

COMPREHENSIVE FOOD SECURITY AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS IN IRAQ



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UNITED NATIONS WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
CDC	Centres for Disease Control
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
COSIT	Central Organization for Statistics & Information Technology
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity Vulnerability Information Mapping Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFA	Food Flour Agent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoI	Government of Iraq
HAZ	Height-for-age z-scores
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
KRSO	Kurdistan Region Statistics Office
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple indicator cluster survey
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoPDC	Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation
MOT	Ministry of Trade
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NRI	Nutrition Research Institute
PDS	Public Distribution System
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rates
UN	United Nations
UNDG	United Nation Development Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WAZ	Weight-for-age z-scores
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WHZ	Weight-for-height z-scores

Foreword

Poverty and hunger are among the most threatening socioeconomic epidemics attacking different sectors of the population. Among adults, they cause an inability to perform jobs and activities efficiently. The pain and suffering of children resulting from poverty and hunger are also significant, particularly when these lead to conditions such as stunting and wasting.

Millions of people across the globe live in squalid conditions of poverty, hunger and disease. This pandemic poverty represents the world's most pernicious and deadly scourge. Accordingly, it is appropriate to put "eradication of poverty and hunger" at the top of the Millennium Development Goals which were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000.

To investigate and understand the causes of poverty and hunger and establish means to achieving progress on poverty eradication requires an extensive and accurate database of different socioeconomic indicators.

In recent times, and thanks to the joint efforts of COSIT in the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC), Sulaymani Statistics Directorate, the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) and the World Food Programme, a baseline study was carried out evaluating the household food security in Iraq. This was done in the latter part of 2003 and the results were published in 2004. A follow-up survey was conducted two years later and published in May 2006. This latest third survey, conducted in November-December 2007, builds upon previous collaboration, and, for the first time, includes all 18 governorates of Iraq.

The humanitarian situation inside Iraq has changed since the previous survey was conducted in mid-2005. Sectarian violence, sparked by the bombing of the Al-Askari shrine in February 2006 has led to large-scale displacement of people both inside and outside Iraq. From Feb 2006 – March 2008, an estimated 1.5 million people have become displaced inside Iraq. The impact of this large-scale movement on the food security of both the displaced population and the population at large needs examining. This study hopes to do just that, and focuses on answering the following key questions:

- Who are the food insecure?
- Why are they food insecure?
- How many are food insecure?
- Where do the food insecure live?
- How can we alleviate their suffering from poverty and hunger?

By attempting to answer these questions, it is our hope that planners and decision makers will make use of the findings of this survey for planning and policy development, ensuring that plans and decisions are linked to real needs where suitable and objective remedies can be met.

This report includes the analysis of a large number of poverty and food security indicators in Iraq followed by a comprehensive annex of indicators at the district level within each governorate. We are obliged to appreciate the distinguished efforts of the working team in COSIT, KRSO, NRI and WFP and the supporting technical teams from UNICEF, FAO and WHO.

Acknowledgements

This study was made possible by the partnership between WFP, the Central Organization for Statistics & Information Technology (COSIT), the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), and the Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) and the support and assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO under the umbrella of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation/Central Government and the Ministry of Planning/Kurdistan Region. This report is part of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and Kurdistan Region Statistics Office's official and national series of statistics.

COSIT's team was headed by Dr. Mehdi Al-Alak, and Ms. Thanaa Salman, Manager of Human Development Statistics/Head of Food Security Unit. KRSO's team was headed by Dr. Jamal Ameen. NRI team was headed by Dr. Alaa Shalan and Dr. Raghdaa Dhyaa.

WFP wishes to express its sincere gratitude and thanks to all of the numerous staff and individuals who contributed to this comprehensive survey. Dr. Al-Alak, Dr. Ameen, and their staff at KRSO and COSIT have made an invaluable contribution in terms of survey design and skilfully managed the household survey component. Special thanks to Ms. Thanaa Salman, Manager of Human Development Statistics and the head of the new food security unit in COSIT, for her valuable contribution in all various stages of the study. Sincere gratitude to Mr. Mahmood Othman, Head of Statistic Office in the Governorate of Sulaymani, and his staff for their valuable contribution through all stages of the survey specially during the field work.

The COSIT and KRSO field staff took on the huge responsibility of data collection in a professional and committed manner in a very difficult environment. The nutrition data could not have been collected without the medical expertise and the data collection skills of the NRI team.

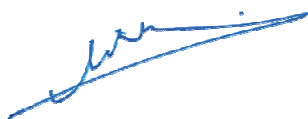
WFP wishes also to express sincere appreciation for the financial support provided by the United Nations Development Group Iraq Trust Fund (UNDG-ITF) for this study.

COSIT, KRSO, NRI and WFP also wish to acknowledge the assistance and valuable contribution of staff from UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNDP and World Bank, who all provided constructive comments at various stages of the study.

Last but not least, we wish to thank the people of Iraq for their responsiveness and kind cooperation. The extremely high response rate on a long and taxing questionnaire is testimony to the interest the people had in telling the real story about their current situation and in contributing to building a better future. It is our hope that these indicators will inspire donors and planners to meet the expectations of the Iraqi people.

This CFSVA report was prepared by (in alphabetical order) Hazem Almahdy, Kathryn Ogden and Cinzia Papavero. Osama Mohamed prepared most of the maps in the report. Useful comments and suggestions were made by colleagues in WFP OMC and WFP Headquarters. Special thanks to Robin Lodge and Caroline Legros for editing the report.

Dr. Mehdi Al-Alak



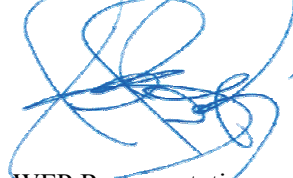
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DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to Mr. Louay Haki, Director General of Technical Affairs, COSIT who put in countless hours towards the development of this CFSVA, and previous surveys, before his assassination in August 2007.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Scope and Methods

The after-effects of war and a general economic slowdown, further exacerbated by 13 years of economic sanctions, have adversely affected Iraq's food security. The prevailing climate of insecurity and political uncertainty further complicates the situation. As a result, large parts of the population continue to depend on the monthly food ration provided under the Public Distribution System (PDS) which was introduced by the Government of Iraq in 1991 and managed by the Ministry of Trade. The PDS is designed to provide all Iraqis with a monthly food and non-food rations at a heavily subsidized price.

Based on the 2003 and 2005 surveys, it was concluded that while Iraq was a country with a wealth of natural resources it would need external help until it stabilized, politically and economically. Currently, the PDS remains the main safety net for the most vulnerable populations in Iraq. However, the food supply chain performance is not as efficient as expected to provide the food requirements for the entire population. This has been exacerbated by the massive movement of populations within the country, thus increasing food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

The dramatic events of Samarra in February 2006 with the destruction of the holy shrine represented a dramatic benchmark and marked the beginning of one of the major displacements of people ever recorded.

In August 2007, the UN Security Council Resolution 1770 called, inter alia, for increased humanitarian assistance in support of the most vulnerable Iraqi people.

The Survey was carried out in late 2007 by WFP with UNICEF, NRI, COSIT, and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO). The survey covered the 18 governorates of the country, including the three governorates of the Kurdistan Region. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) main objective was to continue assessing and monitoring the food security and vulnerability situations in Iraq. Two approaches/tools were used to generate information on the core questions of the CFSVA, a household survey and secondary data. The primary objectives of the CFSVA were to provide a reliable and detailed assessment of the current food security and vulnerability situations within Iraq; to assess the causes and risk factors for food insecurity and childhood malnutrition; and to identify pockets of vulnerability where assistance may be required in the future. The answers to these questions are intended to assist WFP and Government of Iraq in their decision-making processes on how better to focus and target activities and help policymakers in exploring options to establish a food security based safety net.

The questionnaire was made available in three languages (Arabic, Kurdish and English). Arabic was used to cover populations in the centre/south of Iraq and Kurdish was used in Kurdistan Region.

The survey covered all 115 districts in Iraq. A classic random cluster sampling approach was adopted with districts used as primary clusters. The cluster design factorial was set at 115x15x15 (115 districts with 15 clusters and 15 households within each cluster) to yield 225 households in each district and 25,875 households across all 18 governorates in Iraq.

Who are the food insecure?

Households most vulnerable to food insecurity included non-skilled workers, agricultural workers and unemployed heads of households. Amongst households relying on any of these activities, almost one in each four was food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The least affected households mainly relied on self-employment in non-agricultural work and public servants.

How many are they?

An estimated population of 930,000 (3.1% of the households sampled) were classified as food insecure. The findings of this survey also indicate that an additional 9.4 percent of the population (2.8 million) is extremely dependant upon the PDS food ration, without which they could be expected to become food insecure. This group along with the 12.3 percent food secure households in the poorest income quintiles (less than 1 USD per capita per day) would be rendered food insecure if no sustainable safety net programmes to address the needs of those vulnerable are in place. Results indicate significant improvement from the estimated four million people (15.4%) food insecure and a further 8.3 million people (31.8%) potentially food insecure if they were not provided with a PDS ration as reported in the previous survey. Several factors may have contributed to this significant and positive trend and might include: (i) an overall security improvement; (ii) improvement in some macro-economic indicators that are used to monitor the level of economic growth in Iraq including Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and (iii) humanitarian enhanced efforts of all stakeholders including GoI, UN organizations, and NGOs during the period of 2006-2007.

Where do they live?

Four clusters, or four groups of districts, were identified as follows:

- Cluster 1 “Better off” is made up of 44 districts, of 18.4 million people of which only one percent of its population were identified as food insecure and 5 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This group is mainly made of urban districts (66%) characterized by low and moderate levels of poverty and food insecurity and lower malnutrition rates.
- Cluster 2 “Moderate” is made up of 30 districts of 4.9 million people, of which 2 percent are food insecure and 10 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This group, mainly rural districts (75%), characterized by low levels of food insecurity and malnutrition rates and a moderate level of poverty similar to the national average.
- Cluster 3 “Vulnerable” is made up of 24 districts with a population of 3.4 million of which 5 percent are food insecure and 15 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This cluster is characterized by moderate to high levels of poverty and malnutrition rates.
- Cluster 4 “extremely vulnerable” is made up of 17 districts with a total population of 2.9 million of which 16 percent are food insecure and 32 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This cluster is characterized by the highest rates of food insecurity and poverty in the country. Five districts out of the 17 are also characterized by alarming level of stunting rate.

What are the underlying causes of food insecurity?

In this survey, the main factors affecting food insecurity in Iraq consisted of the following:

- Wealth status;
- Income and expenditure;
- Education level of the head of households;
- Geographic location (urban vs. rural);
- Sex of household head (female headed more vulnerable).

What are the interventions recommended?

Based on the results of this CFSVA, a programme for intervention could offer some of the following elements:

- Targeted food aid reaching most vulnerable and food insecure groups;
- Food for training to teach mothers childcare and nutrition best practices;
- Food for education among the poorest areas to ensure children receive their nutritional requirements and remain in school, with particular emphasis placed on female attendance;
- Scaling up micronutrient programmes including iodine in salt and vitamin A and iron fortification.

Findings from the CFSVA also provide some guidance on what non food interventions or activities should be prioritized. This CFSVA recommended that special attention should be paid to the following:

- Capacity building for government institutions to enhance their ability to monitor and analyse food security trends;
- Capacity building for public and private institutions in establishing adequate food based safety net targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population;
- Improving maternal and child care practices;
- Working to improve nutrition through appropriate actions in agriculture, rural development, water supply and sanitation, social protection, education, gender and community-driven development.

INTRODUCTION

General information on Iraq

Iraq covers a geographic area of 435,052 km. It is bordered by Turkey in the north; Iran in the east; Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia in the west; and Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and the Gulf in the south. Iraq is comprised of four major physiographic regions: mountain (21% of total), alluvial plain (30%), desert plateau (39%) and the upper plains/foot-hills (10%). Climatic variation ranges from cool to cold winters, and hot to extremely hot, dry summers. Regional differences are such that Baghdad is fairly dry; the South is very humid; the North is cool all year round, with very cold winters. Of the total land area of Iraq, only 25% is arable. The rainfall pattern is one of great irregularity and ranges from under 100mm to about 1,000mm/year. The main administrative structure of Iraq country is 18 governorates and each is divided into districts (Qadha) and sub districts (Nahiya).

The population of Iraq is estimated to be 29.6 million [July 2007]. The average population density is estimated at 61/km², ranging from 9/km² in Anbar governorate in the western desert to more than 1,490/km² in Baghdad governorate. While average population growth before the sanctions was estimated at 3.6 percent, this rate has been greatly reduced by emigration, severe economic hardship and lower fertility rate, reaching a low of 2.76 percent in 2003.¹

General information on food security in Iraq

The after-effects of war and a general economic slowdown, further exacerbated by 12 years of economic sanctions, have adversely affected Iraq's food security. The prevailing climate of insecurity and political uncertainty further complicates the situation. As a result, large parts of the population continue to depend on the monthly food ration provided under the Public Distribution System (PDS) which was introduced by the Government of Iraq in 1991 and managed by the Ministry of Trade. The PDS is designed to provide all Iraqis with a monthly food and non-food rations at a heavily subsidized price.

In 2003, the first Food Security Baseline Survey sponsored by WFP and undertaken by the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation's Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) and the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Research Institute (NRI) revealed very high levels of poverty and malnutrition (arising from decades of conflict, loss of heads of household members, disruption of economic activities, unemployment, illiteracy and insecurity), and identified areas where the population was most vulnerable.

This baseline analysis report (published 2004) concluded that 11 percent of the population in Iraq, or roughly 2.6 million people, were found to be extremely poor and vulnerable to food insecurity. If the PDS were discontinued, an additional 3.6 million people would have also face a high probability of becoming food insecure. Food insecurity was largely attributable to the insufficiency of the PDS to provide adequate food for Iraq's poorest households, those who lack sufficient income to supplement their food supplies. Low purchasing power was associated with high rates of unemployment, particularly in rural areas. Female-headed households seemed most likely to be vulnerable to poverty, according to the 2003 survey. Acute malnutrition (wasting) for children under five was 4.4 percent, underweight 11.5 percent and chronic malnutrition or stunting was 27.6 percent. In addition the baseline results showed that, despite the PDS, there was a prevalence of extreme poverty, particularly among women and children in rural areas. Furthermore, it found that despite the availability of food on the market, the poorest people faced problems in buying it. Chronic poverty, a lack of job opportunities and inadequate purchasing power all contributed to Iraq's overall food insecurity.

In 2006, COSIT, under the Ministry of Planning, Sulaymani Statistics Directorate of the Kurdistan Region and the Nutrition Research Institute (NRI), under the Ministry of Health,

¹ FAO/WFP Crop, Food Supply And Nutrition Assessment Mission To Iraq, 23 September 2003

(with the sponsorship of WFP and technical support from UNICEF, WHO, World Bank and FAO) published a follow-up study (data collected in 2005) on the food security situation in Iraq. The report concluded that just over four million people (15.4% of the population) were food insecure and in dire need of humanitarian assistance - including food - in spite of the PDS rations that they were receiving. The survey also indicated that a further 8.3 million people (31.8% of the surveyed population) would be rendered food insecure if they were not provided with a PDS ration. The chronic malnutrition rate of children in food insecure households was estimated as 33 percent. Chronic malnutrition affected the youngest children aged 12 months to 23 months most severely. Acute malnutrition in Iraq was also alarming with 9 percent of Iraqi children being acutely malnourished. The highest rate (13 percent) of wasting was found in children aged 6 to <12 months old followed by 12 percent for those aged 12 months to 23 months.

Based on the 2003 and 2005 surveys, it was concluded that while Iraq was a country with a wealth of natural resources it would need external help until it stabilized, politically and economically.

Currently, the PDS remains the main safety net for the most vulnerable populations in Iraq. However, the food supply chain performance is not as efficient as expected to provide the food requirements for the entire population. This has been exacerbated by the massive movement of populations within the country, thus increasing food insecurity and humanitarian needs.

The dramatic events of Samarra in February 2006 with the destruction of the holy shrine represented a dramatic benchmark and marked the beginning of one of the major displacements of people ever recorded. All international and national actors agree that the overall number of IDPs inside Iraq² is as high as 2.8 million out of which over 1.5 million has been forced to move out of their original places of residency just after the “Samarra events”. Since that moment, the overall security situation has continued to worsen thus jeopardising most of the social security network.

In August 2007, the UN Security Council Resolution 1770 called, *inter alia*, for increased humanitarian assistance in support of the most vulnerable Iraqi people.

Part I – Study objectives and methodology

CFSVA objectives

The third Food Security Survey in Iraq was carried out in late 2007 by WFP with UNICEF, NRI, COSIT, and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO). The survey covered the 18 governorates of the country, including the three governorates of the Kurdistan region. The Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) main objective was to continue assessing and monitoring the food security and vulnerability situations in Iraq. The primary objectives of the CFSVA were to provide an accurate and detailed assessment of the current food security and vulnerability situations within Iraq; to assess the causes and risk factors for food insecurity and childhood malnutrition; and to identify pockets of vulnerability where assistance may be required in the future. Specifically, this report will give answers to five main questions:

1. Who are the “food-insecure” and “vulnerable”?
2. How many are there?
3. Where do they live?
4. Why are they food-insecure?
5. What interventions might be appropriate to reduce their food insecurity and vulnerability?

² IDP Working Group, Internally Displaced Persons in Iraq, Update (24 March 2008)

The answers to these questions are intended to assist WFP and the Government of Iraq in their decision-making processes on how better to focus and target activities and help policymakers in exploring options to establish a food security based safety net.

Definition, terminology and concepts

Food Security: Exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996).

Underweight: Low weight-for-age index identifies the condition of being **underweight**, for a specific age. The advantage of this index is that it reflects both past (chronic) and/or present (acute) under nutrition (although it is unable to distinguish between the two).

Stunting: Low height-for-age index identifies past under nutrition or chronic malnutrition. It cannot measure short-term changes in malnutrition. For children below 2 years of age, the term is length-for-age; above 2 years of age, the index is referred to as height-for-age. Deficits in length-for-age or height-for-age are referred to as **stunting**.

Wasting: Low weight-for-height helps to identify children suffering from current or acute under-nutrition or **wasting** and is useful when exact ages are difficult to determine. Weight-for-length (in children under 2 years of age) or weight-for-height (in children over 2 years of age) is appropriate for examining short-term effects such as seasonal changes in food supply or short-term nutritional stress brought about by illness.

Food Availability: measures food that is physically available in the relevant vicinity of a population during a given consumption period through a combination of domestic national product, stocks and trade.

Food Access: measures the population's ability to acquire food, either physically (to reach the food), economically (buy the food) or socially (obtain the food through social standing) It requires analyzing markets, household supplies and income to see if people indeed have access to food.

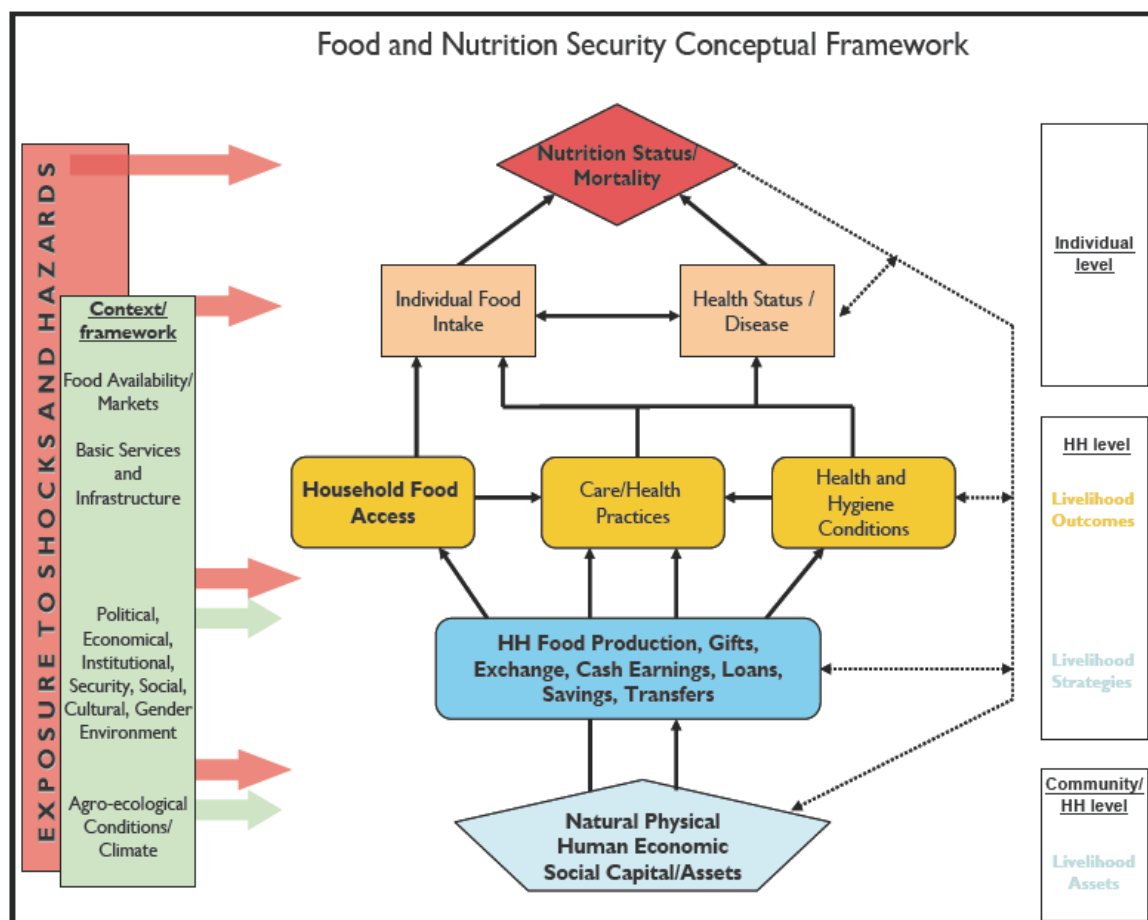
Food Utilization: measures whether a person will be able to derive sufficient daily nutrition from the available and accessible food.

The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is defined for this survey as the degree of reliance on food-related coping mechanisms adapted by the extremely poor households which do not have enough food, or money to buy food.

Vulnerability is a forward looking concept aimed at assessing community and household exposure and sensitivity to future shocks. Ultimately, the vulnerability of a household or community is determined by their ability to cope with their exposure to the risk posed by shocks such as droughts, floods, crop blight or infestation, economic fluctuations, and conflict. The ability to manage the risks associated with shocks is determined largely on household and community characteristics, most notably their asset base and the livelihood and food security strategies they pursue.

Vulnerability and Food Security Conceptual Framework, presented in Chart 1, shows not only the selection of indicators for analysis and use in geographic targeting, but also the design of field assessment instruments and the organization of standardized reporting formats.

Chart 1 WFP/VAM Food and Nutrition Security Framework



Sources of data

Two approaches/tools were used to generate information on the core questions of the CFSVA, a household survey and secondary data. Each tool will result in a separate set of findings that will then be compared/integrated with each other; taking a “convergence of evidence/triangulation” approach.

Secondary data review

The Secondary Data Analysis (SDA) for WFP and partners planning and programming purposes provides an input into geographic and beneficiary targeting, problem analysis, and assessments of the role of food aid. SDA data should also provide a context for on-going food security monitoring. Given the extent and variety of challenges that face Iraq and the Iraqi people, there has been a flurry of different type of assessments in recent years by UN agencies, the Iraqi government, the World Bank and NGOs. While not always comparable to each other, these assessments have provided useful information on the evolving of socioeconomic status, poverty and food security in Iraq. The overall findings from these assessments will be discussed when appropriate throughout this report.

Primary data collection

Survey instruments – Household Survey

COSIT, KRSO and NRI worked together with WFP to design the questionnaire, with technical inputs from UNICEF, WHO and FAO that addresses indicators related to important components of food security (i.e. livelihoods, risk, and vulnerability). Collected variables were grouped into the following nine modules:

- Demographics of households;
- Human assets and socioeconomic information (i.e. variables related to health, marital status, education, working status);
- Income and expenditure of households;
- Household assets;
- Accessibility to infrastructure;
- PDS-related information;
- Malnutrition rates of children under 5 years through anthropometric measurements;
- Food consumption;
- Coping Strategy Index, which measures behavioural responses to food insecurity or coping strategies that people use to manage household food shortages.

The design of the questionnaire was intended to allow for a better understanding of the current problems facing Iraqis and a better understanding of the types of livelihood activities adopted by food-secure and food-insecure households. This kind of information will help to determine the type of risks affecting food-insecure households and how best to assist them.

A series of extensive training workshops were conducted by WFP on all household survey modules, for WFP national staff and supervisors from COSIT, KRISO and NRI representing all Iraqi governorates. The supervisors then trained enumerators within their respective governorates.

The questionnaire was made available in three languages (Arabic, Kurdish and English). Arabic was used to cover populations in the centre/south of Iraq and Kurdish was used in Kurdistan Region.

As in earlier reports, this survey includes demographic information on the average household size, the number of income earners per household by gender, characteristics of a 'typical' household in terms of livelihoods and asset holdings that could make distinctions between wealth groups. However, in contrast to the first two surveys, this survey also includes information on internally displaced persons (IDPs) as this has emerged as a major issue inside Iraq, particularly since 2006.

In this survey, anthropometric data (age, weight and height/length) were collected to assess child under 5 years old nutritional status. These measurements assess both linear growth and/or thinness. The main anthropometric indicators include weight-for-height, height-for age, and weight-for-age.

There was an in-depth examination of livelihood strategies, revealed by income and expenditure patterns of households. Expenditure categories include: household expenses, additional food purchased from the market, education, clothing and transportation. The income category includes employment salaries, income derived from assets such as land, remittances (both inside/outside Iraq) and income from credit or loan repayments. This survey also includes information on accessibility to infrastructure, PDS-related information and infrastructural factors influencing food accessibility, such as the water and sanitation situation and access to health facilities.

The data were collected using structured interviews with household members that reflect WFP's Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM) standard framework of key questions which characterize food insecurity and vulnerability. These questions, which guided the process of designing and carrying out this study, are the following:

- Who are the food insecure?
- Why are they food insecure?
- How many are they?
- Where do they live?
- How can food aid make a difference?

The month used as a reference period when reporting all income and expenditures was October 2007.

Sampling procedures

The survey covered all 115 districts in Iraq. A classic cluster sampling approach was adopted with districts used as primary clusters. The cluster design factorial was set at 115x15x15 (115 districts with 15 clusters and 15 households within each cluster) to yield 225 households in each district and 25,875 households across all 18 governorates in Iraq (Full detail of the sampling can be found in Annex 1).

Field work started for all districts on 11 November 2007 and ended on 6 December 2007. The data were collected by 166 teams made up of members from each governorate. Each team had one employee from COSIT or KRSO as well as a paramedic or doctor from NRI, Ministry of Health.

The fieldwork was overseen by supervisors from each of the governorates as well as by monitors from COSIT and KRSO. Data verification took place in two stages, first by a local auditor and then by the local supervisors. Once the field work ended, the data was captured into electronic media. Final statistical analysis was conducted by a team from COSIT, KRSO and WFP.

Table 1. Number of sampled households and clusters per governorate

Governorate	Number of Districts	Sample		Sample by U/R			
		Cluster	Household	Urban		Rural	
				Cluster	Household	Cluster	Household
Anbar	8	120	1800	74	1110	46	690
Babil	4	60	900	25	375	35	525
Baghdad	9	135	2025	94	1410	41	615
Basrah	7	105	1575	77	1155	28	420
Dahuk	7	105	1575	49	1054	49	521
Diala	6	90	1350	35	525	55	825
Erbil	9	135	2025	86	1290	49	735
Karbala	3	45	675	22	330	23	345
Kirkuk	4	60	900	24	360	36	540
Missan	6	90	1350	42	630	48	720
Muthana	4	60	900	22	330	38	570
Naja	3	45	675	26	390	19	285
Ninawa	8	120	1800	42	630	78	1170
Qadissia	4	60	900	27	405	33	495
Salah Al Din	8	120	1800	52	780	68	1020
Sulaymani	14	210	3150	44	662	166	2488
Thi - Qar	5	75	1125	41	615	34	510
Wassit	6	90	1350	41	615	49	735
Iraq	115	1725	25875	823	12666	895	13209

Limitations of the Study

Security was the principal limitation. WFP's principal counterpart for this study, Mr. Louay Haki, Director General of Technical Affairs, COSIT was assassinated in Baghdad in August 2007, just before the planned launch of data collection. The start of data collection was subsequently postponed until November 2007.

WFP national staff located in Iraq played a critical facilitative bridging and communications role, often at their own personal risk of exposing themselves in a difficult environment, facilitating between WFP staff located in Amman, Jordan and management staff from COSIT, KRISO and NRI.

Part II – Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis

Political, Economical, Institutional Environment

Political context

Poverty reduction and Food security Policies

In May 2007, the International Compact with Iraq was launched. The Compact is a five-year national plan that includes benchmarks and mutual commitments from both Iraq and the international community, all with the aim of helping Iraq on the path towards peace, sound governance and economic reconstruction.

The results of this CFSVA relate directly to two of the goals outlined in the Compact:

1. Social Safety Net – Taking care of the poor and vulnerable
2. Reforming Subsidies – Phase out inefficient, large-scale subsidy programmes while ensuring delivery of services to the poorest

Information provided in this analysis identifies the locations of the most food-insecure people inside Iraq and could be used by the Government of Iraq in fulfilling the two goals above as set out in the Compact. The data can be used to establish a social safety net, targeting the poorest and most vulnerable segments of Iraqi population with appropriate assistance.

WFP programs

In 2003/2004, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) carried out a baseline survey to look at the food security situation in Iraq. The results from the baseline survey showed that despite the blanket food distribution to all Iraqis through the Public Distribution System (PDS), there was a prevalence of extreme poverty (particularly among women and children in rural areas) and despite the availability of food on the market, the poorest people could not afford to buy it. Chronic poverty, a lack of job opportunities and inadequate purchasing power all contributed to Iraq's overall food insecurity. Based on this survey, it was concluded that while Iraq is a country with a wealth of natural resources, it would need external help until it stabilized politically and economically. As a result, WFP launched a one-year emergency operation (EMOP IRAQ 10360.0) costing US\$60 million, targeting the most vulnerable groups in Iraq. The operation has supported these groups by providing 67,000 metric tons of food to 220,000 malnourished children and their family members (over 1.1 million), more than 1.7 million primary school children, 350,000 pregnant and lactating mothers and over 6,000 tuberculosis patients.

One of the principal outcomes of WFP's intervention in the emergency operation (EMOP 10360.0) is the establishment of a consolidated Food Security Unit within the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC). The unit is responsible for coordinating, conducting surveys and monitoring food security situation and its related activities for the Government of Iraq. Its work includes the establishment and continual development of a food security knowledgebase in Iraq. WFP is working to provide this new unit with (i) policy advice on food security and safety net options, (ii) necessary technical and conceptual tools, and (iii) provisions for monitoring food security indicators. Since 2003, training was provided by WFP to the staff of this unit with the objective of improving institutional methodologies for food security analysis, targeting, baselines, monitoring and impact evaluation and linking these to the geographic dimension.

The targeting of WFP assistance to Iraq is based on previous surveys. WFP is now providing food assistance for up to 750,000 food insecure IDPs inside Iraq. This 12-month project is a stop-gap measure for those IDPs who have moved across governorate lines and have been unable to transfer their PDS ration cards to their place of displacement. WFP, the

Government of Iraq, and other organisations working in food aid can use the results of this CFSVA for designing future targeted food assistance interventions inside Iraq.

Economic characteristics

Iraq is one of the largest oil-producing countries in the world – traditionally, 95 percent of Iraq's foreign exchange earnings are from the petroleum sector. The country developed a solid infrastructure and a well-performing education and health care system during the 1970s, widely regarded as the best in the Middle East. Income per capita rose to over US\$3,600 in the early 1980s. Since that time, successive wars and a repressive, state-dominated economic system have stifled growth and development and debilitated basic infrastructure and social services. Following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the international community imposed economic sanctions on Iraq from 1991-2003, which dramatically reduced economic activity. The UN Oil-for-Food programme (1996-2003) allowed the export of oil in exchange for food, medicine, and other humanitarian goods. In 2003, the World Bank reported that GDP per capita declined by 30 percent to \$480-630³. Since 2003, Iraq has been taking steps towards liberalising the economy from the state-dominated system towards a free market economy. In spite of the prevailing security conditions, the IMF estimates that per capita GDP has increased to \$2,109 in 2007⁴. Crude oil prices during this period increased from \$29/barrel in June 2003 to over \$120/barrel in June 2008⁵.

Public Distribution System (PDS)

Under the food rationing system (Public Distribution System - PDS), each Iraqi is entitled to a monthly food basket for a nominal fee of 250 Iraqi dinars (\$0.21⁶). The food basket is distributed, and fees collected, through approximately 45,000 "food and flour agents" – FFAs – throughout Iraq. Food agents are typically local groceries. Each Iraqi within Iraq is entitled to receive the PDS ration, tied to his official residence. The PDS individual monthly ration is the following: wheat (9 kilos), rice (3 kilos), sugar (2 kilos), tea (200 grams), vegetable oil (1.25 kilo), detergent (500 grams), pulses (250 grams), adult milk (250 grams), soap (250 grams) and infant formula (1.8 kilo). This ration should supply 2,200 kcal per person per day. However, shortfalls in distributions have affected the country. Data from WFP field monitors indicate that the PDS supplied an average of 60 percent of the caloric requirements during 2006. This dropped to 51 percent during 2007.

Managed by the Ministry of Trade, the PDS is implemented through a combination of state-owned enterprises and private sector companies: while importing, rice processing and warehousing functions are largely performed by state-owned enterprises, wheat processing, transportation and retailing activities are predominately contracted out to the Iraqi private sector. During the years of economic sanctions, all PDS ration goods were produced abroad and imported by the Ministry of Trade. In the past year, efforts have been made to use locally produced goods (especially Iraqi wheat) and to use Iraqi import companies. These efforts have had mixed success due to problems of security deterioration, low product quality and insufficient capacity of MoT staff and import companies.

The actual distribution of the PDS ration is carried out by the FFAs. It is estimated that of the approximately 45,000 designated FFAs in the country, about 6,000 deal only with wheat flour distribution. The FFAs are responsible for collecting the foodstuff from the MOT warehouses

³ 2007, World Bank,
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/MENAEXT/IRAQEXTN/0,,menuPK:313111~pagePK:141159~piPK:141110~theSitePK:313105,00.html>

⁴ 2007, International Monetary Fund, IMF Country Report No.7/301, August 2007.

⁵ 2008, International Herald Tribune,
<http://markets.iht.com/research/commodities/overview/commodities.asp>

⁶ An exchange rate of 1215 IQD = 1 USD is June 2008 exchange rate.

and distribution centres for distribution to the households in their places of residency. Transport costs for wheat flour from the mills to the distribution centres are paid by MOT.

The distribution process is outlined below:

1. MOT announces the composition and quantity of food basket for the month and calls FFAs to collect the foodstuff ration.
2. FFAs collect the coupons from households and go to the sales centre of warehouses and/or mills, where they pay for the rations (nominal fee, \$0.20) and receive an invoice.
3. Food agents collect foodstuffs from the warehouses / distribution centres. To cover handling losses they receive additional supplies (2 percent for all commodities except for milk, soap and tea. An additional 0.5 percent is provided for tea and 4 percent for lentils).
4. Wheat flour is transported to flour/food agents, which is paid for by MOT.
5. Households then collect the ration from the food/flour.

In February 2008 the Government of Iraq allocated US\$ 3.6 billion for the annual budget for the PDS; i.e. about 8.6% of the overall 2008 National budget.

Public Distribution System Performance

While there is an overall high dependency on the PDS, increasingly there are shortfalls and disruptions in the distribution of the commodities in the ration (wheat, rice, sugar, tea, vegetable oil, pulses, infant formula, adult milk and weaning cereals). For example, in November 2007 an estimated 46 percent of households interviewed indicated that they had not received wheat flour in their PDS ration of October and 73 percent did not receive rice. The periodic discrepancies between the ‘planned’ and the ‘distributed’ ration and the supply shortfalls can result in households often receiving less than the planned ration items. Shortfall impacts fall disproportionately and dramatically on poorer households given their higher dependency on the PDS and the continuous rise of commodities prices in the market.

Chart 2. Percentage of households not receiving PDS commodities from June to October, 2007

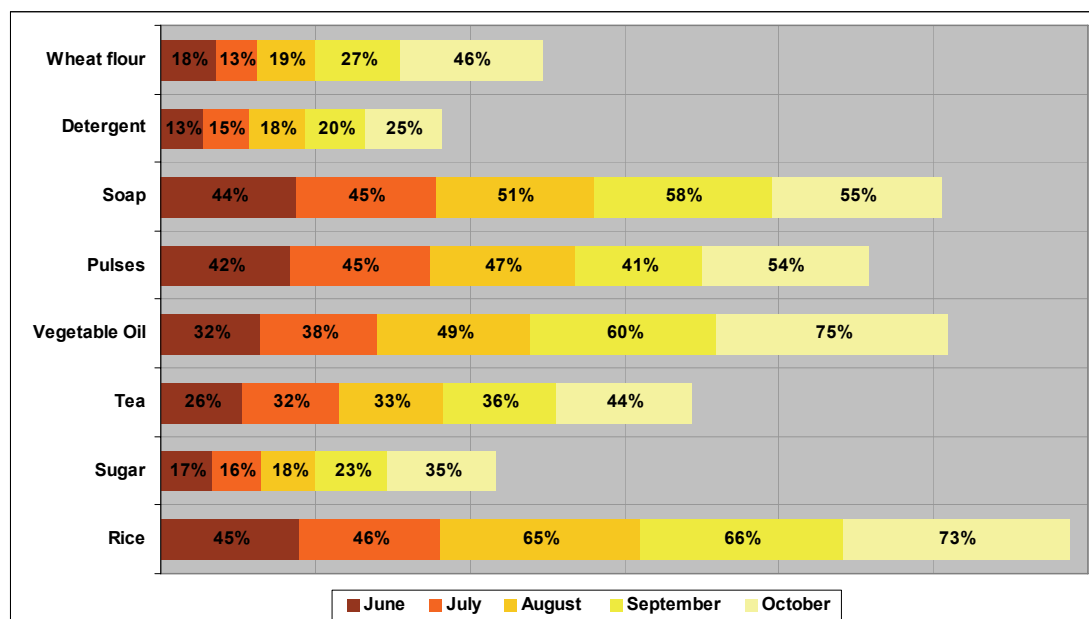
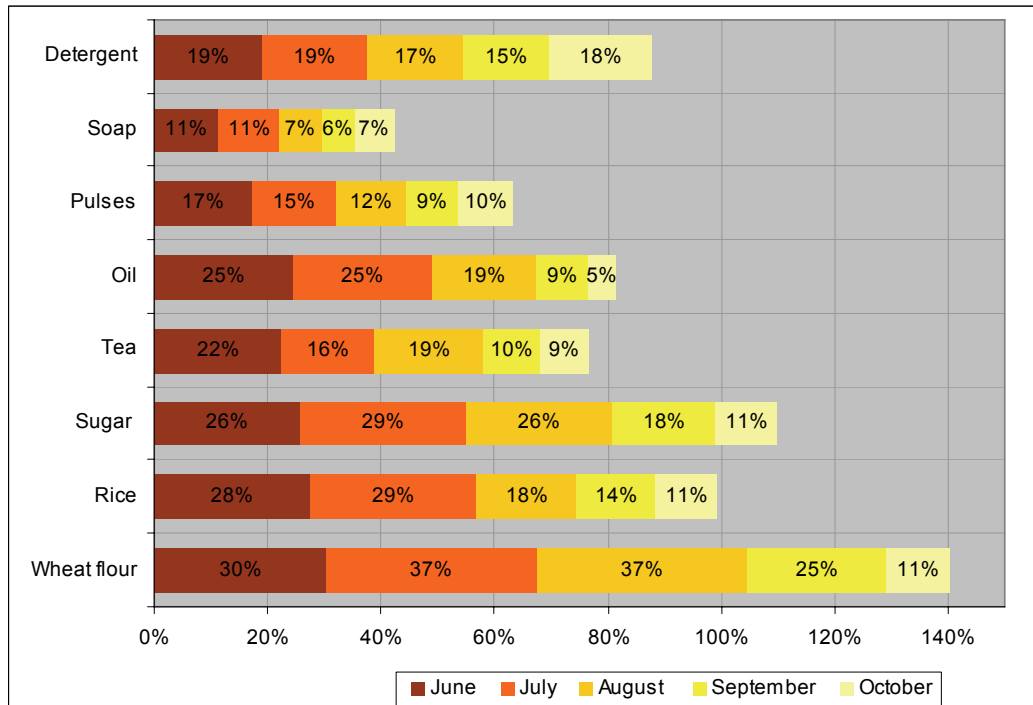
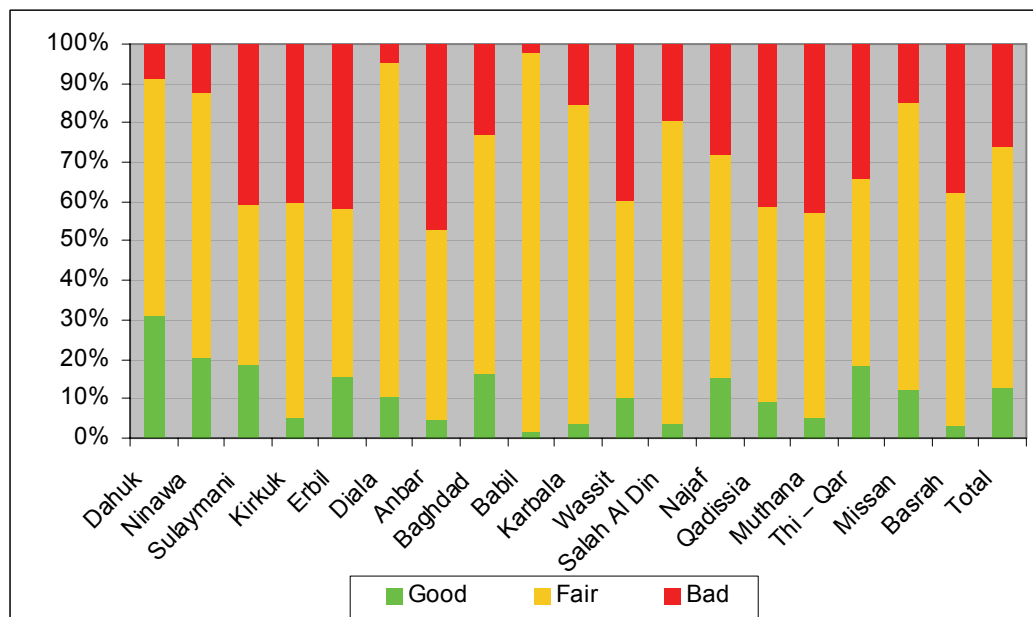


Chart 3. Percentage of households receiving late PDS commodities from June to October, 2007



Households are also selling PDS commodities, in order to buy better quality food ration (9 percent of the households) and to buy some other necessary non-food items (7 percent of the household). Tea and wheat flour were sold most frequently from the PDS ration. Around three quarters of households reported that the tea distributed through the PDS was of bad quality. One quarter of households reported that wheat flour and soap was of bad quality. An estimated 10 percent of households in Iraq reported selling wheat flour and 9 percent reported selling tea.

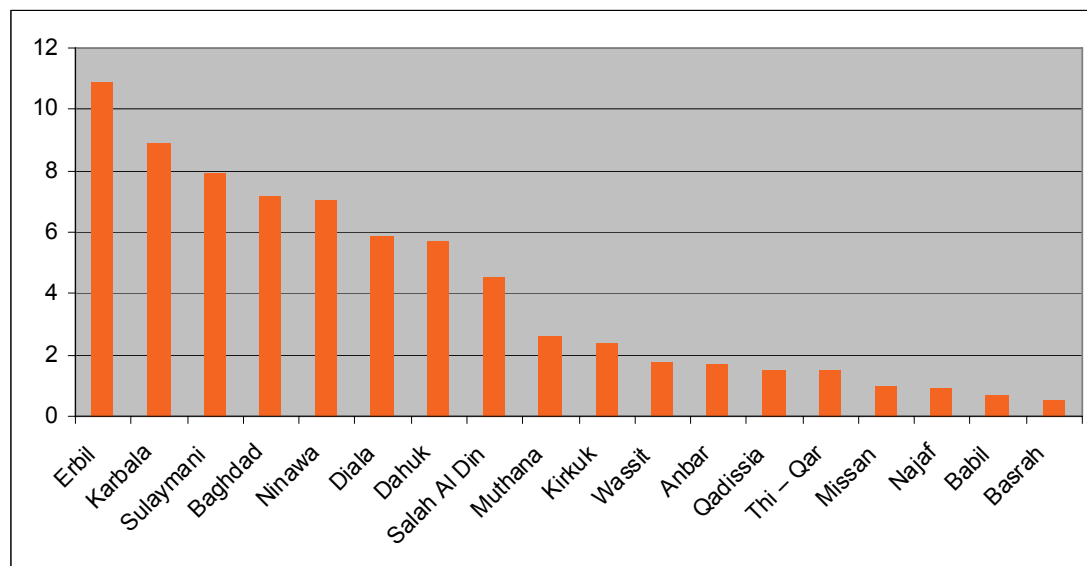
Chart 4. Percentage of household expressing opinion about PDS quality



PDS: In-kind or cash?

In this survey, only 5 percent of the total households in Iraq reported that they preferred cash while 95 percent still preferred to receive the PDS ration in kind. The exact same figures were reported by the 2005 household food security survey. At the governorate level, 11 percent of the households in Erbil prefer cash compared to 9 and 8 percent in Karbala and Sulaymani respectively. In southern governorate (i.e. Basrah, Babil, Najaf, and Missan) more than 99 percent of the households preferred to keep the PDS.

Chart 5. Percentage households prefer receiving financial support instead of the PDS commodities



Aggregate availability and markets

Aggregate availability

The Iraqi Public Distribution System (PDS) is the largest public food programme operating in the world today and is perhaps the most visible programme of the Iraqi government – absorbing 21 percent of government revenue. The size of the programme is so large that it necessarily has a strong influence on food markets. Although the government does not directly set retail prices of any food products, the stability of PDS distribution usually depresses open market prices considerably below border prices by injecting large quantities of food into the market.

Before the introduction for the Oil-for-Food Programme, agricultural production played an essential role in enhancing food security in the country. Currently, however, the agricultural sector is far from being able to provide sufficient food for the country's population. Food supply in general and for the food basket in particular heavily depends on imports. For the poor and food insecure, it should be stressed that the effective food distribution and food subsidy systems had prevented famine. Most of those households are highly dependent on the food basket since food items in the market are not affordable.

Food availability in Iraq is determined largely by the PDS ration, with local production playing a secondary role. PDS wheat and rice accounted for approximately 80 percent of total cereal availability for the period 1997-2003, and over half (60 percent) of the average energy supply for the Iraqi diet comes from cereals⁷.

Wheat is by far the most important cereal, both in terms of production and consumption. Rice is the second most important staple food. Most of the wheat consumed comes from the PDS

⁷ Iraq Food Markets Study, World Bank and WFP, Neville Edirisinghe, 2003.

ration, domestic production represents at most about one third of total supply during any given year⁸. Local rice is preferred over imported rice, and between 18 to 50 percent of the rice consumed is produced locally⁹. Other cereals, such as barley and maize are also grown; however, they are used mostly for animal feed¹⁰. Vegetables and fruits are second in importance after cereals, in terms of food types produced and marketed. Milk, meat, and eggs are also important but quantities produced are relatively small.

FAO cites Iraq as one of 37 countries in crisis requiring external assistance. It indicates that there is an “exceptional shortfall in aggregate food production/supplies” due to conflict and insecurity. Production of wheat this year is provisionally forecast to decline slightly from the estimated 2.3 million tons, harvested last year. However, imports of wheat in the 2007/08 marketing year (July/June) are forecast at some 3.5 million tonnes, virtually unchanged from the previous year¹¹.

In May 2008, the Ministry of Water Resources announced that there is a drought in Iraq. This could impact crop production for the 2008/2009 marketing year.

Surplus and deficit areas

Production and consumption are not evenly distributed across the country. One has to note once again that food availability is still largely determined by the PDS ration. Wheat is by far the most important cereal in Iraq, both in terms of production and consumption. Most of the wheat available for consumption in Iraq comes from PDS ration. While wheat is locally grown, the domestic supply may on average contribute no more than one-third of the total wheat supply in a given year. Wheat is a winter crop and produced both on rain-fed and irrigated lands, with most of the rain-fed areas located in Iraq’s northern governorates (Ninawa, Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymani). Wheat production in the centre/south governorates is primarily irrigated and occurs mostly within the Tigris and Euphrates river basins. Large areas in the west and south, i.e. the governorates of Anbar, Muthanna and Basrah, play a negligible or minor role as contributors to the national wheat harvest. Other cereals, such as barley and maize, are also grown but are used mostly for animal feed. After cereals, vegetables and fruits are second in importance of local production and marketing. Milk, meat and eggs are also important but are produced in relatively small quantities.

In 2007, analysis of the secondary data obtained from COSIT shows that there is low availability of cereals grown locally. Table 2 shows the estimated wheat production per governorate from 2002 to 2007. However, governorates where availability from local production is highest include Ninawa and Kirkuk, Wassit, Diala, Missan and Qadissia. Three of Wassit’s six districts (Al Noamania, Al Swaira, Al Azeezia) fall within the very high crop-producing areas similar to Tilkeaf and Mosul in Ninewa governorate. These three districts, together with the large district of Balad Ruz in neighbouring Diala governorate, are well situated to market much of their surplus agricultural stock to the nation’s capital, Baghdad. They are also located close to the Iranian border, providing opportunities for cross-border trade and wheat exports. Governorates registering very low wheat availability from local production include those which constitute much of Iraq’s western and southern desert region, namely Anbar, Najaf, Muthanna, Basrah and parts of Thi-Qar and Karbala. However, in 2007 most of the governorates experienced a lower wheat production compared to 2006. Local production of Rice increased in 2007 compared to 2006 as reported by COSIT.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid and COSIT, 2008.

¹⁰ Relatively small amounts of maize are used for human consumption in some parts of the country.

¹¹ 2008, FAO, Crop Prospects and Food Situation No. 2, April 2008

Table 2. Wheat production (metric tonne) in the C/S governorates from 2002 to 2007

Governorate	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Ninewa	954,084	616,509	30,704	378,164	500,807	320,420
Kirkuk	352,193	445,416	236,673	342,703	240,718	289,084
Diyala	135,418	177,398	133,587	220,490	257,979	233,007
Anbar	66,997	63,911	52,796	37,996	76,590	79,679
Baghdad	83,583	60,829	63,336	97,146	95,006	80,639
Babil	76,236	137,258	51,426	93,370	92,765	99,939
Karbala	12,632	7,522	6,136	6,832	5,064	4,562
Wassit	307,057	306,386	282,187	410,825	288,447	312,054
Salah Al Din	197,270	141,098	88,377	114,275	122,685	148,466
Najaf	144,029	80,964	54,045	77,948	107,105	135,276
Al Qadissia	124,959	138,297	145,743	208,683	237,866	238,524
Muthana	6,261	15,566	19,664	13,134	14,772	14,108
Thi-qar	30,630	37,245	50,167	64,296	104,731	101,054
Missan	78,794	79,709	97,765	148,147	125,364	123,575
Basrah	19,324	21,090	15,352	14,354	166,413	22,391
C/S Governorate	2,589,467	2,329,198	1,297,254	2,228,362	2,286,311	2,202,778

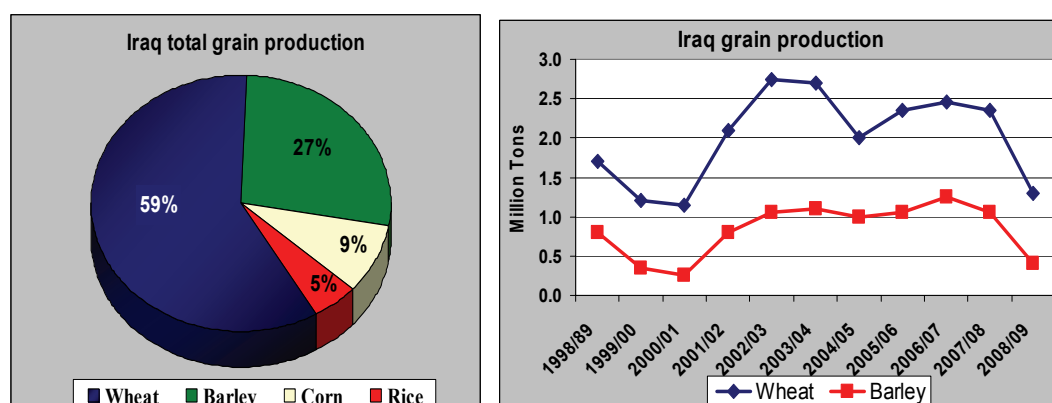
The rural populations in Karbala, Muthanna and Basrah are likely to be particularly dependent on food availability through the PDS ration due to the lack of wheat produced locally and their considerable distance from large food markets and major urban centres.

Iraq is currently experiencing one of the worst droughts in the past 10 years, with total wheat and barley production in 2008/09 expected to decline by 51 percent compared to the previous year¹². Drought conditions have predominated the entire winter growing season, and have severely impacted non-irrigated grain production in its northern regions. Acute dryness has also affected winter grain area and yield potential in several of the country's primarily irrigated governorates. Given that harvested wheat and barley crops usually account for 85 percent or more of total annual food grain production, a significant domestic grain supply shortage is expected, requiring sizeably increased grain imports in the 2008/09 marketing year.

In 2008/09 a number of adverse factors are combining to limit potential irrigated acreage in Iraq and the grain yields achieved from it. Water availability in rivers and reservoirs is reportedly down due to prolonged below normal rains in the Tigris and Euphrates watersheds. Electric power and fuel for pumps are also in short supply, while irrigation canal infrastructure has continued to deteriorate owing to lack of resources and the ongoing domestic conflict.

¹² USDA, 2008

Chart 6. Past and current grain production in Iraq



Source: USDA, 2008

Food Markets

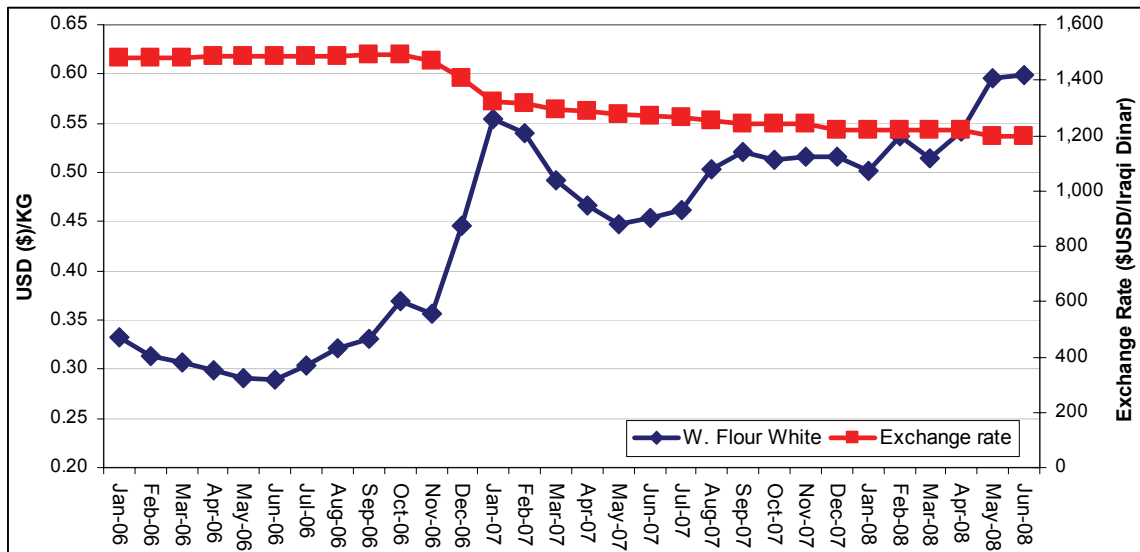
Staple food prices in Iraq are mainly driven by the current food ration system of the PDS and the agricultural production patterns. Many poor households are heavily reliant on Iraq's Public Distribution System. Without the PDS, the nutritional welfare of those households would be at stake. Because of the PDS, and the general authoritarian role of the state in the economy, domestic production and the food marketing system are largely state-dependent. Social protection concerns, in particular those related to providing a food safety net to the population, have had a dominant influence over the food marketing system in Iraq. In some districts, households are highly dependent on food availability through the PDS ration due to the lack of wheat, rice and beans produced locally and their considerable distance from large food markets and major urban centres. The absence of large food markets is mirrored along the borders of neighbouring countries such as Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, making cross-border food imports unlikely. However, cross-border trade could also have an impact on prices in the districts close to borders, mainly those in the eastern and northern parts of the country, where some commodities flow from surrounding countries.

Prices and price trends

In recent years, changes in demand have had some impact on food prices due the deterioration of security situation and/or the continuous shortfall in PDS commodities distributed. In addition, high turnover and changes to government structure could negatively impact on households' access to food. Delays to reissue contracts and failure to move commodities to beneficiaries, as planned, could cause inflation in market prices. In 2007 and 2008, continued shortages in PDS commodities have been witnessed across Iraq. The combined impact of all these constraints is that even in a best-case scenario, food prices will likely increase and households will have difficulty meeting their food needs. This situation, combined with the steady rise in the global market prices, will have an extreme negative impact on the overall food security of the food insecure and poor households who are fully reliant on the PDS.

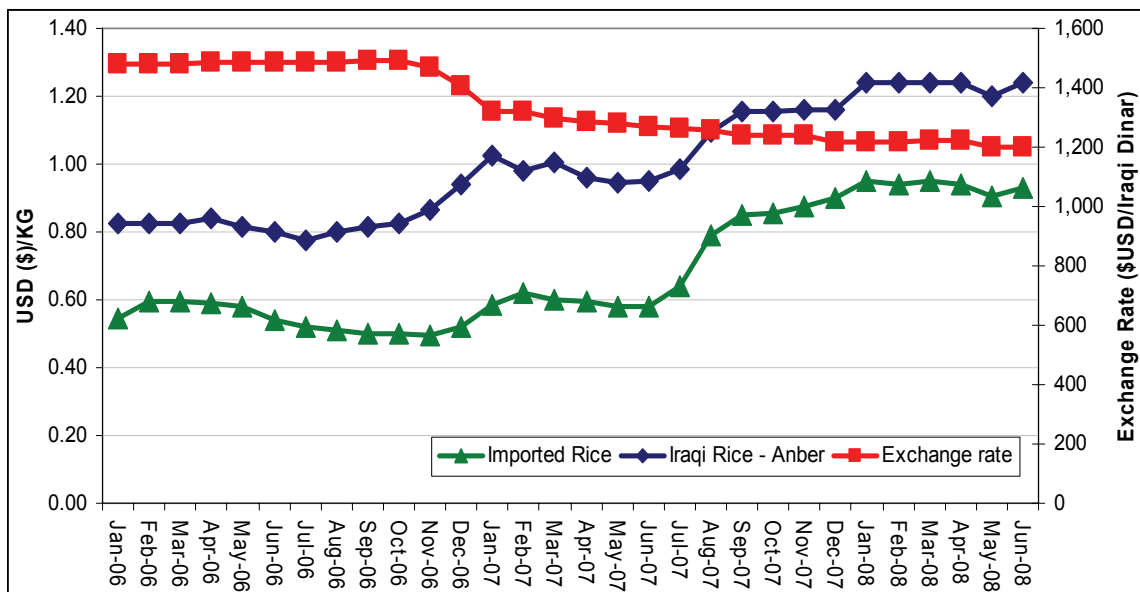
Trend analysis shows that the prices of wheat flour significantly increased during the period January to March, 2007, then decreased gradually but never returned to the level recorded in 2006. The sharp increase, that started in December 2006 and continued through March 2007, is simultaneous to the devaluation of the US\$ compared to the Iraqi Dinar (ID) during the same period. Also, this period coincides with the immediate aftermath of the wheat planting season (October - November). The harvesting season for the two major crops in Iraq (wheat and barley) runs from May to June, while rice (a less important crop), is harvested in September and October. Prices of wheat flour during May and June, 2008, have shown a 12 percent increase over prices during January to April, 2008.

Chart 7. Wheat Flour Market Prices from Jan, 2006 to Jun, 2008



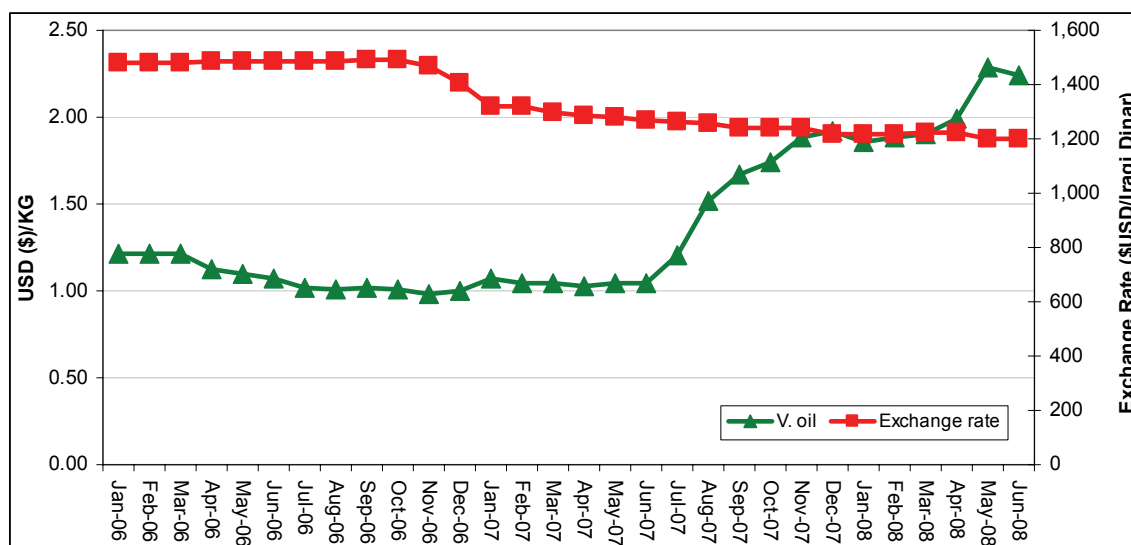
Prices of local and imported rice started increasing as from November 2006 and, again, could be attributed to the devaluation of the US\$ compared to the ID during the same period. Prices of rice remained stable during the first half of 2008.

Chart 8. Rice Market Prices from Jan, 2006 to Jun, 2008



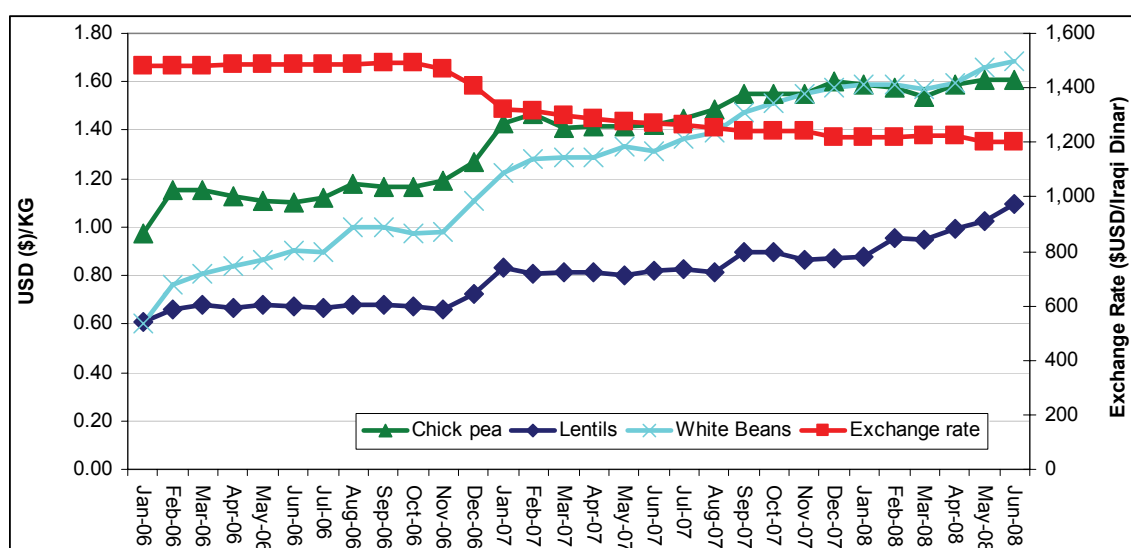
Market prices for vegetable oil have witnessed a significant increase since August, 2007 and during the last 6 months, in line with international market trend. Iraqis experienced another significant increase (16%) during May and June, 2008 compared to the average vegetable oil prices during the first four months of 2008.

Chart 9. Vegetable Oil Market Prices from Jan, 2006 to Jun, 2008



Prices of pulses steadily increased as from November 2006. Lentils have shown a lesser degree of increase compared to chick peas and white beans. This trend seems to be more in line with the devaluation of the US\$ and the disruption of PDS distribution during 2007 rather than developments on the international markets. However, prices of lentils, white beans and chick peas increased by 11, 5 and 2 percent respectively during May and June compared with their prices during January to April, 2008.

Chart 10. Pulses Market Prices from Jan, 2006 to Jun, 2008

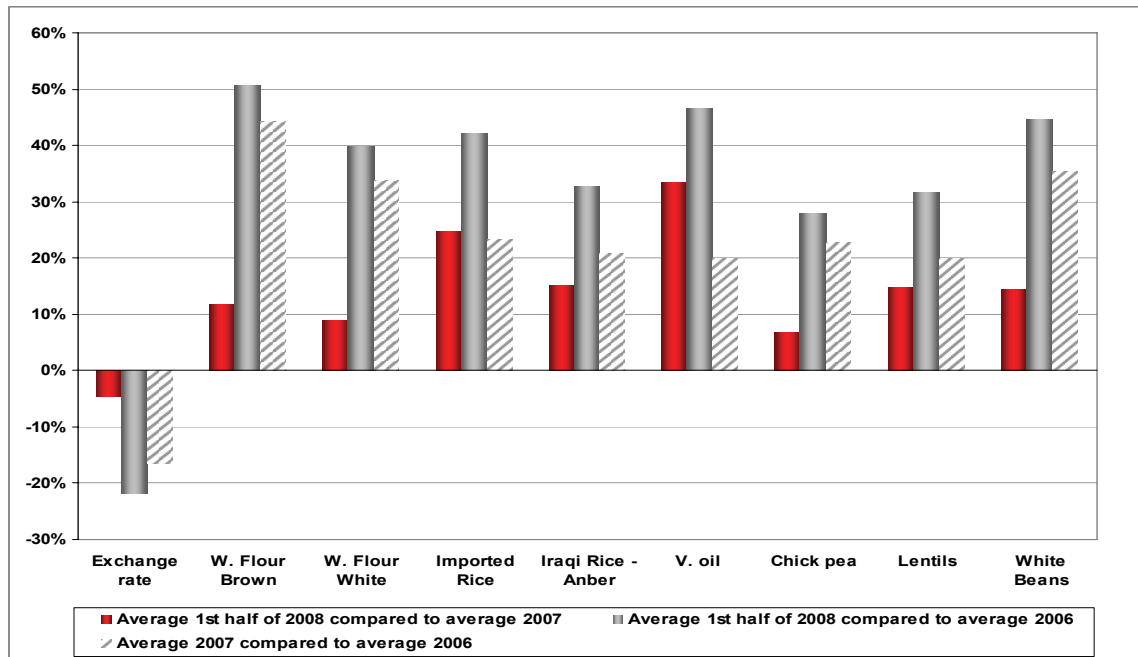


In general, the market prices¹³ of May and June 2008 indicate a general increase for staple food when compared to the prices during January to April, 2008. Prices increased during the first half of 2008 by a range of 7 percent for chick peas to more than 25 percent for imported

¹³ Source of market prices data: COSIT, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and Data collected by WFP focal points.

rice and vegetable oil compared to 2007 average prices. In 2007, prices have increased by a range of 20 to 44 percent compared to 2006 prices (see chart 11).

Chart 11. Comparison between 1st half of 2008 market prices and previous years



The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is compiled by COSIT and is based upon a 1993 Base of 100. Chart 13 shows that consumer price index (CPI) was considerably lower in May and June 2008 compared to April, 2008. Prices of foodstuffs constitute 63 percent of the market base of products and services used in calculating the CPI. The lower foodstuffs CPI in May and June, 2008 could be attributed to the start of harvesting season for some agricultural products (i.e. wheat, barley, maize and beans) and the depreciation of the US\$ against the ID. Iraq's annual basic inflation rate dropped to 12.4 percent in June 2008, compared to 14.7 percent in May 2008 (Central Bank of Iraq).

Chart 12. Consumer Price Index from 1989 to 2008

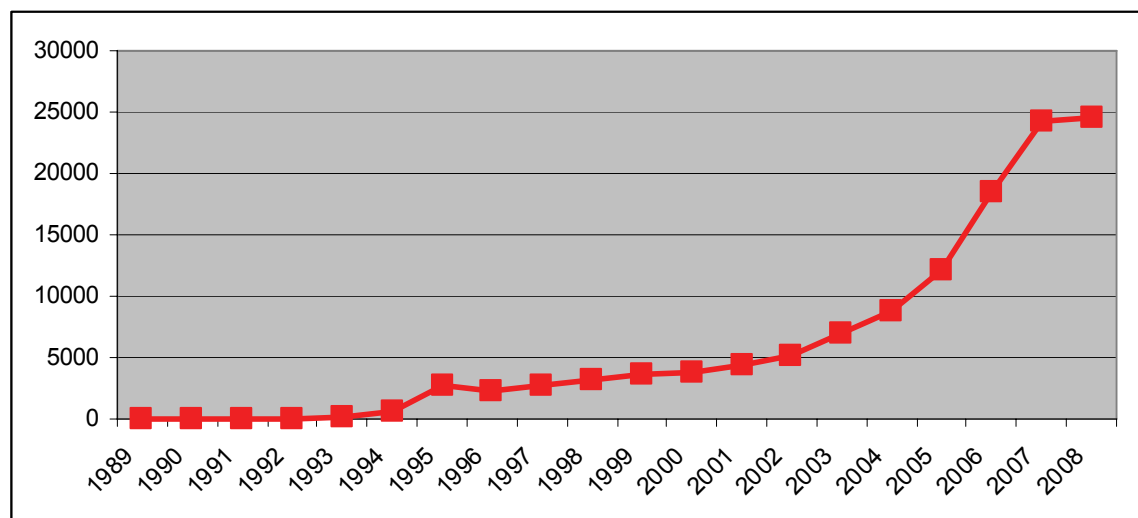
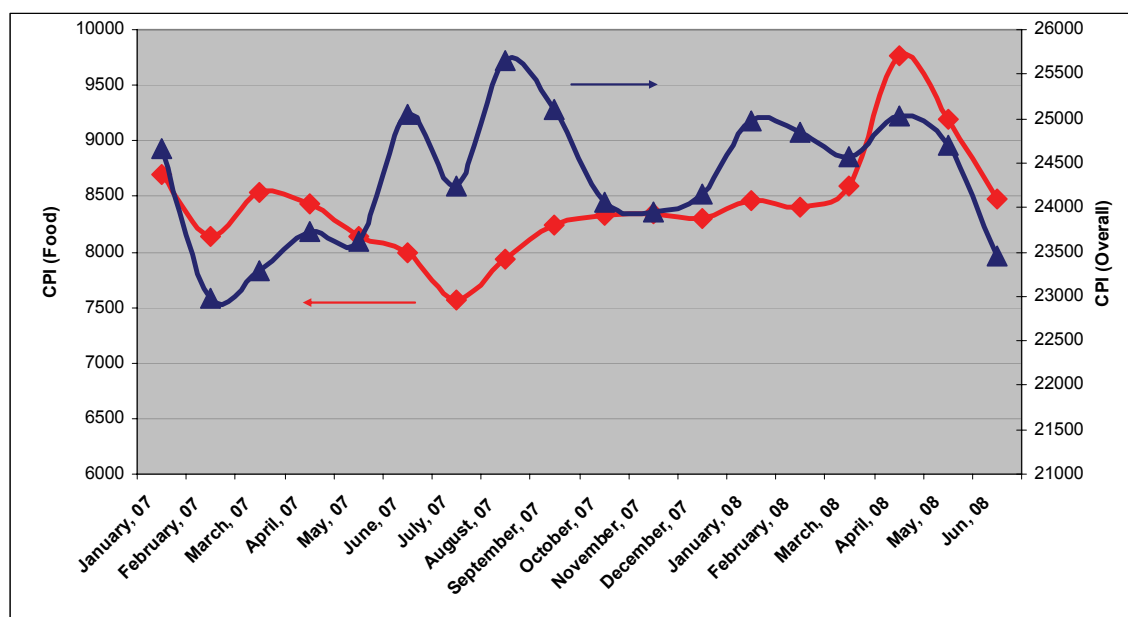


Chart 13. Food stuffs consumer price index compared to the general consumer price index from January, 2007 to June, 2008



Market Structure

A comprehensive trading structure is already in place. There are some 45,000 food agents who have been handling about 480,000 tons of food per month as distributors of food rations. These are private traders who are spread all over the country; most of them also engage in other trading activities. Secondly, there are traders who accommodate resale options carried out by ration beneficiaries. Resales occur due to poverty (to meet other basic needs, to pay the nominal fee for the ration), preference for better quality or other foods and to realize money values when rationed food is not needed. Almost all food imports are undertaken by the government for the PDS through the private sector, who could operate on their own once conditions permit.

It should be noted that development of the local marketing infrastructure has been severely hampered by conflicts, the long-standing state-sponsored food distribution system and the government monopoly on grain and oil crop marketing. Other markets (i.e. vegetable and fruits) are free from government control. Though not well developed, each town centre has at least one market centre. Much needs to be done to develop the marketing infrastructure.

Recent history of food insecurity

In 2004 and 2006, COSIT-WFP published two reports about the food security situation in Iraq. The first report concluded that approximately 11 percent (2.6 million people) of the Iraqi population were extremely poor and vulnerable to food insecurity and, were the PDS to be discontinued; an additional 3.6 million people would face a high probability of being food insecure. The second report concluded that just over four million people (15.4 percent of the population) are food insecure and in dire need of humanitarian assistance - including food - in spite of the PDS rations that they are receiving. The survey also indicated that a further 8.3 million people (31.8 percent of the surveyed population) would be rendered food insecure if they were not provided with a PDS ration. These figures indicate a high dependency on the PDS which has been plagued with shortfalls. With continuing increases in food and fuel prices, WFP (based on the available information in February, 2008) estimated that the US\$3.6 billion which was allocated by the GoI for the 2008 Public Distribution System would be sufficient to supply the current 11-item PDS ration to the entire Iraqi population for only five months. If the ration were reduced to 8 items, the budget would be adequate to cover 11

months of the year. Thus, the forecast trend for the short term is an increase in number of people who are food insecure.

Food Aid

National and International food aid programmes

In 2003, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and COSIT carried out a survey to look at the food security situation in Iraq. Based on this survey, it was concluded that while Iraq is a country with a wealth of natural resources, it would need external help until it stabilized politically and economically. As a result, WFP launched a one-year emergency operation (EMOP) intended to support the most vulnerable groups through the provision of targeted food aid in primary schools and at health facilities in the poorest 39 districts and costing US\$60 million. The operation was planned to provide 67,000 metric tons of food to 220,000 malnourished children and their household members (over 1.1 million), more than 1.7 million primary school children, 350,000 pregnant and lactating mothers and over 6,000 tuberculosis patients. This was complemented by training activities and appropriate capacity-building, including in the fields of food security and vulnerability analysis in order to lay a foundation for the implementation of the safety net based reforms of the PDS.

In 2008 and as a response to the request by the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM), to assist IDPs in Iraq, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) agreed to grant aid and support. WFP has planned and approved a regional EMOP 10717.0 "Assistance to Displaced Iraqis in Iraq and Syria" to provide a total of 120,496 mt of food (54,000 mt wheat flour, 39,851 mt rice, 9,617 mt vegetable oil & 17,028 mt pulses) to about 750,000 IDPs in Iraq and around 363,000 Iraqi refugees in Syria. The IDPs are located in more than 100 districts in the 18 governorates of Iraq. The criteria for the selection of beneficiaries were those who fled from other governorates (inter-governorate) after the February 2006 incident and who are registered by the MoDM. WFP gives priority to female-headed households and those living in unrecognized camps and abandoned buildings. WFP only targets IDPs for food assistance as they are facing the additional difficulty of not being able to transfer their PDS ration cards to their place of displacement. This difficulty is not faced by the host community. The EMOP provides a monthly food basket of 6 kg fortified wheat flour, 1 kg of white beans, and 0.75 kg of vegetable oil per person per month. This ration meets 50 percent of the daily energy requirement of 2,100 kcal/person/day and complements the support provided by other organizations.

Asset Endowments

Natural Capital

Geography, climate and natural resources

Historically, only 50 to 60 percent of Iraq's arable land has been under cultivation. While the area between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers forms a fertile delta, Iraq is a net food importer and experts predict that it will remain a food importer for the foreseeable future. Long-term plans call for investment in agricultural machinery and materials and more prolific crop varieties. Obstacles to agricultural development include labour shortages, inadequate management and maintenance, salination, urban migration, and dislocations resulting from previous land reform and collectivization programs. In 2004 the main agricultural crops were wheat, barley, corn, rice, vegetables, dates, and cotton, and the main livestock outputs were cattle and sheep. Efforts to drain the southern marshlands to introduce irrigated farming have destroyed a natural food producing area, leaving highly saline soil that is unsuitable for agriculture.

About 27 percent of the total land area in Iraq (43.3 million ha) is considered suitable for cultivation. This represents 11.1 million ha of which 4.4 million ha are classified highly

suitable, 4.7 million ha moderately suitable and 2 million ha less than suitable. About 50 percent of the land suitable for cultivation is irrigable, and the remaining 50 percent is rainfed, of which around half may be farmed every year depending on rainfall and fallowing patterns. From a regional perspective, water resources are abundant in Iraq¹⁴. The Tigris and Euphrates rivers supply the major share of irrigation water for agriculture production in the country at 77 billion m³ in good years and 44 billion m³ in drought years. Development of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers system has been contingent upon agreements with other upstream users (Turkey, Syria). Ground water is also used in the north and some western desert areas. However, Iraqi Water Resources Ministry reported that Iraq is suffering from water shortages that could lead to widespread drought as a result of the water policies of neighbouring countries and an unusually dry winter.

Located in Dahuk, Erbil and Sulaymani (40 percent), Ninawa, Kirkuk and Salah Al Din (60 percent), the rainfed subsector consists of a rain-dependent winter growing season extending from September/October to April/May. The season is supported by an average precipitation of from 350 mm to 1 100 mm increasing from south to north and varying from year to year in both quantity and distribution, in a manner typical of semi-arid, continental climates. The rainfed farming systems throughout all zones are essentially similar: continuous wheat with fertilizer applications juxtaposed with a barley/fallow rotation which usually does not include fertilizer use, but may incorporate chickpeas one year in three or four.

Located predominantly in the centre and south, comprising most of the remaining crops, the irrigated subsector accounts for some 70 percent of domestic production. Most irrigated crops are produced on the landmass between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers from Baghdad to Basra, which represents some 40 percent of arable land in the country. Projects along each of the two rivers north of Baghdad contribute most of the remaining crops; no more than 4–5 percent is irrigated using groundwater reserves or aquifers.

In Iraq, rainfed and irrigated agriculture are carried out within a land-tenure system consisting of small-scale owner/occupiers, large-scale lease-holding farming companies, and individual growers and share-croppers.

Cropping Season

A cropping calendar for both rainfed and irrigated crops is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Iraq cropping calendar

	Jan.	Feb	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat					Har ^S	Har ^N				PPL ^S	PPL ^N	
Barley					Har ^S	Har ^N				PPL ^S	PPL ^N	
Maize			PPL ^E			Har	PPL ^L				Har	
Rice					PPL ^N	PPL ^S			Har ^N	Har ^S		
Chickpea			PPL ^N				Har ^N					
Beans					HarPPL						PPLHar	
Cotton			PPL	PPL					Har	Har		
Sunflower			PPL	PPL					Har	Har		

PPL = ploughing and planting; Har = harvesting; N = north; S = south; E = early, L = late

 = crops in field

¹⁴ FAO/WFP Crop, Food Supply And Nutrition Assessment Mission To Iraq, 23 September 2003

Livestock

Livestock production incorporating (both pastoral and settled ruminant systems) and a modern poultry industry are conducted under both rainfed and irrigated conditions. Regarding ruminant systems, an estimated 17 million head are distributed across the country. The poultry industry is based mostly in the centre and south, having been revitalized under the Oil-for-Food programme; it was functioning until March 2003 under heavily subsidized conditions.¹⁵

Collected data indicates that approximately 23 percent of households reportedly own animals. In rural area 62 percent of households reported owning animals compared to only 4 percent of those living in urban area (Table 4). The highest percentage of households own livestock was in Salah Al Din (50 percent) and Diala (40 percent). The most common animals owned by households in Iraq were poultry, sheep and cattle with an average holding size of 19, 11 and 3 animals, respectively. However, the poultry industry was affected dramatically as a result of severe culling due to the arrival of avian flu in Iraq.

Table 4. Livestock ownership by governorate and urban/rural

Governorate	% Household Own Livestock	% of Household within governorate own					
		Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Poultry	Other
Dahuk	21	7	0	7	8	14	2
Ninawa	23	4	0	11	3	18	1
Sulaymani	23	12	0	7	7	19	3
Kirkuk	21	15	0	7	3	20	0
Erbil	17	8	0	4	5	13	3
Diala	40	31	0	28	17	39	3
Anbar	34	28	0	21	12	19	5
Baghdad	13	10	0	8	3	11	1
Babil	31	27	1	8	2	21	3
Karbala	18	10	3	3	1	13	2
Wassit	34	30	1	19	13	24	2
Salah Al Din	50	37	0	17	7	46	3
Najaf	21	15	3	4	0	16	1
Qadissia	32	24	4	14	10	28	7
Muthana	29	19	0	17	8	15	0
Thi – Qar	32	25	2	13	2	24	3
Missan	32	30	6	15	2	26	1
Basrah	7	5	0	2	0	5	0
Urban	4	2	0	1	1	3	0
Rural	62	46	2	30	14	50	6
Total	23	16	1	11	5	19	2

¹⁵ 2003, FAO/WFP, Crop, Food Supply and Nutrition Assessment Mission to Iraq

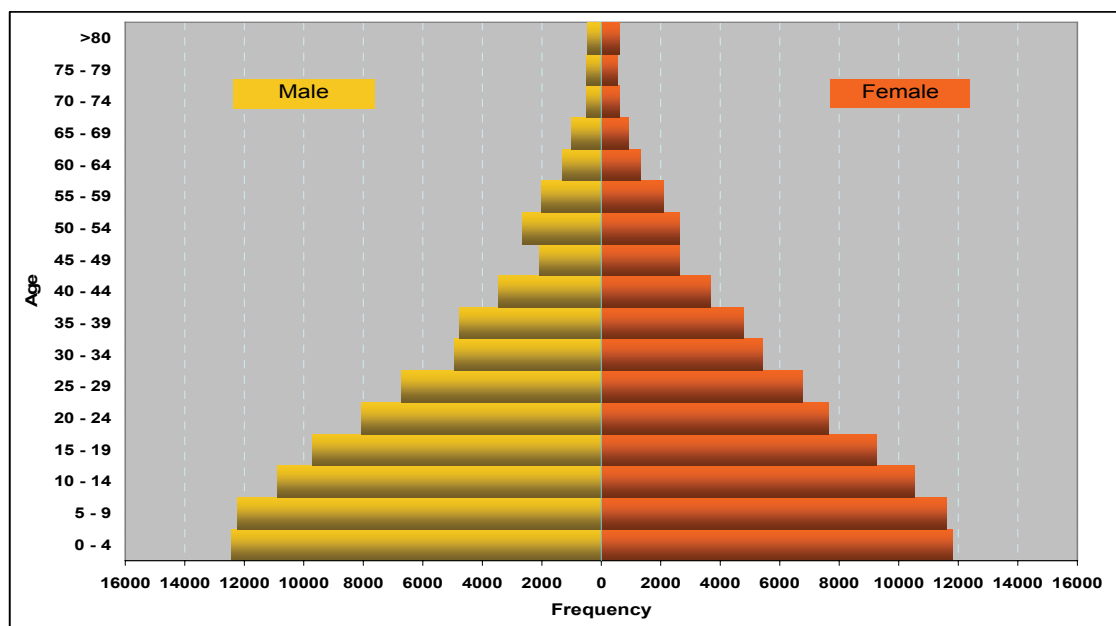
Human capital

Demographics

Based on data of this survey, the ratio of males to females shows a close number of the two genders (Chart 14) with a higher number of males aged between birth to 24 years old and a lower number of men aged 30 to 49. This age group (30 to 49) is the ones affected most by the consecutive wars and by the selective migration of males.

Average household size was 6.3 members. This average is higher in rural areas (6.8 members) than in urban areas (6.0 members). One in every ten households is a female-headed household, with more households headed by women in urban areas (11 percent) than in rural areas (8 percent). Marital status for those older than 12 years were 42 percent are singles, 54 percent married and 4 percent widowed.

Chart 14. Age pyramid



Of those household members below 18 years old, an average of 3.8 percent are orphans. The majority (81%) had lost their father, followed by 15 percent who had lost their mother and 4 percent who had lost both.

Table 5. Orphan percentage per governorate

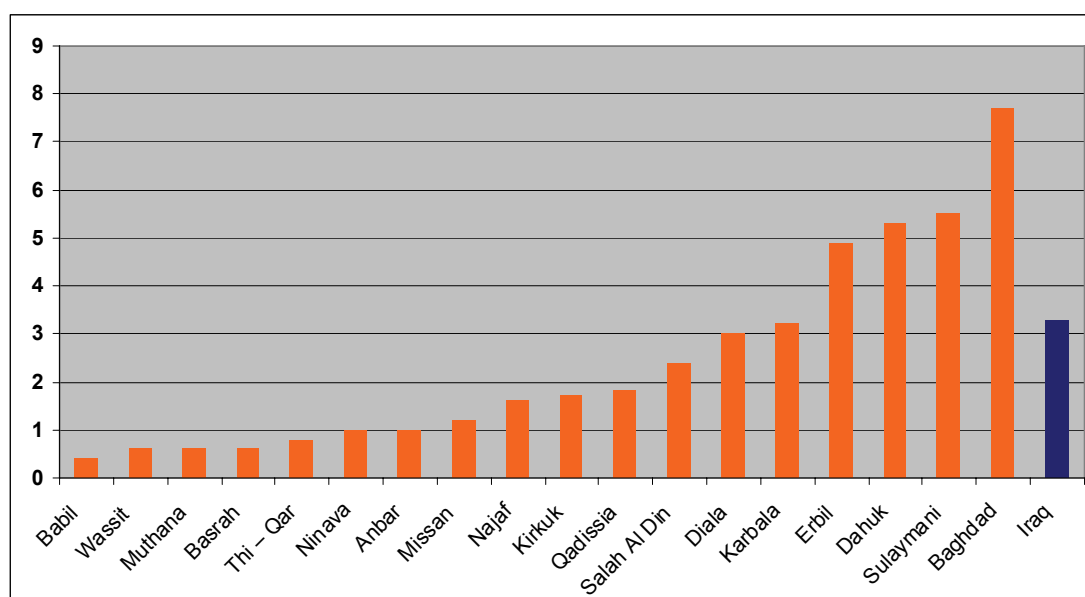
Governorate	% Orphans	% Lost Father	% Lost Mother	% Lost Both
Dahuk	3.2	67	32	1
Ninawa	3.1	93	7	0
Sulaymani	4.1	71	26	3
Kirkuk	2.1	88	6	6
Erbil	4.9	80	19	2
Diala	5.4	86	11	3
Anbar	4.6	85	6	8
Baghdad	4.5	82	16	3
Babil	2.5	84	14	2
Karbala	3.4	80	15	6
Wassit	2.9	84	11	6
Salah Al Din	3.2	84	10	5
Najaf	3.4	84	14	2
Qadissia	3.3	82	16	3
Muthana	4.2	80	20	0
Thi – Qar	3.4	87	5	8
Missan	4.3	82	9	9
Basrah	3.1	66	25	10
Urban	4.0	81	15	4
Rural	3.5	83	14	3
Total	3.8	81	15	4

Population displacements

Between February 2006 and March 2008, an estimated 1.5 million people were displaced inside Iraq. WFP is supplying food for up to 750,000 vulnerable IDPs inside Iraq. This stop-gap measure targets only IDPs who have crossed governorate boundaries and have not yet been able to transfer their PDS ration card to their place of displacement. This 12-month emergency operation began in March 2008 and will phase out as the government is able to absorb these IDPs into its Public Distribution System.

Chart 15 indicates that around 3.5 percent of the population in Iraq are currently displaced and changed their place of residence at least once during the two years preceded the time of data collection. The prevalence of movement varies by district and governorate, with the areas most affected by conflict (Baghdad) having the highest percentage of movement. Around 8 percent of household members in Baghdad reported changing their place of residence followed by around 5 percent in Kurdistan Region.

Chart 15. Percentage of household changed their place of residence



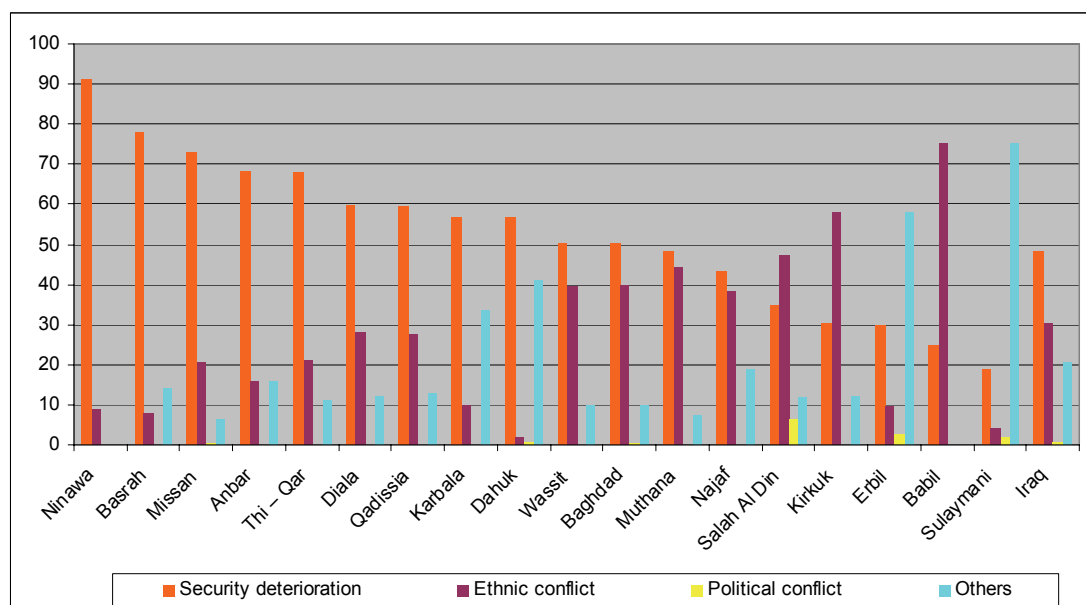
Overall, the highest percentage (65 percent) of movement is those IDPs moved from Baghdad followed by 10 percent from Diala and 8 percent from Sulaymani.

Table 6. Movement of IDPs

	Change the place of residence from																				
	Governorate	Dahuk	Ninawa	Sulaymani	Kirkuk	Erbil	Diala	Anbar	Baghdad	Babil	Karbala	Wasset	Salah Al Din	Najaf	Qadissia	Muthana	Thi - Qar	Missan	Basrah		
Change the place of residence to	Dahuk	42	41	0	0	2	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Ninawa	0	54	0	0	0	1	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sulaymani	1	1	72	6	3	4	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	12	11	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Erbil	0	16	5	0	66	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Diala	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Anbar	0	4	0	0	0	0	38	57	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Baghdad	0	0	3	0	0	6	1	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Babil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Karbala	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	76	2	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wasset	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	83	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Salah Al Din	0	0	3	3	0	27	3	53	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Najaf	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	53	3	1	0	1	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Qadissia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	2	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Muthana	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Thi - Qar	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	60	11	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Missan	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
	Basrah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Iraq	1	4	8	1	5	10	2	65	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0

Reasons of changing the place of residence vary among governorate with the highest reported reason being security (48%) followed by ethnic conflict (30%). Political conflict was negligent with less than 1 percent of household members reporting it as a reason of movement.

Chart 16. Reasons for displacements



Literacy/Education

In analyzing food security, the educational levels of a population have an impact on accessibility to food. The more educated generally have a greater ability to cope with a variety of difficult situations, and are likely to have a higher probability of finding employment. In addition, numerous studies¹⁶ have shown the link between maternal education/literacy levels and child health and nutrition. Well educated mothers are more likely to access health services, vaccinate their children, and are less likely to have malnourished children.

The illiteracy rate among household members (>10 years old) was estimated to be around 18 percent and 22 percent of the population can read and write despite not having attended school. In rural areas, one in every four Iraqis is illiterate and one in every four can read and writes despite not having attended school.

Education is markedly associated with gender. Females are less likely to be educated and to have only some primary or secondary education. An estimated 24 percent of adult women are illiterate compared to 11 percent for men. While the percentage of females and males graduated from primary school is nearly equal (31% and 29% respectively), at intermediate school completions level the figure was 15 percent of males compared to 11 percent of females and at secondary school completions level was 10 percent of males compared to 6 percent of females.

Highest rate of illiteracy were estimated in Dahuk, Sulaymani, Muthana, Erbil, Wassit, and Qadissia with at least 25 percent or more of the household members are illiterate. The lower illiteracy rates were found in Diala, Baghdad and Kirkuk. The 2006 MICS 3 found that adult literacy in Iraq is 65.6 percent with large regional discrepancies. For example, literacy rates in Baghdad and Anbar were 79 percent and 77 percent respectively, while only 48 percent and 53 percent in Missan and Dohuk. Also, women in urban areas were found to have higher levels of literacy than in rural.

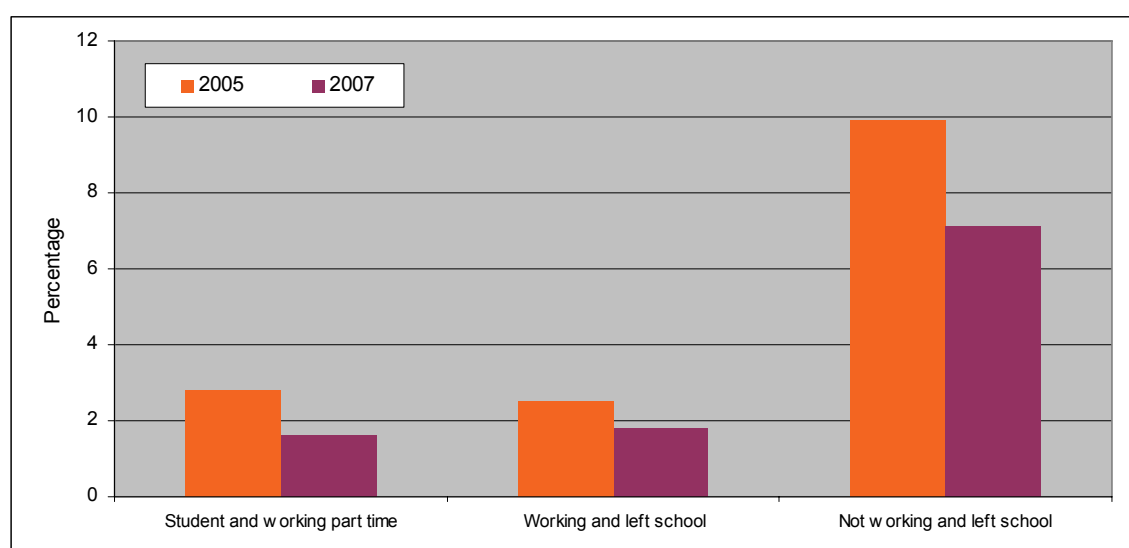
¹⁶ Boyle, Michael H, Yvonne Racine, Katholiki Georgiades, Dana Snelling, et al. Social Science & Medicine. 'The influence of economic development level, household wealth and maternal education on child health in the developing world', Oxford: Oct 2006. Vol. 63, Iss. 8; pg. 2242

Table 7. Educational level of household members > 10 years of age

Governorate	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary School	Intermediate School	Secondary School	Diploma after secondary School	University Degree	Post Graduate Degree
Dahuk	30.5	24.3	22.9	11.1	5.6	3.2	2.0	0.3
Ninawa	20.9	28.5	32.0	7.0	5.0	3.5	2.6	0.4
Sulaymani	27.8	24.5	25.0	10.1	6.1	4.4	2.0	0.1
Kirkuk	11.9	20.2	32.9	14.5	10.0	6.6	3.8	0.1
Erbil	25.9	17.3	24.0	13.8	9.1	5.0	4.6	0.2
Diala	6.8	19.8	35.2	19.9	8.6	5.9	3.7	0.1
Anbar	13.9	20.3	33.5	13.4	9.5	4.0	5.1	0.3
Baghdad	10.0	16.0	29.8	16.3	12.2	6.4	9.0	0.4
Babil	19.6	20.2	37.5	9.4	6.3	4.0	2.9	0.1
Karbala	17.2	23.1	30.1	11.5	8.5	4.5	4.9	0.2
Wassit	25.9	23.0	28.6	10.0	5.5	4.2	2.7	0.1
Salah Al Din	15.7	20.1	34.2	12.4	7.2	6.2	4.0	0.1
Najaf	20.9	24.4	28.5	11.3	7.0	3.9	3.6	0.3
Qadissia	24.9	22.0	29.9	9.3	4.9	4.3	4.4	0.1
Muthana	26.8	31.6	23.3	7.8	4.7	3.8	1.9	0.1
Thi – Qar	22.8	21.6	27.5	11.7	7.4	5.6	3.4	0.1
Missan	21.5	31.4	25.9	11.8	4.8	3.3	1.3	0.0
Basrah	14.6	23.8	31.0	12.6	7.7	5.9	4.2	0.2
Urban	13.5	19.1	29.3	14.6	10.4	6.4	6.4	0.3
Rural	25.3	26.0	31.8	8.9	4.1	2.5	1.5	0.0
Male	10.5	20.7	31.2	14.8	10.3	6.0	6.2	0.3
Female	24.4	22.3	29.1	10.5	6.2	4.1	3.3	0.1
Total	17.5	21.5	30.1	12.7	8.2	5.0	4.8	0.2

Around 90 percent of children under 15 years old are full-time students and attending school. However, the survey found that 86 percent of those do not attend school in a regular basis and reported absenteeism. Around 60 percent reported lack of security as a main reason, 63 percent reported the “school is too far” as a second reason for absenteeism. Reasons related to the economic hardship (i.e. can’t afford cost, to help in unpaid household or farm work and to work to earn money) were reported as main reasons for absenteeism by around 16 percent of the surveyed households. The survey shows an increasing concern about the dropout to work among students under 15 years of age. However, the survey showed a little improvement in working status of children under 15 compared to previous food security survey conducted in 2005.

Chart 17. Working Status of children under 15 years old



Dropout rates are highest in the southern governorates (i.e. Muthana, Qadissia, Thi – Qar and Wassit) and in Babil in the centre, where at least one child in every 10 have left school and is not working. Highest rates of dropout to work were reported in Salah Al Din where 8 percent of children are working and have left school and an additional 8 percent are not working.

Table 8. Dropout rate and working Status of children under 15 years old

Governorate	Student and working part time	Only student	Working and left school	Not working and left school
Diala	1.0	97.2	0.4	1.4
Erbil	2.2	93.5	0.9	3.4
Kirkuk	0.1	95.4	0.7	3.8
Sulaymani	3.4	92.0	0.8	3.8
Dahuk	1.5	93.2	1.1	4.2
Anbar	0.8	93.5	1.2	4.6
Baghdad	3.0	91.0	1.6	4.4
Basrah	0.2	92.5	0.5	6.8
Karbala	0.3	89.5	1.3	8.9
Najaf	1.6	88.1	2.4	7.9
Ninawa	0.7	88.9	1.3	9.1
Thi – Qar	0.6	88.4	1.1	9.8
Missan	0.7	87.2	3.4	8.7
Wassit	1.5	85.1	3.7	9.7
Babil	0.5	84.1	3.0	12.4
Salah Al Din	5.0	78.9	8.1	8.0
Qadissia	0.4	83.0	1.2	15.3
Muthana	0.5	81.6	0.8	17.2
Urban	0.8	93.6	0.8	4.9
Rural	2.7	83.6	3.3	10.4
Iraq	1.6	89.5	1.8	7.1

Physical and financial capital

Productive assets

Iraq has an extensive road and rail network as well as highly developed irrigation systems. Years of war, sanctions, and civil strife have translated into poor upkeep of these physical assets. In general, access to infrastructure services is high, almost universal connection to the national electricity grid with 94 percent of households reporting access to the national network. However, the quality of these services has declined sharply over the past decade and the electricity supply in Iraq is of growing concern to the average Iraqi. In the survey, 97 percent of households reported availability of electricity network. However, 31 percent of households reported over 16 hours per day of power cuts, 21 percent reported 11 to 15 hours and 28 percent reported 6 to 10 hours of power cuts per day (see table 9 below). An estimated 79 percent of those households experiencing power cuts are dependant on private and public generators or both.

Table 9. Percentage of household reported average daily hours of power cuts

Governorate	Not available	Less than 6 hours	(6-10) hours	(11-15) hours	More than 16 hours
Dahuk	6	1	10	25	59
Ninawa	2	1	42	22	34
Sulaymani	11	3	2	0	83
Kirkuk	2	17	33	34	14
Erbil	12	4	6	10	68
Diala	5	27	44	14	10
Anbar	1	7	36	26	29
Baghdad	0	6	34	19	41
Babil	1	4	13	37	44
Karbala	1	2	30	58	9
Wassit	2	33	52	12	1
Salah Al Din	3	15	32	20	30
Najaf	4	9	52	33	3
Qadissia	3	1	35	47	13
Muthana	3	33	37	10	17
Thi – Qar	0	56	21	1	21
Missan	1	9	9	81	1
Basrah	0	97	3	0	0
Urban	1	17	26	21	36
Rural	7	16	33	22	22
Iraq	3	17	28	21	31

It is clear that the national grid is currently unable to satisfy the demand, and 80 percent of Iraqis are using or sharing privately operated diesel generators, at a high price, necessary to cover their needs from these relatively inefficient sources of electricity.

Table 10. Other source of power and lighting in the house during electricity cuts

Governorate	Sharing public generator	Private generator	Both	Oil lamp	Gas lamp	Candle or battery light
Dahuk	62%	8%	1%	28%	0%	0%
Ninawa	53%	10%	8%	27%	0%	2%
Sulaymani	83%	5%	2%	10%	0%	0%
Kirkuk	73%	9%	0%	12%	1%	0%
Erbil	77%	5%	10%	7%	0%	0%
Diala	48%	17%	7%	27%	0%	1%
Anbar	26%	34%	13%	25%	0%	1%
Baghdad	35%	23%	33%	7%	0%	1%
Babil	28%	28%	20%	23%	0%	1%
Karbala	43%	14%	23%	20%	0%	0%
Wassit	38%	23%	7%	32%	0%	1%
Salah Al Din	34%	36%	8%	21%	0%	1%
Najaf	44%	13%	5%	36%	0%	0%
Qadissia	33%	17%	9%	35%	0%	5%
Muthana	18%	33%	4%	42%	0%	3%
Thi – Qar	26%	34%	5%	34%	0%	2%
Missan	40%	35%	12%	14%	0%	0%
Basrah	24%	37%	18%	17%	0%	4%
Urban	55%	13%	21%	10%	0%	1%
Rural	17%	38%	4%	38%	0%	2%
Iraq	43%	21%	15%	19%	0%	1%

Non productive assets

Decades of war, sanctions and conflict have also had a negative impact on much of Iraq's infrastructure in all sectors, i.e. health, transportation, sanitation, water, electricity and education and all are in need of repair. Poor water quality led to an outbreak of cholera in the summer of 2007 and 2008.

An average of 84 percent of Iraqi households own houses, 11 percent live in rented houses while 5 percent live in public or other types (i.e. guard) of houses. According to the survey, an estimated 78 percent of households reported a continuous source of drinking water while 22 percent reported an irregularity in its availability.

Table 11. Type of accommodation and availability of drinking water

Governorate	Type of accommodation			Availability of drinking water	
	Own house	Rent house	Public or other accommodation	Continuous	Sometimes/irregular
Dahuk	71	11	18	40	60
Ninawa	86	12	2	71	29
Sulaymani	76	11	12	10	90
Kirkuk	87	13	0	98	2
Erbil	76	17	7	76	24
Diala	92	6	3	54	46
Anbar	91	6	2	84	16
Baghdad	76	18	6	89	11
Babil	88	8	4	97	3
Karbala	89	9	2	71	29
Wassit	93	6	1	89	11
Salah Al Din	88	9	3	71	29
Najaf	85	11	4	83	17
Qadissia	92	2	5	76	24
Muthana	94	5	1	65	35
Thi – Qar	96	3	1	94	6
Missan	92	7	1	91	9
Basrah	85	10	5	98	2
Urban	79	16	5	84	16
Rural	96	1	3	65	35
Total	84	11	5	78	22

An estimated 74 percent of households reported receiving water from the country's general network of piped water, 7 percent reported depending on rivers and lakes and 4 percent reported water tankers and vehicles as being their main source of drinking water. One in every three Iraqis living in rural areas is using water tanker, stream, river or lake as a source of drinking and cooking water. At least one in each five Iraqis living in Ninawa, Diala, Babil, Wassit, Qadissia, Muthana, Thi-Qar and Missan is using such sources for their drinking and cooking water. In Basrah, 99 percent of the household reported using Reverse Osmosis (RO) water. The RO is a filtration process is best known for its use in desalination (removing the salt from sea water to get fresh water). Some households in Missan, Thi – Qar and Muthana reported drinking the RO water.

Sanitary conditions are especially bad in some impoverished areas, mainly in the rural parts of the country. According to the survey, an estimated 23 percent of households living in rural areas have no toilet facilities at all compared to 2 percent in the reported by those living in urban areas.

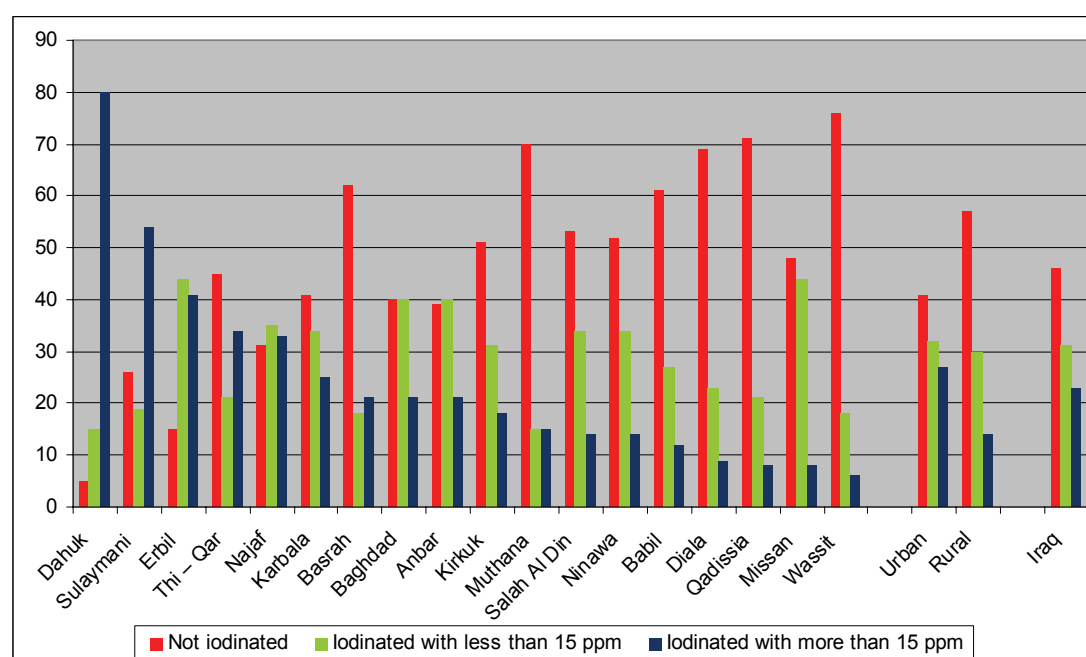
Table 12. Main source of the household drinking water

Governorate	General network	Closed well/Spring	Water tanker or vehicle	The general tap	Unclosed well/Spring	Water pipes from well or stream	Stream, River, Lake	Bottled Water	Others
Dahuk	78	7	1	4	1	6	1	1	0
Ninawa	74	2	20	3	0	0	0	0	0
Sulaymani	79	7	1	9	1	2	1	0	0
Kirkuk	88	2	2	0	0	3	4	0	2
Erbil	58	28	1	6	1	2	2	0	3
Diala	73	0	1	1	0	3	21	0	0
Anbar	88	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0
Baghdad	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Babil	78	1	1	0	0	0	19	0	0
Karbala	93	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0
Wassit	73	0	3	0	0	0	23	0	1
Salah Al Din	76	1	8	6	1	0	7	0	0
Najaf	84	0	4	3	0	0	9	0	0
Qadissia	74	0	2	2	3	1	18	0	0
Muthana	56	0	21	4	0	1	6	2	10
Thi – Qar	47	0	12	0	0	0	26	0	14
Missan	42	0	0	0	1	0	23	0	34
Basrah	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99
Urban	86	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	10
Rural	49	3	11	4	1	2	22	0	9
Total	74	2	4	2	0	1	7	1	9

Health care and access to it has also been affected by the current conflict situation in the country. The food security survey, 2005 revealed that, in some poor districts in it can take hours to reach hospitals and clinics due to inadequate transportation, the security situation or unavailability of nearby health facilities.

Deficiency of iodine in the diet is the world's single greatest cause of preventable mental retardation and can lower the average intelligence quotient (IQ) of a population by as much as thirteen points. Salt iodisation is an effective, low-cost way of preventing iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). Adequately iodised salt contains 15 ppm (parts per million) of iodine or more. In this survey, interviewers tested household salt for iodine levels by means of a testing kit. Every household in the survey possessed salt and it was tested as part of the survey methodology. In Iraq, 54 percent had iodised salt of which only 23 percent was adequately iodised. The percentage of households found to have adequately iodised salt ranges from 6 percent in Wassit to 80 percent in Sulaymani Governorate. As nearly three quarters of iodised salt samples were found to be inadequately iodised, action needs to be taken by concerned stakeholders to address the quality of iodised salt.

Chart 18. Test results of Iodised Salt used for cooking meals consumed by the household



Other non productive assets examined by this survey included some other items listed in table 13 below. Generally, as this table indicates, households living in governorates located in the borders of Turkey, Syria and Iran were the most likely to have access to these non productive assets. Trade and the black market in these governorates are known to be more active compared to the rest of the country. Also, those living in urban areas are having more access to these non productive assets compared to those living in rural areas.

Table 13. Percentage of households has access to non productive assets

Governorate	washing machine	refrigerator	stove	oven	TV	Satellite*	freezer	air con	air cooler	mobile phone	computer
Anbar	51%	95%	98%	48%	99%	96%	69%	21%	94%	62%	13%
Babil	34%	86%	97%	23%	96%	92%	23%	15%	68%	83%	5%
Baghdad	65%	94%	98%	48%	99%	95%	51%	46%	95%	94%	21%
Basrah	61%	94%	98%	45%	100%	97%	45%	74%	36%	93%	13%
Dahuk	71%	88%	95%	43%	95%	79%	37%	26%	80%	91%	18%
Diala	61%	93%	96%	39%	99%	91%	62%	11%	94%	78%	6%
Erbil	69%	90%	85%	39%	94%	81%	17%	45%	87%	93%	18%
Karbala	45%	89%	92%	40%	95%	90%	26%	29%	66%	84%	8%
Kirkuk	66%	98%	99%	57%	99%	90%	53%	21%	95%	94%	10%
Missan	24%	91%	97%	24%	98%	95%	16%	28%	89%	88%	5%
Muthana	35%	88%	92%	25%	95%	91%	37%	34%	55%	79%	5%
Najaf	40%	80%	89%	20%	97%	92%	19%	26%	74%	84%	9%
Ninawa	52%	91%	95%	40%	93%	89%	35%	12%	79%	81%	5%
Qadissia	26%	81%	93%	20%	94%	88%	23%	15%	66%	79%	4%
Salah Al Din	36%	91%	97%	36%	98%	94%	58%	21%	95%	84%	7%
Sulaymani	59%	91%	91%	29%	97%	64%	15%	20%	83%	91%	12%
Thi – Qar	26%	90%	92%	29%	97%	95%	25%	39%	64%	81%	6%
Wassit	30%	94%	95%	25%	99%	95%	26%	14%	89%	81%	3%
Urban	66%	94%	96%	48%	98%	92%	42%	41%	85%	90%	16%
Rural	22%	87%	93%	18%	95%	88%	31%	11%	73%	77%	2%
Total	52%	91%	95%	38%	97%	91%	39%	31%	81%	86%	12%

* Percentage of households owning satellite is calculated out of those having TV.

Some other items could be characterized as productive and non-productive assets are listed in table 14. Household living in rural areas are most likely to have those items, especially pick up trucks and tractors, compared to those living in urban areas.

Table 14. Percentage of households has access to productive/non productive assets

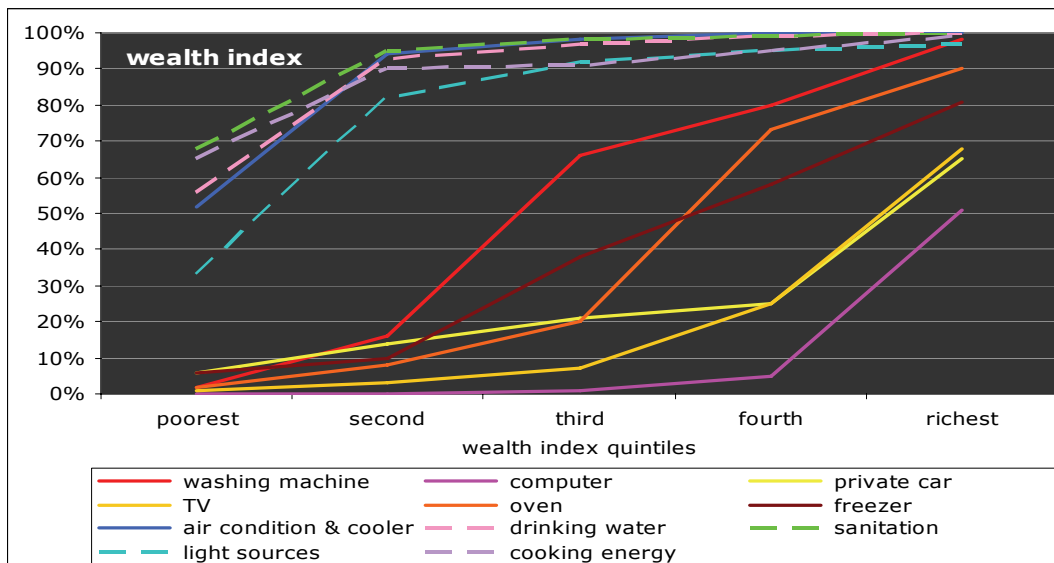
Governorate	generator	pick up trucks	private car	taxi	tractors
Anbar	57%	8%	27%	5%	5%
Babil	49%	5%	13%	9%	4%
Baghdad	71%	9%	34%	4%	6%
Basrah	56%	2%	24%	6%	0%
Dahuk	26%	8%	35%	3%	2%
Diala	35%	15%	24%	2%	5%
Erbil	60%	7%	41%	3%	4%
Karbala	45%	4%	14%	2%	1%
Kirkuk	22%	7%	37%	4%	8%
Missan	53%	4%	14%	5%	2%
Muthana	53%	3%	26%	4%	2%
Najaf	39%	5%	18%	5%	2%
Ninawa	37%	7%	29%	2%	2%
Qadissia	29%	3%	13%	5%	5%
Salah Al Din	53%	19%	46%	3%	6%
Sulaymani	47%	6%	22%	5%	4%
Thi – Qar	45%	2%	13%	4%	1%
Wassit	34%	7%	15%	4%	3%
Urban	52%	3%	28%	4%	1%
Rural	49%	16%	24%	5%	10%
Total	51%	7%	27%	4%	4%

Wealth index

Wealth is the value of all natural, physical and financial assets owned by a household, reduced by its liabilities. While measuring wealth is possible, it is difficult and requires making assumptions about the value of assets. Therefore, as a proxy measure, a wealth index was constructed using a series of different socio-economic measures.

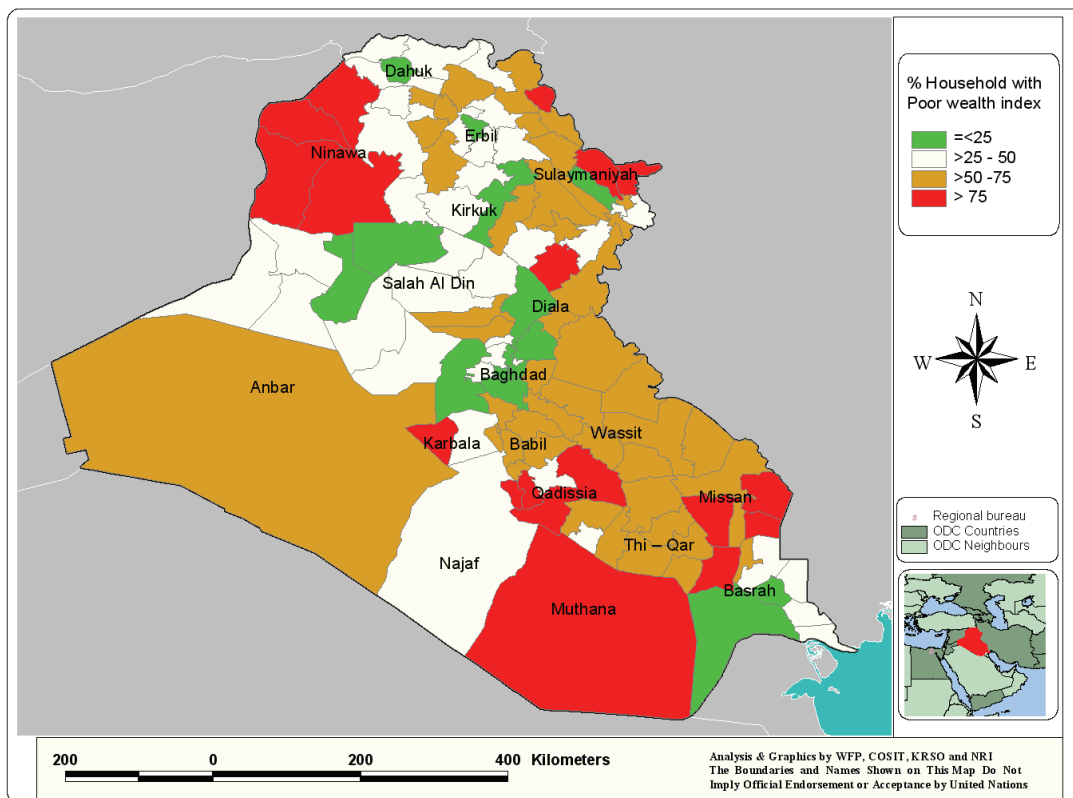
The first step in the construction of the wealth index in Iraq was to identify a series of assets or socioeconomic proxies that would be a comparable measure of wealth across regions. A number of variables were determined to meet this criterion. Using these variables, a principal component analysis (PCA) was conducted. The first component was selected and wealth quintiles (poorest, poorer, moderate, richer and richest) were developed.

Chart 19. Percentage of households in each wealth quintile owning various assets



To assess how well the composite wealth variable measures wealth, associations between this index and certain variables and geographic areas were examined. Examination of the variation in wealth across different governorates shows that while approximately 22 percent of the entire population of Iraq falls within the poorest wealth grouping, this proportion rises to above 35 percent in the governorates of Babil, Wassit, Najaf, Thi-Qar, Muthanna and Qadissiya. Map (1) illustrates, by district, the proportion of households within the poorest wealth index. The districts in red have the highest percentage – between 79-94 percent – falling within the poorest wealth index.

Map 1. Poor wealth index by district



The charts below illustrates that wealthy households are more concentrated in Kurdistan Region in the north compared to central and southern governorates. Households in southern governorates and those living in rural areas are by far the poorest.

Chart 20. Wealth index quintiles by governorate

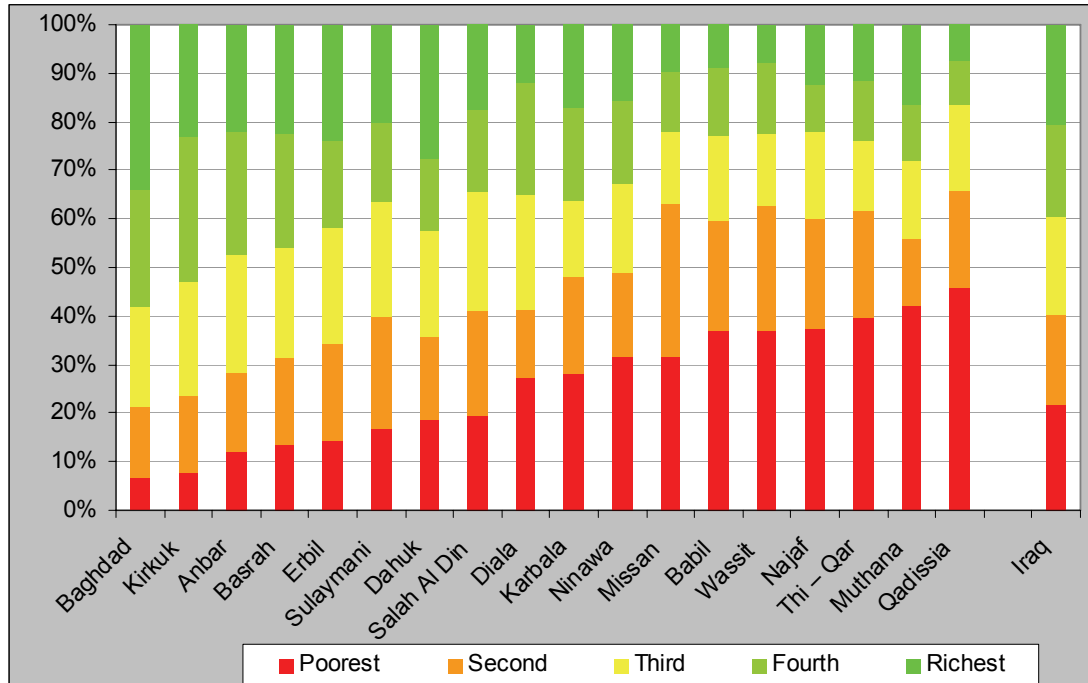
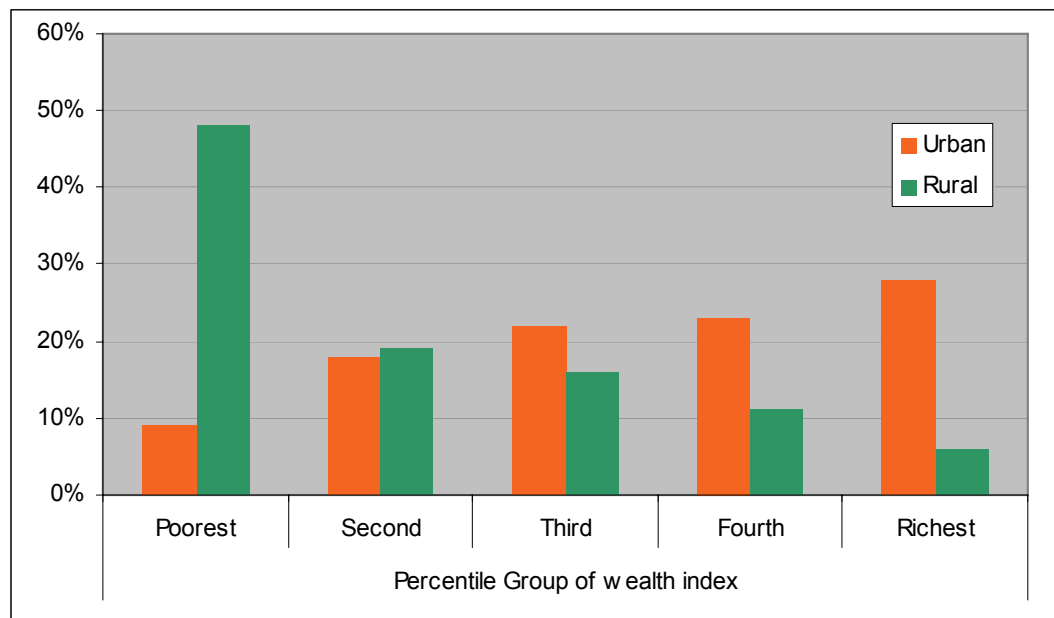
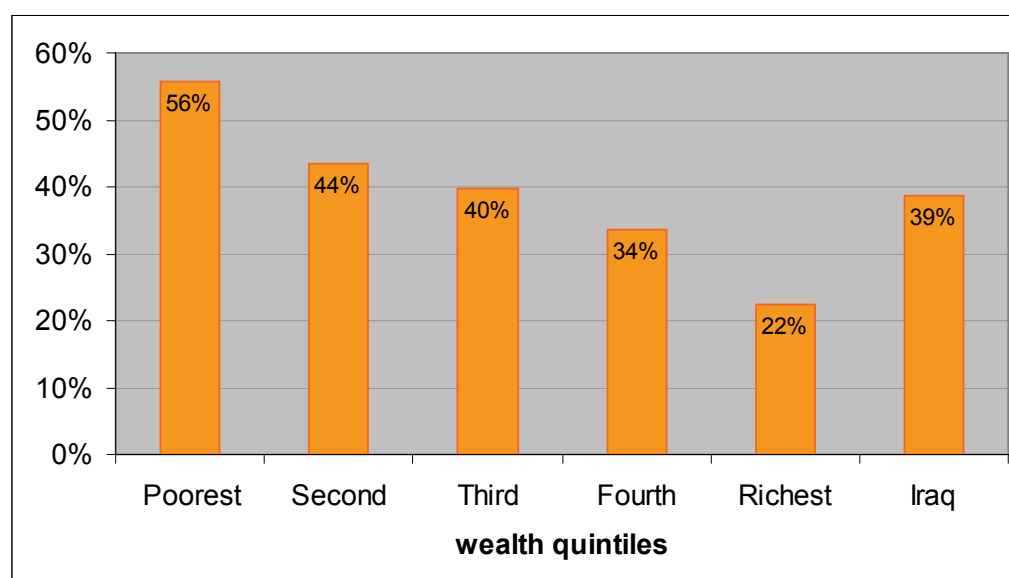


Chart 21. Wealth index quintiles by Urban and Rural



There is a clear correlation between wealth index and food problems, with more than half of the people from the poorest wealth index having had food problems within the past 30 days.

Chart 22. % households facing food problems in the past 30 days



Livelihood strategies of households

Main activities and income sources

In Iraq, working in the public sector remains the most commonly reported livelihood activity among 37 percent of the household members. The next most common is the self employed in non-farm activity at 25 percent. Of household members, 14 percent reported to be self employed in farming business, 11 percent as non-skilled labour, 8 percent as skilled labour and only 4 percent working as agricultural labourers.

Table 15. Livelihood activities by governorate

Governorate	Farming - Self Employed	Agricultural labour	Skilled labour	Non - Skilled labour	Public servant	Self-employed - Non-Farm	Others
Dahuk	4	4	11	12	47	21	2
Ninawa	9	5	11	23	24	28	1
Sulaymani	9	2	8	14	43	23	1
Kirkuk	8	3	4	17	36	30	1
Erbil	4	2	10	6	59	15	4
Diala	16	14	13	3	33	20	1
Anbar	5	16	9	8	40	22	1
Baghdad	17	1	8	8	38	28	0
Babil	33	1	3	11	26	26	0
Karbala	9	3	7	11	36	34	1
Wassit	26	14	4	9	23	23	1
Salah Al Din	32	3	4	8	38	14	2
Najaf	18	9	6	9	29	29	1
Qadissia	14	8	12	12	37	15	2
Muthana	10	1	13	23	40	13	1
Thi – Qar	7	0	8	11	43	29	2
Missan	12	13	5	11	34	25	0
Basrah	1	0	12	17	46	24	0
Urban	1	1	10	12	45	31	1
Rural	37	11	5	9	23	14	1
Iraq	14	4	8	11	37	25	1

There are large regional variations between average monthly income and principal income sources among the governorates. For example, the average income in Erbil is nearly double that of Qadissiyah.

Chart 23. Household income and sources by governorate

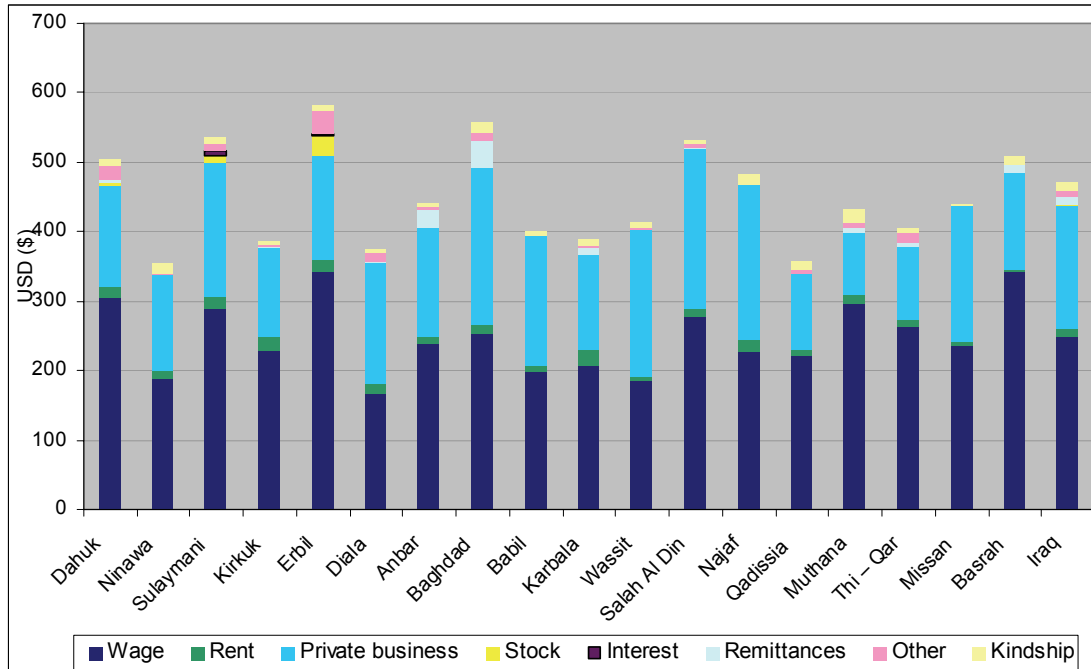
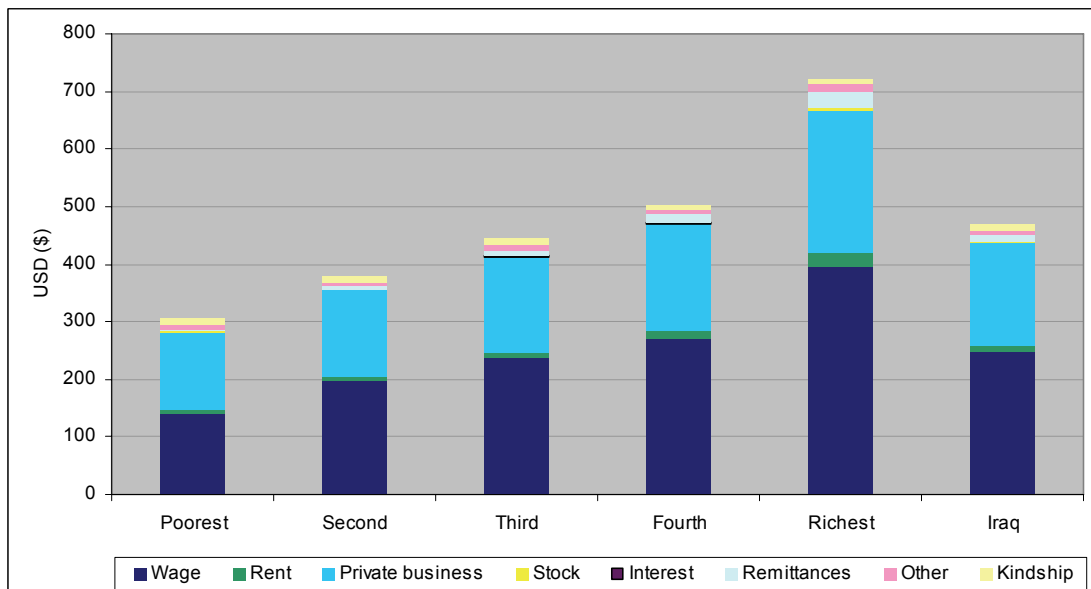
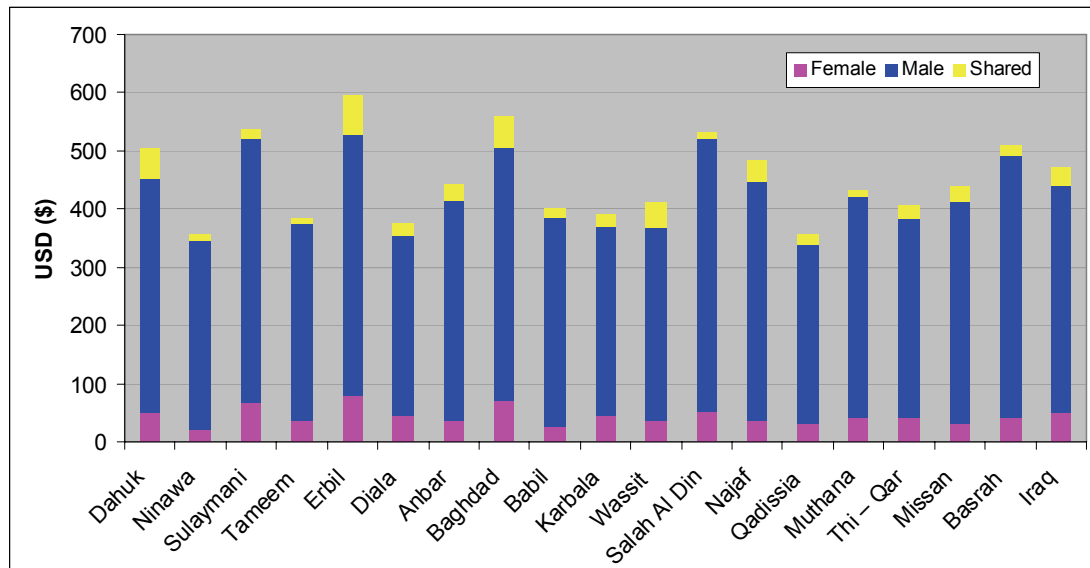


Chart 24. Household income and sources by wealth quintiles



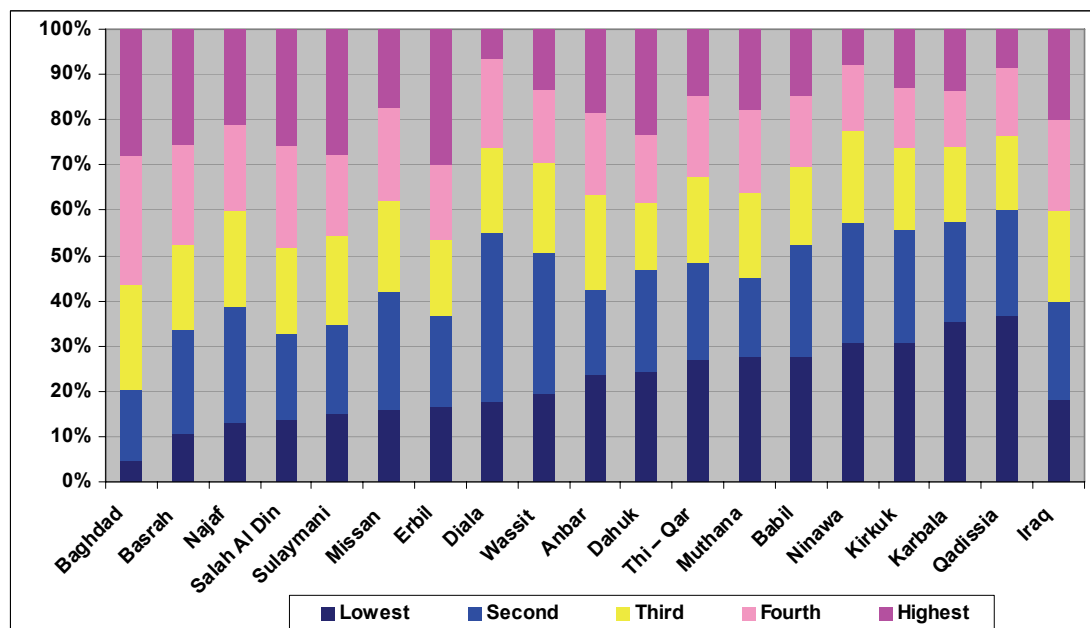
Across all five wealth quintiles, we see that wages and private business (including farming) are the most important sources of income. Remittances grow in importance from the third to the richest quintile, indicating that people from the poorer quintiles are less likely to have relatives abroad sending money home.

Chart 25. Household income by gender



Men are the principal breadwinners inside Iraq. Again, there are variations by governorate, with women in Erbil and Baghdad earning a much larger proportion of total household income than in Babil or Qadissia.

Chart 26. Income quintiles by Governorate



Just as with wealth index quintiles, Qadissia has the largest proportion of households in the lowest income quintile. However, Ninawa, Kirkuk and Karbala also have a very high proportion of residents falling within the lowest income quintile, but these governorates fared better on the wealth index which considers other factors beyond income level.

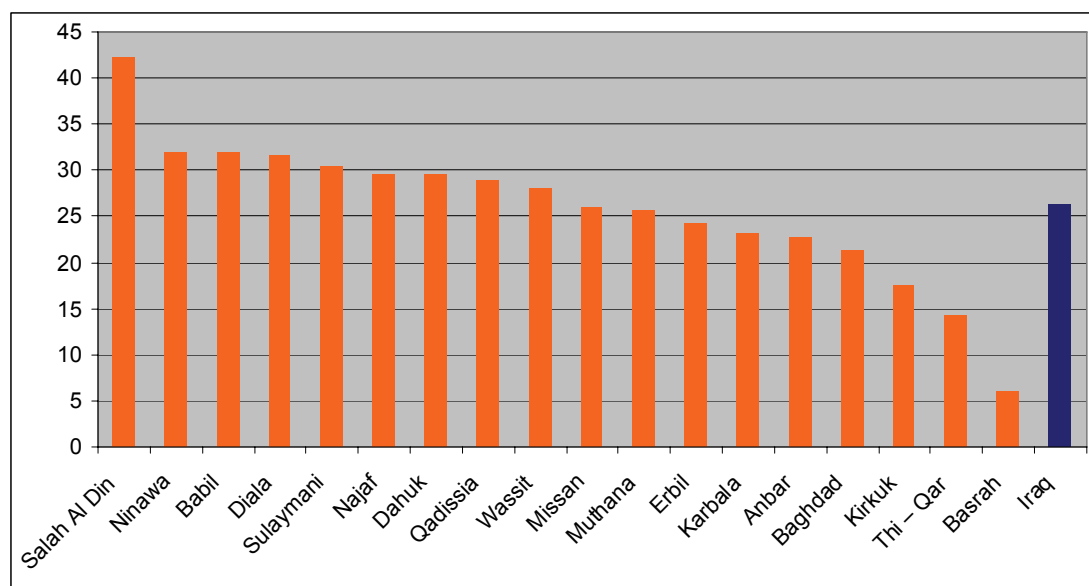
Agricultural production at household level

Farming systems

In Iraq, small subsistence farmers are responsible for most agricultural output. Iraqi wheat production in marketing year (MY) 2007/2008 (July/June) is estimated at 2.2 million metric tons (MMT), down slightly from the estimated 2.3 MMT harvested in 2006 (USDA, 2008). In 2007, an estimated 1.4 million hectares of wheat was harvested in Iraq. Yields are low by regional standards, largely due to the lack of availability of improved seeds and fertilizer, increased soil salinity, and the poor state of the irrigation and drainage system, including the widespread use of flood irrigation. Iraqi rice production in calendar year (CY) 2007 is estimated at 328,000 MT, up from the estimated 290,000 MT produced in CY 2006. Iraqi farmers generally regard rice as a profitable cash crop and are expanding area planted.

In Iraq, 26 percent of households reported having an agricultural plot. In rural areas, 49 percent of households reported having an agricultural plot compared to 7 percent of those living in urban areas. Forty-two percent of households in Salah Al Din reported farming compared to around 30 percent of households in Ninawa, Babil, Diala, Sulaymani, Najaf, Dahuk, Qadissia, Wassit. Lowest rates of household holding were reported in Basrah with only 5 percent of the households reported having a farming plot.

Chart 27. Percentage Households having farm plot per governorate



Overall, the average holding size of those households having a farming plot is 24.6 Dunum (Dunum=2500 square meter). Overall, more than 50 percent of households having a farm plot reported cultivating an area of approximately 15 and 17 Dunum (Dunum=2500 m²) of wheat and barley in winter. The most important secondary crop was vegetables, cultivated in 8.5 percent of households. In summer, vegetables were cultivated by 31 percent of the households followed by the fruits cultivated by 17 percent of the household. When production was assessed by governorate, it was clear that production in central and northern governorates was much more diversified than production in the southern governorates (i.e. Basrah, Muthanna, Missan, Thi - Qar, Qadissia).

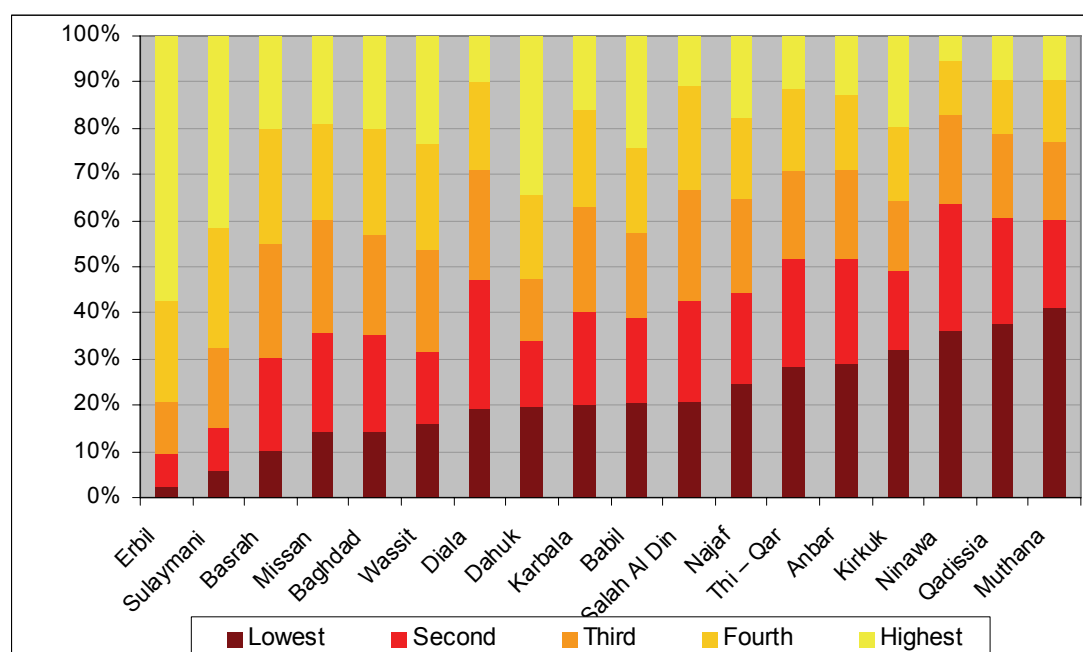
Table 16. Crops produced by season

Crop	Winter		Summer	
	% Household	Area Cultivated in Dunum	% Household	Area Cultivated in Dunum
Wheat	54	14.8		
Barley	52	17.1		
Vegetables	8	3.5	31	4.4
Fruits	6	4.7	17	5.0
Potatoes	2	3.6	4	5.0
Chickpea	2	15.1	1	7.0
Maize	1	7.2	11	5.9
Beans			0	4.3
Cotton			2	6.4
Paddy			6	8.4
Sunflower			2	5.6
Other	6	2.6	5	3.8

Household expenditures

The data showed that 18 percent of the Iraqi population surveyed is spending less than US\$1 per capita per day compared to 54 percent reported by 2005 food security. The national average of the overall expenditure was US\$63 per person per month, almost twice the US\$35 reported in 2005 survey. Iraqis were spending an average of 52 percent of their expenditure on food items and 48 percent on non-food items.

Chart 28. Food expenditure quintile by governorate



Current Household Food Security Status

Food consumption patterns

Food consumption patterns are an important indicator of food security. Those who frequently consume a wide variety of foods (from different food groups) are more food secure than people who only eat bread everyday with some vegetables and rarely ever eat meat. To develop the food security profile of households in Iraq, information on dietary diversity and the consumption frequency of foods was analyzed at the household level. Dietary diversity is a good proxy indicator of household per capita consumption and household per capita caloric intake, both of which are measures of the 'food accessibility' component of food security. Studies reported a significant correlation between diet diversity and nutrient adequacy, children's and women's anthropometry and socio-economic status (Ruel, 2003)¹⁷. It can also play a role in identifying the food insecure, in monitoring changes in circumstances and in assessing the impact of interventions¹⁸. WFP has created a custom dietary diversity tool intended to capture different consumption patterns in terms of both the number and frequency of food groups consumed. The "food consumption score" is calculated by examining the number of times certain foods (grouped into basic food groups) are consumed in the 7 days preceding the survey and then weighting them by approximate nutrient density values. Eight food groups and their corresponding weight were classified as follows:

Table 17. Food groups and their corresponding weight

Food Group	Type of food	Weights
Cereals and tubers	bread, rice, pasta, potatoes and other grains	2
Meat	red, white meat and eggs	4
Pulses	beans and nuts	3
Dairy Products	milk and yoghurt	4
Oils/fats/ghee	animal fats, vegetable oil, and ghee	0.5
Vegetables	all type of vegetables	1
Fruits	fruits and dates	1
Sugar	Sugar, sweets and pastries	0.5

The food consumption score is then calculated as follows:

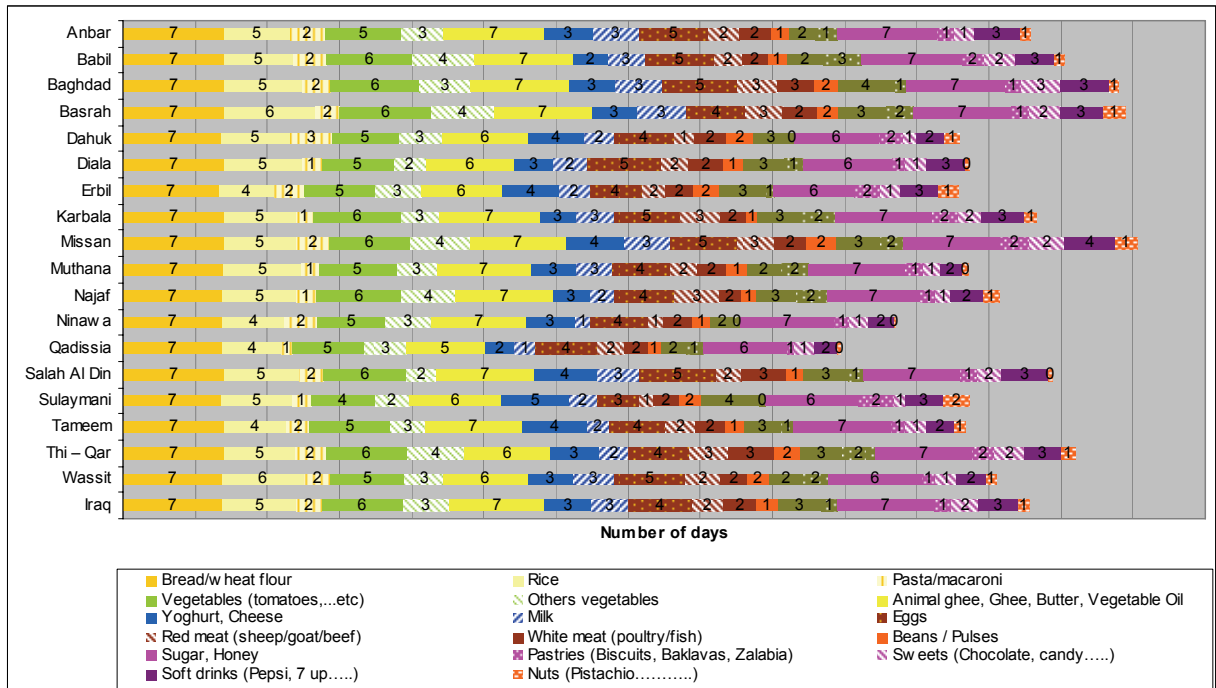
FC score= (number of time cereal eaten*2) + (number of times meats eaten*4) + (number of time pulses eaten*3) + (number of time dairy eaten*4) + (number of times vegetables eaten*1) + (number of times fruit eaten*1) + (number of times sugar eaten*0.5)

Diets in Iraq are extremely diverse, linked in large part to its highly diversified resources and the existence of the public distribution system where all Iraqis are entitled to many food items on a monthly basis.

¹⁷ Ruel M., 2003. Operationalizing dietary diversity: a review of measurement issues and research priorities. *Journal of Nutrition* 133:3922S-3926S.

¹⁸ John Hoddinott and Yisehac Yohannes, Dietary Diversity as a Household Food Security Indicator. Washington, D.C.: Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project, Academy for Educational Development, 2002.

Chart 29. Food consumption pattern and mean number of times food item consumed per governorate.



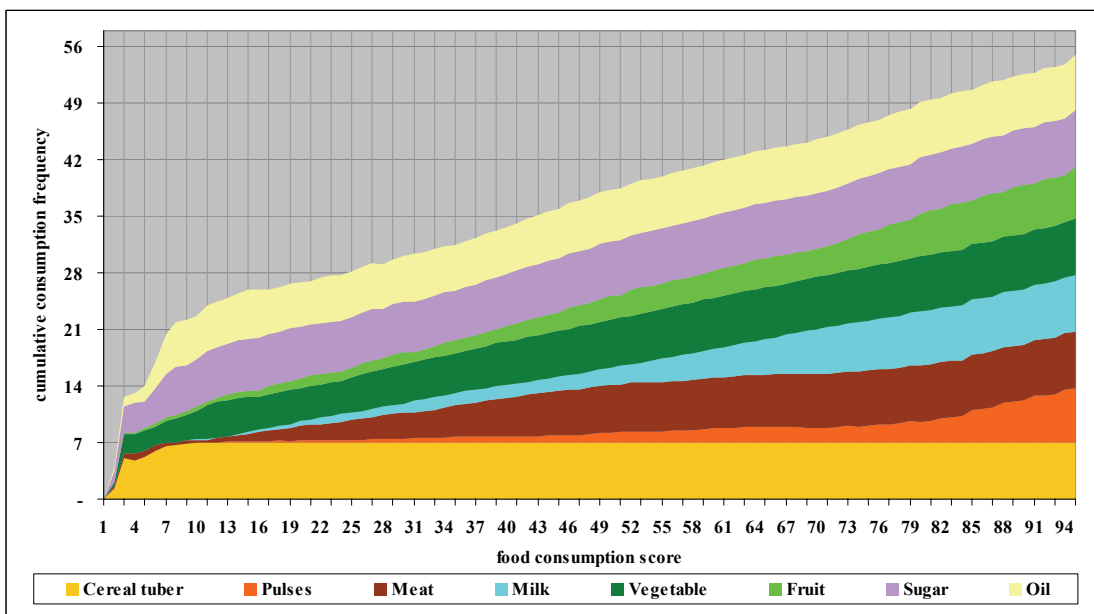
Examination of the geographic variation in food consumption shows that people from Qadissia are consuming fewer food groups on a regular basis than people from Baghdad, Basrah or Missan. However, in Iraq overall food consumption is quite varied.

Food consumption Classification

Construction of food consumption score

In order to have international comparability, a food consumption score has been devised, taking into consideration the dietary diversity and frequency of consumption of different food groups, and translated into a numeric score out of 100. Chart 30 below shows the relative contribution (and importance) of food items as consumption scores increase.

Chart 30. Food items contribution to the food consumption scores



Household food consumption groups

Households are categorized into three food consumption groups according to their score: Poor food consumption, Borderline food consumption, and Good food consumption. In Iraq, the determination of which cut offs to use was very complicated, because sugar and oil consumption was common (6-7 times per week) and the existence of the PDS. The results indicated that there was a strong correlation between those households reporting certain commodities being consumed more frequently with those commodities being distributed by the PDS. Thus, using the lower cut offs are likely to underestimate the prevalence of poor food consumption.

The cut-off points used in this analysis to define poor, borderline and adequate Food Consumption Groups (see table 18) are those used for Haiti example and reported by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).

Table 18. Food Consumption Score cut-off for best match of proportion of food insecure households

Food Consumption Group	Cut-off
poor consumption	≤ 45
borderline consumption	>45 and ≤ 61
acceptable consumption	>61

Households can be classified into three main consumption groups according to their food consumption score. These groups are shown in the chart 31 below. It should be noted that this classification is a snapshot of the food consumption situation at the moment of the data collection and it cannot be considered representative of what households consume at other times of the year. The vast majority of the surveyed population - 87.4 percent (estimated population 26,220,000) - have an acceptable food consumption score, 9.4 percent (estimated population 2,820,000) have borderline food consumption, and 3.1 percent (estimated population 930,000) have poor food consumption.

This study found that households in the poor food consumption group, cereals and tubers, mainly bread and rice, are consumed on a daily basis. Sugar and fats, vegetable oils or ghee are used six days per week and vegetables are used four days. Other food items are rarely, if ever, eaten. The main source of the items consumed more frequently by this group is usually the PDS. This diet type is poor in terms of macronutrient and micronutrient intake. Micronutrient intake might be compromised by this very low dietary diversity. Regarding macronutrients, the diet might provide enough carbohydrates but it is likely to be deficient in proteins.

The borderline food consumption group has a similar pattern to that of the poor food consumption group. However, vegetables are accessed in general on five days per week rather than four and meat or egg is consumed in general on five days per week. Quantities of food available for consumption may also be problematic among these households due to their low purchasing power. The main source of the items consumed more frequently by this group (except vegetable and meat or eggs) is the PDS. Any changes in the current PDS could severely affect this portion of the population.

For the acceptable food consumption group, households have daily access to cereals and carbohydrates and a good combination of other foods (i.e. milk products, vegetables, fruits and meat or egg) are eaten on a regular basis. This profile seems to indicate that the quantities of food consumed by households in this group should satisfy household needs. Main source of cereals, sugar, oil and pulses is the PDS.

Chart 31. Food consumption groups

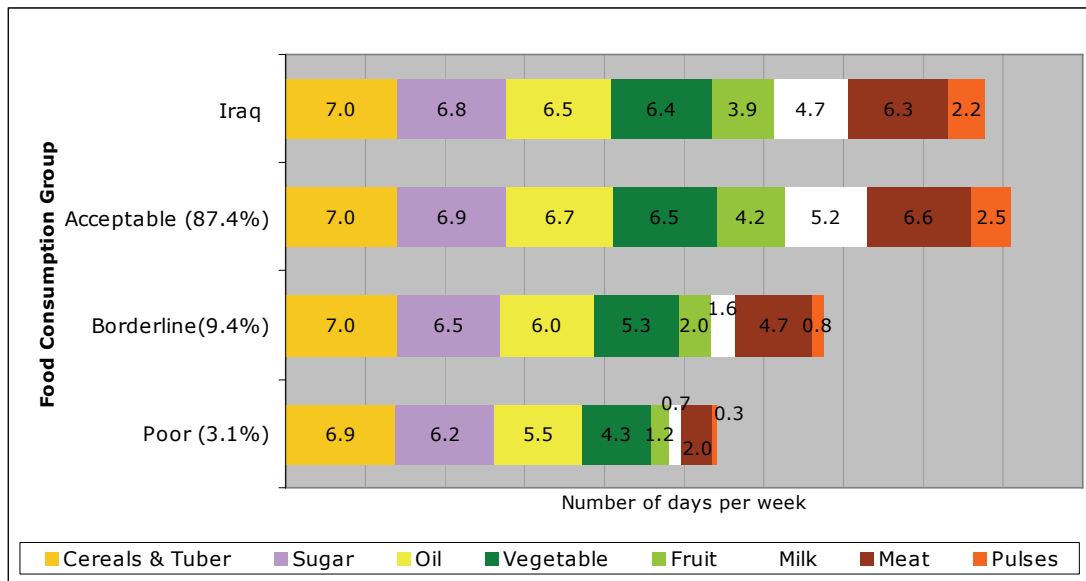
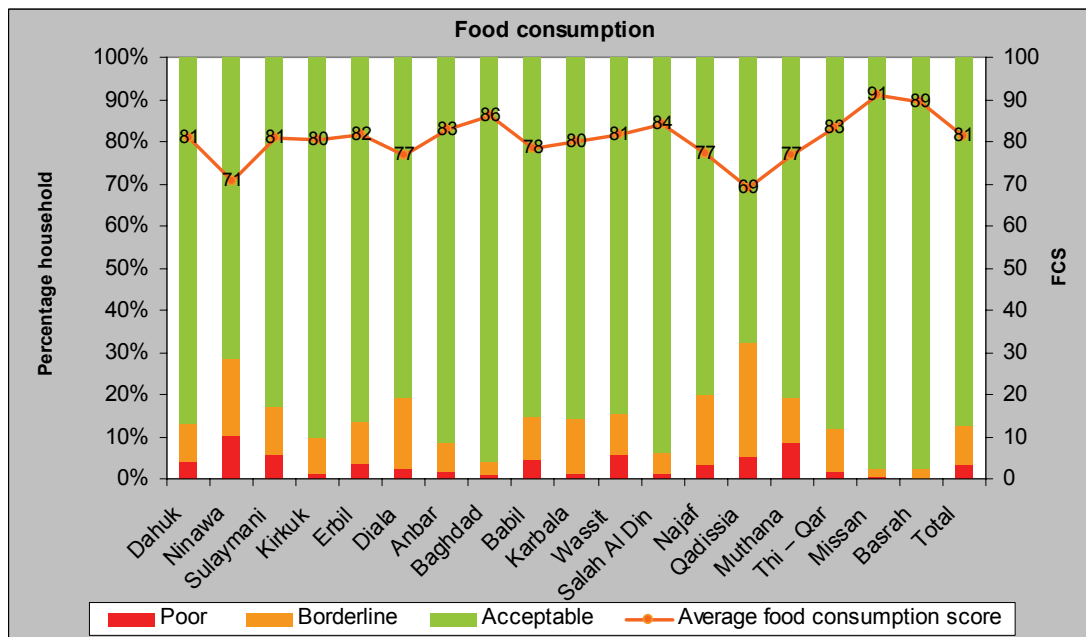


Chart 32. Percentage of poor and borderline Food consumption groups per governorate



The average Iraqi consumes food from a variety of food groups and falls within the acceptable range of food consumption. However, there are between 3 and 30 percent of the population in each governorate whose food consumption is in the borderline or poor categories.

Validation of the food consumption score

Chart 33 and 34 show the relationship between the food consumption score of households and wealth status. Generally it appears that food consumption scores increase stepwise by wealth quintile, in a near linear fashion. Also, same pattern is noticed when examining wealth index score by the food consumption groups.

Chart 33. Food consumption score by wealth quintiles

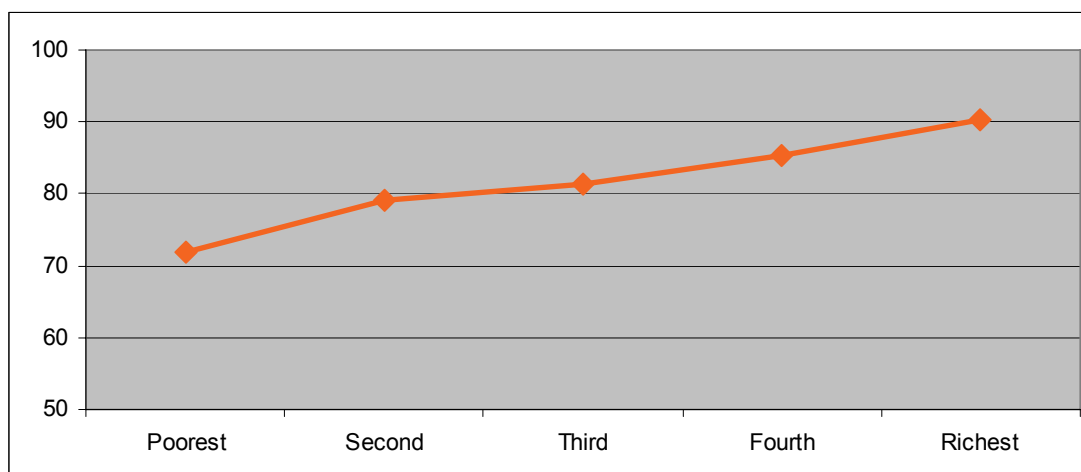
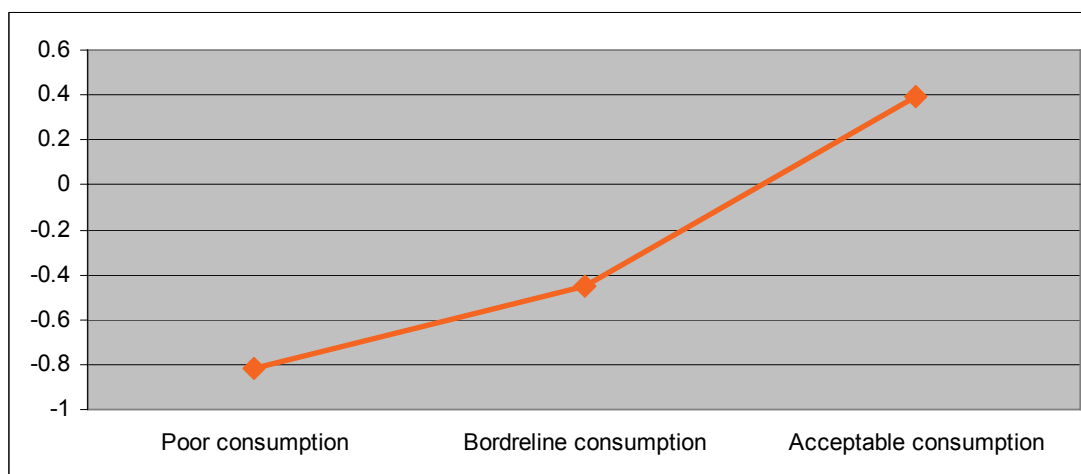


Chart 34. Wealth index scores by food consumption group



Correlation between the food consumption scores and many other key indicators (table 19) including wealth index is high, 0.38 (p-value<0.01).

Table 19. Correlation between food consumption score and other key indicators

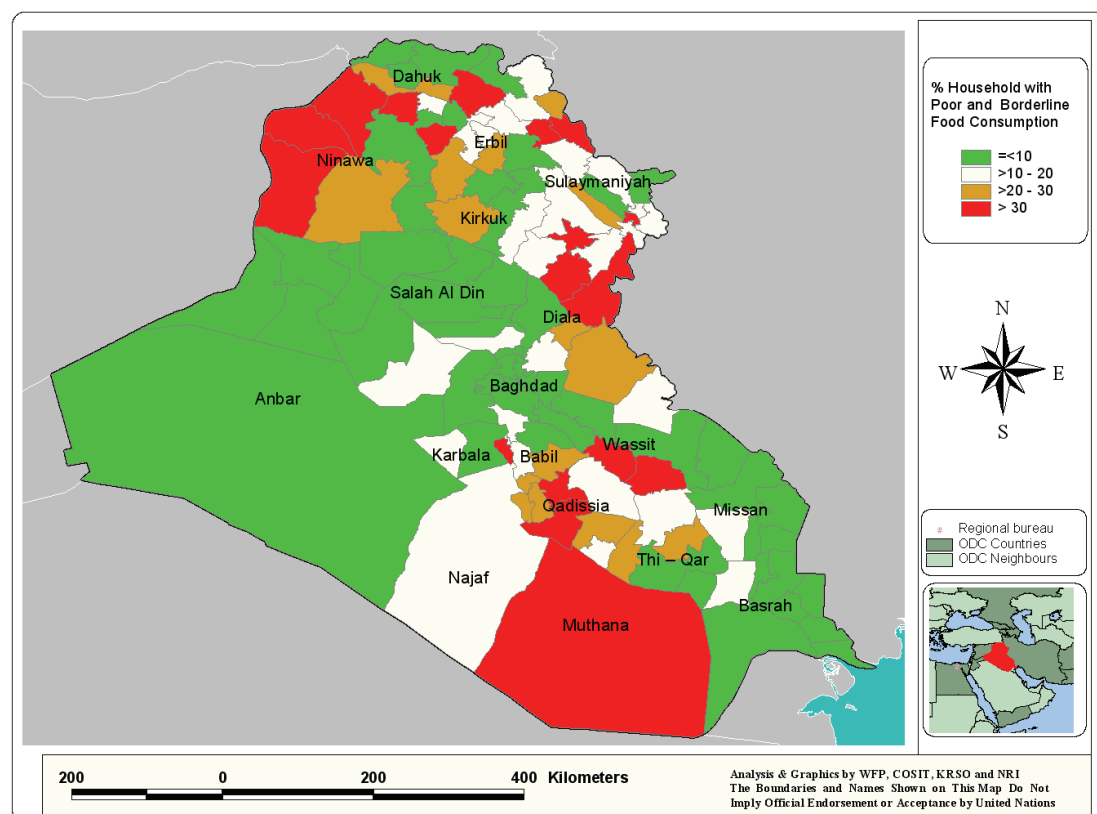
		food consumption score	CSI	wealth index	per capita total expenditure	per capita non food expenditure	total income
food consumption score	Correlation	1					
	N	24975					
CSI	Correlation	-.111(**)	1				
	N	8877	8877				
wealth index	Correlation	.378(**)	-.139(**)	1			
	N	24972	8877	24972			
per capita total expenditure	Correlation	.406(**)	-.093(**)	.380(**)	1		
	N	24971	8877	24969	24971		
per capita non food expenditure	Correlation	.343(**)	-.069(**)	.422(**)	.921(**)	1	
	N	24971	8877	24969	24971	24971	
total income	Correlation	.430(**)	-.145(**)	.529(**)	.383(**)	.348(**)	1
	N	24934	8863	24931	24930	24930	24934

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

Geographic distribution of consumption

Analysis of the proportion of households having poor food consumption by district shows that the districts with the highest proportion – more than 30 percent (indicated in red, Map 2) are in Ninawa, Dahuk, Sulaymani, Diala, Wasit, Qadissia and Muthana governorates. There is a large variation in food consumption both between and within governorates. For example, Diala has districts with the lowest proportion of people with poor food consumption, as well as the highest.

Map 2. Geographic distribution of percentage household with poor and borderline food consumption.



Coping strategy index

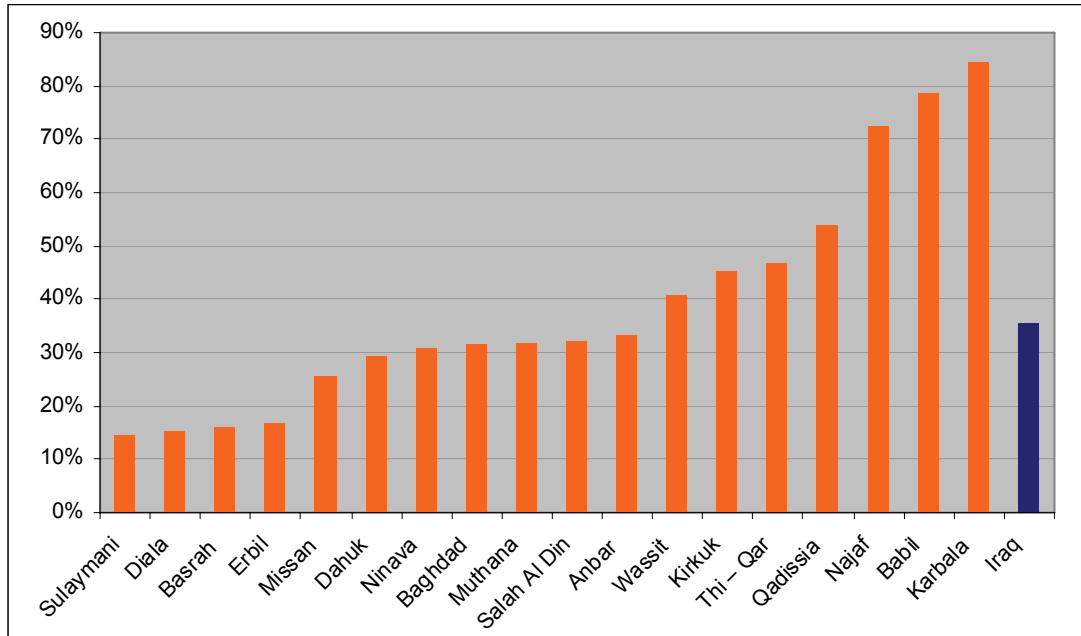
The Coping Strategies Index (CSI) was used throughout the data collection process to assess what households do when they do not have enough food or do not have enough money to buy food. In other words, it measures behavioural responses to food insecurity, such as reducing the frequency of meals, reducing the portions of food consumed during meals or shifting reliance to cheaper foodstuffs, shifting reliance to less preferred or cheaper food types and other food consumption-related coping strategies. The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) is defined for this survey as the degree of reliance on food-related coping mechanisms adapted by the extremely poor households which do not have enough food, or money to buy food, over a period of 30 days prior to December 2007 when the data was being collected.

Based on the number, frequency and the level of difficulty perceived by the population in using a specific strategy, a numeric coping strategy index (CSI) is calculated. The higher CSI indicates a higher level of vulnerability.

In Iraq, around one third of the surveyed population reported experiencing food shortages during the month preceded the time of data collection. The proportion of the population

experiencing food shortages within the last 30 days varies greatly from governorate to governorate with less than 20 percent of residents in Sulaymani, Diala, Basrah and Erbil experiencing shortages compared with more than 70 percent of the population in Najaf, Babil and Karbala.

Chart 35. Percentage of households experiencing food shortage per governorate



Households, who experienced food shortages, have adopted some kind of food-based mechanism to cope with a difficult economic situation. These mechanisms were reported to include the consumption of low quality food, reductions of food expenditure to the very minimum, purchase of food using credit or consumption of less food at mealtimes. As can be seen in chart 36, there are geographic variations in CSI as well as differences between urban and rural communities. The rural communities in Karbala and Baghdad employed the most coping strategies when dealing with food shortages (Chart 36).

Chart 36. Coping strategy index.

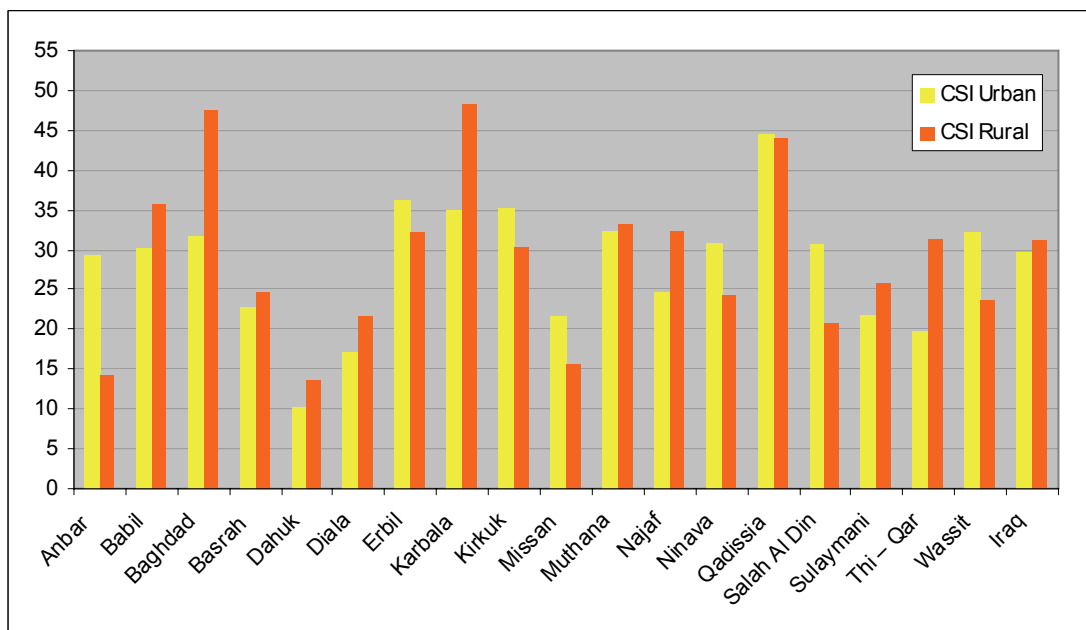
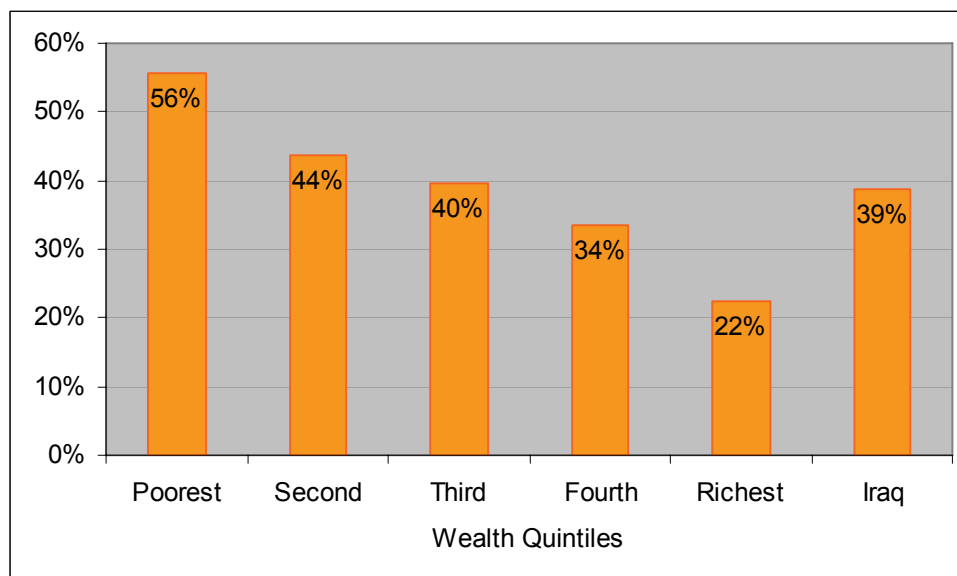
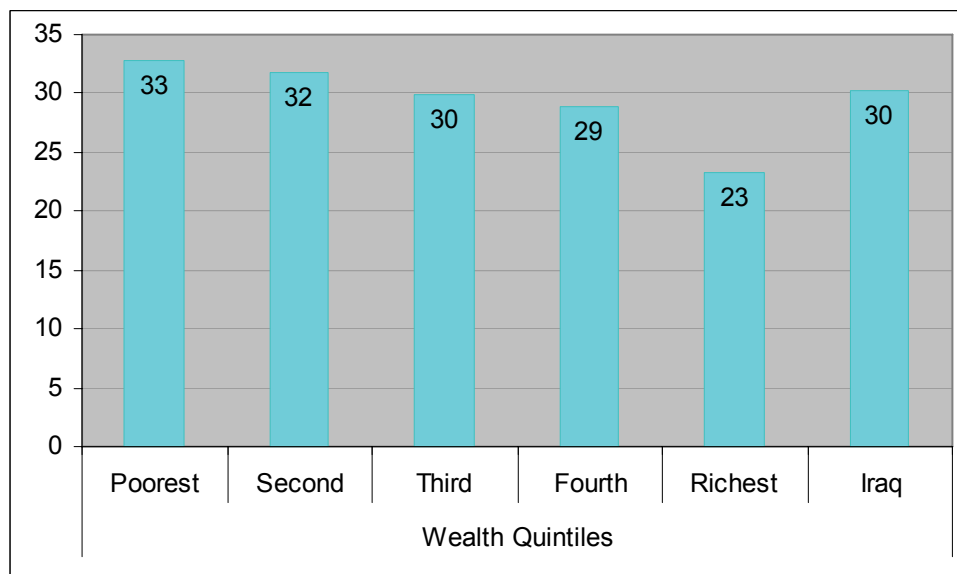


Chart 37. Percentage of households experiencing food shortage per wealth quintile



The households in the poorest wealth quintile also experienced the highest level of food shortages. The relationship between wealth quintile and food shortages can be seen clearly in the chart above.

Chart 38. Coping strategy index per wealth quintile



The Coping Strategy Index (CSI) shows a similar relationship with the wealth index quintiles as the food shortages seen in Chart 38. Those people in the poorest quintile showed the highest vulnerability in terms of their use of coping strategies.

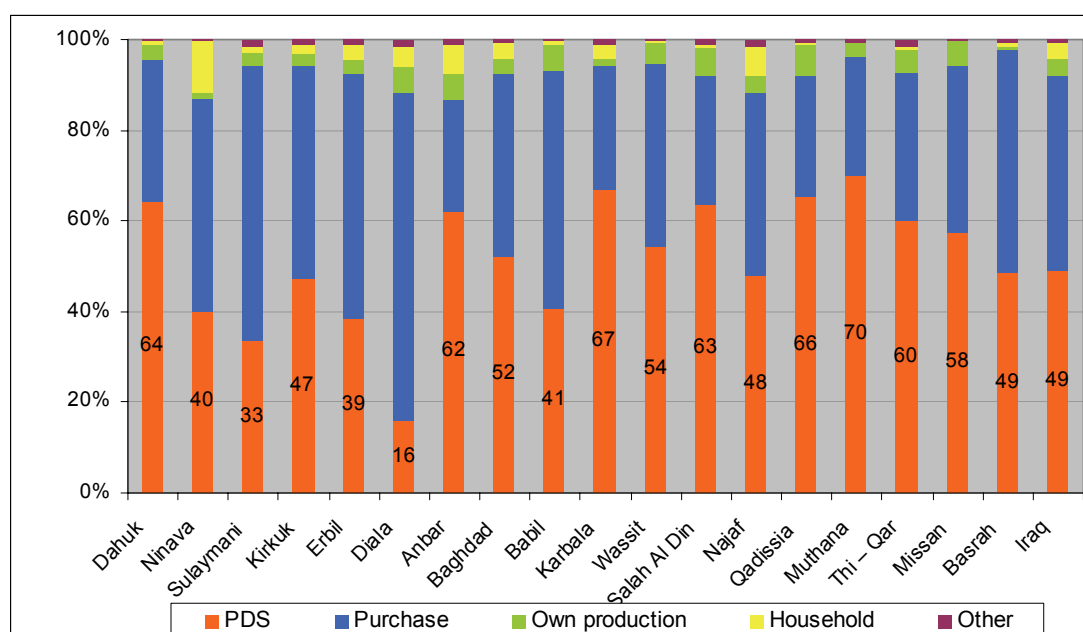
Underlying causes of food insecurity

This section explores the immediate and underlying causes of food insecurity. Iraq is a resource rich country and the existence of food insecurity throughout Iraq have historically been conflict related. Decades of conflict and economic sanctions have had serious effects on Iraqis. Their consequences have been rising unemployment, illiteracy and, for some households, the loss of wage-earners. Iraq's food insecurity is not simply due to a lack of production of sufficient food at the national level, but also a failure of livelihoods to guarantee access to sufficient food at the household level. The results of this study suggest that food insecurity in Iraq is a result of many chronic factors and their complicated interactions, amongst which are the low income rate and high unemployment. The latter is a major problem in Iraq. Human capital and skills of the poor are very low and there are serious problems for the poor to enter into the current labour market where prevailing security conditions do not necessarily make it an attractive proposition. Job creation is a key to reducing vulnerability to food insecurity in Iraq. Private and public sector job creation activities could serve the dual purpose of improving infrastructure and transferring cash to Iraq's poorest households. The educational levels of the Iraqi poor have an impact on their ability to earn money and to access food. For the poor and food insecure population, the PDS ration represents by far the single most important food source in the diet. Social protection mechanisms targeting these groups should be carefully considered.

Analysis of sources of food

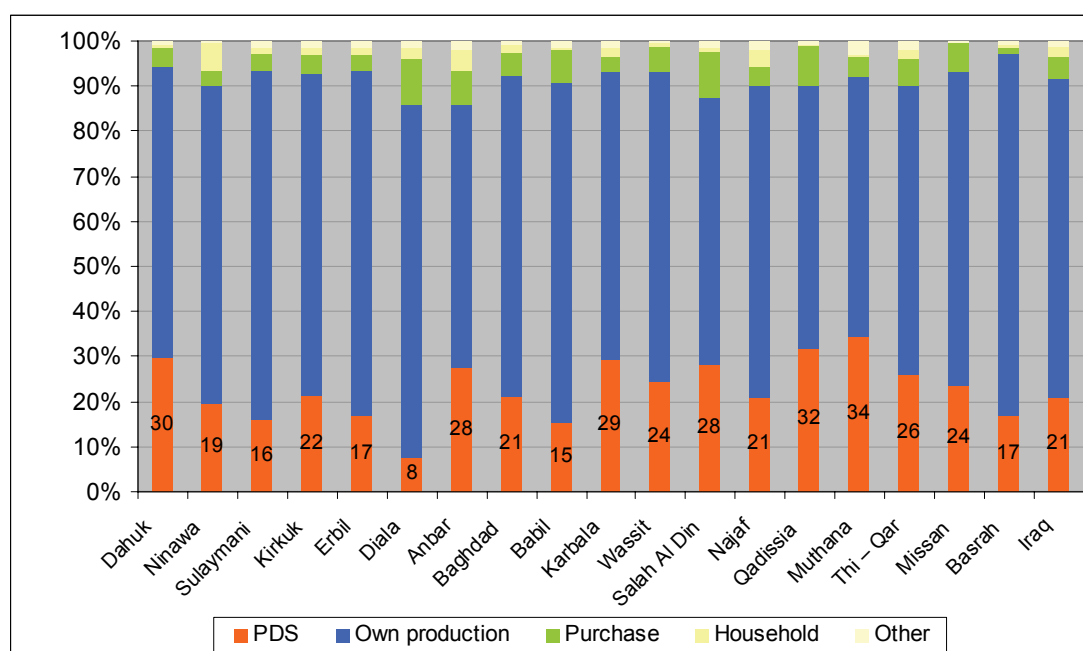
The predominant source of wheat flour, rice, sugar, tea, vegetable oil, detergent, pulses, adult milk, soap, and infant formula across all governorates is the PDS, as illustrated below.

Chart 39. Sources of food in the PDS basket



However, when considering all food items (including fresh food, PDS and non-PDS items), the predominant source of food across all governorates is the market, as illustrated in Chart 40. The second most important source of food is the PDS. This varies from 8 percent in Diala to 34 percent in Muthana. Diala has emerged as one of Iraq's most dangerous regions and the PDS is not functioning properly in this governorate.

Chart 40. Sources of all food



Household food security profiling

The purpose of this section is to characterize typical food insecure households and to identify particular groups with higher food insecurity rates.

In this report, households with poor food consumption (3.1%) were classified as being “food insecure”. Table 20 shows the percentage and number of food insecure households nationwide. Households with the borderline food consumption (9.4%) were classified as being vulnerable to food insecurity and the disruptions and shortfall in the current PDS will severely affect this portion of the population. This group along with the 12.3 percent food secure households in the poorest income quintiles (less than 1 USD per capita per day) would be rendered food insecure if they were not provided with a PDS ration. Thus, if the PDS is discontinued without a careful assessment of the needs of the population, an estimated 25 percent of the total population will face real difficulties in ensuring their food security.

Table 20. Percentage of food insecure households and estimated population

Food consumption Group	Percentage of the households (weighted)	Population estimate
Food insecure	3.1%	930,000
Vulnerable to food insecurity	9.4%	2,820,000
Food secure	87.4%	26,220,000

Results indicate significant improvement from the estimated four million people (15.4%) food insecure and a further 8.3 million people (31.8%) potentially food insecure if they were not provided with a PDS ration as reported in the previous survey. Several factors may have contributed to this significant and positive trend and might include: (i) an overall security improvement; (ii) improvement in some macro-economic indicators that are used to monitor the level of economic growth in Iraq including Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and (iii) humanitarian enhanced efforts of all stakeholders including GoI, UN organizations, and

NGOs during the period of 2006-2007. However, it should be stressed the fact that while the survey provides information based on recent trends, the overall situation in Iraq remains highly volatile. While, hopefully, the situation will continue to improve, thus permitting the consolidation of these positive trends, any reversal in the security situation may impact negatively particularly on the performance of the PDS, in reducing economic opportunities and jeopardising the implementation of humanitarian assistance programmes.

Chart 41. Development of economic indicators in Iraq from 2000 to 2007¹⁹

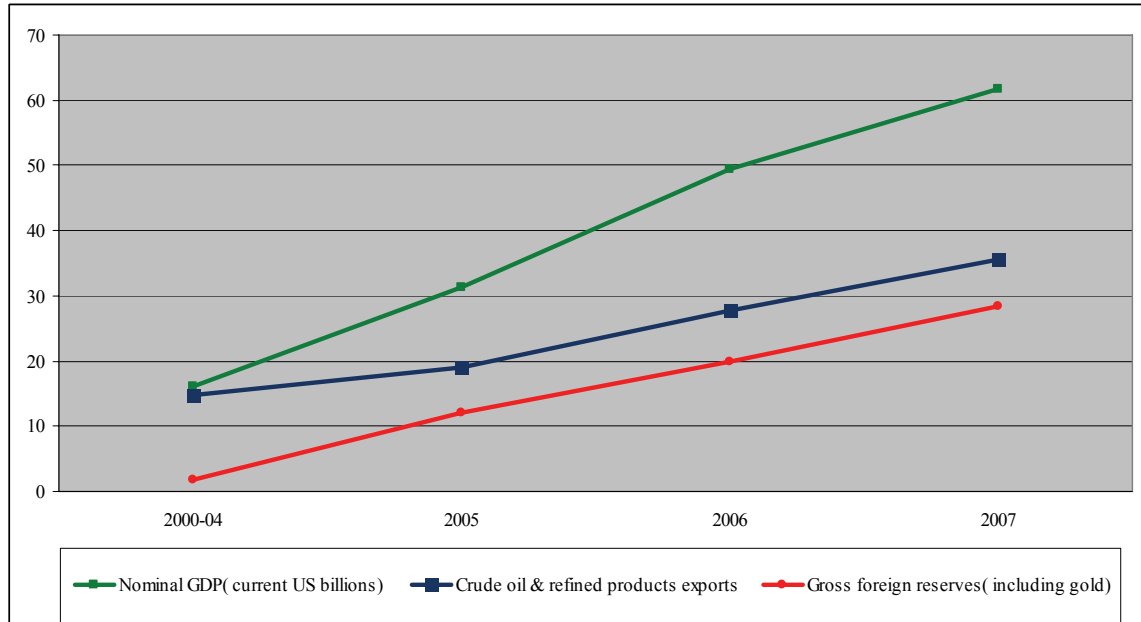
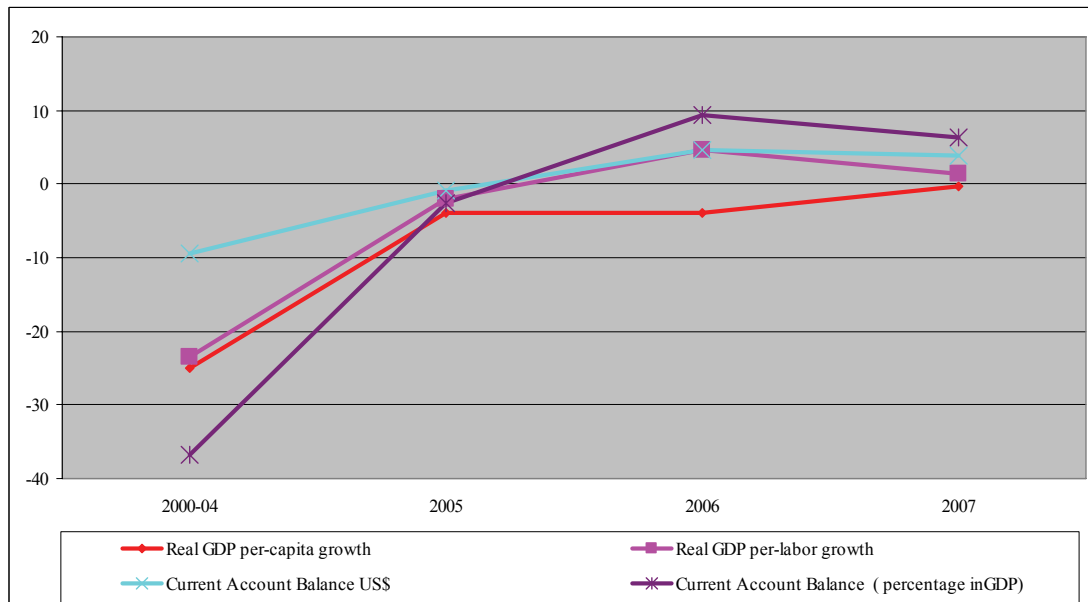


Chart 42. Development of economic indicators in Iraq from 2000 to 2007²⁰



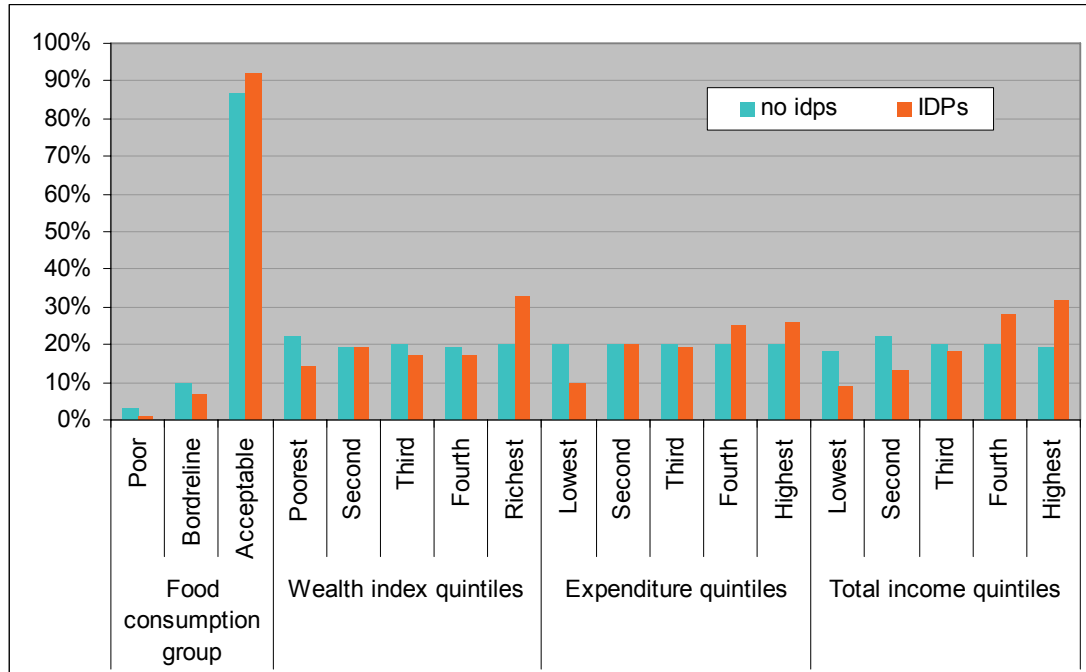
¹⁹ 2008 Economic Developments and Prospects in Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA), World Bank

²⁰ Ibid

Food security and household displacement status

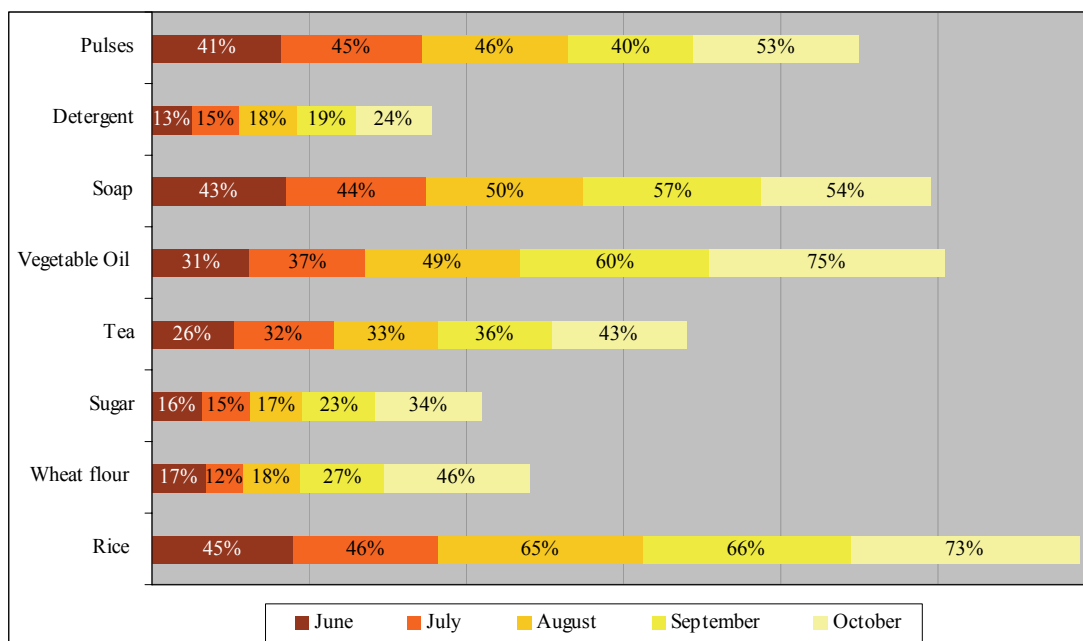
It should be mentioned that, this survey was not sampled to collect information for the IDPs in Iraq. Data collected show no clear correlation between percentage of food insecure households and the displacement status. Chart 43 compares the IDPs and non-IDPs using some key indicators.

Chart 43. Differences between IDPs and non-IDPs using some key indicators



Transfer of food ration cards is a time-consuming process in a volatile security environment requiring the completion of paperwork at both place of original registration and the new location. At the time of the survey, 67 percent of IDP heads of household reported not registering their PDS cards in their new location. Chart 44 presents the percentages of IDPs households reported not receiving commodities through the PDS for the listed months. The shortfall and the disruption of PDS distribution is similar for IDPs and non-DPs.

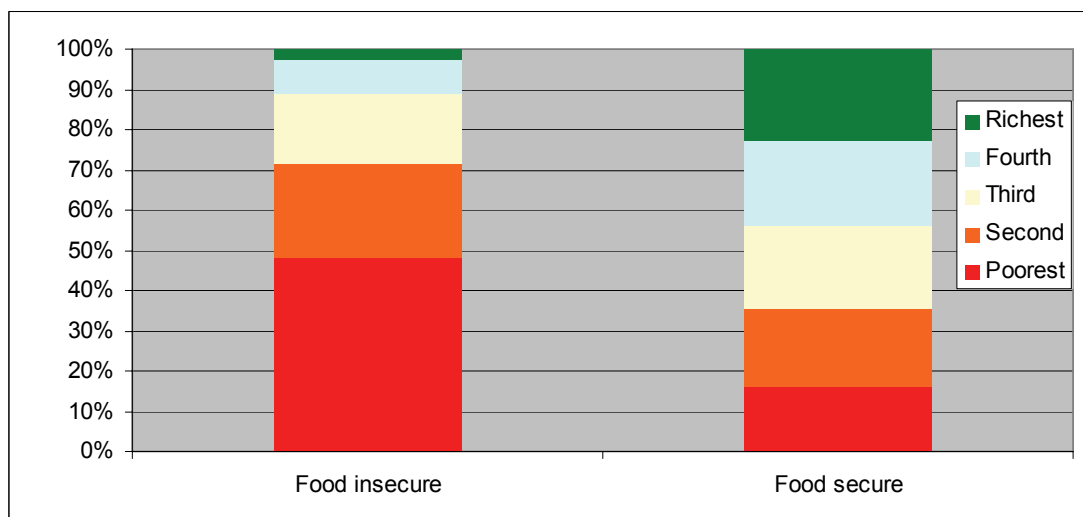
Chart 44. Percentage of IDP households not receiving PDS commodities from June to October, 2007



Food security and wealth

Wealth is clearly linked to food security status; food insecure households are also asset-poor households.

Chart 45. Wealth quintiles and food security status



In this survey, 83 percent of households with poor food consumption belong to the first and second classes of the wealth quintiles and 69 percent of households with borderline food consumption come from these lower two wealth quintiles. Thus, asset ownership may be a good indicator for identifying food insecure households, and can be used together with other indicators, for household-level targeting of food security interventions.

Table 21. Food consumption group by wealth index quintile

Food consumption group	Percentile Group of wealth index				
	poorest	second	third	fourth	richest
Poor consumption	64%	19%	12%	4%	1%
Borderline consumption	47%	22%	18%	9%	3%
Acceptable consumption	17%	18%	21%	21%	23%

Income, expenditure and food security status

Correlations between food security status and income or expenditure are high. In this survey, 83 percent of the food insecure households belong to the first and second classes of the income quintiles and 69 percent of the vulnerable households come from these lower two income quintiles. The same trend was found when correlated with expenditure.

Chart 46. Income quintiles and food security status

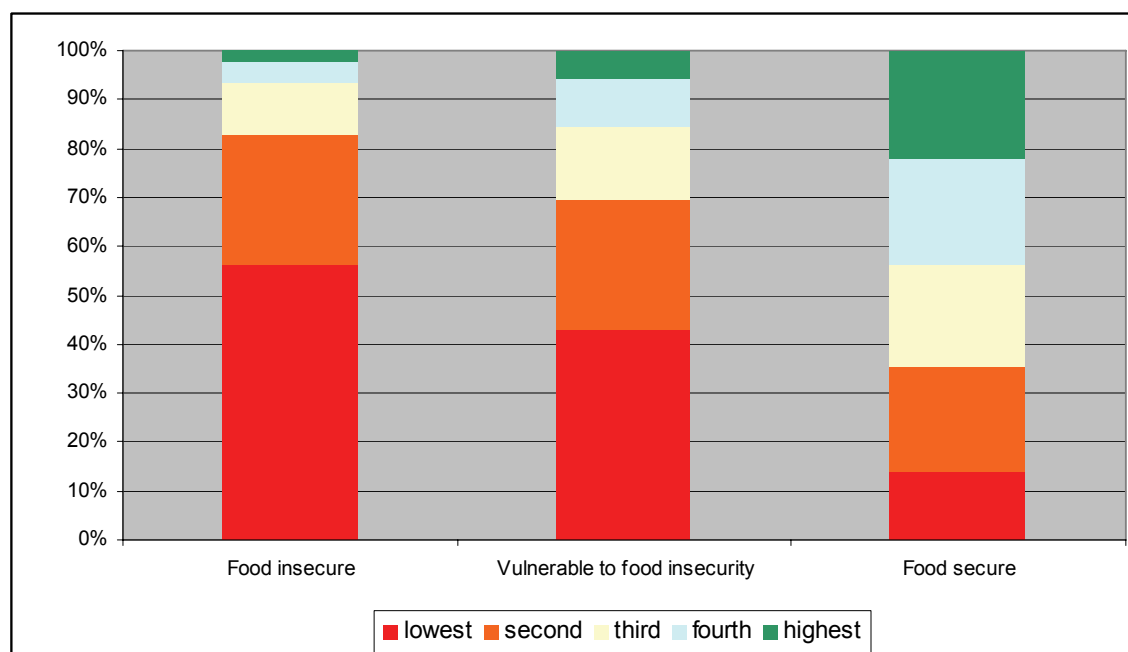
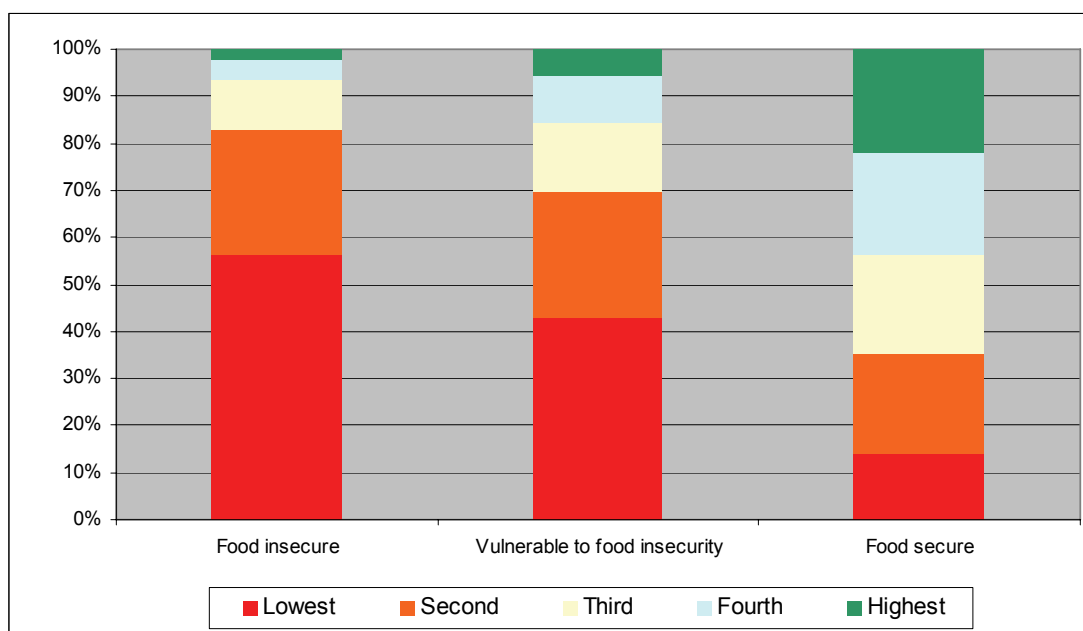


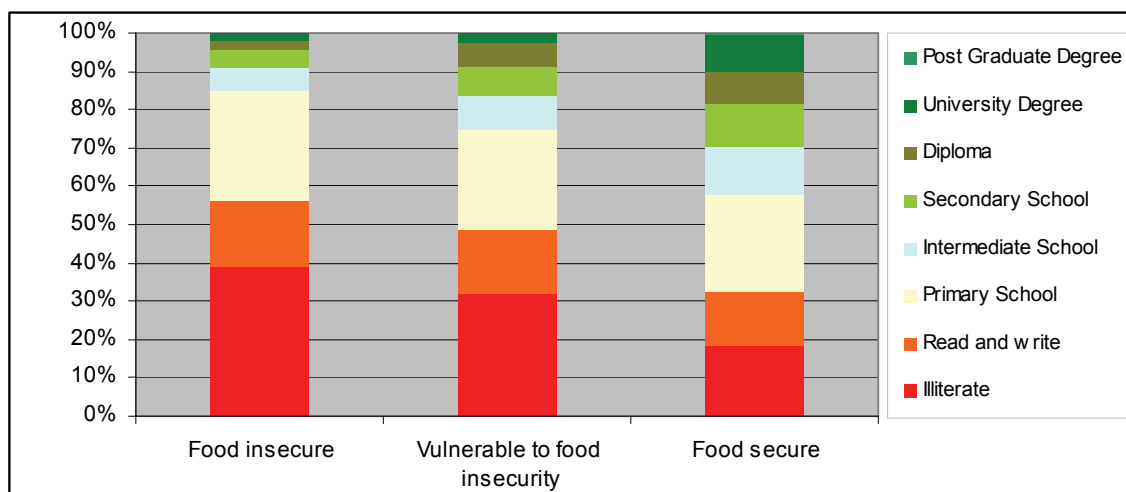
Chart 47. Expenditure quintiles and food security status



Education of household head and food security status

In Iraq, food insecurity is highly associated with education level of the head of household. Illiterate heads of household are more likely to become food insecure compared to the highly educated ones. Eighty five percent of households with poor food consumption are headed by person with primary education level or less compared to 58 percent of the same education level heading households in the acceptable food consumption group.

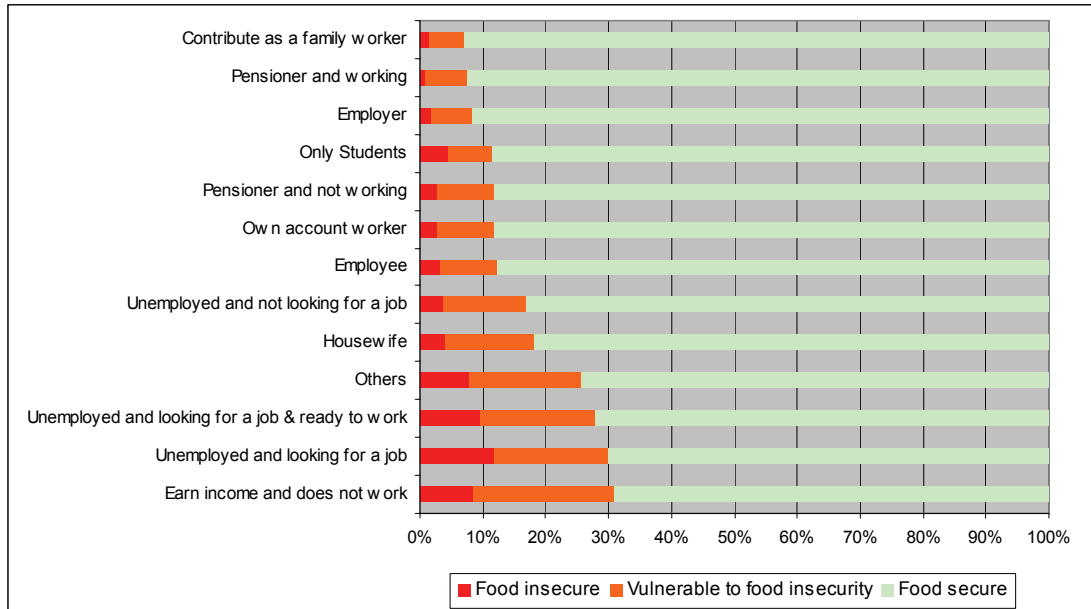
Chart 48. Education level of household head and food security status



Livelihood strategies and food security status

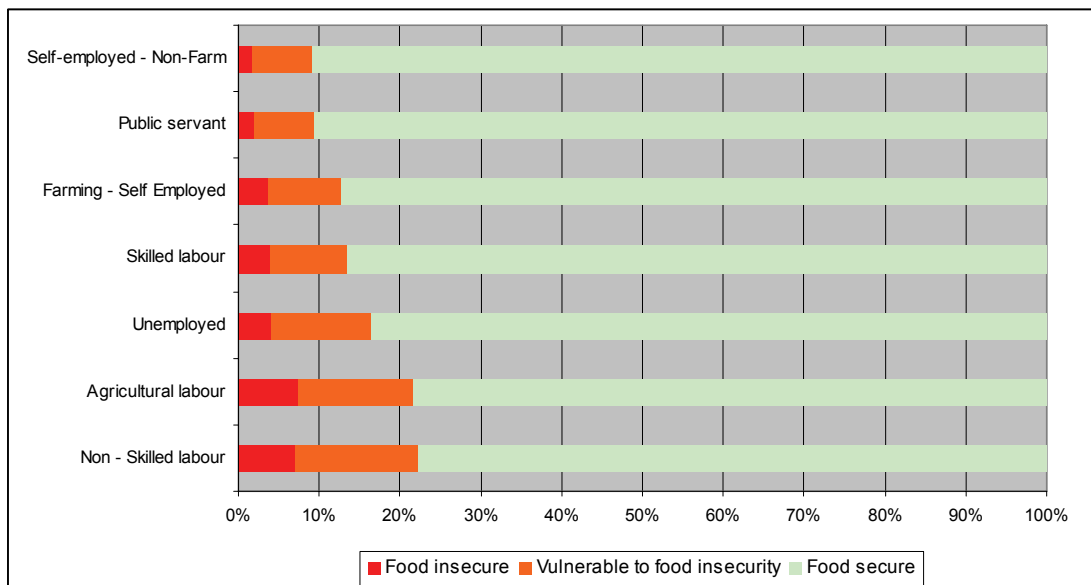
Unemployed heads of household are more likely to be vulnerable to food insecurity compared to those who have job. Almost one in each three unemployed persons is food insecure.

Chart 49. Employment and food security status



As chart 50 illustrates, food insecurity varies by livelihood profile. Households most vulnerable to food insecurity are those non-skilled workers, agricultural workers and the unemployed head of households. Amongst households relying on any of these activities, almost one in each four was food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The least affected households mainly relied on self-employment in non-agricultural work and public service. Food insecurity affected fewer than 10 percent of households engaging in these activities.

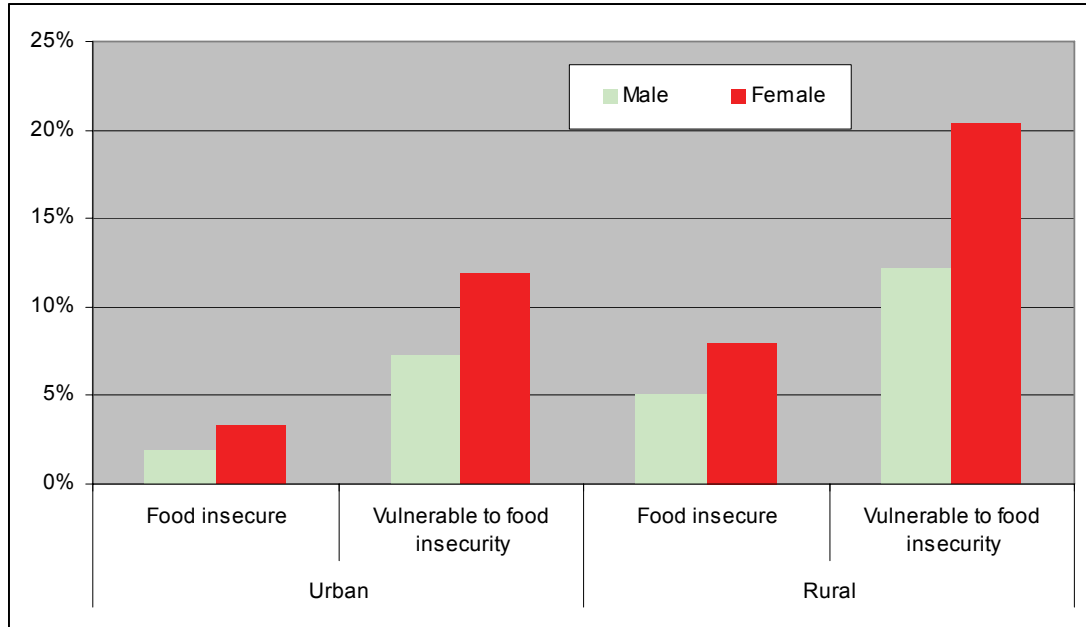
Chart 50. Livelihood activities and food security status



Sex of household head and food security status

In Iraq and under the current circumstances of insecurity, female headed households are more vulnerable to food insecurity, poverty and a variety of other adverse outcomes. According to the survey, female-headed households seemed most likely to be food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The difference was particularly acute in rural areas compared to those living in urban areas.

Chart 51. Sex of household head and food security status



District profiling

In this study, Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used as a tool to capture the relationship between key variables in order to minimize the numerous variables into those which best describe the districts profile in terms of food insecurity and poverty phenomenon. The result of the PCA was that there were five leading indicators that explained most of the situation of food insecurity and poverty in Iraq. They are as follows:

1. % of stunting (NCHS standard) in the district (% of stunting)
2. % of wasting (NCHS standard) in the district (% of wasting)
3. % of households in the poor and borderline food consumption group (%HH FCS)
4. % of households in the first and second quintile of the wealth index (%HH WI)
5. % of households in the first and second quintile of the income (%HH Income)

Using the five leading indicators mentioned above, a clustering analysis was used to group districts together based on the similarity of characteristics.

Table 22. District profiling

Number of districts	Percentage	Class description	%HH WI	%HH Income	%HH FCS	% of wasting	% of stunting
7	6.1	Better off	18	16	3	2	9
16	13.9	Better off	25	28	5	5	27
21	18.3	Better off	42	43	10	3	15
13	11.3	Moderate	54	40	10	8	23
17	14.8	Moderate	56	59	12	3	16
15	13	Vulnerable	76	59	22	7	26
3	2.6	Vulnerable	57	26	17	32*	16
6	5.2	Vulnerable	67	59	16	4	48
5	4.3	Extremely vulnerable	85	53	65	6	45
12	10.4	Extremely vulnerable	64	56	35	2	15

* This group of districts (Makmor in Erbil, Al Mikdadia in DIALA and Balad in Salah Al Din) is having the highest rate of wasting in Iraq.

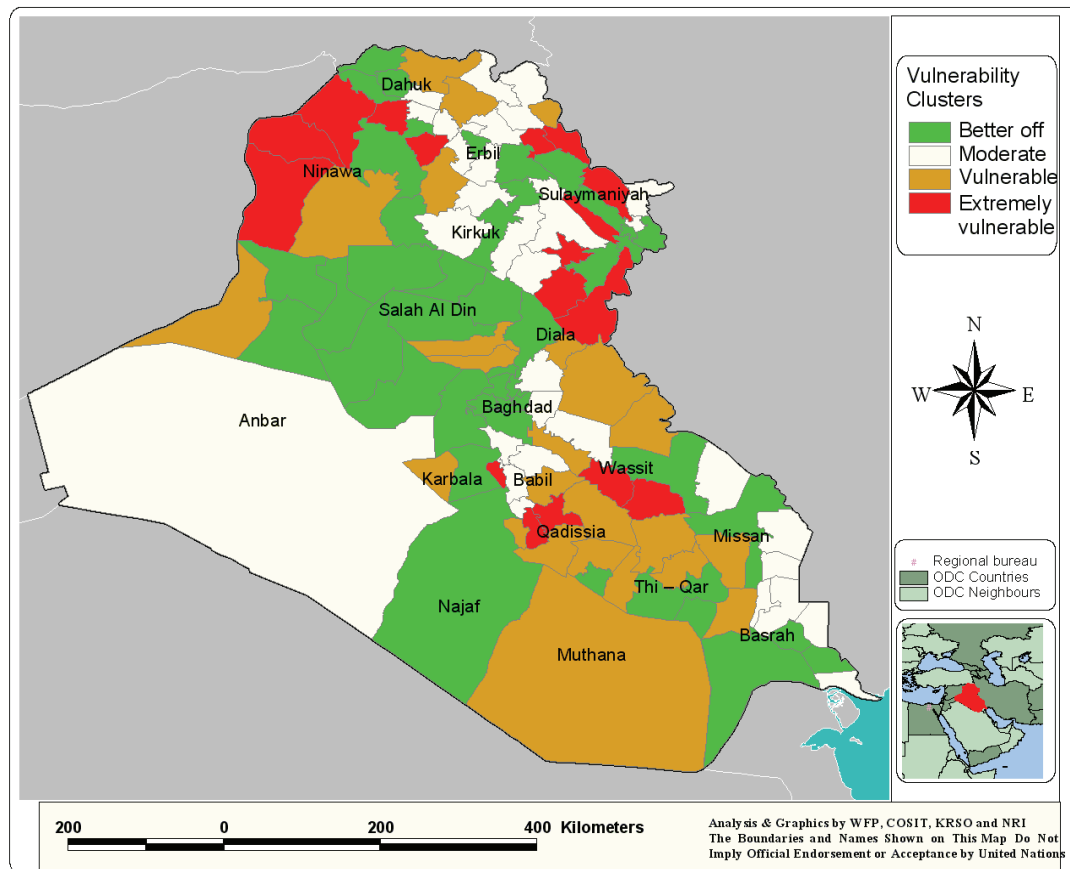
Four clusters or four groups of districts characterized by the different levels of severity of food insecurity and poverty are as described below.

- Cluster 1 “Better off” is made up of 44 districts, of 18.4 million people of which only one percent of its population were identified as food insecure and 5 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This group is mainly made of urban districts (66%) characterized by low and moderate levels of poverty and food insecurity and lower malnutrition rates, with stunting being about 20 percent and wasting 3 percent. Percentage of household in the poorest and poorer wealth and income quintiles is lower than the national average and ranging from 16 to 43 percent;
- Cluster 2 “Moderate” is made up of 30 districts of 4.9 million people, of which 2 percent are food insecure and 10 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This group, mainly rural districts (75%), characterized by low levels of food insecurity and malnutrition rates and a moderate level of poverty similar to the national average;
- Cluster 3 “Vulnerable” is made up of 24 districts with a population of 3.4 million of which 5 percent are food insecure and 15 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This cluster is made of three groups of districts. The first group is made of 15 districts characterized by a high level of poverty where 76 percent of the households are in the poorest and poorer quintiles of wealth index and 59

percent in the lowest two quintiles of income. In this group of districts food insecurity and malnutrition rates are very low. The second group is made of 3 districts with the highest rate of wasting in the country, low rate of food insecurity and low to moderate level of poverty. The lower levels of poverty and higher levels of malnutrition could be indicative of poor water and sanitation conditions, and related food utilization problems, as opposed to food access problems. Further research is required to determine the exact causes of this situation in these three districts (Makhmor in Erbil, Al Mikdadia in Diala and Balad in Salah Al Din). The third group of districts is made of 6 districts with low food insecurity rate and high level of poverty and worrisome level of malnutrition which would need to be further investigated;

- Cluster 4 “extremely vulnerable” is made up of 17 districts with a total population of 2.9 million of which 16 percent are food insecure and 32 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. This cluster is characterized by the highest rates of food insecurity and poverty in the country. Five districts out of the 17 are also characterized by alarming level of stunting.

Map 3. Geographic distribution of food insecurity and vulnerability in Iraq.



Food utilization and Nutritional Status

Consumption or food intake is only one contributing factor to malnutrition. The immediate causes of malnutrition relate to food intake and infectious disease, while the underlying causes include: household food security, access to health services and the health environment, and factors related to the social and care environment.

Health, Hygiene and care practices

General

Even with adequate food intake, people can become malnourished when given unclean drinking water which leads to diarrhoea. The combination of food, care, and adequate health services are essential for reducing levels of malnutrition.

Women/mothers, maternal care

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a baby's life and the initiation of timely complementary feeding have a great impact of the nutritional status of the child. Indicators on these caring practices from the UNICEF/GoI MICS 3 survey 2006 are highlighted below:

Table 23. Caring practices indicators from UNICEF/GoI MICS3

Indicator	National average
Timely initiation of breastfeeding	30.6
Exclusive breastfeeding rate	25.1
Timely complementary feeding rate	51
Adequately fed infants	31.8
TB immunization coverage	91.4
Polio immunization coverage	57
DPT immunization coverage	52.8
Measles/MMR immunization coverage	65.3
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	49.4
Fully immunised children	38.5

The results from the current survey showed that nationally nine percent of the household members reported having chronic illnesses. Of those, an estimated 33 percent reported having hypertension and 17 percent diabetes. Other diseases reported in smaller numbers included joint problem, cardiac problem and respiratory problems. In addition, three percent of household members reported having bouts of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the collection of the current data. During the same period, eight percent reported having coughs and nine percent having fever. The survey also revealed that two percent of all household members are disabled.

Table 24. Percentage households reporting chronic diseases by governorate

Governorate	% with chronic disease	Hypertension	Diabetes	Gastric ulcer	Anaemia	Cardiac problem	Kidney problem	Hepatic problem	Joint problems	Migraine	Respiratory problems	Others
Anbar	9.1	26.9	16.6	6.3	0.4	10.8	6.7	2	13.5	2	8.6	6.2
Babil	6.6	28.9	17.3	6.2	1.3	7.9	3.6	1.7	12.7	2.7	8.5	8.9
Baghdad	11.5	39.4	18.1	5.1	0.9	9.7	2.6	0.5	13.2	1.5	4	4.9
Basrah	8.5	30.5	22.1	2.7	8.2	7.1	4	1	8.3	0.5	10.3	5.3
Dahuk	12.3	24.6	9.4	6.3	2.6	8.1	7.3	1.8	13	3.4	4.6	19
Diala	9	39.1	19.3	6.3	0.7	10.8	3	0.6	12.4	1.7	2.6	3.4
Erbil	9.7	24.3	12.3	6.7	1.5	8.1	6.5	2.2	14.3	3.8	6.1	14.2
Karbala	9.3	30	15.8	7.4	2.3	10.2	2.5	0.9	9.3	0.7	8.8	12
Kirkuk	12.1	28.5	20	5.4	1.1	8.3	4.7	1.2	18.1	1.2	6.2	5.1
Missan	6.5	33.8	22.1	4.4	1.4	6.4	5.3	0.7	9.1	0.7	8.9	7.3
Muthana	8.1	27.7	21.8	4.2	2.6	7.7	4.1	0.2	9.5	2	14.3	5.9
Najaf	9.4	29	18.1	3.8	0.7	11.3	3.4	0.8	11.7	1.5	7.1	12.7
Ninawa	9.5	31.4	13.1	6.2	2.5	11.6	6.8	0.8	10.1	3.2	6.6	7.7
Qadissia	8.3	29.1	17.2	9.3	2.8	6.6	4.1	0.1	14.6	1.9	9.9	4.4
Salah Al Din	6.7	30.5	18	5.1	1.6	9.7	4.4	0.5	14	0.9	5.8	9.5
Sulaymaniyah	10.7	22.5	9.1	5.4	1.6	8.5	9.3	1.1	17	6.8	6.5	12.1
Thi – Qar	7.7	29.2	17.8	5.6	2.5	11.7	4.8	1.4	9.4	0.6	8.5	8.6
Wassit	6.9	37.2	14.9	5.1	1.2	7.8	4	1.5	9.8	2.7	7.8	7.9
Iraq	9.3	32.5	16.9	5.5	1.8	9.5	4.5	1	12.5	2.1	6.4	7.4

Children's nutritional status

Every year, over 10 million children around the world die before their fifth birthdays. Malnutrition is responsible for 60 percent of these deaths, as malnourished children have lowered immunity and are more likely to become infected than children who have enough to eat. This is entirely preventable.

Malnutrition in early childhood can also result in decreased intellectual capacity and overall productivity later on in life²¹. Malnutrition goes beyond images of skeletal frames – it can take the form of ‘hidden hunger’ or micronutrient deficiencies that are often not visible to the naked eye. “Normal-looking” children may be stunted or short for their age. These types of malnutrition are not obvious, but can have lasting consequences for the nation. Targeted interventions aimed at improving the nutritional status of children in the first few years of their life can have long-lasting implications, not only on the survival of these children, but on their ability to contribute to the development and economy of the nation later on down the road.

Studies on malnutrition rates have been conducted in Iraq since 1991. They are not all directly comparable due to different sampling criteria and the time of the year in which they were undertaken corresponding to different seasonal patterns. However, the overall trend highlights a decrease in stunting rates over the years but an increase in wasting in 2005 having seen a drop between 2002 and 2004.

²¹ 1999, Mason et al., Asian Development Bank, Asian Development Review, vol. 17, nos. 1,2, pp. 1-32, Investing in Child Nutrition in Asia

Table 25. Studies on nutrition in Iraq conducted between 1991 and 2006

Study	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
“Health and welfare in Iraq after the Gulf crisis”, International study team (Harvard University: 9,034 households, 1991	9.0	18.0	3.0
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-1996), UNICEF, CSO and MOH: 6,375 households, August 1996	23.4	32.0	11.0
Survey of Under Fives for Polio Immunization Days PHCs, April 1997	24.7	27.5	8.9
Survey of Under Fives with Polio Immunization Days at the same PHCs, March 1998	22.8	26.7	9.1
PHCs Based Survey, April 1999	21.3	20.4	9.3
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2000 (MICS-2000), UNICEF, CSO & MOH: 13,430 households, 2000	19.5	30.0	7.8
Household Nutrition Status Survey, UNICEF, CSO & MOH: 19,200 households, 2002	9.4	23.1	4.0
Baseline Food Security Analysis in Iraq, WFP and COSIT, data collected in 2003, published 2004	11.5	27.6	4.4
Iraq Living Conditions Survey 2004, COSIT and UNDP, 2005	11.7	22.4	7.5
Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in Iraq, WFP, UNICEF and COSIT, 2006	15.7	25.9	9.0
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2006), UNICEF, COSIT, KRSO, MoH: 18,144 households, Feb-June 2006	7.6	21.4	4.8

The national average of malnutrition in Iraq is estimated as 4.7 percent for wasting, 21.8 percent for stunting and 9.1 percent for underweight. These findings reflect the national prevalence of wasting (4.8 percent) and stunting (21.4 percent) as reported in the MICS study in 2006/7 although underweight was lower (7.6 percent).

Anthropometric Methodology

In the present survey 24,231 children under five years (0-59 months) of age were measured for weight, height (24 – 59 months) or length (0-23 months) and their age recorded, in order to calculate levels of wasting, stunting, and underweight²². These three nutritional indicators are expressed in standard deviation (SD) units (z-score) from the median of the NCHS/CDC reference standards as well as the new WHO standards. Cut-offs are set at -2 SD and -3 SD representing global malnutrition rates and severe malnutrition rates respectively.

Cases with unreasonable results were excluded (flagged) from the analysis for each specific indicator. Measurements taken from children with a physical or mental handicap were excluded from the anthropometric analysis. Only a small degree of age heaping as well as height and weight rounding were observed showing that potential bias was minimised. The nutritional data was weighted in analysis using the same weights as for the household survey to correct for sampling design.

²² Wasting (weight-for-height z-score = WHZ) is an indicator for acute malnutrition or thinness. Stunting or chronic malnutrition (height-for-age z-score = HAZ) reflects an assessment of body growth, whereas underweight (weight-for-age z-score = WAZ) is a measurement of both acute and chronic malnutrition. While wasting can be the result of an acute insufficiency, mainly a calorie-reduced diet or acute disease (commonly diarrhoea), several nutrient deficiencies probably occur simultaneously in growth-stunted children.

Malnutrition rates by age group

Table 26 below provides global and severe malnutrition rates at a national level calculated using both the NCHS/CDC and the WHO reference standards. Wasting, stunting and underweight are reported.

Table 26. Nutritional status of children under 5 years

	NCHS/CDC z-scores			WHO z-scores		
	WHZ	HAZ	WAZ	WHZ	HAZ	WAZ
	wasting	stunting	underweight	wasting	stunting	underweight
N	21288	22283	22746	21072	22256	22727
Mean	0.17	-0.81	-0.21	0.42	-0.96	-0.13
% below -2 SD (95 % CI) ²³	4.7 (4.5, 5)	21.8 (21.3, 22.4)	9.1 (8.7, 9.5)	4.5 (4.2, 4.8)	25.7 (25.2, 26.3)	7.5 (7.2, 7.9)
% below -3 SD (95 % CI) ²⁴	1.4 (1.0, 1.5)	9.3 (8.9, 9.7)	2.3 (2.1, 2.5)	1.4 (1.2, 1.5)	11.7 (11.3, 12.1)	2.5 (2.3, 2.7)

Whilst data were analysed using both NCHS/CDC and WHO standards the core report will detail only NCHS/CDC data for ease of comparison with the Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis in Iraq 2005²⁵.

Amongst the 24,231 children measured, 4.7 percent were wasted and 21.8 percent stunted. As per international references at population level²⁶, the wasting rate is 'acceptable' (although close to the upper reference limit of 5% defining a 'poor' level) and the stunting rate is 'poor'.

Girls and boys

Table 27. Prevalence of underweight, wasting and stunting by sex

Sex	Prevalence (%) \leq -2SD (95 % CI)		
	Wasting	Stunting	Underweight
Male (51%)	5.1 (4.7, 5.5)	21.9 (21.1, 22.7)	9.6 (9.1, 10.1)
Female (49%)	4.4 (4, 4.8)	21.8 (21, 22.5)	8.6 (8.1, 9.1)

The data suggest that boys have higher levels of wasting, and underweight than girls. Severe malnutrition shows little difference between boys and girls although a higher percentage of boys are severely underweight than girls.

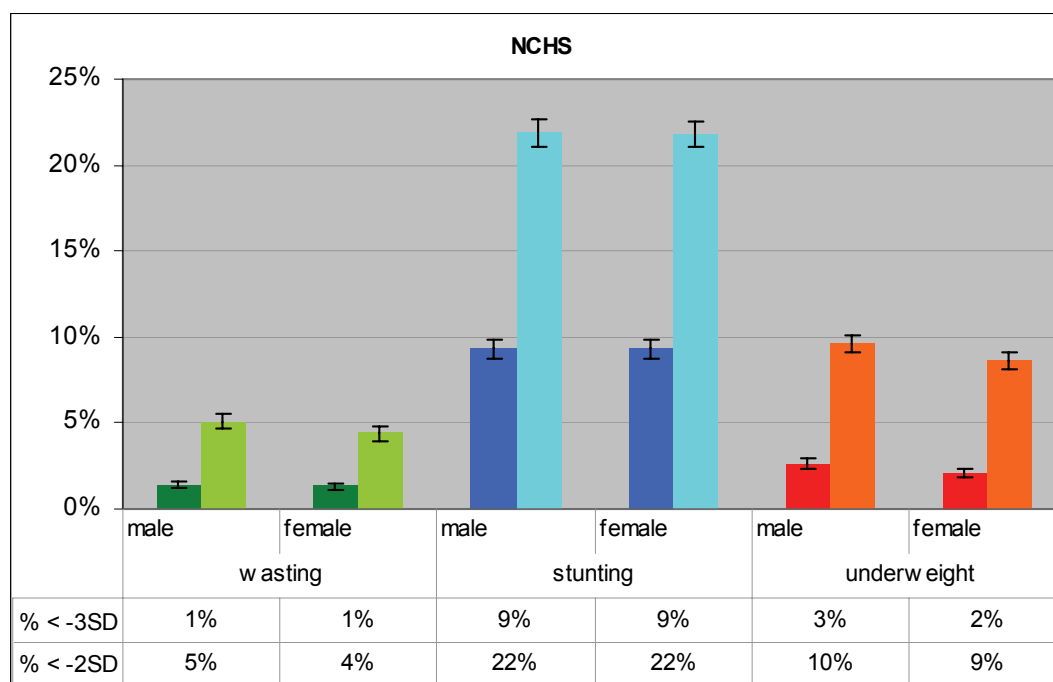
²³ Global malnutrition rates

²⁴ Severe malnutrition rates

²⁵ Food security and vulnerability analysis in Iraq, COSIT and WFP, 2006

²⁶ The management of nutrition in major emergencies. Geneva: World Health Organisation 2000.

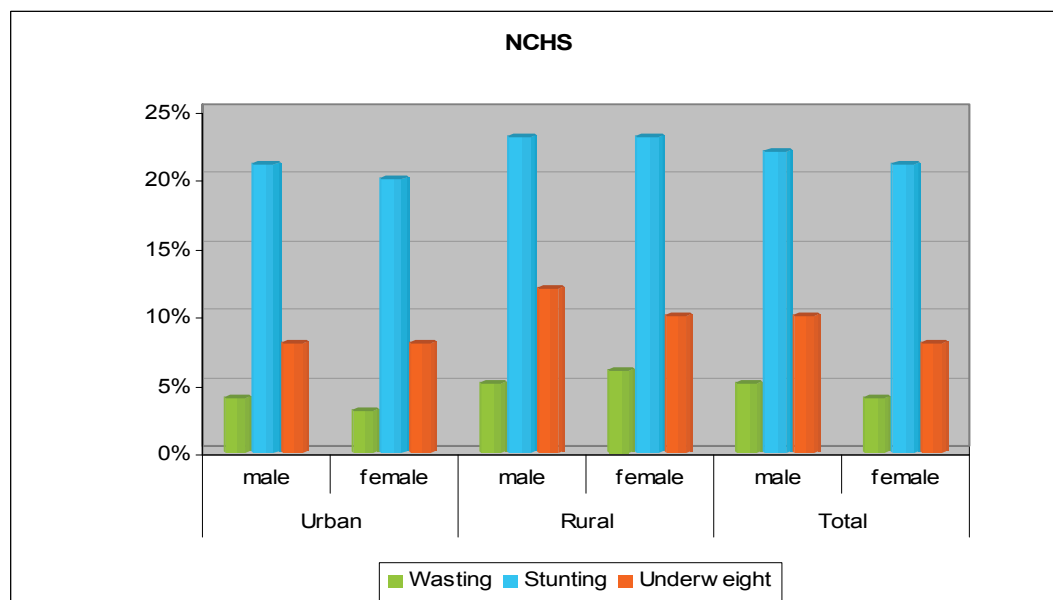
Chart 52. Prevalence of underweight, wasting and stunting by sex



Age groups and urban/rural breakdown

Chart 53 Prevalence of wasting, stunting, and underweight by urban/rural breakdown compared to national rates.

Chart 53. Prevalence of underweight, wasting and stunting by Urban/rural



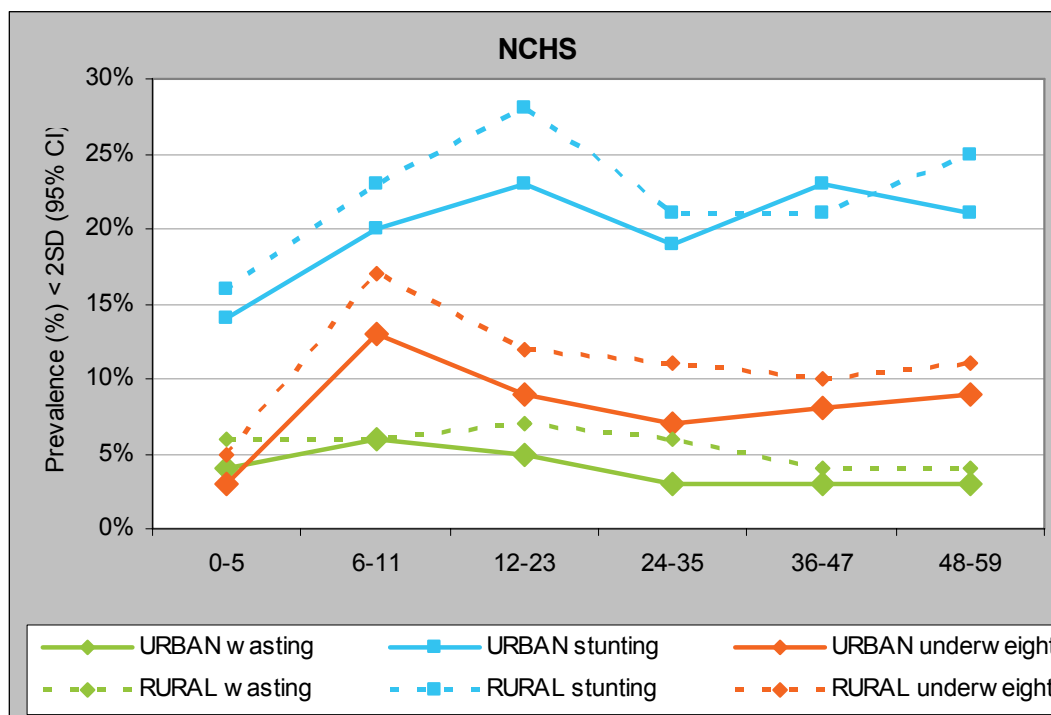
Children in rural areas are more wasted than in urban with females being more affected and having higher rates than the national prevalence.

Whilst there is little difference in stunting rates between males and females in rural areas they were more stunted than urban children. Rural boys are more underweight than any other group.

Wasting and underweight prevalence were significantly different between the two settings. Stunting was not found to be significant between rural and urban areas.

The graph below compares wasting, stunting, and underweight for different age groups, illustrating different patterns in age groups and from urban to rural settings.

Chart 54. Prevalence of wasting, stunting, and underweight by age group and urban/rural breakdown



Wasting, as surveys often show, is higher in the 6-23 month age group. This is often associated with poor infant feeding practices and incidence of illness, to which younger children are most susceptible. Questions on the former subject were not included in the questionnaire so this cannot be confirmed. Incidence of diarrhoea, however, in the previous two weeks for wasted children was not found to be significantly related although those with severe acute malnutrition had a higher percentage incidence of diarrhoea (18 percent) than the global rate of acute malnutrition (12 percent). Fever in the previous 2 weeks was found to be significantly correlated with global acute malnutrition.

Stunting increases with age up to 23 months, declining thereafter and is highest in both urban and rural settings in the 12-23 months age group. This is a key period in the growth of children and a diet lacking in quality combined with frequent infections will manifest in stunting and is apparent in children when they reach 2 years of age.

Underweight children, those with a low weight compared to that expected for a well-nourished child of that age and sex, is one indicator to measure progress towards the attainment of the first Millennium Development Goal to reduce hunger. It is also used for growth monitoring. Underweight is higher in rural than urban settings and in the 6-11 month age group reflects inadequate growth at this vulnerable period in a child's life.

Malnutrition rates per Governorate

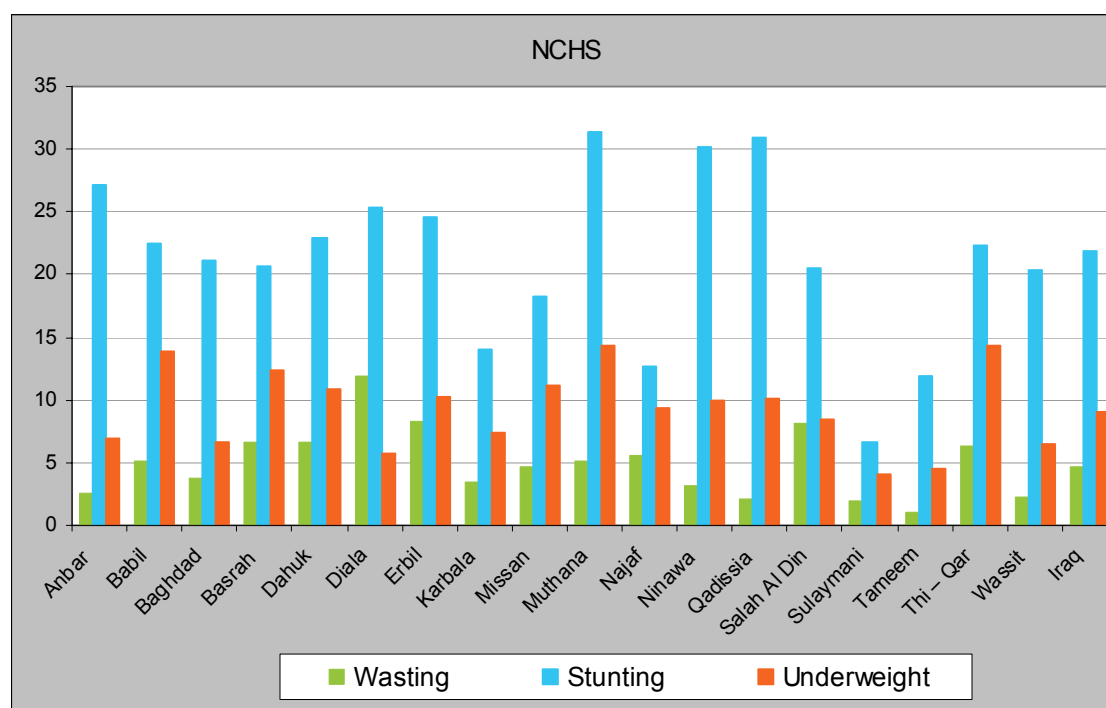
The following table shows the breakdown of malnutrition per Governorate with a graph (Chart 55) highlighting these results. In the current study the additional Governorates of Dahuk and Erbil were included and thus no comparison can be made between 2007 and 2005 for these Governorates²⁷. The comparative text after the table discusses only those 16 Governorates which were also part of the 2005 survey.

Table 28. Nutritional status (as prevalence of malnutrition) by Governorate

Governorate	Prevalence (%) ≤ - 2SD (95 % CI)		
	Wasting	Stunting	Underweight
Dahuk	6.6 (4.1, 9.1)	22.9 (18.7, 27)	10.9 (7.9, 14)
Ninawa	3.1 (2.4, 3.9)	30.2 (28.3, 32.2)	9.9 (8.6, 11.2)
Sulaymani	1.9 (1, 2.9)	6.6 (5, 8.2)	4.1 (2.8, 5.4)
Kirkuk	1 (0.1, 2)	11.9 (9.1, 14.7)	4.5 (2.7, 6.3)
Erbil	8.3 (6.4, 10.1)	24.6 (21.8, 27.4)	10.3 (8.4, 12.3)
Diala	11.9 (9.6, 14.2)	25.4 (22.6, 28.2)	5.8 (4.3, 7.3)
Anbar	2.6 (1.6, 3.5)	27.1 (24.5, 29.7)	6.9 (5.4, 8.4)
Baghdad	3.8 (3.2, 4.3)	21.1 (20, 22.3)	6.7 (6, 7.4)
Babil	5.2 (4, 6.4)	22.5 (20.2, 24.7)	13.9 (12, 15.7)
Karbala	3.5 (2.1, 4.9)	14.1 (11.5, 16.6)	7.4 (5.5, 9.3)
Wassit	2.3 (1.3, 4)	20.3 (17.6, 22.9)	6.5 (4.9, 8.2)
Salah Al Din	8.2 (6.4, 10)	20.5 (18, 23.1)	8.4 (6.6, 10.1)
Najaf	5.6 (4, 7.3)	12.6 (10.2, 14.9)	9.4 (7.3, 11.5)
Qadissia	2.1 (1, 3.2)	30.9 (27.5, 34.2)	10.1 (7.8, 12.3)
Muthana	5.1 (3.2, 7)	31.4 (27.6, 35.2)	14.4 (11.6, 17.3)
Thi - Qar	6.4 (5.2, 7.6)	22.3 (20.4, 24.3)	14.4 (12.7, 16.1)
Missan	4.7 (3.2, 6.1)	18.2 (15.6, 20.9)	11.1 (8.9, 13.3)
Basrah	6.7 (5.4, 8)	20.7 (18.6, 22.8)	12.4 (10.7, 14.1)

²⁷ MICS 2006 reported malnutrition rates for Dahuk and Erbil with very similar results for wasting (5.3% and 7.8%) and underweight (8.7% and 10.4%) but lower stunting rates (15.1% and 16.2%)

Chart 55. Nutritional status (as prevalence of malnutrition) by Governorate



The proportion of children acutely malnourished (wasted) was higher in Erbil, Diala and Salah Al Din, followed by Dahuk, Thi Qar and Basrah. Only Diala recorded malnutrition rates in the 'serious' category according to the WHO cut-offs. Rates for the other five Governorates fell into the 'poor' category.

In 2005, there were six governorates which had a prevalence of greater than 10 percent corresponding to the 'serious' category (Wassit, Salah Al Din, Najaf, Qadissia, Muthana, Thi Qar) with one of these, Qadissia, falling in the 'critical' category (17 percent). This highlights an overall improvement in the situation over the last two years.

Chronic malnutrition (stunting) was more frequently observed among children in Muthana, Qadissia, and Ninawa (all with rates of more than 30 percent and thus categorised as 'serious') followed by Anbar, Diala, and Erbil in the 'poor' category. Five out of 16 Governorates remained in the poor category for stunting compared to 2005, and six showed a decreased prevalence. Ninawa and Muthana showed increased prevalence moving from the poor to the serious category and Qadissia remained in the serious category. Sulaymani and Karbala remained within the acceptable range.

Factors associated with child malnutrition

With disease

Out of the children who were severely wasted, 18 percent had experienced diarrhoea in the previous two weeks with 12 percent of those moderately malnourished and 12 percent of those not malnourished having reported diarrhoea. Incidence of diarrhoea was very similar for severely stunted children, moderately stunted children and those who were recorded as not stunted when anthropometric data were analysed for this indicator.

Incidence of cough was less in severely than moderately malnourished children for wasting and stunting (21% compared with 28% and 17% compared with 21% respectively).

Fever affected 24 percent of severely wasted children and 23 percent of moderately wasted children but also 21 percent of those not wasted. Equal proportions of moderately stunted and non-stunted children had reported fever in the last two weeks (20% and 21% respectively) with less severely stunted children having had fever.

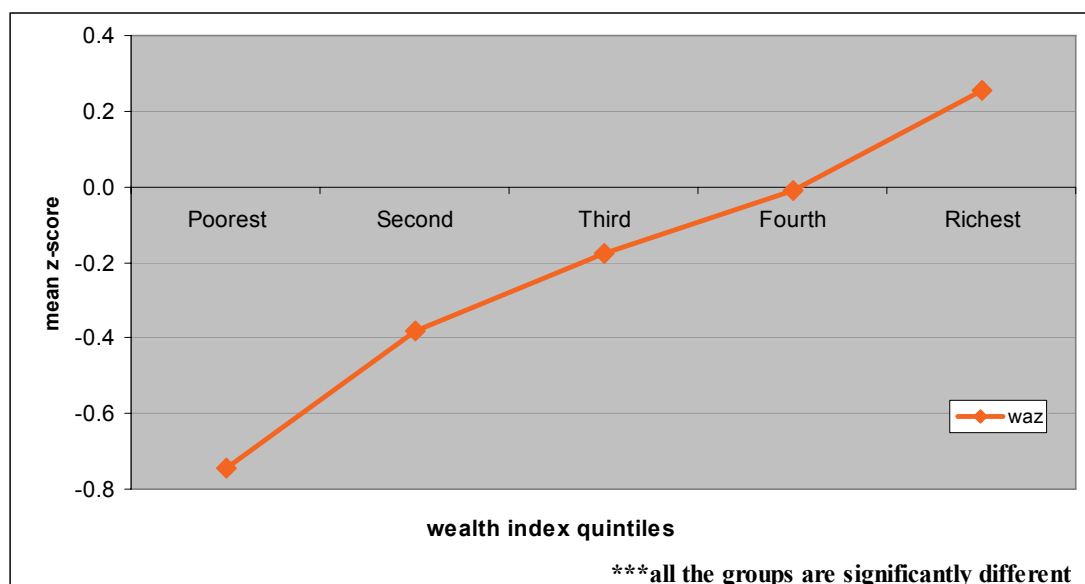
Wealth index, food consumption, income and expenditure

The wealth index was the indicator that was most related to nutritional status. There was a significant difference in wealth index between stunted and non-stunted children as well as between severely and moderately stunted children.

For wasted and non-wasted children there was also a significant difference when correlated with the wealth index.

When mean z-scores for underweight were compared with wealth quintiles, the poorest quintiles were found to have children with the lowest mean z-score. The results can be seen in Chart 56. As an indicator for hunger and growth this is a significant observation.

Chart 56. Underweight compared to wealth quintiles



Wasting was not correlated with food consumption, income or expenditure indicators. The rate of stunting among under-5 children was correlated with household food consumption (for details see section on household food consumption). Relationships were also seen with the income and expenditure indicators with a significant difference between stunted and non-stunted children for all three indicators.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Food insecurity persists in Iraq, despite the fact that virtually the entire population continues to receive a monthly food ration through the Public Distribution System (PDS). Although the bulk of Iraq's population is able to acquire sufficient food for an active and healthy life, the same cannot be said with regard to an estimated population of 930,000 (3.1% of households). The findings of this survey also indicate that an additional 9.4 percent of the population (2.8 million) is extremely dependant upon the PDS food ration, without which they could be expected to become food insecure. This group along with the 12.3 percent food secure households in the poorest income quintiles (less than 1 USD per capita per day) would be rendered food insecure if no sustainable safety net programs to address the needs of those vulnerable were in place. Thus, if the PDS is discontinued without an establishment of a robust and sustainable safety net, an estimated 25 percent of the total population would face real difficulties in ensuring their food security.

Results indicate significant improvement from the estimated four million people (15.4 percent) food insecure and a further 8.3 million people (31.8 percent) potentially food insecure if they were not provided with a PDS ration as reported in the previous survey. Several factors may have contributed to this significant and positive trend and might include: (i) an overall security improvement; (ii) improvement in some macro-economic indicators that are used to monitor the level of economic growth in Iraq including Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and (iii) humanitarian enhanced efforts of all stakeholders including GoI, UN organizations, and NGOs during the period of 2006-2007. However, it should be stressed the fact that while the survey provides information based on recent trends, the overall situation in Iraq remains highly volatile. While, hopefully, the situation will continue to improve, thus permitting the consolidation of these positive trends, any reversal in the security situation may impact negatively particularly on the performance of the PDS, in reducing economic opportunities and jeopardising the implementation of humanitarian assistance programmes.

Livelihood food security and vulnerability profiles

Households most vulnerable to food insecurity included non-skilled workers, agricultural workers and the unemployed head of households. Amongst households relying on any of these activities, almost one in each four was food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. The least affected households mainly relied on self-employment in non-agricultural work and public servants.

Geographic food security and vulnerability profiles

When the geographic distribution of food insecurity was examined, an extremely vulnerable cluster of 17 districts, with a total population of 2.9 million, was determined to have the largest percentage of poor and food insecure households. In this cluster 16 percent are food insecure and 32 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. Five districts out of the 17 are also characterized by alarming level of stunting. In addition another vulnerable cluster was determined and made up of 24 districts with a population of 3.4 million of which 5 percent are food insecure and 15 percent are vulnerable to food insecurity. Lowest rate of food insecurity (1% food insecure and 5% vulnerable to food insecurity) are located in a group of 44 districts, of 18.4 million people. This group is mainly made of urban districts (66%).

Causes of food insecurity and vulnerability

In general, the causes of Iraq's food insecurity emanate from the country's recent history; three wars were fought over two decades, sanctions were imposed for 13 years, and poor leadership and mismanagement at the highest levels have virtually crippled the national economy. In this survey, the main factors affecting food insecurity in Iraq consisted of the following:

- Wealth status;
- Income and expenditure;
- Education level of the head of households;
- Geographic location (urban vs. rural);
- Sex of household head (female headed more vulnerable).

Wealth and income were the strongest predictors of food security status, with 83 percent of the food insecure households in the poorest two quintiles.

While additional income is essential for raising food purchasing power, commodity prices could also be expected to increase as incomes rise. Ensuring well functioning and integrated markets could help to ensure that unusual price rises are less likely to occur. Regional price variability does not appear to be a major factor as a current determinant of food access for households. However, price levels and regional variability could become major food access and food security determinants if the food supply through PDS diminishes significantly.

Disparities between urban and rural regions are evident through higher rates of rural unemployment and lower access to essential services. Poor water and sanitation, education, health, and transportation services contribute to a more impoverished living environment. Food insecurity and poverty are disproportionately concentrated in rural areas (66%). In contrast, the distribution of the general population is approximately 70 percent urban and 30 percent rural.

Households headed by persons with primary education level or less are more food insecure compared to those headed by person with higher education level. Eighty-Five percent of the food insecure households are headed by person with primary education level and less compared to 58 percent of the same education level heading households in the food secure group.

Recommended food interventions

Based on the results of this CFSVA, the establishment of any food assistance programme should include the following elements:

- Targeted food assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure groups;
- Food for training to teach poor mothers childcare and nutrition best practices;
- Food for education among the poorest areas to ensure children receive their nutritional requirements and continue attending school, with particular emphasis placed on female attendance;
- Scaling up micronutrient programmes including iodine in salt and vitamin A and iron fortification.

The CFSVA provides rough guidance on what characteristics food insecure households tend to share and where the largest concentrations of food insecure households are located. Household characteristics associated with food insecurity include:

- Asset poverty;
- Female headed households;
- Non-skilled workers, seasonal agricultural worker and the unemployed;
- Current or recently resettled IDP households;
- Households with chronically malnourished children.

In terms of where the food insecure are located, CFSVA results indicate that households in a cluster of 17 districts are significantly more vulnerable to food insecurity than households in any other districts in the country. Conversely, households least vulnerable to food insecurity are located in mainly urban districts composed of 44 districts.

To better refine targeting, this information should be utilized to determine whether communities are currently receiving any heavy amounts of food aid (and those communities

that are not) share the characteristics indicative of food insecurity. It should be stressed that this is intended only as a guide, as every food insecure household has unique characteristics.

Recommended non-food interventions by priority area and priority group

Findings from the CFSVA also provide some guidance to prioritise non food interventions or activities. This CFSVA recommended that special attention should be paid to:

- Capacity building for government institutions to enhance their ability to monitor and analyse food security trends;
- Capacity building for public and private institutions in establishing adequate food based safety net targeting the most vulnerable segments of the population;
- Improving maternal and child care practices;
- Working to improve nutrition through appropriate actions in agriculture, rural development, water supply and sanitation, social protection, education, gender and community-driven development.

Instability in Iraq hinders reconstruction and other efforts geared towards economic recovery and improvements of basic services such as water, electricity, and healthcare. The national economy is expected to undergo large scale restructuring. A rebalancing of public sector institutions vis-à-vis the private sector is expected and economic growth through a more liberalized economy is planned. This growth is expected to lead to job creation, better earning opportunities, increases to personal incomes, and significantly less dependency on the state as a provider of basic needs. But even with economic growth, social protection through a national safety net system targeting the most vulnerable would still be needed. The complete eradication of food insecurity is not realistic in the short term. At some levels food insecurity is present for even the world's most successful economies, but effective systems for social protection can do much in terms of minimizing consequences.

There is general consensus that indefinitely maintaining the policy of universal coverage PDS no longer fits within the country's larger recovery and strategic economic planning. A more targeted and efficient system for providing 'needs based' social protection is needed. Continuing maintaining the untargeted program is at odds with the current broader vision and goal of a less state-dependant society. A new "social protection program" will likely ultimately replace the Public Distribution System of food rations. However, any PDS reform should not be seen as just a "financial and governance" issue. Indeed it embraces large sectors of the Iraqi society and will have a dramatic impact on the most vulnerable segments of the Iraqi population. Reform (phase-down/phase-out) of the PDS should be carefully evaluated and should be implemented before and/or in parallel with adequate and sustainable social safety network mechanisms. Taking into account that until now, and for still some time, the Government of Iraq is the main importer (if not the only one) of the most important staple food, the question is how and when a performing and solid private sector will come in to continue to ensure adequate import of basic staple food. Indeed, economic growth and a strong private sector are vital to confronting poverty and food insecurity in Iraq. However, the private sector in Iraq is still in an embryonic phase and does not seem to have the capacity to handle this huge task. WFP, other UN organizations and the World Bank can help the Iraqi government to set the foundation for a sound and self-sustaining private sector with the capacity to deliver essential services, specifically on the food supply chain. Capacity building in the private sector is a priority for Iraq as it was isolated from global best practices and innovations during its period of authoritarian rule and sanctions. On the other hand, the Government of Iraq should create a favourable and safe environment and support the policies that will enable the private sector to grow and to handle this critical transition period of reforming the PDS. New policies and programmes designed to enhance food security would need to reflect an accurate understanding of the nature and causes of Iraq's current food insecurity and the unique circumstances that perpetuate it.

Chronic poverty, inadequate food and non-food purchasing power, the lack for dietary diversity in the absence and shortfall of the PDS, are all contributing factors to Iraq's food insecurity. The development of policies aimed at increasing households' income – through improved employment opportunities - coupled with adequate attention to the risks of inflation, would result in enhanced food access through the market, and by extension improved food security. Such an approach would be consistent with the findings of this survey.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Sampling

The Sample Frame

The survey covered all 115 districts in Iraq. A classic cluster sampling approach was adopted with districts used as primary clusters.

A classic cluster sampling approach was adopted with districts used as primary clusters. For the 15 central and southern governorates, the sample frame and the primary sampling units were updated according to changes since the census of November 1997 and up to the date of conducting the survey. In the northern governorates, no census exists. Consequently, in Kurdistan region, the sample frame was based on information provided by the governorate's statistical office, which has drawn maps and estimated the population size of all parts of the governorate. The proportions of rural and urban population to the total population within each district were used to determine the sample size within each area. The primary clusters were divided into smaller clusters of approximately 20-25 clusters in urban area and 15-20 in rural areas. The cluster design factorial was set at 115x15x15 (115 districts with 15 clusters and 15 households within each cluster) to yield 225 households in each district and 25,875 households across all 18 governorates in Iraq. 15 households randomly picked and interviewed from each cluster.

The number of sampled households was estimated using the following formula:

$$N = [(Z^2 \cdot P \cdot (1-P)) / E^2] \cdot DF$$

Where:

N = required sample size,

Z = confidence level (95%), ($\alpha = 0.05$) and $Z = 1.96$

P = initial probability of the indicator and was set at 15.4% food insecure estimated by the 2006 Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis report,

E = error term and was set at 7%

DF = design effect (2), according to IMIRA Living Condition Study, 2004

This leads to:

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.154 \times (0.846)}{(0.07)^2} \cdot 2$$

$$= 204 \text{ Households}$$

Then a 10% was added as a non response rate = $204 + (0.1 \times 204) = 224.4$ households (approximately 225 households).

Number of sampled households and clusters per governorate

Governorate	Number of Districts	Sample		Sample by U/R			
		Cluster	Household	Urban		Rural	
				Cluster	Household	Cluster	Household
Anbar	8	120	1800	74	1110	46	690
Babil	4	60	900	25	375	35	525
Baghdad	9	135	2025	94	1410	41	615
Basrah	7	105	1575	77	1155	28	420
Dahuk	7	105	1575	49	1054	49	521
Diala	6	90	1350	35	525	55	825
Erbil	9	135	2025	86	1290	49	735
Karbala	3	45	675	22	330	23	345
Kirkuk	4	60	900	24	360	36	540
Missan	6	90	1350	42	630	48	720
Muthana	4	60	900	22	330	38	570
Naja	3	45	675	26	390	19	285
Ninawa	8	120	1800	42	630	78	1170
Qadissia	4	60	900	27	405	33	495
Salah Al Din	8	120	1800	52	780	68	1020
Sulaymani	14	210	3150	44	662	166	2488
Qar - Thi	5	75	1125	41	615	34	510
Wassit	6	90	1350	41	615	49	735
Iraq	115	1725	25875	823	12666	895	13209

Annex 2. Questionnaire



Iraq Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, 2007

Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT), Iraq
Kurdistan Region Statistics Office, Iraq
Nutrition Research Institute, Iraq
World Food Program, UN
UNICEF, UN

General Instructions

1. The information should be filled in with black pen
2. Numbers should be written in English
3. Name of household members should start with the Head of Household.
4. If household members exceed 17 then a second form should be used and information from 1.1 till 9.1 should be filled. Write "attachment" on the top of second form.
5. In case of the household members have/had more than one chronic disease, then write only 3 of them.

1. General information

- 1.1. Cluster number |_|_|
- 1.2. Household ID within Cluster |_|_|
- 1.3. Name of the Data Collector: 1st _____ 2nd _____
- 1.4. Field team ID: |_|_|
- 1.5. Date of interview (dd/mm/yy): |_|_| |_|_| |2_|_0_|_0_|_7_|
- 1.6. Main Supervisor Name ----- Local supervisor name ----- Validated by -----
- 1.7. Location Governorate ----- |_|_|
- District ----- |_|_|
- Sub district ----- |_|

1.8. Geographic Location

Urban <input type="checkbox"/>	Rural <input type="checkbox"/>
Locality name:	Center name:
Locality ID:	Center ID:
Street name:	Village Name:
Street ID	Village ID:
House ID:	House ID:

- 1.9. Household Size: Male |_|_| Female |_|_| Total |_|_|

1.10.	What kind of accommodation do you live in?	1. Own house 2. Rented house 3. Relatives' house	4. Public accommodation 5. Other (specify) _____
1.11.	Main source of the household drinking water	1. General network 2. Unclosed well/Spring 3. Closed well/Spring 4. Water pipes from well or stream 5. Water tanker or vehicle	6. Stream, River, Lake 7. The general tap 8. Bottled Water 9. Others -----
1.12.	Main source of the household cooking water	1. General network 2. Unclosed well/Spring 3. Closed well/Spring 4. Water pipes from well or stream 5. Water tanker or vehicle	6. Stream, River, Lake 7. The general tap 8. Bottled Water 9. Others -----
1.13.	Availability of drinking water	1. Continuous	2. Sometimes/irregular
1.14.	Sanitation type in the house	1. Toilet 2. Hole	3. Others 4. Non
1.15.	Is the electricity network available	1. Yes	2. No (If No GOTO 1.18)
1.16.	In case of electricity cut what is the other source for power and lightning in the house?	1. Sharing public generator 2. Private generator 3. Both 4. Oil lamp	5. Gas lamp 6. Candle or battery light 7. Others (Specify) ----- 8. Non
1.17.	Average daily hours of power cut during last week was	1. Less than 6 hours 2. (6-10) hours	3. (11-15) hours 4. More than 16 hours
1.18.	Main source of energy for cooking	1. Gas 2. Kerosene 3. Wood	4. Coal 5. Electricity 6. Others (Specify) -----
1.19.	Salt tests used for cooking main meal consumed by the household	1. Not iodinated 2. Iodinated with less than 15 ppm	3. Iodinated with more than 15 ppm

2. Information related to Household Members

ID	1			2			3			4			17			
2.1.	Name	Write names starting with the head of the household			Name			Father name			Surname					
2.2.																
2.3.																
2.4.	Sex	(1=Male/2=Female)														
2.5.	Date of Birth	Day														
2.6.		Month														
2.7.		Year														
2.8.		1-Year														
2.9.	Orphan (for those younger than 18 years old)	1-Yes			2- No (If No GOTO 2.11)											
2.10.	For Orphan (Lost his Father or Mother or Both)	1. Father														
		2. Mother														
		3. Both														
2.11.	Marital status for those older than 12 years	1. Single														
		2. Married														
		3. Divorced														
		4. Widow														
		5. Separated														
2.12.	Did you change the place of your residence during the last 24 months?	1-Yes			2- No (If No GOTO 2.15)											
2.13.	From where?	Governorate														
		District														
2.14.	Reason for changing place of residence during the last 24 months?	1. Security deterioration														
		2. Ethnic conflict														
		3. Political conflict														
		4. Religious conflict														
		5. Others (Please specify)														
2.15.	Educational level of household members (> 10 years of age)	1. No school/Illiterate,														
		2. No school/Read and write,														
		3. Primary School,														
		4. Intermediate School,														
		5. Secondary School,														
		6. Diploma after secondary School,														
		7. University Degree,														
		8. Post Graduate Degree,														
		9. Others														

2.1	ID	1	2	3	4	17
2.16.	<p>Working status</p> <p>Give two main reasons for Dropout</p> <p>HH members 6-14 years</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Student and working part time 2. Only student 3. Working and left school, 4. Not working and left school <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Security B. Can't afford costs C. School too far D. Unpaid household or farm work E. Work to earn money F. Illness G. Other (Specify) 				
2.17.	<p>Working status</p> <p>Give two main reasons for Absenteeism</p> <p>HH members 15 years and older</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Security B. Can't afford costs C. School too far D. Unpaid household or farm work E. Work to earn money F. Illness G. Other (Specify) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employee 2. Employer 3. Own account worker 4. Contribute as a household worker 5. Only Students 6. House lady 7. Pensioner and working; 8. Pensioner and not working; 9. Earn income and does not work 10. Unemployed and looking for a job; 11. Unemployed and not looking for a job 12. Others (Specify) ----- 				

2.1	ID		1	2	3	4	17
2.18.		Reasons for unemployment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No chance of work 2. Tired of looking 3. Don't know how to find job 4. Didn't find a suitable job 5. Waiting for suitable job 6. Illness, Aging 7. Security 8. Others (Specify) ----- 				
2.19.		Job	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farming (Self Employed); 2. Agricultural labour; 3. Skilled labour; 4. Non-Skilled labour; 5. Public servant; 6. Self-employed (Non-Farm); 7. Other (Specify) ----- 				

ID	1	2	3	4	17
2.1	Number of working hours in the previous week (the week before the survey)				
2.20.	For employed				
2.21.	Did you change the place of your work during the last 12 months 1- Yes 2- No				
2.22.	Did you change job during the last 12 months 1- Yes 2- No				
2.23.	Did you have a job during the last 12 months 1- Yes 2- No				
2.24.	Average number of meals / day for HH members (>2 years old) during last week. 1. Three and more 2. Two 3. One 4. I don't know				
2.25.	Chronic disease illnesses* (If 2 or 3 GO TO 2.26) 1- Yes 2- No 3- I don't know				
2.26.	Type of the illness (up to three types only) A. Hypertension B. Diabetes C. Joint problems D. Cardiac problems E. Gastric ulcer F. Respiratory problems G. Hyper Cholestremia H. Kidney problems I. Migraine J. Hepatic problem K. Anemia L. Thyroid M. Others				
2.27.	Diarrhea problems during the past 2 weeks 1- Yes 2- No 3- I don't know				
2.28.	Fever in the past 2 weeks 1- Yes 2- No 3- I don't know				
2.29.	Any cough in the past 2 weeks 1- Yes 2- No 3- I don't know				
2.30.	HH members with special needs 1- None 2- Physical 3- Mental				
2.30.	For children of 0-59 months (Under 5 Years) Height Weight				

* Chronic illnesses: A chronic illness is one lasting 3 months or more

3. Public Distribution System (PDS)

3.1.	3.2.	3.3.	3.4.
------	------	------	------

Code	Type	When did you receive the PDS of the following months? *(Please use the codes below)					Are you selling the food rations		
		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Yes	No	Some times
1	Wheat flour								
2	Rice								
3	Sugar								
4	Tea								
5	Vegetable Oil								
6	Pulses								
7	Adult Milk								
8	Soap								
9	Detergent								
10	Infant formula								
11	Weaning Cereals								
12	Salt								
13	Others (i.e. Tomato Paste)								
3.5. Number of visits to local food agents									

Codes for the months of receiving the PDS	
0. Didn't receive	3. August
1. June	4. September
2. July	5. October

3.6. Did you register the PDS card in a new location during the past 24 months?

1- Yes 2- No

3.7. If Yes?

From Governorate-----|_|_| District -----|_|_|
To Governorate-----|_|_| District -----|_|_|

3.8. Grade the quality of PDS you received during last time?

1- Good 2- Fair 3- Bad

3.9. List two commodities of bad quality:

1-
2-.....

3.10. Which one you prefer?

1. Receiving commodities ration
2. Receiving financial support instead of the commodities ration

3.11. Do you feel that receiving commodities ration from your agents brings an extra burden on your household?

1- Yes 2- No

3.12. If yes what kind of burden?

1. Psychological burden
2. Financial burden
3. Health burdens
4. Brings up household problems
5. Others (Please Specify) _____

3.13. IF selling food commodities, Main causes which make the household sell all or part of the food commodities?

1. Buy better type of ration commodities
2. Buy some other non-PDS commodities
3. Buy more of other types of PDS commodities
4. Pay commodities fees
5. Others (Please Specify) _____

4. Food Consumptions

4.1. How many days your household has eaten the following food items according to the table?

Code	Food item	DAYS eaten in past week (0-7 days)	Main Source of Food (see codes below)
1	Bread/wheat flour		
2	Rice		
3	Pasta/macaroni		
4	Other grains/cereals (Borghol, Mash)		
5	Potatoes		
6	Beans / Pulses		
7	Red meat (sheep/goat/beef)		
8	White meat (poultry/fish)		
9	Eggs		
10	Animal ghee, Ghee, Butter, Vegetable Oil		
11	Milk		
12	Yoghurt, Cheese		
13	Vegetables (tomatoes,...etc)		
14	Others vegetables (leafy vegetables...i.e. Karafs, Lahana, Lettuce...etc.)		
15	Fruits (Banana, Apple, Orange...)		
16	Dates		
17	Sugar, Honey		
18	Pastries (Biscuits, Baklavas, Zalabia)		
19	Sweets (Chocolate, candy.....)		
20	Soft drinks (Pepsi, 7 up.....)		
21	Mineral water		
22	Nuts (Pistachio.....)		

Food source codes:

1	Purchase
2	Own production
3	Traded goods or services
4	Borrowed
5	Received as gift
6	PDS
7	Household reserve
8	Relief
9	Other (specify)

5. Agriculture & animal assets

- 5.1. Do you have farm animals? YES NO (If No GOTO 5.3)
- 5.2. How many animals do your household own? Cattle Buffalo Sheep
 Goat Poultry Camels
 Fish Bees Others
- 5.3. Do you have a household farm plot? YES NO (If No GOTO 6.1)
- 5.4. In all, how much land does your household have access to for farming (Dunum)?
- 5.5. How much land does your household have cultivated during?
 The winter season (Dunum)
 The summer season (Dunum)
- 5.6. What were the main crops during?
 The winter season Crop 1- How many Dunum?
 Crop 2- How many Dunum?
 The summer season Crop 1- How many Dunum?
 Crop 2- How many Dunum?

Codes for Crops	
1. Wheat	7. Cotton
2. Barley	8. Sunflower
3. Maize	9. Vegetables
4. Paddy	10. Dates
5. Chickpea	11. Fruits
6. Beans	12. Other (Indicate) _____

6. Household assets

- 6.1. Does your household currently own any of the following household assets? and how many?

ID	Asset	1- Yes 2- No	Number
1	House		
2	Washing machine		
3	Computer		
4	Air conditioner		
5	Air Cooler		
6	Generator		
7	Pickup		
8	Private Car		
9	TV		
10	Stove		
11	Oven		
12	Mobile phone		
13	Taxi		
14	Satellite dish		
15	Tractors		
16	Refrigerators		
17	Others (Specify) -----		

7. Income and Income Sources

- 7.1. What is your estimate of total household income for: Last month in ID? _____
- 7.2. Income from female members of the household: Last month in ID? _____
- 7.3. Income from male members of the household: Last month in ID? _____
- 7.4. What is your household's main income source? Percentage of Total
- 7.5. What is your second most important income source? Percentage of Total
- 7.6. What is your third most important income source? Percentage of Total

Codes for Income Sources	
1. Regular wage	6. Stock Profits
2. Temporary employment	7. Interest rates
3. Agriculture production	8. Kinship/ Gifts/ Charity
4. Rent (Home/Land/Other)	9. Remittances
5. Private business / Business man	10. Other (Indicate) _____

8. Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)

8.1.

Consumption Coping Strategy Index (CSI)					
In the past 30 days, if there have been times when you did not have enough food or money to buy food, how often has your household had to:	Relative Frequency				
	All the time Every day	Pretty often 3-6/week	Once a while 1-2/week	Hardly at all <1/ week	Never 0/week
1. Turn to the consumption of low quality and cheaper food stuff (Shift to less preferred food).					
2. Borrow food from relatives, friends and neighbors.					
3. Buy food by debt.					
4. Sell some food ration items to buy other food items					
5. Consume less food within the meals.					
6. Reduce number of daily meals.					
7. Reduce adults' food consumption to secure the need of children for food.					
8. Reduce the expenditure of the household to the least to buy food					
9. Send some members of the household to live with relatives or with other households.					
10. Ensure feeding the employed members of the household rather than those not working.					
11. Attend religious, death, weddings occasions to eat.					
12. Others (Indicate) -----					

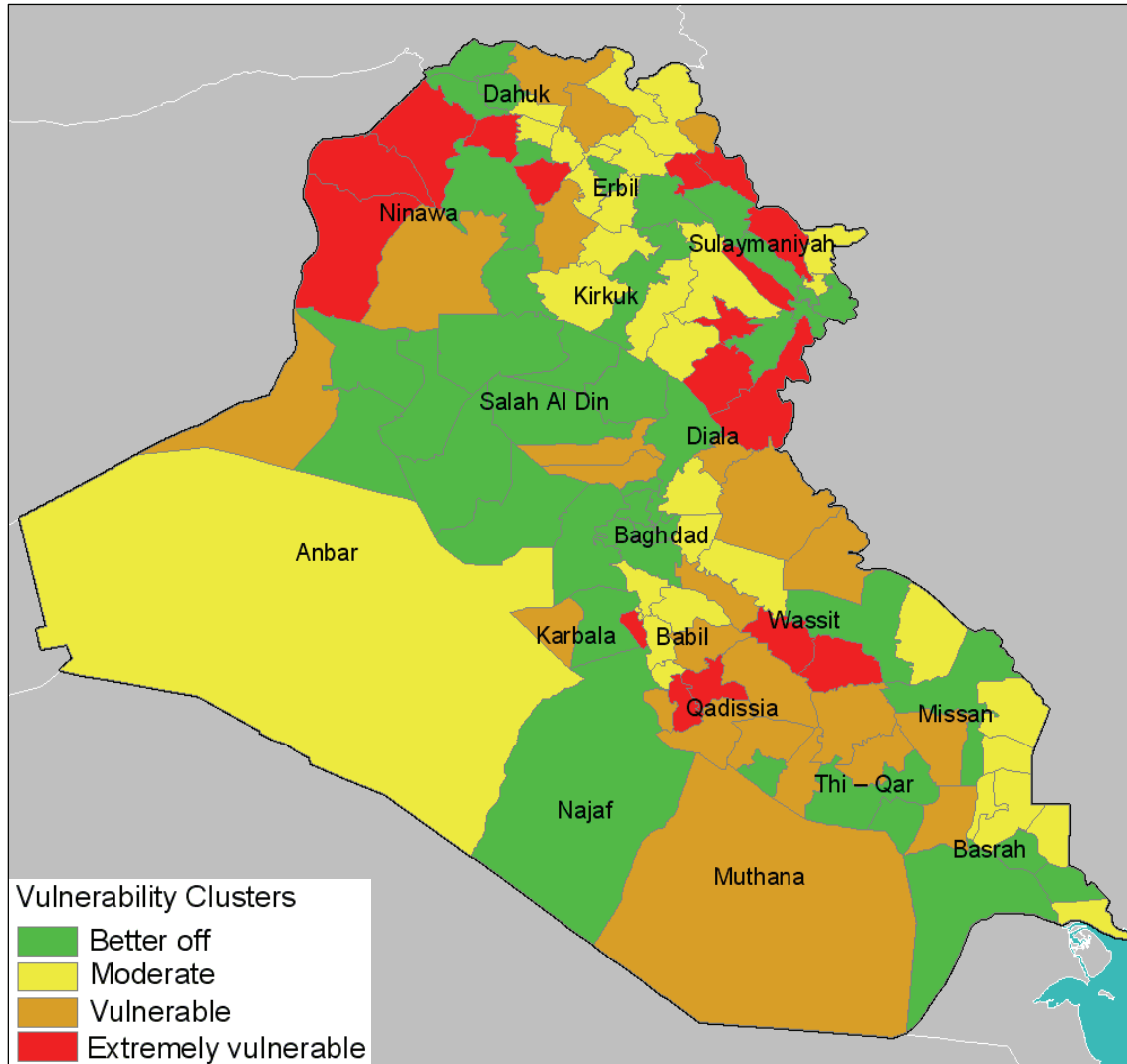
9. Household Expenditure

9.1. What is your estimate of total household expenditure for the last month in Iraqi Dinar?

9.2. Household Expenditures Activities

Expenditure activities	Total expenditure (in ID)	In-kind (value in ID)
IN PAST WEEK (if nothing, use '0')		
Bread		
Wheat flour		
Rice		
Pasta/macaroni		
Other grains/cereals (Borghol, Mash)		
Potatoes		
Beans / Pulses		
Red meat (sheep/goat/beef)		
White meat (poultry/fish)		
Eggs		
Animal ghee, Ghee, Butter, Oil		
Milk		
Yoghurt, Cheese		
Vegetables (tomatoes, potatoes...etc)		
Others vegetables (leafy vegetables...i.e. Karafs, Lahana, Lettuce...etc.)		
Fruits (Banana, Apple, Orange...)		
Dates		
Sugar		
Pastries (Biscuits, Baklavas, Zalabia)		
Sweets (Chocolate, Candy.....)		
Soft drinks (Pepsi, 7 up.....)		
Mineral water		
Tea		
Tobacco		
Soaps / Detergents		
Nuts (Seeds, pistachio....)		
Chips including corn		
Alcohol		
IN PAST MONTH (if nothing, use '0')		
PDS		
Medical expenses/Health care		
Medical items and drugs		
Housing/Rent		
Butane Gas		
Kerosene		
Benzene		
Diesel		
Electricity		
Fines or debts		
Fees for a shared generator/own generator		
Education/school fees		
Clothing/shoes		
Transportation Equipments/Tools/Seeds/.....etc.		
Celebrations/Social events		
Educational and entertainment events		
Maintenance of household assets		
Purchase of Silver and Gold		
Purchase of household furniture		
Perfumes/Cosmetics.....		
Other/miscellaneous		

Annex 3. Governorate Profile



Governorate District	Anbar								Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba		
Weighting										
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.11	0.02	0.31	0.08	0.09	0.35	0.02	0.03	0.04	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.08	0.01	0.41	0.02	0.09	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.07	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.05	0.09	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.05	
Demography										
Population as of June, 2007	137,567	21,865	529,598	78,656	129,004	540,474	18,756	30,066	1,485,985	29,682,081
% male-headed households	92.4%	85.3%	91.1%	94.7%	89.3%	91.6%	89.3%	92.9%	91.4%	89.8%
% female-headed households	7.6%	14.7%	8.9%	5.3%	10.7%	8.4%	10.7%	7.1%	8.6%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.0	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.1	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.1	6.5	7.8	6.3	6.0	7.5	8.2	8.5	7.3	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)										
< 1 Year Old	3.6%	1.9%	2.7%	2.4%	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.2%	2.9%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	16.3%	11.9%	13.5%	11.9%	13.4%	9.9%	13.6%	12.8%	12.3%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	30.9%	26.2%	25.1%	24.4%	23.0%	26.7%	26.9%	24.1%	26.0%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	46.1%	52.1%	54.6%	56.4%	55.9%	57.2%	51.2%	56.3%	54.9%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	3.2%	7.9%	4.1%	5.0%	4.8%	3.3%	5.5%	4.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years										
Single	42.8%	47.6%	47.5%	44.8%	45.9%	52.4%	50.9%	41.5%	48.5%	41.5%
Married	54.2%	47.1%	48.0%	49.0%	49.9%	43.7%	45.5%	51.6%	47.3%	53.6%
Divorced	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	1.1%	0.4%	0.6%
Widowed	2.5%	4.7%	4.0%	6.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.6%	5.8%	3.8%	4.2%
Separated	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status										
Percentage Orphaned	3.9%	4.6%	4.6%	7.1%	2.0%	5.2%	4.4%	2.1%	4.6%	3.8%
% lost father	73.3%	87.1%	100.0%	95.6%	41.7%	75.0%	92.3%	94.4%	82.7%	80.7%
% lost mother	26.7%	12.9%	0.0%	4.4%	58.3%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	7.7%	5.6%	7.5%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)										
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition										
Moderate	5.0%	5.7%	6.0%	3.2%	4.4%	4.5%	10.4%	7.5%	5.3%	6.8%
Severe	1.4%	3.2%	2.6%	3.8%	0.5%	0.6%	2.8%	0.4%	1.6%	2.3%
Total	6.4%	8.9%	8.6%	7.0%	4.9%	5.1%	13.2%	7.9%	6.9%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition										
Moderate	20.4%	16.5%	15.5%	15.4%	10.9%	9.6%	21.2%	10.8%	14.7%	12.5%
Severe	32.6%	19.0%	16.3%	10.3%	4.9%	5.1%	15.6%	11.7%	12.4%	9.3%
Total	53.0%	35.5%	31.8%	25.7%	15.8%	14.7%	36.8%	22.5%	27.1%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition										
Moderate	2.3%	4.4%	1.7%	2.6%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	3.8%	1.7%	3.3%
Severe	0.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.5%	0.6%	1.6%	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%

Governorate District	Anbar									Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba			
Total	2.8%	4.4%	3.0%	3.9%	0.5%	1.7%	2.8%	4.2%		2.6%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)											
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition											
Moderate	5.4%	1.9%	5.6%	1.9%	2.2%	3.4%	5.6%	6.3%		4.3%	5.0%
Severe	0.5%	3.8%	2.6%	4.5%	1.1%	1.7%	3.6%	1.3%		2.1%	2.5%
Total	5.9%	5.7%	8.2%	6.4%	3.3%	5.1%	9.2%	7.6%		6.3%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition											
Moderate	19.5%	17.7%	19.3%	14.7%	13.7%	14.6%	19.6%	12.9%		16.7%	14.0%
Severe	37.1%	21.5%	19.7%	16.0%	7.7%	6.2%	21.6%	13.8%		15.1%	11.7%
Total	56.6%	39.2%	39.0%	30.7%	21.4%	20.8%	41.2%	26.7%		31.8%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition											
Moderate	2.3%	2.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%	3.8%		1.6%	3.1%
Severe	1.4%	0.6%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%		1.1%	1.4%
Total	3.7%	3.1%	3.0%	2.6%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	3.8%		2.7%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure											
% Households per income quintile											
lowest	31.0%	8.0%	30.0%	5.0%	13.0%	23.0%	10.0%	7.0%		23.7%	18.2%
second	19.0%	15.0%	17.0%	17.0%	24.0%	20.0%	22.0%	18.0%		18.9%	22.0%
third	17.0%	18.0%	22.0%	30.0%	25.0%	18.0%	18.0%	16.0%		20.5%	19.8%
fourth	16.0%	24.0%	17.0%	24.0%	16.0%	19.0%	20.0%	22.0%		18.2%	20.0%
highest	17.0%	35.0%	14.0%	24.0%	20.0%	20.0%	29.0%	37.0%		18.5%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile											
lowest	38.0%	10.0%	32.0%	36.0%	8.0%	28.0%	34.0%	18.0%		28.6%	19.9%
second	23.0%	28.0%	26.0%	24.0%	13.0%	26.0%	21.0%	24.0%		24.4%	19.8%
third	17.0%	19.0%	18.0%	21.0%	30.0%	24.0%	26.0%	20.0%		21.4%	19.9%
fourth	12.0%	23.0%	11.0%	12.0%	27.0%	15.0%	12.0%	19.0%		14.3%	20.0%
highest	10.0%	20.0%	13.0%	8.0%	22.0%	6.0%	7.0%	20.0%		10.9%	20.2%
Household Assets											
% Households reported:											
Own house	84.0%	89.0%	93.0%	82.0%	92.0%	93.0%	86.0%	88.0%		91.2%	84.1%
Rent house	6.0%	7.0%	6.0%	18.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%		6.3%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	9.0%	4.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	9.0%	2.0%		2.4%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets											
% Households having:											
washing machine	53.0%	72.0%	50.0%	74.0%	52.0%	48.0%	66.0%	41.0%		51.3%	52.0%
computer	10.0%	27.0%	16.0%	25.0%	11.0%	10.0%	28.0%	7.0%		13.4%	11.8%
generator	35.0%	36.0%	68.0%	34.0%	51.0%	58.0%	40.0%	61.0%		57.1%	50.6%
refrigerator	97.0%	92.0%	99.0%	98.0%	95.0%	90.0%	86.0%	86.0%		94.6%	91.3%
pick up truck	10.0%	11.0%	8.0%	8.0%	6.0%	7.0%	25.0%	40.0%		8.6%	7.3%

Governorate District	Anbar									Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba			
private car	20.0%	23.0%	30.0%	31.0%	28.0%	26.0%	27.0%	31.0%		27.4%	26.6%
TV	2.0%	24.0%	26.0%	30.0%	36.0%	16.0%	25.0%	21.0%		21.1%	20.8%
stove	99.0%	97.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.0%	98.0%	85.0%	91.0%		98.5%	95.1%
oven	69.0%	71.0%	51.0%	82.0%	51.0%	32.0%	57.0%	29.0%		47.3%	38.0%
mobile phone	36.0%	3.0%	77.0%	19.0%	55.0%	67.0%	3.0%	29.0%		61.6%	86.0%
taxi	4.0%	11.0%	8.0%	6.0%	1.0%	3.0%	7.0%	4.0%		5.0%	4.2%
satellite	99.0%	84.0%	96.0%	100.0%	95.0%	96.0%	87.0%	93.0%		96.1%	90.5%
tractors	8.0%	4.0%	6.0%	4.0%	5.0%	1.0%	11.0%	28.0%		4.7%	3.8%
freezer	68.0%	86.0%	76.0%	93.0%	68.0%	60.0%	72.0%	51.0%		69.2%	38.5%
air conditioner	21.0%	45.0%	16.0%	56.0%	29.0%	15.0%	56.0%	39.0%		20.7%	31.1%
air cooler	95.0%	88.0%	98.0%	93.0%	94.0%	93.0%	80.0%	54.0%		94.0%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets											
% households having farm animals	34.7%	48.0%	37.3%	35.6%	24.4%	29.3%	61.3%	42.2%		33.5%	23.1%
Average holdings											
Cattle	20.9	7.6	37.3	12.4	13.8	27.6	18.2	1.3		27.5	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.7
Sheep	26.7	34.7	12.0	29.3	20.4	23.1	56.9	39.1		20.5	10.6
Goat	13.8	10.2	2.7	23.6	5.8	19.1	28.4	36.0		12.2	5.0
Poultry	27.6	21.8	12.9	20.9	12.4	22.7	36.9	36.0		19.1	18.5
Other	1.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	1.8	28.0		4.5	2.1
% households having farm plot	20.4%	5.3%	33.3%	27.1%	20.4%	22.2%	23.1%	28.9%		26.0%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	2.6	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	5.6	8.6		1.5	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)											
% households reported selling:											
Detergent	0.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%		0.1%	0.5%
Pulses	0.5%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%		0.3%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%		0.0%	0.7%
Soap	0.0%	25.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	6.2%	7.1%	1.3%		3.2%	0.9%
Sugar	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1.6%
Tea	0.9%	0.0%	1.3%	0.9%	1.8%	9.3%	0.4%	0.0%		4.2%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.9%	16.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	5.3%	0.0%		0.9%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	25.3%	1.8%	1.3%	2.7%	14.7%	11.6%	2.7%		6.8%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:											
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		1.7%	0.8%
Pulses	0.5%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	3.6%		2.9%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.8%
Soap	0.9%	0.4%	9.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	2.2%	0.4%		3.7%	0.5%
Sugar	0.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.9%	1.8%
Tea	0.9%	0.0%	28.4%	69.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		13.9%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.5%	1.3%	8.9%	3.6%	25.8%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%		5.7%	0.7%

Governorate District	Anbar									Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba			
Wheat Flour	0.9%	8.9%	35.6%	53.3%	35.1%	0.4%	39.6%	0.4%		19.4%	2.7%
% households reported: Receiving PDS is extra burden	0.0%	0.4%	5.3%	0.0%	2.7%	1.8%	1.3%	3.1%		2.9%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:											
good	0.5%	1.3%	10.2%	4.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%		4.6%	12.8%
fair	97.6%	35.1%	67.1%	91.1%	56.4%	8.5%	65.3%	64.9%		48.4%	61.5%
bad	1.9%	63.6%	22.7%	4.9%	42.7%	91.5%	34.7%	7.1%		47.0%	25.8%
% households reported Preferring PDS not Cash	98.1%	99.6%	98.2%	98.2%	98.7%	98.2%	100.0%	96.4%		98.3%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	1.9%	0.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	3.6%		1.7%	4.9%
Food consumption											
Food consumption group											
% households with poor consumption	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%		1.6%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	9.0%	5.0%	4.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%	4.0%	8.0%		6.7%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	89.0%	94.0%	95.0%	98.0%	93.0%	88.0%	95.0%	92.0%		91.8%	87.4%
Education											
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age											
Illiterate	18.3%	13.8%	12.4%	7.7%	16.9%	13.4%	26.3%	29.6%		14.0%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	33.2%	21.7%	21.4%	17.2%	19.1%	17.0%	20.4%	30.7%		20.7%	21.4%
Primary School	26.0%	21.1%	36.1%	35.7%	35.7%	32.8%	25.0%	25.6%		33.3%	29.8%
Intermediate School	8.6%	14.9%	12.6%	12.8%	10.0%	16.2%	10.8%	7.5%		13.2%	12.7%
Secondary School	7.9%	9.8%	7.4%	11.1%	8.7%	12.0%	8.4%	3.8%		9.4%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	3.5%	11.1%	4.3%	9.0%	4.2%	2.9%	5.6%	1.5%		4.0%	5.1%
University Degree	2.6%	7.3%	5.6%	6.5%	5.1%	5.2%	3.4%	1.1%		5.1%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%		0.3%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age											
Illiterate	11.9%	6.7%	4.9%	2.2%	9.8%	5.5%	20.2%	15.3%		6.5%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	25.8%	19.7%	18.5%	11.2%	16.9%	12.8%	18.7%	34.8%		16.9%	20.6%
Primary School	30.0%	20.8%	34.3%	30.2%	33.5%	31.0%	25.5%	28.4%		32.0%	30.9%
Intermediate School	11.0%	15.6%	17.6%	16.1%	12.9%	21.5%	11.2%	10.1%		17.7%	14.8%
Secondary School	13.2%	15.5%	10.9%	16.7%	12.5%	16.4%	11.6%	6.5%		13.5%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	4.0%	11.2%	5.8%	13.7%	6.3%	3.7%	6.6%	2.8%		5.4%	6.1%
University Degree	4.0%	9.9%	7.8%	9.7%	7.6%	8.1%	5.9%	1.9%		7.5%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%		0.5%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%		0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age											
Illiterate	24.2%	20.8%	20.0%	13.2%	24.2%	21.6%	32.2%	44.9%		21.6%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	40.0%	23.7%	24.3%	23.3%	21.4%	21.3%	22.0%	26.3%		24.4%	22.2%
Primary School	22.3%	21.5%	38.1%	41.2%	37.9%	34.8%	24.5%	22.7%		34.9%	28.8%

Governorate District	Anbar									Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba			
Intermediate School	6.5%	14.1%	7.5%	9.3%	7.0%	10.6%	10.4%	4.8%	8.7%	10.6%	
Secondary School	2.9%	4.2%	3.9%	5.4%	4.8%	7.5%	5.2%	0.9%	5.2%	6.3%	
Diploma after Secondary School	2.9%	11.0%	2.8%	4.1%	2.0%	2.1%	4.6%	0.1%	2.6%	4.1%	
University Degree	1.2%	4.7%	3.3%	3.2%	2.6%	2.1%	0.9%	0.3%	2.5%	3.4%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Employment											
Working status of household members 15 years and older											
% Household members:											
Employee	25.0%	21.1%	19.5%	26.0%	25.9%	21.6%	16.1%	13.9%	21.5%	23.0%	
Employer	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.3%	2.6%	1.2%	3.5%	
Own account worker	7.1%	14.4%	11.1%	7.2%	9.7%	7.9%	14.9%	10.5%	9.3%	10.0%	
Contribute as a family worker	12.6%	6.9%	6.1%	1.8%	8.1%	6.6%	14.1%	17.9%	7.2%	4.6%	
Student	13.5%	16.3%	15.8%	15.3%	9.5%	14.8%	10.8%	5.4%	14.4%	11.5%	
Housewife	33.8%	26.9%	36.4%	38.7%	35.0%	33.5%	32.2%	36.8%	34.9%	35.7%	
Pensioner and working	0.6%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	0.8%	0.5%	1.5%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	
Pensioner and not working	2.8%	5.9%	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	1.1%	2.9%	3.7%	
Earn income and does not work	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	
Unemployed and looking for a job	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.8%	2.8%	2.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.8%	
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	1.8%	2.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.2%	3.9%	1.8%	1.9%	2.6%	2.1%	
Unemployed and not looking for a job	1.0%	1.7%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%	3.7%	1.2%	7.7%	2.5%	2.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	
Reasons for unemployment											
% Household reported:											
No chance of work	25.0%	33.6%	36.1%	38.7%	24.1%	39.2%	41.4%	7.2%	34.7%	28.7%	
Tired of looking for a job	0.0%	1.8%	1.0%	0.0%	3.8%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.0%	
Don't know how to find job	2.3%	0.9%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	4.1%	1.0%	2.6%	2.3%	1.8%	
Didn't find a suitable job	13.6%	2.7%	6.2%	8.7%	5.1%	14.2%	14.1%	11.1%	10.0%	8.1%	
Waiting for suitable job	6.8%	0.0%	4.1%	1.2%	5.1%	5.4%	3.0%	13.1%	4.9%	2.3%	
Illness, Aging	47.7%	59.1%	42.3%	45.0%	55.7%	32.4%	36.4%	56.2%	41.0%	49.2%	
Security	4.5%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.0%	4.6%	2.5%	3.0%	
Others	0.0%	1.8%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	2.0%	2.0%	5.2%	3.4%	3.9%	
% Head of household working as:											
Farming - Self Employed	7.5%	8.8%	7.5%	4.5%	6.6%	0.7%	13.9%	15.5%	5.1%	11.7%	
Agricultural labourer	24.9%	9.5%	13.3%	3.3%	15.8%	17.2%	27.6%	33.0%	16.0%	4.3%	
Skilled labourer	7.2%	5.7%	7.2%	8.9%	8.4%	9.9%	8.9%	12.6%	8.5%	8.5%	
Non - Skilled labourer	13.5%	12.6%	8.0%	5.9%	20.9%	2.9%	11.4%	15.1%	7.9%	11.4%	
Public servant	33.5%	41.5%	34.9%	58.2%	32.3%	47.9%	17.1%	12.4%	39.9%	38.1%	
Self-employed - Non-Farm	12.6%	21.7%	28.0%	19.3%	15.8%	21.3%	21.2%	11.3%	22.1%	25.1%	
Others	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	

Governorate District	Anbar								Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba		
% households changed place of work during 2007	0.0%	0.7%	5.8%	5.9%	27.0%	20.8%	0.4%	1.8%	12.3%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	0.0%	2.1%	5.1%	2.7%	12.5%	11.4%	1.0%	0.5%	7.2%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	23.9%	14.7%	5.2%	15.0%	32.9%	35.8%	13.7%	7.2%	21.3%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old										
% Only student	92.4%	91.5%	96.9%	94.4%	89.5%	92.8%	79.7%	72.2%	93.4%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%	1.9%	0.8%	1.6%
% Working and left school	2.1%	0.6%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	1.8%	10.0%	1.1%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	5.5%	7.9%	1.3%	4.7%	7.7%	5.6%	18.1%	15.8%	4.6%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	2.9%	0.5%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism										
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	35.4%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.2%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	2.9%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	1.6%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	11.1%	12.3%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out										
Security	44.8%	20.7%	20.0%	6.2%	26.1%	8.3%	73.3%	12.0%	18.4%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	10.3%	41.4%	50.0%	25.0%	17.4%	37.5%	0.0%	14.8%	36.2%	21.6%
School too far	10.3%	10.3%	10.0%	0.0%	26.1%	33.3%	16.7%	32.4%	19.9%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	24.1%	3.4%	10.0%	12.5%	4.3%	8.3%	2.2%	3.7%	10.0%	8.7%
Work to earn money	6.9%	3.4%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	4.4%	5.6%	5.9%	6.8%
Illness	3.4%	13.8%	0.0%	18.7%	4.3%	8.3%	3.3%	1.9%	5.0%	6.6%
Others	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	37.5%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	29.6%	4.6%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)										
% households reported:										
Continuous availability of drinking water	59.0%	100.0%	71.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	46.0%	84.4%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	41.0%	0.0%	29.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	54.0%	15.6%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:										
General network	99.0%	94.0%	100.0%	93.0%	67.0%	81.0%	73.0%	65.0%	88.6%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	0.7%	4.0%
The general tap	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	7.0%	33.0%	19.0%	27.0%	0.0%	10.6%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:										

Governorate District	Anbar									Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba			
General network	98.0%	93.0%	100.0%	93.0%	67.0%	80.0%	73.0%	12.0%		87.1%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	8.0%		0.5%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%		1.6%	3.7%
The general tap	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.2%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	33.0%	19.0%	27.0%	0.0%		10.6%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)											
% households reported sanitation type as:											
Toilet	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%	83.0%		99.4%	91.3%
Hole	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%		0.2%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	6.0%		0.4%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)											
% households reported:											
Availability electricity network	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.0%	67.0%		99.2%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	1.0%	38.0%	0.0%	80.0%	1.0%	7.0%	3.0%	0.0%		7.6%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	49.0%	45.0%	21.0%	7.0%	1.0%	60.0%	89.0%	7.0%		36.2%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	50.0%	0.0%	47.0%	13.0%	34.0%	0.0%	2.0%	53.0%		26.1%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	17.0%	32.0%	0.0%	64.0%	33.0%	0.0%	7.0%		29.4%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut											
Sharing public generator	1.0%	0.0%	48.0%	0.0%	2.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%		26.5%	42.9%
Private generator	30.0%	37.0%	39.0%	15.0%	45.0%	28.0%	39.0%	58.0%		33.8%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	3.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	4.0%	26.0%	0.0%	0.0%		13.3%	15.0%
Oil lamp	59.0%	60.0%	4.0%	84.0%	46.0%	19.0%	58.0%	40.0%		24.7%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	7.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	3.0%	2.0%		1.3%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:											
Gas	58.0%	60.0%	95.0%	87.0%	89.0%	98.0%	52.0%	72.0%		90.2%	87.9%
Kerosene	29.0%	39.0%	5.0%	9.0%	10.0%	1.0%	21.0%	25.0%		7.5%	8.7%
Wood	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	27.0%	3.0%		1.6%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.6%
Health status											
% household members reported having:											

Governorate District	Anbar									Governorate	Iraq
	Al Kaime	Ana	Falowja	Haditha	Hit	Ramadi	Rawa	Rowtba			
Chronic diseases	7.4%	11.3%	7.4%	10.6%	9.1%	10.6%	8.8%	11.1%	9.1%	9.3%	
Hypertension	26.1%	33.3%	27.1%	35.4%	35.0%	23.8%	44.8%	27.5%	26.9%	32.5%	
Diabetes	14.8%	19.7%	16.3%	28.3%	18.1%	15.2%	11.7%	23.3%	16.6%	16.9%	
Gastric ulcer	5.6%	5.3%	10.3%	5.2%	2.8%	4.3%	4.0%	5.1%	6.3%	5.5%	
Anaemia	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	1.5%	0.4%	1.8%	
Cardiac problems	5.6%	8.3%	11.3%	7.5%	11.9%	11.6%	11.7%	7.9%	10.8%	9.5%	
Kidney problems	10.6%	3.1%	5.9%	2.8%	0.6%	8.3%	3.6%	7.9%	6.7%	4.5%	
Hepatic problem	0.7%	2.2%	4.4%	1.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.0%	
Joint problems	12.0%	11.4%	13.3%	7.5%	10.7%	14.8%	9.9%	16.3%	13.5%	12.5%	
Migraine	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	3.2%	0.9%	0.6%	2.0%	2.1%	
Respiratory problems	11.3%	4.4%	3.4%	6.1%	4.5%	13.4%	4.5%	4.8%	8.6%	6.4%	
Others	10.6%	9.6%	6.9%	4.2%	13.0%	4.3%	8.1%	3.3%	6.2%	7.4%	
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	2.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.8%	1.3%	
Coughing during last two weeks	0.9%	0.0%	1.9%	4.2%	2.0%	17.2%	1.2%	5.5%	7.5%	5.0%	
Fever during last two weeks	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%	1.0%	2.4%	3.1%	3.1%	1.4%	3.7%	
Physical Disability	0.9%	2.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	1.0%	
Mental Disability	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.4%	0.7%	
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household											
% households using											
Not iodized	49.0%	66.0%	45.0%	47.0%	60.0%	20.0%	88.0%	52.0%	38.7%	45.8%	
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	50.0%	12.0%	42.0%	27.0%	15.0%	47.0%	1.0%	40.0%	40.4%	30.8%	
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	1.0%	22.0%	12.0%	26.0%	25.0%	33.0%	11.0%	8.0%	20.5%	23.4%	
IDPs											
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.9%	3.2%	1.0%	0.5%	2.1%	1.1%	3.5%	
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007											
Security deterioration	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	26.8%	86.4%	58.8%	33.3%	17.5%	66.7%	45.0%	
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.7%	13.6%	5.9%	66.7%	67.5%	8.4%	26.9%	
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	0.0%	35.3%	0.0%	15.0%	14.2%	18.6%	
Wealth index											
% Households per wealth index quintile											
poorest	22.0%	16.0%	3.0%	5.0%	21.0%	14.0%	27.0%	44.0%	11.8%	21.7%	
second	21.0%	10.0%	14.0%	10.0%	16.0%	20.0%	10.0%	11.0%	16.6%	18.6%	
third	16.0%	17.0%	24.0%	20.0%	18.0%	29.0%	11.0%	16.0%	23.9%	20.1%	
fourth	26.0%	22.0%	32.0%	30.0%	23.0%	20.0%	16.0%	14.0%	25.5%	19.0%	
richest	15.0%	35.0%	27.0%	36.0%	23.0%	16.0%	36.0%	15.0%	22.0%	20.5%	
Vulnerability cluster	Vulnerable	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off	Moderate		

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Weighting						
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.20	0.50	0.07	0.23	0.04	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.25	0.34	0.23	0.18	0.09	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.23	0.41	0.16	0.20	0.05	
Demography						
Population as of June, 2007	375,947	682,783	256,812	336,022	1,651,565	29,682,081
% male-headed households	96.9%	89.8%	97.3%	92.4%	93.1%	89.8%
% female-headed households	3.1%	10.2%	2.7%	7.6%	6.9%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.8	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1
Total household size (persons)	7.6	6.1	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)						
< 1 Year Old	3.3%	3.7%	2.7%	2.8%	3.3%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	16.8%	13.7%	13.7%	12.7%	14.2%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	28.9%	26.8%	24.0%	28.0%	27.1%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	47.9%	52.8%	54.7%	52.5%	51.9%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	3.1%	3.0%	4.9%	4.0%	3.5%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years						
Single	40.8%	39.7%	41.4%	43.1%	40.9%	41.5%
Married	56.2%	55.5%	55.6%	52.2%	55.0%	53.6%
Divorced	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Widowed	2.4%	4.0%	2.6%	3.8%	3.4%	4.2%
Separated	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status						
Percentage Orphaned	3.9%	2.2%	3.0%	0.8%	2.4%	3.8%
% lost father	72.2%	100.0%	90.5%	66.7%	85.4%	80.7%
% lost mother	25.0%	0.0%	9.5%	16.7%	10.6%	14.9%
% lost both	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	4.0%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)						
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition						
Moderate	16.5%	10.1%	5.2%	4.6%	9.7%	6.8%
Severe	5.4%	4.0%	2.8%	0.5%	3.4%	2.3%
Total	21.9%	14.1%	8.0%	5.1%	13.1%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition						
Moderate	17.3%	15.2%	15.2%	11.3%	14.9%	12.5%
Severe	7.6%	10.6%	3.8%	3.1%	7.3%	9.3%

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Total	24.9%	25.8%	19.0%	14.4%	22.2%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition						
Moderate	5.4%	2.5%	3.3%	1.6%	3.1%	3.3%
Severe	5.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Total	10.8%	3.0%	3.3%	1.6%	5.2%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)						
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition						
Moderate	11.5%	8.1%	4.7%	2.1%	7.1%	5.0%
Severe	5.4%	4.0%	2.8%	0.5%	3.4%	2.5%
Total	16.9%	12.1%	7.5%	2.6%	10.5%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition						
Moderate	19.8%	18.2%	17.5%	13.8%	17.6%	14.0%
Severe	11.5%	13.6%	6.6%	5.1%	10.3%	11.7%
Total	31.3%	31.8%	24.1%	18.9%	27.9%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition						
Moderate	5.0%	2.5%	3.3%	0.5%	2.8%	3.1%
Severe	5.4%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%
Total	10.4%	3.5%	3.8%	0.5%	4.5%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure						
% Households per income quintile						
lowest	32.0%	18.0%	40.0%	33.0%	27.7%	18.2%
second	19.0%	32.0%	21.0%	21.0%	25.1%	22.0%
third	15.0%	20.0%	16.0%	16.0%	17.4%	19.8%
fourth	15.0%	16.0%	11.0%	17.0%	15.2%	20.0%
highest	20.0%	14.0%	13.0%	12.0%	14.8%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile						
lowest	21.0%	12.0%	8.0%	34.0%	17.9%	19.9%
second	22.0%	16.0%	16.0%	24.0%	19.0%	19.8%
third	24.0%	20.0%	24.0%	16.0%	20.7%	19.9%
fourth	20.0%	20.0%	27.0%	15.0%	20.1%	20.0%
highest	12.0%	33.0%	24.0%	10.0%	22.1%	20.2%
Household Assets						
% Households reported:						
Own house	95.0%	86.0%	97.0%	75.0%	87.5%	84.1%
Rent house	4.0%	8.0%	3.0%	15.0%	7.7%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	4.1%	4.8%

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets						
% Households having:						
washing machine	21.0%	41.0%	21.0%	43.0%	33.7%	52.0%
computer	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	7.0%	4.8%	11.8%
generator	46.0%	43.0%	61.0%	56.0%	49.1%	50.6%
refrigerator	79.0%	87.0%	92.0%	88.0%	86.2%	91.3%
pick up truck	9.0%	2.0%	3.0%	10.0%	5.4%	7.3%
private car	11.0%	9.0%	25.0%	16.0%	13.4%	26.6%
TV	12.0%	13.0%	6.0%	11.0%	11.3%	20.8%
stove	92.0%	100.0%	97.0%	98.0%	97.3%	95.1%
oven	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	32.0%	22.9%	38.0%
mobile phone	76.0%	87.0%	80.0%	85.0%	83.0%	86.0%
taxi	8.0%	10.0%	4.0%	11.0%	8.8%	4.2%
satellite	88.0%	94.0%	91.0%	96.0%	92.6%	90.5%
tractors	5.0%	2.0%	4.0%	7.0%	4.0%	3.8%
freezer	19.0%	22.0%	15.0%	33.0%	22.5%	38.5%
air conditioner	12.0%	16.0%	10.0%	21.0%	15.2%	31.1%
air cooler	48.0%	71.0%	79.0%	74.0%	67.6%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets						
% households having farm animals	43.1%	15.1%	37.8%	45.3%	31.1%	23.1%
Average holdings						
Cattle	38.7	13.8	33.3	36.9	27.2	16.1
Buffalo	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7
Sheep	18.7	3.1	2.7	9.8	8.0	10.6
Goat	4.4	1.8	0.4	2.2	2.3	5.0
Poultry	31.6	9.8	12.4	39.1	21.1	18.5
Other	10.7	0.4	0.9	1.8	3.1	2.1
% households having farm plot	38.7%	18.2%	28.9%	41.8%	29.3%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	2.8	1.4	2.4	3.2	2.2	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
% households reported selling:						
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	1.0%
Rice	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%
Sugar	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	1.6%
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:						
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
% households reported:						
Receiving PDS is extra burden	23.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	5.5%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:						
good	2.7%	0.4%	0.9%	2.2%	1.4%	12.8%
fair	97.3%	99.1%	89.8%	96.4%	96.7%	61.5%
bad	0.0%	0.4%	9.3%	1.3%	1.9%	25.8%
% households reported						
Preferring PDS not Cash	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%	100.0%	99.3%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	4.9%
Food consumption						
Food consumption group						
% households with poor consumption	10.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	4.3%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	13.0%	8.0%	9.0%	14.0%	10.5%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	77.0%	88.0%	90.0%	85.0%	85.2%	87.4%
Education						
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	23.4%	20.3%	19.2%	14.2%	19.6%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	17.4%	21.1%	16.9%	24.7%	20.3%	21.4%
Primary School	39.4%	37.5%	44.0%	30.0%	37.4%	29.8%
Intermediate School	8.5%	9.7%	8.9%	10.0%	9.4%	12.7%
Secondary School	4.3%	6.1%	5.0%	10.0%	6.3%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	4.0%	3.4%	3.1%	5.7%	4.0%	5.1%

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
University Degree	2.8%	1.9%	2.8%	5.2%	2.9%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	16.6%	15.7%	10.6%	8.8%	13.7%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	19.5%	19.7%	17.8%	24.8%	20.4%	20.6%
Primary School	37.7%	40.2%	43.8%	29.0%	37.9%	30.9%
Intermediate School	11.5%	9.5%	11.6%	11.7%	10.7%	14.8%
Secondary School	5.8%	8.2%	7.5%	11.9%	8.3%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	5.2%	4.6%	4.6%	6.7%	5.2%	6.1%
University Degree	3.4%	2.2%	3.6%	7.0%	3.7%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	30.5%	24.9%	27.9%	19.7%	25.6%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	15.3%	22.5%	16.0%	24.6%	20.3%	22.2%
Primary School	41.2%	34.8%	44.1%	31.1%	37.0%	28.8%
Intermediate School	5.4%	9.9%	6.1%	8.3%	8.0%	10.6%
Secondary School	2.8%	4.0%	2.4%	8.1%	4.3%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	2.6%	2.2%	1.6%	4.8%	2.7%	4.1%
University Degree	2.1%	1.6%	1.9%	3.3%	2.1%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment						
Working status of household members 15 years and older						
% Household members:						
Employee	15.4%	20.7%	20.8%	21.2%	19.6%	23.0%
Employer	7.4%	4.6%	1.9%	4.6%	4.8%	3.5%
Own account worker	8.5%	14.2%	7.5%	9.6%	10.9%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	16.6%	5.3%	14.5%	18.2%	11.9%	4.6%
Student	9.6%	9.3%	10.7%	13.5%	10.4%	11.5%
Housewife	32.4%	35.8%	30.0%	21.8%	31.3%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	1.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	2.8%	2.4%	4.2%	1.9%	2.7%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%	2.2%	1.0%	1.8%

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	3.3%	3.4%	4.9%	2.6%	3.4%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	1.9%	1.2%	3.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment						
% Household reported:						
No chance of work	56.0%	60.0%	57.8%	44.7%	55.6%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	2.4%	9.2%	0.7%	2.4%	4.9%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	2.4%	3.1%	3.7%	1.2%	2.6%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	39.3%	26.2%	37.8%	49.4%	35.7%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.2%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:						
Farming - Self Employed	47.5%	16.4%	36.1%	43.0%	32.0%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.2%	0.5%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	1.1%	3.4%	5.3%	2.6%	3.0%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	6.5%	18.3%	9.4%	4.9%	11.5%	11.4%
Public servant	23.2%	23.3%	31.3%	30.5%	26.0%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	20.5%	38.2%	16.2%	18.7%	26.8%	25.1%
Others	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	27.1%	15.9%	1.5%	10.2%	15.1%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old						
% Only student	76.0%	85.2%	92.9%	86.4%	84.5%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	1.6%
% Working and left school	4.3%	3.3%	2.4%	1.3%	3.0%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	18.6%	11.4%	4.2%	11.9%	12.0%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	3.5%	0.0%	5.4%	4.4%	2.5%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism						
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	20.3%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	75.0%	0.0%	76.5%	0.0%	29.0%	6.6%
School too far	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.9%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.9%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	1.8%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out						
Security	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	51.9%	12.0%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	48.5%	63.3%	27.3%	13.5%	44.2%	21.6%
School too far	28.7%	2.0%	4.5%	13.5%	10.8%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	5.0%	14.3%	22.7%	1.9%	11.0%	8.7%
Work to earn money	5.0%	2.0%	4.5%	1.9%	3.1%	6.8%
Illness	6.9%	8.2%	22.7%	1.9%	8.9%	6.6%
Others	5.9%	10.2%	9.1%	15.4%	10.1%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)						
% households reported:						
Continuous availability of drinking water	98.0%	99.0%	88.0%	100.0%	97.3%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	2.0%	1.0%	12.0%	0.0%	2.7%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:						
General network	67.0%	93.0%	68.0%	68.0%	78.1%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.3%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	29.0%	7.0%	25.0%	29.0%	19.3%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:						
General network	67.0%	93.0%	68.0%	68.0%	78.1%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.7%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	30.0%	7.0%	25.0%	29.0%	19.5%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)						
% households reported sanitation type as:						

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Toilet	78.0%	98.0%	83.0%	94.0%	90.3%	91.3%
Hole	4.0%	0.0%	17.0%	6.0%	4.8%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
None	17.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)						
% households reported:						
Availability electricity network	97.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	3.0%	3.0%	16.0%	0.0%	4.4%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	13.0%	24.0%	0.0%	4.0%	13.7%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	7.0%	40.0%	77.0%	35.0%	37.2%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	74.0%	34.0%	7.0%	61.0%	44.4%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut						
Sharing public generator	25.0%	39.0%	16.0%	20.0%	28.4%	42.9%
Private generator	24.0%	18.0%	46.0%	39.0%	28.0%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	21.0%	25.0%	14.0%	14.0%	20.1%	15.0%
Oil lamp	29.0%	17.0%	23.0%	26.0%	22.5%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:						
Gas	86.0%	99.0%	100.0%	92.0%	94.8%	87.9%
Kerosene	4.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	8.7%
Wood	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	3.9%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status						
% household members reported having:						
Chronic diseases	5.9%	6.8%	6.7%	7.0%	6.6%	9.3%
Hypertension	34.3%	30.2%	23.4%	25.0%	28.9%	32.5%
Diabetes	18.6%	16.7%	16.8%	17.6%	17.3%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	3.6%	9.5%	5.1%	4.1%	6.2%	5.5%
Anaemia	0.7%	1.6%	0.7%	2.0%	1.3%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	9.3%	6.3%	6.6%	10.1%	7.9%	9.5%
Kidney problems	1.4%	4.8%	3.6%	4.1%	3.6%	4.5%

Governorate District	Babil				Babil	Iraq
	Al Hashmia	Al Hilla	Al Mahawel	Al Misiab		
Hepatic problem	2.9%	1.6%	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.0%
Joint problems	5.7%	14.3%	12.4%	17.6%	12.7%	12.5%
Migraine	2.1%	2.4%	3.6%	3.4%	2.7%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	7.1%	7.1%	11.7%	10.1%	8.5%	6.4%
Others	14.3%	5.6%	16.1%	4.1%	8.9%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	1.1%	2.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	3.8%	19.9%	2.5%	1.6%	9.8%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	2.2%	13.5%	2.7%	1.4%	6.8%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	3.3%	1.4%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household						
% households using						
Not iodized	88.0%	44.0%	73.0%	58.0%	61.4%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	7.0%	41.0%	10.0%	34.0%	27.0%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	5.0%	15.0%	16.0%	8.0%	11.5%	23.4%
IDPs						
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007						
Security deterioration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.9%	7.9%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	61.1%	53.8%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%
Wealth index						
% Households per wealth index quintile						
poorest	51.0%	29.0%	44.0%	33.0%	37.2%	21.7%
second	21.0%	25.0%	26.0%	18.0%	22.8%	18.6%
third	12.0%	21.0%	16.0%	18.0%	17.6%	20.1%
fourth	8.0%	17.0%	8.0%	20.0%	14.2%	19.0%
richest	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%	11.0%	8.7%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Vulnerable	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate		

Governorate	Baghdad									Baghdad	Iraq
	District	Abo Ghraib	Adhamia	Al Kadhumia	Al Karkh	Al Madaane	Al Sader	Al Tarmia	Mahmoudia		
Weighting											
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.03	0.13	0.11	0.26	0.02	0.21	0.00	0.02	0.21	0.31	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.14	0.04	0.17	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.05	0.40	0.00	0.10	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.23	0.05	0.18	0.01	0.07	0.18	0.24	
Demography											
Population as of June, 2007	326,627	842,315	832,755	1,624,058	332,879	1,316,581	62,144	496,053	1,312,058	7,145,470	29,682,081
% male-headed households	92.0%	89.3%	90.2%	87.1%	85.8%	88.4%	96.4%	89.8%	84.0%	87.8%	89.8%
% female-headed households	8.0%	10.7%	9.8%	12.9%	14.2%	11.6%	3.6%	10.2%	16.0%	12.2%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.5	4.2	2.9	3.0	3.2
Number of Females per household	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.1
Total household size (persons)	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.2	5.4	6.9	8.4	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)											
< 1 Year Old	0.9%	2.6%	2.6%	1.0%	2.6%	3.4%	3.9%	1.9%	2.4%	2.2%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	16.0%	16.5%	12.7%	15.1%	16.7%	13.4%	14.3%	14.6%	12.0%	14.2%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	24.9%	19.8%	23.1%	17.6%	24.9%	25.9%	21.7%	25.2%	19.2%	21.6%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	55.4%	58.0%	55.9%	62.0%	51.9%	53.2%	56.7%	54.4%	59.7%	57.4%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	2.9%	3.1%	5.7%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%	3.5%	4.0%	6.7%	4.6%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years											
Single	36.3%	32.7%	37.4%	34.1%	38.4%	42.9%	30.5%	44.6%	39.3%	37.9%	41.5%
Married	59.1%	58.3%	56.3%	60.2%	55.6%	52.7%	64.3%	51.0%	53.2%	56.0%	53.6%
Divorced	0.2%	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%	1.7%	1.0%	0.6%
Widowed	4.2%	6.6%	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	3.6%	4.0%	4.3%	5.5%	5.0%	4.2%
Separated	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status											
Percentage Orphaned	4.4%	8.7%	2.5%	4.4%	9.4%	1.9%	3.2%	5.2%	5.3%	4.7%	3.8%
% lost father	73.1%	75.0%	78.6%	78.9%	80.0%	100.0%	92.3%	81.4%	85.2%	83.5%	80.7%
% lost mother	26.9%	18.7%	21.4%	21.1%	18.2%	0.0%	7.7%	16.3%	11.1%	14.8%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.7%	1.7%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)											
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition											
Moderate	0.6%	2.7%	5.0%	6.0%	8.0%	6.5%	0.0%	2.1%	4.1%	4.7%	6.8%
Severe	0.6%	3.1%	4.3%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	2.3%
Total	1.2%	5.8%	9.3%	6.7%	8.0%	10.2%	0.7%	2.1%	5.3%	6.7%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition											
Moderate	0.0%	16.2%	15.2%	10.6%	8.2%	11.1%	1.4%	4.3%	10.1%	10.4%	12.5%
Severe	3.6%	25.7%	16.5%	7.3%	7.7%	8.8%	4.4%	1.6%	4.2%	9.7%	9.3%
Total	3.6%	41.9%	31.7%	17.9%	15.9%	19.9%	5.8%	5.9%	14.3%	21.1%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition											
Moderate	1.5%	0.5%	3.8%	3.3%	7.9%	3.2%	0.7%	0.5%	2.4%	2.9%	3.3%
Severe	0.7%	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.4%
Total	2.2%	1.9%	4.4%	4.1%	7.9%	4.6%	1.0%	0.5%	2.4%	3.8%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)											
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition											
Moderate	0.6%	3.1%	4.3%	4.7%	4.0%	4.6%	0.3%	2.1%	4.1%	3.9%	5.0%
Severe	0.6%	2.7%	5.0%	0.7%	1.0%	3.2%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	2.5%
Total	1.2%	5.8%	9.3%	5.4%	5.0%	7.8%	1.3%	2.1%	5.3%	5.9%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition											
Moderate	0.7%	14.9%	13.9%	8.9%	9.2%	13.0%	3.4%	4.3%	11.3%	10.7%	14.0%

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Severe	3.6%	30.6%	20.9%	10.6%	9.2%	11.1%	4.4%	2.1%	7.1%		12.6%	11.7%
Total	4.3%	45.5%	34.8%	19.5%	18.4%	24.1%	7.8%	6.4%	18.4%		23.2%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition												
Moderate	1.4%	0.5%	3.2%	4.1%	7.2%	3.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.8%		2.9%	3.1%
Severe	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%		0.5%	1.4%
Total	1.4%	1.4%	3.2%	4.1%	7.7%	4.6%	1.0%	1.1%	3.0%		3.4%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure												
% Households per income quintile												
lowest	1.0%	0.0%	5.0%	2.0%	29.0%	8.0%	3.0%	0.0%	5.0%		4.9%	18.2%
second	8.0%	5.0%	15.0%	10.0%	29.0%	24.0%	8.0%	23.0%	16.0%		15.4%	22.0%
third	28.0%	22.0%	31.0%	21.0%	20.0%	21.0%	23.0%	35.0%	19.0%		23.2%	19.8%
fourth	27.0%	38.0%	26.0%	36.0%	14.0%	21.0%	41.0%	24.0%	27.0%		28.4%	20.0%
highest	35.0%	34.0%	24.0%	31.0%	8.0%	27.0%	25.0%	17.0%	32.0%		28.1%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile												
lowest	4.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	28.0%	24.0%	4.0%	38.0%	3.0%		9.9%	19.9%
second	19.0%	2.0%	18.0%	19.0%	32.0%	26.0%	26.0%	43.0%	14.0%		19.6%	19.8%
third	39.0%	24.0%	34.0%	20.0%	22.0%	20.0%	32.0%	16.0%	21.0%		23.1%	19.9%
fourth	27.0%	39.0%	29.0%	28.0%	12.0%	18.0%	20.0%	3.0%	32.0%		25.7%	20.0%
highest	11.0%	35.0%	16.0%	32.0%	6.0%	13.0%	20.0%	0.0%	30.0%		22.1%	20.2%
Household Assets												
% Households reported:												
Own house	75.0%	73.0%	82.0%	78.0%	65.0%	82.0%	90.0%	86.0%	66.0%		76.3%	84.1%
Rent house	24.0%	24.0%	12.0%	19.0%	11.0%	12.0%	7.0%	4.0%	30.0%		18.2%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	1.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	24.0%	6.0%	3.0%	9.0%	4.0%		5.6%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets												
% Households having:												
washing machine	48.0%	88.0%	52.0%	72.0%	24.0%	65.0%	27.0%	25.0%	82.0%		65.1%	52.0%
computer	12.0%	38.0%	12.0%	30.0%	2.0%	10.0%	4.0%	8.0%	29.0%		21.1%	11.8%
generator	97.0%	84.0%	59.0%	79.0%	49.0%	53.0%	77.0%	86.0%	71.0%		70.9%	50.6%
refrigerator	96.0%	96.0%	96.0%	97.0%	92.0%	89.0%	99.0%	99.0%	92.0%		94.3%	91.3%
pick up truck	15.0%	14.0%	3.0%	0.0%	6.0%	2.0%	63.0%	72.0%	2.0%		9.2%	7.3%
private car	41.0%	60.0%	20.0%	44.0%	9.0%	13.0%	21.0%	40.0%	36.0%		33.7%	26.6%
TV	31.0%	64.0%	18.0%	40.0%	4.0%	26.0%	61.0%	50.0%	29.0%		34.5%	20.8%
stove	100.0%	98.0%	98.0%	99.0%	96.0%	94.0%	100.0%	99.0%	98.0%		97.6%	95.1%
oven	27.0%	61.0%	41.0%	74.0%	19.0%	32.0%	11.0%	10.0%	58.0%		48.2%	38.0%
mobile phone	93.0%	99.0%	88.0%	98.0%	74.0%	89.0%	99.0%	98.0%	96.0%		93.6%	86.0%
taxi	20.0%	4.0%	7.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	5.0%	1.0%		3.6%	4.2%
satellite	96.0%	96.0%	92.0%	100.0%	80.0%	93.0%	99.0%	99.0%	96.0%		95.4%	90.5%
tractors	14.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	22.0%	72.0%	0.0%		6.0%	3.8%
freezer	44.0%	42.0%	40.0%	78.0%	21.0%	29.0%	82.0%	82.0%	46.0%		50.5%	38.5%
air conditioner	20.0%	54.0%	30.0%	70.0%	14.0%	36.0%	24.0%	27.0%	52.0%		45.6%	31.1%
air cooler	100.0%	100.0%	89.0%	97.0%	90.0%	93.0%	99.0%	100.0%	92.0%		94.8%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets												
% households having farm animals	46.2%	14.2%	10.7%	0.4%	24.4%	0.4%	72.9%	73.8%	2.2%		12.5%	23.1%
Average holdings												
Cattle	40.0	5.3	8.4	0.0	22.2	0.0	65.3	72.9	0.0		10.1	16.1

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Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sheep	35.6	8.0	0.9	0.0	6.7	0.4	29.3	73.3	0.0	8.4	10.6	
Goat	20.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	18.2	0.0	2.6	5.0	
Poultry	45.3	12.4	8.0	0.4	12.9	0.0	71.6	73.3	2.2	11.3	18.5	
Other	1.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	22.2	6.2	0.0	1.1	2.1	
% households having farm plot	40.0%	6.7%	8.4%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	48.0%	73.3%	0.0%	9.8%	17.7%	
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	17.7	0.0	1.7	3.7	
Public Distribution System (PDS)												
% households reported selling:												
Detergent	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Pulses	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	
Rice	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	
Sugar	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	5.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	
Tea	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	11.1%	7.1%	0.4%	60.9%	0.4%	8.0%	5.1%	4.7%	
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%	
Wheat Flour	1.3%	7.1%	4.0%	60.4%	4.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	22.7%	19.7%	6.4%	
% households reported sometimes selling:												
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	
Rice	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	47.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	
Sugar	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	3.3%	1.8%	
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.4%	2.7%	1.3%	3.1%	2.1%	2.8%	
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	21.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	
Wheat Flour	0.0%	2.0%	0.9%	4.4%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	2.2%	1.3%	2.5%	2.7%	
% households reported:												
Receiving PDS is extra burden	14.2%	1.8%	12.0%	52.4%	20.4%	4.9%	67.6%	67.6%	5.3%	22.3%	12.8%	
% households reported quality of PDS received as:												
good	48.0%	4.0%	29.8%	22.2%	16.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	16.1%	12.8%	
fair	51.1%	92.4%	67.1%	50.2%	66.7%	28.0%	92.9%	92.9%	70.7%	61.0%	61.5%	
bad	0.9%	3.6%	3.1%	27.6%	17.3%	64.4%	7.1%	7.1%	14.2%	22.9%	25.8%	
% households reported												
Preferring PDS not Cash	83.6%	97.3%	99.1%	87.1%	97.8%	91.1%	71.6%	100.0%	94.2%	92.9%	95.1%	
Preferring Cash not PDS	16.4%	2.7%	0.9%	12.9%	2.2%	8.9%	28.4%	0.0%	5.8%	7.1%	4.9%	
Food consumption												
Food consumption group												
% households with poor consumption	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	3.1%	
% households with borderline consumption	1.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.0%	3.3%	9.4%	
% households with acceptable consumption	99.0%	100.0%	96.0%	99.0%	92.0%	91.0%	100.0%	99.0%	93.0%	95.9%	87.4%	
Education												
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age												
Illiterate	8.9%	7.0%	8.5%	3.7%	19.4%	16.1%	8.1%	15.8%	8.3%	9.6%	17.6%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	14.5%	6.7%	19.2%	12.4%	23.8%	24.5%	21.6%	19.5%	10.7%	15.6%	21.4%	
Primary School	32.4%	22.3%	28.0%	21.8%	31.7%	33.4%	36.5%	40.5%	33.0%	29.1%	29.8%	
Intermediate School	19.7%	24.0%	19.4%	15.2%	12.4%	11.0%	25.2%	12.7%	18.0%	16.5%	12.7%	
Secondary School	11.4%	17.2%	12.3%	16.5%	5.1%	8.2%	5.7%	7.0%	13.7%	12.5%	8.3%	

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Diploma after secondary School	6.5%	11.9%	6.4%	7.7%	5.1%	3.1%	1.5%	2.2%	7.8%	6.6%	5.1%	
University Degree	5.2%	10.2%	5.8%	22.1%	2.5%	3.7%	1.3%	2.0%	8.3%	9.6%	4.9%	
Post Graduate Degree	1.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age												
Illiterate	3.4%	4.3%	4.3%	0.7%	12.8%	12.1%	1.8%	9.0%	4.7%	5.7%	10.7%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	12.3%	5.2%	17.2%	7.7%	24.4%	24.5%	16.4%	14.5%	9.9%	13.5%	20.6%	
Primary School	29.4%	18.5%	28.7%	21.4%	30.1%	34.5%	27.6%	36.1%	34.3%	28.5%	30.9%	
Intermediate School	23.0%	25.3%	20.7%	15.4%	15.9%	11.7%	41.9%	21.5%	19.2%	18.2%	14.8%	
Secondary School	15.5%	18.5%	14.4%	16.5%	6.6%	8.1%	8.3%	11.9%	16.5%	14.0%	10.3%	
Diploma after secondary School	7.1%	13.5%	7.6%	7.7%	6.9%	4.3%	1.9%	3.4%	7.2%	7.2%	6.1%	
University Degree	6.8%	13.8%	6.8%	29.3%	3.3%	4.7%	2.1%	3.3%	8.1%	12.1%	6.3%	
Post Graduate Degree	2.5%	0.9%	0.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age												
Illiterate	13.8%	9.5%	12.8%	6.9%	26.1%	20.3%	15.5%	23.3%	11.8%	13.7%	24.5%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	16.4%	8.2%	21.2%	17.3%	23.2%	24.5%	27.7%	25.0%	11.4%	17.8%	22.2%	
Primary School	35.1%	25.8%	27.3%	22.2%	33.3%	32.2%	46.9%	45.4%	31.7%	29.7%	28.8%	
Intermediate School	16.6%	22.9%	18.0%	15.0%	8.9%	10.3%	5.8%	3.1%	16.8%	14.6%	10.6%	
Secondary School	7.8%	16.0%	10.3%	16.4%	3.6%	8.3%	2.7%	1.6%	11.1%	11.0%	6.3%	
Diploma after Secondary School	6.0%	10.3%	5.2%	7.6%	3.3%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	8.5%	5.9%	4.1%	
University Degree	3.7%	6.9%	4.8%	14.5%	1.7%	2.7%	0.5%	0.7%	8.5%	7.0%	3.4%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Employment												
Working status of household members 15 years and older												
% Household members:												
Employee	25.6%	28.2%	22.4%	28.8%	27.5%	25.5%	11.7%	10.5%	24.1%	24.9%	23.0%	
Employer	1.9%	7.2%	1.6%	5.5%	7.1%	0.2%	10.3%	1.8%	5.3%	3.9%	3.5%	
Own account worker	18.6%	12.4%	14.3%	7.5%	6.2%	11.6%	4.7%	17.7%	6.3%	10.5%	10.0%	
Contribute as a family worker	17.8%	2.1%	2.2%	0.0%	9.6%	0.2%	51.4%	46.5%	0.0%	5.5%	4.6%	
Student	11.2%	9.7%	11.7%	14.0%	7.8%	11.2%	2.1%	9.8%	10.3%	11.2%	11.5%	
Housewife	20.0%	30.6%	36.7%	32.7%	32.9%	39.3%	14.8%	10.8%	36.8%	32.6%	35.7%	
Pensioner and working	0.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%	0.3%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	
Pensioner and not working	1.7%	4.3%	4.4%	6.6%	3.5%	4.3%	0.9%	0.6%	6.6%	4.8%	3.7%	
Earn income and does not work	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	
Unemployed and looking for a job	1.2%	0.4%	2.1%	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.2%	0.3%	2.5%	1.5%	1.8%	
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	0.1%	0.4%	1.8%	0.9%	1.6%	4.2%	0.2%	0.6%	2.9%	1.9%	2.1%	
Unemployed and not looking for a job	0.4%	3.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.7%	0.6%	3.2%	1.6%	2.1%	
Others	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	
Reasons for unemployment												
% Household reported:												
No chance of work	29.0%	6.1%	25.6%	20.5%	12.3%	43.4%	7.5%	28.6%	7.1%	21.6%	28.7%	
Tired of looking for a job	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.7%	5.2%	3.0%	
Don't know how to find job	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	17.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.8%	
Didn't find a suitable job	0.0%	4.5%	12.2%	2.6%	0.0%	2.8%	2.5%	7.1%	5.0%	4.5%	8.1%	
Waiting for suitable job	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	3.6%	0.7%	1.0%	2.3%	
Illness, Aging	51.6%	87.9%	51.2%	67.9%	42.1%	48.1%	72.5%	60.7%	42.9%	57.7%	49.2%	

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Security	3.2%	0.0%	4.9%	3.8%	19.3%	0.9%	7.5%	0.0%	17.1%		5.9%	3.0%
Others	16.1%	1.5%	2.4%	2.6%	5.3%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%		2.7%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:												
Farming - Self Employed	32.0%	4.0%	7.6%	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	81.1%	78.8%	0.0%		10.5%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.3%	0.0%		0.6%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	3.8%	15.2%	5.6%	6.6%	9.4%	9.1%	6.2%	2.2%	11.9%		8.6%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	1.0%	7.9%	5.0%	2.9%	8.0%	21.7%	1.4%	1.3%	9.3%		8.4%	11.4%
Public servant	36.0%	47.1%	43.4%	58.5%	24.7%	38.0%	6.1%	10.4%	37.4%		41.3%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	27.2%	25.5%	38.1%	31.4%	16.3%	31.1%	2.4%	6.0%	40.9%		30.3%	25.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%		0.3%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	6.0%	9.5%	6.2%	5.5%	1.9%	5.7%	2.2%	0.8%	2.0%		4.9%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	0.2%	1.4%	1.5%	0.9%	1.1%	4.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%		1.7%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	3.2%	14.1%	5.7%	6.4%	12.3%	15.9%	7.1%	41.4%	12.9%		12.7%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old												
% Only student	48.8%	96.3%	94.2%	99.5%	88.3%	92.3%	66.8%	91.2%	89.9%		91.7%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	41.8%	1.6%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	21.3%	0.7%	1.3%		2.8%	1.6%
% Working and left school	5.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	9.5%	7.4%	1.3%		1.3%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	3.5%	1.2%	4.4%	0.5%	10.6%	6.8%	2.4%	0.7%	7.6%		4.1%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	51.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	4.5%	0.9%	30.7%	15.1%	0.5%		4.2%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism												
Security	88.9%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	81.8%	66.7%	8.7%	96.6%	0.0%		38.6%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	6.6%
School too far	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.7%	0.0%	0.0%		0.7%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	3.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.4%	0.0%		12.2%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.8%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	0.8%
Illness	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	2.9%	0.0%	100.0%		24.6%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%		0.9%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out												
Security	40.7%	20.0%	28.6%	0.0%	27.6%	19.2%	4.4%	79.4%	52.4%		27.5%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.6%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%		8.2%	21.6%
School too far	3.7%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%	15.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%		9.3%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	25.9%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	3.4%	7.7%	4.4%	8.8%	9.5%		6.0%	8.7%
Work to earn money	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	57.8%	5.9%	14.3%		4.6%	6.8%
Illness	3.7%	20.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%		6.2%	6.6%
Others	18.5%	20.0%	57.1%	100.0%	6.9%	15.4%	28.9%	5.9%	9.5%		38.2%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)												
% households reported:												
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	35.0%	97.0%	100.0%	27.0%	90.0%		89.3%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.0%	3.0%	0.0%	73.0%	10.0%		10.7%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:												
General network	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.0%	100.0%	100.0%	53.0%	95.0%		95.5%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.3%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	7.2%

Governorate District	Baghdad										Baghdad	Iraq
	Abo Ghraib	Adhamia	Al Kadhumia	Al Karkh	Al Madaane	Al Sader	Al Tarmia	Mahmoudia	Rusafa			
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.9%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.0%	0.0%	3.3%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:												
General network	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	93.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	53.0%	100.0%	96.4%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.0%	0.0%	3.3%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)												
% households reported sanitation type as:												
Toilet	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	91.3%
Hole	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)												
% households reported:												
Availability electricity network	100.0%	98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	40.0%	7.0%	1.0%	0.0%	13.0%	5.7%	16.6%	
6-10 hours power cut during last week	96.0%	23.0%	32.0%	40.0%	20.0%	27.0%	69.0%	67.0%	17.0%	34.2%	27.9%	
11-15 hours power cut during last week	1.0%	0.0%	13.0%	27.0%	20.0%	13.0%	7.0%	0.0%	44.0%	19.2%	21.1%	
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	1.0%	74.0%	54.0%	33.0%	20.0%	53.0%	22.0%	33.0%	27.0%	40.7%	31.6%	
Other source during electricity cut												
Sharing public generator	2.0%	20.0%	46.0%	53.0%	2.0%	60.0%	5.0%	8.0%	20.0%	35.3%	42.9%	
Private generator	79.0%	2.0%	24.0%	13.0%	42.0%	8.0%	49.0%	82.0%	21.0%	23.0%	21.0%	
Both public and private generator	18.0%	79.0%	25.0%	31.0%	5.0%	21.0%	26.0%	0.0%	49.0%	33.4%	15.0%	
Oil lamp	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	2.0%	39.0%	9.0%	15.0%	9.0%	8.0%	6.7%	19.4%	
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	1.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Main source of energy for cooking as:												
Gas	100.0%	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	96.0%	82.0%	68.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%	87.9%	
Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	18.0%	32.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	8.7%	
Wood	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.6%	
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	
Health status												
% household members reported having:												
Chronic diseases	10.8%	14.2%	9.5%	10.5%	8.8%	11.7%	4.3%	7.9%	14.7%	11.5%	9.3%	
Hypertension	41.1%	40.0%	40.5%	50.5%	35.2%	31.4%	43.2%	25.2%	41.6%	39.4%	32.5%	
Diabetes	15.1%	22.5%	20.5%	14.6%	13.8%	18.4%	23.0%	14.0%	19.1%	18.1%	16.9%	
Gastric ulcer	4.2%	4.6%	7.9%	2.6%	8.3%	9.4%	5.0%	5.0%	2.4%	5.1%	5.5%	
Anaemia	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.8%	4.3%	0.4%	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	

Governorate District	Baghdad										Baghdad	Iraq
	Abo Ghraib	Adhamia	Al Kadhumia	Al Karkh	Al Madaane	Al Sader	Al Tarmia	Mahmoudia	Rusafa			
Cardiac problems	19.8%	6.2%	16.8%	6.8%	14.5%	8.2%	5.0%	6.8%	11.9%		9.7%	9.5%
Kidney problems	1.6%	0.6%	3.2%	0.0%	2.1%	4.7%	4.3%	6.5%	3.1%		2.6%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%	1.4%	2.2%	0.0%		0.5%	1.0%
Joint problems	12.0%	19.4%	6.3%	14.6%	13.8%	13.7%	12.9%	16.9%	8.9%		13.2%	12.5%
Migraine	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	1.0%	2.8%	2.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.7%		1.5%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	4.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.6%	6.2%	5.9%	0.7%	12.2%	2.7%		4.0%	6.4%
Others	1.0%	0.6%	2.1%	6.8%	1.4%	4.7%	0.0%	6.5%	8.2%		4.9%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	2.0%		0.7%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	1.6%	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%	3.9%	2.9%	0.2%	6.6%	13.0%		4.1%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	1.8%	2.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.0%	3.7%	9.0%		2.6%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%		0.5%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.2%	0.0%		0.4%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household												
% households using												
Not iodized	13.0%	20.0%	54.0%	32.0%	39.0%	52.0%	37.0%	24.0%	54.0%		39.8%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	52.0%	72.0%	26.0%	56.0%	55.0%	21.0%	52.0%	55.0%	13.0%		39.7%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	36.0%	8.0%	20.0%	12.0%	6.0%	27.0%	11.0%	22.0%	33.0%		20.6%	23.4%
IDPs												
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	1.1%	9.5%	7.7%	16.2%	10.8%	1.8%	0.6%	4.9%	6.8%		8.2%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007												
Security deterioration	21.4%	35.2%	19.2%	66.8%	93.1%	0.0%	90.9%	64.8%	37.0%		39.0%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	78.6%	36.0%	80.8%	31.1%	3.8%	67.9%	9.1%	28.4%	44.6%		47.2%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	28.8%	0.0%	1.6%	3.1%	32.1%	0.0%	6.8%	18.5%		13.7%	18.6%
Wealth index												
% Households per wealth index quintile												
poorest	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	1.0%	42.0%	13.0%	8.0%	4.0%	5.0%		6.7%	21.7%
second	35.0%	6.0%	22.0%	9.0%	21.0%	22.0%	21.0%	7.0%	11.0%		14.6%	18.6%
third	16.0%	18.0%	27.0%	9.0%	20.0%	26.0%	24.0%	37.0%	21.0%		20.4%	20.1%
fourth	21.0%	22.0%	23.0%	27.0%	14.0%	21.0%	36.0%	34.0%	24.0%		24.0%	19.0%
richest	28.0%	54.0%	21.0%	53.0%	3.0%	18.0%	12.0%	17.0%	39.0%		34.0%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off	Moderate	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off		

Governorate	Basrah							Basrah	Iraq
	District	Abo Al Khasib	Al Basrah Center	Al Fawo	Al Madiana	Al Qurna	Al Zubair		
Weighting									
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.10	0.58	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.07	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.03	0.20	0.01	0.18	0.25	0.26	0.06	0.04	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.09	0.50	0.01	0.08	0.10	0.17	0.05	0.06	
Demography									
Population as of June, 2007	162,739	951,655	18,890	160,419	194,216	320,523	104,090	1,912,533	29,682,081
% male-headed households	93.8%	94.2%	96.9%	95.6%	94.7%	94.7%	92.9%	94.4%	89.8%
% female-headed households	6.2%	5.8%	3.1%	4.4%	5.3%	5.3%	7.1%	5.6%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)									
< 1 Year Old	3.4%	2.6%	3.3%	2.9%	4.0%	1.9%	2.4%	2.7%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	14.2%	14.2%	16.8%	14.9%	15.7%	13.9%	14.7%	14.4%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	25.0%	24.3%	25.8%	29.1%	29.3%	28.4%	28.6%	26.2%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	52.7%	54.2%	51.0%	48.6%	47.3%	51.7%	48.8%	52.2%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	4.7%	4.7%	3.0%	4.5%	3.7%	4.0%	5.5%	4.5%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years									
Single	40.9%	41.1%	39.0%	42.2%	42.4%	47.9%	41.2%	42.4%	41.5%
Married	54.4%	55.2%	58.4%	55.1%	53.2%	48.1%	53.0%	53.6%	53.6%
Divorced	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%
Widowed	3.6%	2.8%	2.1%	2.6%	3.6%	2.9%	4.8%	3.1%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status									
Percentage Orphaned	3.2%	2.3%	1.5%	1.3%	5.3%	4.4%	4.5%	3.1%	3.8%
% lost father	81.8%	60.0%	60.0%	100.0%	70.5%	50.0%	90.9%	66.3%	80.7%
% lost mother	13.6%	40.0%	40.0%	0.0%	9.1%	31.2%	0.0%	27.6%	14.9%
% lost both	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	18.7%	9.1%	6.1%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)									
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition									
Moderate	7.5%	7.0%	10.5%	13.3%	8.9%	12.5%	7.0%	8.7%	6.8%
Severe	3.0%	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	2.3%	6.5%	2.0%	3.7%	2.3%
Total	10.5%	10.8%	11.8%	14.6%	11.2%	19.0%	9.0%	12.4%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition									
Moderate	10.1%	15.5%	13.1%	14.1%	17.1%	14.7%	9.5%	14.7%	12.5%
Severe	6.5%	4.3%	5.7%	7.0%	6.2%	7.6%	13.6%	6.0%	9.3%
Total	16.6%	19.8%	18.8%	21.1%	23.3%	22.3%	23.1%	20.7%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition									
Moderate	3.5%	2.7%	2.2%	6.6%	6.6%	7.7%	8.7%	4.8%	3.3%
Severe	2.5%	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	1.6%	4.4%	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%
Total	6.0%	3.8%	3.5%	7.5%	8.2%	12.1%	10.7%	6.7%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)									
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition									
Moderate	5.0%	4.3%	8.3%	10.6%	8.2%	6.5%	5.5%	5.8%	5.0%
Severe	4.5%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%	3.1%	7.6%	3.0%	3.7%	2.5%
Total	9.5%	7.0%	9.6%	12.8%	11.3%	14.1%	8.5%	9.4%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition									
Moderate	10.6%	18.7%	16.2%	15.9%	20.2%	13.6%	11.1%	16.6%	14.0%
Severe	8.0%	5.9%	7.0%	8.8%	7.8%	12.0%	14.1%	8.0%	11.7%
Total	18.6%	24.6%	23.2%	24.7%	28.0%	25.6%	25.2%	24.6%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition									
Moderate	3.0%	1.6%	2.2%	8.0%	6.2%	3.3%	7.1%	3.3%	3.1%
Severe	1.5%	1.6%	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%	3.8%	3.0%	2.0%	1.4%
Total	4.5%	3.2%	3.1%	9.3%	7.8%	7.1%	10.1%	5.3%	4.5%

Governorate District	Basrah							Basrah	Iraq
	Abo Al Khasib	Al Basrah Center	Al Fawo	Al Madiana	Al Qurna	Al Zubair	Shat AL Arab		
Income and Expenditure									
% Households per income quintile									
lowest	12.0%	12.0%	22.0%	19.0%	15.0%	1.0%	7.0%	10.9%	18.2%
second	35.0%	23.0%	46.0%	33.0%	29.0%	4.0%	28.0%	22.8%	22.0%
third	28.0%	16.0%	15.0%	23.0%	23.0%	17.0%	24.0%	18.9%	19.8%
fourth	16.0%	23.0%	13.0%	12.0%	17.0%	34.0%	21.0%	22.5%	20.0%
highest	9.0%	27.0%	4.0%	14.0%	16.0%	44.0%	21.0%	25.6%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile									
lowest	13.0%	10.0%	20.0%	30.0%	24.0%	2.0%	16.0%	12.4%	19.9%
second	28.0%	19.0%	31.0%	31.0%	32.0%	12.0%	28.0%	21.5%	19.8%
third	22.0%	21.0%	30.0%	21.0%	22.0%	29.0%	28.0%	23.0%	19.9%
fourth	23.0%	29.0%	13.0%	14.0%	14.0%	32.0%	21.0%	25.6%	20.0%
highest	14.0%	20.0%	7.0%	4.0%	8.0%	25.0%	7.0%	16.9%	20.2%
Household Assets									
% Households reported:									
Own house	88.0%	80.0%	95.0%	98.0%	98.0%	79.0%	89.0%	84.5%	84.1%
Rent house	5.0%	13.0%	3.0%	1.0%	1.0%	13.0%	10.0%	9.8%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	7.0%	7.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	8.0%	0.0%	5.6%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets									
% Households having:									
washing machine	74.0%	71.0%	60.0%	22.0%	35.0%	67.0%	45.0%	61.3%	52.0%
computer	8.0%	20.0%	3.0%	3.0%	6.0%	8.0%	7.0%	13.2%	11.8%
generator	76.0%	52.0%	67.0%	59.0%	62.0%	49.0%	59.0%	55.7%	50.6%
refrigerator	96.0%	94.0%	93.0%	88.0%	96.0%	93.0%	98.0%	93.9%	91.3%
pick up truck	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	9.0%	3.0%	2.1%	7.3%
private car	27.0%	28.0%	15.0%	5.0%	13.0%	30.0%	14.0%	23.9%	26.6%
TV	23.0%	20.0%	12.0%	8.0%	12.0%	20.0%	12.0%	17.9%	20.8%
stove	100.0%	98.0%	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	98.4%	95.1%
oven	40.0%	54.0%	33.0%	23.0%	34.0%	42.0%	34.0%	44.9%	38.0%
mobile phone	95.0%	95.0%	83.0%	76.0%	96.0%	93.0%	84.0%	92.5%	86.0%
taxi	4.0%	7.0%	7.0%	5.0%	4.0%	7.0%	4.0%	6.1%	4.2%
satellite	99.0%	96.0%	96.0%	98.0%	100.0%	98.0%	99.0%	97.3%	90.5%
tractors	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.8%
freezer	45.0%	51.0%	31.0%	15.0%	30.0%	58.0%	23.0%	44.8%	38.5%
air conditioner	84.0%	82.0%	87.0%	28.0%	57.0%	81.0%	56.0%	73.6%	31.1%
air cooler	20.0%	28.0%	8.0%	44.0%	68.0%	43.0%	46.0%	36.0%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets									
% households having farm animals	14.7%	1.3%	10.2%	24.4%	19.1%	3.1%	16.0%	7.4%	23.1%
Average holdings									
Cattle	10.2	0.4	8.9	16.4	13.3	0.4	14.7	4.7	16.1
Buffalo	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7
Sheep	2.2	0.9	0.4	5.3	0.4	1.3	2.2	1.5	10.6
Goat	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	5.0
Poultry	9.8	0.0	8.4	16.9	16.9	2.2	8.0	4.9	18.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.1
% households having farm plot	8.9%	0.0%	7.1%	9.8%	5.3%	0.0%	10.7%	2.8%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
% households reported selling:									
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Pulses	1.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.7%

Governorate	Basrah								Basrah	Iraq
	District	Abo Al Khasib	Al Basrah Center	Al Fawo	Al Madiana	Al Qurma	Al Zubair	Shat AL Arab		
	Soap	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
	Sugar	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%
	Tea	2.2%	1.3%	1.3%	7.6%	9.8%	12.9%	0.0%	4.7%	4.7%
	Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	1.1%
	Wheat Flour	0.4%	2.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	3.6%	0.9%	2.1%	6.4%
	% households reported sometimes selling:									
	Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Pulses	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
	Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%
	Soap	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
	Sugar	0.0%	4.9%	1.3%	10.7%	7.1%	4.9%	0.0%	4.9%	1.8%
	Tea	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	8.0%	4.0%	3.6%	0.0%	3.9%	2.8%
	Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
	Wheat Flour	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	15.1%	13.8%	4.3%	2.7%
	% households reported:									
	Receiving PDS is extra burden	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.9%	0.4%	3.8%	12.8%
	% households reported quality of PDS received as:									
	good	2.7%	0.4%	3.6%	0.4%	0.0%	15.6%	0.4%	3.2%	12.8%
	fair	80.0%	60.0%	86.7%	44.4%	58.7%	63.1%	29.3%	59.4%	61.5%
	bad	17.3%	39.6%	9.8%	55.1%	41.3%	21.3%	70.2%	37.5%	25.8%
	% households reported									
	Preferring PDS not Cash	100.0%	99.6%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	98.2%	99.6%	99.5%	95.1%
	Preferring Cash not PDS	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	4.9%
Food consumption										
Food consumption group										
	% households with poor consumption	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
	% households with borderline consumption	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.4%	9.4%
	% households with acceptable consumption	100.0%	97.0%	97.0%	96.0%	97.0%	99.0%	98.0%	97.6%	87.4%
Education										
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age										
	Illiterate	14.5%	10.4%	23.0%	27.2%	21.1%	15.1%	16.7%	14.5%	17.6%
	Read and write with no formal schooling	22.9%	22.6%	28.2%	30.4%	33.2%	18.5%	24.5%	23.8%	21.4%
	Primary School	31.3%	29.4%	29.9%	26.8%	26.2%	40.2%	32.3%	31.0%	29.8%
	Intermediate School	14.7%	14.2%	10.2%	6.7%	9.1%	12.1%	12.1%	12.6%	12.7%
	Secondary School	8.4%	9.6%	5.1%	3.2%	3.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.8%	8.3%
	Diploma after secondary School	4.3%	7.7%	2.2%	3.3%	3.9%	4.2%	5.2%	5.9%	5.1%
	University Degree	3.8%	5.7%	1.2%	2.1%	2.6%	2.7%	2.1%	4.2%	4.9%
	Post Graduate Degree	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age										
	Illiterate	9.6%	8.7%	16.6%	16.8%	13.5%	12.3%	11.3%	10.8%	10.7%
	Read and write with no formal schooling	21.6%	22.2%	26.3%	26.4%	31.4%	16.5%	23.6%	22.6%	20.6%
	Primary School	34.9%	27.7%	34.5%	34.8%	31.8%	43.2%	32.5%	32.3%	30.9%
	Intermediate School	14.3%	13.0%	11.6%	9.0%	10.8%	12.9%	13.5%	12.5%	14.8%
	Secondary School	9.9%	11.8%	5.1%	4.8%	5.1%	7.1%	8.9%	9.4%	10.3%
	Diploma after secondary School	5.3%	9.7%	3.8%	4.9%	4.4%	4.5%	7.2%	7.3%	6.1%
	University Degree	4.3%	6.4%	1.7%	3.1%	2.9%	3.3%	2.8%	4.8%	6.3%
	Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age										
	Illiterate	19.7%	12.2%	29.8%	38.0%	29.3%	18.1%	22.8%	18.5%	24.5%
	Read and write with no formal schooling	24.2%	23.0%	30.2%	34.5%	35.1%	20.7%	25.5%	25.1%	22.2%
	Primary School	27.6%	31.1%	25.1%	18.5%	20.2%	37.0%	32.0%	29.6%	28.8%
	Intermediate School	15.2%	15.4%	8.7%	4.4%	7.2%	11.3%	10.5%	12.6%	10.6%

Governorate	Basrah								Basrah	Iraq
	District	Abo Al Khasib	Al Basrah Center	Al Fawo	Al Madiana	Al Qurna	Al Zubair	Shat AL Arab		
	Secondary School	6.7%	7.3%	5.1%	1.5%	2.4%	6.8%	4.9%	6.0%	6.3%
	Diploma after Secondary School	3.3%	5.8%	0.4%	1.5%	3.4%	3.9%	2.9%	4.5%	4.1%
	University Degree	3.3%	5.0%	0.7%	1.0%	2.2%	2.1%	1.4%	3.5%	3.4%
	Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Employment										
Working status of household members 15 years and older										
% Household members:										
	Employee	26.6%	31.7%	25.6%	28.0%	32.4%	23.5%	31.3%	29.6%	23.0%
	Employer	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%
	Own account worker	10.4%	7.6%	11.6%	9.5%	7.6%	12.0%	7.2%	8.8%	10.0%
	Contribute as a family worker	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%	4.6%
	Student	9.5%	12.2%	10.0%	8.6%	10.6%	12.9%	11.7%	11.6%	11.5%
	Housewife	40.4%	36.9%	42.0%	42.4%	40.2%	37.3%	39.6%	38.3%	35.7%
	Pensioner and working	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%
	Pensioner and not working	3.2%	3.4%	2.8%	2.0%	3.2%	3.0%	4.1%	3.2%	3.7%
	Earn income and does not work	0.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
	Unemployed and looking for a job	4.0%	1.6%	4.9%	1.5%	1.3%	3.2%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%
	Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	2.0%	2.7%	1.3%	2.1%	1.0%	2.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.1%
	Unemployed and not looking for a job	1.6%	2.2%	0.5%	3.1%	2.2%	4.1%	1.0%	2.5%	2.1%
	Others	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment										
% Household reported:										
	No chance of work	46.5%	38.6%	65.3%	41.5%	23.8%	47.8%	38.7%	39.8%	28.7%
	Tired of looking for a job	6.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	3.0%
	Don't know how to find job	1.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	0.9%	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%
	Didn't find a suitable job	2.0%	3.4%	1.4%	6.1%	11.1%	1.7%	20.0%	4.9%	8.1%
	Waiting for suitable job	3.0%	2.3%	0.0%	1.2%	3.2%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%	2.3%
	Illness, Aging	40.4%	46.6%	33.3%	51.2%	55.6%	44.3%	34.7%	46.2%	49.2%
	Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.4%	3.0%
	Others	1.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	3.5%	4.0%	2.7%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:										
	Farming - Self Employed	1.5%	0.0%	5.8%	1.8%	2.4%	0.0%	4.9%	0.8%	11.7%
	Agricultural labourer	0.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	4.3%
	Skilled labourer	4.5%	9.4%	2.7%	19.6%	17.7%	18.6%	10.5%	12.2%	8.5%
	Non - Skilled labourer	24.0%	13.7%	38.6%	24.1%	19.2%	10.3%	33.5%	16.8%	11.4%
	Public servant	38.9%	56.4%	21.8%	27.1%	41.3%	35.0%	34.8%	45.8%	38.1%
	Self-employed - Non-Farm	29.9%	20.5%	28.0%	26.5%	18.3%	36.0%	14.5%	23.9%	25.1%
	Others	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
	% households changed place of work during 2007	1.2%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	3.8%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	4.7%
	% households changed job during 2007	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	1.2%	2.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%
	% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	18.8%	16.7%	47.2%	20.7%	15.9%	7.8%	3.9%	15.2%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old										
	% Only student	90.0%	96.8%	85.8%	81.9%	88.5%	91.9%	92.9%	93.0%	90.2%
	% Student and working part time	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.1%	1.6%
	% Working and left school	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	1.6%
	% Not working and left school	8.4%	3.2%	13.3%	17.6%	10.0%	7.0%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%
	% of student not attending school regularly	3.1%	0.3%	9.5%	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism										
	Security	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	22.5%
	Can't afford costs	11.1%	0.0%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	6.6%
	School too far	44.4%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	7.8%
	Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
	Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

Governorate District	Basrah							Basrah	Iraq
	Abo Al Khasib	Al Basrah Center	Al Fawo	Al Madiana	Al Qurna	Al Zubair	Shat AL Arab		
Illness	44.4%	0.0%	15.4%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.9%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out									
Security	0.0%	40.0%	46.5%	9.5%	2.1%	21.4%	25.0%	26.3%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	34.4%	20.0%	18.6%	48.6%	43.8%	21.4%	4.2%	25.4%	21.6%
School too far	15.6%	0.0%	14.0%	24.3%	16.7%	3.6%	0.0%	5.8%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	12.5%	10.0%	9.3%	2.7%	4.2%	10.7%	4.2%	8.8%	8.7%
Work to earn money	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	21.4%	0.0%	5.3%	6.8%
Illness	15.6%	0.0%	9.3%	2.7%	4.2%	7.1%	16.7%	4.2%	6.6%
Others	6.2%	30.0%	2.3%	12.2%	25.0%	14.3%	50.0%	24.2%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)									
% households reported:									
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	90.0%	87.0%	97.6%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	13.0%	2.4%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:									
General network	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.1%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:									
General network	60.0%	43.0%	80.0%	44.0%	56.0%	76.0%	38.0%	51.5%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	39.0%	57.0%	20.0%	56.0%	44.0%	24.0%	62.0%	48.4%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)									
% households reported sanitation type as:									
Toilet	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%	97.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	91.3%
Hole	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)									
% households reported:									
Availability electricity network	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	96.0%	99.8%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	77.0%	99.0%	96.0%	99.2%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut									
Sharing public generator	8.0%	32.0%	0.0%	18.0%	13.0%	19.0%	16.0%	23.5%	42.9%
Private generator	64.0%	26.0%	66.0%	48.0%	48.0%	40.0%	45.0%	37.1%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	11.0%	26.0%	0.0%	11.0%	14.0%	8.0%	11.0%	18.2%	15.0%
Oil lamp	12.0%	10.0%	24.0%	21.0%	22.0%	32.0%	28.0%	17.1%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	4.0%	5.0%	7.0%	2.0%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.2%

Governorate	Basrah								Basrah	Iraq
District	Abo Al Khasib	Al Basrah Center	Al Fawo	Al Madiana	Al Qurna	Al Zubair	Shat AL Arab	Basrah	Iraq	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
Main source of energy for cooking as:										
Gas	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	100.0%	99.6%	87.9%	
Kerosene	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	8.7%	
Wood	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	
Health status										
% household members reported having:										
Chronic diseases	10.3%	7.9%	8.5%	6.3%	6.9%	11.6%	7.4%	8.5%	9.3%	
Hypertension	32.2%	29.0%	38.8%	23.4%	30.6%	32.1%	40.0%	30.5%	32.5%	
Diabetes	15.8%	25.4%	10.9%	9.9%	16.9%	23.1%	27.4%	22.1%	16.9%	
Gastric ulcer	4.0%	2.9%	3.0%	4.5%	3.2%	1.7%	0.7%	2.7%	5.5%	
Anaemia	10.9%	10.1%	5.5%	10.8%	3.2%	4.3%	9.6%	8.2%	1.8%	
Cardiac problems	7.4%	6.5%	4.8%	8.1%	5.6%	8.5%	5.2%	7.1%	9.5%	
Kidney problems	1.0%	5.1%	1.8%	1.8%	4.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.0%	4.5%	
Hepatic problem	0.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	
Joint problems	10.4%	6.5%	26.7%	9.0%	9.7%	10.3%	1.5%	8.3%	12.5%	
Migraine	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%	
Respiratory problems	8.4%	8.0%	3.6%	25.2%	12.1%	11.5%	9.6%	10.3%	6.4%	
Others	8.9%	5.1%	3.0%	6.3%	9.7%	3.4%	1.5%	5.3%	7.4%	
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	4.5%	1.4%	2.4%	0.3%	0.6%	4.5%	0.3%	2.0%	1.3%	
Coughing during last two weeks	12.3%	2.3%	7.2%	0.9%	1.5%	13.5%	0.0%	4.7%	5.0%	
Fever during last two weeks	8.4%	4.8%	5.8%	0.9%	2.4%	12.2%	0.0%	5.5%	3.7%	
Physical Disability	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	1.0%	
Mental Disability	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.3%	0.7%	
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household										
% households using										
Not iodized	66.0%	49.0%	76.0%	80.0%	90.0%	64.0%	77.0%	61.5%	45.8%	
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	16.0%	19.0%	9.0%	13.0%	5.0%	28.0%	10.0%	17.7%	30.8%	
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	18.0%	32.0%	15.0%	6.0%	5.0%	8.0%	13.0%	20.7%	23.4%	
IDPs										
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007										
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	3.5%	
Security deterioration	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	66.5%	45.0%	
Ethnic conflict	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.5%	26.9%	
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	18.6%	
Wealth index										
% Households per wealth index quintile										
poorest	7.0%	9.0%	22.0%	40.0%	16.0%	12.0%	26.0%	13.7%	21.7%	
second	20.0%	14.0%	17.0%	28.0%	33.0%	13.0%	20.0%	17.8%	18.6%	
third	28.0%	21.0%	28.0%	18.0%	22.0%	28.0%	23.0%	22.8%	20.1%	
fourth	20.0%	27.0%	21.0%	10.0%	17.0%	28.0%	19.0%	23.6%	19.0%	
richest	24.0%	29.0%	12.0%	4.0%	12.0%	20.0%	12.0%	22.1%	20.5%	
Vulnerability cluster	Better off	Better off	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Better off	Moderate			

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakhoo		
Weighting									
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.39	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.03	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.06	0.26	0.20	0.04	0.11	0.09	0.24	0.03	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.07	0.12	0.09	0.28	0.10	0.11	0.24	0.03	
Demography									
Population as of June, 2007	35,338	59,891	42,973	140,650	51,572	53,574	121,494	505,491	29,682,081
% male-headed households	89.8%	92.0%	92.4%	90.2%	88.0%	88.0%	89.8%	90.0%	89.8%
% female-headed households	10.2%	8.0%	7.6%	9.8%	12.0%	12.0%	10.2%	10.0%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.1
Total household size (persons)	7.3	6.3	6.4	7.2	5.9	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)									
< 1 Year Old	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	2.2%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	18.2%	18.6%	19.0%	12.8%	13.5%	13.7%	15.9%	15.3%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	27.9%	29.1%	28.2%	22.1%	25.8%	27.2%	28.2%	26.2%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	47.3%	44.8%	46.3%	57.8%	52.7%	53.1%	49.7%	51.6%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	2.8%	4.1%	3.0%	5.1%	5.4%	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years									
Single	44.9%	42.5%	41.6%	49.6%	47.5%	49.2%	48.3%	47.2%	41.5%
Married	51.8%	54.3%	55.8%	47.0%	48.0%	46.7%	48.2%	49.3%	53.6%
Divorced	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%
Widowed	3.3%	3.1%	2.5%	3.3%	4.4%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status									
Percentage Orphaned	3.2%	3.2%	1.7%	3.9%	3.2%	3.7%	2.8%	3.2%	3.8%
% lost father	83.9%	53.6%	64.3%	73.1%	65.0%	62.5%	64.5%	66.8%	80.7%
% lost mother	16.1%	46.4%	35.7%	26.9%	25.0%	34.4%	35.5%	31.9%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	3.1%	0.0%	1.3%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)									
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition									
Moderate	8.0%	11.1%	8.0%	7.0%	7.1%	4.8%	7.0%	7.4%	6.8%
Severe	2.1%	5.1%	3.8%	1.6%	13.1%	2.4%	1.7%	3.5%	2.3%
Total	10.1%	16.2%	11.8%	8.6%	20.2%	7.2%	8.7%	10.9%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition									
Moderate	8.7%	15.5%	13.0%	13.9%	21.0%	8.7%	11.7%	13.5%	12.5%
Severe	5.2%	8.3%	7.6%	9.6%	15.6%	6.8%	10.0%	9.4%	9.3%
Total	13.9%	23.8%	20.6%	23.5%	36.6%	15.5%	21.7%	22.9%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition									
Moderate	2.5%	8.0%	5.4%	5.3%	6.0%	3.4%	4.2%	5.3%	3.3%
Severe	2.8%	1.2%	1.5%	0.5%	2.4%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.4%
Total	5.3%	9.2%	6.9%	5.8%	8.4%	4.4%	5.5%	6.6%	4.7%

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakhoo		
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)									
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition									
Moderate	5.6%	9.5%	6.5%	4.8%	6.5%	2.4%	3.3%	5.1%	5.0%
Severe	1.7%	4.7%	3.4%	2.7%	13.7%	2.9%	2.1%	3.9%	2.5%
Total	7.3%	14.2%	9.9%	7.5%	20.2%	5.3%	5.4%	9.0%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition									
Moderate	11.5%	19.8%	15.3%	12.8%	18.6%	13.1%	15.4%	15.0%	14.0%
Severe	7.3%	9.9%	8.8%	10.7%	18.6%	7.8%	10.0%	10.5%	11.7%
Total	18.8%	29.7%	24.1%	23.5%	37.2%	20.9%	25.4%	25.5%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition									
Moderate	2.8%	6.0%	4.6%	5.3%	4.9%	3.4%	2.1%	4.1%	3.1%
Severe	2.4%	4.0%	3.4%	0.0%	1.8%	1.0%	2.5%	1.8%	1.4%
Total	5.2%	10.0%	8.0%	5.3%	6.7%	4.4%	4.6%	6.0%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure									
% Households per income quintile									
lowest	24.0%	48.0%	36.0%	12.0%	32.0%	23.0%	20.0%	24.3%	18.2%
second	28.0%	23.0%	23.0%	18.0%	34.0%	25.0%	20.0%	22.6%	22.0%
third	20.0%	13.0%	16.0%	14.0%	16.0%	15.0%	14.0%	14.8%	19.8%
fourth	16.0%	6.0%	12.0%	18.0%	10.0%	17.0%	18.0%	15.0%	20.0%
highest	11.0%	9.0%	13.0%	37.0%	8.0%	20.0%	29.0%	23.1%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile									
lowest	30.0%	32.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	17.0%	12.0%	19.9%
second	21.0%	21.0%	12.0%	6.0%	6.0%	11.0%	13.0%	11.5%	19.8%
third	16.0%	19.0%	12.0%	13.0%	16.0%	19.0%	17.0%	15.7%	19.9%
fourth	18.0%	13.0%	18.0%	16.0%	30.0%	23.0%	22.0%	19.6%	20.0%
highest	15.0%	15.0%	42.0%	64.0%	47.0%	40.0%	31.0%	40.7%	20.2%
Household Assets									
% Households reported:									
Own house	88.0%	83.0%	85.0%	65.0%	75.0%	83.0%	56.0%	71.2%	84.1%
Rent house	4.0%	2.0%	3.0%	16.0%	9.0%	6.0%	18.0%	11.1%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	8.0%	15.0%	12.0%	19.0%	16.0%	11.0%	26.0%	17.7%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets									
% Households having:									
washing machine	60.0%	34.0%	53.0%	87.0%	72.0%	77.0%	76.0%	70.7%	52.0%
computer	6.0%	3.0%	2.0%	36.0%	5.0%	14.0%	19.0%	17.5%	11.8%
generator	23.0%	36.0%	40.0%	19.0%	24.0%	29.0%	25.0%	26.1%	50.6%
refrigerator	86.0%	76.0%	84.0%	96.0%	82.0%	89.0%	90.0%	88.3%	91.3%
pick up truck	5.0%	6.0%	5.0%	8.0%	8.0%	13.0%	7.0%	7.6%	7.3%
private car	38.0%	28.0%	36.0%	45.0%	26.0%	23.0%	36.0%	35.3%	26.6%

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakhoo		
TV	4.0%	6.0%	8.0%	44.0%	8.0%	28.0%	35.0%	26.1%	20.8%
stove	88.0%	89.0%	78.0%	99.0%	96.0%	96.0%	99.0%	94.6%	95.1%
oven	13.0%	21.0%	4.0%	67.0%	29.0%	54.0%	50.0%	43.1%	38.0%
mobile phone	92.0%	84.0%	89.0%	97.0%	91.0%	92.0%	89.0%	91.4%	86.0%
taxi	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.0%	1.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.5%	4.2%
satellite	83.0%	70.0%	80.0%	84.0%	81.0%	76.0%	79.0%	79.6%	90.5%
tractors	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	2.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.3%	3.8%
freezer	20.0%	8.0%	12.0%	58.0%	29.0%	38.0%	45.0%	37.3%	38.5%
air conditioner	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	35.0%	70.0%	20.0%	30.0%	26.4%	31.1%
air cooler	83.0%	64.0%	72.0%	92.0%	55.0%	86.0%	83.0%	79.8%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets									
% households having farm animals	27.6%	55.1%	43.6%	4.9%	37.8%	20.0%	6.2%	21.0%	23.1%
Average holdings									
Cattle	10.2	22.7	20.0	0.4	13.8	1.3	0.4	6.9	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sheep	14.7	16.0	5.8	1.8	8.0	7.1	5.8	6.9	10.6
Goat	12.0	20.0	4.4	2.2	17.3	5.8	5.3	7.8	5.0
Poultry	11.1	47.6	30.7	4.0	18.2	16.4	2.7	14.4	18.5
Other	0.4	0.9	4.0	1.3	7.6	1.8	0.4	1.9	2.1
% households having farm plot	31.1%	43.6%	46.2%	15.1%	32.9%	23.1%	14.2%	24.7%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	7.9	4.3	9.6	1.8	2.2	11.5	2.5	4.4	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
% households reported selling:									
Detergent	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Pulses	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Soap	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%
Sugar	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.5%	1.6%
Tea	2.7%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.4%	2.7%	1.2%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:									
Detergent	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Rice	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%
Tea	0.0%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakho		
% households reported:									
Receiving PDS is extra burden	5.8%	21.3%	11.6%	6.7%	3.1%	11.1%	17.3%	11.4%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:									
good	62.7%	54.2%	40.0%	21.8%	76.4%	22.2%	1.3%	30.7%	12.8%
fair	26.7%	43.1%	32.9%	62.7%	21.3%	70.2%	98.2%	60.4%	61.5%
bad	10.7%	2.7%	27.1%	15.6%	2.2%	7.6%	0.4%	8.8%	25.8%
% households reported									
Preferring PDS not Cash	93.3%	95.6%	88.9%	92.9%	98.7%	91.1%	96.9%	94.3%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	6.7%	4.4%	11.1%	7.1%	1.3%	8.9%	3.1%	5.7%	4.9%
Food consumption									
Food consumption group									
% households with poor consumption	4.0%	13.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	9.0%	2.0%	3.8%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	18.0%	20.0%	6.0%	6.0%	4.0%	13.0%	6.0%	9.0%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	78.0%	67.0%	93.0%	92.0%	95.0%	77.0%	92.0%	86.9%	87.4%
Education									
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	31.7%	44.4%	39.1%	25.4%	30.9%	29.2%	29.0%	31.1%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	31.3%	22.5%	23.4%	24.3%	25.4%	26.6%	21.8%	24.3%	21.4%
Primary School	26.7%	19.3%	27.6%	21.7%	21.8%	25.1%	22.8%	22.9%	29.8%
Intermediate School	6.4%	8.6%	6.5%	11.3%	13.7%	10.2%	14.2%	11.1%	12.7%
Secondary School	2.2%	2.1%	1.5%	7.5%	5.2%	5.0%	7.1%	5.4%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	1.1%	2.6%	1.1%	4.8%	1.8%	2.7%	3.4%	3.1%	5.1%
University Degree	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	4.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.9%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	19.2%	30.1%	23.8%	17.3%	23.4%	19.4%	20.6%	21.1%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	33.0%	28.5%	24.7%	25.8%	25.7%	29.3%	23.7%	26.4%	20.6%
Primary School	31.6%	21.0%	35.2%	24.6%	27.0%	27.4%	25.0%	26.2%	30.9%
Intermediate School	8.9%	11.0%	10.4%	12.2%	14.3%	13.0%	16.3%	13.0%	14.8%
Secondary School	4.3%	3.0%	2.9%	9.2%	6.0%	6.1%	8.3%	6.7%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	1.9%	5.0%	1.5%	4.1%	2.1%	2.4%	3.6%	3.3%	6.1%
University Degree	1.1%	1.4%	1.5%	5.6%	1.5%	1.9%	2.4%	2.9%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	43.9%	57.2%	53.9%	33.0%	38.1%	38.2%	37.5%	40.6%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	29.6%	16.9%	22.1%	23.0%	25.2%	24.2%	19.8%	22.2%	22.2%
Primary School	21.9%	17.8%	20.2%	19.0%	16.7%	22.9%	20.7%	19.7%	28.8%
Intermediate School	4.0%	6.4%	2.8%	10.5%	13.2%	7.6%	12.2%	9.3%	10.6%
Secondary School	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%	6.0%	4.5%	4.0%	5.8%	4.1%	6.3%

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakhoo		
Diploma after Secondary School	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	5.6%	1.4%	2.9%	3.3%	2.9%	4.1%
University Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment									
Working status of household members 15 years and older									
% Household members:									
Employee	25.9%	23.0%	21.4%	27.7%	7.9%	23.3%	21.6%	22.5%	23.0%
Employer	1.0%	2.3%	9.5%	2.6%	20.6%	2.5%	3.6%	5.1%	3.5%
Own account worker	4.6%	10.6%	6.3%	4.3%	1.4%	4.8%	11.1%	6.6%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	2.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	4.6%
Student	12.9%	8.7%	9.4%	19.9%	15.5%	21.3%	16.3%	16.0%	11.5%
Housewife	42.7%	44.7%	46.6%	34.1%	38.7%	37.3%	36.7%	38.5%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	1.7%	1.9%	0.4%	3.3%	6.0%	2.9%	2.0%	2.7%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	0.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.4%	3.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	5.7%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	1.5%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	2.7%	1.3%	1.3%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	2.2%	4.2%	2.9%	3.5%	1.2%	2.2%	2.7%	2.9%	2.1%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment									
% Household reported:									
No chance of work	47.9%	31.1%	25.0%	13.6%	1.3%	14.6%	9.5%	16.9%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	1.0%	1.4%	2.5%	4.9%	1.3%	2.2%	1.4%	2.5%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	1.0%	2.7%	2.5%	1.0%	1.3%	7.9%	0.0%	1.9%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	14.6%	10.8%	15.0%	15.5%	11.7%	20.2%	23.0%	16.8%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	1.0%	1.4%	7.5%	2.9%	5.2%	4.5%	4.1%	3.7%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	33.3%	44.6%	42.5%	57.3%	58.4%	44.9%	52.7%	50.6%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	11.7%	0.0%	1.4%	1.8%	3.0%
Others	1.0%	8.1%	5.0%	3.9%	9.1%	5.6%	8.1%	6.0%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:									
Farming - Self Employed	17.9%	3.4%	2.1%	2.1%	8.6%	6.7%	0.9%	4.2%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	1.1%	10.2%	10.6%	2.4%	2.2%	2.6%	1.8%	3.8%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	7.4%	2.3%	6.3%	12.3%	15.6%	9.6%	14.2%	10.8%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	17.9%	7.9%	7.7%	15.2%	2.6%	13.8%	13.0%	11.9%	11.4%
Public servant	50.9%	56.6%	39.8%	50.8%	64.7%	39.1%	34.9%	46.9%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	4.9%	19.2%	33.1%	15.2%	3.3%	24.4%	32.0%	20.3%	25.1%
Others	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.9%	3.0%	3.8%	3.3%	2.1%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007									
% households changed job during 2007									
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007									

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakhoo		
Working status of children 6-14 years old									
% Only student	93.8%	87.2%	86.3%	98.5%	98.4%	93.7%	91.2%	93.5%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	1.9%	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	2.2%	1.5%	1.6%
% Working and left school	0.7%	0.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.7%	1.0%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	3.6%	10.6%	11.6%	0.3%	1.0%	3.7%	3.9%	4.0%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism									
Security	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	12.3%	17.4%
Others	50.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	27.4%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out									
Security	5.6%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	33.3%	4.8%	0.0%	5.2%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	5.6%	2.3%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	11.1%	5.5%	21.6%
School too far	0.0%	4.7%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	1.9%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	44.4%	25.6%	28.9%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	25.9%	21.7%	8.7%
Work to earn money	5.6%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	25.9%	7.6%	6.8%
Illness	5.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	9.5%	3.7%	6.0%	6.6%
Others	33.3%	62.8%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	33.3%	52.0%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)									
% households reported:									
Continuous availability of drinking water	34.0%	61.0%	26.0%	45.0%	16.0%	37.0%	40.0%	39.5%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	66.0%	39.0%	74.0%	55.0%	84.0%	63.0%	60.0%	60.5%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:									
General network	37.0%	49.0%	42.0%	85.0%	92.0%	97.0%	96.0%	78.4%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	4.0%	18.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	0.8%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	6.0%	7.0%	10.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	4.3%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	2.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	56.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	7.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:									
General network	38.0%	49.0%	38.0%	88.0%	92.0%	97.0%	97.0%	79.2%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	4.0%	17.0%	54.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	1.1%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	7.0%	6.0%	11.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.9%

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakhoo		
Unclosed well/Spring	2.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	56.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	7.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)									
% households reported sanitation type as:									
Toilet	72.0%	48.0%	71.0%	97.0%	88.0%	99.0%	100.0%	87.3%	91.3%
Hole	27.0%	47.0%	29.0%	1.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
None	1.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)									
% households reported:									
Availability electricity network	92.0%	83.0%	100.0%	100.0%	80.0%	98.0%	97.0%	94.5%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	37.0%	41.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	7.0%	7.0%	10.1%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	22.0%	4.0%	0.0%	20.0%	70.0%	52.0%	19.0%	24.8%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	32.0%	37.0%	99.0%	80.0%	8.0%	39.0%	70.0%	59.1%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut									
Sharing public generator	91.0%	79.0%	57.0%	66.0%	16.0%	54.0%	66.0%	62.1%	42.9%
Private generator	4.0%	6.0%	16.0%	10.0%	17.0%	8.0%	1.0%	8.0%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	15.0%
Oil lamp	5.0%	13.0%	11.0%	23.0%	67.0%	38.0%	32.0%	27.8%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:									
Gas	91.0%	69.0%	98.0%	96.0%	88.0%	93.0%	96.0%	91.5%	87.9%
Kerosene	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	6.0%	4.0%	2.7%	8.7%
Wood	9.0%	27.0%	1.0%	2.0%	11.0%	1.0%	0.0%	5.7%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status									
% household members reported having:									
Chronic diseases	12.3%	9.6%	7.5%	14.1%	12.5%	11.3%	13.1%	12.3%	9.3%
Hypertension	20.3%	26.0%	32.8%	28.9%	22.9%	26.6%	18.5%	24.6%	32.5%
Diabetes	9.2%	4.7%	13.4%	12.3%	4.9%	9.1%	8.1%	9.4%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	8.8%	8.0%	1.5%	4.4%	7.3%	6.8%	7.7%	6.3%	5.5%
Anaemia	8.8%	2.0%	5.2%	1.9%	2.4%	2.3%	1.7%	2.6%	1.8%

Governorate District	Dahuk							Dahuk	Iraq
	AL Shekhan	Aqraa	Bardah resh	Duhuk	Imadeyah	Summail	Zakhoo		
Cardiac problems	6.8%	7.3%	5.2%	8.5%	9.3%	9.9%	7.7%	8.1%	9.5%
Kidney problems	10.8%	6.7%	15.7%	5.7%	9.3%	5.7%	7.0%	7.3%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	1.4%	4.7%	0.7%	3.1%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	1.8%	1.0%
Joint problems	11.9%	8.7%	3.7%	14.2%	21.5%	15.2%	11.1%	13.0%	12.5%
Migraine	4.1%	4.0%	4.5%	2.5%	1.5%	3.4%	4.4%	3.4%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	6.8%	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	3.4%	4.2%	7.4%	4.6%	6.4%
Others	11.2%	25.3%	14.9%	15.7%	16.6%	16.0%	26.2%	19.0%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	2.5%	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.0%	2.9%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	3.5%	0.8%	1.8%	4.0%	1.5%	5.1%	0.0%	2.3%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	3.9%	0.4%	0.4%	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%	1.5%	1.7%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.4%	4.9%	1.1%	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.0%
Mental Disability	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	0.5%	1.9%	1.0%	10.7%	3.4%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household									
% households using									
Not iodized	22.0%	6.0%	16.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.4%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	36.0%	28.0%	49.0%	10.0%	3.0%	14.0%	1.0%	14.8%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	42.0%	66.0%	34.0%	88.0%	97.0%	83.0%	95.0%	79.7%	23.4%
IDPs									
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	3.9%	1.5%	3.3%	8.3%	3.2%	5.5%	5.2%	5.2%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007									
Security deterioration	96.9%	4.5%	85.1%	38.8%	97.7%	38.5%	81.9%	59.1%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.3%	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.8%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%
Others	1.6%	95.5%	12.8%	59.7%	0.0%	61.5%	12.0%	38.5%	18.6%
Wealth index									
% Households per wealth index quintile									
poorest	22.0%	48.0%	31.0%	6.0%	24.0%	11.0%	15.0%	18.7%	21.7%
second	25.0%	21.0%	25.0%	11.0%	25.0%	18.0%	13.0%	17.0%	18.6%
third	36.0%	20.0%	31.0%	16.0%	28.0%	24.0%	18.0%	21.7%	20.1%
fourth	8.0%	9.0%	11.0%	17.0%	12.0%	18.0%	20.0%	15.2%	19.0%
richest	9.0%	3.0%	2.0%	51.0%	10.0%	29.0%	34.0%	27.6%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Moderate	Vulnerable	Moderate	Better off	Moderate	Better off	Better off		

Governorate District	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen	Kifry		
Weighting								
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.12	0.14	0.48	0.09	0.15	0.02	0.03	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.26	0.17	0.35	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.09	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.20	0.16	0.40	0.09	0.11	0.03	0.05	
Demography								
Population as of June, 2007	319,331	248,574	627,488	135,292	179,192	50,744	1,560,621	29,682,081
% male-headed households	84.4%	90.2%	91.6%	91.6%	84.4%	84.4%	88.8%	89.8%
% female-headed households	15.6%	9.8%	8.4%	8.4%	15.6%	15.6%	11.2%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)								
< 1 Year Old	2.5%	1.9%	1.3%	4.5%	1.4%	1.6%	1.9%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	13.0%	14.3%	11.2%	14.6%	13.9%	13.7%	12.7%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	24.2%	21.3%	35.7%	27.7%	26.1%	26.8%	29.0%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	55.1%	57.5%	49.3%	50.4%	53.2%	52.2%	52.4%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	5.1%	5.0%	2.5%	2.8%	5.5%	5.6%	3.9%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years								
Single	38.6%	33.6%	44.8%	39.7%	43.8%	43.8%	41.2%	41.5%
Married	54.1%	58.4%	51.9%	56.0%	50.9%	50.5%	53.6%	53.6%
Divorced	1.2%	1.5%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Widowed	6.1%	6.5%	3.1%	4.0%	4.9%	5.5%	4.6%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Orphan status								
Percentage Orphaned	5.0%	5.3%	6.0%	6.2%	2.5%	7.0%	5.3%	3.8%
% lost father	58.6%	93.3%	100.0%	74.5%	68.8%	53.2%	83.1%	80.7%
% lost mother	41.4%	6.7%	0.0%	25.5%	0.0%	8.5%	12.0%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	38.3%	4.8%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)								
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition								
Moderate	1.6%	5.0%	0.0%	9.4%	8.0%	4.1%	3.3%	6.8%
Severe	0.5%	2.5%	1.3%	1.3%	10.3%	4.7%	2.5%	2.3%
Total	2.1%	7.5%	1.3%	10.7%	18.3%	8.8%	5.8%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition								
Moderate	6.7%	11.4%	6.8%	15.8%	11.5%	13.4%	11.0%	12.5%
Severe	7.3%	10.7%	8.1%	29.1%	42.0%	19.8%	14.4%	9.3%
Total	14.0%	22.1%	14.9%	44.9%	53.5%	33.2%	25.4%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition								
Moderate	7.5%	20.9%	2.0%	4.4%	5.3%	2.3%	8.7%	3.3%
Severe	2.5%	8.8%	1.4%	2.2%	4.1%	2.9%	3.2%	1.4%
Total	10.0%	29.7%	3.4%	6.6%	9.4%	5.2%	11.9%	4.7%

Governorate District	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen	Kifry		
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)								
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition								
Moderate	0.5%	5.0%	0.7%	6.4%	6.9%	3.5%	2.6%	5.0%
Severe	0.5%	2.5%	1.3%	0.9%	9.7%	5.2%	2.4%	2.5%
Total	1.0%	7.5%	2.0%	7.3%	16.6%	8.7%	5.0%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition								
Moderate	6.1%	8.7%	6.8%	17.5%	10.9%	11.0%	8.5%	14.0%
Severe	8.5%	16.1%	9.5%	31.2%	45.4%	24.4%	16.8%	11.7%
Total	14.6%	24.8%	16.3%	48.7%	56.3%	35.4%	25.3%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition								
Moderate	4.4%	14.8%	1.4%	3.5%	5.9%	1.2%	4.8%	3.1%
Severe	3.8%	10.1%	0.0%	2.6%	2.4%	1.7%	2.9%	1.4%
Total	8.2%	24.9%	1.4%	6.1%	8.3%	2.9%	7.8%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure								
% Households per income quintile								
lowest	17.0%	4.0%	19.0%	35.0%	24.0%	12.0%	17.9%	18.2%
second	17.0%	35.0%	50.0%	35.0%	36.0%	28.0%	37.2%	22.0%
third	23.0%	29.0%	14.0%	16.0%	15.0%	28.0%	19.0%	19.8%
fourth	31.0%	23.0%	15.0%	10.0%	18.0%	20.0%	19.6%	20.0%
highest	12.0%	9.0%	3.0%	3.0%	8.0%	11.0%	6.6%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile								
lowest	5.0%	17.0%	55.0%	65.0%	42.0%	62.0%	38.3%	19.9%
second	16.0%	37.0%	29.0%	22.0%	28.0%	23.0%	26.7%	19.8%
third	32.0%	29.0%	12.0%	10.0%	16.0%	8.0%	19.0%	19.9%
fourth	29.0%	16.0%	2.0%	2.0%	8.0%	4.0%	10.5%	20.0%
highest	18.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	2.0%	5.0%	20.2%
Household Assets								
% Households reported:								
Own house	87.0%	92.0%	95.0%	93.0%	88.0%	96.0%	91.9%	84.1%
Rent house	2.0%	8.0%	5.0%	7.0%	11.0%	4.0%	5.7%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	12.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.7%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets								
% Households having:								
washing machine	57.0%	30.0%	90.0%	34.0%	40.0%	14.0%	60.6%	52.0%
computer	15.0%	5.0%	4.0%	6.0%	2.0%	0.0%	6.2%	11.8%
generator	48.0%	78.0%	14.0%	37.0%	26.0%	13.0%	34.5%	50.6%
refrigerator	95.0%	79.0%	100.0%	99.0%	89.0%	79.0%	93.6%	91.3%
pick up truck	37.0%	22.0%	5.0%	12.0%	5.0%	2.0%	14.8%	7.3%
private car	33.0%	29.0%	20.0%	25.0%	16.0%	7.0%	23.6%	26.6%
TV	21.0%	29.0%	3.0%	6.0%	8.0%	2.0%	11.6%	20.8%

Governorate District	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen	Kifry		
stove	100.0%	86.0%	98.0%	100.0%	90.0%	95.0%	95.7%	95.1%
oven	55.0%	18.0%	51.0%	24.0%	20.0%	4.0%	39.1%	38.0%
mobile phone	83.0%	90.0%	84.0%	39.0%	68.0%	48.0%	77.8%	86.0%
taxi	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.8%	4.2%
satellite	93.0%	92.0%	88.0%	98.0%	92.0%	91.0%	91.1%	90.5%
tractors	14.0%	3.0%	2.0%	9.0%	1.0%	3.0%	5.1%	3.8%
freezer	76.0%	81.0%	63.0%	57.0%	24.0%	9.0%	61.8%	38.5%
air conditioner	19.0%	12.0%	8.0%	15.0%	4.0%	1.0%	10.8%	31.1%
air cooler	100.0%	97.0%	98.0%	93.0%	74.0%	77.0%	94.4%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets								
% households having farm animals	57.8%	58.7%	27.6%	40.0%	20.4%	50.7%	39.7%	23.1%
Average holdings								
Cattle	45.8	52.9	24.0	30.7	4.0	24.4	31.4	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7
Sheep	43.1	46.7	21.3	24.4	8.9	13.3	28.4	10.6
Goat	38.2	17.8	10.7	18.2	4.0	5.8	17.2	5.0
Poultry	56.9	58.2	27.6	40.0	18.7	50.2	39.3	18.5
Other	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.1
% households having farm plot	50.2%	51.1%	15.1%	26.7%	12.0%	34.2%	29.3%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	7.8	4.7	1.1	4.9	3.1	8.2	3.8	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
% households reported selling:								
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Sugar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%
Tea	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	51.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	7.6%	0.0%	0.9%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:								
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Pulses	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
Rice	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Sugar	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%
Tea	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	57.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	2.7%
% households reported:								
Receiving PDS is extra burden	24.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	12.8%

Governorate District	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen	Kifry		
Food consumption								
Food consumption group								
% households reported quality of PDS received as:								
good	48.9%	1.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	12.8%
fair	36.9%	98.2%	95.6%	97.3%	98.7%	97.8%	84.6%	61.5%
bad	14.2%	0.4%	2.7%	2.7%	1.3%	2.2%	4.5%	25.8%
% households reported								
Preferring PDS not Cash	74.2%	100.0%	99.6%	99.6%	96.9%	99.1%	94.1%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	25.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	3.1%	0.9%	5.9%	4.9%
Education								
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age								
Illiterate	6.6%	4.4%	3.1%	9.0%	16.9%	19.0%	6.6%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	6.8%	21.0%	22.1%	19.7%	28.8%	33.7%	19.7%	21.4%
Primary School	41.9%	28.3%	36.6%	36.2%	28.9%	32.4%	35.3%	29.8%
Intermediate School	21.9%	27.7%	20.0%	19.2%	10.7%	5.8%	20.0%	12.7%
Secondary School	8.7%	8.7%	10.4%	6.0%	5.4%	4.7%	8.6%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	8.1%	6.5%	4.3%	7.1%	6.5%	2.0%	5.8%	5.1%
University Degree	6.0%	3.2%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	1.8%	3.7%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age								
Illiterate	2.2%	1.7%	2.0%	5.5%	8.3%	11.8%	3.3%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	6.1%	16.2%	18.9%	17.6%	32.8%	31.1%	17.7%	20.6%
Primary School	34.8%	24.0%	36.5%	33.2%	28.1%	35.4%	32.9%	30.9%
Intermediate School	27.1%	34.6%	22.1%	21.3%	12.0%	8.9%	23.5%	14.8%
Secondary School	11.0%	12.6%	13.2%	9.1%	7.2%	6.6%	11.4%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	8.2%	6.0%	3.9%	8.7%	7.9%	2.7%	6.0%	6.1%
University Degree	10.4%	4.6%	3.4%	4.6%	3.3%	2.9%	5.1%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age								
Illiterate	10.5%	7.4%	4.3%	12.8%	25.3%	26.2%	9.9%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	7.4%	26.3%	25.6%	21.9%	24.9%	36.3%	21.9%	22.2%
Primary School	48.2%	33.0%	36.8%	39.4%	29.7%	29.3%	37.7%	28.8%
Intermediate School	17.2%	20.2%	17.8%	16.9%	9.3%	2.7%	16.5%	10.6%
Secondary School	6.6%	4.4%	7.5%	2.7%	3.6%	2.7%	5.8%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	8.0%	7.1%	4.7%	5.4%	5.1%	1.4%	5.8%	4.1%
University Degree	2.0%	1.7%	3.2%	1.0%	2.1%	0.8%	2.3%	3.4%

Governorate District	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen	Kifry		
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment								
Working status of household members 15 years and older								
% Household members:								
Employee	16.3%	15.7%	18.4%	18.4%	17.9%	18.1%	17.5%	23.0%
Employer	0.8%	14.9%	7.9%	4.2%	0.4%	0.1%	6.1%	3.5%
Own account worker	16.5%	4.5%	10.8%	13.2%	18.8%	17.4%	12.3%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	3.1%	9.1%	8.6%	8.2%	2.0%	9.9%	6.8%	4.6%
Student	12.9%	10.2%	14.0%	14.3%	11.0%	5.7%	12.6%	11.5%
Housewife	37.9%	35.8%	32.6%	33.0%	39.5%	36.5%	35.1%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	1.1%	3.7%	0.3%	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	2.4%	3.2%	4.0%	1.1%	2.9%	3.0%	3.1%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	1.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	6.5%	0.8%	1.4%	3.7%	2.1%	0.8%	2.6%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	1.1%	0.6%	1.2%	2.3%	1.6%	1.4%	1.2%	2.1%
Others	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	5.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment								
% Household reported:								
No chance of work	42.6%	29.4%	25.9%	36.8%	38.2%	17.5%	32.0%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	3.2%	3.9%	5.6%	7.4%	6.6%	4.1%	5.1%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	4.3%	0.0%	1.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	24.5%	45.1%	42.6%	35.3%	43.4%	73.2%	39.7%	49.2%
Security	19.1%	9.8%	24.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	3.0%
Others	5.3%	9.8%	0.0%	7.4%	9.2%	5.2%	4.5%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:								
Farming - Self Employed	31.1%	28.7%	4.5%	20.2%	4.9%	16.5%	15.6%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	10.8%	11.6%	19.9%	15.5%	3.2%	22.4%	14.5%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	1.6%	16.4%	24.1%	1.7%	4.3%	2.3%	13.3%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.6%	9.3%	14.8%	2.4%	11.4%
Public servant	39.7%	31.3%	31.6%	33.1%	30.1%	21.1%	32.8%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	16.5%	5.8%	19.3%	29.0%	46.1%	22.6%	20.6%	25.1%
Others	0.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	9.2%	8.9%	5.7%	9.1%	0.6%	0.3%	6.5%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	5.7%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	0.3%	0.3%	2.7%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	38.3%	28.8%	3.7%	31.9%	13.0%	21.6%	18.9%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old								
% Only student	95.3%	99.3%	97.8%	97.1%	95.0%	96.5%	97.1%	90.2%

Governorate District	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen	Kifry		
% Student and working part time	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	2.4%	0.6%	1.0%	1.6%
% Working and left school	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	2.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.4%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	5.8%	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	4.2%	0.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism								
Security	47.1%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.9%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	64.3%	0.0%	9.1%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	35.7%	0.0%	7.6%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	17.4%
Others	35.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out								
Security	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	11.1%	10.0%	6.2%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	16.7%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	22.2%	30.0%	15.1%	21.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	2.5%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	1.3%	8.7%
Work to earn money	25.0%	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	11.1%	30.0%	35.6%	6.8%
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	11.1%	10.0%	9.8%	6.6%
Others	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	11.1%	20.0%	13.6%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)								
% households reported:								
Continuous availability of drinking water	45.0%	26.0%	60.0%	90.0%	57.0%	68.0%	54.0%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	55.0%	74.0%	40.0%	10.0%	43.0%	32.0%	46.0%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:								
General network	93.0%	53.0%	87.0%	47.0%	54.0%	28.0%	73.6%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	18.0%	3.5%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	7.0%	47.0%	13.0%	40.0%	13.0%	53.0%	20.8%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:								
General network	93.0%	53.0%	87.0%	47.0%	53.0%	29.0%	73.6%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%	19.0%	3.6%	0.8%

Governorate	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	District	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen		
Stream, River, Lake	7.0%	47.0%	13.0%	40.0%	13.0%	52.0%	20.8%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)								
% households reported sanitation type as:								
Toilet	95.0%	50.0%	88.0%	87.0%	98.0%	100.0%	84.8%	91.3%
Hole	5.0%	50.0%	12.0%	13.0%	2.0%	0.0%	15.2%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)								
% households reported:								
Availability electricity network	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	100.0%	89.0%	100.0%	95.6%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	6.0%	42.0%	13.0%	7.0%	89.0%	99.0%	27.2%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	42.0%	31.0%	73.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.5%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	51.0%	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	87.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut								
Sharing public generator	50.0%	23.0%	72.0%	32.0%	18.0%	4.0%	47.8%	42.9%
Private generator	39.0%	32.0%	4.0%	24.0%	4.0%	2.0%	17.3%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	2.0%	36.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	15.0%
Oil lamp	6.0%	6.0%	23.0%	43.0%	77.0%	93.0%	27.0%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:								
Gas	91.0%	35.0%	31.0%	34.0%	36.0%	8.0%	44.0%	87.9%
Kerosene	5.0%	26.0%	60.0%	42.0%	63.0%	90.0%	43.1%	8.7%
Wood	4.0%	39.0%	9.0%	24.0%	1.0%	0.0%	12.8%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status								
% household members reported having:								
Chronic diseases	15.0%	11.9%	6.4%	3.9%	7.9%	7.9%	9.0%	9.3%
Hypertension	41.9%	31.5%	40.5%	32.1%	37.8%	42.1%	39.1%	32.5%
Diabetes	9.9%	23.2%	32.8%	11.5%	18.2%	20.0%	19.3%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	4.9%	9.5%	6.9%	5.1%	6.8%	4.1%	6.3%	5.5%
Anaemia	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	11.9%	10.7%	9.5%	16.7%	8.8%	5.5%	10.8%	9.5%
Kidney problems	4.7%	1.8%	1.7%	1.3%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%	4.5%

Governorate District	Diala						Diala	Iraq
	Al Khalis	Al Mikdadia	Baaquba	Baladrwz	Khanakeen	Kifry		
Hepatic problem	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	2.8%	0.6%	1.0%
Joint problems	15.4%	13.1%	6.9%	16.7%	12.2%	11.0%	12.4%	12.5%
Migraine	2.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.6%	4.1%	1.4%	1.7%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	3.8%	1.2%	0.0%	9.0%	2.7%	7.6%	2.6%	6.4%
Others	4.7%	3.6%	0.9%	2.6%	6.1%	2.1%	3.4%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	5.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	18.1%	1.2%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	0.3%	4.6%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	17.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	2.9%	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.3%	0.2%	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household								
% households using								
Not iodized	70.0%	59.0%	72.0%	52.0%	74.0%	86.0%	68.5%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	21.0%	28.0%	18.0%	40.0%	24.0%	14.0%	22.7%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	9.0%	13.0%	9.0%	8.0%	2.0%	0.0%	8.5%	23.4%
IDPs								
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	3.1%	2.5%	2.9%	6.6%	0.9%	4.5%	3.0%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007								
Security deterioration	0.0%	58.8%	69.2%	85.6%	100.0%	100.0%	59.4%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	56.1%	20.6%	30.8%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	43.9%	20.6%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	18.6%
Wealth index								
% Households per wealth index quintile								
poorest	7.0%	51.0%	12.0%	48.0%	53.0%	84.0%	27.4%	21.7%
second	14.0%	10.0%	13.0%	20.0%	20.0%	10.0%	14.0%	18.6%
third	16.0%	10.0%	39.0%	12.0%	15.0%	4.0%	23.4%	20.1%
fourth	32.0%	19.0%	29.0%	10.0%	9.0%	1.0%	23.2%	19.0%
richest	31.0%	10.0%	6.0%	10.0%	4.0%	1.0%	11.7%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Better off	Vulnerable	Moderate	Vulnerable	emely vulnerable	emely vulnerable		

Governorate District	Erbil									Erbil	Iraq
	Erbil Center	Dushty Howleer	Juman	Khabat	Kwesinjak	Makgmoor	Merkeh soor	Shaqlawaa	Soran		
Weighting											
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.58	0.13	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.06	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.11	0.15	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.17	0.22	0.03	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.48	0.13	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.05	
Demography											
Population as of June, 2007	747,582	203,325	34,890	76,046	83,547	46,271	46,931	134,044	#####	1,542,421	29,682,081
% male-headed households	85.8%	89.8%	88.9%	90.7%	89.8%	88.0%	89.3%	89.8%	88.0%	87.6%	89.8%
% female-headed households	14.2%	10.2%	11.1%	9.3%	10.2%	12.0%	10.7%	10.2%	12.0%	12.4%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.1
Total household size (persons)	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.0	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)											
< 1 Year Old	2.6%	2.3%	2.6%	3.6%	3.3%	2.9%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	11.2%	14.7%	14.4%	16.0%	13.9%	13.1%	17.6%	15.9%	14.4%	13.1%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	21.3%	24.9%	23.3%	26.6%	25.8%	29.9%	25.5%	25.6%	27.8%	23.8%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	59.4%	55.0%	54.9%	50.4%	53.2%	49.5%	51.9%	52.0%	50.7%	55.8%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	5.4%	3.2%	4.8%	3.3%	3.9%	4.6%	2.3%	3.5%	4.2%	4.5%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years											
Single	44.3%	43.3%	43.9%	42.5%	41.1%	44.9%	43.3%	39.9%	41.5%	43.2%	41.5%
Married	50.9%	52.4%	52.0%	53.0%	57.0%	51.0%	52.9%	56.1%	54.2%	52.4%	53.6%
Divorced	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Widowed	4.5%	3.4%	3.7%	4.4%	1.5%	3.8%	3.5%	3.9%	3.9%	4.0%	4.2%
Separated	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Orphan status											
Percentage Orphaned	5.8%	5.6%	1.7%	2.0%	3.4%	3.6%	2.9%	2.4%	6.2%	5.0%	3.8%
% lost father	89.7%	67.7%	33.3%	53.3%	73.7%	65.4%	57.9%	68.8%	74.4%	77.7%	80.7%
% lost mother	10.3%	25.8%	66.7%	46.7%	26.3%	34.6%	36.8%	18.8%	25.6%	20.2%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	12.5%	0.0%	2.1%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)											
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition											
Moderate	4.1%	6.3%	6.8%	5.5%	4.7%	12.3%	8.6%	6.7%	7.7%	5.8%	6.8%
Severe	2.7%	8.2%	3.7%	4.1%	3.4%	12.3%	7.0%	5.2%	5.9%	4.5%	2.3%
Total	6.8%	14.5%	10.5%	9.6%	8.1%	24.6%	15.6%	11.9%	13.6%	10.3%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition											
Moderate	9.5%	8.9%	12.4%	8.7%	8.2%	4.7%	13.4%	14.0%	10.1%	10.0%	12.5%
Severe	17.0%	10.2%	11.8%	16.0%	10.9%	9.9%	11.2%	16.1%	11.8%	14.6%	9.3%
Total	26.5%	19.1%	24.2%	24.7%	19.1%	14.6%	24.6%	30.1%	21.9%	24.6%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition											
Moderate	3.4%	10.8%	4.4%	4.2%	1.4%	12.3%	8.6%	3.1%	4.1%	5.5%	3.3%
Severe	1.4%	3.8%	3.2%	1.9%	2.1%	13.5%	4.9%	2.1%	5.3%	2.8%	1.4%
Total	4.8%	14.6%	7.6%	6.1%	3.5%	25.8%	13.5%	5.2%	9.4%	8.3%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)											
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition											
Moderate	3.4%	7.6%	5.0%	2.7%	5.4%	9.9%	7.5%	6.2%	4.1%	4.7%	5.0%
Severe	2.7%	7.0%	4.3%	3.6%	4.1%	12.3%	8.0%	5.7%	8.3%	4.7%	2.5%
Total	6.1%	14.6%	9.3%	6.3%	9.5%	22.2%	15.5%	11.9%	12.4%	9.5%	7.5%

Governorate District	Erbil									Erbil	Iraq	
	Erbil Center	Dushty Howleer	Juman	Khabat	Kwesinjak	Makgmoor	Merkeh soor	Shaqlawaa	Soran			
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition												
Moderate	8.2%	14.0%	12.4%	8.2%	9.5%	4.7%	16.6%	14.5%	13.0%	10.4%	14.0%	
Severe	19.7%	9.6%	12.4%	17.4%	12.2%	10.5%	15.0%	18.1%	13.6%	16.5%	11.7%	
Total	27.9%	23.6%	24.8%	25.6%	21.7%	15.2%	31.6%	32.6%	26.6%	26.8%	25.7%	
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition												
Moderate	2.1%	7.6%	3.7%	4.1%	3.4%	10.5%	3.2%	3.6%	4.7%	3.7%	3.1%	
Severe	1.4%	3.2%	2.5%	1.4%	0.7%	8.2%	7.5%	0.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.4%	
Total	3.5%	10.8%	6.2%	5.5%	4.1%	18.7%	10.7%	4.1%	7.7%	5.8%	4.5%	
Income and Expenditure												
% Households per income quintile												
lowest	12.0%	12.0%	33.0%	19.0%	23.0%	12.0%	12.0%	28.0%	30.0%	16.8%	18.2%	
second	19.0%	25.0%	19.0%	22.0%	24.0%	11.0%	23.0%	19.0%	16.0%	19.8%	22.0%	
third	17.0%	17.0%	21.0%	18.0%	23.0%	10.0%	13.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.9%	19.8%	
fourth	16.0%	19.0%	12.0%	18.0%	15.0%	25.0%	15.0%	16.0%	14.0%	16.4%	20.0%	
highest	36.0%	27.0%	15.0%	23.0%	15.0%	42.0%	38.0%	21.0%	24.0%	30.2%	20.0%	
% Households per expenditure quintile												
lowest	3.0%	3.0%	5.0%	7.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.0%	4.0%	6.0%	3.5%	19.9%	
second	10.0%	12.0%	12.0%	9.0%	1.0%	8.0%	10.0%	13.0%	12.0%	10.2%	19.8%	
third	10.0%	17.0%	18.0%	16.0%	4.0%	8.0%	12.0%	15.0%	15.0%	12.1%	19.9%	
fourth	21.0%	23.0%	28.0%	25.0%	19.0%	25.0%	31.0%	23.0%	30.0%	23.1%	20.0%	
highest	56.0%	45.0%	37.0%	43.0%	75.0%	54.0%	45.0%	46.0%	38.0%	51.3%	20.2%	
Household Assets												
% Households reported:												
Own house	71.0%	84.0%	82.0%	78.0%	79.0%	85.0%	88.0%	77.0%	80.0%	76.2%	84.1%	
Rent house	21.0%	12.0%	8.0%	10.0%	12.0%	9.0%	5.0%	16.0%	14.0%	16.4%	11.2%	
Live in public accommodation	8.0%	4.0%	10.0%	12.0%	9.0%	6.0%	6.0%	7.0%	5.0%	7.2%	4.8%	
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Access to productive and non productive assets												
% Households having:												
washing machine	84.0%	57.0%	46.0%	64.0%	54.0%	34.0%	69.0%	60.0%	50.0%	69.2%	52.0%	
computer	30.0%	8.0%	4.0%	8.0%	6.0%	3.0%	5.0%	12.0%	5.0%	18.2%	11.8%	
generator	61.0%	63.0%	36.0%	58.0%	55.0%	63.0%	71.0%	62.0%	55.0%	60.0%	50.6%	
refrigerator	94.0%	88.0%	77.0%	89.0%	88.0%	89.0%	92.0%	91.0%	74.0%	89.6%	91.3%	
pick up truck	4.0%	6.0%	9.0%	11.0%	8.0%	12.0%	12.0%	13.0%	8.0%	6.6%	7.3%	
private car	48.0%	39.0%	18.0%	40.0%	28.0%	34.0%	42.0%	37.0%	29.0%	41.0%	26.6%	
TV	35.0%	9.0%	5.0%	14.0%	12.0%	5.0%	5.0%	14.0%	3.0%	21.5%	20.8%	
stove	92.0%	83.0%	63.0%	76.0%	74.0%	89.0%	85.0%	81.0%	69.0%	84.6%	95.1%	
oven	50.0%	28.0%	18.0%	28.0%	28.0%	16.0%	37.0%	34.0%	32.0%	39.3%	38.0%	
mobile phone	94.0%	92.0%	92.0%	93.0%	92.0%	93.0%	95.0%	95.0%	92.0%	93.4%	86.0%	
taxi	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.3%	4.2%	
satellite	84.0%	71.0%	84.0%	72.0%	82.0%	84.0%	89.0%	80.0%	79.0%	80.8%	90.5%	
tractors	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	7.0%	8.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	3.8%	
freezer	24.0%	15.0%	4.0%	9.0%	11.0%	20.0%	4.0%	11.0%	2.0%	16.6%	38.5%	
air conditioner	55.0%	36.0%	15.0%	26.0%	77.0%	42.0%	27.0%	39.0%	20.0%	44.9%	31.1%	
air cooler	96.0%	89.0%	22.0%	92.0%	85.0%	92.0%	78.0%	83.0%	58.0%	86.6%	80.9%	
Access to agricultural assets												

Governorate District	Erbil									Erbil	Iraq
	Erbil Center	Dushty Howleer	Juman	Khabat	Kwesinjak	Makgmoor	Merkeh soor	Shaqlawaw	Soran		
% households having farm animals	2.7%	18.2%	43.6%	25.8%	18.7%	46.2%	48.0%	28.0%	38.7%	16.5%	23.1%
Average holdings											
Cattle	0.4	5.3	36.4	12.0	10.7	3.1	44.4	9.8	29.3	8.4	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7
Sheep	0.0	8.4	4.9	4.4	2.7	17.8	11.1	4.0	8.0	3.7	10.6
Goat	0.0	6.7	10.2	4.4	3.1	17.3	9.3	11.1	14.7	4.9	5.0
Poultry	1.8	14.7	28.9	20.0	16.9	42.7	24.9	21.3	32.4	12.8	18.5
Other	0.4	8.4	3.6	7.1	0.0	22.7	2.2	2.2	6.7	3.4	2.1
% households having farm plot	3.6%	7.6%	46.7%	22.7%	16.0%	25.3%	52.0%	21.3%	23.1%	12.5%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	5.9	3.4	4.6	37.1	2.9	18.2	17.9	23.7	3.7	8.9	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)											
% households reported selling:											
Detergent	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%
Pulses	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%
Rice	1.8%	2.7%	0.5%	1.3%	2.2%	2.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.7%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Sugar	1.8%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%
Tea	6.2%	8.4%	4.1%	2.7%	63.6%	4.4%	2.2%	2.7%	4.0%	8.7%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	2.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:											
Detergent	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Pulses	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%
Rice	4.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	15.1%	0.9%	1.3%	1.8%	3.1%	3.4%	0.8%
Soap	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Sugar	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%
Tea	4.0%	0.4%	6.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	6.7%	0.0%	2.9%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	1.8%	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.7%
% households reported:											
Receiving PDS is extra burden	24.6%	22.2%	8.7%	33.8%	0.9%	14.2%	46.2%	33.0%	33.8%	25.2%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:											
good	16.5%	23.6%	13.5%	20.0%	1.3%	10.2%	15.1%	14.4%	11.0%	15.7%	12.8%
fair	38.8%	42.7%	34.8%	31.1%	96.9%	64.0%	32.0%	41.1%	36.2%	42.5%	61.5%
bad	44.6%	33.8%	51.7%	48.9%	1.8%	25.8%	52.9%	44.5%	52.9%	41.8%	25.8%
% households reported											
Preferring PDS not Cash	87.1%	90.2%	92.3%	84.4%	97.8%	94.7%	96.0%	91.4%	88.6%	89.1%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	12.9%	9.8%	7.7%	15.6%	2.2%	5.3%	4.0%	8.6%	11.4%	10.9%	4.9%
Food consumption											
Food consumption group											
% households with poor consumption	4.0%	3.0%	14.0%	3.0%	1.0%	7.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	3.4%	3.1%
% households with bordreline consumption	7.0%	18.0%	9.0%	11.0%	5.0%	19.0%	6.0%	11.0%	13.0%	9.9%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	89.0%	79.0%	77.0%	86.0%	93.0%	74.0%	93.0%	88.0%	85.0%	86.6%	87.4%
Education											
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age											
Illiterate	19.9%	27.1%	43.4%	38.5%	33.1%	23.6%	35.7%	32.7%	33.5%	26.2%	17.6%

Governorate District	Erbil										Erbil	Iraq
	Erbil Center	Dushty Howleer	Juman	Khabat	Kwesinjak	Makgmoor	Merkeh soor	Shaqlawaw	Soran			
Read and write with no formal schooling	12.4%	23.0%	17.7%	23.2%	18.3%	29.8%	24.7%	18.9%	24.2%	17.5%	21.4%	
Primary School	23.8%	27.3%	18.5%	23.4%	23.0%	28.2%	22.3%	23.1%	22.9%	24.0%	29.8%	
Intermediate School	15.5%	12.5%	12.3%	9.1%	11.5%	12.2%	9.6%	15.0%	11.7%	13.8%	12.7%	
Secondary School	13.1%	5.9%	4.8%	2.9%	5.8%	4.5%	4.2%	5.5%	3.9%	8.9%	8.3%	
Diploma after secondary School	7.2%	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	6.4%	1.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%	4.9%	5.1%	
University Degree	7.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%	0.2%	0.7%	2.6%	1.2%	4.5%	4.9%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	
Others	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age												
Illiterate	11.8%	15.1%	26.0%	24.1%	22.3%	12.4%	20.2%	21.1%	17.9%	15.5%	10.7%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	12.6%	23.3%	20.5%	25.7%	18.7%	29.9%	31.8%	20.3%	25.8%	18.4%	20.6%	
Primary School	23.9%	30.6%	23.6%	29.8%	26.4%	31.0%	26.1%	24.7%	29.5%	26.2%	30.9%	
Intermediate School	17.3%	16.2%	17.4%	11.8%	14.6%	17.9%	12.8%	19.4%	16.5%	16.7%	14.8%	
Secondary School	16.0%	9.6%	6.4%	4.3%	7.4%	6.4%	5.9%	7.5%	5.8%	11.4%	10.3%	
Diploma after secondary School	8.0%	3.2%	3.8%	2.3%	7.9%	1.9%	2.7%	3.1%	2.8%	5.6%	6.1%	
University Degree	9.5%	1.8%	2.1%	1.6%	2.6%	0.4%	0.5%	4.0%	1.9%	5.7%	6.3%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	
Others	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age												
Illiterate	27.2%	39.1%	59.6%	51.3%	43.6%	36.0%	50.4%	44.5%	49.1%	36.5%	24.5%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	12.2%	22.7%	15.1%	20.9%	17.8%	29.6%	18.0%	17.4%	22.6%	16.7%	22.2%	
Primary School	23.6%	24.1%	13.8%	17.6%	19.8%	25.1%	18.7%	21.5%	16.4%	21.9%	28.8%	
Intermediate School	13.8%	8.9%	7.6%	6.7%	8.4%	5.9%	6.6%	10.5%	6.9%	10.9%	10.6%	
Secondary School	10.6%	2.3%	3.3%	1.6%	4.2%	2.4%	2.6%	3.6%	2.1%	6.5%	6.3%	
Diploma after Secondary School	6.4%	2.0%	0.4%	1.2%	5.0%	0.9%	2.8%	1.3%	2.5%	4.2%	4.1%	
University Degree	6.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.9%	1.1%	0.5%	3.4%	3.4%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Employment												
Working status of household members 15 years and older												
% Household members:												
Employee	25.0%	24.0%	26.6%	22.2%	28.1%	25.7%	35.6%	25.9%	27.1%	25.6%	23.0%	
Employer	9.8%	9.0%	7.2%	9.1%	12.0%	9.3%	5.4%	8.6%	7.4%	9.2%	3.5%	
Own account worker	2.9%	4.1%	2.4%	2.9%	1.1%	3.9%	0.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.9%	10.0%	
Contribute as a family worker	3.7%	2.7%	1.2%	4.3%	0.8%	4.1%	0.3%	2.9%	2.7%	3.1%	4.6%	
Student	17.8%	13.8%	15.3%	9.4%	16.3%	11.4%	14.2%	13.7%	14.7%	15.7%	11.5%	
Housewife	31.3%	38.3%	39.2%	43.9%	32.5%	38.4%	36.8%	37.3%	39.2%	34.9%	35.7%	
Pensioner and working	0.6%	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.1%	
Pensioner and not working	3.2%	3.0%	3.1%	2.3%	3.5%	3.1%	3.3%	2.6%	2.4%	3.0%	3.7%	
Earn income and does not work	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	
Unemployed and looking for a job	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%	
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.9%	2.1%	
Unemployed and not looking for a job	2.9%	1.5%	1.9%	2.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	2.1%	
Others	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	0.1%	1.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.3%	
Reasons for unemployment												
% Household reported:												

Governorate District	Erbil									Erbil	Iraq
	Erbil Center	Dushty Howleer	Juman	Khabat	Kwesinjak	Makgmoor	Merkeh soor	Shaqlawaw	Soran		
No chance of work	13.8%	9.8%	8.9%	16.7%	0.0%	4.7%	4.5%	15.7%	12.2%	12.0%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	3.1%	3.9%	13.3%	13.0%	0.0%	2.3%	13.6%	7.8%	7.3%	4.9%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	3.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	2.7%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	15.4%	9.8%	0.0%	5.6%	24.4%	9.3%	2.3%	15.7%	0.0%	12.1%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	6.2%	11.8%	6.7%	7.4%	17.1%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	43.1%	47.1%	53.3%	53.7%	39.0%	55.8%	63.6%	43.1%	68.3%	47.9%	49.2%
Security	1.5%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	3.0%
Others	13.8%	11.8%	17.8%	3.7%	17.1%	20.9%	15.9%	17.6%	4.9%	12.9%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:											
Farming - Self Employed	2.9%	4.4%	4.9%	4.7%	0.7%	6.8%	2.4%	6.6%	4.6%	3.7%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	0.6%	0.0%	5.2%	6.4%	1.7%	4.9%	1.0%	4.6%	2.8%	1.7%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	9.0%	13.8%	2.8%	10.2%	31.3%	8.7%	1.7%	11.1%	7.0%	10.5%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	6.4%	6.1%	3.1%	7.1%	0.3%	6.1%	0.7%	5.2%	6.7%	5.7%	11.4%
Public servant	58.3%	55.2%	70.7%	41.0%	62.5%	49.5%	90.5%	62.3%	66.9%	59.6%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	17.7%	16.2%	11.8%	22.4%	2.4%	20.1%	1.7%	7.9%	10.9%	14.8%	25.1%
Others	5.2%	4.4%	1.4%	8.1%	1.0%	3.9%	2.0%	2.3%	1.1%	4.1%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	3.8%	5.0%	2.1%	7.5%	2.4%	5.8%	1.7%	4.6%	1.8%	3.9%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	3.2%	4.0%	1.8%	6.9%	0.3%	3.9%	0.7%	3.3%	1.4%	3.1%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	24.6%	39.2%	35.2%	35.9%	28.6%	52.2%	41.1%	36.4%	16.7%	29.0%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old											
% Only student	95.9%	92.0%	92.9%	86.9%	98.1%	94.7%	94.3%	89.5%	91.7%	93.9%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	2.3%	1.5%	2.1%	3.9%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	2.3%	2.7%	2.2%	1.6%
% Working and left school	0.5%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%	0.0%	0.9%	2.6%	1.0%	0.3%	0.9%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	1.4%	4.4%	2.5%	7.2%	0.8%	3.2%	2.3%	7.2%	5.3%	3.1%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	2.3%	1.9%	0.9%	1.7%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.7%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism											
Security	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
School too far	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	59.3%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	5.5%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	0.0%	7.2%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	21.5%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out											
Security	50.0%	0.0%	20.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	13.6%	11.8%	27.7%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	19.4%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	5.9%	6.1%	21.6%
School too far	25.0%	5.9%	10.0%	16.1%	50.0%	25.0%	33.3%	27.3%	23.5%	23.3%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	22.6%	0.0%	8.3%	11.1%	0.0%	11.8%	4.6%	8.7%
Work to earn money	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	6.8%
Illness	0.0%	23.5%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	22.2%	4.5%	5.9%	6.7%	6.6%
Others	25.0%	41.2%	10.0%	38.7%	0.0%	41.7%	22.2%	36.4%	41.2%	29.3%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)											
% households reported:											
Continuous availability of drinking water	89.0%	78.0%	67.0%	71.0%	8.0%	73.0%	68.0%	63.0%	68.0%	76.1%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	11.0%	22.0%	33.0%	29.0%	92.0%	27.0%	32.0%	37.0%	32.0%	23.9%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:											

Governorate District	Erbil										Erbil	Iraq
	Erbil Center	Dushty Howleer	Juman	Khabat	Kwesinjak	Makgmoor	Merkeh soor	Shaqlawaw	Soran			
General network	62.0%	73.0%	32.0%	52.0%	74.0%	63.0%	18.0%	37.0%	52.0%	58.3%	73.7%	
Closed well/Spring	38.0%	20.0%	1.0%	31.0%	1.0%	7.0%	24.0%	38.0%	13.0%	28.3%	2.4%	
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.0%	
The general tap	0.0%	1.0%	49.0%	3.0%	9.0%	4.0%	31.0%	15.0%	12.0%	5.6%	1.7%	
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.0%	0.7%	0.3%	
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	13.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	1.0%	10.0%	1.7%	7.2%	
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Others	0.0%	3.0%	13.0%	2.0%	3.0%	20.0%	0.0%	8.0%	7.0%	3.0%	9.3%	
% households reported cooking water source as:												
General network	64.0%	63.0%	30.0%	49.0%	75.0%	64.0%	19.0%	38.0%	39.0%	56.6%	78.6%	
Closed well/Spring	36.0%	23.0%	3.0%	33.0%	0.0%	14.0%	11.0%	31.0%	6.0%	26.3%	2.4%	
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	3.7%	
The general tap	0.0%	8.0%	50.0%	9.0%	8.0%	4.0%	55.0%	22.0%	32.0%	10.3%	1.9%	
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	7.0%	1.0%	0.3%	
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	1.6%	8.6%	
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	3.0%	12.0%	1.0%	3.0%	12.0%	1.0%	7.0%	7.0%	2.6%	3.6%	
Utilities (Sanitation)												
% households reported sanitation type as:												
Toilet	90.0%	75.0%	34.0%	63.0%	97.0%	99.0%	56.0%	68.0%	59.0%	79.7%	91.3%	
Hole	10.0%	25.0%	58.0%	37.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.0%	32.0%	31.0%	18.8%	7.5%	
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	
None	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10.0%	1.2%	0.8%	
Utilities (Energy)												
% households reported:												
Availability electricity network	100.0%	92.0%	4.0%	99.0%	84.0%	80.0%	27.0%	86.0%	66.0%	88.1%	97.4%	
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	3.0%	8.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	13.0%	4.0%	7.0%	1.0%	4.0%	16.6%	
6-10 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	6.0%	5.5%	27.9%	
11-15 hours power cut during last week	16.0%	4.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	3.0%	8.0%	10.0%	21.1%	
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	80.0%	78.0%	0.0%	88.0%	0.0%	67.0%	18.0%	73.0%	51.0%	67.9%	31.6%	
Other source during electricity cut												
Sharing public generator	87.0%	71.0%	65.0%	53.0%	90.0%	46.0%	80.0%	59.0%	72.0%	77.4%	42.9%	
Private generator	2.0%	1.0%	6.0%	16.0%	4.0%	2.0%	5.0%	20.0%	4.0%	4.6%	21.0%	
Both public and private generator	7.0%	21.0%	7.0%	16.0%	0.0%	42.0%	6.0%	6.0%	8.0%	10.0%	15.0%	
Oil lamp	4.0%	7.0%	19.0%	16.0%	0.0%	10.0%	8.0%	15.0%	14.0%	7.5%	19.4%	
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Candle or battery light	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.2%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	
Main source of energy for cooking as:												
Gas	98.0%	97.0%	76.0%	93.0%	99.0%	97.0%	88.0%	90.0%	77.0%	93.8%	87.9%	
Kerosene	1.0%	1.0%	4.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	1.5%	8.7%	
Wood	0.0%	1.0%	18.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.0%	12.0%	7.0%	20.0%	3.9%	2.6%	
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Governorate	Erbil										Erbil	Iraq
	District	Erbil Center	Dushty Howleer	Juman	Khabat	Kwesinjak	Makgmoor	Merkeh soor	Shaqlawaw	Soran		
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status												
% household members reported having:												
Chronic diseases	8.8%	10.6%	11.7%	11.2%	11.5%	7.8%	11.4%	11.0%	10.2%	9.7%	9.3%	
Hypertension	28.5%	17.9%	19.9%	21.8%	19.5%	20.3%	20.9%	22.9%	24.5%	24.3%	32.5%	
Diabetes	18.4%	8.4%	5.2%	6.4%	9.2%	8.8%	7.3%	10.7%	4.9%	12.3%	16.9%	
Gastric ulcer	7.6%	4.7%	5.8%	8.2%	4.6%	1.4%	4.5%	6.3%	7.8%	6.7%	5.5%	
Anaemia	0.6%	2.1%	2.6%	3.6%	2.9%	2.0%	1.4%	0.5%	2.5%	1.5%	1.8%	
Cardiac problems	10.8%	6.3%	8.4%	3.6%	8.6%	6.8%	7.3%	5.9%	5.4%	8.1%	9.5%	
Kidney problems	3.2%	10.0%	8.4%	8.2%	12.1%	6.8%	11.4%	7.3%	8.3%	6.5%	4.5%	
Hepatic problem	1.9%	3.7%	4.2%	0.0%	1.7%	0.7%	1.8%	2.9%	2.0%	2.2%	1.0%	
Joint problems	12.7%	18.9%	18.8%	12.3%	19.5%	23.0%	11.8%	17.1%	9.8%	14.3%	12.5%	
Migraine	1.9%	5.3%	3.7%	4.5%	7.5%	8.1%	6.8%	5.4%	3.9%	3.8%	2.1%	
Respiratory problems	5.1%	6.8%	4.2%	9.1%	4.0%	8.8%	3.6%	6.3%	8.8%	6.1%	6.4%	
Others	9.5%	15.8%	18.8%	22.3%	10.3%	13.5%	23.2%	14.6%	22.1%	14.2%	7.4%	
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	1.4%	2.3%	1.4%	3.7%	1.4%	2.3%	1.7%	2.6%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	
Coughing during last two weeks	1.4%	2.3%	3.5%	5.4%	0.0%	0.6%	6.8%	4.6%	3.9%	2.4%	5.0%	
Fever during last two weeks	1.4%	1.7%	2.8%	4.4%	0.0%	1.9%	3.4%	4.9%	1.8%	2.0%	3.7%	
Physical Disability	1.4%	3.3%	2.8%	2.7%	0.3%	1.0%	2.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.0%	
Mental Disability	0.9%	1.0%	3.8%	5.8%	1.4%	3.2%	1.4%	2.3%	1.4%	1.5%	0.7%	
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household												
% households using												
Not iodized	15.0%	8.0%	20.0%	16.0%	18.0%	20.0%	19.0%	15.0%	22.0%	15.4%	45.8%	
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	41.0%	57.0%	51.0%	39.0%	55.0%	47.0%	41.0%	38.0%	41.0%	43.9%	30.8%	
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	44.0%	34.0%	29.0%	45.0%	27.0%	32.0%	40.0%	47.0%	37.0%	40.5%	23.4%	
IDPs												
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007												
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007												
Security deterioration	43.3%	10.6%	12.5%	22.2%	0.0%	92.3%	0.0%	37.5%	2.1%	30.0%	45.0%	
Ethnic conflict	8.3%	12.5%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	37.5%	0.0%	9.6%	26.9%	
Political conflict	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.4%	
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Others	48.3%	72.1%	87.5%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	25.0%	95.8%	58.6%	18.6%	
Wealth index												
% Households per wealth index quintile												
poorest	4.0%	16.0%	65.0%	15.0%	8.0%	11.0%	28.0%	22.0%	39.0%	14.1%	21.7%	
second	13.0%	32.0%	15.0%	31.0%	35.0%	46.0%	20.0%	25.0%	17.0%	20.3%	18.6%	
third	24.0%	24.0%	10.0%	28.0%	29.0%	29.0%	26.0%	23.0%	19.0%	23.7%	20.1%	
fourth	20.0%	16.0%	9.0%	15.0%	16.0%	8.0%	21.0%	17.0%	21.0%	18.3%	19.0%	
richest	39.0%	12.0%	1.0%	10.0%	12.0%	6.0%	6.0%	14.0%	4.0%	23.7%	20.5%	
Vulnerability cluster	Better off	Moderate	Vulnerable	Moderate	Better off	Vulnerable	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate			

Governorate District	Karbala				Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center	Karbala	
Weighting					
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.01	0.12	0.86	0.03	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.05	0.51	0.44	0.03	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.03	0.26	0.71	0.03	
Demography					
Population as of June, 2007	24,558	230,546	632,755	887,859	29,682,081
% male-headed households	92.4%	91.1%	87.6%	88.6%	89.8%
% female-headed households	7.6%	8.9%	12.4%	11.4%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Number of Females per household	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total household size (persons)	5.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)					
< 1 Year Old	3.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	16.5%	14.3%	16.1%	15.6%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	28.3%	30.2%	23.6%	25.4%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	49.0%	48.5%	53.5%	52.1%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	3.2%	4.5%	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years					
Single	39.6%	41.7%	40.1%	40.5%	41.5%
Married	56.0%	53.5%	55.0%	54.6%	53.6%
Divorced	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Widowed	4.1%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Orphan status					
Percentage Orphaned	4.8%	2.1%	3.9%	3.5%	3.8%
% lost father	87.9%	56.2%	84.6%	77.3%	80.7%
% lost mother	6.1%	31.2%	11.5%	16.5%	14.9%
% lost both	6.1%	12.5%	3.8%	6.1%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)					
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition					
Moderate	8.2%	4.9%	7.0%	6.5%	6.8%
Severe	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%
Total	9.6%	5.9%	7.9%	7.4%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition					
Moderate	17.9%	9.3%	10.0%	10.0%	12.5%
Severe	4.8%	5.4%	3.5%	4.0%	9.3%
Total	22.7%	14.7%	13.5%	14.1%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition					
Moderate	2.9%	3.4%	2.2%	2.5%	3.3%
Severe	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%
Total	3.9%	4.4%	3.1%	3.5%	4.7%

Governorate District	Karbala				Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center	Karbala	
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)					
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition					
Moderate	6.3%	2.4%	3.0%	2.9%	5.0%
Severe	2.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	2.5%
Total	9.2%	3.4%	3.9%	3.9%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition					
Moderate	22.2%	10.7%	12.7%	12.4%	14.0%
Severe	7.2%	7.3%	3.1%	4.3%	11.7%
Total	29.4%	18.0%	15.8%	16.7%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition					
Moderate	1.4%	2.9%	1.3%	1.7%	3.1%
Severe	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%
Total	3.3%	4.4%	2.6%	3.1%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure					
% Households per income quintile					
lowest	39.0%	38.0%	35.0%	35.9%	18.2%
second	31.0%	27.0%	20.0%	22.1%	22.0%
third	16.0%	17.0%	16.0%	16.3%	19.8%
fourth	7.0%	10.0%	13.0%	12.1%	20.0%
highest	8.0%	8.0%	16.0%	13.7%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile					
lowest	34.0%	31.0%	12.0%	17.5%	19.9%
second	24.0%	22.0%	16.0%	17.8%	19.8%
third	18.0%	21.0%	20.0%	20.2%	19.9%
fourth	10.0%	18.0%	28.0%	24.9%	20.0%
highest	14.0%	8.0%	23.0%	18.9%	20.2%
Household Assets					
% Households reported:					
Own house	84.0%	97.0%	86.0%	88.8%	84.1%
Rent house	4.0%	3.0%	11.0%	8.7%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	12.0%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets					
% Households having:					
washing machine	15.0%	25.0%	53.0%	44.7%	52.0%
computer	2.0%	2.0%	11.0%	8.4%	11.8%
generator	39.0%	33.0%	50.0%	45.3%	50.6%
refrigerator	89.0%	86.0%	91.0%	89.6%	91.3%
pick up truck	4.0%	1.0%	5.0%	3.9%	7.3%
private car	7.0%	8.0%	16.0%	13.7%	26.6%

Governorate District	Karbala			Karbala	Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center		
TV	4.0%	3.0%	23.0%	17.3%	20.8%
stove	91.0%	92.0%	92.0%	92.0%	95.1%
oven	24.0%	26.0%	46.0%	40.2%	38.0%
mobile phone	72.0%	69.0%	90.0%	84.0%	86.0%
taxi	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.3%	4.2%
satellite	90.0%	85.0%	92.0%	90.1%	90.5%
tractors	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	3.8%
freezer	12.0%	16.0%	30.0%	25.9%	38.5%
air conditioner	32.0%	12.0%	34.0%	28.2%	31.1%
air cooler	54.0%	55.0%	71.0%	66.4%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets					
% households having farm animals	28.0%	28.0%	13.3%	17.5%	23.1%
Average holdings					
Cattle	8.0	18.2	6.7	9.7	16.1
Buffalo	0.4	6.2	1.3	2.5	0.7
Sheep	10.7	5.3	1.8	3.0	10.6
Goat	7.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	5.0
Poultry	20.0	16.9	10.7	12.6	18.5
Other	4.0	6.2	0.4	2.0	2.1
% households having farm plot	31.6%	26.2%	11.6%	15.9%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	1.4	0.8	3.8	2.9	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)					
% households reported selling:					
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Pulses	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Sugar	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	1.6%
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.9%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.9%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:					
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	2.7%	0.4%	1.0%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	5.1%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	3.1%	5.8%	4.9%	1.8%
Tea	0.4%	0.9%	5.8%	4.4%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.9%	4.9%	3.7%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	0.4%	3.6%	2.7%	2.7%

Governorate District	Karbala			Karbala	Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center		
% households reported:					
Receiving PDS is extra burden	4.0%	3.1%	12.4%	9.8%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:					
good	6.3%	2.2%	3.6%	3.3%	12.8%
fair	88.4%	90.2%	78.2%	81.6%	61.5%
bad	5.4%	7.6%	18.2%	15.1%	25.8%
% households reported					
Preferring PDS not Cash	95.1%	96.9%	88.9%	91.1%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	4.9%	3.1%	11.1%	8.9%	4.9%
Food consumption					
Food consumption group					
% households with poor consumption	3.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	14.0%	26.0%	8.0%	12.8%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	83.0%	69.0%	92.0%	85.8%	87.4%
Education					
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age					
Illiterate	28.6%	23.0%	14.7%	17.2%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	28.5%	27.0%	21.5%	23.1%	21.4%
Primary School	33.1%	29.6%	30.2%	30.1%	29.8%
Intermediate School	5.3%	6.1%	13.6%	11.4%	12.7%
Secondary School	2.9%	6.5%	9.4%	8.5%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	0.7%	4.2%	4.8%	4.5%	5.1%
University Degree	0.8%	3.5%	5.5%	4.9%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age					
Illiterate	24.1%	14.0%	10.6%	11.9%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	30.7%	27.6%	22.2%	23.8%	20.6%
Primary School	34.5%	31.3%	31.1%	31.2%	30.9%
Intermediate School	5.2%	8.3%	14.5%	12.6%	14.8%
Secondary School	3.6%	8.3%	10.4%	9.7%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	1.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	6.1%
University Degree	0.7%	5.3%	6.0%	5.7%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age					
Illiterate	33.1%	31.4%	19.1%	22.7%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	26.4%	26.4%	20.7%	22.3%	22.2%
Primary School	31.8%	27.9%	29.2%	28.9%	28.8%
Intermediate School	5.4%	4.0%	12.7%	10.2%	10.6%

Governorate District	Karbala			Karbala	Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center		
Secondary School	2.2%	4.8%	8.2%	7.2%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	0.2%	3.6%	4.7%	4.3%	4.1%
University Degree	0.9%	1.9%	4.9%	4.0%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Employment					
Working status of household members 15 years and older					
% Household members:					
Employee	26.4%	20.0%	22.9%	22.2%	23.0%
Employer	1.4%	1.1%	5.5%	4.2%	3.5%
Own account worker	10.3%	13.3%	9.8%	10.7%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	1.1%	3.5%	2.0%	2.4%	4.6%
Student	3.2%	8.2%	12.9%	11.4%	11.5%
Housewife	47.1%	41.3%	36.0%	37.7%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	2.5%	3.8%	2.9%	3.1%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	2.0%	1.7%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	2.2%	2.4%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	2.2%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.1%
Others	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment					
% Household reported:					
No chance of work	33.8%	31.2%	25.9%	27.5%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	1.4%	0.0%	3.5%	2.5%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	2.8%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	5.6%	1.0%	2.4%	2.1%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	1.4%	0.0%	5.9%	4.2%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	45.1%	66.7%	57.6%	59.6%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Others	9.9%	1.0%	3.5%	3.0%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:					
Farming - Self Employed	5.6%	10.0%	8.2%	8.6%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	2.8%	5.1%	1.7%	2.6%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	13.7%	7.1%	7.0%	7.2%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	13.3%	8.7%	11.4%	10.8%	11.4%
Public servant	38.9%	36.3%	35.6%	35.9%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	25.3%	32.8%	34.4%	33.7%	25.1%
Others	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007					
	8.4%	2.3%	9.0%	7.2%	4.7%

Governorate District	Karbala			Karbala	Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center		
% households changed job during 2007	2.1%	2.9%	5.0%	4.4%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	5.6%	11.6%	11.5%	11.4%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old					
% Only student	83.9%	87.2%	90.8%	89.7%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	0.9%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.6%
% Working and left school	1.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	13.7%	11.5%	7.5%	8.7%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism					
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.2%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out					
Security	7.7%	0.0%	11.5%	8.4%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	34.6%	22.4%	15.4%	17.7%	21.6%
School too far	3.8%	12.2%	19.2%	17.0%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	1.9%	2.0%	7.7%	6.1%	8.7%
Work to earn money	1.9%	20.4%	7.7%	10.8%	6.8%
Illness	5.8%	2.0%	11.5%	8.9%	6.6%
Others	44.2%	40.8%	26.9%	31.0%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)					
% households reported:					
Continuous availability of drinking water	79.0%	46.0%	80.0%	71.1%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	21.0%	54.0%	20.0%	28.9%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:					
General network	90.0%	93.0%	93.0%	92.9%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.0%
The general tap	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.8%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	4.3%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:					
General network	90.0%	94.0%	98.0%	96.7%	78.6%

Governorate District	Karbala			Karbala	Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center		
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.7%
The general tap	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	1.6%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)					
% households reported sanitation type as:					
Toilet	92.0%	83.0%	98.0%	93.9%	91.3%
Hole	6.0%	17.0%	2.0%	6.0%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)					
% households reported:					
Availability electricity network	97.0%	100.0%	99.0%	99.2%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	7.0%	5.0%	1.0%	2.2%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	37.0%	37.0%	27.0%	29.9%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	39.0%	51.0%	61.0%	57.8%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	14.0%	7.0%	9.0%	8.6%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut					
Sharing public generator	4.0%	37.0%	47.0%	43.2%	42.9%
Private generator	34.0%	15.0%	12.0%	13.4%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	0.0%	5.0%	30.0%	22.7%	15.0%
Oil lamp	58.0%	43.0%	11.0%	20.6%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:					
Gas	93.0%	96.0%	98.0%	97.3%	87.9%
Kerosene	4.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.3%	8.7%
Wood	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Coal	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status					
% household members reported having:					
Chronic diseases	6.5%	8.1%	9.8%	9.3%	9.3%
Hypertension	26.1%	33.6%	29.2%	30.0%	32.5%

Governorate District	Karbala			Karbala	Iraq
	Ain Al Tamer	Al Hindia	Karbala Center		
Diabetes	14.4%	12.4%	16.8%	15.8%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	4.5%	2.9%	8.6%	7.4%	5.5%
Anaemia	11.7%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	9.9%	8.0%	10.8%	10.2%	9.5%
Kidney problems	7.2%	1.5%	2.7%	2.5%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	1.8%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%
Joint problems	9.9%	11.7%	8.6%	9.3%	12.5%
Migraine	0.9%	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	6.3%	11.7%	8.1%	8.8%	6.4%
Others	7.2%	14.6%	11.4%	12.0%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	2.8%	1.6%	5.5%	4.4%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	4.9%	9.0%	11.1%	10.4%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	3.9%	8.4%	10.5%	9.8%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.4%	0.0%	1.7%	1.3%	1.0%
Mental Disability	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household					
% households using					
Not iodized	68.0%	59.0%	33.0%	40.7%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	26.0%	25.0%	37.0%	33.6%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	6.0%	16.0%	30.0%	25.7%	23.4%
IDPs					
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.0%	1.2%	4.1%	3.2%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007					
Security deterioration	0.0%	47.1%	57.9%	53.5%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	35.3%	7.0%	14.2%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	17.6%	35.1%	29.6%	18.6%
Wealth index					
% Households per wealth index quintile					
poorest	59.0%	52.0%	18.0%	28.0%	21.7%
second	17.0%	19.0%	20.0%	19.7%	18.6%
third	10.0%	10.0%	18.0%	15.7%	20.1%
fourth	12.0%	16.0%	20.0%	18.7%	19.0%
richest	2.0%	3.0%	23.0%	17.2%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Vulnerable	Extremely vulnerable	Better off		

Governorate District	Kirkuk					Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haeoja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk			
Weighting							
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.89	0.03		
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.60	0.10	0.23	0.07	0.03		
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.24	0.04	0.08	0.63	0.03		
Demography							
Population as of June, 2007	215,193	39,467	75,279	572,080	902,019		29,682,081
% male-headed households	94.7%	92.4%	86.2%	88.4%	89.9%		89.8%
% female-headed households	5.3%	7.6%	13.8%	11.6%	10.1%		10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.7		3.2
Number of Females per household	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7		3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.4	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.5		6.3
Age structure of family members (%)							
< 1 Year Old	3.3%	3.4%	2.2%	1.8%	2.3%		2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	17.4%	16.3%	14.1%	10.8%	12.9%		14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	28.0%	26.3%	24.5%	22.4%	24.1%		25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	49.0%	50.8%	53.2%	59.4%	56.0%		53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	2.3%	3.3%	6.0%	5.6%	4.7%		4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years							
Single	43.5%	35.8%	43.6%	43.8%	43.4%		41.5%
Married	53.7%	61.0%	50.6%	51.7%	52.5%		53.6%
Divorced	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%		0.6%
Widowed	2.5%	2.6%	5.8%	3.9%	3.7%		4.2%
Separated	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%		0.1%
Orphan status							
Percentage Orphaned	1.8%	2.3%	4.1%	2.0%	2.1%		3.8%
% lost father	100.0%	92.9%	100.0%	77.8%	85.6%		80.7%
% lost mother	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	7.0%		14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	11.1%	7.4%		3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)							
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition							
Moderate	2.4%	5.8%	0.7%	5.7%	4.2%		6.8%
Severe	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%		2.3%
Total	3.2%	6.3%	1.4%	5.7%	4.5%		9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition							
Moderate	7.2%	8.7%	6.2%	6.5%	7.0%		12.5%
Severe	5.2%	8.2%	7.6%	4.1%	4.8%		9.3%
Total	12.4%	16.9%	13.8%	10.6%	11.9%		21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition							
Moderate	1.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%		3.3%
Severe	0.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%		1.4%
Total	1.2%	1.5%	1.4%	0.8%	1.0%		4.7%

Governorate District	Kirkuk				Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haeoja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk		
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)						
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition						
Moderate	1.6%	4.3%	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	5.0%
Severe	0.8%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	2.5%
Total	2.4%	5.3%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition						
Moderate	12.4%	10.1%	8.3%	10.6%	10.8%	14.0%
Severe	5.6%	8.7%	8.3%	4.1%	5.0%	11.7%
Total	18.0%	18.8%	16.6%	14.7%	15.8%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition						
Moderate	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.0%	3.1%
Severe	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%
Total	2.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure						
% Households per income quintile						
lowest	44.0%	43.0%	47.0%	23.0%	30.9%	18.2%
second	21.0%	29.0%	26.0%	26.0%	24.9%	22.0%
third	16.0%	16.0%	6.0%	21.0%	18.3%	19.8%
fourth	8.0%	8.0%	13.0%	15.0%	12.9%	20.0%
highest	11.0%	4.0%	8.0%	15.0%	13.0%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile						
lowest	64.0%	39.0%	35.0%	7.0%	24.3%	19.9%
second	18.0%	29.0%	24.0%	15.0%	17.1%	19.8%
third	12.0%	16.0%	17.0%	21.0%	18.3%	19.9%
fourth	4.0%	15.0%	12.0%	26.0%	19.1%	20.0%
highest	2.0%	0.0%	12.0%	32.0%	21.8%	20.2%
Household Assets						
% Households reported:						
Own house	93.0%	82.0%	96.0%	83.0%	86.4%	84.1%
Rent house	6.0%	18.0%	4.0%	16.0%	12.7%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets						
% Households having:						
washing machine	31.0%	53.0%	18.0%	86.0%	65.8%	52.0%
computer	4.0%	7.0%	1.0%	14.0%	10.2%	11.8%
generator	33.0%	4.0%	16.0%	20.0%	22.1%	50.6%
refrigerator	99.0%	100.0%	96.0%	99.0%	98.8%	91.3%
pick up truck	21.0%	1.0%	12.0%	2.0%	7.3%	7.3%
private car	46.0%	31.0%	19.0%	36.0%	36.7%	26.6%

Governorate District	Kirkuk				Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haeja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk		
TV	10.0%	13.0%	1.0%	19.0%	15.1%	20.8%
stove	99.0%	100.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	95.1%
oven	51.0%	57.0%	9.0%	65.0%	56.6%	38.0%
mobile phone	88.0%	96.0%	77.0%	98.0%	93.8%	86.0%
taxi	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%	5.0%	4.5%	4.2%
satellite	99.0%	99.0%	64.0%	89.0%	89.7%	90.5%
tractors	26.0%	5.0%	9.0%	1.0%	7.8%	3.8%
freezer	55.0%	46.0%	23.0%	57.0%	53.2%	38.5%
air conditioner	7.0%	17.0%	0.0%	28.0%	20.2%	31.1%
air cooler	96.0%	98.0%	81.0%	97.0%	95.5%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets						
% households having farm animals	65.3%	44.9%	24.9%	1.3%	20.4%	23.1%
Average holdings						
Cattle	54.2	21.8	10.2	0.0	14.7	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Sheep	21.3	17.3	11.6	0.4	7.1	10.6
Goat	8.9	9.8	4.4	0.0	2.9	5.0
Poultry	64.4	44.9	20.9	1.3	19.9	18.5
Other	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	2.1
% households having farm plot	36.4%	15.1%	18.2%	0.0%	10.9%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	9.9	4.8	5.5	0.0	3.0	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
% households reported selling:						
Detergent	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Sugar	2.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.7%	1.6%
Tea	16.9%	1.8%	0.0%	1.3%	5.0%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.9%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:						
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	1.8%
Tea	6.2%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	2.7%

Governorate District	Kirkuk				Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haeoja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk		
% households reported:						
Receiving PDS is extra burden	2.2%	21.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.4%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:						
good	13.3%	2.2%	12.4%	0.9%	4.9%	12.8%
fair	77.3%	57.3%	55.6%	46.7%	55.2%	61.5%
bad	9.3%	40.4%	32.0%	52.4%	39.9%	25.8%
% households reported						
Preferring PDS not Cash	99.6%	97.8%	97.8%	96.9%	97.6%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	0.4%	2.2%	2.2%	3.1%	2.4%	4.9%
Food consumption						
Food consumption group						
% households with poor consumption	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.4%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	19.0%	5.0%	19.0%	3.0%	8.2%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	78.0%	95.0%	80.0%	96.0%	90.3%	87.4%
Education						
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	14.1%	10.5%	26.1%	9.4%	12.0%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	28.1%	12.7%	33.3%	16.1%	20.2%	21.4%
Primary School	39.8%	41.6%	22.4%	30.7%	32.7%	29.8%
Intermediate School	9.9%	16.5%	5.8%	17.3%	14.5%	12.7%
Secondary School	3.7%	9.6%	7.2%	12.8%	10.0%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	3.0%	5.8%	4.3%	8.3%	6.6%	5.1%
University Degree	1.4%	3.2%	1.0%	5.1%	3.8%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	6.8%	4.2%	13.5%	4.0%	5.5%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	27.0%	11.5%	32.2%	15.3%	19.3%	20.6%
Primary School	37.0%	34.7%	27.8%	27.9%	30.4%	30.9%
Intermediate School	15.8%	21.5%	8.8%	19.6%	17.9%	14.8%
Secondary School	5.6%	14.1%	8.3%	13.9%	11.5%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	5.2%	7.7%	7.8%	12.1%	9.9%	6.1%
University Degree	2.6%	6.1%	1.6%	6.7%	5.3%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	21.8%	16.7%	38.0%	14.5%	18.3%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	29.2%	13.9%	34.3%	16.8%	21.1%	22.2%
Primary School	42.8%	48.6%	17.3%	33.5%	35.0%	28.8%
Intermediate School	3.6%	11.3%	2.9%	15.1%	11.2%	10.6%

Governorate District	Kirkuk				Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haoaja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk		
Secondary School	1.7%	5.2%	6.1%	11.7%	8.6%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	0.6%	3.8%	1.0%	4.7%	3.4%	4.1%
University Degree	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	3.6%	2.4%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment						
Working status of household members 15 years and older						
% Household members:						
Employee	14.0%	25.0%	24.7%	26.2%	23.1%	23.0%
Employer	0.5%	2.4%	3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	3.5%
Own account worker	17.8%	9.2%	5.6%	8.7%	10.6%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	6.2%	1.7%	1.8%	0.6%	2.1%	4.6%
Student	9.8%	8.5%	11.7%	13.1%	12.0%	11.5%
Housewife	43.9%	44.8%	45.2%	37.5%	40.0%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	1.4%	5.3%	1.9%	4.5%	3.6%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	1.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	1.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	1.4%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	1.0%	0.9%	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	2.1%
Others	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment						
% Household reported:						
No chance of work	19.2%	9.6%	17.0%	19.4%	18.7%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	1.9%	1.9%	4.3%	1.5%	1.8%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	3.8%	3.8%	10.6%	6.0%	5.8%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	17.3%	0.0%	6.4%	3.0%	6.6%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	11.5%	0.0%	2.1%	1.5%	3.9%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	40.4%	78.8%	51.1%	67.2%	60.0%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.2%	3.0%
Others	5.8%	5.8%	6.4%	1.5%	3.1%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:						
Farming - Self Employed	26.8%	12.5%	17.2%	0.3%	8.6%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	11.1%	1.8%	3.3%	0.6%	3.4%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	4.2%	1.8%	3.7%	4.4%	4.2%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	8.2%	19.0%	14.8%	20.8%	17.2%	11.4%
Public servant	21.2%	43.6%	45.5%	40.4%	36.4%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	28.4%	20.5%	14.3%	32.5%	29.5%	25.1%
Others	0.0%	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	7.5%	13.2%	2.0%	6.6%	6.7%	4.7%

Governorate District	Kirkuk				Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haeoja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk		
% households changed job during 2007	5.9%	11.7%	0.8%	5.4%	5.4%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	48.1%	25.0%	14.9%	9.0%	19.5%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old						
% Only student	94.1%	98.1%	89.9%	96.7%	95.6%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%
% Working and left school	0.8%	0.3%	2.8%	0.4%	0.7%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	4.8%	1.3%	7.3%	2.9%	3.7%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism						
Security	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.9%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out						
Security	14.3%	20.0%	4.0%	12.5%	12.5%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	19.0%	20.0%	4.0%	12.5%	13.7%	21.6%
School too far	14.3%	40.0%	56.0%	0.0%	9.8%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	9.5%	0.0%	12.0%	12.5%	11.2%	8.7%
Work to earn money	4.8%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	2.5%	6.8%
Illness	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	9.1%	6.6%
Others	33.3%	20.0%	8.0%	50.0%	41.2%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)						
% households reported:						
Continuous availability of drinking water	100.0%	100.0%	89.0%	98.0%	97.8%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	2.0%	2.2%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:						
General network	73.0%	74.0%	47.0%	100.0%	88.0%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	7.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	7.0%	27.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	13.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	3.7%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:						
General network	73.0%	74.0%	48.0%	100.0%	88.1%	78.6%

Governorate District	Kirkuk				Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haeoja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk		
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	1.7%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	7.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	7.0%	26.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	13.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	3.7%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	7.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)						
% households reported sanitation type as:						
Toilet	100.0%	84.0%	94.0%	100.0%	98.8%	91.3%
Hole	0.0%	14.0%	6.0%	0.0%	1.1%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)						
% households reported:						
Availability electricity network	100.0%	86.0%	100.0%	98.0%	98.1%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	40.0%	23.0%	0.0%	10.0%	16.9%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	41.0%	65.0%	41.0%	33.2%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	13.0%	23.0%	14.0%	44.0%	33.2%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	47.0%	0.0%	20.0%	2.0%	14.2%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut						
Sharing public generator	36.0%	32.0%	72.0%	91.0%	73.7%	42.9%
Private generator	31.0%	2.0%	9.0%	1.0%	8.9%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	15.0%
Oil lamp	32.0%	52.0%	19.0%	0.0%	11.5%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	5.1%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:						
Gas	94.0%	98.0%	97.0%	100.0%	98.2%	87.9%
Kerosene	6.0%	2.0%	3.0%	0.0%	1.8%	8.7%
Wood	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status						
% household members reported having:						
Chronic diseases	5.9%	13.3%	7.4%	15.5%	12.1%	9.3%
Hypertension	25.6%	36.0%	28.4%	28.6%	28.5%	32.5%

Governorate District	Kirkuk				Kirkuk	Iraq
	Al Haeoja	Dabis	Dakok	Kirkuk		
Diabetes	13.6%	20.2%	15.6%	21.3%	20.0%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	11.2%	4.3%	5.5%	4.5%	5.4%	5.5%
Anaemia	3.2%	1.9%	1.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	8.8%	9.3%	11.9%	8.0%	8.3%	9.5%
Kidney problems	2.4%	5.4%	1.8%	5.2%	4.7%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%
Joint problems	20.0%	14.7%	22.0%	17.8%	18.1%	12.5%
Migraine	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	8.0%	5.0%	8.3%	5.9%	6.2%	6.4%
Others	4.0%	1.6%	3.7%	5.6%	5.1%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	2.0%	5.1%	0.0%	4.4%	3.5%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	11.4%	7.3%	0.0%	8.8%	8.7%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	2.3%	5.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.6%	3.7%
Physical Disability	1.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household						
% households using						
Not iodized	81.0%	52.0%	40.0%	41.0%	50.9%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	17.0%	21.0%	41.0%	35.0%	30.6%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	2.0%	27.0%	18.0%	24.0%	18.4%	23.4%
IDPs						
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.7%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007						
Security deterioration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	31.7%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.0%	42.9%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	12.7%	18.6%
Wealth index						
% Households per wealth index quintile						
poorest	19.0%	22.0%	28.0%	0.0%	7.8%	21.7%
second	22.0%	18.0%	41.0%	9.0%	15.2%	18.6%
third	22.0%	22.0%	26.0%	24.0%	23.6%	20.1%
fourth	21.0%	20.0%	4.0%	37.0%	29.7%	19.0%
richest	17.0%	17.0%	2.0%	29.0%	23.4%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Better off		

Governorate District	Missan						Missan	Iraq
	Al Ammara	Al Kahlaa	Al Miamona	Al Mijar Al Kabiar	Ali Al Gharbi	Kalat Salih		
Weighting								
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.67	0.02	0.05	0.14	0.03	0.08	0.03	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.27	0.13	0.22	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.03	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.53	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.03	
Demography								
Population as of June, 2007	437,817	50,543	92,919	110,835	45,778	86,254	824,147	29,682,081
% male-headed households	91.1%	90.7%	92.0%	91.1%	91.6%	93.3%	91.4%	89.8%
% female-headed households	8.9%	9.3%	8.0%	8.9%	8.4%	6.7%	8.6%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.1
Total household size (persons)	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.9	7.9	8.6	7.4	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)								
< 1 Year Old	2.9%	3.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	15.3%	16.7%	20.3%	16.1%	14.4%	17.3%	16.2%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	27.8%	33.8%	30.2%	29.1%	28.4%	32.9%	29.2%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	51.1%	42.9%	43.1%	48.2%	50.0%	44.4%	48.5%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	3.0%	3.3%	3.0%	3.4%	4.1%	2.5%	3.1%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years								
Single	47.0%	45.8%	42.6%	46.7%	47.3%	48.5%	46.6%	41.5%
Married	48.9%	50.0%	54.0%	49.4%	48.7%	48.5%	49.6%	53.6%
Divorced	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%
Widowed	3.7%	4.0%	3.0%	3.1%	4.0%	2.4%	3.4%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Orphan status								
Percentage Orphaned	4.9%	5.8%	2.7%	4.4%	3.4%	2.8%	4.3%	3.8%
% lost father	71.8%	91.4%	100.0%	90.5%	100.0%	100.0%	83.2%	80.7%
% lost mother	12.8%	8.6%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	14.9%
% lost both	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)								
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition								
Moderate	8.3%	8.7%	9.8%	6.0%	8.9%	8.3%	8.2%	6.8%
Severe	3.7%	3.8%	2.0%	0.7%	1.9%	2.8%	2.9%	2.3%
Total	12.0%	12.5%	11.8%	6.7%	10.8%	11.1%	11.1%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition								
Moderate	12.0%	16.7%	13.1%	12.8%	17.2%	13.8%	13.3%	12.5%
Severe	3.7%	7.7%	3.9%	3.2%	7.1%	11.3%	4.9%	9.3%
Total	15.7%	24.4%	17.0%	16.0%	24.3%	25.1%	18.2%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition								
Moderate	2.1%	2.8%	6.2%	2.1%	3.4%	4.0%	3.0%	3.3%
Severe	2.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.7%	1.4%
Total	5.0%	2.8%	6.5%	2.1%	4.5%	4.9%	4.7%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)								
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition								
Moderate	6.2%	7.0%	6.6%	4.3%	4.5%	5.2%	5.8%	5.0%
Severe	5.0%	3.5%	2.0%	0.7%	2.6%	4.0%	3.8%	2.5%
Total	11.2%	10.5%	8.6%	5.0%	7.1%	9.2%	9.6%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition								
Moderate	15.4%	19.5%	17.0%	15.3%	21.6%	17.1%	16.3%	14.0%
Severe	4.6%	11.1%	5.6%	5.0%	9.7%	14.7%	6.5%	11.7%
Total	20.0%	30.6%	22.6%	20.3%	31.3%	31.8%	22.8%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition								
Moderate	2.9%	3.1%	4.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%	2.9%	3.1%
Severe	2.1%	0.3%	2.6%	0.0%	1.9%	1.2%	1.7%	1.4%
Total	5.0%	3.4%	6.9%	2.1%	4.1%	3.7%	4.5%	4.5%

Governorate District	Missan						Missan	Iraq
	Al Ammara	Al Kahlaa	Al Miamona	Al Mijar Al Kabiar	Ali Al Gharbi	Kalat Salih		
Income and Expenditure								
% Households per income quintile								
lowest	16.0%	18.0%	22.0%	20.0%	20.0%	2.0%	16.1%	18.2%
second	24.0%	31.0%	43.0%	26.0%	25.0%	14.0%	25.8%	22.0%
third	20.0%	23.0%	16.0%	16.0%	15.0%	30.0%	20.0%	19.8%
fourth	20.0%	15.0%	15.0%	21.0%	16.0%	32.0%	20.3%	20.0%
highest	19.0%	13.0%	4.0%	18.0%	23.0%	23.0%	17.4%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile								
lowest	8.0%	16.0%	24.0%	26.0%	23.0%	27.0%	15.5%	19.9%
second	16.0%	23.0%	37.0%	32.0%	19.0%	40.0%	23.6%	19.8%
third	28.0%	32.0%	21.0%	23.0%	12.0%	23.0%	25.4%	19.9%
fourth	26.0%	20.0%	14.0%	14.0%	24.0%	9.0%	20.8%	20.0%
highest	22.0%	8.0%	5.0%	5.0%	22.0%	1.0%	14.7%	20.2%
Household Assets								
% Households reported:								
Own house	90.0%	95.0%	94.0%	93.0%	96.0%	95.0%	92.0%	84.1%
Rent house	9.0%	3.0%	2.0%	7.0%	2.0%	5.0%	6.8%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	1.0%	3.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets								
% Households having:								
washing machine	32.0%	12.0%	5.0%	32.0%	22.0%	5.0%	24.3%	52.0%
computer	6.0%	1.0%	1.0%	10.0%	6.0%	1.0%	5.1%	11.8%
generator	47.0%	54.0%	64.0%	51.0%	52.0%	81.0%	53.7%	50.6%
refrigerator	94.0%	82.0%	76.0%	97.0%	85.0%	96.0%	91.3%	91.3%
pick up truck	3.0%	4.0%	6.0%	2.0%	21.0%	0.0%	4.0%	7.3%
private car	12.0%	8.0%	12.0%	20.0%	20.0%	12.0%	13.3%	26.6%
TV	17.0%	9.0%	4.0%	16.0%	18.0%	12.0%	14.4%	20.8%
stove	99.0%	94.0%	97.0%	99.0%	82.0%	100.0%	97.6%	95.1%
oven	30.0%	6.0%	8.0%	34.0%	25.0%	6.0%	23.8%	38.0%
mobile phone	87.0%	70.0%	87.0%	95.0%	88.0%	93.0%	87.7%	86.0%
taxi	5.0%	4.0%	1.0%	4.0%	6.0%	12.0%	5.1%	4.2%
satellite	96.0%	92.0%	95.0%	98.0%	88.0%	96.0%	95.5%	90.5%
tractors	1.0%	8.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.8%	3.8%
freezer	17.0%	6.0%	8.0%	27.0%	23.0%	10.0%	16.3%	38.5%
air conditioner	34.0%	16.0%	7.0%	40.0%	24.0%	16.0%	28.2%	31.1%
air cooler	92.0%	72.0%	80.0%	90.0%	76.0%	93.0%	88.4%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets								
% households having farm animals	21.8%	68.4%	42.2%	19.6%	52.9%	54.2%	31.8%	23.1%
Average holdings								
Cattle	21.3	56.9	35.6	18.2	45.8	54.2	29.5	16.1
Buffalo	2.7	4.4	13.8	5.8	5.8	20.0	6.5	0.7
Sheep	8.9	27.1	24.0	10.7	29.8	29.8	15.3	10.6
Goat	1.3	2.2	6.2	0.4	5.3	0.0	1.9	5.0
Poultry	18.7	60.0	30.2	12.4	37.8	46.2	25.6	18.5
Other	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	1.2	2.1
% households having farm plot	15.6%	35.1%	23.1%	8.9%	32.9%	40.4%	20.3%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	3.7	7.3	4.6	1.7	16.5	8.9	5.0	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
% households reported selling:								
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Pulses	3.1%	7.1%	0.4%	1.8%	0.4%	0.4%	2.4%	1.0%
Rice	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%	0.7%

Governorate District	Missan						Missan	Iraq
	Al Ammara	Al Kahlaa	Al Miamona	Al Mijar Al Kabiar	Ali Al Gharbi	Kalat Salih		
Soap	1.3%	0.4%	1.8%	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	0.9%
Sugar	0.4%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	1.6%
Tea	12.0%	8.0%	11.1%	44.4%	1.3%	0.0%	14.2%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	7.1%	7.6%	0.4%	4.9%	0.0%	0.4%	5.0%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:								
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sugar	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	2.1%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.4%	2.7%
% households reported:								
Receiving PDS is extra burden	4.0%	4.9%	0.0%	1.8%	4.9%	0.0%	2.9%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:								
good	8.0%	10.7%	16.4%	28.0%	5.3%	15.6%	12.4%	12.8%
fair	70.2%	84.9%	81.8%	71.6%	68.9%	74.7%	73.0%	61.5%
bad	21.8%	4.4%	1.8%	0.4%	25.8%	9.8%	14.6%	25.8%
% households reported								
Preferring PDS not Cash	99.1%	98.7%	99.6%	97.8%	99.1%	99.6%	99.0%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	2.2%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	4.9%
Food consumption								
Food consumption group								
% households with poor consumption	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.4%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	0.0%	2.0%	10.0%	3.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.9%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	100.0%	98.0%	87.0%	97.0%	94.0%	100.0%	97.7%	87.4%
Education								
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age								
Illiterate	12.4%	35.9%	31.2%	23.3%	32.5%	38.3%	21.3%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	33.3%	43.9%	29.5%	19.8%	24.5%	35.6%	31.5%	21.4%
Primary School	28.6%	13.0%	26.5%	31.6%	24.7%	14.2%	26.1%	29.8%
Intermediate School	14.9%	2.6%	7.7%	13.0%	10.3%	5.3%	11.8%	12.7%
Secondary School	5.5%	2.6%	2.4%	6.1%	3.9%	3.7%	4.8%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	4.0%	1.4%	2.1%	3.8%	2.4%	1.7%	3.3%	5.1%
University Degree	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	2.4%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age								
Illiterate	5.3%	20.0%	17.9%	13.9%	22.6%	22.4%	11.5%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	33.9%	52.3%	29.4%	18.4%	25.9%	40.3%	32.7%	20.6%
Primary School	30.5%	16.8%	31.8%	34.7%	26.9%	18.4%	28.9%	30.9%
Intermediate School	17.2%	3.6%	12.8%	14.7%	12.5%	8.0%	14.3%	14.8%
Secondary School	8.2%	4.2%	4.1%	9.0%	6.2%	6.9%	7.4%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	3.1%	2.0%	3.4%	5.4%	3.3%	2.2%	3.3%	6.1%
University Degree	1.6%	1.1%	0.6%	4.0%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age								
Illiterate	19.4%	51.2%	43.5%	31.8%	42.0%	53.5%	30.6%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	32.6%	35.7%	29.5%	21.1%	23.2%	31.2%	30.2%	22.2%
Primary School	26.7%	9.3%	21.7%	28.8%	22.5%	10.2%	23.4%	28.8%
Intermediate School	12.7%	1.6%	3.0%	11.3%	8.1%	2.7%	9.4%	10.6%

Governorate District	Missan						Missan	Iraq
	Al Ammara	Al Kahlaa	Al Miamona	Al Mijar Al Kabiar	Ali Al Gharbi	Kalat Salih		
Secondary School	2.9%	1.0%	0.8%	3.5%	1.8%	0.6%	2.3%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	4.8%	0.9%	1.0%	2.4%	1.4%	1.2%	3.2%	4.1%
University Degree	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%	0.8%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment								
Working status of household members 15 years and older								
% Household members:								
Employee	20.9%	15.2%	17.5%	24.5%	12.7%	17.4%	19.8%	23.0%
Employer	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.5%	0.1%	1.3%	3.5%
Own account worker	16.1%	20.2%	14.2%	7.8%	20.6%	15.3%	15.2%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	4.5%	8.7%	4.1%	1.4%	4.9%	10.8%	5.0%	4.6%
Student	9.6%	2.0%	8.6%	10.2%	6.5%	7.3%	8.7%	11.5%
Housewife	39.2%	43.4%	43.1%	41.8%	40.9%	41.0%	40.5%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	4.2%	1.1%	2.1%	4.3%	2.3%	1.7%	3.4%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	3.0%	4.0%	3.2%	0.8%	4.0%	3.0%	2.8%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	0.1%	0.2%	2.0%	4.5%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	0.9%	4.1%	1.1%	1.0%	2.8%	1.4%	1.3%	2.1%
Others	0.1%	0.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment								
% Household reported:								
No chance of work	32.0%	42.9%	52.2%	42.7%	41.7%	48.6%	38.7%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.7%	1.2%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	4.0%	2.4%	8.7%	4.9%	2.6%	9.5%	5.1%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	0.0%	2.4%	2.9%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%	0.7%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	60.0%	48.8%	30.4%	46.6%	47.0%	31.1%	50.4%	49.2%
Security	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	1.1%	3.0%
Others	0.0%	2.4%	5.8%	4.9%	2.6%	2.7%	1.9%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:								
Farming - Self Employed	10.4%	17.7%	13.0%	5.9%	19.6%	20.2%	12.1%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	10.4%	20.4%	18.5%	8.7%	14.7%	23.5%	13.3%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	5.5%	2.6%	4.5%	2.8%	4.2%	3.5%	4.6%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	11.5%	7.7%	10.3%	14.5%	3.2%	9.6%	10.9%	11.4%
Public servant	33.4%	27.8%	30.1%	48.3%	23.7%	27.9%	33.6%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	28.7%	22.5%	23.3%	19.8%	32.0%	15.3%	25.3%	25.1%
Others	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	0.5%	6.9%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	2.3%	1.3%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	0.3%	5.8%	0.7%	2.2%	0.7%	2.3%	1.2%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	21.3%	26.2%	19.7%	15.5%	23.5%	9.5%	19.5%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old								
% Only student	91.0%	69.7%	90.6%	95.9%	78.1%	75.7%	88.0%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%
% Working and left school	3.3%	7.4%	0.5%	1.1%	1.3%	6.9%	3.2%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	4.6%	22.7%	8.9%	3.0%	19.3%	16.4%	8.0%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism								
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	3.7%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

Governorate District	Missan						Missan	Iraq
	Al Ammara	Al Kahlaa	Al Miamona	Al Mijar Al Kabiar	Ali Al Gharbi	Kalat Salih		
Illness	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	8.0%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out								
Security	9.7%	1.8%	4.9%	15.8%	6.3%	0.0%	8.3%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	29.0%	33.7%	61.0%	31.6%	5.3%	5.9%	29.5%	21.6%
School too far	3.2%	23.3%	14.6%	5.3%	75.8%	3.0%	10.0%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	16.1%	14.1%	12.2%	21.1%	4.2%	25.2%	16.5%	8.7%
Work to earn money	22.6%	9.2%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	5.2%	13.8%	6.8%
Illness	3.2%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.0%	2.2%	6.6%
Others	16.1%	16.0%	7.3%	21.1%	7.4%	57.8%	19.7%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)								
% households reported:								
Continuous availability of drinking water	87.0%	81.0%	99.0%	100.0%	84.0%	100.0%	90.9%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	13.0%	19.0%	1.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	9.1%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:								
General network	49.0%	19.0%	19.0%	40.0%	54.0%	40.0%	41.9%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	20.0%	51.0%	44.0%	6.0%	36.0%	17.0%	23.3%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	31.0%	30.0%	30.0%	55.0%	10.0%	44.0%	34.2%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:								
General network	79.0%	39.0%	34.0%	87.0%	60.0%	72.0%	70.8%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	20.0%	59.0%	59.0%	7.0%	39.0%	26.0%	26.7%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.9%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)								
% households reported sanitation type as:								
Toilet	86.0%	55.0%	41.0%	79.0%	88.0%	91.0%	78.7%	91.3%
Hole	14.0%	36.0%	58.0%	21.0%	12.0%	9.0%	20.6%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)								
% households reported:								
Availability electricity network	100.0%	100.0%	93.0%	100.0%	97.0%	100.0%	99.0%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	8.0%	0.0%	38.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	6.0%	7.0%	22.0%	0.0%	4.0%	20.0%	8.4%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	85.0%	92.0%	33.0%	99.0%	93.0%	73.0%	80.6%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.7%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut								
Sharing public generator	52.0%	19.0%	12.0%	48.0%	22.0%	17.0%	39.6%	42.9%
Private generator	28.0%	45.0%	44.0%	23.0%	37.0%	70.0%	35.1%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	13.0%	0.0%	18.0%	17.0%	8.0%	0.0%	11.7%	15.0%
Oil lamp	7.0%	36.0%	26.0%	12.0%	32.0%	13.0%	13.6%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%

Governorate District	Missan						Missan	Iraq
	Al Ammara	Al Kahlaa	Al Miamona	Al Mijar Al Kabiar	Ali Al Gharbi	Kalat Salih		
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:								
Gas	100.0%	91.0%	96.0%	100.0%	78.0%	99.0%	97.7%	87.9%
Kerosene	0.0%	8.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	8.7%
Wood	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	1.0%	1.2%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status								
% household members reported having:								
Chronic diseases	6.3%	4.4%	7.0%	5.2%	7.9%	9.0%	6.5%	9.3%
Hypertension	33.8%	50.5%	28.8%	51.3%	33.5%	19.9%	33.8%	32.5%
Diabetes	26.9%	24.2%	14.4%	22.2%	17.3%	11.9%	22.1%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	4.8%	2.0%	2.2%	0.0%	8.1%	6.5%	4.4%	5.5%
Anaemia	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	1.7%	6.0%	1.4%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	7.6%	3.0%	4.3%	5.1%	5.8%	5.5%	6.4%	9.5%
Kidney problems	2.1%	3.0%	10.1%	6.0%	2.3%	14.9%	5.3%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%
Joint problems	7.6%	1.0%	15.1%	4.3%	8.7%	16.4%	9.1%	12.5%
Migraine	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.2%	3.5%	0.7%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	9.0%	10.1%	8.6%	6.0%	11.6%	9.5%	8.9%	6.4%
Others	7.6%	5.1%	10.8%	4.3%	9.8%	5.5%	7.3%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	5.0%	0.3%	3.1%	0.6%	13.2%	0.0%	3.8%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	18.8%	10.8%	11.3%	7.5%	16.9%	1.9%	14.1%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	24.0%	9.8%	21.2%	8.1%	17.6%	1.2%	17.9%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.3%	1.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household								
% households using								
Not iodized	41.0%	49.0%	57.0%	53.0%	16.0%	77.0%	47.3%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	49.0%	46.0%	28.0%	46.0%	66.0%	23.0%	44.3%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	9.0%	4.0%	15.0%	1.0%	17.0%	0.0%	7.8%	23.4%
IDPs								
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007								
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007	0.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	3.2%	0.0%	1.2%	3.5%
Security deterioration	57.1%	81.5%	100.0%	100.0%	42.9%	0.0%	62.5%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.8%	0.0%	24.3%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	18.5%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	2.7%	18.6%
Wealth index								
% Households per wealth index quintile								
poorest	23.0%	66.0%	67.0%	20.0%	44.0%	29.0%	32.0%	21.7%
second	31.0%	19.0%	24.0%	32.0%	16.0%	51.0%	30.9%	18.6%
third	18.0%	8.0%	6.0%	16.0%	15.0%	12.0%	15.0%	20.1%
fourth	16.0%	4.0%	1.0%	14.0%	16.0%	6.0%	12.3%	19.0%
richest	12.0%	3.0%	1.0%	18.0%	9.0%	2.0%	9.8%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Better off	Moderate	Vulnerable	Better off	Moderate	Moderate		

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
Weighting						
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.11	0.25	0.01	0.63	0.01	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.16	0.55	0.04	0.25	0.04	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.14	0.42	0.03	0.41	0.02	
Demography						
Population as of June, 2007	86,145	257,117	16,520	255,215	614,997	29,682,081
% male-headed households	87.1%	89.8%	94.7%	86.7%	88.2%	89.8%
% female-headed households	12.9%	10.2%	5.3%	13.3%	11.8%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.9	3.2
Number of Females per household	4.2	4.4	4.7	3.6	4.1	3.1
Total household size (persons)	8.3	8.6	9.1	7.2	8.0	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)						
< 1 Year Old	3.2%	3.7%	3.2%	2.9%	3.3%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	15.1%	14.8%	16.9%	13.1%	14.2%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	30.4%	31.0%	31.6%	26.3%	29.0%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	46.8%	46.5%	44.1%	52.6%	49.0%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%	5.1%	4.5%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years						
Single	42.3%	40.9%	44.9%	40.4%	41.0%	41.5%
Married	50.8%	53.4%	51.7%	53.9%	53.2%	53.6%
Divorced	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Widowed	6.2%	4.7%	3.3%	4.7%	4.9%	4.2%
Separated	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%
Orphan status						
Percentage Orphaned	4.3%	3.9%	4.1%	4.6%	4.3%	3.8%
% lost father	76.7%	82.9%	75.0%	77.1%	79.4%	80.7%
% lost mother	20.9%	17.1%	22.9%	22.9%	20.2%	14.9%
% lost both	2.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.4%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)						
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition						
Moderate	14.1%	10.2%	13.0%	9.9%	10.8%	6.8%
Severe	4.1%	4.4%	5.4%	2.5%	3.6%	2.3%
Total	18.2%	14.6%	18.4%	12.4%	14.4%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition						
Moderate	18.9%	16.3%	18.4%	16.3%	17.9%	12.5%
Severe	16.7%	16.0%	26.5%	8.9%	13.4%	9.3%
Total	35.6%	32.3%	44.9%	25.2%	31.4%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition						
Moderate	5.2%	3.4%	3.6%	5.0%	4.1%	3.3%
Severe	1.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	1.4%
Total	6.7%	4.1%	4.5%	6.0%	5.1%	4.7%

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)						
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition						
Moderate	10.4%	7.8%	10.5%	10.4%	9.3%	5.0%
Severe	3.7%	4.4%	5.4%	2.0%	3.3%	2.5%
Total	14.1%	12.2%	15.9%	12.4%	12.6%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition						
Moderate	21.5%	18.7%	20.2%	16.8%	18.3%	14.0%
Severe	21.1%	17.7%	29.2%	11.4%	15.9%	11.7%
Total	42.6%	36.4%	49.4%	28.2%	34.2%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition						
Moderate	3.7%	3.8%	1.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.1%
Severe	2.6%	1.0%	2.1%	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%
Total	6.3%	4.8%	3.9%	5.5%	5.3%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure						
% Households per income quintile						
lowest	24.0%	40.0%	20.0%	17.0%	27.7%	18.2%
second	20.0%	19.0%	26.0%	15.0%	17.7%	22.0%
third	16.0%	14.0%	20.0%	24.0%	18.6%	19.8%
fourth	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	22.0%	18.5%	20.0%
highest	23.0%	11.0%	19.0%	22.0%	17.5%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile						
lowest	49.0%	56.0%	62.0%	34.0%	46.1%	19.9%
second	24.0%	19.0%	14.0%	21.0%	20.4%	19.8%
third	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	18.0%	13.9%	19.9%
fourth	9.0%	8.0%	8.0%	13.0%	10.2%	20.0%
highest	7.0%	7.0%	5.0%	14.0%	9.9%	20.2%
Household Assets						
% Households reported:						
Own house	95.0%	96.0%	92.0%	91.0%	93.7%	84.1%
Rent house	5.0%	3.0%	1.0%	8.0%	5.3%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	0.0%	1.0%	7.0%	2.0%	1.4%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets						
% Households having:						
washing machine	22.0%	15.0%	10.0%	62.0%	35.4%	52.0%
computer	5.0%	2.0%	1.0%	8.0%	4.9%	11.8%
generator	35.0%	52.0%	37.0%	61.0%	53.0%	50.6%
refrigerator	78.0%	88.0%	52.0%	94.0%	88.1%	91.3%
pick up truck	5.0%	2.0%	26.0%	1.0%	2.6%	7.3%
private car	15.0%	27.0%	30.0%	29.0%	26.2%	26.6%

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
TV	19.0%	20.0%	8.0%	32.0%	24.5%	20.8%
stove	88.0%	91.0%	73.0%	96.0%	92.2%	95.1%
oven	15.0%	19.0%	7.0%	36.0%	25.2%	38.0%
mobile phone	75.0%	72.0%	75.0%	87.0%	78.7%	86.0%
taxi	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	2.0%	3.9%	4.2%
satellite	87.0%	90.0%	69.0%	95.0%	91.1%	90.5%
tractors	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	1.0%	1.4%	3.8%
freezer	21.0%	24.0%	15.0%	56.0%	36.6%	38.5%
air conditioner	31.0%	14.0%	23.0%	56.0%	34.1%	31.1%
air cooler	46.0%	55.0%	23.0%	60.0%	55.0%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets						
% households having farm animals	25.8%	44.0%	52.9%	13.3%	28.9%	23.1%
Average holdings						
Cattle	8.0	33.8	2.7	9.3	19.2	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7
Sheep	17.8	23.6	46.2	7.1	16.5	10.6
Goat	5.8	9.3	24.0	5.8	7.8	5.0
Poultry	10.7	25.3	13.3	6.2	15.0	18.5
Other	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.1
% households having farm plot	20.9%	27.6%	40.9%	12.9%	20.9%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	2.6	2.4	32.9	0.8	2.6	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
% households reported selling:						
Detergent	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Pulses	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%
Rice	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	2.7%	1.4%	0.7%
Soap	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%	1.7%	0.9%
Sugar	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.6%
Tea	0.4%	3.1%	1.3%	3.1%	2.7%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.4%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.7%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:						
Detergent	3.1%	2.2%	2.2%	0.9%	1.8%	0.8%
Pulses	1.8%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Rice	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Soap	3.1%	2.2%	2.7%	0.9%	1.8%	0.5%
Sugar	0.4%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%
Tea	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	5.8%	3.0%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	6.7%	3.2%	2.7%

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
% households reported:						
Receiving PDS is extra burden	15.1%	2.7%	14.7%	4.4%	5.5%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:						
good	6.2%	5.8%	1.8%	4.0%	5.0%	12.8%
fair	53.3%	55.1%	65.8%	48.4%	52.4%	61.5%
bad	40.4%	39.1%	32.4%	47.6%	42.6%	25.8%
% households reported						
Preferring PDS not Cash	97.8%	98.2%	98.7%	96.4%	97.4%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	2.2%	1.8%	1.3%	3.6%	2.6%	4.9%
Food consumption						
Food consumption group						
% households with poor consumption	6.0%	13.0%	18.0%	4.0%	8.4%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	15.0%	10.0%	15.0%	9.0%	10.4%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	80.0%	77.0%	68.0%	86.0%	80.9%	87.4%
Education						
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	34.7%	29.1%	51.8%	19.5%	26.5%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	33.8%	34.4%	30.7%	27.8%	31.5%	21.4%
Primary School	19.1%	24.0%	11.1%	24.8%	23.3%	29.8%
Intermediate School	5.5%	6.8%	2.7%	10.1%	7.9%	12.7%
Secondary School	2.0%	2.8%	2.6%	8.0%	4.8%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	3.0%	1.6%	0.8%	6.7%	3.9%	5.1%
University Degree	2.0%	1.1%	0.3%	2.8%	1.9%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	20.7%	17.4%	38.4%	12.8%	16.5%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	41.9%	37.6%	38.5%	27.6%	34.1%	20.6%
Primary School	23.7%	28.1%	15.0%	28.4%	27.3%	30.9%
Intermediate School	5.9%	9.7%	2.5%	10.7%	9.4%	14.8%
Secondary School	2.1%	3.3%	3.5%	8.7%	5.4%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	3.6%	2.0%	1.5%	7.8%	4.6%	6.1%
University Degree	2.1%	1.8%	0.6%	3.6%	2.6%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	48.3%	40.6%	65.3%	26.1%	36.3%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	25.8%	31.3%	22.9%	28.1%	29.0%	22.2%
Primary School	14.6%	20.1%	7.2%	21.3%	19.5%	28.8%
Intermediate School	5.1%	4.0%	2.8%	9.5%	6.4%	10.6%

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
Secondary School	1.8%	2.4%	1.6%	7.3%	4.3%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	2.5%	1.2%	0.1%	5.6%	3.2%	4.1%
University Degree	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	2.0%	1.2%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Employment						
Working status of household members 15 years and older						
% Household members:						
Employee	25.6%	23.1%	20.6%	30.2%	26.3%	23.0%
Employer	1.7%	1.2%	0.7%	1.8%	1.5%	3.5%
Own account worker	5.4%	5.6%	9.6%	4.7%	5.3%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	2.0%	1.2%	7.4%	0.3%	1.1%	4.6%
Student	6.5%	8.8%	5.9%	11.0%	9.3%	11.5%
Housewife	39.5%	40.5%	40.3%	36.1%	38.5%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	2.6%	3.3%	1.5%	3.8%	3.4%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.6%	1.3%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	4.1%	3.4%	3.2%	2.2%	3.0%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	4.1%	6.9%	5.3%	4.9%	5.6%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	5.2%	4.5%	4.8%	2.4%	3.7%	2.1%
Others	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment						
% Household reported:						
No chance of work	34.4%	47.0%	46.3%	41.1%	42.8%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	2.7%	3.0%	0.6%	1.3%	2.2%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	1.1%	3.5%	2.5%	0.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	17.7%	10.5%	6.8%	10.6%	11.5%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	2.6%	1.2%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	41.4%	35.5%	41.4%	42.4%	39.3%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Others	2.2%	0.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.4%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:						
Farming - Self Employed	9.9%	15.1%	37.8%	2.7%	9.8%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	1.1%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	8.8%	13.8%	7.3%	13.8%	12.9%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	27.2%	25.8%	19.0%	19.5%	23.2%	11.4%
Public servant	36.5%	31.7%	27.3%	49.6%	39.7%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	15.9%	11.7%	5.0%	14.1%	13.1%	25.1%
Others	0.6%	0.6%	3.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	4.2%	5.5%	1.0%	3.3%	4.3%	4.7%

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
% households changed job during 2007	2.8%	4.9%	1.5%	2.7%	3.6%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	23.3%	37.3%	26.5%	22.2%	28.8%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old						
% Only student	79.1%	79.0%	72.4%	87.3%	82.3%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	1.1%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%	1.6%
% Working and left school	0.9%	0.6%	2.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	18.8%	20.0%	24.6%	11.6%	16.5%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism						
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	2.1%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.8%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.5%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out						
Security	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	60.6%	21.6%	18.6%	46.8%	37.4%	21.6%
School too far	21.2%	36.0%	62.7%	10.6%	24.1%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	10.6%	4.5%	6.8%	10.6%	7.9%	8.7%
Work to earn money	1.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	6.8%
Illness	1.9%	0.9%	2.5%	8.5%	4.2%	6.6%
Others	3.8%	34.2%	9.3%	23.4%	24.8%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)						
% households reported:						
Continuous availability of drinking water	56.0%	54.0%	26.0%	81.0%	64.7%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	44.0%	46.0%	74.0%	19.0%	35.3%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:						
General network	25.0%	63.0%	1.0%	63.0%	56.0%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	59.0%	12.0%	95.0%	12.0%	20.8%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	6.0%	4.6%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	1.0%	5.4%	7.2%
Bottled Water	4.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.4%	0.4%
Others	12.0%	3.0%	1.0%	16.0%	9.6%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:						
General network	38.0%	64.0%	7.0%	79.0%	65.1%	78.6%

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	48.0%	12.0%	77.0%	11.0%	18.4%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	3.3%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	13.0%	16.0%	0.0%	1.0%	8.9%	8.6%
Bottled Water	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)						
% households reported sanitation type as:						
Toilet	76.0%	76.0%	34.0%	94.0%	82.3%	91.3%
Hole	16.0%	22.0%	32.0%	5.0%	14.4%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%
None	8.0%	1.0%	32.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)						
% households reported:						
Availability electricity network	92.0%	100.0%	64.0%	99.0%	97.5%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	13.0%	40.0%	10.0%	34.0%	32.9%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	47.0%	23.0%	28.0%	49.0%	37.3%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	19.0%	7.0%	19.0%	10.0%	10.2%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	13.0%	29.0%	8.0%	6.0%	16.7%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut						
Sharing public generator	21.0%	5.0%	0.0%	30.0%	17.5%	42.9%
Private generator	30.0%	37.0%	29.0%	32.0%	33.7%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%	3.9%	15.0%
Oil lamp	44.0%	55.0%	66.0%	25.0%	41.3%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	3.0%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:						
Gas	76.0%	87.0%	49.0%	98.0%	89.0%	87.9%
Kerosene	3.0%	11.0%	11.0%	1.0%	5.7%	8.7%
Wood	21.0%	2.0%	39.0%	1.0%	5.2%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status						
% household members reported having:						
Chronic diseases	5.9%	8.3%	5.2%	8.9%	8.1%	9.3%
Hypertension	29.6%	25.9%	21.9%	29.5%	27.7%	32.5%

Governorate District	Muthana				Muthana	Iraq
	Al Khithir	Al Rwmaitha	Al Salman	Al Simawa		
Diabetes	17.6%	16.1%	24.2%	28.5%	21.8%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	4.2%	6.3%	2.3%	2.0%	4.2%	5.5%
Anaemia	1.4%	3.9%	4.7%	1.5%	2.6%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	11.3%	6.8%	10.9%	7.5%	7.7%	9.5%
Kidney problems	5.6%	2.9%	2.3%	5.0%	4.1%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%
Joint problems	9.2%	9.8%	5.5%	9.5%	9.5%	12.5%
Migraine	0.7%	1.5%	0.8%	3.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	14.8%	19.5%	23.4%	8.5%	14.3%	6.4%
Others	5.6%	6.8%	3.9%	5.0%	5.9%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	2.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.3%	0.7%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	5.1%	3.7%	4.5%	2.2%	3.3%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	3.7%	4.3%	5.3%	1.6%	3.1%	3.7%
Physical Disability	1.1%	2.5%	0.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.0%
Mental Disability	1.1%	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household						
% households using						
Not iodized	68.0%	90.0%	64.0%	52.0%	70.5%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	21.0%	2.0%	22.0%	25.0%	14.7%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	12.0%	8.0%	14.0%	23.0%	14.9%	23.4%
IDPs						
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007						
Security deterioration	60.0%	56.3%	0.0%	16.7%	38.8%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	43.8%	0.0%	83.3%	52.9%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	18.6%
Wealth index						
% Households per wealth index quintile						
poorest	60.0%	53.0%	79.0%	23.0%	42.2%	21.7%
second	15.0%	17.0%	12.0%	10.0%	13.7%	18.6%
third	8.0%	13.0%	6.0%	22.0%	15.8%	20.1%
fourth	8.0%	8.0%	3.0%	16.0%	11.2%	19.0%
richest	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	28.0%	16.1%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Better off		

Governorate District	Najaf				Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center	Najaf	
Weighting					
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.20	0.09	0.72	0.04	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.41	0.48	0.11	0.03	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.27	0.21	0.52	0.04	
Demography					
Population as of June, 2007	288,255	225,608	567,340	1,081,203	29,682,081
% male-headed households	92.0%	95.6%	92.9%	93.2%	89.8%
% female-headed households	8.0%	4.4%	7.1%	6.8%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.4	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)					
< 1 Year Old	3.2%	3.0%	3.5%	3.3%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	15.4%	15.1%	13.0%	14.1%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	28.4%	26.3%	24.4%	25.9%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	49.7%	50.3%	54.3%	52.2%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	3.3%	5.3%	4.8%	4.5%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years					
Single	38.5%	39.0%	38.6%	38.7%	41.5%
Married	56.8%	57.5%	57.2%	57.2%	53.6%
Divorced	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Widowed	4.0%	3.1%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status					
Percentage Orphaned	5.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.3%	3.8%
% lost father	84.6%	44.4%	100.0%	84.3%	80.7%
% lost mother	10.3%	55.6%	0.0%	14.3%	14.9%
% lost both	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)					
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition					
Moderate	8.6%	10.9%	6.1%	7.9%	6.8%
Severe	1.8%	2.0%	1.1%	1.5%	2.3%
Total	10.4%	12.9%	7.2%	9.4%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition					
Moderate	10.9%	12.4%	8.3%	9.9%	12.5%
Severe	4.5%	3.0%	1.1%	2.6%	9.3%
Total	15.4%	15.4%	9.4%	12.6%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition					
Moderate	4.6%	6.0%	2.8%	4.0%	3.3%
Severe	1.8%	1.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.4%
Total	6.4%	7.0%	4.5%	5.6%	4.7%

Governorate District	Najaf			Najaf	Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center		
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)					
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition					
Moderate	6.8%	8.4%	5.6%	6.5%	5.0%
Severe	3.6%	2.0%	1.7%	2.3%	2.5%
Total	10.4%	10.4%	7.3%	8.8%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition					
Moderate	15.8%	13.9%	11.1%	12.9%	14.0%
Severe	5.4%	5.9%	2.2%	3.8%	11.7%
Total	21.2%	19.8%	13.3%	16.8%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition					
Moderate	4.1%	4.0%	2.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Severe	1.8%	1.5%	0.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Total	5.9%	5.5%	2.8%	4.2%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure					
% Households per income quintile					
lowest	17.0%	12.0%	11.0%	12.8%	18.2%
second	24.0%	24.0%	27.0%	25.6%	22.0%
third	21.0%	23.0%	20.0%	20.9%	19.8%
fourth	16.0%	23.0%	20.0%	19.6%	20.0%
highest	22.0%	17.0%	22.0%	21.0%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile					
lowest	23.0%	26.0%	16.0%	20.0%	19.9%
second	22.0%	20.0%	17.0%	19.0%	19.8%
third	21.0%	19.0%	19.0%	19.5%	19.9%
fourth	19.0%	20.0%	22.0%	20.8%	20.0%
highest	16.0%	15.0%	26.0%	21.0%	20.2%
Household Assets					
% Households reported:					
Own house	92.0%	94.0%	78.0%	85.1%	84.1%
Rent house	7.0%	2.0%	16.0%	10.7%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	1.0%	4.0%	6.0%	4.2%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets					
% Households having:					
washing machine	35.0%	13.0%	54.0%	40.4%	52.0%
computer	4.0%	3.0%	13.0%	8.5%	11.8%
generator	39.0%	44.0%	37.0%	39.0%	50.6%
refrigerator	75.0%	79.0%	84.0%	80.6%	91.3%
pick up truck	4.0%	3.0%	6.0%	4.8%	7.3%
private car	14.0%	17.0%	20.0%	17.8%	26.6%

Governorate District	Najaf			Najaf	Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center		
TV	12.0%	10.0%	17.0%	14.2%	20.8%
stove	91.0%	88.0%	88.0%	88.8%	95.1%
oven	16.0%	8.0%	26.0%	19.6%	38.0%
mobile phone	80.0%	78.0%	89.0%	84.3%	86.0%
taxi	6.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.3%	4.2%
satellite	91.0%	90.0%	92.0%	91.3%	90.5%
tractors	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.9%	3.8%
freezer	12.0%	9.0%	27.0%	19.2%	38.5%
air conditioner	16.0%	9.0%	39.0%	26.6%	31.1%
air cooler	70.0%	60.0%	81.0%	73.7%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets					
% households having farm animals	32.0%	47.6%	5.3%	21.2%	23.1%
Average holdings					
Cattle	24.9	34.7	2.2	15.0	16.1
Buffalo	3.6	8.0	0.0	2.6	0.7
Sheep	5.3	7.1	1.3	3.6	10.6
Goat	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	5.0
Poultry	22.7	35.1	4.0	15.5	18.5
Other	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.9	2.1
% households having farm plot	33.3%	48.9%	6.2%	22.3%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	2.2	3.6	0.9	1.8	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)					
% households reported selling:					
Detergent	1.3%	0.9%	1.8%	1.5%	0.5%
Pulses	4.9%	1.3%	0.9%	2.0%	1.0%
Rice	2.7%	0.9%	2.2%	2.1%	0.7%
Soap	2.7%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%
Sugar	5.3%	2.7%	8.9%	6.6%	1.6%
Tea	3.1%	0.9%	2.2%	2.2%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	3.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	2.2%	0.9%	4.4%	3.1%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:					
Detergent	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Pulses	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Rice	0.4%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%
Soap	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Sugar	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.8%
Tea	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%

Governorate District	Najaf			Najaf	Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center		
% households reported: Receiving PDS is extra burden	30.8%	12.9%	23.6%	23.3%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:					
good	24.1%	8.9%	12.9%	15.1%	12.8%
fair	54.0%	56.3%	59.1%	57.2%	61.5%
bad	21.9%	34.8%	28.0%	27.8%	25.8%
% households reported Preferring PDS not Cash	99.1%	98.7%	99.1%	99.0%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	1.0%	4.9%
Food consumption					
Food consumption group					
% households with poor consumption	5.0%	4.0%	2.0%	3.2%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	16.0%	19.0%	17.0%	17.2%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	79.0%	77.0%	81.0%	79.6%	87.4%
Education					
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age					
Illiterate	24.2%	26.3%	16.9%	20.8%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	23.9%	24.9%	24.6%	24.5%	21.4%
Primary School	30.5%	28.6%	27.4%	28.5%	29.8%
Intermediate School	10.7%	9.5%	12.3%	11.3%	12.7%
Secondary School	6.2%	5.7%	8.0%	7.0%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	2.5%	3.4%	4.9%	3.9%	5.1%
University Degree	2.0%	1.5%	5.3%	3.6%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age					
Illiterate	13.3%	15.7%	13.2%	13.7%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	24.4%	21.7%	23.5%	23.4%	20.6%
Primary School	33.5%	32.7%	27.9%	30.4%	30.9%
Intermediate School	14.1%	12.8%	13.2%	13.4%	14.8%
Secondary School	8.9%	8.9%	9.6%	9.3%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	3.0%	5.7%	6.1%	5.2%	6.1%
University Degree	2.8%	2.4%	5.7%	4.2%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age					
Illiterate	35.1%	37.4%	20.6%	28.0%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	23.4%	28.3%	25.6%	25.6%	22.2%
Primary School	27.5%	24.3%	26.9%	26.5%	28.8%
Intermediate School	7.2%	6.0%	11.5%	9.2%	10.6%

Governorate District	Najaf			Najaf	Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center		
Secondary School	3.6%	2.3%	6.5%	4.9%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	2.0%	1.0%	3.8%	2.7%	4.1%
University Degree	1.2%	0.6%	5.0%	3.1%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment					
Working status of household members 15 years and older					
% Household members:					
Employee	21.4%	20.6%	24.9%	23.1%	23.0%
Employer	0.9%	5.6%	4.5%	3.8%	3.5%
Own account worker	12.5%	10.3%	11.4%	11.5%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	10.0%	10.9%	0.5%	5.2%	4.6%
Student	8.2%	8.3%	8.3%	8.3%	11.5%
Housewife	35.7%	35.8%	40.1%	38.0%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	1.4%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	2.9%	1.6%	2.0%	2.2%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	2.0%	0.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	2.4%	1.6%	3.3%	2.7%	2.1%
Others	0.4%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment					
% Household reported:					
No chance of work	32.9%	36.1%	38.0%	36.2%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	2.4%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	4.7%	0.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	7.1%	1.6%	2.5%	3.5%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	2.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	48.2%	50.8%	53.2%	51.4%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Others	2.4%	8.2%	1.3%	3.0%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:					
Farming - Self Employed	16.4%	39.8%	8.0%	16.9%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	20.8%	11.6%	0.9%	8.4%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	3.0%	3.9%	8.9%	6.3%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	8.8%	4.4%	10.7%	8.9%	11.4%
Public servant	27.9%	22.9%	32.6%	29.3%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	22.7%	17.5%	38.0%	29.6%	25.1%
Others	0.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	2.2%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	4.7%

Governorate District	Najaf			Najaf	Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center		
% households changed job during 2007	1.4%	1.0%	2.4%	1.8%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	11.8%	11.5%	5.1%	8.2%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old					
% Only student	83.2%	87.4%	91.5%	88.4%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	2.4%	1.8%	1.0%	1.5%	1.6%
% Working and left school	3.2%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	11.2%	8.8%	5.4%	7.7%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	1.6%	3.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism					
Security	20.0%	11.1%	0.0%	7.6%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	20.0%	0.0%	20.0%	15.8%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	31.5%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	4.3%
Work to earn money	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	88.9%	0.0%	18.6%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	10.5%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out					
Security	3.7%	8.1%	4.5%	5.0%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	38.9%	32.4%	45.5%	41.0%	21.6%
School too far	13.0%	24.3%	0.0%	8.5%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	16.7%	8.1%	9.1%	10.9%	8.7%
Work to earn money	1.9%	2.7%	13.6%	8.2%	6.8%
Illness	7.4%	10.8%	0.0%	4.2%	6.6%
Others	18.5%	13.5%	27.3%	22.1%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)					
% households reported:					
Continuous availability of drinking water	84.0%	57.0%	93.0%	83.1%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	16.0%	43.0%	7.0%	16.9%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:					
General network	69.0%	79.0%	93.0%	83.7%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	3.7%	4.0%
The general tap	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	16.0%	21.0%	0.0%	8.6%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:					
General network	70.0%	78.0%	93.0%	83.7%	78.6%

Governorate District	Najaf			Najaf	Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center		
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	3.7%	3.7%
The general tap	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	18.0%	22.0%	0.0%	9.4%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)					
% households reported sanitation type as:					
Toilet	72.0%	48.0%	93.0%	78.0%	91.3%
Hole	27.0%	47.0%	7.0%	20.7%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%
None	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)					
% households reported:					
Availability electricity network	100.0%	100.0%	93.0%	96.3%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	19.0%	0.0%	7.0%	8.7%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	22.0%	55.0%	65.0%	51.4%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	54.0%	37.0%	20.0%	32.6%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	5.0%	7.0%	0.0%	2.8%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut					
Sharing public generator	34.0%	14.0%	62.0%	44.5%	42.9%
Private generator	16.0%	22.0%	9.0%	13.6%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	1.0%	3.0%	8.0%	5.1%	15.0%
Oil lamp	48.0%	61.0%	20.0%	36.0%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%
Others	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:					
Gas	76.0%	75.0%	93.0%	84.7%	87.9%
Kerosene	12.0%	3.0%	7.0%	7.5%	8.7%
Wood	12.0%	21.0%	0.0%	7.6%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Health status					
% household members reported having:					
Chronic diseases	10.1%	8.6%	9.5%	9.4%	9.3%
Hypertension	28.0%	28.0%	30.0%	29.0%	32.5%

Governorate District	Najaf			Najaf	Iraq
	Al Koufa	Al Manathra	Al Najaf Center		
Diabetes	13.3%	19.3%	20.6%	18.1%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	6.2%	4.3%	2.2%	3.8%	5.5%
Anaemia	0.5%	1.2%	0.6%	0.7%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	9.0%	11.2%	12.8%	11.3%	9.5%
Kidney problems	8.1%	1.9%	1.1%	3.4%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.9%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Joint problems	11.4%	12.4%	11.7%	11.7%	12.5%
Migraine	0.9%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	10.0%	5.0%	6.1%	7.1%	6.4%
Others	11.8%	13.7%	12.8%	12.7%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	3.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.9%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	9.6%	4.4%	8.9%	8.1%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	7.9%	1.3%	2.7%	3.8%	3.7%
Physical Disability	1.4%	2.3%	3.6%	2.7%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.5%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household					
% households using					
Not iodized	40.0%	44.0%	22.0%	31.4%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	36.0%	48.0%	30.0%	35.4%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	23.0%	8.0%	48.0%	33.0%	23.4%
IDPs					
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	3.1%	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007					
Security deterioration	37.8%	50.0%	50.0%	46.7%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	28.9%	50.0%	50.0%	44.4%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	18.6%
Wealth index					
% Households per wealth index quintile					
poorest	54.0%	70.0%	16.0%	37.4%	21.7%
second	12.0%	16.0%	30.0%	22.3%	18.6%
third	17.0%	7.0%	23.0%	18.1%	20.1%
fourth	10.0%	3.0%	13.0%	10.1%	19.0%
richest	8.0%	4.0%	18.0%	12.4%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Moderate	Vulnerable	Better off		

Governorate District	Ninawa								Ninawa	Iraq
	Al Baache	Al Hamdania	Al Musel	Al Shaikhan	Hatra	Sinchar	Tal Afare	Tilkeaf		
Weighting										
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.01	0.03	0.77	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.12	0.04	0.08	0.08
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.11	0.09	0.28	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.11
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.05	0.05	0.58	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.09	0.09
Demography										
Population as of June, 2007	133,291	143,461	1,620,259	49,396	55,159	237,071	382,050	190,404	2,811,091	29,682,081
% male-headed households	87.6%	92.0%	90.7%	84.4%	86.7%	83.6%	92.0%	88.0%	89.8%	89.8%
% female-headed households	12.4%	8.0%	9.3%	15.6%	13.3%	16.4%	8.0%	12.0%	10.2%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.5	3.0	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.1
Total household size (persons)	7.2	6.5	5.9	7.3	6.1	5.5	5.5	6.8	6.0	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)										
< 1 Year Old	2.1%	2.5%	3.9%	2.3%	3.4%	1.0%	1.9%	2.2%	3.1%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	16.5%	12.7%	16.0%	13.5%	18.4%	12.9%	13.0%	12.8%	15.0%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	32.3%	25.8%	24.6%	29.7%	26.5%	29.5%	29.7%	33.2%	26.8%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	45.1%	53.8%	50.6%	51.1%	48.2%	52.8%	51.5%	48.4%	50.6%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	3.9%	5.1%	4.9%	3.3%	3.6%	3.9%	3.9%	3.4%	4.5%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years										
Single	42.3%	49.2%	36.8%	56.7%	40.8%	48.2%	46.3%	48.4%	41.2%	41.5%
Married	53.5%	47.8%	58.9%	38.7%	54.7%	46.4%	50.5%	47.8%	54.7%	53.6%
Divorced	0.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Widowed	4.1%	2.9%	3.8%	4.2%	3.8%	5.2%	2.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Orphan status										
Percentage Orphaned	1.7%	5.7%	1.7%	3.8%	2.6%	4.6%	6.8%	4.6%	3.1%	3.8%
% lost father	100.0%	97.4%	90.9%	65.6%	100.0%	78.6%	97.6%	97.3%	91.7%	80.7%
% lost mother	0.0%	2.6%	9.1%	34.4%	0.0%	21.4%	2.4%	0.0%	8.1%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.2%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)										
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition										
Moderate	19.1%	5.5%	5.9%	4.1%	8.2%	6.5%	17.5%	8.3%	8.0%	6.8%
Severe	9.4%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%	6.6%	2.4%	7.0%	0.6%	1.9%	2.3%
Total	28.5%	7.1%	6.4%	4.6%	14.8%	8.9%	24.5%	8.9%	9.9%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition										
Moderate	21.7%	13.7%	15.9%	8.6%	9.5%	20.2%	23.1%	14.4%	16.1%	12.5%
Severe	20.4%	8.2%	10.9%	2.3%	10.3%	28.2%	24.5%	11.6%	14.1%	9.3%
Total	42.1%	21.9%	26.8%	10.9%	19.8%	48.4%	47.6%	26.0%	30.2%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition										
Moderate	3.8%	2.7%	1.8%	0.5%	5.6%	1.6%	2.8%	1.7%	2.1%	3.3%
Severe	5.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	3.0%	2.4%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%
Total	8.9%	3.2%	2.3%	1.0%	8.6%	4.0%	4.2%	1.7%	3.1%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)										
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition										
Moderate	13.2%	3.8%	5.5%	2.3%	6.6%	5.6%	14.0%	3.9%	6.8%	5.0%
Severe	11.1%	2.2%	0.5%	0.5%	8.2%	2.4%	9.1%	1.1%	2.6%	2.5%
Total	24.3%	6.0%	6.0%	2.8%	14.8%	8.0%	23.1%	5.0%	9.4%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition										
Moderate	21.3%	18.1%	15.5%	14.5%	12.1%	23.4%	26.6%	21.5%	18.4%	14.0%
Severe	23.0%	9.3%	15.0%	2.7%	12.1%	33.1%	29.4%	12.2%	18.1%	11.7%
Total	44.3%	27.4%	30.5%	17.2%	24.2%	56.5%	56.0%	33.7%	36.5%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition										
Moderate	3.8%	2.7%	2.3%	0.5%	5.2%	1.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.3%	3.1%
Severe	2.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	3.0%	0.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%
Total	5.9%	3.2%	2.3%	1.0%	8.2%	2.4%	3.5%	1.7%	2.7%	4.5%

Governorate District	Ninawa								Ninawa	Iraq	
	Al Baache	Al Hamdania	Al Musel	Al Shaikhan	Hatra	Sinchar	Tal Afare	Tilkeaf			
Income and Expenditure											
% Households per income quintile											
lowest	13.0%	29.0%	24.0%	31.0%	44.0%	35.0%	56.0%	38.0%	30.5%	18.2%	
second	27.0%	25.0%	30.0%	31.0%	36.0%	11.0%	24.0%	26.0%	27.0%	22.0%	
third	35.0%	17.0%	22.0%	16.0%	9.0%	21.0%	12.0%	15.0%	20.1%	19.8%	
fourth	19.0%	16.0%	16.0%	14.0%	8.0%	14.0%	7.0%	12.0%	14.3%	20.0%	
highest	6.0%	12.0%	8.0%	8.0%	3.0%	19.0%	1.0%	10.0%	8.1%	20.0%	
% Households per expenditure quintile											
lowest	48.0%	42.0%	25.0%	52.0%	62.0%	38.0%	67.0%	50.0%	36.7%	19.9%	
second	29.0%	24.0%	29.0%	24.0%	25.0%	28.0%	19.0%	21.0%	26.6%	19.8%	
third	11.0%	16.0%	23.0%	9.0%	9.0%	13.0%	7.0%	13.0%	17.9%	19.9%	
fourth	8.0%	13.0%	14.0%	8.0%	4.0%	15.0%	4.0%	12.0%	12.0%	20.0%	
highest	4.0%	5.0%	8.0%	7.0%	1.0%	5.0%	3.0%	4.0%	6.3%	20.2%	
Household Assets											
% Households reported:											
Own house	92.0%	99.0%	83.0%	93.0%	100.0%	92.0%	82.0%	92.0%	86.0%	84.1%	
Rent house	8.0%	1.0%	16.0%	6.0%	0.0%	5.0%	11.0%	4.0%	11.9%	11.2%	
Live in public accommodation	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	7.0%	4.0%	2.6%	4.8%	
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Access to productive and non productive assets											
% Households having:											
washing machine	28.0%	37.0%	67.0%	49.0%	10.0%	20.0%	26.0%	57.0%	52.0%	52.0%	
computer	0.0%	10.0%	7.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	4.0%	5.2%	11.8%	
generator	30.0%	30.0%	43.0%	26.0%	10.0%	35.0%	25.0%	36.0%	37.2%	50.6%	
refrigerator	76.0%	95.0%	97.0%	89.0%	87.0%	77.0%	78.0%	88.0%	90.7%	91.3%	
pick up truck	0.0%	15.0%	4.0%	12.0%	7.0%	5.0%	15.0%	17.0%	7.0%	7.3%	
private car	37.0%	24.0%	32.0%	13.0%	42.0%	25.0%	20.0%	25.0%	29.0%	26.6%	
TV	0.0%	18.0%	15.0%	12.0%	6.0%	1.0%	1.0%	7.0%	10.6%	20.8%	
stove	97.0%	91.0%	95.0%	89.0%	98.0%	91.0%	98.0%	99.0%	95.2%	95.1%	
oven	1.0%	28.0%	56.0%	19.0%	35.0%	8.0%	18.0%	28.0%	39.8%	38.0%	
mobile phone	64.0%	73.0%	88.0%	80.0%	58.0%	51.0%	78.0%	83.0%	80.5%	86.0%	
taxi	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	4.0%	2.3%	4.2%	
satellite	92.0%	92.0%	92.0%	87.0%	86.0%	88.0%	79.0%	84.0%	89.1%	90.5%	
tractors	1.0%	4.0%	0.0%	12.0%	12.0%	4.0%	5.0%	6.0%	2.1%	3.8%	
freezer	20.0%	49.0%	44.0%	28.0%	31.0%	10.0%	16.0%	28.0%	34.8%	38.5%	
air conditioner	0.0%	12.0%	17.0%	2.0%	20.0%	1.0%	4.0%	2.0%	11.6%	31.1%	
air cooler	33.0%	88.0%	92.0%	87.0%	73.0%	32.0%	59.0%	88.0%	78.7%	80.9%	
Access to agricultural assets											
% households having farm animals	12.9%	42.7%	14.2%	41.8%	78.2%	34.7%	32.9%	27.1%	22.5%	23.1%	
Average holdings											
Cattle	0.4	16.4	1.3	12.9	0.0	0.4	6.7	16.9	3.9	16.1	
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	
Sheep	12.0	11.1	3.1	22.2	72.0	27.6	23.1	11.1	10.9	10.6	
Goat	8.4	3.1	0.4	15.6	21.3	7.1	5.3	4.0	3.1	5.0	
Poultry	5.3	40.4	13.3	37.3	77.8	23.6	19.6	16.9	18.0	18.5	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	1.8	2.7	3.6	1.2	2.1	
% households having farm plot	20.4%	25.8%	3.1%	47.1%	48.9%	43.1%	33.8%	33.8%	16.4%	17.7%	
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	15.8	6.5	2.6	20.8	46.9	29.6	17.4	7.6	9.2	3.7	
Public Distribution System (PDS)											
% households reported selling:											
Detergent	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.5%	
Pulses	0.4%	0.4%	4.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.0%	
Rice	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	

Governorate District	Ninawa								Ninawa	Iraq
	Al Baache	Al Hamdania	Al Musel	Al Shaikhan	Hatra	Sinchar	Tal Afare	Tilkeaf		
Soap	0.0%	1.3%	2.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.9%
Sugar	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.6%
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	2.2%	6.7%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	4.3%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:										
Detergent	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Pulses	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%
% households reported:										
Receiving PDS is extra burden	24.9%	4.4%	8.9%	7.1%	13.8%	10.7%	12.4%	0.9%	9.6%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:										
good	4.0%	62.7%	21.3%	8.4%	0.9%	46.7%	1.3%	3.6%	20.2%	12.8%
fair	12.9%	30.2%	73.3%	81.8%	94.7%	45.8%	78.2%	82.2%	67.8%	61.5%
bad	83.1%	7.1%	5.3%	9.8%	4.4%	7.6%	20.4%	14.2%	12.0%	25.8%
% households reported										
Preferring PDS not Cash	99.1%	94.7%	91.1%	91.6%	86.7%	93.3%	95.6%	99.1%	92.9%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	0.9%	5.3%	8.9%	8.4%	13.3%	6.7%	4.4%	0.9%	7.1%	4.9%
Food consumption										
Food consumption group										
% households with poor consumption	39.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	19.0%	31.0%	28.0%	9.8%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	42.0%	28.0%	5.0%	13.0%	18.0%	40.0%	49.0%	21.0%	18.3%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	19.0%	69.0%	94.0%	85.0%	77.0%	41.0%	20.0%	51.0%	71.2%	87.4%
Education										
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	24.6%	16.1%	16.2%	33.9%	49.0%	41.2%	22.8%	20.6%	20.9%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	24.2%	19.6%	28.3%	27.6%	30.2%	17.5%	32.7%	44.4%	28.5%	21.4%
Primary School	48.3%	40.5%	31.4%	28.3%	17.6%	30.6%	32.3%	24.5%	31.9%	29.8%
Intermediate School	1.3%	8.2%	8.7%	4.2%	2.0%	6.2%	4.6%	5.0%	7.1%	12.7%
Secondary School	0.6%	7.0%	6.2%	3.3%	0.6%	2.9%	4.1%	3.2%	5.0%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	0.4%	4.5%	4.8%	1.8%	0.3%	0.9%	2.5%	1.6%	3.6%	5.1%
University Degree	0.7%	3.7%	3.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	2.6%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	18.9%	9.1%	8.1%	19.3%	37.5%	25.4%	14.6%	10.2%	11.9%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	25.7%	17.4%	28.5%	29.5%	30.7%	20.4%	30.7%	43.6%	28.5%	20.6%
Primary School	50.4%	41.5%	33.3%	35.0%	26.0%	37.3%	34.5%	29.4%	34.7%	30.9%
Intermediate School	2.0%	9.8%	10.9%	5.9%	3.4%	10.0%	7.5%	6.7%	9.4%	14.8%
Secondary School	1.1%	9.8%	8.1%	5.7%	1.1%	4.6%	6.7%	5.7%	7.0%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	0.4%	7.4%	5.9%	3.0%	0.7%	1.3%	4.7%	3.0%	4.8%	6.1%
University Degree	1.5%	4.5%	4.6%	1.7%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	3.4%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	30.3%	22.7%	24.3%	48.3%	59.9%	57.1%	31.5%	30.9%	29.8%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	22.6%	21.7%	28.1%	25.7%	29.7%	14.7%	34.9%	45.2%	28.5%	22.2%
Primary School	46.2%	39.6%	29.4%	21.6%	9.7%	23.9%	29.9%	19.6%	29.1%	28.8%
Intermediate School	0.6%	6.7%	6.6%	2.5%	0.6%	2.4%	1.6%	3.4%	4.9%	10.6%

Governorate District	Ninawa								Ninawa	Iraq
	Al Baache	Al Hamdania	Al Musel	Al Shaikhan	Hatra	Sinchar	Tal Afare	Tilkeaf		
Secondary School	0.0%	4.3%	4.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	1.4%	0.7%	3.1%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	0.4%	1.8%	3.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	2.3%	4.1%
University Degree	0.0%	2.8%	2.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment										
Working status of household members 15 years and older										
% Household members:										
Employee	35.0%	26.2%	20.7%	20.3%	11.0%	19.2%	18.8%	23.0%	21.2%	23.0%
Employer	2.1%	1.4%	2.6%	6.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	3.2%	2.2%	3.5%
Own account worker	4.9%	7.8%	14.1%	5.2%	17.0%	11.3%	11.6%	8.2%	12.3%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	0.4%	2.1%	0.7%	2.2%	6.1%	6.2%	3.6%	2.6%	1.9%	4.6%
Student	5.7%	10.5%	7.5%	7.5%	2.0%	10.1%	7.3%	7.3%	7.6%	11.5%
Housewife	44.6%	40.2%	39.7%	43.7%	34.7%	43.3%	42.5%	45.3%	41.0%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	0.1%	2.6%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	3.2%	3.3%	4.1%	2.5%	1.8%	0.3%	2.4%	1.8%	3.2%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	0.8%	0.4%	1.7%	1.2%	2.9%	4.0%	3.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	0.6%	1.0%	4.5%	1.4%	17.7%	1.3%	5.3%	1.3%	4.0%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	0.2%	1.9%	1.3%	7.0%	1.8%	0.5%	2.1%	3.0%	1.5%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	2.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	4.6%	2.4%	1.5%	1.2%	1.7%	2.1%
Others	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment										
% Household reported:										
No chance of work	5.0%	29.3%	30.7%	54.1%	46.0%	23.4%	46.4%	29.7%	31.6%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.5%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	0.0%	1.2%	2.0%	3.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.5%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	6.7%	15.9%	16.8%	10.4%	28.0%	14.1%	17.3%	10.8%	15.8%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	3.6%	12.2%	1.4%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	88.3%	47.6%	42.6%	25.2%	16.1%	53.1%	26.4%	31.1%	42.1%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	2.1%	3.0%
Others	0.0%	3.7%	3.0%	6.7%	0.9%	9.4%	2.7%	13.5%	4.1%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:										
Farming - Self Employed	7.9%	8.9%	2.7%	17.4%	64.4%	19.3%	18.7%	16.9%	9.3%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	1.4%	2.5%	0.3%	9.5%	11.5%	13.6%	18.7%	6.9%	4.9%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	25.8%	10.6%	11.7%	12.8%	0.8%	5.0%	6.8%	9.7%	10.8%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	40.4%	33.3%	22.8%	26.9%	4.3%	16.1%	16.7%	22.3%	22.5%	11.4%
Public servant	19.1%	26.7%	23.5%	23.9%	17.4%	31.4%	25.1%	16.0%	23.7%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	5.3%	16.7%	37.9%	8.6%	1.6%	14.6%	13.5%	27.9%	28.1%	25.1%
Others	0.0%	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	1.1%	6.1%	4.0%	17.7%	0.4%	1.4%	0.4%	0.6%	3.2%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	3.1%	5.0%	3.0%	17.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.9%	2.7%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	16.7%	14.6%	15.7%	33.3%	2.4%	15.6%	17.4%	13.5%	15.8%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old										
% Only student	94.9%	83.8%	90.0%	88.6%	50.7%	89.1%	90.7%	86.5%	88.9%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.3%	0.7%	1.6%
% Working and left school	0.6%	4.1%	1.3%	1.1%	2.4%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	4.3%	10.9%	8.0%	9.3%	45.4%	9.4%	8.1%	11.3%	9.1%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism										
Security	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.6%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

Governorate District	Ninawa								Ninawa	Iraq
	Al Baache	Al Hamdania	Al Musel	Al Shaikhan	Hatra	Sinchar	Tal Afare	Tilkeaf		
Illness	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	12.3%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out										
Security	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	8.7%	2.5%	2.9%	16.7%	7.0%	5.3%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	12.5%	0.0%	39.3%	2.2%	69.4%	47.1%	3.3%	8.8%	29.7%	21.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	13.0%	3.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	29.2%	25.5%	14.3%	15.2%	1.3%	11.8%	16.7%	12.3%	15.3%	8.7%
Work to earn money	8.3%	11.8%	10.7%	4.3%	1.3%	5.9%	10.0%	5.3%	9.5%	6.8%
Illness	0.0%	11.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.3%	2.9%	0.0%	5.3%	3.3%	6.6%
Others	50.0%	51.0%	17.9%	56.5%	20.6%	23.5%	53.3%	61.4%	30.1%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)										
% households reported:										
Continuous availability of drinking water	27.0%	82.0%	92.0%	97.0%	13.0%	32.0%	11.0%	99.0%	71.4%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	73.0%	18.0%	8.0%	3.0%	87.0%	68.0%	89.0%	1.0%	28.6%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:										
General network	0.0%	80.0%	93.0%	93.0%	14.0%	17.0%	47.0%	100.0%	74.2%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	22.0%	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	65.0%	6.0%	7.0%	0.0%	86.0%	72.0%	38.0%	0.0%	20.3%	4.0%
The general tap	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:										
General network	0.0%	80.0%	93.0%	94.0%	13.0%	16.0%	47.0%	100.0%	74.1%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	22.0%	7.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	64.0%	6.0%	7.0%	0.0%	87.0%	73.0%	38.0%	0.0%	20.4%	3.7%
The general tap	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)										
% households reported sanitation type as:										
Toilet	89.0%	98.0%	100.0%	80.0%	44.0%	81.0%	90.0%	100.0%	95.0%	91.3%
Hole	7.0%	2.0%	0.0%	20.0%	44.0%	8.0%	6.0%	0.0%	3.1%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)										
% households reported:										
Availability electricity network	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	85.0%	99.0%	88.0%	100.0%	98.0%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	3.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	7.0%	49.0%	21.0%	79.0%	0.0%	73.0%	19.0%	41.7%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	33.0%	27.0%	21.0%	0.0%	6.0%	15.0%	21.0%	21.6%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	99.0%	60.0%	23.0%	54.0%	0.0%	92.0%	0.0%	60.0%	33.8%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut										
Sharing public generator	51.0%	14.0%	75.0%	68.0%	15.0%	23.0%	1.0%	47.0%	53.1%	42.9%
Private generator	12.0%	9.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	23.0%	8.0%	11.0%	9.6%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	0.0%	18.0%	11.0%	12.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	8.6%	15.0%
Oil lamp	37.0%	59.0%	4.0%	12.0%	66.0%	49.0%	90.0%	32.0%	27.1%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.2%

Governorate	Ninawa								Ninawa	Iraq	
District	Al Baache	Al Hamdania	Al Musel	Al Shaikhan	Hatra	Sinchar	Tal Afare	Tilkeaf			
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:											
Gas	23.0%	95.0%	68.0%	84.0%	16.0%	40.0%	8.0%	76.0%	56.5%	87.9%	
Kerosene	77.0%	4.0%	29.0%	15.0%	83.0%	26.0%	91.0%	24.0%	38.6%	8.7%	
Wood	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.6%	
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%	
Health status											
% household members reported having:											
Chronic diseases	6.5%	5.6%	11.0%	4.8%	5.4%	7.2%	8.8%	9.7%	9.5%	9.3%	
Hypertension	27.3%	44.0%	32.4%	22.7%	43.1%	33.1%	28.3%	21.5%	31.4%	32.5%	
Diabetes	9.3%	12.1%	13.1%	13.6%	20.2%	9.0%	18.8%	9.4%	13.1%	16.9%	
Gastric ulcer	13.0%	6.0%	4.7%	9.1%	2.8%	20.0%	3.6%	7.9%	6.2%	5.5%	
Anaemia	3.7%	0.0%	2.3%	3.6%	0.0%	2.1%	3.6%	3.1%	2.5%	1.8%	
Cardiac problems	11.8%	12.1%	12.2%	14.5%	6.4%	12.4%	10.1%	7.3%	11.6%	9.5%	
Kidney problems	8.1%	0.9%	8.0%	7.3%	3.7%	2.8%	4.3%	5.2%	6.8%	4.5%	
Hepatic problem	2.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	2.6%	0.8%	1.0%	
Joint problems	13.7%	12.1%	8.9%	15.5%	16.5%	11.7%	11.6%	12.6%	10.1%	12.5%	
Migraine	0.6%	1.7%	4.2%	4.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%	3.2%	2.1%	
Respiratory problems	8.7%	2.6%	6.6%	2.7%	4.6%	5.5%	8.0%	7.3%	6.6%	6.4%	
Others	1.2%	8.6%	7.0%	5.5%	2.8%	2.8%	10.1%	19.4%	7.7%	7.4%	
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	1.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	3.2%	0.4%	0.0%	2.2%	0.5%	1.3%	
Coughing during last two weeks	3.4%	2.2%	4.0%	0.3%	7.9%	4.3%	0.4%	3.1%	3.4%	5.0%	
Fever during last two weeks	2.0%	2.2%	4.0%	0.0%	13.0%	2.9%	0.4%	2.2%	3.2%	3.7%	
Physical Disability	2.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	3.2%	3.2%	1.6%	1.0%	1.0%	
Mental Disability	0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	2.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%	
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household											
% households using											
Not iodized	48.0%	24.0%	42.0%	13.0%	52.0%	99.0%	96.0%	28.0%	52.3%	45.8%	
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	44.0%	55.0%	41.0%	72.0%	44.0%	1.0%	4.0%	46.0%	34.4%	30.8%	
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	8.0%	21.0%	17.0%	14.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.0%	13.3%	23.4%	
IDPs											
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007											
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	3.5%	
Security deterioration	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	65.9%	45.0%	
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	26.9%	
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	
Wealth index											
% Households per wealth index quintile											
poorest	74.0%	39.0%	12.0%	24.0%	80.0%	74.0%	70.0%	22.0%	31.7%	21.7%	
second	8.0%	16.0%	18.0%	31.0%	6.0%	13.0%	18.0%	28.0%	17.7%	18.6%	
third	14.0%	17.0%	22.0%	23.0%	3.0%	7.0%	8.0%	25.0%	18.0%	20.1%	
fourth	4.0%	9.0%	25.0%	13.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	16.0%	17.1%	19.0%	
richest	0.0%	19.0%	23.0%	9.0%	7.0%	3.0%	1.0%	9.0%	15.5%	20.5%	
Vulnerability cluster	Extremely vulnerable	Extremely vulnerable	Better off	Moderate	Vulnerable	Extremely vulnerable	Extremely vulnerable	Extremely vulnerable			

Governorate	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
District	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza	Al Shamia		
Weighting						
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.09	0.63	0.14	0.14	0.03	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.20	0.25	0.22	0.34	0.05	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.14	0.45	0.18	0.23	0.03	
Demography						
Population as of June, 2007	142,623	440,927	175,959	230,974	990,483	29,682,081
% male-headed households	89.8%	87.6%	94.7%	88.9%	89.4%	89.8%
% female-headed households	10.2%	12.4%	5.3%	11.1%	10.6%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.0	2.6	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.2	5.4	6.5	5.8	5.8	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)						
< 1 Year Old	2.8%	3.7%	3.2%	3.2%	3.4%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	17.0%	13.7%	16.9%	14.1%	14.8%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	25.2%	22.8%	29.4%	31.9%	26.4%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	49.6%	55.0%	45.6%	45.8%	50.4%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	5.3%	4.8%	4.8%	5.1%	4.9%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years						
Single	41.1%	40.6%	39.5%	41.8%	40.8%	41.5%
Married	54.0%	53.0%	55.3%	52.0%	53.3%	53.6%
Divorced	0.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.8%	0.6%
Widowed	4.3%	5.0%	4.4%	6.0%	5.0%	4.2%
Separated	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status						
Percentage Orphaned	3.7%	3.8%	1.3%	4.1%	3.4%	3.8%
% lost father	84.6%	85.7%	90.0%	72.4%	83.2%	80.7%
% lost mother	11.5%	14.3%	0.0%	24.1%	13.6%	14.9%
% lost both	3.8%	0.0%	10.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)						
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition						
Moderate	11.7%	5.9%	12.8%	6.0%	8.7%	6.8%
Severe	3.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.6%	1.4%	2.3%
Total	14.7%	5.9%	16.1%	7.6%	10.1%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition						
Moderate	36.4%	11.2%	19.4%	14.2%	17.9%	12.5%
Severe	32.5%	8.2%	13.2%	5.5%	13.0%	9.3%
Total	68.9%	19.4%	32.6%	19.7%	30.9%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition						
Moderate	1.7%	0.6%	4.2%	0.0%	1.5%	3.3%
Severe	1.7%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%
Total	3.4%	1.2%	4.2%	0.5%	2.1%	4.7%

Governorate District	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza	Al Shamia		
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)						
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition						
Moderate	8.7%	5.3%	8.7%	4.9%	6.3%	5.0%
Severe	3.5%	0.6%	4.1%	2.2%	2.0%	2.5%
Total	12.2%	5.9%	12.8%	7.1%	8.3%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition						
Moderate	34.6%	14.7%	21.5%	16.4%	19.2%	14.0%
Severe	40.3%	10.6%	17.4%	9.3%	15.8%	11.7%
Total	74.9%	25.3%	38.9%	25.7%	35.0%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition						
Moderate	0.9%	2.9%	2.9%	0.5%	2.1%	3.1%
Severe	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	1.4%
Total	2.6%	3.5%	3.3%	1.0%	2.8%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure						
% Households per income quintile						
lowest	39.0%	34.0%	49.0%	31.0%	36.7%	18.2%
second	25.0%	23.0%	25.0%	23.0%	23.6%	22.0%
third	17.0%	18.0%	11.0%	17.0%	16.4%	19.8%
fourth	9.0%	16.0%	11.0%	20.0%	15.0%	20.0%
highest	10.0%	9.0%	4.0%	9.0%	8.3%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile						
lowest	44.0%	24.0%	63.0%	40.0%	37.5%	19.9%
second	31.0%	29.0%	15.0%	20.0%	24.7%	19.8%
third	16.0%	18.0%	14.0%	20.0%	17.5%	19.9%
fourth	6.0%	15.0%	6.0%	12.0%	11.4%	20.0%
highest	3.0%	14.0%	2.0%	7.0%	8.7%	20.2%
Household Assets						
% Households reported:						
Own house	99.0%	86.0%	98.0%	96.0%	92.3%	84.1%
Rent house	1.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.9%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets						
% Households having:						
washing machine	15.0%	37.0%	18.0%	17.0%	25.8%	52.0%
computer	1.0%	8.0%	1.0%	1.0%	4.1%	11.8%
generator	31.0%	30.0%	21.0%	33.0%	29.2%	50.6%
refrigerator	78.0%	85.0%	79.0%	74.0%	80.4%	91.3%
pick up truck	4.0%	2.0%	4.0%	2.0%	2.6%	7.3%
private car	19.0%	16.0%	12.0%	4.0%	12.9%	26.6%

Governorate District	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza	Al Shamia		
TV	12.0%	11.0%	5.0%	1.0%	7.7%	20.8%
stove	89.0%	95.0%	91.0%	93.0%	93.0%	95.1%
oven	24.0%	28.0%	13.0%	6.0%	19.6%	38.0%
mobile phone	68.0%	86.0%	78.0%	74.0%	79.2%	86.0%
taxi	4.0%	5.0%	4.0%	8.0%	5.4%	4.2%
satellite	84.0%	92.0%	89.0%	81.0%	87.7%	90.5%
tractors	21.0%	3.0%	2.0%	2.0%	5.2%	3.8%
freezer	20.0%	34.0%	12.0%	12.0%	22.9%	38.5%
air conditioner	8.0%	23.0%	9.0%	7.0%	14.6%	31.1%
air cooler	58.0%	77.0%	50.0%	62.0%	66.0%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets						
% households having farm animals	65.3%	19.1%	26.7%	37.8%	31.5%	23.1%
Average holdings						
Cattle	57.8	12.4	19.1	30.7	24.4	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	5.8	4.4	1.8	3.8	0.7
Sheep	49.3	3.6	8.4	16.0	13.9	10.6
Goat	40.4	3.1	1.8	12.0	10.3	5.0
Poultry	64.9	16.9	15.6	33.8	27.5	18.5
Other	25.3	4.9	4.0	0.4	6.6	2.1
% households having farm plot	49.8%	9.8%	20.0%	36.0%	23.5%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	13.4	1.1	2.7	6.5	4.4	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)						
% households reported selling:						
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Pulses	11.1%	1.8%	4.4%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	4.4%	1.2%	0.7%
Soap	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%
Sugar	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	8.4%	2.6%	1.6%
Tea	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	2.7%	1.0%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	14.2%	1.8%	8.4%	0.0%	4.3%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.4%	0.7%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:						
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	4.9%	1.3%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	3.1%	1.4%	1.8%
Tea	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%

Governorate District	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza	Al Shamia		
% households reported:						
Receiving PDS is extra burden	14.2%	5.3%	16.9%	0.4%	7.5%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:						
good	15.1%	12.0%	6.2%	2.7%	9.2%	12.8%
fair	65.3%	44.0%	61.3%	41.3%	49.5%	61.5%
bad	19.6%	44.0%	32.4%	56.0%	41.2%	25.8%
% households reported						
Preferring PDS not Cash	100.0%	98.7%	99.6%	96.4%	98.5%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	3.6%	1.5%	4.9%
Food consumption						
Food consumption group						
% households with poor consumption	3.0%	7.0%	9.0%	2.0%	5.6%	3.1%
% households with bordrelime consumption	12.0%	32.0%	26.0%	26.0%	26.7%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	84.0%	61.0%	65.0%	72.0%	67.6%	87.4%
Education						
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	26.2%	17.5%	33.2%	31.5%	24.8%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	21.9%	17.4%	29.0%	25.3%	22.0%	21.4%
Primary School	34.4%	32.2%	24.0%	27.5%	30.0%	29.8%
Intermediate School	7.9%	12.0%	7.3%	6.9%	9.4%	12.7%
Secondary School	5.2%	6.8%	2.7%	3.0%	5.0%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	2.6%	6.1%	2.5%	3.5%	4.4%	5.1%
University Degree	1.8%	7.8%	1.3%	2.3%	4.5%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	13.5%	11.1%	21.9%	22.6%	16.0%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	18.7%	17.7%	30.0%	22.8%	21.2%	20.6%
Primary School	45.3%	32.0%	28.3%	32.2%	33.3%	30.9%
Intermediate School	9.4%	14.1%	9.7%	10.3%	11.8%	14.8%
Secondary School	7.3%	8.1%	4.1%	3.7%	6.2%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	2.7%	7.0%	4.1%	4.6%	5.3%	6.1%
University Degree	2.9%	9.6%	1.9%	3.9%	5.9%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age						
Illiterate	38.8%	24.5%	43.8%	39.7%	33.5%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	25.0%	17.0%	28.1%	27.6%	22.6%	22.2%
Primary School	23.6%	32.4%	19.9%	23.1%	26.7%	28.8%
Intermediate School	6.4%	9.8%	5.0%	3.8%	7.1%	10.6%

Governorate	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
	District	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza		
Secondary School	3.1%	5.4%	1.4%	2.3%	3.6%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	2.5%	5.1%	1.0%	2.5%	3.4%	4.1%
University Degree	0.6%	5.8%	0.8%	0.8%	3.0%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment						
Working status of household members 15 years and older						
% Household members:						
Employee	16.4%	30.4%	28.5%	18.3%	25.2%	23.0%
Employer	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	3.5%
Own account worker	14.5%	9.0%	7.2%	13.9%	10.6%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	5.4%	0.5%	2.7%	5.2%	2.7%	4.6%
Student	9.3%	11.1%	6.1%	7.1%	9.0%	11.5%
Housewife	38.7%	33.1%	38.6%	41.6%	36.9%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	2.0%	5.7%	1.8%	1.6%	3.5%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	0.3%	0.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	0.9%	1.5%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	6.3%	4.0%	1.7%	1.4%	3.3%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	3.9%	3.6%	8.9%	4.3%	4.7%	2.1%
Others	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.7%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment						
% Household reported:						
No chance of work	49.1%	21.7%	27.3%	22.6%	26.9%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	6.0%	2.2%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	6.0%	2.1%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	2.8%	17.4%	1.7%	6.0%	9.9%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	0.9%	1.7%	1.7%	3.6%	2.0%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	43.5%	47.0%	45.5%	39.3%	44.4%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
Others	3.7%	9.6%	22.3%	16.7%	12.7%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:						
Farming - Self Employed	34.5%	5.8%	10.7%	21.7%	14.5%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	12.4%	0.6%	17.9%	13.6%	8.4%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	4.6%	12.0%	20.5%	7.7%	11.4%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	14.3%	9.1%	14.3%	14.0%	11.9%	11.4%
Public servant	24.8%	51.0%	27.3%	24.6%	36.9%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	9.1%	18.5%	9.4%	15.8%	14.9%	25.1%
Others	0.3%	2.9%	0.0%	2.6%	1.9%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	0.7%	1.6%	0.0%	4.4%	1.8%	4.7%

Governorate District	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza	Al Shamia		
% households changed job during 2007	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	9.3%	9.6%	13.7%	15.3%	11.6%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old						
% Only student	78.6%	94.0%	71.2%	80.7%	84.6%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	1.6%
% Working and left school	2.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	18.0%	5.2%	27.5%	17.2%	13.8%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	1.5%	1.7%	2.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism						
Security	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4.4%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	100.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	36.7%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	50.0%	62.5%	80.0%	52.0%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	4.7%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	2.2%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out						
Security	1.5%	0.0%	0.9%	1.4%	0.7%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	41.2%	26.7%	39.4%	12.7%	27.8%	21.6%
School too far	30.9%	20.0%	26.6%	57.7%	31.5%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	11.8%	0.0%	8.3%	7.0%	4.8%	8.7%
Work to earn money	2.9%	0.0%	0.9%	4.2%	1.6%	6.8%
Illness	1.5%	26.7%	0.9%	2.8%	12.9%	6.6%
Others	10.3%	26.7%	22.9%	14.1%	20.7%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)						
% households reported:						
Continuous availability of drinking water	34.0%	93.0%	78.0%	68.0%	76.0%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	66.0%	7.0%	22.0%	32.0%	24.0%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:						
General network	40.0%	93.0%	67.0%	66.0%	74.5%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	3.0%	1.8%	4.0%
The general tap	7.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	2.6%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	47.0%	7.0%	15.0%	25.0%	18.4%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:						
General network	40.0%	93.0%	66.0%	58.0%	72.4%	78.6%

Governorate	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
	District	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza		
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
The general tap	7.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	2.6%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	46.0%	7.0%	21.0%	36.0%	21.9%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)						
% households reported sanitation type as:						
Toilet	44.0%	93.0%	54.0%	87.0%	77.6%	91.3%
Hole	41.0%	6.0%	44.0%	7.0%	18.0%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	15.0%	1.0%	2.0%	6.0%	4.4%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)						
% households reported:						
Availability electricity network	85.0%	100.0%	99.0%	96.0%	96.7%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	1.2%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	78.0%	27.0%	16.0%	40.0%	35.4%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	7.0%	60.0%	68.0%	33.0%	47.5%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	13.0%	7.0%	24.0%	12.6%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut						
Sharing public generator	21.0%	52.0%	20.0%	14.0%	33.0%	42.9%
Private generator	26.0%	10.0%	16.0%	25.0%	16.9%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	4.0%	15.0%	4.0%	7.0%	9.6%	15.0%
Oil lamp	38.0%	21.0%	46.0%	53.0%	35.4%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	9.0%	2.0%	14.0%	0.0%	4.7%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:						
Gas	68.0%	99.0%	92.0%	88.0%	90.7%	87.9%
Kerosene	8.0%	0.0%	1.0%	7.0%	3.0%	8.7%
Wood	15.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.2%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.6%
Health status						
% household members reported having:						
Chronic diseases	11.3%	8.3%	7.1%	7.5%	8.3%	9.3%
Hypertension	22.4%	31.0%	29.9%	33.3%	29.1%	32.5%

Governorate District	Qadissia				Qadissia	Iraq
	Aifak	Al Diwania	Al Hamza	Al Shamia		
Diabetes	11.9%	18.3%	21.2%	19.1%	17.2%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	7.1%	12.7%	4.4%	9.2%	9.3%	5.5%
Anaemia	5.8%	1.4%	4.4%	0.7%	2.8%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	5.1%	5.6%	3.6%	12.8%	6.6%	9.5%
Kidney problems	6.4%	2.1%	6.6%	2.8%	4.1%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%
Joint problems	21.4%	15.5%	14.6%	4.3%	14.6%	12.5%
Migraine	0.7%	4.2%	0.7%	0.0%	1.9%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	13.2%	6.3%	10.2%	12.1%	9.9%	6.4%
Others	6.1%	2.8%	3.6%	5.7%	4.4%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	0.0%	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	5.2%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	2.0%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	5.9%	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.7%	1.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.6%	1.0%
Mental Disability	1.0%	1.6%	0.3%	2.2%	1.4%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household						
% households using						
Not iodized	91.0%	64.0%	80.0%	64.0%	70.7%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	9.0%	25.0%	18.0%	22.0%	20.8%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	0.0%	11.0%	2.0%	14.0%	8.5%	23.4%
IDPs						
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.3%	2.2%	3.0%	1.2%	1.8%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007						
Security deterioration	0.0%	51.9%	79.5%	50.0%	48.9%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	48.1%	0.0%	25.0%	27.3%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	100.0%	0.0%	20.5%	25.0%	23.9%	18.6%
Wealth index						
% Households per wealth index quintile						
poorest	65.0%	26.0%	64.0%	59.0%	46.1%	21.7%
second	13.0%	22.0%	14.0%	24.0%	19.7%	18.6%
third	6.0%	28.0%	13.0%	11.0%	18.2%	20.1%
fourth	7.0%	14.0%	5.0%	4.0%	9.1%	19.0%
richest	9.0%	11.0%	3.0%	2.0%	7.2%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Vulnerable	Extremely vulnerable	Vulnerable	Extremely vulnerable		

Governorate	Salah Al Din									Salah Al Din	Iraq
District	AL Digeel	Al Door	Al Shirqat	Balad	Biaji	Sammaraa	Tikrit	Touz Khurmato			
Weighting											
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.12	0.14	0.24	0.17	0.18	0.03		
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.08	0.06	0.16	0.24	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.07		
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.06	0.05	0.12	0.19	0.13	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.04		
Demography											
Population as of June, 2007	76,116	53,984	141,142	223,355	158,335	205,664	172,118	160,689	1,191,403	29,682,081	
% male-headed households	81.3%	92.0%	88.9%	96.0%	96.4%	93.3%	87.1%	88.9%	91.4%	89.8%	
% female-headed households	18.7%	8.0%	11.1%	4.0%	3.6%	6.7%	12.9%	11.1%	8.6%	10.2%	
Number of Males per household	4.0	3.9	4.4	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.2	
Number of Females per household	3.7	3.1	4.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.1	
Total household size (persons)	7.8	7.0	8.9	6.4	5.8	6.4	7.5	6.3	6.9	6.3	
Age structure of family members (%)											
< 1 Year Old	2.9%	2.8%	3.1%	1.9%	2.9%	2.6%	2.4%	4.0%	2.8%	2.7%	
1 - 5 Years Old	19.1%	14.4%	16.0%	12.6%	15.8%	12.6%	14.2%	12.8%	14.2%	14.2%	
>5 - 15 Years Old	27.3%	26.5%	31.1%	30.0%	27.3%	27.5%	24.9%	23.2%	26.9%	25.0%	
>15 - 60 Years Old	47.7%	53.0%	46.4%	52.8%	56.5%	53.1%	53.8%	54.7%	52.7%	53.7%	
>= 60 Years Old	3.0%	3.4%	3.5%	2.7%	1.1%	4.3%	4.7%	5.3%	3.5%	4.4%	
Marital status for household members older than 12 years											
Single	44.1%	43.6%	44.0%	46.3%	36.8%	45.1%	45.9%	41.1%	43.5%	41.5%	
Married	49.9%	51.4%	51.2%	50.9%	61.8%	51.3%	49.7%	53.9%	52.6%	53.6%	
Divorced	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	
Widowed	5.4%	4.4%	3.9%	2.2%	1.4%	3.4%	4.1%	4.7%	3.4%	4.2%	
Separated	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	
Orphan status											
Percentage Orphaned	8.2%	4.2%	4.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.9%	3.9%	3.0%	3.0%	3.8%	
% lost father	96.2%	93.9%	77.3%	21.4%	0.0%	95.0%	96.7%	100.0%	67.4%	80.7%	
% lost mother	2.5%	6.1%	9.1%	64.3%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.4%	14.9%	
% lost both	1.3%	0.0%	13.6%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	4.9%	3.9%	
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)											
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition											
Moderate	3.9%	8.8%	5.2%	9.2%	2.1%	4.4%	5.4%	9.0%	5.6%	6.8%	
Severe	1.6%	6.9%	1.2%	4.6%	0.0%	2.7%	1.7%	4.7%	2.8%	2.3%	
Total	5.5%	15.7%	6.4%	13.8%	2.1%	7.1%	7.1%	13.7%	8.4%	9.1%	
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition											
Moderate	18.8%	17.1%	15.4%	5.9%	5.2%	9.3%	9.2%	14.6%	11.3%	12.5%	
Severe	8.1%	14.4%	7.1%	4.6%	9.8%	13.7%	8.4%	10.8%	9.2%	9.3%	
Total	26.9%	31.5%	22.5%	10.5%	15.0%	23.0%	17.6%	25.4%	20.5%	21.8%	
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition											
Moderate	2.3%	5.1%	1.9%	32.2%	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%	6.2%	6.0%	3.3%	
Severe	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.5%	2.1%	2.4%	2.2%	1.4%	
Total	3.0%	6.5%	1.9%	39.4%	0.0%	1.0%	3.8%	8.6%	8.2%	4.7%	
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)											
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition											
Moderate	4.2%	8.8%	4.3%	3.9%	1.0%	2.7%	4.2%	6.6%	4.0%	5.0%	
Severe	1.3%	6.5%	1.5%	6.5%	0.0%	2.7%	2.5%	4.7%	3.2%	2.5%	
Total	5.5%	15.3%	5.8%	10.4%	1.0%	5.4%	6.7%	11.3%	7.2%	7.5%	
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition											
Moderate	20.7%	17.1%	18.5%	6.5%	4.7%	12.0%	10.0%	13.7%	11.5%	14.0%	
Severe	10.7%	18.5%	8.9%	4.6%	11.4%	15.3%	10.5%	14.6%	11.1%	11.7%	
Total	31.4%	35.6%	27.4%	11.1%	16.1%	27.3%	20.5%	28.3%	22.6%	25.7%	
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition											
Moderate	3.2%	3.7%	1.5%	26.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.8%	7.1%	6.7%	3.1%	

Governorate	Salah Al Din									Salah Al Din	Iraq
District	AL Digeel	Al Door	Al Shirqat	Balad	Biaji	Sammaraa	Tikrit	Touz Khurmato			
Severe	0.6%	1.9%	1.5%	13.1%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	2.4%		3.4%	1.4%
Total	3.8%	5.6%	3.0%	39.2%	0.0%	1.6%	2.1%	9.5%		10.1%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure											
% Households per income quintile											
lowest	21.0%	10.0%	26.0%	5.0%	0.0%	16.0%	10.0%	27.0%		13.7%	18.2%
second	21.0%	20.0%	18.0%	12.0%	23.0%	23.0%	15.0%	25.0%		19.2%	22.0%
third	16.0%	18.0%	18.0%	19.0%	25.0%	22.0%	15.0%	16.0%		19.0%	19.8%
fourth	12.0%	20.0%	15.0%	28.0%	32.0%	23.0%	22.0%	16.0%		22.3%	20.0%
highest	30.0%	32.0%	23.0%	36.0%	20.0%	16.0%	38.0%	16.0%		25.9%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile											
lowest	55.0%	20.0%	32.0%	3.0%	12.0%	17.0%	10.0%	32.0%		19.1%	19.9%
second	18.0%	24.0%	33.0%	19.0%	32.0%	25.0%	19.0%	18.0%		23.4%	19.8%
third	13.0%	24.0%	18.0%	42.0%	28.0%	25.0%	28.0%	20.0%		26.7%	19.9%
fourth	10.0%	21.0%	11.0%	32.0%	18.0%	24.0%	28.0%	16.0%		21.6%	20.0%
highest	4.0%	10.0%	6.0%	4.0%	10.0%	9.0%	15.0%	14.0%		9.1%	20.2%
Household Assets											
% Households reported:											
Own house	84.0%	83.0%	94.0%	93.0%	80.0%	86.0%	91.0%	87.0%		88.1%	84.1%
Rent house	3.0%	17.0%	4.0%	2.0%	19.0%	10.0%	8.0%	12.0%		8.8%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	13.0%	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.0%	1.0%		3.1%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets											
% Households having:											
washing machine	27.0%	46.0%	39.0%	21.0%	20.0%	47.0%	47.0%	47.0%		36.3%	52.0%
computer	4.0%	3.0%	5.0%	9.0%	0.0%	8.0%	13.0%	11.0%		7.4%	11.8%
generator	58.0%	66.0%	60.0%	85.0%	25.0%	36.0%	50.0%	46.0%		52.7%	50.6%
refrigerator	69.0%	94.0%	92.0%	97.0%	92.0%	83.0%	95.0%	92.0%		90.4%	91.3%
pick up truck	42.0%	32.0%	12.0%	36.0%	7.0%	12.0%	20.0%	8.0%		19.3%	7.3%
private car	19.0%	36.0%	42.0%	59.0%	64.0%	35.0%	53.0%	37.0%		46.1%	26.6%
TV	11.0%	23.0%	27.0%	19.0%	0.0%	18.0%	38.0%	17.0%		19.4%	20.8%
stove	77.0%	96.0%	93.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.0%	100.0%	97.0%		96.9%	95.1%
oven	19.0%	60.0%	38.0%	26.0%	12.0%	59.0%	45.0%	33.0%		36.0%	38.0%
mobile phone	80.0%	83.0%	81.0%	88.0%	99.0%	62.0%	93.0%	88.0%		84.1%	86.0%
taxi	1.0%	4.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	8.0%	6.0%	3.0%		3.3%	4.2%
satellite	86.0%	88.0%	94.0%	100.0%	93.0%	92.0%	100.0%	91.0%		94.3%	90.5%
tractors	8.0%	19.0%	5.0%	1.0%	5.0%	6.0%	12.0%	6.0%		6.4%	3.8%
freezer	28.0%	57.0%	73.0%	23.0%	93.0%	65.0%	87.0%	36.0%		58.3%	38.5%
air conditioner	6.0%	24.0%	19.0%	14.0%	12.0%	31.0%	36.0%	17.0%		20.8%	31.1%
air cooler	86.0%	90.0%	94.0%	99.0%	93.0%	95.0%	99.0%	93.0%		94.9%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets											
% households having farm animals	64.4%	57.3%	57.3%	69.8%	39.1%	38.7%	54.2%	30.2%		50.4%	23.1%
Average holdings											
Cattle	50.7	44.0	36.0	59.6	32.4	29.3	40.0	10.7		37.3	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.7
Sheep	18.7	39.6	15.1	21.3	12.0	15.1	20.4	6.7		16.8	10.6
Goat	6.2	28.0	4.9	10.2	5.8	6.7	6.2	2.2		7.3	5.0
Poultry	60.9	52.4	50.2	65.8	38.7	37.8	42.7	25.8		45.9	18.5
Other	0.4	0.4	1.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	14.7		3.0	2.1
% households having farm plot	67.6%	41.3%	33.8%	65.3%	27.1%	36.9%	40.9%	25.3%		41.7%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	8.8	26.5	8.4	6.5	3.7	4.1	11.3	6.9		7.7	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)											

Governorate	Salah Al Din								Salah Al Din	Iraq
District	AL Digeel	Al Door	Al Shirqat	Balad	Biaji	Sammaraa	Tikrit	Touz Khurmato		
% households reported selling:										
Detergent	1.3%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	17.0%	3.3%	0.5%
Pulses	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.6%	1.0%
Rice	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.7%
Soap	0.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	2.7%	0.7%	0.9%
Sugar	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	2.7%	1.0%	1.6%
Tea	9.3%	24.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	8.0%	32.1%	7.4%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	4.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	31.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	11.1%	23.7%	6.4%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:										
Detergent	3.6%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	1.3%	1.3%	0.8%
Pulses	0.9%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%
Rice	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	1.8%	0.8%	0.5%
Sugar	14.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	3.1%	1.9%	1.8%
Tea	8.0%	7.6%	3.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	8.4%	2.2%	2.9%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	6.7%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	1.8%	3.6%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	10.2%	6.3%	3.8%	2.7%
% households reported:										
Receiving PDS is extra burden	8.0%	21.4%	0.9%	5.3%	0.0%	8.4%	2.2%	11.6%	5.9%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:										
good	9.8%	0.9%	0.4%	8.4%	0.0%	4.0%	3.6%	0.9%	3.6%	12.8%
fair	87.1%	44.6%	98.2%	84.4%	93.3%	53.8%	62.7%	82.1%	76.9%	61.5%
bad	3.1%	54.5%	1.3%	7.1%	6.7%	42.2%	33.8%	17.0%	19.5%	25.8%
% households reported										
Preferring PDS not Cash	96.0%	96.4%	96.4%	93.3%	99.6%	92.9%	97.8%	93.8%	95.5%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	6.7%	0.4%	7.1%	2.2%	6.3%	4.5%	4.9%
Food consumption										
Food consumption group										
% households with poor consumption	6.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.1%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	14.0%	0.0%	6.0%	1.0%	4.0%	5.0%	0.0%	12.0%	4.8%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	80.0%	100.0%	93.0%	99.0%	96.0%	93.0%	100.0%	86.0%	94.1%	87.4%
Education										
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	33.6%	18.3%	13.2%	13.8%	0.7%	25.6%	11.2%	16.4%	15.5%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	21.7%	12.8%	27.4%	20.2%	12.3%	18.7%	26.1%	14.4%	19.6%	21.4%
Primary School	27.3%	34.9%	43.9%	35.1%	30.7%	28.6%	32.7%	37.4%	33.9%	29.8%
Intermediate School	9.2%	15.7%	7.9%	14.4%	22.6%	10.6%	10.6%	10.8%	12.8%	12.7%
Secondary School	2.8%	8.3%	2.8%	6.7%	14.2%	8.5%	7.5%	7.2%	7.6%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	3.8%	6.7%	2.8%	4.0%	13.4%	5.0%	6.0%	10.3%	6.5%	5.1%
University Degree	1.4%	3.3%	2.0%	5.6%	5.8%	3.0%	5.6%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	23.5%	8.0%	5.2%	7.9%	0.2%	15.2%	4.7%	8.3%	8.4%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	24.7%	11.2%	24.2%	16.0%	9.5%	15.7%	16.8%	12.9%	16.1%	20.6%
Primary School	29.2%	39.2%	41.9%	26.5%	11.4%	32.0%	36.3%	36.3%	30.8%	30.9%
Intermediate School	11.5%	19.1%	14.1%	22.3%	23.0%	13.5%	14.5%	13.5%	16.8%	14.8%
Secondary School	4.4%	10.6%	5.2%	10.4%	22.7%	11.2%	12.0%	10.5%	11.4%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	4.4%	7.2%	5.2%	6.7%	21.6%	7.3%	6.3%	12.9%	9.3%	6.1%
University Degree	2.2%	4.7%	4.0%	9.8%	10.9%	5.1%	9.2%	5.5%	7.1%	6.3%

Governorate District	Salah Al Din									Salah Al Din	Iraq
	AL Digeel	Al Door	Al Shirqat	Balad	Biaji	Sammaraa	Tikrit	Touz Khurmato			
Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age											
Illiterate	44.1%	30.9%	20.8%	20.7%	1.1%	36.1%	17.2%	25.1%	22.8%	24.5%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	18.8%	14.7%	30.4%	25.3%	14.8%	21.6%	34.7%	15.9%	23.1%	22.2%	
Primary School	25.3%	29.7%	45.8%	45.2%	48.9%	25.2%	29.3%	38.4%	37.1%	28.8%	
Intermediate School	6.9%	11.5%	2.0%	5.0%	22.3%	7.7%	7.1%	8.0%	8.5%	10.6%	
Secondary School	1.2%	5.5%	0.4%	2.3%	6.2%	5.8%	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	6.3%	
Diploma after Secondary School	3.1%	6.1%	0.4%	0.8%	5.6%	2.6%	5.7%	7.6%	3.7%	4.1%	
University Degree	0.5%	1.6%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.1%	3.4%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Employment											
Working status of household members 15 years and older											
% Household members:											
Employee	18.5%	12.6%	24.8%	18.5%	34.3%	12.4%	18.7%	30.0%	21.6%	23.0%	
Employer	0.4%	3.0%	0.5%	12.5%	0.3%	0.1%	9.3%	1.9%	4.2%	3.5%	
Own account worker	12.4%	13.4%	7.6%	2.0%	0.9%	21.4%	5.3%	6.0%	8.1%	10.0%	
Contribute as a family worker	28.2%	18.7%	7.6%	12.5%	0.3%	17.2%	0.0%	0.8%	9.0%	4.6%	
Student	8.4%	12.9%	9.6%	11.9%	17.0%	11.6%	14.0%	11.0%	12.3%	11.5%	
Housewife	21.5%	28.2%	37.6%	35.3%	40.9%	25.2%	38.6%	39.0%	34.3%	35.7%	
Pensioner and working	0.6%	1.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.3%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.1%	
Pensioner and not working	1.0%	3.3%	3.9%	1.3%	2.8%	2.6%	4.5%	3.0%	2.8%	3.7%	
Earn income and does not work	1.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	
Unemployed and looking for a job	0.1%	1.3%	2.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	0.8%	3.5%	1.4%	1.8%	
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	4.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	4.8%	1.0%	1.9%	2.1%	
Unemployed and not looking for a job	3.3%	3.6%	2.2%	2.3%	0.3%	4.7%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	2.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	
Reasons for unemployment											
% Household reported:											
No chance of work	22.0%	11.6%	45.9%	19.6%	27.3%	6.2%	17.7%	32.6%	22.7%	28.7%	
Tired of looking for a job	4.4%	10.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.2%	0.0%	3.5%	3.0%	
Don't know how to find job	1.1%	3.2%	0.9%	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%	4.6%	4.7%	2.2%	1.8%	
Didn't find a suitable job	4.4%	8.4%	0.0%	8.7%	15.2%	7.2%	6.2%	16.3%	8.6%	8.1%	
Waiting for suitable job	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	6.1%	5.2%	0.0%	1.2%	2.3%	2.3%	
Illness, Aging	54.9%	66.3%	50.5%	65.2%	48.5%	60.8%	46.2%	43.0%	54.1%	49.2%	
Security	11.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%	16.5%	3.8%	1.2%	4.8%	3.0%	
Others	2.2%	0.0%	1.8%	2.2%	0.0%	3.1%	2.3%	1.2%	1.8%	3.9%	
% Head of household working as:											
Farming - Self Employed	60.0%	36.3%	9.3%	55.2%	6.4%	41.0%	24.5%	12.5%	30.1%	11.7%	
Agricultural labourer	0.7%	22.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.6%	2.2%	2.7%	4.3%	
Skilled labourer	5.0%	2.2%	7.1%	4.1%	0.0%	4.5%	2.2%	7.5%	4.1%	8.5%	
Non - Skilled labourer	7.3%	2.4%	14.6%	1.8%	0.3%	8.3%	2.2%	20.6%	7.2%	11.4%	
Public servant	18.3%	20.9%	37.9%	28.6%	90.2%	19.1%	47.4%	49.6%	40.8%	38.1%	
Self-employed - Non-Farm	8.7%	15.6%	17.1%	9.1%	3.0%	21.5%	22.6%	7.5%	13.4%	25.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.7%	13.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	1.7%	0.9%	
% households changed place of work during 2007	5.2%	3.3%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	5.4%	1.9%	4.2%	2.4%	4.7%	
% households changed job during 2007	4.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.8%	1.4%	1.4%	2.7%	
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	26.6%	14.6%	8.1%	8.5%	5.9%	22.7%	11.4%	18.4%	13.7%	17.7%	
Working status of children 6-14 years old											
% Only student	57.2%	85.3%	84.3%	76.5%	78.4%	70.6%	86.8%	88.8%	79.0%	90.2%	
% Student and working part time	14.4%	5.6%	0.2%	8.8%	0.0%	10.1%	0.5%	2.4%	5.0%	1.6%	

Governorate	Salah Al Din									Salah Al Din	Iraq
District	AL Digeel	Al Door	Al Shirqat	Balad	Biaji	Sammaraa	Tikrit	Touz Khurmato			
% Working and left school	16.4%	7.0%	8.9%	12.6%	0.0%	9.5%	2.9%	6.1%	7.7%	1.6%	
% Not working and left school	12.0%	2.1%	6.6%	2.1%	21.6%	9.8%	9.7%	2.7%	8.4%	6.5%	
% of student not attending school regularly	32.7%	24.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.5%	3.6%	1.8%	
Main reasons for absenteeism											
Security	60.4%	63.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	53.4%	22.5%	
Can't afford costs	2.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	6.6%	
School too far	3.0%	27.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	7.8%	
Unpaid household or farm work	32.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	4.3%	
Work to earn money	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	
Main reasons for drop out											
Security	35.8%	11.8%	23.0%	0.0%	6.5%	23.2%	20.8%	34.6%	18.1%	15.8%	
Can't afford costs	19.5%	47.1%	10.3%	8.8%	0.0%	20.3%	20.8%	26.9%	16.4%	21.6%	
School too far	13.8%	29.4%	12.6%	80.7%	17.7%	24.6%	27.1%	11.5%	30.9%	12.0%	
Unpaid household or farm work	21.1%	11.8%	27.6%	8.8%	0.0%	18.8%	18.7%	11.5%	14.3%	8.7%	
Work to earn money	4.1%	0.0%	3.4%	1.8%	0.0%	2.9%	2.1%	3.8%	2.3%	6.8%	
Illness	4.1%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	8.1%	5.8%	4.2%	3.8%	4.1%	6.6%	
Others	1.6%	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%	67.7%	4.3%	6.2%	7.7%	13.8%	27.7%	
Utilities (Water)											
% households reported:											
Continuous availability of drinking water	76.0%	73.0%	88.0%	17.0%	93.0%	67.0%	100.0%	83.0%	71.3%	77.4%	
Irregular availability of drinking water	24.0%	27.0%	12.0%	83.0%	7.0%	33.0%	0.0%	17.0%	28.7%	22.6%	
% households reported drinking water source as:											
General network	36.0%	54.0%	88.0%	68.0%	93.0%	73.0%	86.0%	79.0%	76.0%	73.7%	
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.9%	2.4%	
Water tanker or vehicle	7.0%	27.0%	12.0%	1.0%	7.0%	13.0%	13.0%	0.0%	8.3%	4.0%	
The general tap	1.0%	8.0%	0.0%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	5.5%	1.7%	
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	
Stream, River, Lake	56.0%	9.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	1.0%	7.3%	7.2%	
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	
% households reported cooking water source as:											
General network	36.0%	53.0%	88.0%	68.0%	93.0%	73.0%	87.0%	79.0%	76.1%	78.6%	
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.9%	2.4%	
Water tanker or vehicle	7.0%	28.0%	12.0%	1.0%	7.0%	13.0%	13.0%	0.0%	8.4%	3.7%	
The general tap	1.0%	8.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	5.3%	1.9%	
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.3%	
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	
Stream, River, Lake	56.0%	9.0%	0.0%	6.0%	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	8.6%	
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	
Utilities (Sanitation)											
% households reported sanitation type as:											
Toilet	80.0%	82.0%	16.0%	93.0%	100.0%	81.0%	54.0%	100.0%	76.7%	91.3%	
Hole	8.0%	15.0%	84.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	46.0%	0.0%	20.5%	7.5%	
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.4%	
None	12.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.8%	
Utilities (Energy)											
% households reported:											
Availability electricity network	99.0%	95.0%	100.0%	93.0%	93.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.5%	97.4%	

Governorate	Salah Al Din									Salah Al Din	Iraq
District	AL Digeel	Al Door	Al Shirqat	Balad	Biaji	Sammaraa	Tikrit	Touz Khurmato			
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	9.0%	2.0%	4.0%	0.0%	93.0%	7.0%	3.0%	0.0%		15.1%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	11.0%	20.0%	87.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	73.0%	5.0%		31.8%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	32.0%	32.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%	21.0%	52.0%		20.0%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	46.0%	40.0%	0.0%	93.0%	0.0%	11.0%	3.0%	43.0%		30.3%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut											
Sharing public generator	9.0%	19.0%	13.0%	20.0%	72.0%	30.0%	18.0%	76.0%		34.3%	42.9%
Private generator	24.0%	39.0%	51.0%	72.0%	24.0%	27.0%	36.0%	0.0%		35.9%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	14.0%	23.0%	7.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	17.0%		7.7%	15.0%
Oil lamp	53.0%	19.0%	29.0%	4.0%	4.0%	40.0%	33.0%	7.0%		21.6%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.7%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:											
Gas	45.0%	86.0%	100.0%	96.0%	96.0%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%		94.4%	87.9%
Kerosene	18.0%	11.0%	0.0%	2.0%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%		2.6%	8.7%
Wood	37.0%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		2.9%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.1%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.6%
Health status											
% household members reported having:											
Chronic diseases	5.9%	9.1%	9.1%	6.1%	0.9%	10.1%	5.6%	6.3%		6.7%	9.3%
Hypertension	32.0%	33.9%	25.2%	37.1%	28.6%	27.2%	38.5%	27.3%		30.5%	32.5%
Diabetes	15.6%	17.2%	11.5%	30.5%	21.4%	13.3%	29.4%	13.3%		18.0%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	6.1%	1.3%	6.3%	1.0%	3.6%	8.7%	2.8%	5.6%		5.1%	5.5%
Anaemia	2.0%	0.0%	4.1%	2.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%		1.6%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	10.9%	7.1%	11.9%	6.7%	7.1%	9.2%	9.8%	11.2%		9.7%	9.5%
Kidney problems	2.7%	9.2%	4.8%	1.9%	0.0%	3.1%	3.5%	8.4%		4.4%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%	3.6%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%		0.5%	1.0%
Joint problems	11.6%	19.2%	14.1%	9.5%	21.4%	17.9%	7.0%	16.1%		14.0%	12.5%
Migraine	2.7%	0.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%		0.9%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	10.2%	4.2%	1.9%	8.6%	7.1%	5.1%	4.2%	11.2%		5.8%	6.4%
Others	5.4%	6.3%	18.9%	1.0%	7.1%	13.3%	4.9%	4.9%		9.5%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	0.5%	3.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	1.6%	0.8%	1.4%		1.0%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	7.5%	4.4%	1.1%	14.9%	2.4%	8.5%	1.4%	0.8%		5.7%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	9.1%	4.8%	1.1%	3.0%	2.7%	11.0%	0.6%	1.4%		4.0%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%		0.4%	1.0%
Mental Disability	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%		0.2%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household											
% households using											
Not iodized	54.0%	64.0%	24.0%	84.0%	9.0%	73.0%	61.0%	36.0%		52.4%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	33.0%	12.0%	69.0%	14.0%	43.0%	11.0%	30.0%	60.0%		33.5%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	12.0%	23.0%	7.0%	2.0%	48.0%	16.0%	9.0%	4.0%		14.0%	23.4%
IDPs											
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	10.5%	8.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.2%	3.7%		2.3%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007											
Security deterioration	30.1%	28.6%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	57.7%	28.9%	47.2%		24.3%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	44.8%	69.0%	31.6%	0.0%	0.0%	42.3%	71.1%	22.6%		30.4%	26.9%
Political conflict	19.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		1.3%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Others	5.5%	2.4%	63.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.2%		12.0%	18.6%

Governorate	Salah Al Din								Salah Al Din	Iraq
District	AL Digeel	Al Door	Al Shirqat	Balad	Biaji	Sammaraa	Tikrit	Touz Khurmato		
Wealth index										
% Households per wealth index quintile										
poorest	59.0%	28.0%	26.0%	12.0%	7.0%	24.0%	20.0%	8.0%	19.4%	21.7%
second	14.0%	11.0%	23.0%	43.0%	0.0%	16.0%	17.0%	31.0%	21.6%	18.6%
third	11.0%	11.0%	19.0%	23.0%	72.0%	15.0%	13.0%	24.0%	25.0%	20.1%
fourth	10.0%	28.0%	19.0%	12.0%	17.0%	20.0%	15.0%	19.0%	16.8%	19.0%
richest	6.0%	22.0%	14.0%	11.0%	4.0%	25.0%	34.0%	19.0%	17.4%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Vulnerable	Better off	Better off	Vulnerable	Better off	Better off	Better off	Moderate		

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
Weighting									
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.05	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.07	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.04	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.06	
Demography									
Population as of June, 2007	113,566	167,727	39,294	64,570	99,084	165,885	12,748	1,893,617	29,682,081
% male-headed households	88.0%	83.6%	92.4%	91.6%	87.6%	84.9%	88.9%	88.2%	89.8%
% female-headed households	12.0%	16.4%	7.6%	8.4%	12.4%	15.1%	11.1%	11.8%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.2
Number of Females per household	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.1
Total household size (persons)	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.8	5.7	5.0	5.2	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)									
< 1 Year Old	2.5%	3.2%	2.3%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.8%	2.0%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	15.6%	14.0%	10.8%	13.3%	12.5%	10.8%	12.2%	11.8%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	24.1%	25.8%	23.5%	24.7%	23.0%	24.6%	27.9%	23.3%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	53.3%	51.5%	59.3%	53.9%	57.0%	58.8%	52.2%	57.6%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	4.5%	5.4%	4.1%	5.2%	5.4%	4.3%	5.9%	5.2%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years									
Single	47.1%	39.2%	52.0%	41.3%	43.0%	49.8%	41.9%	44.3%	41.5%
Married	48.6%	53.7%	45.6%	54.6%	51.9%	46.0%	53.9%	50.8%	53.6%
Divorced	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Widowed	4.1%	6.5%	2.1%	4.0%	4.5%	3.5%	4.2%	4.5%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status									
Percentage Orphaned	3.0%	4.4%	1.6%	4.9%	3.4%	5.4%	2.8%	3.9%	3.8%
% lost father	68.0%	92.3%	30.0%	74.2%	68.7%	58.3%	43.8%	69.3%	80.7%
% lost mother	32.0%	7.7%	70.0%	25.8%	31.2%	41.7%	56.3%	26.5%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)									
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition									
Moderate	7.8%	4.9%	3.7%	1.3%	4.8%	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	6.8%
Severe	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%
Total	7.8%	5.4%	4.4%	1.9%	5.6%	5.6%	3.4%	4.1%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition									
Moderate	11.4%	3.3%	9.0%	6.4%	5.6%	4.0%	6.0%	5.0%	12.5%
Severe	1.8%	3.3%	3.0%	0.0%	1.6%	6.5%	4.3%	1.6%	9.3%
Total	13.2%	6.6%	12.0%	6.4%	7.2%	10.5%	10.3%	6.6%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition									
Moderate	2.4%	1.6%	0.0%	0.6%	2.4%	3.2%	0.0%	1.7%	3.3%
Severe	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
Total	2.4%	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	1.9%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)									
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition									
Moderate	6.6%	2.2%	3.7%	1.3%	4.0%	2.4%	0.9%	1.9%	5.0%
Severe	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	2.4%	0.9%	0.7%	2.5%
Total	7.2%	2.7%	4.4%	1.9%	5.6%	4.8%	1.8%	2.7%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition									
Moderate	10.2%	4.9%	10.4%	10.2%	7.2%	4.0%	7.7%	7.0%	14.0%
Severe	4.2%	3.3%	3.7%	0.6%	1.6%	7.3%	4.3%	2.0%	11.7%
Total	14.4%	8.2%	14.1%	10.8%	8.8%	11.3%	12.0%	9.0%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition									
Moderate	1.8%	1.1%	3.0%	0.6%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	1.3%	3.1%
Severe	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%
Total	1.8%	1.1%	3.7%	1.2%	3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	1.4%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure									
% Households per income quintile									
lowest	24.0%	31.0%	11.0%	18.0%	20.0%	13.0%	39.0%	15.3%	18.2%
second	31.0%	23.0%	26.0%	22.0%	26.0%	28.0%	28.0%	19.6%	22.0%
third	21.0%	19.0%	28.0%	26.0%	24.0%	16.0%	17.0%	19.7%	19.8%
fourth	13.0%	16.0%	17.0%	16.0%	16.0%	22.0%	8.0%	18.2%	20.0%
highest	11.0%	11.0%	18.0%	18.0%	14.0%	21.0%	7.0%	27.7%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile									
lowest	8.0%	23.0%	10.0%	6.0%	3.0%	6.0%	3.0%	7.6%	19.9%
second	11.0%	26.0%	20.0%	7.0%	7.0%	18.0%	13.0%	10.6%	19.8%
third	19.0%	18.0%	25.0%	12.0%	15.0%	23.0%	21.0%	14.0%	19.9%
fourth	21.0%	20.0%	23.0%	29.0%	27.0%	28.0%	28.0%	20.8%	20.0%
highest	41.0%	13.0%	21.0%	45.0%	48.0%	24.0%	36.0%	46.9%	20.2%
Household Assets									
% Households reported:									
Own house	87.0%	80.0%	82.0%	84.0%	75.0%	86.0%	85.0%	76.2%	84.1%
Rent house	9.0%	8.0%	13.0%	6.0%	10.0%	12.0%	3.0%	11.4%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	4.0%	12.0%	5.0%	10.0%	15.0%	2.0%	12.0%	12.4%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets									
% Households having:									
washing machine	32.0%	40.0%	52.0%	45.0%	58.0%	57.0%	35.0%	59.1%	52.0%
computer	3.0%	5.0%	8.0%	5.0%	3.0%	8.0%	2.0%	12.6%	11.8%
generator	39.0%	38.0%	33.0%	40.0%	29.0%	65.0%	35.0%	47.3%	50.6%
refrigerator	72.0%	86.0%	94.0%	91.0%	98.0%	94.0%	94.0%	91.5%	91.3%
pick up truck	2.0%	5.0%	6.0%	6.0%	4.0%	14.0%	11.0%	6.2%	7.3%
private car	12.0%	19.0%	19.0%	20.0%	15.0%	17.0%	13.0%	21.7%	26.6%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
TV	1.0%	18.0%	18.0%	12.0%	6.0%	18.0%	6.0%	26.9%	20.8%
stove	59.0%	90.0%	95.0%	93.0%	98.0%	98.0%	97.0%	91.0%	95.1%
oven	5.0%	13.0%	28.0%	27.0%	36.0%	23.0%	16.0%	28.4%	38.0%
mobile phone	88.0%	91.0%	90.0%	92.0%	90.0%	91.0%	91.0%	91.3%	86.0%
taxi	8.0%	6.0%	2.0%	5.0%	1.0%	5.0%	2.0%	5.3%	4.2%
satellite	67.0%	42.0%	78.0%	70.0%	52.0%	69.0%	54.0%	63.8%	90.5%
tractors	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	8.0%	3.0%	5.0%	6.0%	4.0%	3.8%
freezer	3.0%	9.0%	34.0%	9.0%	2.0%	18.0%	5.0%	15.5%	38.5%
air conditioner	0.0%	8.0%	29.0%	7.0%	20.0%	17.0%	1.0%	20.2%	31.1%
air cooler	53.0%	85.0%	91.0%	68.0%	87.0%	96.0%	75.0%	82.3%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets									
% households having farm animals	47.6%	36.0%	45.8%	45.3%	23.1%	15.6%	83.6%	22.6%	23.1%
Average holdings									
Cattle	29.3	18.2	22.7	36.9	10.7	0.4	40.4	12.3	16.1
Buffalo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.7
Sheep	12.4	12.9	20.9	5.3	5.3	14.2	40.0	7.1	10.6
Goat	19.6	10.7	16.4	9.3	1.8	10.2	44.0	7.1	5.0
Poultry	40.0	35.1	32.4	40.4	21.3	10.7	80.4	18.8	18.5
Other	11.6	4.4	0.9	13.8	4.0	0.0	23.1	2.9	2.1
% households having farm plot	40.4%	22.7%	32.0%	44.0%	17.3%	17.3%	65.8%	17.8%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	5.1	4.8	7.5	7.4	2.0	3.6	10.4	3.0	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)									
% households reported selling:									
Detergent	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
Pulses	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	1.0%
Rice	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%
Soap	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
Sugar	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.6%
Tea	9.3%	2.2%	0.4%	1.3%	2.2%	1.3%	0.4%	2.1%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:									
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Tea	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.7%
% households reported:									
Receiving PDS is extra burden	48.0%	77.8%	43.1%	49.8%	26.7%	19.6%	65.8%	27.5%	12.8%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
Food consumption									
% households reported quality of PDS received as:									
good	36.0%	11.1%	3.6%	56.9%	2.2%	8.0%	24.9%	19.0%	12.8%
fair	44.4%	73.8%	52.0%	31.1%	43.1%	69.8%	60.4%	40.3%	61.5%
bad	19.6%	15.1%	44.4%	12.0%	54.7%	22.2%	14.7%	40.7%	25.8%
% households reported									
Preferring PDS not Cash	97.3%	95.6%	98.7%	98.2%	91.6%	88.9%	92.4%	92.1%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	2.7%	4.4%	1.3%	1.8%	8.4%	11.1%	7.6%	7.9%	4.9%
Food consumption									
Food consumption group									
% households with poor consumption	14.0%	4.0%	2.0%	4.0%	1.0%	3.0%	8.0%	5.4%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	22.0%	10.0%	15.0%	10.0%	12.0%	14.0%	18.0%	11.6%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	64.0%	86.0%	83.0%	85.0%	86.0%	84.0%	74.0%	82.6%	87.4%
Education									
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	38.0%	38.4%	25.7%	32.6%	24.8%	29.1%	28.4%	27.8%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	24.5%	26.7%	21.3%	26.8%	29.1%	14.8%	31.6%	24.6%	21.4%
Primary School	23.4%	21.4%	29.2%	25.4%	24.7%	24.5%	27.5%	25.0%	29.8%
Intermediate School	6.4%	5.7%	11.4%	7.0%	8.0%	15.1%	5.6%	10.0%	12.7%
Secondary School	4.5%	3.9%	8.0%	3.0%	5.1%	7.8%	2.8%	6.1%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	2.5%	2.2%	2.7%	4.0%	6.6%	5.9%	3.0%	4.4%	5.1%
University Degree	0.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.3%	1.7%	2.7%	1.1%	1.9%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	25.8%	24.9%	18.9%	21.2%	16.0%	21.9%	15.4%	18.3%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	25.8%	29.0%	21.8%	28.8%	30.6%	16.0%	37.6%	26.5%	20.6%
Primary School	31.9%	29.2%	32.5%	32.0%	27.3%	27.9%	33.6%	31.0%	30.9%
Intermediate School	8.7%	7.1%	12.2%	8.0%	9.0%	15.4%	6.3%	10.0%	14.8%
Secondary School	5.2%	5.0%	9.2%	3.5%	7.5%	8.1%	4.0%	6.9%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	1.4%	2.3%	3.6%	4.8%	7.5%	6.2%	1.5%	4.4%	6.1%
University Degree	0.9%	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	4.4%	1.5%	2.6%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Others	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	50.0%	50.0%	32.3%	44.2%	33.5%	36.0%	40.3%	36.9%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	23.3%	24.7%	20.9%	24.7%	27.6%	13.7%	26.2%	22.7%	22.2%
Primary School	15.1%	14.6%	26.1%	18.5%	22.2%	21.2%	22.0%	19.4%	28.8%
Intermediate School	4.2%	4.6%	10.6%	6.0%	6.9%	14.9%	4.9%	9.9%	10.6%
Secondary School	3.7%	2.8%	6.8%	2.4%	2.7%	7.5%	1.6%	5.2%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	3.5%	2.2%	1.8%	3.3%	5.7%	5.5%	4.4%	4.3%	4.1%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
University Degree	0.2%	1.1%	1.4%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	0.7%	1.4%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment									
Working status of household members 15 years and older									
% Household members:									
Employee	24.2%	23.7%	20.5%	30.9%	27.2%	21.4%	27.2%	24.7%	23.0%
Employer	2.5%	3.2%	5.6%	2.2%	1.7%	11.4%	1.6%	3.8%	3.5%
Own account worker	6.5%	6.0%	3.7%	7.4%	6.5%	1.7%	4.3%	7.6%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	4.7%	3.6%	3.0%	7.0%	4.9%	1.9%	4.9%	2.7%	4.6%
Student	16.0%	10.6%	23.4%	12.4%	13.3%	19.4%	11.6%	16.4%	11.5%
Housewife	32.5%	35.1%	35.5%	31.6%	34.2%	37.1%	37.4%	33.3%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	2.5%	2.5%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.5%	3.6%	1.7%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	2.8%	6.0%	3.7%	1.3%	5.9%	2.8%	2.5%	4.1%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	0.8%	0.3%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	1.7%	0.7%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	0.1%	1.4%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	1.5%	0.7%	0.2%	0.8%	1.7%	0.7%	2.7%	1.1%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	4.2%	7.7%	1.3%	3.5%	0.9%	1.6%	3.7%	2.7%	2.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment									
% Household reported:									
No chance of work	28.9%	1.8%	12.0%	30.0%	1.5%	20.8%	39.3%	12.9%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	1.3%	0.0%	4.0%	8.0%	7.4%	5.7%	0.0%	4.1%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	6.6%	4.6%	2.0%	2.0%	4.4%	0.0%	3.3%	2.3%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	3.9%	26.6%	2.0%	2.0%	14.7%	13.2%	1.6%	13.3%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.9%	0.0%	4.5%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	47.4%	62.4%	72.0%	58.0%	60.3%	54.7%	49.2%	56.8%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.0%
Others	11.8%	4.6%	8.0%	0.0%	10.3%	3.8%	6.6%	6.1%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:									
Farming - Self Employed	20.6%	15.7%	11.8%	25.3%	9.6%	8.1%	19.3%	9.4%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	3.8%	2.9%	2.8%	0.5%	0.7%	2.9%	3.6%	2.1%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	6.5%	5.7%	27.0%	5.8%	6.8%	20.1%	1.4%	7.7%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	14.1%	12.5%	3.1%	9.2%	3.8%	23.1%	2.5%	14.2%	11.4%
Public servant	37.5%	40.7%	42.6%	47.8%	54.5%	32.8%	58.6%	42.6%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	13.7%	21.8%	12.8%	10.8%	18.5%	13.0%	12.5%	22.7%	25.1%
Others	3.8%	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	6.2%	0.0%	2.1%	1.4%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	25.4%	4.6%	2.8%	19.3%	2.7%	7.1%	2.9%	11.9%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	13.7%	2.1%	1.4%	10.0%	1.0%	3.9%	1.4%	7.5%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	10.3%	15.0%	23.1%	29.0%	15.9%	39.7%	19.0%	25.5%	17.7%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
Working status of children 6-14 years old									
% Only student	95.4%	89.7%	96.0%	91.5%	96.4%	90.9%	93.1%	92.1%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%	6.5%	0.4%	5.4%	2.6%	3.2%	1.6%
% Working and left school	0.4%	1.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	1.9%	7.2%	2.2%	1.7%	3.1%	2.0%	2.6%	3.9%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	2.3%	0.4%	4.1%	0.7%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism									
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.6%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	66.7%	35.4%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	80.0%	0.0%	16.7%	47.5%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out									
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	24.3%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	16.7%	24.0%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	11.8%	21.6%
School too far	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	5.0%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	16.7%	8.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%
Work to earn money	0.0%	4.0%	12.5%	0.0%	42.9%	18.2%	0.0%	4.8%	6.8%
Illness	33.3%	8.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	38.5%	14.5%	6.6%
Others	33.3%	32.0%	12.5%	83.3%	57.1%	27.3%	46.2%	35.4%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)									
% households reported:									
Continuous availability of drinking water	38.0%	2.0%	1.0%	22.0%	8.0%	9.0%	11.0%	9.7%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	62.0%	98.0%	99.0%	78.0%	92.0%	91.0%	89.0%	90.3%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:									
General network	71.0%	72.0%	60.0%	45.0%	69.0%	65.0%	19.0%	79.3%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	7.0%	15.0%	17.0%	28.0%	3.0%	8.0%	26.0%	6.5%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	4.0%
The general tap	20.0%	12.0%	22.0%	11.0%	16.0%	23.0%	0.0%	8.5%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	45.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.9%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.5%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:									
General network	71.0%	70.0%	56.0%	44.0%	69.0%	59.0%	19.0%	79.0%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	6.0%	16.0%	18.0%	29.0%	3.0%	13.0%	24.0%	7.1%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.5%	3.7%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
The general tap	21.0%	13.0%	21.0%	11.0%	16.0%	24.0%	0.0%	8.6%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	47.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	8.0%	1.1%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	1.0%	0.0%	4.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.5%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)									
% households reported sanitation type as:									
Toilet	88.0%	100.0%	67.0%	92.0%	87.0%	100.0%	99.0%	92.1%	91.3%
Hole	12.0%	0.0%	33.0%	8.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.8%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)									
% households reported:									
Availability electricity network	52.0%	87.0%	68.0%	73.0%	93.0%	93.0%	73.0%	89.0%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	4.0%	0.0%	7.0%	2.4%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	53.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	52.0%	86.0%	14.0%	47.0%	89.0%	92.0%	66.0%	83.3%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut									
Sharing public generator	98.0%	82.0%	52.0%	59.0%	78.0%	76.0%	45.0%	83.0%	42.9%
Private generator	0.0%	7.0%	11.0%	7.0%	8.0%	10.0%	15.0%	5.1%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	1.6%	15.0%
Oil lamp	2.0%	8.0%	37.0%	34.0%	13.0%	1.0%	38.0%	9.7%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:									
Gas	86.0%	85.0%	93.0%	89.0%	92.0%	97.0%	90.0%	94.7%	87.9%
Kerosene	8.0%	13.0%	5.0%	4.0%	8.0%	3.0%	5.0%	3.8%	8.7%
Wood	6.0%	2.0%	2.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.5%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status									
% household members reported having:									
Chronic diseases	12.0%	13.6%	8.1%	11.7%	12.6%	7.4%	14.2%	10.7%	9.3%
Hypertension	22.2%	14.3%	28.6%	24.0%	27.8%	22.4%	13.0%	22.5%	32.5%
Diabetes	4.9%	4.8%	10.3%	5.2%	6.2%	11.2%	2.1%	9.1%	16.9%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Bashdar	Chamchamal	Darbandikhan	Dukhan	Halabja	Kalar	Kardagh		
Gastric ulcer	7.0%	8.2%	4.8%	7.3%	6.2%	5.2%	9.4%	5.4%	5.5%
Anaemia	3.2%	1.7%	0.8%	4.2%	1.9%	4.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	2.7%	7.4%	8.7%	6.2%	6.2%	7.8%	6.2%	8.5%	9.5%
Kidney problems	13.5%	12.6%	8.7%	9.9%	12.3%	5.2%	9.9%	9.3%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Joint problems	22.2%	24.7%	10.3%	13.5%	7.4%	19.8%	32.3%	17.0%	12.5%
Migraine	7.6%	10.4%	4.0%	7.8%	7.4%	5.2%	5.7%	6.8%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	4.3%	7.8%	0.8%	7.3%	1.2%	6.9%	4.2%	6.5%	6.4%
Others	11.9%	7.4%	21.4%	13.5%	23.5%	11.2%	14.6%	12.1%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	1.0%	2.1%	0.3%	2.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	6.5%	3.6%	2.8%	2.9%	3.4%	6.2%	10.0%	5.1%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	5.5%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%	2.7%	3.9%	6.8%	3.3%	3.7%
Physical Disability	5.5%	0.0%	9.0%	2.9%	3.4%	2.3%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	1.6%	1.0%	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household									
% households using									
Not iodized	23.0%	65.0%	31.0%	32.0%	12.0%	54.0%	32.0%	26.5%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	20.0%	23.0%	24.0%	21.0%	14.0%	18.0%	16.0%	19.3%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	57.0%	12.0%	45.0%	47.0%	74.0%	28.0%	51.0%	54.3%	23.4%
IDPs									
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.8%	5.6%	1.2%	4.6%	0.8%	2.0%	1.0%	5.6%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007									
Security deterioration	66.7%	0.0%	10.5%	30.5%	0.0%	57.7%	0.0%	21.4%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	11.1%	1.5%	5.3%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Others	22.2%	98.5%	57.9%	57.6%	100.0%	42.3%	100.0%	72.0%	18.6%
Wealth index									
% Households per wealth index quintile									
poorest	47.0%	22.0%	30.0%	32.0%	20.0%	6.0%	36.0%	17.0%	21.7%
second	24.0%	34.0%	26.0%	26.0%	27.0%	32.0%	33.0%	23.1%	18.6%
third	24.0%	23.0%	17.0%	20.0%	28.0%	29.0%	25.0%	23.2%	20.1%
fourth	4.0%	10.0%	12.0%	15.0%	20.0%	19.0%	4.0%	16.4%	19.0%
richest	2.0%	11.0%	15.0%	7.0%	6.0%	13.0%	3.0%	20.3%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Extremely vulnerable	Moderate	Better off	Better off	Better off	Better off	Extremely vulnerable		

Governorate	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	District	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour		
Weighting									
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.49	0.07	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.04	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.40	0.06	
Demography									
Population as of June, 2007	50,024	50,641	190,983	87,616	45,922	55,006	750,552	1,893,617	29,682,081
% male-headed households	86.7%	95.1%	88.9%	90.2%	92.4%	89.3%	88.4%	88.2%	89.8%
% female-headed households	13.3%	4.9%	11.1%	9.8%	7.6%	10.7%	11.6%	11.8%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.2
Number of Females per household	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1
Total household size (persons)	5.2	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.0	5.6	5.0	5.2	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)									
< 1 Year Old	2.3%	1.6%	2.4%	1.7%	2.5%	2.0%	1.6%	2.0%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	14.0%	11.8%	14.0%	11.7%	10.2%	11.8%	10.2%	11.8%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	26.9%	26.9%	26.6%	26.6%	24.1%	26.5%	20.2%	23.3%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	51.6%	54.7%	51.9%	55.6%	57.3%	55.5%	62.3%	57.6%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	4.4%	6.0%	4.2%	5.7%	5.2%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years									
Single	41.0%	43.9%	42.2%	46.5%	43.0%	48.7%	44.2%	44.3%	41.5%
Married	52.9%	53.0%	54.0%	49.7%	54.4%	46.6%	50.4%	50.8%	53.6%
Divorced	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Widowed	5.5%	3.0%	3.8%	3.6%	2.6%	4.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.2%
Separated	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status									
Percentage Orphaned	4.4%	4.0%	6.3%	4.5%	1.7%	8.4%	2.9%	3.9%	3.8%
% lost father	76.9%	79.2%	69.0%	66.7%	80.0%	81.5%	66.7%	69.3%	80.7%
% lost mother	23.1%	20.8%	23.8%	29.6%	20.0%	18.5%	25.0%	26.5%	14.9%
% lost both	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	4.2%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)									
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition									
Moderate	7.6%	7.4%	2.1%	2.9%	6.0%	2.2%	1.7%	3.5%	6.8%
Severe	2.5%	0.7%	2.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%
Total	10.1%	8.1%	4.2%	3.6%	6.9%	2.2%	1.7%	4.1%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition									
Moderate	12.1%	20.7%	3.4%	8.0%	6.0%	5.1%	1.7%	5.0%	12.5%
Severe	5.7%	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	9.3%
Total	17.8%	21.4%	4.8%	9.5%	8.6%	5.1%	1.7%	6.6%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition									
Moderate	3.2%	1.5%	0.7%	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.7%	3.3%
Severe	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah								Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour	Sulaymaniyah			
Total	4.5%	1.5%	1.4%	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	4.7%	
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)										
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition										
Moderate	3.2%	4.4%	0.0%	1.5%	4.3%	2.2%	0.9%	1.9%	5.0%	
Severe	3.2%	0.0%	2.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.5%	
Total	6.4%	4.4%	2.1%	2.2%	4.3%	2.2%	0.9%	2.7%	7.5%	
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition										
Moderate	11.5%	19.3%	6.2%	13.1%	8.5%	8.8%	5.2%	7.0%	14.0%	
Severe	8.3%	4.4%	1.4%	1.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	11.7%	
Total	19.8%	23.7%	7.6%	14.6%	11.9%	8.8%	5.2%	9.0%	25.7%	
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition										
Moderate	1.3%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%	3.1%	
Severe	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.4%	
Total	2.6%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.9%	1.5%	0.9%	1.4%	4.5%	
Income and Expenditure										
% Households per income quintile										
lowest	25.0%	21.0%	24.0%	28.0%	21.0%	13.0%	5.0%	15.3%	18.2%	
second	25.0%	29.0%	30.0%	27.0%	34.0%	23.0%	8.0%	19.6%	22.0%	
third	23.0%	22.0%	22.0%	18.0%	17.0%	24.0%	18.0%	19.7%	19.8%	
fourth	15.0%	13.0%	14.0%	11.0%	15.0%	19.0%	22.0%	18.2%	20.0%	
highest	12.0%	15.0%	10.0%	17.0%	13.0%	20.0%	48.0%	27.7%	20.0%	
% Households per expenditure quintile										
lowest	14.0%	17.0%	9.0%	9.0%	7.0%	42.0%	1.0%	7.6%	19.9%	
second	13.0%	20.0%	13.0%	12.0%	20.0%	17.0%	3.0%	10.6%	19.8%	
third	21.0%	21.0%	10.0%	20.0%	30.0%	17.0%	8.0%	14.0%	19.9%	
fourth	23.0%	22.0%	22.0%	20.0%	19.0%	10.0%	18.0%	20.8%	20.0%	
highest	29.0%	20.0%	46.0%	39.0%	24.0%	13.0%	70.0%	46.9%	20.2%	
Household Assets										
% Households reported:										
Own house	49.0%	84.0%	88.0%	81.0%	83.0%	74.0%	68.0%	76.2%	84.1%	
Rent house	13.0%	4.0%	9.0%	5.0%	5.0%	14.0%	15.0%	11.4%	11.2%	
Live in public accommodation	38.0%	11.0%	3.0%	13.0%	12.0%	12.0%	17.0%	12.4%	4.8%	
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Access to productive and non productive assets										
% Households having:										
washing machine	43.0%	39.0%	45.0%	51.0%	31.0%	55.0%	79.0%	59.1%	52.0%	
computer	5.0%	0.0%	7.0%	4.0%	2.0%	6.0%	24.0%	12.6%	11.8%	
generator	55.0%	40.0%	55.0%	51.0%	34.0%	49.0%	49.0%	47.3%	50.6%	
refrigerator	83.0%	65.0%	85.0%	93.0%	71.0%	95.0%	99.0%	91.5%	91.3%	
pick up truck	9.0%	11.0%	4.0%	11.0%	6.0%	7.0%	5.0%	6.2%	7.3%	
private car	27.0%	13.0%	19.0%	16.0%	11.0%	14.0%	29.0%	21.7%	26.6%	

Governorate	Sulaymaniyah								Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	District	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour	Sulaymaniyah		
	TV	13.0%	17.0%	6.0%	19.0%	11.0%	18.0%	49.0%	26.9%	20.8%
	stove	98.0%	95.0%	70.0%	96.0%	86.0%	97.0%	97.0%	91.0%	95.1%
	oven	16.0%	10.0%	11.0%	18.0%	13.0%	24.0%	45.0%	28.4%	38.0%
	mobile phone	89.0%	92.0%	89.0%	90.0%	87.0%	93.0%	93.0%	91.3%	86.0%
	taxi	3.0%	4.0%	3.0%	10.0%	3.0%	5.0%	6.0%	5.3%	4.2%
	satellite	75.0%	68.0%	64.0%	58.0%	46.0%	67.0%	68.0%	63.8%	90.5%
	tractors	6.0%	8.0%	5.0%	11.0%	4.0%	5.0%	2.0%	4.0%	3.8%
	freezer	17.0%	2.0%	4.0%	5.0%	2.0%	9.0%	26.0%	15.5%	38.5%
	air conditioner	9.0%	30.0%	6.0%	34.0%	0.0%	7.0%	32.0%	20.2%	31.1%
	air cooler	95.0%	14.0%	85.0%	84.0%	40.0%	94.0%	88.0%	82.3%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets										
	% households having farm animals	38.7%	67.1%	25.3%	52.9%	64.9%	21.3%	2.2%	22.6%	23.1%
	Average holdings									
	Cattle	1.8	46.7	17.8	23.6	57.3	9.8	1.3	12.3	16.1
	Buffalo	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
	Sheep	24.0	21.8	2.2	10.7	11.6	4.0	1.3	7.1	10.6
	Goat	16.0	14.2	7.1	5.3	19.1	1.8	1.8	7.1	5.0
	Poultry	31.6	60.4	15.6	45.8	62.2	17.3	1.3	18.8	18.5
	Other	2.7	7.6	3.1	5.3	3.6	0.9	0.0	2.9	2.1
	% households having farm plot	12.4%	37.8%	24.4%	32.0%	61.3%	15.6%	2.7%	17.8%	17.7%
	Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	5.8	3.1	1.7	4.3	4.7	9.7	0.9	3.0	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)										
	% households reported selling:									
	Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
	Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.0%
	Rice	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%
	Soap	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%
	Sugar	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.6%
	Tea	11.1%	0.9%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	4.7%
	Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%
	Wheat Flour	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	6.4%
	% households reported sometimes selling:									
	Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Pulses	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
	Rice	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	Soap	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%
	Sugar	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
	Tea	2.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	2.8%
	Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
	Wheat Flour	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	2.7%
	% households reported:									
	Receiving PDS is extra burden	8.9%	44.4%	38.2%	40.6%	15.2%	24.4%	8.4%	27.5%	12.8%

Governorate	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq	
	District	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour			Sulaymaniyah
Food consumption										
Food consumption group										
% households reported quality of PDS received as:										
good	6.7%	16.9%	25.3%	16.1%	43.1%	4.4%	19.6%	19.0%	12.8%	
fair	71.1%	47.1%	58.2%	61.6%	48.3%	58.7%	13.8%	40.3%	61.5%	
bad	22.2%	36.0%	16.4%	22.3%	8.5%	36.9%	66.7%	40.7%	25.8%	
% households reported										
Preferring PDS not Cash	91.6%	93.3%	96.0%	94.2%	95.3%	92.4%	88.9%	92.1%	95.1%	
Preferring Cash not PDS	8.4%	6.7%	4.0%	5.8%	4.7%	7.6%	11.1%	7.9%	4.9%	
Food consumption group										
% households with poor consumption	9.0%	4.0%	26.0%	5.0%	5.0%	13.0%	0.0%	5.4%	3.1%	
% households with borderline consumption	22.0%	6.0%	22.0%	11.0%	15.0%	20.0%	6.0%	11.6%	9.4%	
% households with acceptable consumption	69.0%	90.0%	52.0%	84.0%	80.0%	68.0%	93.0%	82.6%	87.4%	
Education										
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	34.6%	36.9%	32.9%	27.7%	32.9%	26.6%	21.2%	27.8%	17.6%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	16.4%	36.8%	23.5%	33.1%	31.5%	28.7%	23.8%	24.6%	21.4%	
Primary School	30.2%	19.5%	26.9%	27.0%	25.6%	27.2%	25.1%	25.0%	29.8%	
Intermediate School	9.3%	4.0%	9.2%	7.4%	5.5%	8.5%	12.2%	10.0%	12.7%	
Secondary School	3.9%	1.2%	3.6%	2.4%	1.2%	3.4%	8.8%	6.1%	8.3%	
Diploma after secondary School	4.7%	1.6%	2.9%	2.1%	3.2%	4.4%	5.5%	4.4%	5.1%	
University Degree	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.3%	3.0%	1.9%	4.9%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	26.7%	24.7%	17.7%	16.7%	24.2%	15.4%	14.2%	18.3%	10.7%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	18.0%	43.2%	27.8%	35.7%	33.8%	29.7%	25.1%	26.5%	20.6%	
Primary School	32.0%	24.1%	32.3%	33.8%	30.5%	32.4%	32.0%	31.0%	30.9%	
Intermediate School	11.5%	5.2%	11.7%	8.6%	6.1%	9.6%	10.2%	10.0%	14.8%	
Secondary School	4.3%	1.5%	4.8%	3.0%	1.6%	5.4%	9.5%	6.9%	10.3%	
Diploma after secondary School	6.7%	1.1%	4.1%	1.7%	3.5%	5.2%	5.0%	4.4%	6.1%	
University Degree	0.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.0%	2.3%	3.8%	2.6%	6.3%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age										
Illiterate	42.5%	48.4%	48.0%	38.6%	41.6%	38.3%	27.6%	36.9%	24.5%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	14.7%	30.6%	19.2%	30.6%	29.2%	27.6%	22.6%	22.7%	22.2%	
Primary School	28.5%	15.1%	21.6%	20.3%	20.7%	21.7%	18.8%	19.4%	28.8%	
Intermediate School	7.1%	2.9%	6.7%	6.1%	4.9%	7.4%	14.1%	9.9%	10.6%	
Secondary School	3.6%	0.8%	2.4%	1.9%	0.7%	1.3%	8.1%	5.2%	6.3%	
Diploma after Secondary School	2.6%	2.1%	1.7%	2.5%	2.8%	3.5%	6.0%	4.3%	4.1%	

Governorate	Sulaymaniyah								Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	District	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour	Sulaymaniyah		
	University Degree	0.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.4%	1.4%	3.4%
	Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
	Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment										
Working status of household members 15 years and older										
% Household members:										
	Employee	26.2%	23.2%	26.5%	20.7%	25.1%	24.3%	25.1%	24.7%	23.0%
	Employer	5.1%	4.1%	1.7%	6.2%	1.5%	1.3%	3.3%	3.8%	3.5%
	Own account worker	4.6%	5.3%	4.6%	5.9%	8.2%	10.7%	10.9%	7.6%	10.0%
	Contribute as a family worker	2.8%	4.5%	2.3%	2.8%	8.6%	2.2%	1.3%	2.7%	4.6%
	Student	12.5%	10.1%	18.2%	15.0%	12.2%	19.2%	17.9%	16.4%	11.5%
	Housewife	33.9%	44.2%	29.5%	38.6%	31.3%	34.6%	31.5%	33.3%	35.7%
	Pensioner and working	1.2%	2.3%	3.2%	0.5%	4.8%	0.4%	1.2%	1.7%	1.1%
	Pensioner and not working	5.5%	2.4%	4.3%	2.3%	4.5%	1.7%	4.5%	4.1%	3.7%
	Earn income and does not work	2.2%	1.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
	Unemployed and looking for a job	0.9%	0.4%	3.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%
	Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	1.3%	0.3%	1.1%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	2.1%
	Unemployed and not looking for a job	3.8%	1.4%	4.6%	3.0%	1.8%	2.8%	1.4%	2.7%	2.1%
	Others	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment										
% Household reported:										
	No chance of work	7.7%	13.2%	46.9%	14.8%	15.0%	0.0%	3.2%	12.9%	28.7%
	Tired of looking for a job	9.9%	0.0%	2.0%	4.9%	3.3%	3.4%	4.8%	4.1%	3.0%
	Don't know how to find job	4.4%	5.3%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	5.2%	1.6%	2.3%	1.8%
	Didn't find a suitable job	11.0%	0.0%	5.1%	11.5%	18.3%	19.0%	15.9%	13.3%	8.1%
	Waiting for suitable job	5.5%	7.9%	2.0%	8.2%	0.0%	5.2%	7.9%	4.5%	2.3%
	Illness, Aging	60.4%	71.1%	40.8%	44.3%	55.0%	60.3%	60.3%	56.8%	49.2%
	Security	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.0%
	Others	1.1%	0.0%	3.1%	14.8%	6.7%	6.9%	6.3%	6.1%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:										
	Farming - Self Employed	18.1%	11.7%	12.7%	12.1%	34.7%	7.3%	1.5%	9.4%	11.7%
	Agricultural labourer	2.9%	9.4%	2.2%	4.6%	8.5%	3.3%	0.3%	2.1%	4.3%
	Skilled labourer	10.9%	7.5%	7.5%	5.7%	2.0%	7.6%	5.5%	7.7%	8.5%
	Non - Skilled labourer	5.8%	21.8%	8.6%	13.8%	4.5%	7.6%	17.8%	14.2%	11.4%
	Public servant	51.1%	21.8%	50.9%	33.7%	41.0%	45.4%	43.3%	42.6%	38.1%
	Self-employed - Non-Farm	10.5%	19.9%	15.4%	28.4%	7.9%	28.5%	31.3%	22.7%	25.1%
	Others	0.7%	7.8%	2.6%	1.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	1.4%	0.9%
	% households changed place of work during 2007	6.5%	6.5%	29.2%	14.5%	1.4%	7.3%	10.7%	11.9%	4.7%
	% households changed job during 2007	4.4%	6.5%	15.7%	9.9%	2.3%	5.0%	8.0%	7.5%	2.7%
	% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	22.8%	20.5%	9.9%	33.3%	30.3%	33.7%	31.0%	25.5%	17.7%

Governorate	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	District	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour		
Working status of children 6-14 years old									
% Only student	95.9%	86.8%	93.6%	84.8%	95.1%	94.3%	92.0%	92.1%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	0.3%	10.3%	2.9%	10.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	3.2%	1.6%
% Working and left school	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	0.6%	1.2%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	2.4%	1.6%	3.2%	3.8%	1.6%	2.7%	5.0%	3.9%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.0%	4.0%	0.4%	2.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism									
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
School too far	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	16.7%	100.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.4%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	47.5%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out									
Security	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	45.5%	54.5%	24.3%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	27.3%	44.4%	30.0%	21.4%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	21.6%
School too far	9.1%	11.1%	10.0%	7.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	9.1%	11.1%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	6.8%
Illness	9.1%	0.0%	10.0%	14.3%	0.0%	9.1%	18.2%	14.5%	6.6%
Others	36.4%	33.3%	50.0%	35.7%	42.9%	45.5%	27.3%	35.4%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)									
% households reported:									
Continuous availability of drinking water	13.0%	12.0%	16.0%	28.0%	50.0%	1.0%	1.0%	9.7%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	87.0%	88.0%	84.0%	72.0%	50.0%	99.0%	99.0%	90.3%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:									
General network	64.0%	41.0%	87.0%	46.0%	40.0%	88.0%	99.0%	79.3%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	8.0%	14.0%	5.0%	24.0%	3.0%	5.0%	0.0%	6.5%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.0%
The general tap	16.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4.0%	44.0%	6.0%	0.0%	8.5%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	11.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	6.0%	4.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:									
General network	65.0%	41.0%	87.0%	47.0%	40.0%	88.0%	100.0%	79.0%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	8.0%	15.0%	5.0%	24.0%	4.0%	5.0%	0.0%	7.1%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	3.7%
The general tap	14.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4.0%	44.0%	6.0%	0.0%	8.6%	1.9%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah							Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour	Sulaymaniyah		
Unclosed well/Spring	11.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	6.0%	6.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)									
% households reported sanitation type as:									
Toilet	96.0%	53.0%	88.0%	72.0%	33.0%	98.0%	100.0%	92.1%	91.3%
Hole	1.0%	47.0%	12.0%	28.0%	67.0%	2.0%	0.0%	7.8%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	3.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)									
% households reported:									
Availability electricity network	74.0%	39.0%	100.0%	97.0%	27.0%	100.0%	100.0%	89.0%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	1.0%	33.0%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	6.0%	0.0%	2.4%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	26.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.4%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	73.0%	6.0%	93.0%	89.0%	0.0%	93.0%	99.0%	83.3%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut									
Sharing public generator	69.0%	58.0%	87.0%	56.0%	77.0%	93.0%	92.0%	83.0%	42.9%
Private generator	5.0%	7.0%	6.0%	17.0%	3.0%	3.0%	2.0%	5.1%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	15.0%
Oil lamp	18.0%	35.0%	8.0%	25.0%	17.0%	4.0%	5.0%	9.7%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:									
Gas	92.0%	94.0%	96.0%	89.0%	84.0%	94.0%	100.0%	94.7%	87.9%
Kerosene	5.0%	4.0%	3.0%	10.0%	3.0%	4.0%	0.0%	3.8%	8.7%
Wood	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	13.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Health status									
% household members reported having:									
Chronic diseases	8.7%	9.6%	12.6%	10.1%	5.6%	8.8%	10.8%	10.7%	9.3%
Hypertension	25.2%	8.4%	16.8%	12.0%	22.8%	16.3%	28.4%	22.5%	32.5%
Diabetes	12.2%	4.5%	3.8%	0.6%	10.1%	4.4%	14.8%	9.1%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	3.3%	7.8%	7.6%	6.3%	6.3%	5.2%	3.1%	5.4%	5.5%

Governorate District	Sulaymaniyah								Sulaymaniyah	Iraq
	Kifri	Penjwin	Ranya	Said Sadik	Shahrabazar	Shahrazour	Sulaymaniyah			
Anaemia	0.8%	3.9%	1.6%	1.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.6%	1.8%	
Cardiac problems	5.7%	5.6%	6.5%	7.6%	8.9%	5.9%	11.7%	8.5%	9.5%	
Kidney problems	8.9%	14.5%	10.3%	5.1%	5.1%	5.2%	8.0%	9.3%	4.5%	
Hepatic problem	0.8%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%	3.8%	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	
Joint problems	22.8%	29.6%	23.2%	23.4%	20.3%	5.9%	11.7%	17.0%	12.5%	
Migraine	3.3%	12.8%	7.6%	3.8%	8.9%	5.2%	5.6%	6.8%	2.1%	
Respiratory problems	8.9%	3.4%	10.3%	0.0%	5.1%	11.9%	6.8%	6.5%	6.4%	
Others	8.1%	7.3%	12.4%	35.4%	6.3%	40.0%	8.0%	12.1%	7.4%	
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	1.4%	1.9%	1.1%	2.1%	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	
Coughing during last two weeks	14.9%	4.2%	4.5%	7.4%	5.4%	6.6%	4.6%	5.1%	5.0%	
Fever during last two weeks	14.1%	0.6%	4.5%	3.2%	3.4%	3.0%	2.5%	3.3%	3.7%	
Physical Disability	2.2%	6.5%	1.5%	1.8%	3.1%	5.0%	1.8%	2.4%	1.0%	
Mental Disability	2.5%	1.3%	2.2%	2.5%	1.4%	0.7%	3.4%	2.2%	0.7%	
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household										
% households using										
Not iodized	58.0%	20.0%	18.0%	17.0%	27.0%	12.0%	16.0%	26.5%	45.8%	
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	17.0%	13.0%	34.0%	20.0%	16.0%	5.0%	17.0%	19.3%	30.8%	
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	25.0%	67.0%	48.0%	64.0%	57.0%	83.0%	67.0%	54.3%	23.4%	
IDPs										
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	4.8%	4.0%	2.5%	3.4%	1.1%	13.5%	9.1%	5.6%	3.5%	
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007										
Security deterioration	39.3%	20.0%	0.0%	18.6%	8.3%	7.1%	20.8%	21.4%	45.0%	
Ethnic conflict	17.9%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	5.0%	3.6%	26.9%	
Political conflict	3.6%	0.0%	13.8%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.9%	0.4%	
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Others	39.3%	74.0%	86.2%	76.7%	91.7%	90.5%	73.3%	72.0%	18.6%	
Wealth index										
% Households per wealth index quintile										
poorest	22.0%	60.0%	17.0%	28.0%	66.0%	10.0%	4.0%	17.0%	21.7%	
second	31.0%	22.0%	36.0%	29.0%	18.0%	29.0%	13.0%	23.1%	18.6%	
third	26.0%	14.0%	28.0%	26.0%	10.0%	31.0%	21.0%	23.2%	20.1%	
fourth	11.0%	3.0%	15.0%	12.0%	4.0%	19.0%	22.0%	16.4%	19.0%	
richest	10.0%	0.0%	4.0%	6.0%	2.0%	12.0%	40.0%	20.3%	20.5%	
Vulnerability cluster	Extremely vulnerable	Moderate	Extremely vulnerable	Moderate	Extremely vulnerable	Better off	Better off			

Governorate District	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaa'i	Al Shatra	Sowk Al Shuwkh		
Weighting							
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.05	0.48	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.05	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.03	0.21	0.29	0.28	0.19	0.07	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.04	0.37	0.21	0.23	0.16	0.05	
Demography							
Population as of June, 2007	64277	593735	336156	366269	255789	1,616,226	29,682,081
% male-headed households	91.6%	84.9%	91.1%	92.4%	92.4%	89.4%	89.8%
% female-headed households	8.4%	15.1%	8.9%	7.6%	7.6%	10.6%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.9	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)							
< 1 Year Old	2.7%	3.8%	2.8%	4.0%	4.4%	3.7%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	16.1%	15.7%	14.2%	18.1%	18.7%	16.4%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	30.0%	22.6%	28.2%	26.1%	22.6%	24.9%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	46.9%	52.5%	49.9%	47.5%	50.5%	50.3%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	4.2%	5.3%	4.8%	4.3%	3.8%	4.7%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years							
Single	48.8%	42.2%	45.0%	40.1%	34.8%	41.4%	41.5%
Married	47.8%	52.4%	49.8%	54.5%	60.9%	53.5%	53.6%
Divorced	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Widowed	3.3%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	3.9%	4.6%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Orphan status							
Percentage Orphaned	2.8%	4.2%	6.1%	1.5%	1.1%	3.4%	3.8%
% lost father	82.6%	90.6%	89.6%	61.5%	88.9%	83.2%	80.7%
% lost mother	0.0%	3.1%	8.3%	7.7%	0.0%	4.6%	14.9%
% lost both	17.4%	6.2%	2.1%	30.8%	11.1%	12.1%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)							
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition							
Moderate	13.6%	8.6%	12.8%	17.5%	5.2%	11.3%	6.8%
Severe	2.5%	2.5%	1.4%	6.7%	1.8%	3.1%	2.3%
Total	16.1%	11.1%	14.2%	24.2%	7.0%	14.4%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition							
Moderate	16.9%	16.2%	14.2%	15.6%	10.3%	14.4%	12.5%
Severe	14.4%	5.0%	12.8%	8.9%	5.2%	7.9%	9.3%
Total	31.3%	21.2%	27.0%	24.5%	15.5%	22.3%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition							
Moderate	5.0%	2.9%	3.7%	9.3%	1.5%	4.7%	3.3%
Severe	1.7%	0.0%	1.4%	5.8%	0.0%	1.7%	1.4%
Total	6.7%	2.9%	5.1%	15.1%	1.5%	6.4%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)							

Governorate District	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaa'i	Al Shatra	Sowk Al Shuwkh		
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition							
Moderate	9.1%	4.7%	11.4%	10.8%	2.7%	7.3%	5.0%
Severe	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	7.3%	1.8%	3.3%	2.5%
Total	11.2%	7.2%	13.2%	18.1%	4.5%	10.6%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition							
Moderate	18.5%	19.1%	14.2%	15.0%	10.9%	15.8%	14.0%
Severe	17.7%	6.8%	15.5%	11.5%	7.0%	10.1%	11.7%
Total	36.2%	25.9%	29.7%	26.5%	17.9%	26.0%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition							
Moderate	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	8.0%	1.2%	4.4%	3.1%
Severe	0.8%	0.7%	1.4%	5.8%	0.3%	1.9%	1.4%
Total	4.1%	4.7%	5.1%	13.8%	1.5%	6.3%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure							
% Households per income quintile							
lowest	34.0%	18.0%	34.0%	45.0%	12.0%	27.1%	18.2%
second	36.0%	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.0%	21.3%	22.0%
third	17.0%	23.0%	19.0%	12.0%	23.0%	19.4%	19.8%
fourth	7.0%	20.0%	16.0%	12.0%	24.0%	17.5%	20.0%
highest	5.0%	18.0%	9.0%	10.0%	23.0%	14.6%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile							
lowest	74.0%	20.0%	56.0%	63.0%	18.0%	39.1%	19.9%
second	18.0%	20.0%	22.0%	13.0%	23.0%	19.2%	19.8%
third	6.0%	18.0%	12.0%	13.0%	25.0%	16.2%	19.9%
fourth	1.0%	27.0%	5.0%	5.0%	24.0%	15.9%	20.0%
highest	0.0%	16.0%	5.0%	6.0%	10.0%	9.9%	20.2%
Household Assets							
% Households reported:							
Own house	98.0%	96.0%	95.0%	96.0%	98.0%	96.2%	84.1%
Rent house	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	2.0%	3.6%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets							
% Households having:							
washing machine	18.0%	37.0%	17.0%	18.0%	24.0%	25.7%	52.0%
computer	3.0%	9.0%	3.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.7%	11.8%
generator	82.0%	57.0%	25.0%	19.0%	71.0%	44.9%	50.6%
refrigerator	99.0%	97.0%	90.0%	74.0%	96.0%	90.3%	91.3%
pick up truck	4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	5.0%	1.0%	2.0%	7.3%
private car	4.0%	16.0%	10.0%	7.0%	18.0%	12.6%	26.6%
TV	14.0%	23.0%	13.0%	18.0%	18.0%	18.6%	20.8%
stove	100.0%	91.0%	99.0%	84.0%	96.0%	92.2%	95.1%

Governorate District	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaai	Al Shatra	Sowk Al Shuwkh		
oven	45.0%	30.0%	23.0%	23.0%	38.0%	28.8%	38.0%
mobile phone	80.0%	88.0%	80.0%	68.0%	82.0%	80.5%	86.0%
taxi	7.0%	4.0%	5.0%	2.0%	4.0%	3.9%	4.2%
satellite	97.0%	94.0%	96.0%	94.0%	96.0%	94.9%	90.5%
tractors	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.8%
freezer	12.0%	34.0%	18.0%	19.0%	25.0%	25.0%	38.5%
air conditioner	40.0%	58.0%	21.0%	20.0%	47.0%	39.2%	31.1%
air cooler	83.0%	58.0%	65.0%	61.0%	73.0%	63.5%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets							
% households having farm animals	35.1%	15.1%	39.1%	38.2%	48.9%	31.5%	23.1%
Average holdings							
Cattle	16.0	11.6	31.6	32.0	39.6	25.0	16.1
Buffalo	8.0	0.4	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.5	0.7
Sheep	11.6	6.2	21.3	18.7	9.8	13.0	10.6
Goat	2.2	0.4	4.9	3.6	1.3	2.3	5.0
Poultry	33.8	10.2	29.3	30.7	36.9	24.0	18.5
Other	3.1	3.1	0.4	3.1	8.4	3.4	2.1
% households having farm plot	1.8%	6.7%	30.2%	16.9%	15.6%	15.1%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	0.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.6	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)							
% households reported selling:							
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.8%	0.0%	4.9%	1.0%
Rice	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%
Soap	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%
Sugar	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%	36.9%	0.0%	8.7%	1.6%
Tea	19.6%	0.0%	0.4%	66.2%	0.0%	15.9%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%	9.5%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	0.4%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.9%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:							
Detergent	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.8%
Pulses	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.9%
Rice	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Soap	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	0.0%	2.0%	0.5%
Sugar	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	3.2%	1.8%
Tea	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	1.2%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%	2.7%
% households reported:							
Receiving PDS is extra burden	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	3.0%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:							

Governorate	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	District	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaa'i	Al Shatra		
good	0.0%	0.9%	83.1%	1.8%	0.4%	18.1%	12.8%
fair	34.7%	56.9%	13.3%	38.2%	89.8%	47.9%	61.5%
bad	65.3%	42.2%	3.6%	60.0%	9.8%	34.0%	25.8%
% households reported							
Preferring PDS not Cash	99.1%	97.3%	100.0%	99.6%	97.8%	98.5%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	0.9%	2.7%	0.0%	0.4%	2.2%	1.5%	4.9%
Food consumption							
Food consumption group							
% households with poor consumption	4.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.4%	3.1%
% households with borderline consumption	16.0%	2.0%	14.0%	24.0%	1.0%	9.9%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	80.0%	96.0%	84.0%	73.0%	98.0%	88.0%	87.4%
Education							
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age							
Illiterate	31.5%	16.5%	25.4%	27.5%	25.7%	22.9%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	22.7%	19.1%	21.7%	20.3%	28.9%	21.6%	21.4%
Primary School	27.8%	27.7%	30.9%	25.2%	25.9%	27.5%	29.8%
Intermediate School	9.8%	16.1%	8.9%	10.2%	7.2%	11.6%	12.7%
Secondary School	3.4%	10.1%	6.1%	5.7%	5.8%	7.3%	8.3%
Diploma after secondary School	2.7%	5.9%	4.8%	7.6%	3.8%	5.6%	5.1%
University Degree	2.0%	4.6%	2.2%	3.4%	2.7%	3.4%	4.9%
Post Graduate Degree	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age							
Illiterate	17.4%	7.6%	13.8%	15.4%	13.7%	12.0%	10.7%
Read and write with no formal schooling	23.6%	18.8%	18.4%	18.7%	31.5%	20.9%	20.6%
Primary School	31.0%	28.3%	36.3%	30.0%	27.7%	30.4%	30.9%
Intermediate School	15.0%	17.9%	12.9%	13.4%	8.8%	14.3%	14.8%
Secondary School	5.2%	13.2%	9.5%	7.7%	8.8%	10.2%	10.3%
Diploma after secondary School	4.1%	7.4%	6.2%	10.5%	5.6%	7.4%	6.1%
University Degree	3.5%	6.5%	2.9%	4.1%	3.9%	4.7%	6.3%
Post Graduate Degree	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age							
Illiterate	46.0%	24.8%	38.2%	39.6%	37.2%	33.7%	24.5%
Read and write with no formal schooling	21.9%	19.4%	25.3%	21.8%	26.5%	22.4%	22.2%
Primary School	24.5%	27.2%	25.0%	20.4%	24.2%	24.6%	28.8%
Intermediate School	4.4%	14.4%	4.5%	7.0%	5.7%	8.9%	10.6%
Secondary School	1.5%	7.1%	2.5%	3.7%	2.9%	4.5%	6.3%
Diploma after Secondary School	1.3%	4.4%	3.2%	4.6%	2.1%	3.7%	4.1%
University Degree	0.4%	2.7%	1.3%	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%	3.4%
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Governorate	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	District	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaa'i	Al Shatra		
Employment							
Working status of household members 15 years and older							
% Household members:							
Employee	14.1%	17.3%	18.4%	23.1%	20.9%	19.3%	23.0%
Employer	3.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	2.5%	1.2%	3.5%
Own account worker	11.6%	12.9%	8.9%	6.2%	10.3%	10.1%	10.0%
Contribute as a family worker	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	4.6%
Student	9.3%	12.8%	14.7%	11.6%	6.2%	11.7%	11.5%
Housewife	43.2%	35.8%	40.0%	35.7%	42.1%	37.9%	35.7%
Pensioner and working	3.0%	2.0%	1.3%	1.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.1%
Pensioner and not working	4.6%	8.7%	3.1%	5.5%	5.8%	6.2%	3.7%
Earn income and does not work	0.7%	0.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
Unemployed and looking for a job	6.4%	3.9%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	2.7%	1.8%
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	1.1%	3.5%	4.1%	10.8%	4.5%	5.3%	2.1%
Unemployed and not looking for a job	2.0%	1.7%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%
Others	0.4%	0.2%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%
Reasons for unemployment							
% Household reported:							
No chance of work	51.6%	36.4%	30.0%	57.9%	46.2%	42.1%	28.7%
Tired of looking for a job	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.7%	3.0%
Don't know how to find job	0.8%	4.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.8%
Didn't find a suitable job	7.8%	20.2%	4.2%	15.8%	16.7%	14.8%	8.1%
Waiting for suitable job	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	0.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.3%
Illness, Aging	39.1%	37.6%	43.3%	25.3%	34.1%	35.5%	49.2%
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	3.0%
Others	0.0%	1.7%	5.8%	0.0%	0.8%	2.0%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:							
Farming - Self Employed	0.0%	0.9%	16.9%	8.9%	8.4%	7.2%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	4.8%	9.0%	2.5%	7.9%	13.6%	8.0%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	5.5%	4.6%	16.2%	18.5%	9.0%	10.9%	11.4%
Public servant	34.8%	43.0%	38.0%	51.0%	40.2%	43.0%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	39.2%	40.9%	25.7%	12.7%	26.9%	29.1%	25.1%
Others	15.0%	1.5%	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%	1.6%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	2.2%	0.6%	3.2%	11.3%	1.2%	3.7%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	1.8%	0.6%	2.5%	8.9%	1.2%	3.0%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	50.0%	2.9%	18.9%	57.9%	22.6%	23.7%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old							
% Only student	82.5%	95.1%	86.2%	83.0%	87.9%	88.9%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	1.6%
% Working and left school	6.0%	0.9%	0.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	11.5%	4.0%	12.2%	15.0%	10.1%	9.5%	6.5%

Governorate District	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaa'i	Al Shatra	Sowk Al Shuwkh		
% of student not attending school regularly	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism							
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	22.7%	6.6%
School too far	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out							
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.3%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	19.2%	56.2%	26.5%	72.3%	35.9%	49.0%	21.6%
School too far	20.5%	0.0%	18.4%	3.1%	0.0%	5.3%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	16.4%	6.2%	4.1%	1.5%	10.3%	5.8%	8.7%
Work to earn money	15.1%	6.2%	0.0%	1.5%	5.1%	4.0%	6.8%
Illness	2.7%	12.5%	2.0%	4.6%	5.1%	7.0%	6.6%
Others	26.0%	18.7%	49.0%	15.4%	43.6%	28.5%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)							
% households reported:							
Continuous availability of drinking water	94.0%	100.0%	99.0%	80.0%	92.0%	93.8%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	6.0%	0.0%	1.0%	20.0%	8.0%	6.2%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:							
General network	0.0%	60.0%	53.0%	47.0%	23.0%	47.4%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	99.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	12.0%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	0.0%	13.0%	47.0%	52.0%	0.0%	26.3%	7.2%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.0%	14.0%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:							
General network	81.0%	69.0%	53.0%	47.0%	41.0%	56.7%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.0%	6.8%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	17.0%	24.0%	46.0%	53.0%	0.0%	31.1%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.0%	4.8%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)							

Governorate District	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaa'i	Al Shatra	Sowk Al Shuwkh		
Utilities (Energy)							
% households reported sanitation type as:							
Toilet	100.0%	90.0%	94.0%	70.0%	85.0%	85.9%	91.3%
Hole	0.0%	10.0%	3.0%	10.0%	15.0%	8.9%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	15.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%
% households reported:							
Availability electricity network	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	35.0%	51.0%	0.0%	100.0%	86.0%	56.4%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	29.0%	49.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	21.4%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	29.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.0%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut							
Sharing public generator	4.0%	15.0%	44.0%	36.0%	18.0%	25.8%	42.9%
Private generator	80.0%	47.0%	16.0%	11.0%	46.0%	33.5%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	0.0%	3.0%	1.0%	0.0%	22.0%	4.8%	15.0%
Oil lamp	16.0%	31.0%	38.0%	53.0%	13.0%	34.0%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:							
Gas	100.0%	92.0%	91.0%	70.0%	92.0%	87.1%	87.9%
Kerosene	0.0%	6.0%	8.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.3%	8.7%
Wood	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	30.0%	5.0%	7.8%	0.6%
Health status							
% household members reported having:							
Chronic diseases	3.8%	7.4%	7.4%	8.2%	8.8%	7.7%	9.3%
Hypertension	41.1%	31.9%	30.5%	23.1%	29.9%	29.2%	32.5%
Diabetes	27.4%	18.1%	23.2%	16.6%	11.8%	17.8%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	8.2%	3.0%	5.5%	6.5%	9.6%	5.6%	5.5%
Anaemia	5.5%	3.0%	1.8%	0.5%	4.8%	2.5%	1.8%
Cardiac problems	2.7%	11.4%	14.6%	11.6%	10.2%	11.7%	9.5%
Kidney problems	2.7%	9.6%	1.2%	3.0%	1.6%	4.8%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	3.5%	1.1%	1.4%	1.0%
Joint problems	5.5%	9.6%	5.5%	12.1%	9.6%	9.4%	12.5%
Migraine	1.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	1.4%	6.0%	8.5%	6.5%	17.1%	8.5%	6.4%
Others	4.1%	6.0%	7.9%	16.1%	3.7%	8.6%	7.4%

Governorate District	Thi - Qar					Thi - Qar	Iraq
	Al Chibaish	Al Nassiria	Al Rifaai	Al Shatra	Sowk Al Shuwkh		
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	0.0%	0.3%	1.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	1.0%	0.3%	1.7%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	0.0%	2.2%	2.8%	1.4%	2.3%	2.1%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.4%	1.9%	0.7%	0.7%	2.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.0%	0.3%	1.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household							
% households using							
Not iodized	48.0%	9.0%	75.0%	87.0%	26.0%	44.6%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	45.0%	24.0%	19.0%	10.0%	28.0%	21.3%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	6.0%	67.0%	6.0%	4.0%	45.0%	34.1%	23.4%
IDPs							
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.0%	1.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007							
Security deterioration	0.0%	50.0%	87.5%	100.0%	100.0%	75.1%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	31.8%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	18.6%
Wealth index							
% Households per wealth index quintile							
poorest	49.0%	29.0%	50.0%	58.0%	20.0%	39.3%	21.7%
second	28.0%	22.0%	23.0%	12.0%	35.0%	22.2%	18.6%
third	11.0%	16.0%	12.0%	12.0%	20.0%	14.7%	20.1%
fourth	8.0%	17.0%	8.0%	8.0%	12.0%	11.9%	19.0%
richest	4.0%	16.0%	8.0%	10.0%	12.0%	11.9%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Vulnerable	Better off	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Better off		

Governorate District	Wassit						Wassit	Iraq
	Al Azizia	Al Hai	Al Kut	Al Noamania	Al Swaira	Badra		
Weighting								
Urban (District urban population/Governorate urban population)	0.13	0.14	0.51	0.10	0.11	0.02	0.03	
Rural (District rural population/Governorate rural population)	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.24	0.03	0.05	
Total (District population/Governorate population)	0.15	0.15	0.36	0.14	0.17	0.02	0.04	
Demography								
Population as of June, 2007	162937	163696	387349	143981	184489	22498	1,064,950	29,682,081
% male-headed households	95.1%	91.1%	86.7%	94.7%	94.7%	91.6%	91.2%	89.8%
% female-headed households	4.9%	8.9%	13.3%	5.3%	5.3%	8.4%	8.8%	10.2%
Number of Males per household	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.2
Number of Females per household	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.1
Total household size (persons)	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.8	7.2	5.8	6.5	6.3
Age structure of family members (%)								
< 1 Year Old	3.2%	3.7%	4.4%	2.6%	2.5%	3.3%	3.5%	2.7%
1 - 5 Years Old	15.4%	14.9%	14.3%	14.0%	16.3%	15.2%	14.9%	14.2%
>5 - 15 Years Old	27.4%	27.1%	22.6%	27.2%	27.7%	22.9%	25.5%	25.0%
>15 - 60 Years Old	50.4%	49.6%	54.7%	51.1%	49.5%	52.8%	51.8%	53.7%
>= 60 Years Old	3.5%	4.6%	4.0%	5.1%	4.1%	5.8%	4.2%	4.4%
Marital status for household members older than 12 years								
Single	45.4%	44.4%	38.2%	46.0%	42.5%	42.2%	42.1%	41.5%
Married	51.8%	50.9%	56.0%	50.4%	54.0%	51.9%	53.4%	53.6%
Divorced	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Widowed	2.6%	4.2%	4.9%	3.5%	3.2%	5.5%	4.0%	4.2%
Separated	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
Orphan status								
Percentage Orphaned	2.8%	3.3%	3.0%	2.4%	2.8%	2.5%	2.9%	3.8%
% lost father	71.4%	100.0%	88.9%	88.9%	65.2%	100.0%	84.1%	80.7%
% lost mother	19.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	30.4%	0.0%	10.2%	14.9%
% lost both	9.5%	0.0%	5.6%	11.1%	4.3%	0.0%	5.7%	3.9%
Malnutrition Rate (NCHS)								
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition								
Moderate	4.3%	5.1%	6.5%	4.2%	4.0%	12.3%	5.2%	6.8%
Severe	0.9%	0.9%	1.4%	1.9%	0.8%	4.9%	1.3%	2.3%
Total	5.2%	6.0%	7.9%	6.1%	4.8%	17.2%	6.5%	9.1%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition								
Moderate	12.0%	7.9%	13.0%	6.9%	19.4%	15.7%	12.9%	12.5%
Severe	3.4%	6.1%	4.7%	2.8%	20.2%	14.2%	7.3%	9.3%
Total	15.4%	14.0%	17.7%	9.7%	39.6%	29.9%	20.3%	21.8%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition								
Moderate	0.4%	2.8%	0.5%	1.4%	0.8%	3.5%	1.0%	3.3%
Severe	0.9%	0.9%	1.9%	1.4%	0.4%	3.5%	1.3%	1.4%
Total	1.3%	3.7%	2.4%	2.8%	1.2%	7.0%	2.3%	4.7%
Malnutrition Rate (WHO)								
Underweight (weight for age)/General malnutrition								
Moderate	3.0%	2.8%	5.1%	3.2%	3.2%	10.8%	4.0%	5.0%
Severe	0.4%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.2%	5.9%	1.5%	2.5%
Total	3.4%	3.7%	7.0%	5.1%	4.4%	16.7%	5.4%	7.5%
Stunting (height for age)/Chronic malnutrition								
Moderate	13.7%	9.8%	15.3%	9.3%	23.3%	16.2%	14.8%	14.0%

Governorate District	Wassit						Wassit	Iraq
	Al Azizia	Al Hai	Al Kut	Al Noamania	Al Swaira	Badra		
Severe	4.7%	8.4%	5.6%	3.2%	24.5%	17.2%	9.1%	11.7%
Total	18.4%	18.2%	20.9%	12.5%	47.8%	33.4%	23.9%	25.7%
Wasting (weight for height)/Acute malnutrition								
Moderate	0.9%	2.3%	0.5%	2.3%	1.6%	4.0%	1.3%	3.1%
Severe	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	2.0%	0.8%	1.4%
Total	1.8%	3.2%	1.4%	3.2%	1.6%	6.0%	2.1%	4.5%
Income and Expenditure								
% Households per income quintile								
lowest	26.0%	23.0%	13.0%	17.0%	26.0%	20.0%	19.5%	18.2%
second	31.0%	30.0%	33.0%	26.0%	31.0%	33.0%	30.9%	22.0%
third	20.0%	22.0%	19.0%	23.0%	17.0%	20.0%	19.8%	19.8%
fourth	13.0%	16.0%	20.0%	17.0%	14.0%	14.0%	16.7%	20.0%
highest	10.0%	9.0%	16.0%	16.0%	12.0%	12.0%	13.2%	20.0%
% Households per expenditure quintile								
lowest	15.0%	21.0%	7.0%	36.0%	8.0%	24.0%	14.8%	19.9%
second	14.0%	20.0%	16.0%	21.0%	16.0%	33.0%	17.3%	19.8%
third	18.0%	22.0%	27.0%	14.0%	28.0%	21.0%	23.1%	19.9%
fourth	26.0%	20.0%	28.0%	12.0%	27.0%	16.0%	23.9%	20.0%
highest	27.0%	16.0%	23.0%	18.0%	22.0%	6.0%	21.3%	20.2%
Household Assets								
% Households reported:								
Own house	93.0%	97.0%	92.0%	96.0%	90.0%	82.0%	92.9%	84.1%
Rent house	7.0%	3.0%	8.0%	3.0%	6.0%	18.0%	6.3%	11.2%
Live in public accommodation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.8%	4.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Access to productive and non productive assets								
% Households having:								
washing machine	21.0%	25.0%	40.0%	27.0%	26.0%	20.0%	30.2%	52.0%
computer	2.0%	3.0%	5.0%	2.0%	3.0%	2.0%	3.4%	11.8%
generator	41.0%	25.0%	22.0%	47.0%	51.0%	47.0%	34.3%	50.6%
refrigerator	96.0%	96.0%	99.0%	89.0%	86.0%	96.0%	94.4%	91.3%
pick up truck	11.0%	6.0%	4.0%	9.0%	11.0%	4.0%	7.3%	7.3%
private car	18.0%	16.0%	9.0%	21.0%	19.0%	8.0%	14.8%	26.6%
TV	9.0%	7.0%	7.0%	12.0%	8.0%	4.0%	8.1%	20.8%
stove	97.0%	83.0%	99.0%	97.0%	94.0%	98.0%	95.1%	95.1%
oven	24.0%	15.0%	33.0%	22.0%	20.0%	27.0%	25.0%	38.0%
mobile phone	86.0%	88.0%	82.0%	81.0%	74.0%	30.0%	80.9%	86.0%
taxi	9.0%	9.0%	0.0%	3.0%	5.0%	5.0%	4.1%	4.2%
satellite	97.0%	97.0%	96.0%	93.0%	92.0%	96.0%	95.2%	90.5%
tractors	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.0%	5.0%	5.0%	2.5%	3.8%
freezer	26.0%	33.0%	17.0%	53.0%	15.0%	42.0%	25.9%	38.5%
air conditioner	11.0%	12.0%	17.0%	16.0%	11.0%	11.0%	14.0%	31.1%
air cooler	88.0%	92.0%	97.0%	77.0%	77.0%	89.0%	88.5%	80.9%
Access to agricultural assets								
% households having farm animals	34.2%	44.0%	17.3%	44.9%	50.2%	32.9%	33.8%	23.1%
Average holdings								
Cattle	30.7	35.1	16.4	38.2	48.0	14.7	29.8	16.1

Governorate District	Wassit						Wassit	Iraq
	Al Azizia	Al Hai	Al Kut	Al Noamania	Al Swaira	Badra		
Buffalo	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.7
Sheep	23.6	34.2	8.4	32.0	15.6	18.2	19.3	10.6
Goat	11.6	27.1	4.0	26.7	8.9	12.0	12.8	5.0
Poultry	17.8	42.2	16.0	38.2	16.0	26.2	23.5	18.5
Other	2.2	8.0	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.9	2.0	2.1
% households having farm plot	29.8%	23.6%	16.0%	29.3%	44.9%	24.4%	26.3%	17.7%
Average holding size (Dunum=2500 square meter)	6.9	8.7	3.7	7.5	12.3	15.4	7.2	3.7
Public Distribution System (PDS)								
% households reported selling:								
Detergent	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.5%
Pulses	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%
Rice	0.0%	26.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	4.2%	0.7%
Soap	0.4%	0.4%	11.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.4%	4.7%	0.9%
Sugar	0.4%	26.2%	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	1.6%
Tea	0.9%	26.2%	4.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	6.1%	4.7%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
Wheat Flour	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	6.4%
% households reported sometimes selling:								
Detergent	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	60.9%	0.0%	10.7%	0.8%
Pulses	0.9%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	52.9%	0.4%	9.6%	0.9%
Rice	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Soap	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Sugar	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.0%	1.8%
Tea	1.3%	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	70.2%	0.0%	14.7%	2.8%
Vegetable Oil	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Wheat Flour	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	2.7%
% households reported:								
Receiving PDS is extra burden	1.3%	13.3%	0.0%	33.3%	15.1%	4.4%	9.5%	12.8%
% households reported quality of PDS received as:								
good	30.2%	2.7%	4.0%	27.6%	0.4%	4.9%	10.4%	12.8%
fair	42.2%	27.6%	51.3%	59.1%	62.2%	93.8%	50.1%	61.5%
bad	27.6%	69.8%	44.6%	13.3%	37.3%	1.3%	39.5%	25.8%
% households reported								
Preferring PDS not Cash	94.7%	99.1%	99.1%	99.1%	98.2%	99.6%	98.3%	95.1%
Preferring Cash not PDS	5.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	1.7%	4.9%
Food consumption								
Food consumption group								
% households with poor consumption	3.0%	14.0%	1.0%	16.0%	1.0%	4.0%	5.4%	3.1%
% households with bordreline consumption	7.0%	30.0%	0.0%	21.0%	4.0%	16.0%	9.6%	9.4%
% households with acceptable consumption	90.0%	56.0%	98.0%	62.0%	95.0%	80.0%	84.6%	87.4%
Education								
Educational level of household members > 10 years of age								
Illiterate	23.0%	33.9%	20.7%	29.1%	29.3%	21.0%	25.7%	17.6%
Read and write with no formal schooling	38.4%	19.5%	19.0%	27.1%	17.8%	22.3%	23.0%	21.4%
Primary School	19.5%	24.3%	33.4%	24.5%	32.7%	37.3%	28.6%	29.8%
Intermediate School	7.6%	10.8%	12.1%	8.0%	9.4%	8.2%	10.1%	12.7%
Secondary School	5.2%	5.5%	6.3%	5.4%	4.2%	5.6%	5.5%	8.3%

Governorate District	Wassit							Wassit	Iraq
	Al Azizia	Al Hai	Al Kut	Al Noamania	Al Swaira	Badra			
Diploma after secondary School	3.6%	3.8%	5.0%	3.3%	4.0%	3.7%	4.2%	5.1%	
University Degree	2.6%	2.2%	3.5%	2.1%	2.5%	1.8%	2.8%	4.9%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	
Others	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Educational level of male household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	13.8%	23.3%	11.0%	17.6%	17.0%	12.5%	15.3%	10.7%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	41.4%	18.0%	19.6%	30.4%	19.1%	19.1%	24.1%	20.6%	
Primary School	20.2%	28.9%	36.5%	28.0%	36.5%	40.6%	31.8%	30.9%	
Intermediate School	9.1%	14.0%	14.0%	10.2%	12.4%	10.5%	12.4%	14.8%	
Secondary School	7.6%	7.9%	8.8%	7.3%	5.3%	9.0%	7.7%	10.3%	
Diploma after secondary School	4.5%	4.5%	6.4%	3.8%	5.3%	5.7%	5.3%	6.1%	
University Degree	3.2%	3.4%	3.8%	1.8%	3.8%	2.6%	3.4%	6.3%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	
Others	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	
Educational level of female household members > 10 years of age									
Illiterate	32.9%	43.7%	30.9%	40.4%	42.2%	28.9%	36.4%	24.5%	
Read and write with no formal schooling	35.1%	20.9%	18.5%	23.9%	16.4%	25.4%	21.9%	22.2%	
Primary School	18.8%	20.0%	30.0%	21.1%	28.7%	34.3%	25.4%	28.8%	
Intermediate School	5.9%	7.9%	10.1%	5.8%	6.2%	6.0%	7.8%	10.6%	
Secondary School	2.7%	3.2%	3.8%	3.5%	2.9%	2.5%	3.3%	6.3%	
Diploma after Secondary School	2.7%	3.2%	3.6%	2.8%	2.5%	1.9%	3.1%	4.1%	
University Degree	2.0%	1.1%	3.2%	2.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.2%	3.4%	
Post Graduate Degree	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Employment									
Working status of household members 15 years and older									
% Household members:									
Employee	21.1%	17.3%	22.6%	18.0%	9.2%	17.3%	18.5%	23.0%	
Employer	12.2%	4.8%	0.0%	2.1%	4.7%	0.3%	3.7%	3.5%	
Own account worker	1.9%	12.6%	16.1%	10.8%	17.7%	17.3%	13.0%	10.0%	
Contribute as a family worker	15.2%	15.2%	9.8%	13.5%	11.9%	17.0%	12.5%	4.6%	
Student	6.9%	11.9%	9.9%	7.5%	6.7%	7.7%	8.8%	11.5%	
Housewife	32.4%	28.8%	31.2%	32.9%	40.1%	33.4%	32.8%	35.7%	
Pensioner and working	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.5%	1.1%	
Pensioner and not working	1.7%	2.7%	5.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%	3.4%	3.7%	
Earn income and does not work	3.4%	0.4%	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	
Unemployed and looking for a job	3.1%	2.1%	1.6%	4.8%	2.4%	1.4%	2.5%	1.8%	
Unemployed and looking for a job & ready to work	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	2.1%	
Unemployed and not looking for a job	1.0%	3.3%	1.3%	3.2%	2.7%	0.8%	2.1%	2.1%	
Others	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	
Reasons for unemployment									
% Household reported:									
No chance of work	35.4%	25.3%	26.8%	40.2%	21.3%	26.5%	28.7%	28.7%	
Tired of looking for a job	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	3.8%	6.1%	1.2%	3.0%	
Don't know how to find job	0.0%	2.7%	1.2%	0.8%	6.3%	0.0%	2.1%	1.8%	
Didn't find a suitable job	5.1%	9.3%	2.4%	0.8%	7.5%	0.0%	4.5%	8.1%	
Waiting for suitable job	1.3%	4.0%	2.4%	0.8%	6.3%	0.0%	2.9%	2.3%	
Illness, Aging	57.0%	48.0%	62.2%	52.0%	45.0%	67.3%	55.0%	49.2%	

Governorate District	Wassit						Wassit	Iraq
	Al Azizia	Al Hai	Al Kut	Al Noamania	Al Swaira	Badra		
Security	0.0%	4.0%	1.2%	0.8%	8.8%	0.0%	2.7%	3.0%
Others	1.3%	6.7%	2.4%	4.7%	1.3%	0.0%	3.0%	3.9%
% Head of household working as:								
Farming - Self Employed	32.6%	29.3%	16.1%	29.5%	34.2%	13.5%	25.5%	11.7%
Agricultural labourer	15.1%	7.0%	12.7%	17.8%	17.6%	31.5%	14.1%	4.3%
Skilled labourer	3.8%	3.1%	4.7%	5.9%	1.7%	0.5%	3.9%	8.5%
Non - Skilled labourer	15.8%	15.6%	6.0%	12.0%	3.2%	4.1%	9.3%	11.4%
Public servant	14.4%	17.3%	34.0%	18.0%	15.3%	24.3%	22.8%	38.1%
Self-employed - Non-Farm	16.3%	24.3%	26.6%	14.4%	28.0%	26.2%	23.3%	25.1%
Others	1.9%	3.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%
% households changed place of work during 2007	4.0%	2.2%	0.7%	1.5%	1.7%	1.2%	1.7%	4.7%
% households changed job during 2007	1.7%	2.4%	0.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	2.7%
% of non employed had work for sometime during 2007	33.3%	12.0%	2.4%	7.8%	24.7%	20.0%	13.6%	17.7%
Working status of children 6-14 years old								
% Only student	86.1%	89.6%	91.2%	79.2%	77.6%	74.4%	85.8%	90.2%
% Student and working part time	2.6%	1.6%	1.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.4%	1.5%	1.6%
% Working and left school	5.1%	1.1%	2.9%	3.2%	5.6%	11.0%	3.6%	1.6%
% Not working and left school	6.2%	7.7%	4.4%	17.2%	15.6%	14.3%	9.1%	6.5%
% of student not attending school regularly	0.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.8%	1.8%
Main reasons for absenteeism								
Security	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4.3%	22.5%
Can't afford costs	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	6.5%	6.6%
School too far	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.8%
Unpaid household or farm work	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	17.5%	4.3%
Work to earn money	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Illness	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	12.0%	17.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
Main reasons for drop out								
Security	20.0%	6.2%	5.0%	6.5%	11.5%	7.2%	8.9%	15.8%
Can't afford costs	20.0%	59.4%	10.0%	15.6%	31.0%	15.9%	23.6%	21.6%
School too far	25.0%	12.5%	35.0%	32.5%	47.1%	58.0%	32.3%	12.0%
Unpaid household or farm work	15.0%	9.4%	5.0%	19.5%	4.6%	13.0%	9.3%	8.7%
Work to earn money	10.0%	3.1%	0.0%	6.5%	3.4%	2.9%	3.5%	6.8%
Illness	0.0%	3.1%	5.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	6.6%
Others	10.0%	6.2%	40.0%	15.6%	2.3%	0.0%	19.5%	27.7%
Utilities (Water)								
% households reported:								
Continuous availability of drinking water	94.0%	82.0%	100.0%	80.0%	78.0%	80.0%	89.4%	77.4%
Irregular availability of drinking water	6.0%	18.0%	0.0%	20.0%	22.0%	20.0%	10.6%	22.6%
% households reported drinking water source as:								
General network	77.0%	60.0%	93.0%	66.0%	47.0%	34.0%	72.6%	73.7%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	32.0%	2.6%	4.0%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	23.0%	40.0%	7.0%	29.0%	42.0%	0.0%	23.4%	7.2%

Governorate District	Wassit						Wassit	Iraq
	Al Azizia	Al Hai	Al Kut	Al Noamania	Al Swaira	Badra		
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	0.7%	9.3%
% households reported cooking water source as:								
General network	77.0%	60.0%	93.0%	67.0%	47.0%	36.0%	72.8%	78.6%
Closed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.4%
Water tanker or vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	32.0%	2.4%	3.7%
The general tap	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Unclosed well/Spring	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Water pipes from well or stream	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Stream, River, Lake	23.0%	40.0%	7.0%	31.0%	43.0%	0.0%	23.9%	8.6%
Bottled Water	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.0%	0.7%	3.6%
Utilities (Sanitation)								
% households reported sanitation type as:								
Toilet	100.0%	83.0%	93.0%	80.0%	59.0%	48.0%	83.9%	91.3%
Hole	0.0%	17.0%	7.0%	19.0%	41.0%	52.0%	15.9%	7.5%
Others (None of the above)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%
Utilities (Energy)								
% households reported:								
Availability electricity network	99.0%	93.0%	100.0%	96.0%	99.0%	100.0%	98.1%	97.4%
Less than 6 hours power cut during last week	0.0%	4.0%	62.0%	7.0%	40.0%	100.0%	33.2%	16.6%
6-10 hours power cut during last week	84.0%	81.0%	31.0%	60.0%	44.0%	0.0%	52.3%	27.9%
11-15 hours power cut during last week	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%	30.0%	15.0%	0.0%	11.5%	21.1%
More than 16 hours power cut during last week	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	31.6%
Other source during electricity cut								
Sharing public generator	23.0%	48.0%	56.0%	23.0%	17.0%	13.0%	37.6%	42.9%
Private generator	34.0%	9.0%	12.0%	35.0%	40.0%	47.0%	23.6%	21.0%
Both public and private generator	4.0%	6.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	0.0%	6.9%	15.0%
Oil lamp	37.0%	36.0%	25.0%	34.0%	35.0%	40.0%	31.8%	19.4%
Gas lamp	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Candle or battery light	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.2%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
None	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Main source of energy for cooking as:								
Gas	95.0%	76.0%	100.0%	89.0%	92.0%	94.0%	92.5%	87.9%
Kerosene	5.0%	9.0%	0.0%	6.0%	1.0%	4.0%	3.2%	8.7%
Wood	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	1.0%	2.8%	2.6%
Coal	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Electricity	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Others	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.6%
Health status								
% household members reported having:								
Chronic diseases	9.0%	6.7%	4.1%	9.1%	8.5%	8.5%	6.9%	9.3%
Hypertension	27.3%	40.7%	47.3%	39.4%	32.0%	35.7%	37.2%	32.5%
Diabetes	10.9%	17.9%	18.9%	16.3%	11.1%	14.7%	14.9%	16.9%
Gastric ulcer	6.6%	6.2%	1.4%	6.7%	4.6%	7.7%	5.1%	5.5%
Anaemia	2.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.1%	1.2%	1.8%

Governorate District	Wassit						Wassit	Iraq
	Al Azizia	Al Hai	Al Kut	Al Noamania	Al Swaira	Badra		
Cardiac problems	7.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.7%	5.9%	7.7%	7.8%	9.5%
Kidney problems	8.7%	2.1%	1.4%	1.9%	5.2%	7.0%	4.0%	4.5%
Hepatic problem	1.1%	0.7%	4.1%	0.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.0%
Joint problems	10.9%	6.9%	6.8%	13.0%	10.5%	14.0%	9.8%	12.5%
Migraine	6.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	2.1%	2.7%	2.1%
Respiratory problems	7.1%	6.9%	8.1%	7.2%	9.8%	7.0%	7.8%	6.4%
Others	10.9%	9.7%	1.4%	6.3%	12.4%	0.7%	7.9%	7.4%
Diarrhoea during last two weeks	0.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.2%	1.6%	1.3%
Coughing during last two weeks	0.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%	3.2%	0.2%	0.9%	5.0%
Fever during last two weeks	1.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.0%	10.4%	1.4%	2.5%	3.7%
Physical Disability	0.7%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%
Mental Disability	0.5%	0.7%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%	0.7%
Salt tests used for cooking main meals consumed by the household								
% households using								
Not iodized	77.0%	64.0%	78.0%	61.0%	92.0%	88.0%	76.0%	45.8%
Iodized with less than 15 ppm	12.0%	24.0%	17.0%	33.0%	7.0%	11.0%	17.6%	30.8%
Iodized with more than 15 ppm	11.0%	12.0%	4.0%	6.0%	1.0%	2.0%	6.0%	23.4%
IDPs								
% Household members changed place of residence during 2006-2007	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	2.3%	0.1%	3.7%	0.6%	3.5%
Reason for changing place of residence during 2006-2007								
Security deterioration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.1%	45.0%
Ethnic conflict	0.0%	0.0%	87.5%	2.9%	0.0%	85.4%	34.0%	26.9%
Political conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Religious conflict	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Others	100.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	100.0%	6.3%	37.3%	18.6%
Wealth index								
% Households per wealth index quintile								
poorest	38.0%	41.0%	26.0%	37.0%	54.0%	51.0%	37.0%	21.7%
second	31.0%	30.0%	26.0%	24.0%	18.0%	15.0%	25.5%	18.6%
third	12.0%	15.0%	16.0%	16.0%	12.0%	19.0%	14.6%	20.1%
fourth	14.0%	5.0%	23.0%	11.0%	10.0%	12.0%	14.7%	19.0%
richest	6.0%	8.0%	8.0%	11.0%	6.0%	4.0%	7.7%	20.5%
Vulnerability cluster	Moderate	Extremely vulnerable	Better off	Extremely vulnerable	Vulnerable	Vulnerable		