31.9	4.4	100
	25-39	79.4	14.7	6	100
	40-59	86.9	13.1	0	100
	60+	79.4	20.6	0	100
Educational Level	Primary School	68.9	28.6	2.5	100
	High school	65.3	28.2	6.4	100
	Post High School	75.7	16.6	7.8	100
Occupation	Employed	71.7	25.6	2.8	100
	Unemployed	71.1	28.9	0	100
	Economically inactive	64.8	27.8	7.4	100
Environment	Urban	69.4	25.3	5.3	100
	Peri-Urban	68.5	28.6	3	100
	Rural	68.9	28.5	2.6	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	61.3	33.6	5.1	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	68.8	21.2	10	100
	Soran	52.4	40.5	7.2	100
	Sulaymaniyah	79.6	20.4	0	100
	Garmian	73.4	26.6	0	100
	Raparin	73.9	26.1	0	100
	Duhok	63.1	34.7	2.2	100
	Zakho	54.4	45.6	0	100
	Halabja	70.4	29.6	0	100
	Kurdistan Region		69.1	26.6	4.2

		Table 19: Will you participate in the upcoming Kurdistan Parliamentary elections?		
		Yes	No	Total
		%	%	%
Sex	Male	59.3	40.7	100
	Female	61.5	38.5	100
Age Groups	18-24	61.2	38.8	100
	25-39	56.3	43.7	100
	40-59	63.2	36.8	100
	60+	17.1	82.9	100
Educational Level	Primary School	61.5	38.5	100
	High school	57.7	42.3	100
	Post High School	58.2	41.8	100
Occupation	Employed	57.9	42.1	100
	Unemployed	59.4	40.6	100
	Economically inactive	63.5	36.5	100
Environment	Urban	44.3	55.7	100
	Peri-Urban	51.2	48.8	100
	Rural	46.3	53.7	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	61.6	38.4	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	64.3	35.7	100
	Soran	67	33	100
	Sulaymaniyah	40.7	59.3	100
	Garmian	41	59	100
	Raparin	57.9	42.1	100
	Duhok	74.3	25.7	100
	Zakho	93.2	6.8	100
Halabja	43.3	56.7	100	
Kurdistan Region		60.3	39.7	100

Table 20.1 Which political party do you intend to vote for?

		Kurdistan Democratic Party	Patriotic Union of Kurdistan	Goran Movement	The New Generation	Kurdistan Justice Group	Islamic Union
Sex	Male	47.4	8.9	0.1	6.2	0.8	0.7
	Female	44.3	14.3	0.0	4.5	1.3	2.2
Age Groups	18-24	50.1	8.7	0.0	9.0	0.0	1.0
	25-39	50.9	10.0	0.0	4.7	0.8	1.4
	40-59	44.4	12.0	0.2	5.0	2.1	1.7
	60+	29.3	17.1	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.9
Educational level	Primary School	44.8	12.4	0.1	5.2	0.8	1.5
	High school	48.4	12.8	0.0	6.6	1.0	1.1
	Post High School	48.5	6.7	0.0	5.4	1.5	1.0
Occupation	Employed	45.9	10.1	0.1	6.9	1.1	0.6
	Unemployed	44.7	7.9	0.0	4.4	0.6	2.5
	Economically inactive	46.7	13.6	0.0	3.9	1.0	2.0
Environment	Urban	39.7	11.2	0.2	6.3	1.2	2.0
	Peri-Urban	47.0	12.0	0.0	5.7	0.8	0.6
	Rural	59.2	10.4	0.0	3.2	0.6	1.0
First-time voters	18-22 years old	51.5	9.3	0.0	9.5	0.0	1.0
Governorate / Autonomous Administration	Erbil	58.6	5.2	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.3
	Soran	83.3	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
	Sulaymaniyah	1.9	20.1	0.4	9.4	2.5	1.1
	Garmian	2.7	32.1	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0
	Raparin	3.0	38.5	0.0	4.7	0.7	0.0
	Duhok	72.9	4.7	0.0	3.5	0.2	3.5
	Zakho	84.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.3
	Halabja	4.1	14.3	0.0	10.2	2.0	4.1
Kurdistan Region		46.1	11.3	0.1	5.5	1.0	1.4

20.2 Which political party do you intend to vote for?

		Sardam Coalition	Azadi Freedom Party	Turkmen Development Party	Turkmen Reform Party	Nation Party	Turkmen Front
Sex	Male	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Female	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age Groups	18-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	25-39	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	40-59	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	60+	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educational level	Primary School	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	High school	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Post High School	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Occupation	Employed	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Unemployed	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Economically inactive	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Environment	Urban	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Peri-Urban	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rural	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
First-time voters	18-22 years old	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Governorate / Autonomous Administration	Erbil	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Soran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sulaymaniyah	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Garmian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Raparin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Duhok	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Zakho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan Region	Halabja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Fear 20.3 Which political party will you vote for?

		National Unity Alliance	Rafidain Party	Assyrian Syriac Chaldean Popular Council	Armenian communities	Independent candidates	Undisclosed votes	Blank ballot	lists or others	Total
Sex	Male	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	30.8	3.0	0.2	100.0
	Female	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	27.0	4.7	0.4	100.0
Age Groups	18-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	25.3	5.1	0.0	100.0
	25-39	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	26.0	4.3	0.5	100.0
	40-59	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	29.2	2.8	0.1	100.0
	60+	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	44.9	2.0	0.4	100.0
Educational level	Primary School	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	30.1	3.1	0.3	100.0
	High school	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	24.3	3.8	0.0	100.0
	Post High School	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.2	29.6	5.6	0.2	100.0
Occupation	Employed	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	30.2	3.6	0.1	100.0
	Unemployed	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	30.8	3.8	0.0	100.0
	Economically inactive	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	27.5	3.7	0.5	100.0
Environment	Urban	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	32.8	4.6	0.2	100.0
	Peri-Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	27.8	4.0	0.5	100.0
	Rural	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	22.6	1.3	0.0	100.0
First-time voters	18-22 years old	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	23.0	5.4	0.0	100.0
Governorate / Autonomous Administration	Erbil	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	26.4	2.9	0.7	100.0
	Soran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Sulaymaniyah	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	55.1	8.5	0.0	100.0
	Garmian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.5	2.7	0.0	100.0
	Raparin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	4.0	0.0	100.0
	Duhok	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	10.3	1.9	0.0	100.0
	Zakho	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kurdistan Region	Halabja	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.1	12.2	0.0	100.0

Table 21: How far in advance of election do you make your voting choice?

		On the election day	Between a week before the election	A week before election day	Two to four weeks before the election	More than a month before election day	No answer	I don't know	Total
Sex	Male	13.4	8.7	2.8	3.3	65.6	4.6	1.6	100.0
	Female	30.3	7.9	5.9	5.7	46.8	2.1	1.3	100.0
Age Groups	18-24	29.4	9.3	2.5	2.6	53.1	3.1	0.0	100.0
	25-39	18.3	6.7	3.7	5.1	60.6	4.2	1.4	100.0
	40-59	17.2	9.5	5.9	2.8	58.7	2.7	3.1	100.0
	60+	21.7	8.7	3.3	7.0	54.9	4.4	0.0	100.0
Educational Level	Primary School	20.1	8.4	5.0	3.7	57.0	4.2	1.7	100.0
	High school	28.2	5.4	1.1	2.8	59.9	1.1	1.4	100.0
	Post High School	17.5	9.8	3.1	6.8	58.7	3.1	0.9	100.0
Occupation	Employed	17.4	9.8	2.1	4.0	62.2	3.5	1.0	100.0
	Unemployed	24.9	4.6	3.2	1.2	59.5	5.2	1.5	100.0
	Economically inactive	23.4	7.6	7.1	5.5	51.1	3.3	2.0	100.0
Environment	Urban	20.5	9.1	3.4	3.9	58.9	3.6	0.6	100.0
	Peri-Urban	17.9	7.3	6.5	4.8	59.1	3.5	1.1	100.0
	Rural	24.9	7.6	2.5	5.0	51.2	3.8	5.0	100.0
First-time voters	year 18-22	30.0	6.1	3.9	2.2	53.1	4.7	0.0	100.0
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	10.7	3.7	6.5	6.8	64.6	4.3	3.4	100.0
	Soran	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	81.1	0.0	9.4	100.0
	Sulaymaniyah	30.0	5.9	0.5	2.2	56.3	5.2	0.0	100.0
	Garmian	26.0	7.0	7.0	8.7	51.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Raparin	20.9	1.2	4.7	4.7	67.3	1.2	0.0	100.0
	Duhok	14.9	37.7	6.4	3.8	33.7	1.9	1.5	100.0
	Zakho	14.3	28.6	14.3	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Halabja	37.6	3.1	6.2	0.0	53.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Kurdistan Region		20.5	8.4	4.1	4.3	57.7	3.6	1.5	100.0

Table 22.1 What is your main ask or demand from the party that wins in the elections?

		Basic services	Employment of university and college graduates	Salary arrears	Eliminating corruption	Boosting the family's economic circumstance	strengthening the private sector	Erbil-Bagdad reconciliation
Sex	Male	53.5	40.1	34.5	33.8	28.3	21.1	12.9
	Female	60.7	44.0	46.6	34.7	38.1	18.7	22.2
Age Groups	18-24	54.5	54.6	34.4	35.8	27.9	23.9	14.7
	25-39	55.0	42.0	36.4	33.4	33.8	23.8	16.4
	40-59	57.4	36.9	46.1	31.8	34.5	16.7	17.2
	60+	64.8	31.6	45.0	40.7	31.7	8.5	22.9
Educational Level	Primary School	59.1	32.1	42.6	35.8	36.0	18.2	17.8
	High school	51.0	53.2	34.6	33.4	32.6	23.4	16.6
	Post High School	53.1	63.5	34.8	29.7	22.4	23.5	14.8
Occupation	Employed	52.5	40.0	36.0	32.4	28.0	19.0	15.6
	Unemployed	54.6	47.7	31.2	28.7	33.8	31.5	15.0
	Economically inactive	62.6	42.7	46.8	37.8	38.4	18.5	19.3
Environment	Urban	51.9	41.0	38.2	35.5	29.4	18.0	19.9
	Peri-Urban	57.1	44.7	43.1	33.5	33.7	23.5	14.7
	Rural	68.8	40.3	40.0	31.7	39.7	21.2	12.1
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	56.2	54.1	34.3	38.1	28.2	23.8	13.4
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	56.0	40.6	36.8	39.8	36.6	29.6	12.9
	Soran	58.4	39.6	40.3	33.0	41.2	28.9	6.8
	Sulaymaniyah	51.5	37.3	41.7	33.4	24.6	2.5	33.4
	Garmian	75.2	47.0	44.0	35.3	15.1	2.0	39.7
	Raparin	65.9	52.6	56.0	35.9	28.6	0.9	27.1
	Duhok	57.6	42.1	35.7	26.0	39.6	31.5	0.8
	Zakho	50.0	52.5	41.7	31.7	29.2	32.5	3.3
Kurdistan Region		56.7	41.8	39.8	34.2	32.6	20.0	17.0

Table 22.2 What is your main ask or demand from the party that wins in the elections ?

		Unity of the government formation	No demand		Implementation of the reform law	Transparency	Fundamental changes in government affairs	political stability	freedom of expression	Digitization of government institutions	Other	I don't know
Sex	Male	9.5	12.2	11.7	7.7	5.3	4.8	5.5	2.9	2.8	2.2	0.0
	Female	6.0	1.8	1.1	4.3	6.3	5.9	4.7	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.0
Age Groups	18-24	6.4	8.8	8.3	4.8	2.4	4.7	4.1	4.0	1.9	0.6	0.0
	25-39	7.5	7.9	7.4	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	3.3	2.4	1.7	0.0
	40-59	9.8	6.5	5.8	7.0	7.8	6.1	5.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.0
	60+	7.4	7.8	6.8	7.5	6.0	3.0	4.6	0.3	2.0	2.3	0.0
Educational Level	Primary School	8.6	8.3	7.8	6.2	5.5	4.7	4.3	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.0
	High school	6.0	6.4	6.3	7.3	6.1	5.6	6.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	0.0
	Post High School	7.2	6.5	5.3	5.3	6.4	6.9	6.5	2.8	5.1	1.2	0.0
Occupation	Employed	9.3	11.8	11.5	7.1	5.7	5.7	6.2	2.8	3.0	2.4	0.0
	Unemployed	10.9	9.2	7.5	6.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.0
	Economically inactive	5.6	1.8	1.2	4.9	6.4	5.2	4.3	2.1	1.1	0.6	0.0
Environment	Urban	8.9	9.8	9.0	5.8	5.9	6.2	5.0	2.1	2.9	1.7	0.0
	Peri-Urban	7.8	4.4	3.8	7.1	6.4	4.5	6.1	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.0
	Rural	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.9	4.6	4.0	4.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	0.0
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	6.9	8.6	8.0	4.2	2.2	4.3	4.1	4.4	1.5	0.3	0.0
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	4.7	0.4	0.7	5.7	11.4	6.7	8.2	2.7	4.1	2.7	0.0
	Soran	4.9	3.6	2.0	7.3	11.5	7.3	7.0	1.6	4.9	1.2	0.0
	Sulaymaniyah	5.3	22.1	20.8	0.3	0.5	4.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
	Garmian	3.9	10.9	8.0	2.6	1.1	0.3	3.3	1.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
	Raparin	4.8	9.5	8.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Duhok	17.1	2.9	2.4	14.8	5.2	6.7	6.9	5.6	0.8	2.1	0.0
	Zakho	13.3	2.5	3.3	10.8	4.2	5.8	6.6	7.5	0.8	2.5	0.0
	Halabja	11.1	10.2	7.4	2.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kurdistan Region		8.0	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.3	5.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	0.0

Table 23: Do you expect a political change in the upcoming elections?

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	44.3	49.4	6.3	100
	Female	48.7	37.9	13.3	100
Age Groups	18-24	46	45.8	8.2	100
	25-39	46.1	46.2	7.7	100
	40-59	46.8	42.5	10.7	100
	60+	45.7	40.3	14	100
Educational Level	Primary School	47.1	42.5	10.4	100
	High school	44.4	46	9.6	100
	Post High School	45.1	48.9	6	100
Occupation	Employed	43.3	50.1	6.6	100
	Unemployed	44.2	48.3	7.5	100
	Economically inactive	50.6	36	13.4	100
Environment	Urban	44.2	47.4	8.4	100
	Peri-Urban	48.1	43.3	8.7	100
	Rural	49.6	37.6	12.8	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	46.4	45.2	8.4	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	52.6	37.7	9.6	100
	Soran	53.7	31.8	14.5	100
	Sulaymaniyah	34.5	56.7	8.8	100
	Garmian	48.9	43.3	7.9	100
	Raparin	37.4	54.8	7.8	100
	Duhok	48.9	42.2	8.9	100
	Zakho	55.8	33.3	10.8	100
	Halabja	31.5	61.1	7.4	100
Kurdistan Region		46.3	44.4	9.4	100

		Table 24: Is it advisable for opposition parties to become part of the next government?			
		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	34.8	53.3	11.9	100
	Female	33.1	43.9	23	100
Age Groups	18-24	38	46.7	15.2	100
	25-39	31.6	52.9	15.4	100
	40-59	36.3	45.2	18.5	100
	60+	29.3	50.8	19.9	100
Educational Level	Primary School	34.5	46.3	19.2	100
	High school	34.4	53.2	12.4	100
	Post High School	32.4	55.2	12.4	100
Occupation	Employed	34.5	52.9	12.6	100
	Unemployed	34.8	52.2	13	100
	Economically inactive	33.2	43.6	23.2	100
Environment	Urban	32.4	50.9	16.7	100
	Peri-Urban	37.2	47.6	15.2	100
	Rural	34.4	46.6	19.1	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	36.1	47.2	16.7	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	30.6	51.2	18.2	100
	Soran	37.8	41.5	20.7	100
	Sulaymaniyah	35.1	50.5	14.5	100
	Garmian	38	46.7	15.3	100
	Raparin	40.6	43.2	16.2	100
	Duhok	36.6	46.4	16.9	100
	Zakho	23.4	60	16.6	100
Kurdistan Region	Halabja	37	46.3	16.7	100
		34	49.2	16.8	100

Table 25: What does it mean if the elections would not be held on time?

		Citizens' disappointment in the political process	Citizens' frustration with positive political change	Weakening and disappearance of the democratic process in the Kurdistan Region	Undermining the reputation of the Kurdistan Region	Undermining the will of the citizens	I don't know
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	70.4	57.2	60.6	45.7	42.2	0
	Female	62.6	52.7	39.4	35.4	32.9	0
Age Groups	18-24	61.9	53.1	46.7	36.4	32.7	0
	25-39	63.7	54	49.6	40.1	38.6	0
	40-59	70.2	56.6	54.8	44.8	40.3	0
	60+	79	59.8	55.8	43.7	40.1	0
Educational Level	Primary School	68.2	55.2	51.3	40.7	37.9	0
	High school	67.8	58.9	51	37.3	38.4	0
	Post High School	62.6	52.8	51.3	45.1	38.7	0
Occupation	Employed	70.6	59.3	59.6	46.9	43.6	0
	Unemployed	56.5	42.6	44.4	34	30.4	0
	Economically inactive	64.8	53	42.2	35.5	32.9	0
Environment	Urban	68.1	57.5	51.4	44.6	38.6	0
	Peri-Urban	63.3	53.6	50.5	37.9	37.7	0
	Rural	68.5	51.1	51.9	36.1	37.3	0
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	62.4	52.8	48.4	36.5	31.8	0
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	73.8	63.9	58.3	52.6	48.6	0
	Soran	72.6	51.9	50.5	37.3	26.3	0
	Sulaymaniyah	81.3	65.9	54.5	55	48	0
	Garmian	70.1	48.5	29	26.4	28.5	0
	Raparin	80.4	66.1	52.3	46.5	33.1	0
	Duhok	38	35.7	46.2	17.6	22.1	0
	Zakho	45.9	31.7	34.1	17.5	22.5	0
	Halabja	86.3	47.3	54.7	30.5	29.7	0
Kurdistan Region		67	55.2	51.3	41.2	38.1	0

		Table 26: Do you think that postponing the elections will lead to a loss of international support for the KRG?			
		Yes	no	I don't know	Total
Sex	Male	74.2	22.6	3.2	100
	Female	67.8	24.9	7.3	100
Age Groups	18-24	67.9	28	4.1	100
	25-39	68.6	25.2	6.1	100
	40-59	77	19.2	3.8	100
	60+	72	22.1	5.8	100
Educational Level	Primary School	71.5	23	5.5	100
	High school	70.8	25	4.2	100
	Post High School	71.4	24.6	4	100
Occupation	Employed	73	22.9	4.1	100
	Unemployed	71.8	25.6	2.7	100
	Economically inactive	69.1	24.1	6.8	100
Environment	Urban	71.9	24	4.1	100
	Peri-Urban	71.7	22.4	5.9	100
	Rural	69.6	24.1	6.3	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	67.6	29	3.5	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	77.8	17.5	4.6	100
	Soran	63.6	28.6	7.7	100
	Sulaymaniyah	79.6	16.6	3.8	100
	Garmian	70.8	24.2	4.9	100
	Raparin	81.4	13.3	5.3	100
	Duhok	55.8	38.4	5.8	100
	Zakho	50.8	41.7	7.5	100
	Halabja	78.7	18.5	2.8	100
Kurdistan Region		71.4	23.6	5	100

Table 27: Do you think that postponing the elections will threaten to lose the legitimacy of the KRG institutions?

		Yes	No	I don't know	Total
		%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	70.9	26.5	2.6	100
	Female	63.2	30.1	6.7	100
Age Groups	18-24	62.2	34.7	3.1	100
	25-39	68	27.7	4.3	100
	40-59	70.4	24.9	4.6	100
	60+	67	26.6	6.3	100
Educational Level	Primary School	67.1	28.3	4.6	100
	High school	69.6	27.1	3.4	100
	Post High School	67.3	28.3	4.5	100
Occupation	Employed	70.9	25.9	3.2	100
	Unemployed	68.7	29.1	2.2	100
	Economically inactive	62.8	30.7	6.5	100
Environment	Urban	71	25.3	3.6	100
	Peri-Urban	65.8	28.8	5.3	100
	Rural	60.3	34.4	5.3	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	59.9	37.3	2.8	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	68.8	24	7.3	100
	Soran	54.9	38.3	6.8	100
	Sulaymaniyah	87.8	10.6	1.6	100
	Garmian	81.2	17.2	1.6	100
	Raparin	86.9	9.7	3.4	100
	Duhok	41.9	53.8	4.3	100
	Zakho	43.4	55	1.7	100
	Halabja	78.7	17.6	3.7	100
Kurdistan Region		67.5	28.1	4.4	100

		Table 28: How satisfied are you with the performance of the Kurdish members of the current Iraqi parliament?					
		Not satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	No answer	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	40.4	17	31.7	9.7	1.3	100
	Female	33.4	12.4	35.9	15.8	2.5	100
Age Groups	18-24	39.7	14.2	32.7	10.8	2.6	100
	25-39	38.6	15.3	31.4	12.4	2.3	100
	40-59	33.3	16.1	36.7	13.1	0.9	100
	60+	39.5	11.7	34.8	12.7	1.4	100
Educational Level	Primary School	36.2	14.6	33.8	13.7	1.7	100
	High school	39.3	14.7	32.8	10.9	2.3	100
	Post High School	39.5	16.2	33.3	9.3	1.7	100
Occupation	Employed	39.7	16.3	32.5	10	1.5	100
	Unemployed	45.3	12.5	29.9	12.2	0	100
	Economically inactive	32.3	13.8	35.8	15.4	2.7	100
Environment	Urban	40.1	15.1	32.6	10.4	1.8	100
	Peri-Urban	35.9	15.2	32.1	14.6	2.1	100
	Rural	31.7	14.3	37.8	14.5	1.6	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	40.2	11.6	34.9	9.6	3.7	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	28.7	18.4	36.2	15	1.8	100
	Soran	18.7	20.9	40.2	19.5	0.8	100
	Sulaymaniyah	53.7	12.3	25	5.2	3.8	100
	Garmian	58.4	12.3	21.8	6.1	1.3	100
	Raparin	57	10.3	28.5	4.2	0	100
	Duhok	27.5	12.6	41.1	17.9	1	100
	Zakho	25	18.3	40	16.7	0	100
	Halabja	52	13.8	25.9	5.6	2.7	100
Kurdistan Region		37.3	15	33.6	12.3	1.8	100

Table 29: How satisfied are you with the performance of the current term of the Kurdistan Parliament?

		Not satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	No answer	Total
Sex	Male	52.7	11.5	26.2	9.1	0.5	100
	Female	40.8	15.2	28.8	14.2	1	100
Age Groups	18-24	46.5	13.3	28.3	11.6	0.3	100
	25-39	47.8	13.6	26.5	10.8	1.3	100
	40-59	46.3	12.9	29.3	11.3	0.3	100
	60+	51.3	11.4	23.2	13.4	0.8	100
Educational Level	Primary School	47.2	12.1	27.5	12.4	0.7	100
	High school	46	14.5	29.3	10	0.2	100
	Post High School	49.2	15	25.7	9	1.2	100
Occupation	Employed	52.2	11.8	26.4	8.9	0.7	100
	Unemployed	51.4	16.3	21.8	10.1	0.4	100
	Economically inactive	40.4	14	29.9	14.8	0.9	100
Environment	Urban	50.9	11.8	26.9	9.5	0.7	100
	Peri-Urban	44.9	14.6	24.9	14.7	0.9	100
	Rural	41.5	14.6	31.4	11.9	0.6	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	45	14.4	27.9	12.2	0.5	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	33.6	14.5	37.8	13.2	1	100
	Soran	24.3	8.7	44.9	21.3	0.8	100
	Sulaymaniyah	78.9	8	9.2	2.8	1	100
	Garmian	62.9	17.4	11.3	8.4	0	100
	Raparin	71.1	10.6	15.2	2.3	0.8	100
	Duhok	31.7	16.6	33	18.2	0.5	100
	Zakho	22.6	19.2	40.7	17.5	0	100
	Halabja	79.6	6.5	11.1	2.8	0	100
Kurdistan Region		47.5	13.1	27.3	11.3	0.8	100

		Table 30: How satisfied are you with the performance of the current KRG government?					
		Not satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	No answer	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex	Male	39.6	9	26	24.6	0.8	100
	Female	37.9	11.2	25.4	25.2	0.3	100
Age Groups	18-24	36.6	10.6	26.9	24.6	1.2	100
	25-39	38.6	8.9	26.6	25.1	0.8	100
	40-59	39.5	10.9	23.8	25.8	0	100
	60+	41.7	9.9	25.8	22.2	0.5	100
Educational Level	Primary School	39.5	9.8	25	25.2	0.7	100
	High school	39.7	9.5	25.7	24.6	0.4	100
	Post High School	36.3	10.8	28.1	24.2	0.6	100
Occupation	Employed	41.9	9	23.3	25	0.8	100
	Unemployed	40.1	12.2	25.9	21.1	0.6	100
	Economically inactive	34.5	10.6	28.9	25.6	0.3	100
Environment	Urban	42.3	9.5	24.2	23.5	0.5	100
	Peri-Urban	36.7	9.6	26.4	26.5	0.8	100
	Rural	32.3	11.6	29	26.5	0.6	100
First-time voters	18-22 years Old	34.9	11.9	28	24.1	1.1	100
Province-Autonomous Administrations	Erbil	16	13.9	37.1	32.7	0.3	100
	Soran	9.8	3.4	20.3	65.4	1.2	100
	Sulaymaniyah	82.9	5.9	8.1	2.7	0.4	100
	Garmian	65.6	12.3	10.7	11.4	0	100
	Raparin	72.3	5.7	16.2	3.7	2	100
	Duhok	18.6	10.7	33.7	36.3	0.7	100
	Zakho	9.2	11.7	41.7	35.8	1.7	100
	Halabja	80.6	5.5	7.4	5.6	0.9	100
Kurdistan Region		38.8	10	25.7	24.9	0.6	100



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