

# DOSSIER

## IRAQ

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### Socio-Economic Survey 2023



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The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 612 respondents divided into three target groups.

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IIACSS conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Iraq on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 28 November and 6 December 2023.

The survey consisted of a total 612 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Baghdad, 209 residents of Basra, and 203 residents of Mosul. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

## **1. Main Results**

### **Sense of security**

- 64% of all respondents (n = 612) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 31% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.
- 82% of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 56% of Basra respondents and 54% of Baghdad respondents. At least 40% of Baghdad respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 38% of Basra respondents, and 15% of Mosul respondents. Among all cities, 2% of the respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. Both in Baghdad and Basra, 4% do not feel safe, while only 1% of Mosul residents do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

### **Impact of current housing costs**

- 34% manage to afford the housing costs, including rent, heating, electricity and water. 11% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 612). 39% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 16% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- 37% of Baghdad respondents, 34% of Basra respondents, and 31% of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of Baghdad residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 10% of Basra and 9% of Mosul residents. In contrast, 42% of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 38% of Basra respondents, and 37% of Baghdad respondents.
- The highest proportion of those who do not manage to cover housing costs is to be found among both Basra and Mosul residents with each 18%, followed by Baghdad with 13%.

### **Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food**

- 40% of the respondents (n = 612) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 28% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 29% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while at least 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Baghdad with 44%, followed by Basra with 38%, and Mosul with 37%. It is in Basra, where 31% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 27% of respondents in both Baghdad and Mosul.
- 34% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Basra this is true for 28%, while in Baghdad this is true for at least 26% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among both Baghdad and Basra residents with each 3%, followed by Mosul with 2%.

#### **Impact on current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods**

- 30% of surveyed participants (n = 612) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 35% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 32% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 32% of Basra residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 30% of Mosul residents, and 28% of Baghdad residents. 39% of Baghdad residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra residents with 36%, and Mosul residents with 31%.
- 36% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 30% of each Baghdad and Basra residents. In both cities Mosul and Baghdad, each 3% cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for a slightly smaller proportion in Basra with 2%.

#### **Access to clean drinking water**

- 71% of the participants (n = 612) always have access to clean drinking water, while 17% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 6% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while the same proportion (6%) never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 612) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Baghdad with 79%, followed by Basra

with 70%, and 65% in Mosul. On the other hand, the highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Mosul respondents with 22%, followed by Basra respondents with 20%, and Baghdad respondents with 10%.

- 7% of Mosul respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 6% of Basra respondents, and 5% of Baghdad respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in both cities Baghdad and Mosul with each 6%, followed by Basra with 4%.

### **Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 56% of the participants (n = 612) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.. More than one third of the respondents (34%) just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 9% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 612), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Baghdad respondents with 57%, followed by Basra respondents (56%), and Mosul respondents (54%). In both Baghdad and Basra each 35% of the respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 33% of Mosul respondents.
- 11% of Mosul respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Basra with 8%, and Baghdad with 7%. The percentage of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is relatively low in all cities. 2% of Mosul respondents do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 1% of both Baghdad and Basra respondents.

### **Access to medical services**

- 41% of the respondents (n = 612) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 35% have access but they are not able to afford them. 24% do not have any access to vaccinations.



- 51% of the survey participants (n = 612) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 43% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 54% of the respondents (n = 612) always have access and can afford a visit, while 27% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 19% have no access to primary medical care.
- In the present survey, 46% of the participants (n = 612) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 40% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 14% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer the question.
- Only 22% of the participants (n = 612) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while the same proportion (38%) have no access at all. 2% did not answer on the question.
- Half of the respondents (50%) (n = 612) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while more than two thirds of the respondents (36%) have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

#### **Access to internet/wifi**

- 67% of the respondents (n = 612) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 7% of respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 6% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Baghdad with 73%, followed by Basra with 69%, and Mosul with only 58%. 24% of Mosul residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 20% of Basra residents, and 17% of Baghdad residents.
- The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Basra residents with 8%, while in Mosul the proportion is 7%, and in Baghdad

6%. However, the highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Mosul residents (11%), followed by Baghdad (4%), and Basra (3%).

### **School attendance**

- 62% of the respondents (n = 271) with children aged 15 years or younger stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 18% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 19% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not give an answer on that question.
- City comparison (n = 271) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in both Basra and Mosul with each 63%, followed by 60% in Baghdad. However, the highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in both Mosul and Baghdad with each 21%.
- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Basra respondents with a share of 22%, followed by Baghdad with 19%, and Mosul with 16%. Among Basra respondents, 2% did not answer this question.

### **Contribution to household income**

- In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income were low among the respondents (n = 271). 1% of the respondents answered that their children had to work significantly to support the household income. 1% admitted that their children worked or contributed little to the household income. In contrast, 98% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income.

## **2. Methodology**

IIACSS executed a socio-economic survey in Iraq for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Iraq, data collection took place between November 28 and December 6, 2023.

The survey consisted of 612 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Baghdad residents, 209 Basra residents, and 203 Mosul residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

Electronic data collection methods, specifically utilizing SurveyToGo by Dooblo, enhanced data monitoring efficiency and maintained quality control. Specialized software was employed to generate a representative and random sample in line with the demographic criteria of the targeted respondents in the three governorates. The primary objective was to achieve a precise representation of demographics by age and gender. Employing a random digit dialling approach, aligned with the nature of CATI (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing), allowed to effectively mirror the diversity present in the population across three main governorates: Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul. To implement this approach effectively, specific algorithms that incorporate demographic distribution data for each governorate were employed. This data, sourced from reliable and up-to-date information, offered valuable insights into the distribution of age and gender within the population. By utilizing this information, a sample that aligned precisely with these demographics, was generated.

The data collection tools were prepared by the COI unit and translated into colloquial Arabic by IIACSS. The questionnaires were programmed on the data collection software. A pre-test was conducted to evaluate the team's performance and their understanding of the project questionnaire and specifications, including in-office data collection and field visits that closely mimic actual execution. The controlling stage was equally vital, focusing on field and data quality control to maintain high standards and evaluate the performance of every data collector. Lastly, the closing stage involved providing the final data sets and deliverables, ensuring successful project closure and a comprehensive representation of demographics by age and gender.

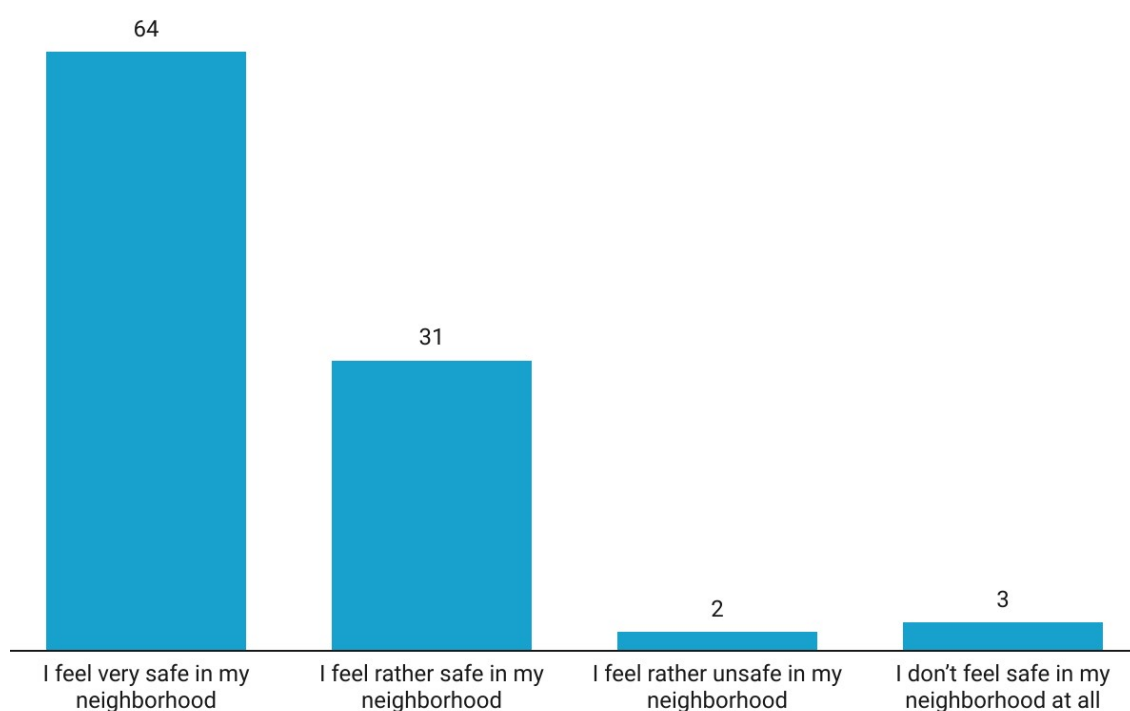
### 3. Chapter Summary

#### 3.1. Sense of security

In the present sample, 64% of all respondents (n = 612) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 31% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.

#### Sense of Security – Total (n = 612)

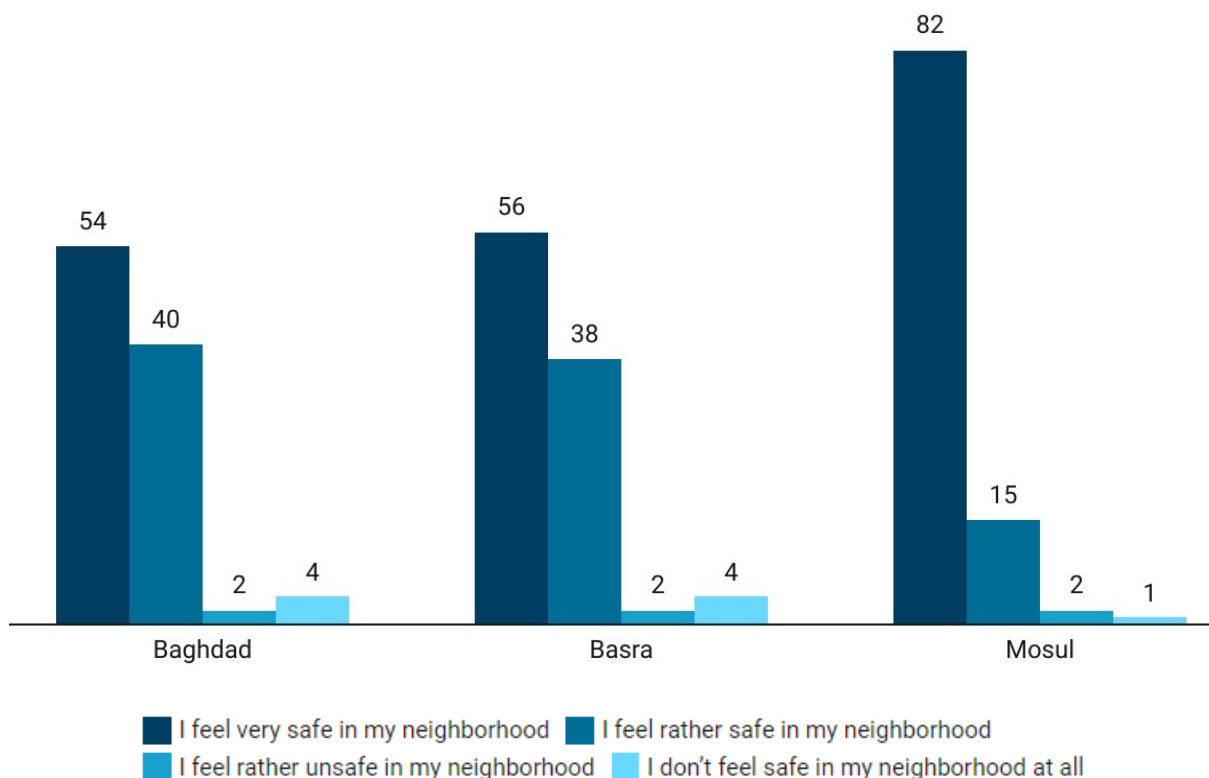
*Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?*



82% of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 56% of Basra respondents and 54% of Baghdad respondents. At least 40% of Baghdad respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 38% of Basra respondents, and 15% of Mosul respondents. Among all cities, 2% of the respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. Both in Baghdad and Basra, 4% do not feel safe, while only 1% of Mosul residents do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

### Sense of Security – City (n = 612)

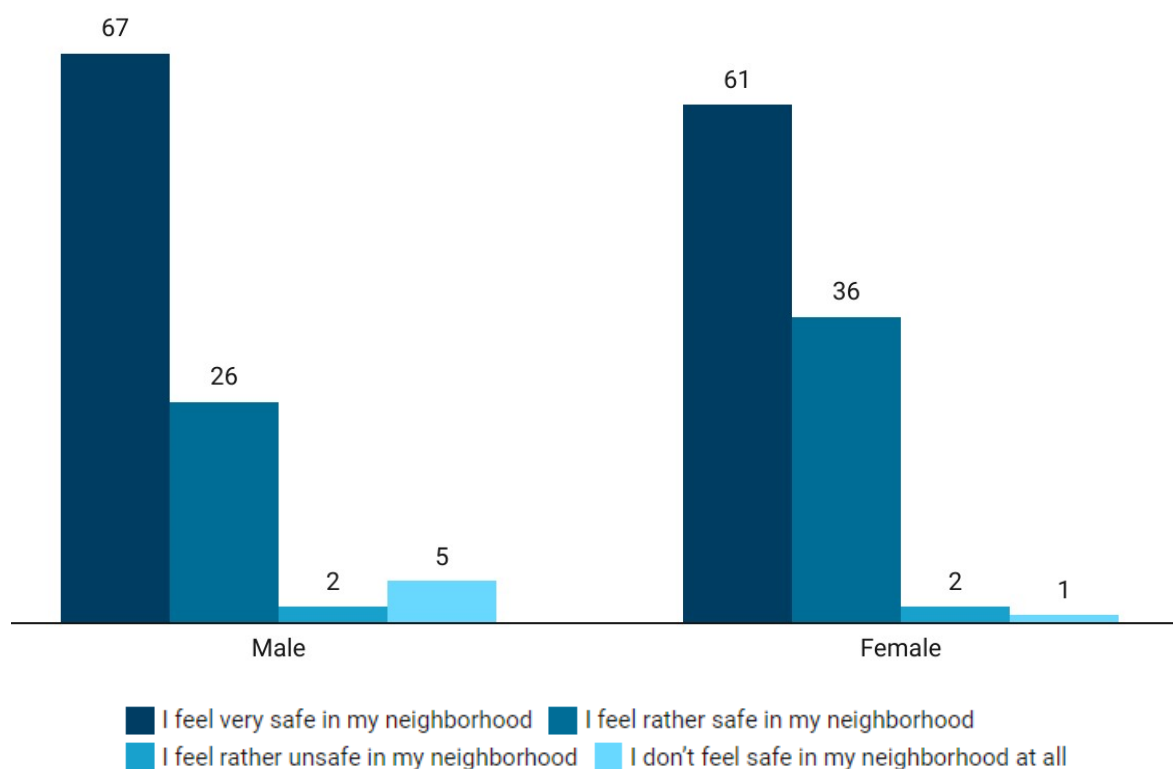
*Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?*



67% of male respondents feel very safe, while 61% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. However, 36% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 26% of male respondents. A similar percentage of male and female respondents (2%) feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while at least 5% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for only 1% of female respondents.

### Sense of Security – Gender (n = 612)

*Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?*

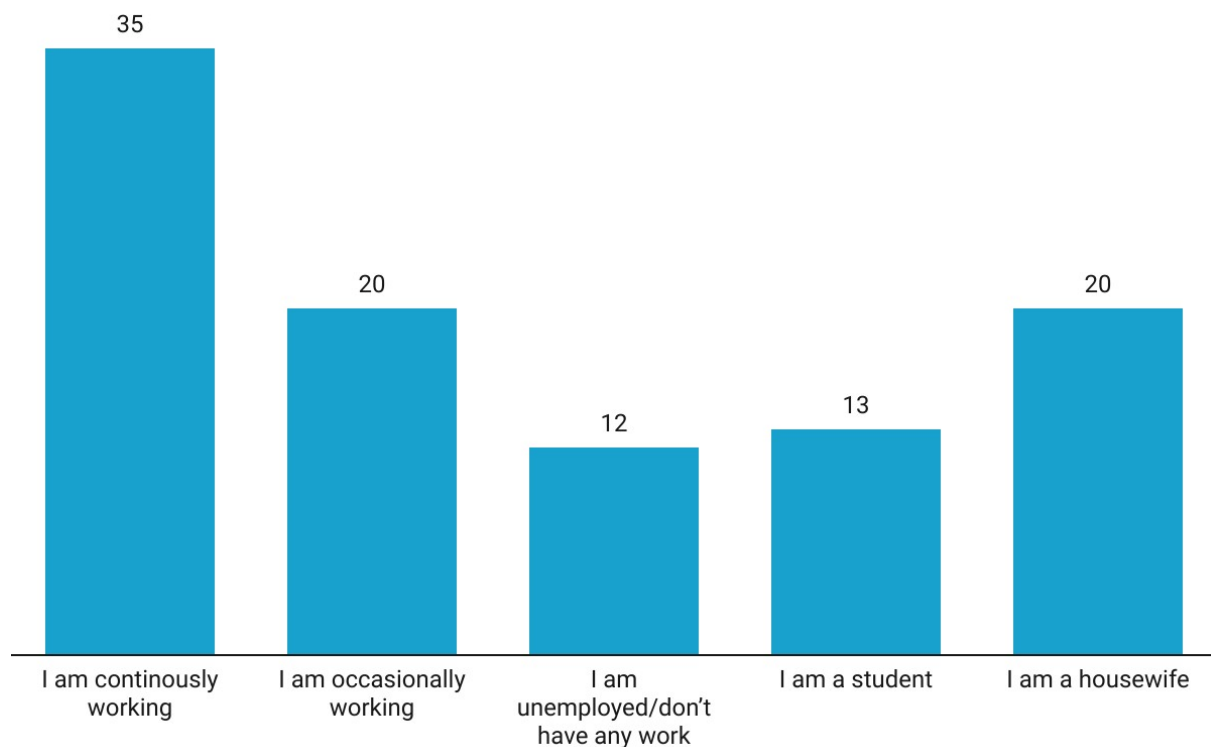


### 3.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 612), 35% work continuously, while 20% have occasional jobs. 12% of the survey participants are unemployed/do not work currently, while 13% are pursuing their education. 20% are a housewife.

## Occupation – Total (n = 612)

*Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?*

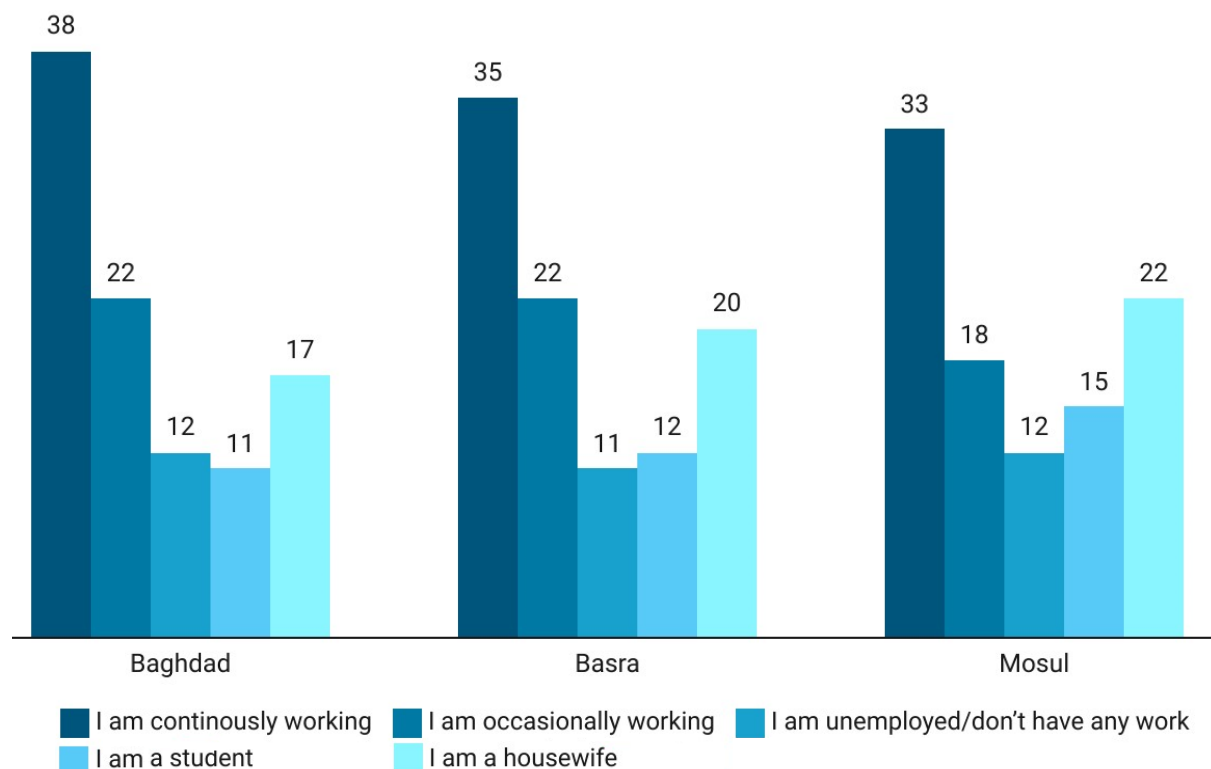


City comparison (n = 612) shows that 38% work continuously in Baghdad, while this is true for 35% in Basra and 33% in Mosul. The proportion of those working occasionally is the same in Baghdad and Basra (22%), followed by Mosul with 18%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is the same in Baghdad and Mosul with 12%, followed by Basra with 11%.

The highest proportion of students is to be found among Mosul respondents with 15%, followed by Basra (12%), and Baghdad (11%). It is also in Mosul where the highest proportion of housewives can be found (22%), followed by Basra (20%), and Baghdad (17%).

### Occupation – City (n = 612)

*Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?*



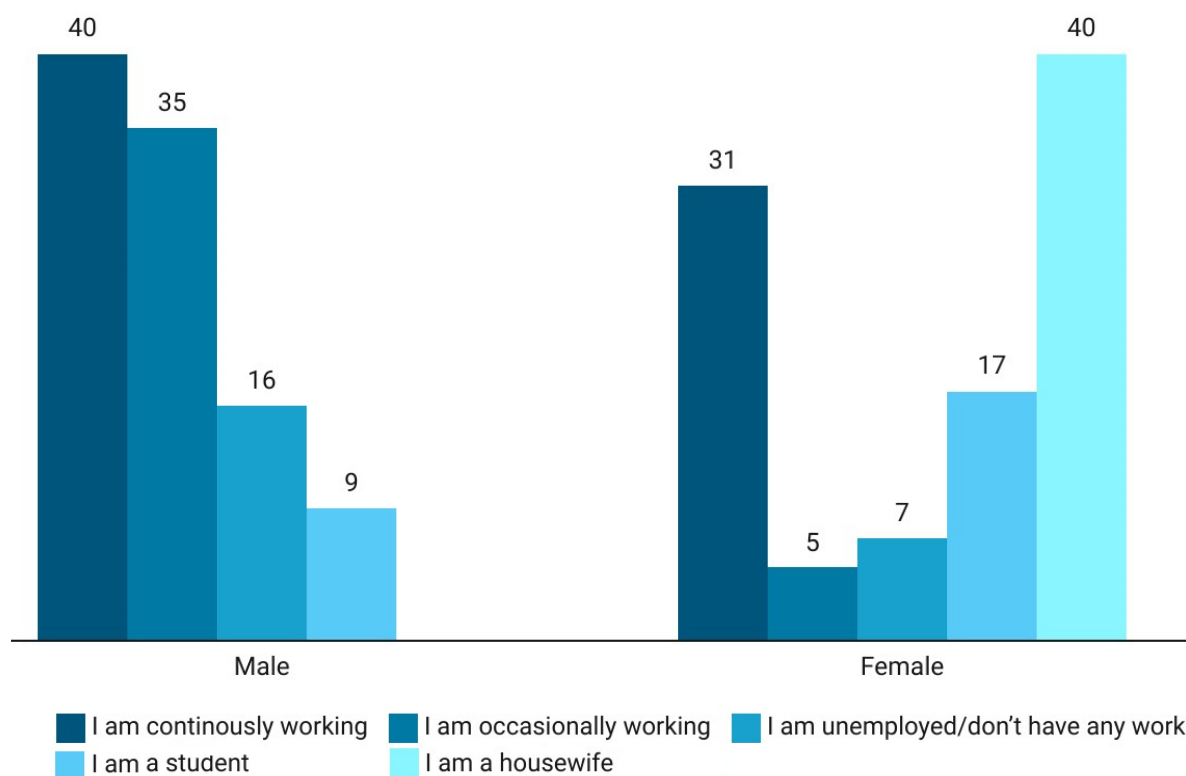
Gender comparison (n = 612) reveals that 40% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 31% of female respondents. 35% of male respondents but only 5% of female respondents work occasionally.

16% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 7% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (17%) than among men (9%). 40% of female respondents are housewives.



## Occupation – Gender (n = 612)

*Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?*

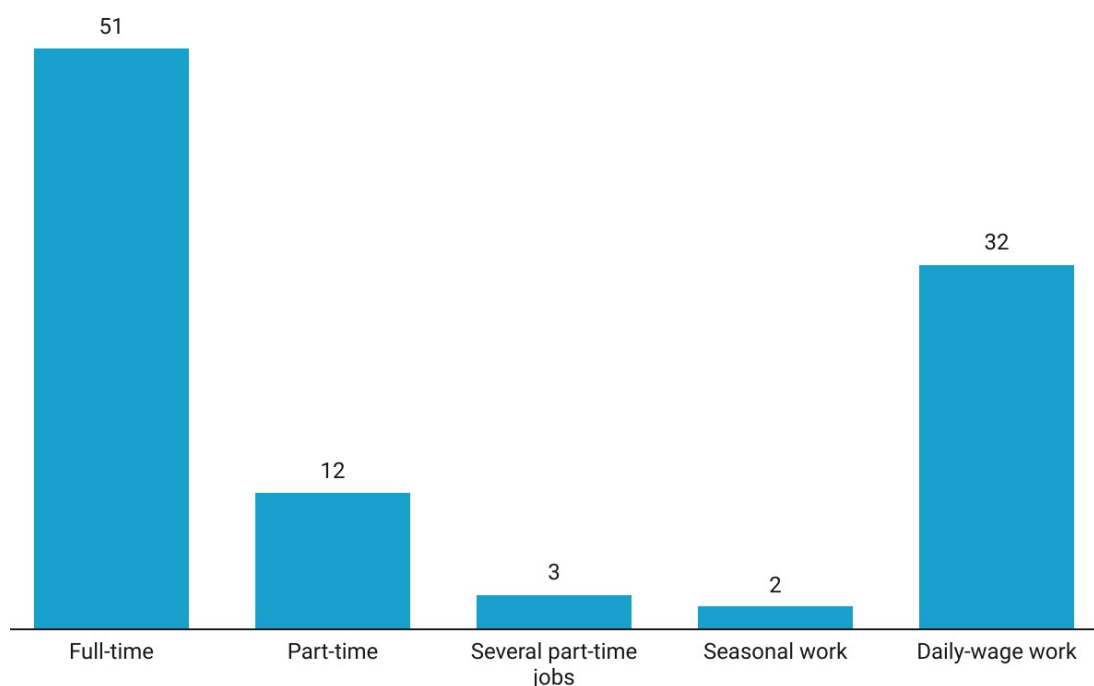


When it comes to the type of occupation, 51% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 341) are full-time workers, while 12% are part-time workers. 3% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, and 2% work as seasonal workers. 32% considered themselves as daily-wage workers.

### Type of Occupation – Total (n = 341\*)

*Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?*

*\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



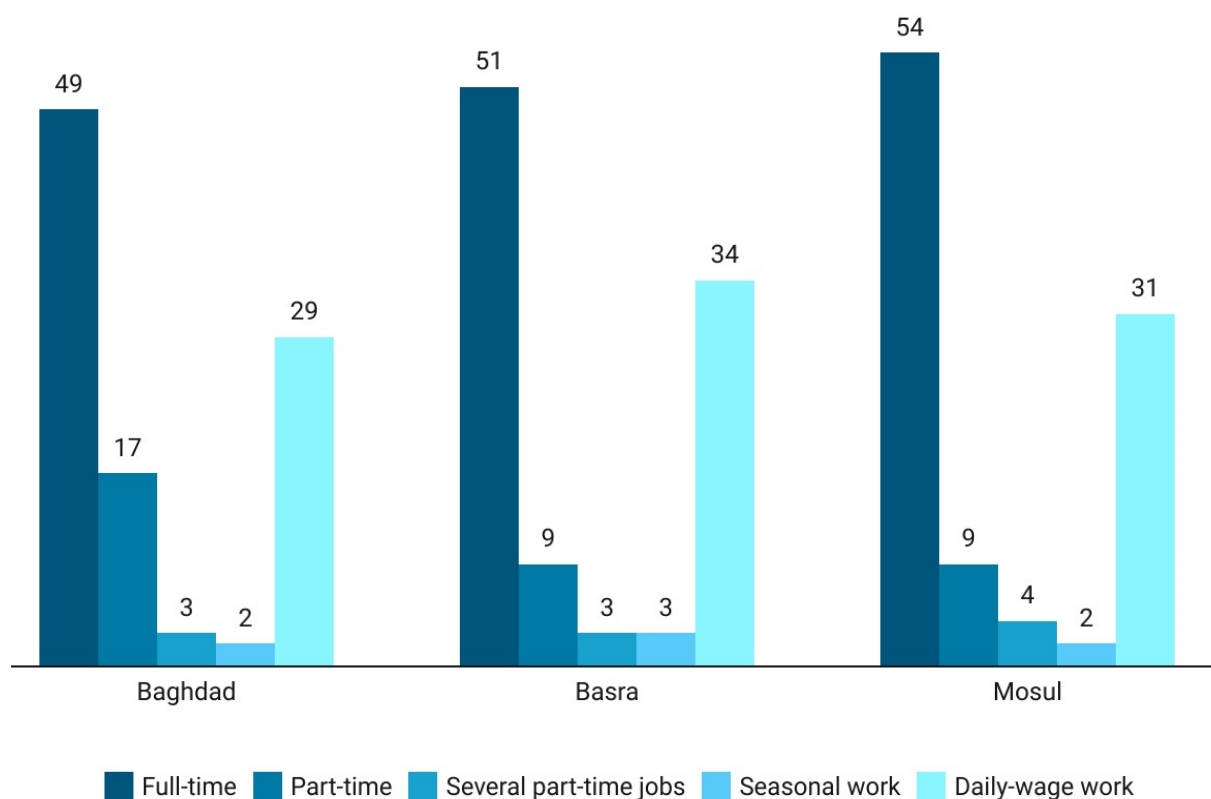
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Mosul residents (54%), followed by Basra with 51%, and Baghdad with 49%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 17% in Baghdad, and 9% in Basra as well as Mosul.

The largest proportion of those working as daily-wage workers can be found among Basra respondents with 34%, followed by Mosul respondents with 31%, and 29% among Baghdad respondents. 4% of Mosul residents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 3% of Baghdad as well as 3% of Basra respondents. 3% of Basra residents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 2% in both Baghdad and Mosul.

## Type of Occupation – City (n = 341\*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



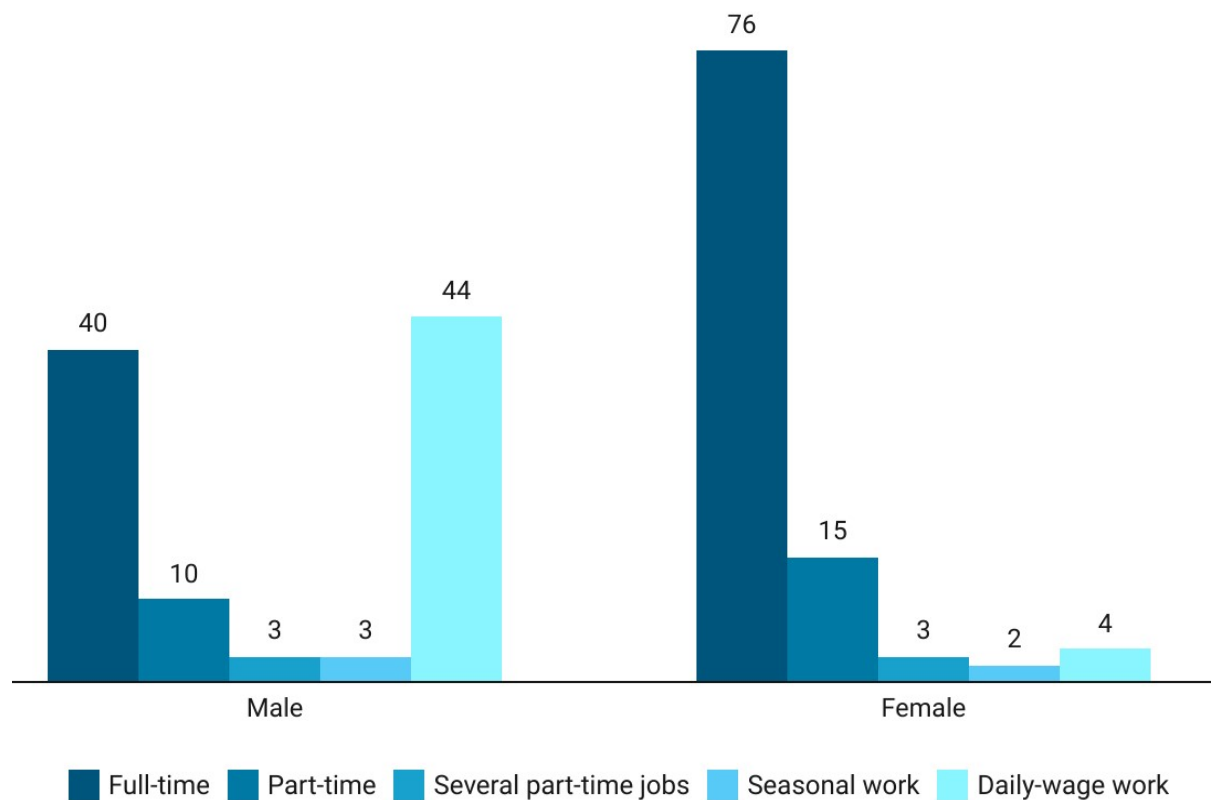
Gender comparison (n = 341) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (76%) than among male respondents (40%). On the contrary, the proportion of daily-wage workers among men (44%) is higher than among women (4%).

10% of male respondents work part-time, while this is true for 15% of female respondents. 3% of both male and female respondents have several part-time jobs, while 3% of male and 2% of female respondents work as seasonal workers.

### Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 341\*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

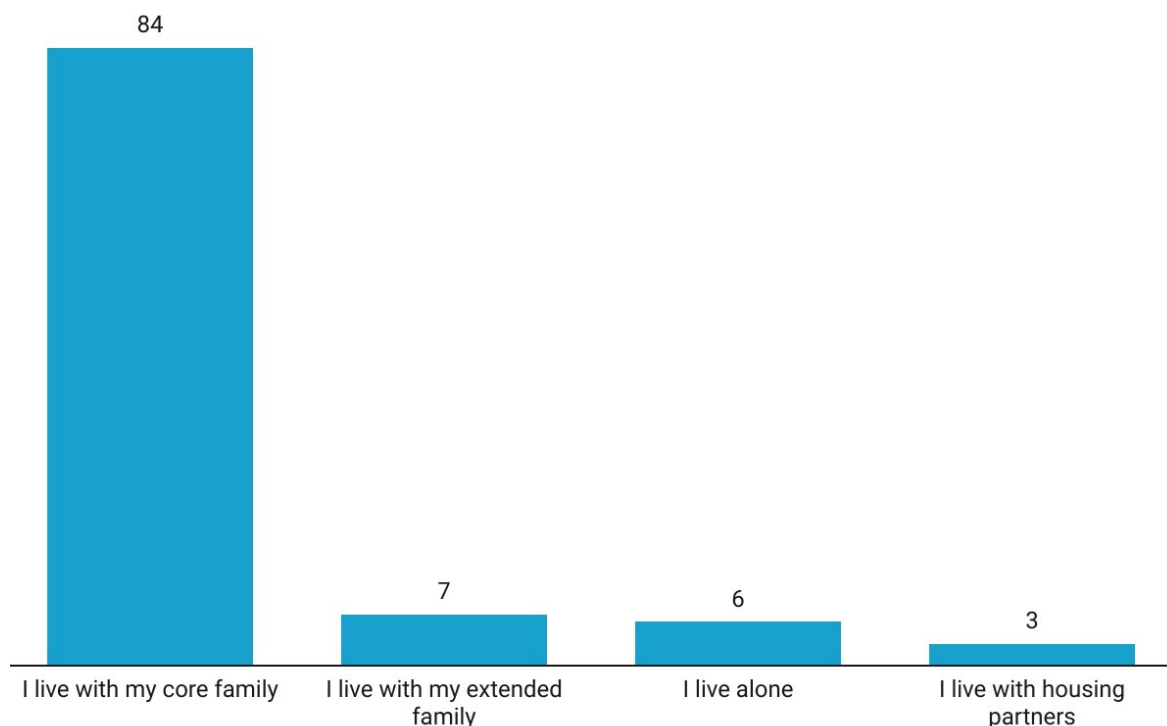


### 3.3. Housing Situation and impact of housing costs

84% of the respondents (n = 612) live with their core family, while 7% live with their extended family. 6% of the respondents live alone, while 3% live with their housing partners.

### Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 612)

*What is your current housing situation?*

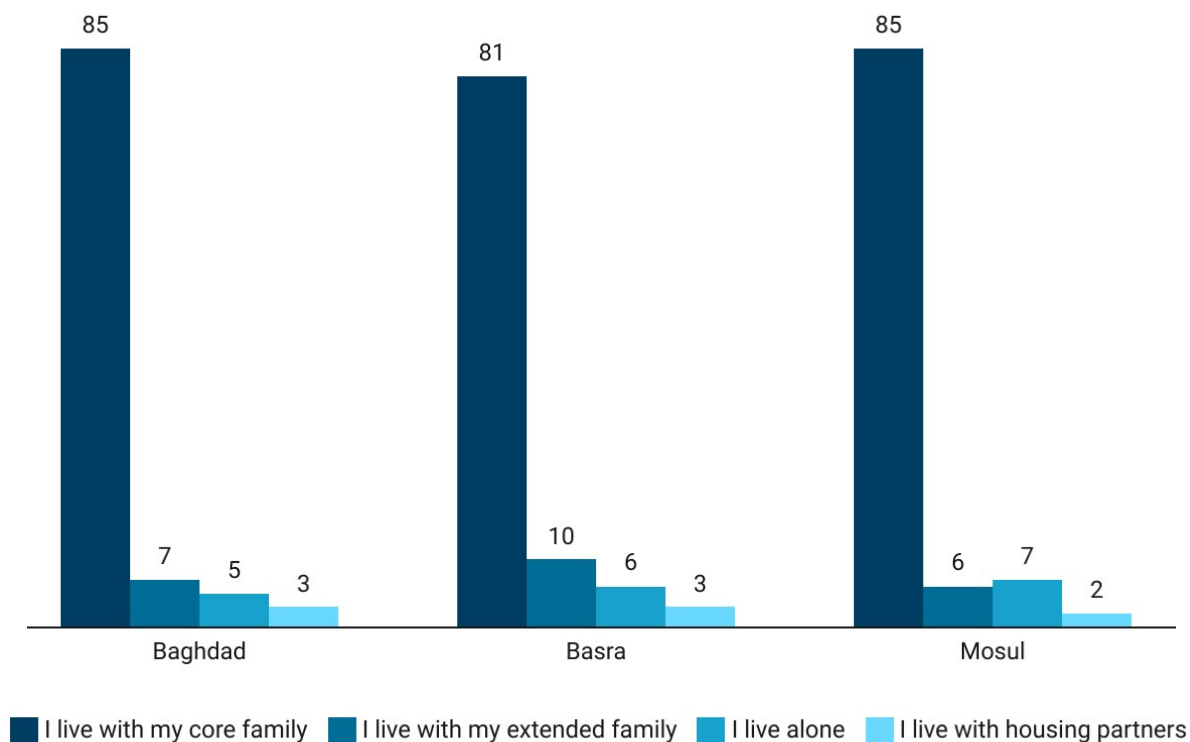


City comparison (n = 612) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among both Baghdad as well as Mosul respondents (85%), followed by Basra with 81%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Basra with 10%, followed by Baghdad (7%), and Mosul (6%).

7% of Mosul respondents live alone, while this is true for 6% in Basra, and 5% in Baghdad. Among Baghdad and Basra respondents, each 3% live with their housing partners while this is true for 3% of Basra residents.

## Current Housing Situation – City (n = 612)

*What is your current housing situation?*

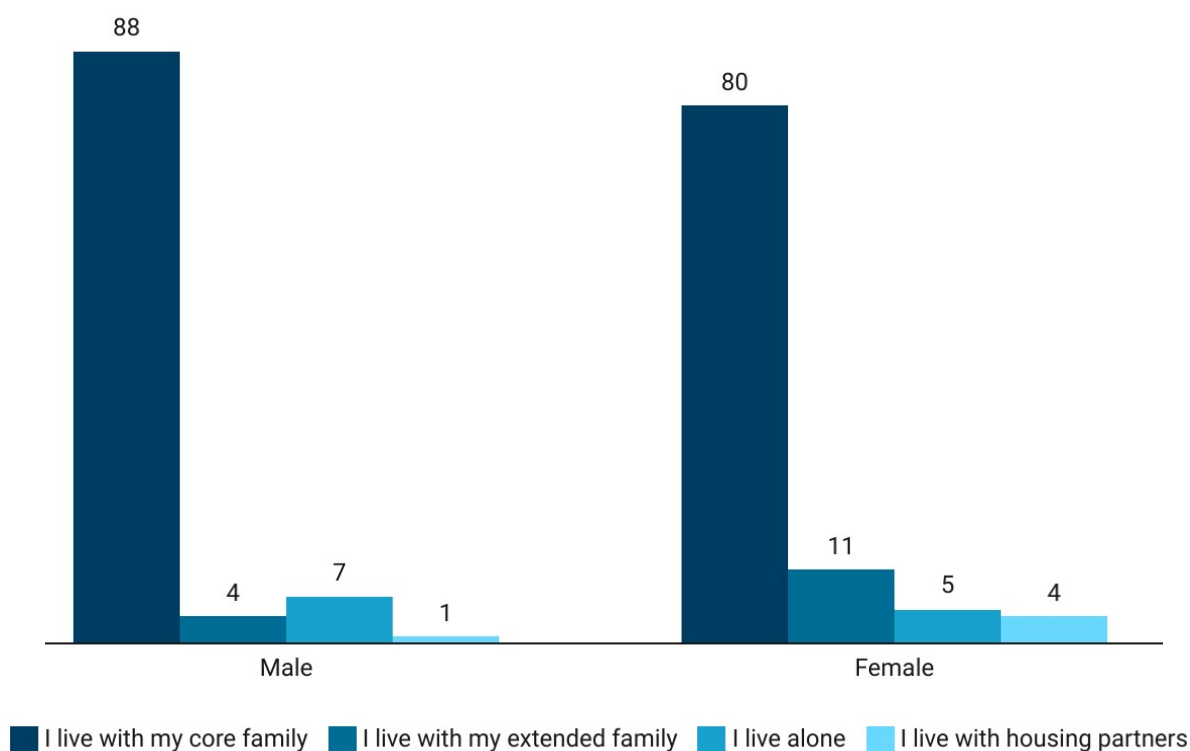


Gender comparison (n = 612) shows that a higher proportion of male respondents live with their core family (88%) compared to female respondents (80%). However, 11% of female survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for only 4% of male participants.

Among male respondents, 7% live alone, while this is true for 5% of female respondents. Among female respondents, 4% live with their housing partners, while this is true for only 1% of male respondents.

### Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 612)

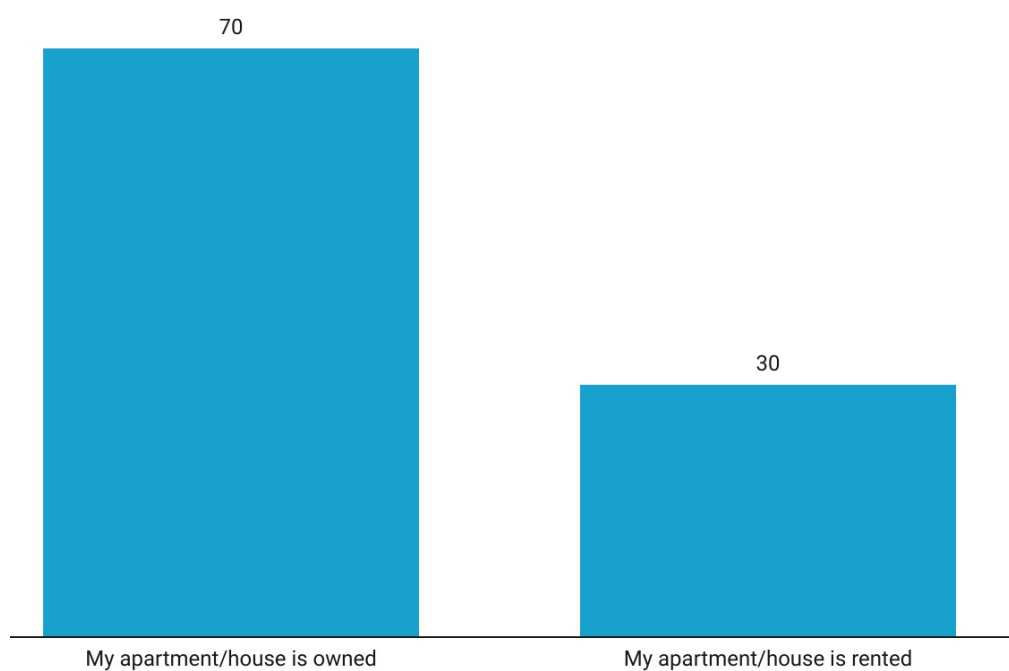
What is your current housing situation?



70% of the respondents (n = 612) live in an apartment or house they own, while 30% live in an apartment or house they rent.

### Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 612)

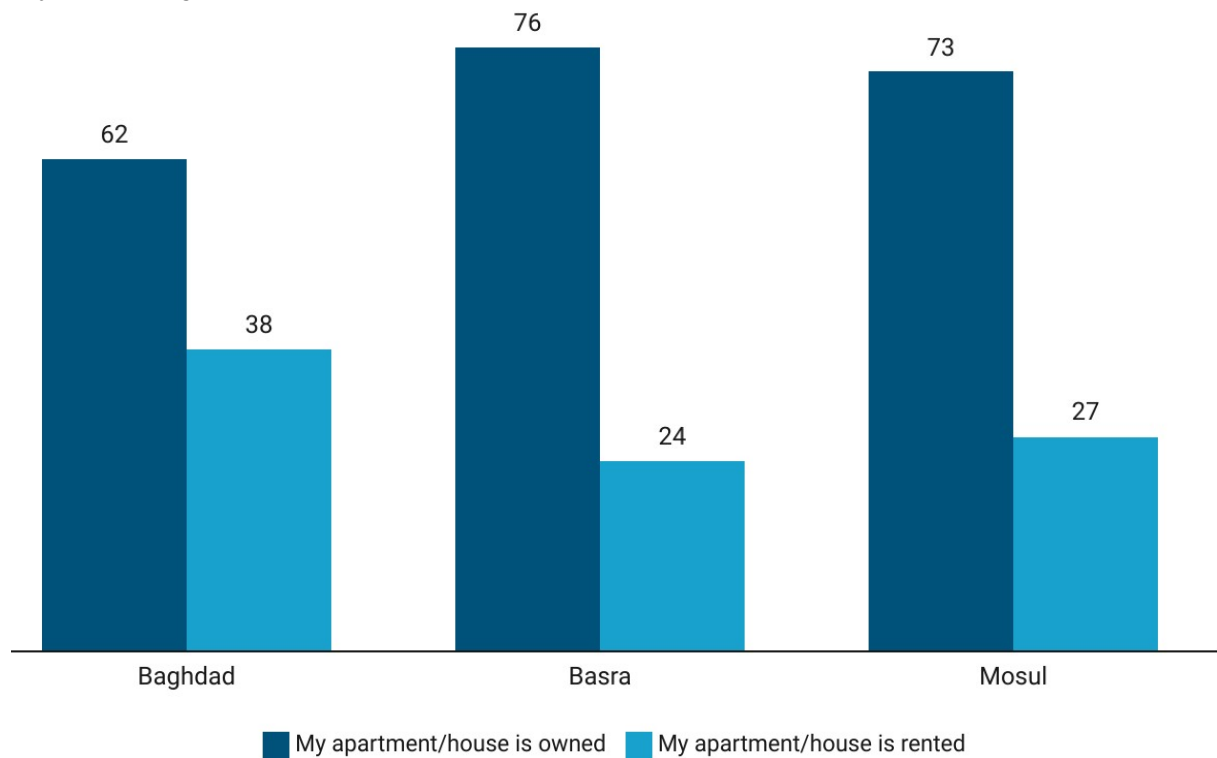
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



City comparison (n = 612) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Basra (76%), followed by Mosul with 73%, and Baghdad with 62%. In contrast, the highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is in Baghdad with 38%, followed by Mosul with 27%, and Basra with 24%.

#### **Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 612)**

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*

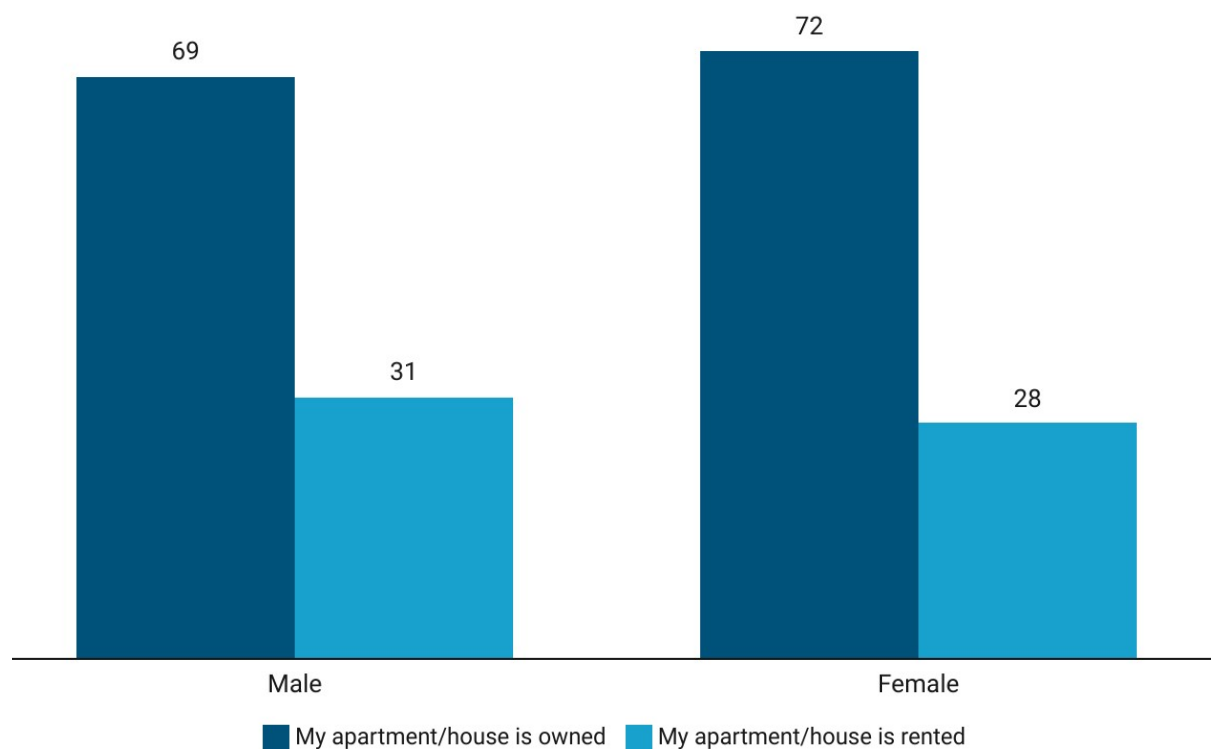


Gender comparison (n = 612) shows that 72% of female and 69% of male respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 28% of female respondents and 31% of male respondents live in an accommodation they rent.



### Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 612)

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*

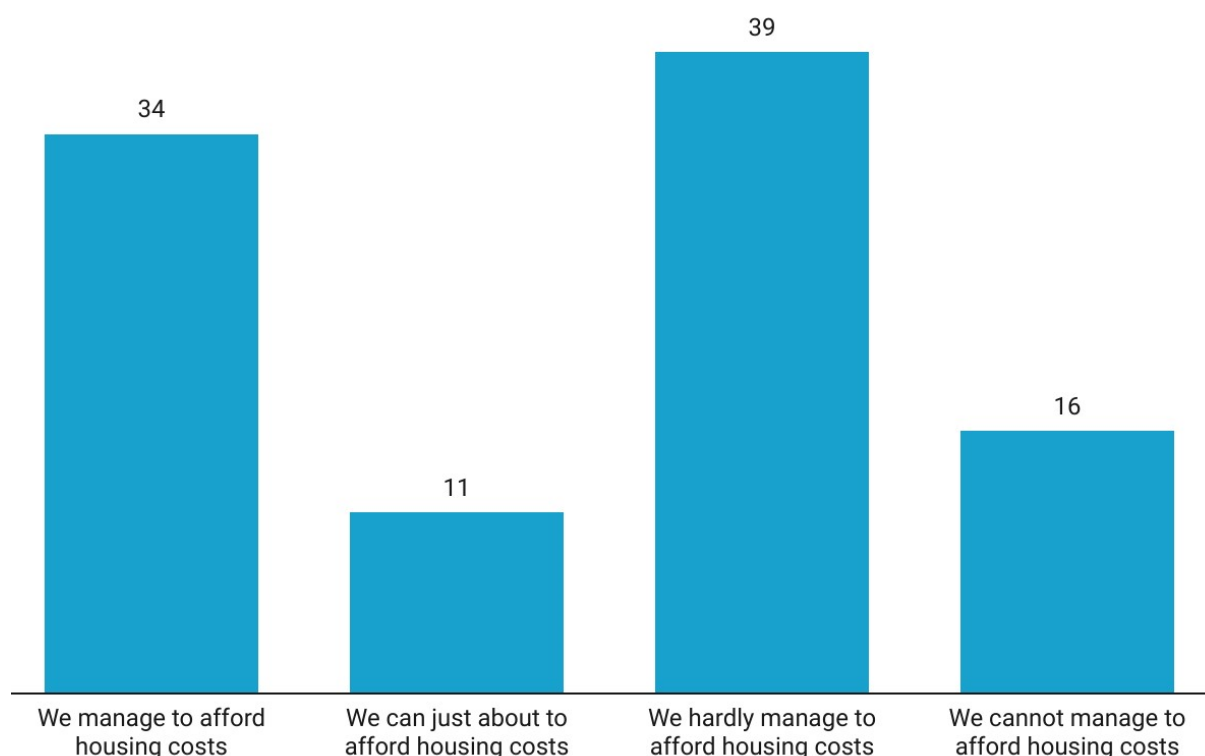


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 34% manage to afford the housing costs. 11% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 612).

39% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 16% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

### Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?*



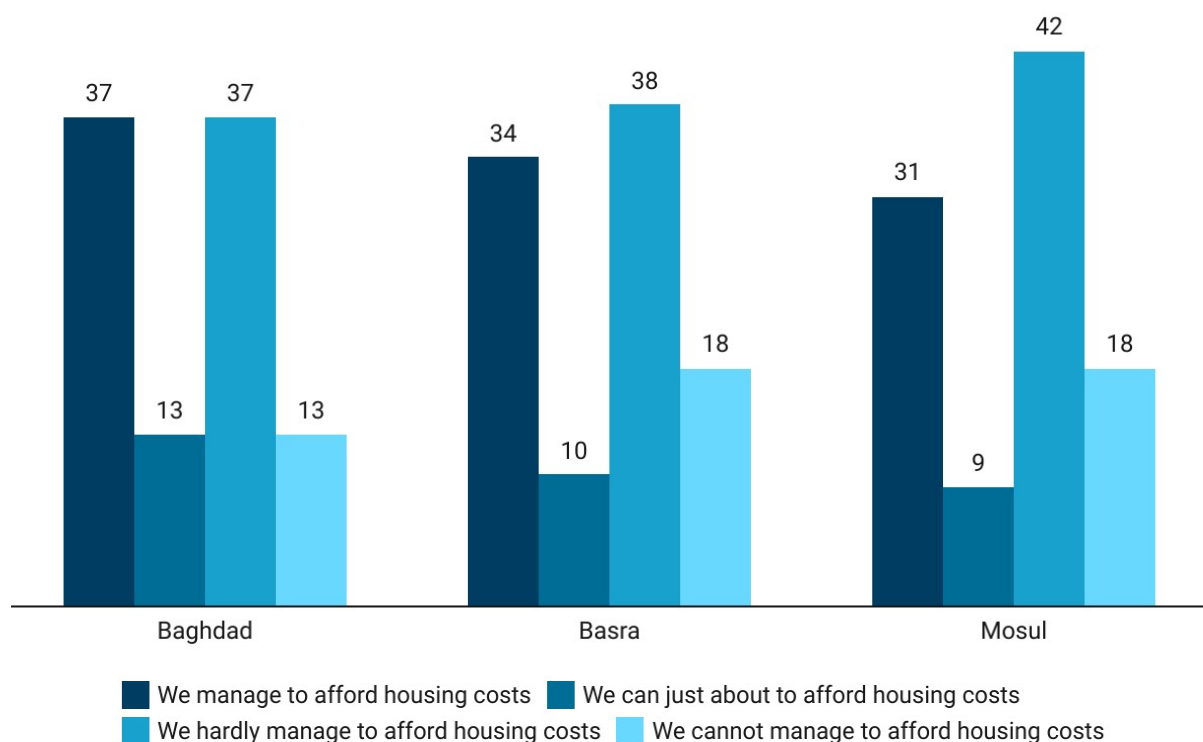
City comparison (n = 612) shows that 37% of Baghdad respondents, 34% of Basra respondents, and 31% of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of Baghdad residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 10% of Basra and 9% of Mosul residents.

In contrast, 42% of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 38% of Basra respondents, and 37% of Baghdad respondents.

The highest proportion of those who do not manage to cover housing costs is to be found among both Basra and Mosul residents with each 18%, followed by Baghdad with 13%.

### Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?*



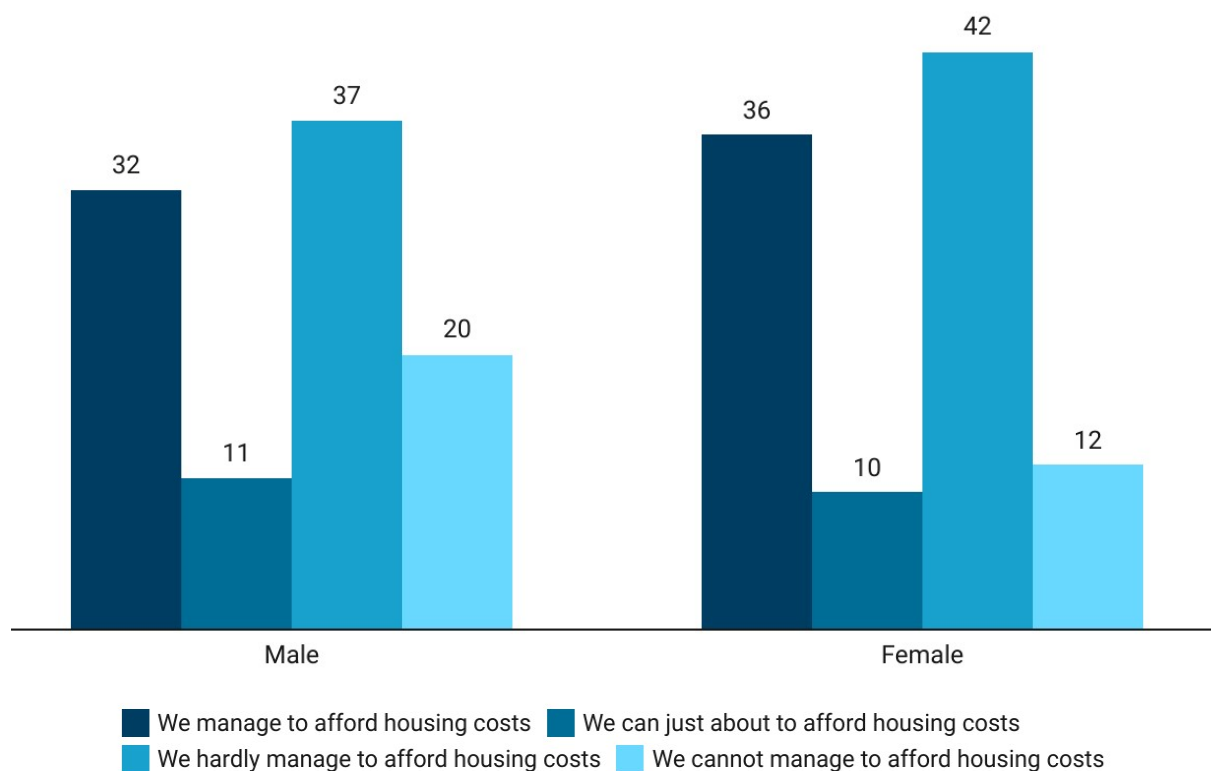
32% of male respondents and 36% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while only 11% of male and 10% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs.

In contrast, 37% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is slightly higher with 42%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is higher among male respondents (20%) than female respondents (12%).

### Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?*



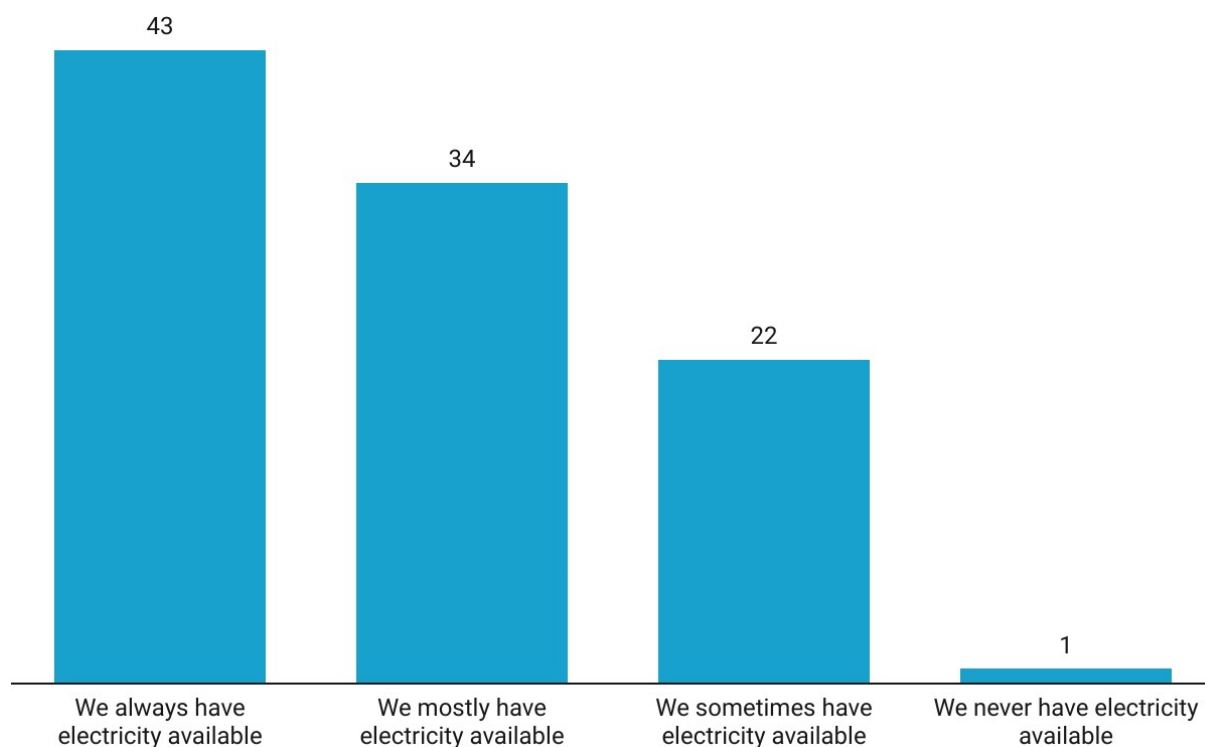
### 3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

43% of the respondents (n = 612) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (34%).

22% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of only 1% never have electricity available.

### Access to electricity – Total (n = 612)

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*



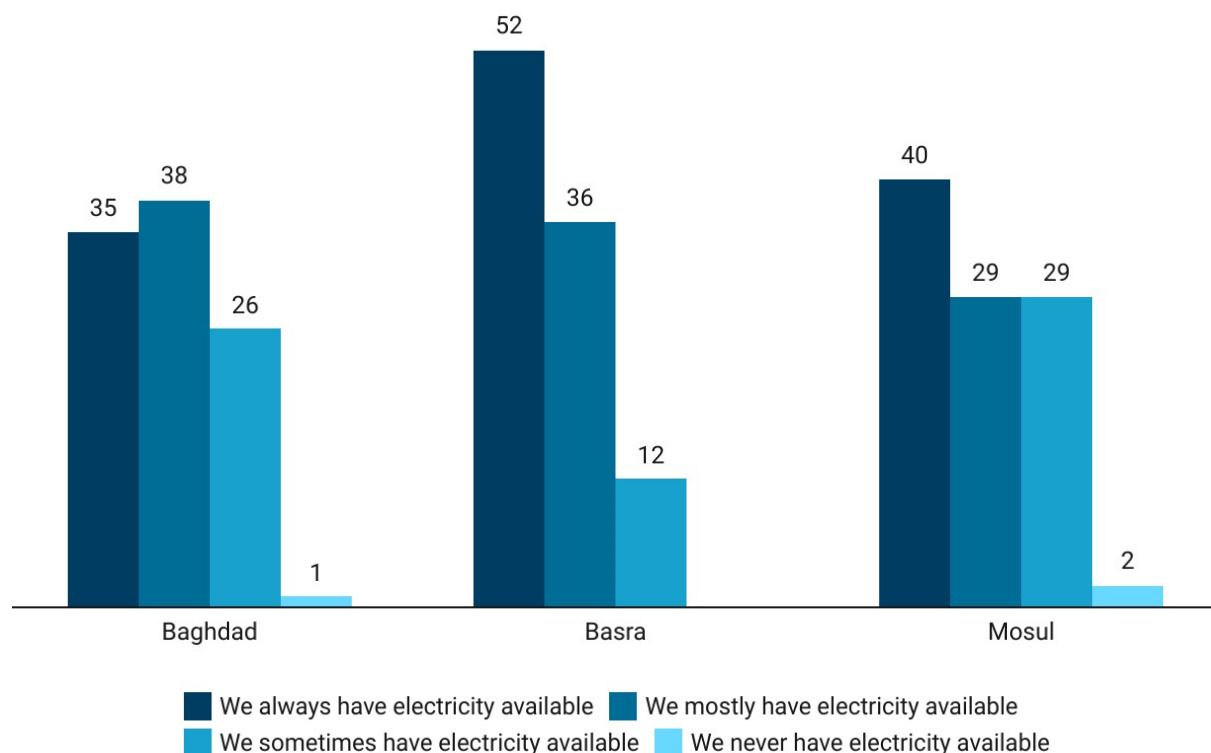
Comparing the three cities (n = 612), the highest proportion of those having always access to electricity is to be found in Basra with 52%, followed by Mosul (40%), and Baghdad (35%). 38% of respondents living in Baghdad mostly have access to electricity, followed by Basra with 36%, and Mosul with 29%.

29% of Mosul residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 26%, and Basra with 12%.

None of the respondents living in Basra stated to never have electricity available, while at least 2% in Mosul and 1% in Baghdad admitted to never have electricity available.

### Access to electricity – City (n = 612)

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*

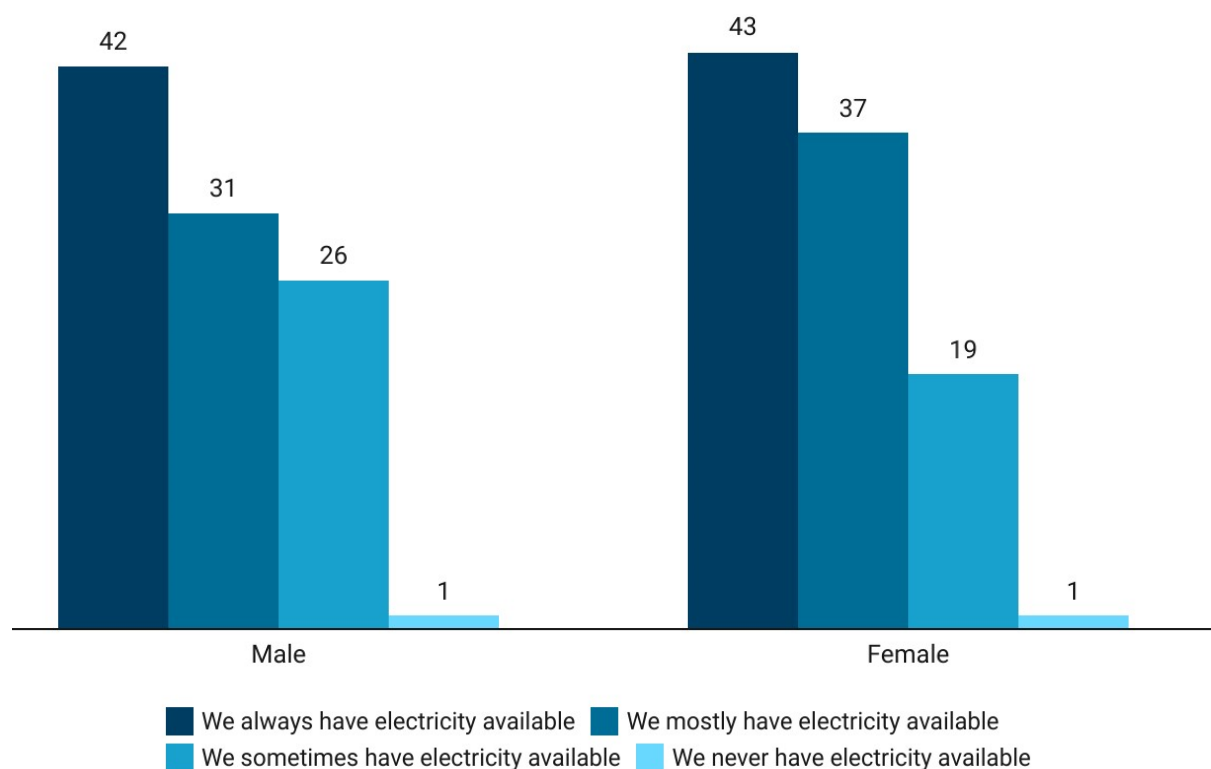


Gender comparison (n = 612) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 41% of male and 43% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 31% of male and 37% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

26% of male and 19% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while both 1% of female and 1% of male respondents never have access to electricity.

### Access to electricity – Gender (n = 612)

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*



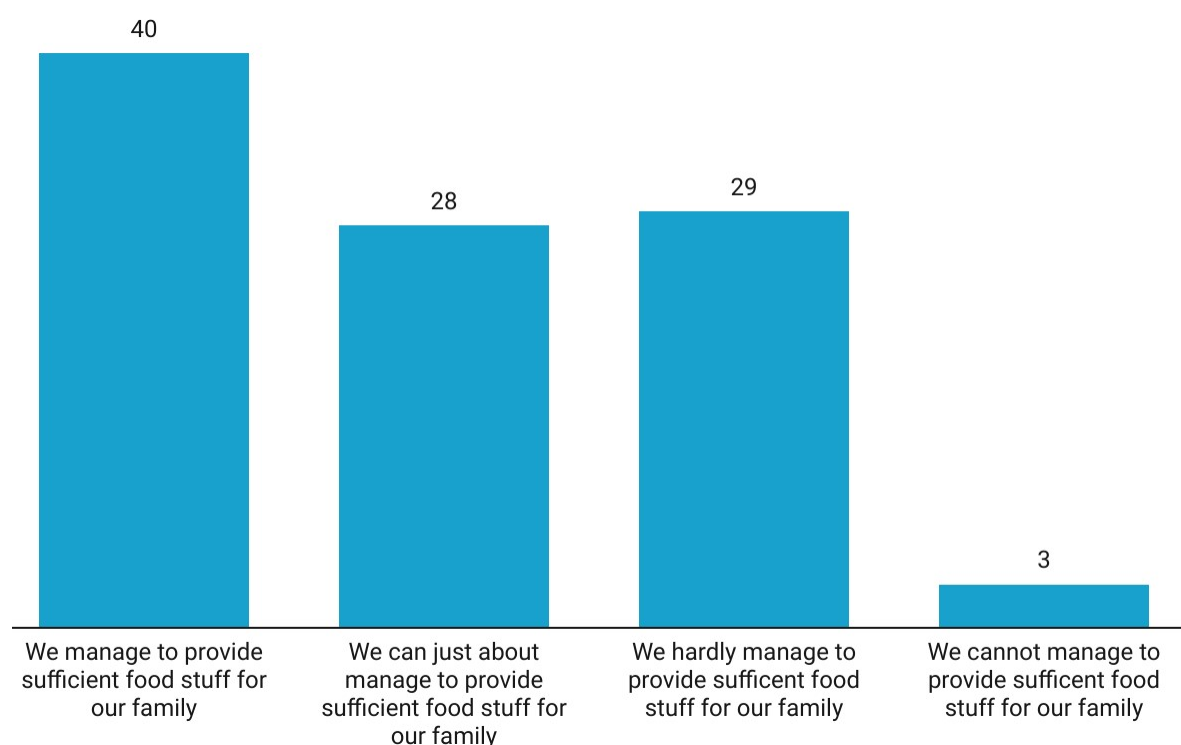
### 3.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

40% of the respondents (n = 612) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 28% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

29% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while at least 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?*



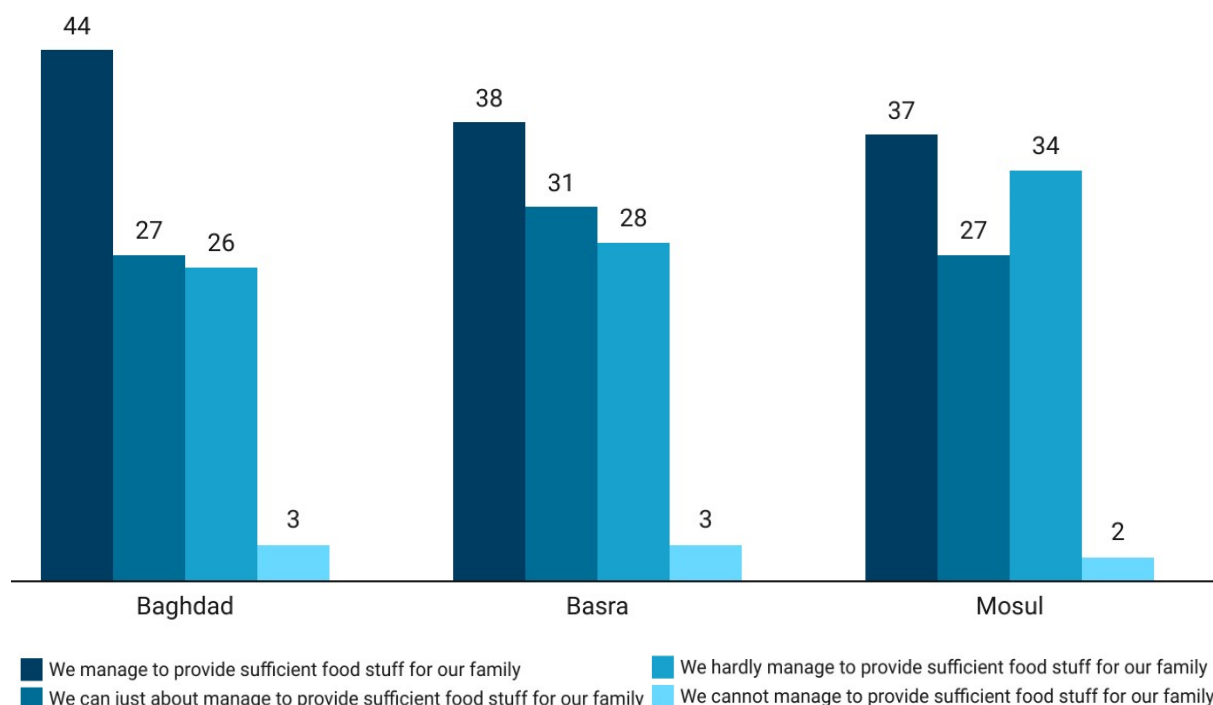
The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Baghdad with 44%, followed by Basra with 38%, and Mosul with 37%. It is in Basra, where 31% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 27% of respondents in both Baghdad and Mosul.

34% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Basra this is true for 28%, while in Baghdad this is true for at least 26% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among both Baghdad and Basra residents with each 3%, followed by Mosul with 2%.



## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?*

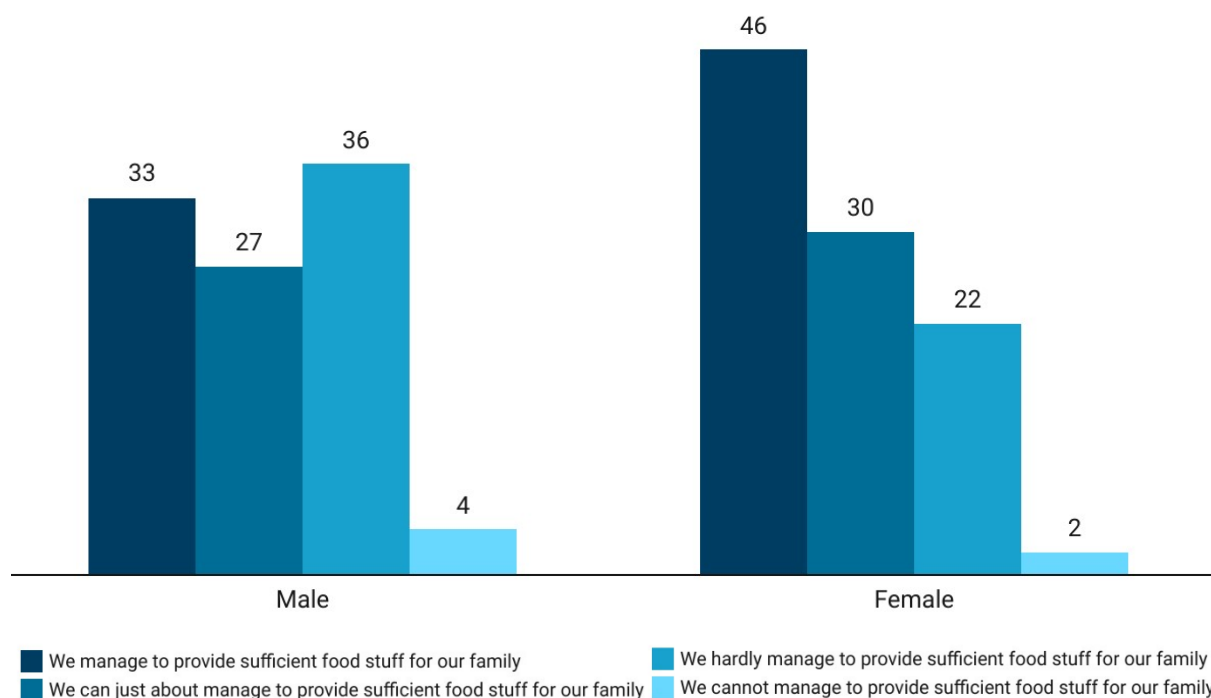


The proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is higher among female respondents (46%) than male respondents (33%) (n = 612). 30% of female and 27% of male respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

In contrast, 36% of male and 22% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. At least 4% of male respondents and 2% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

### Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?*



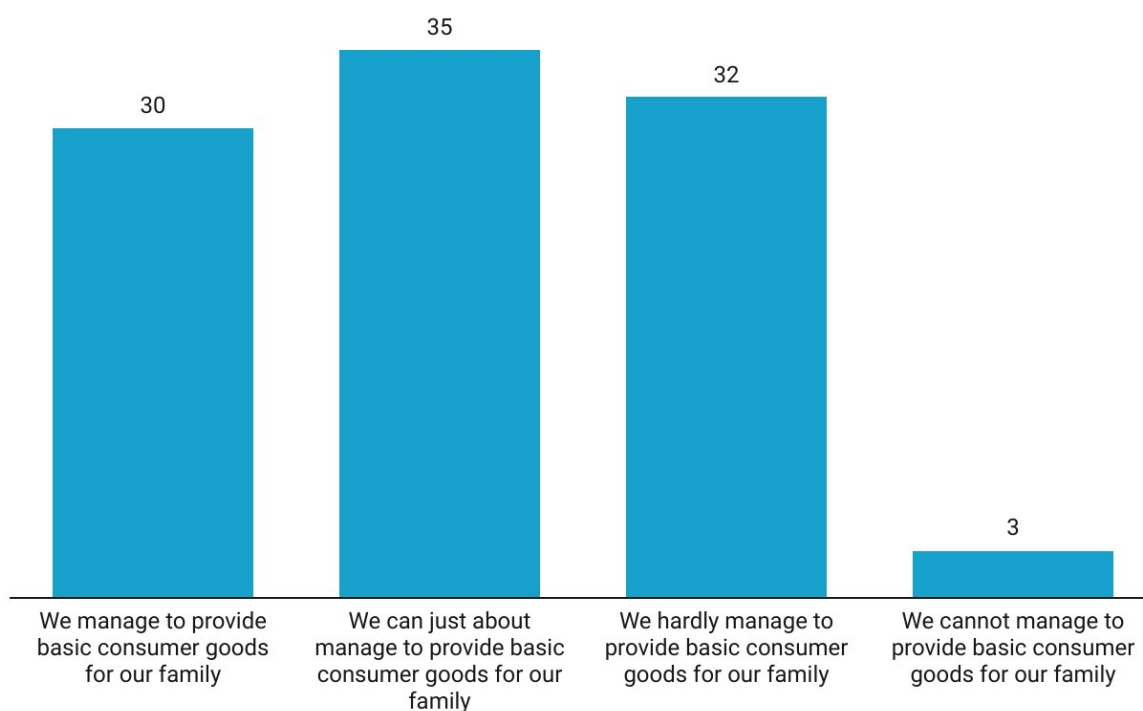
### 3.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

30% of surveyed participants (n = 612) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 35% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

32% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

### Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?*

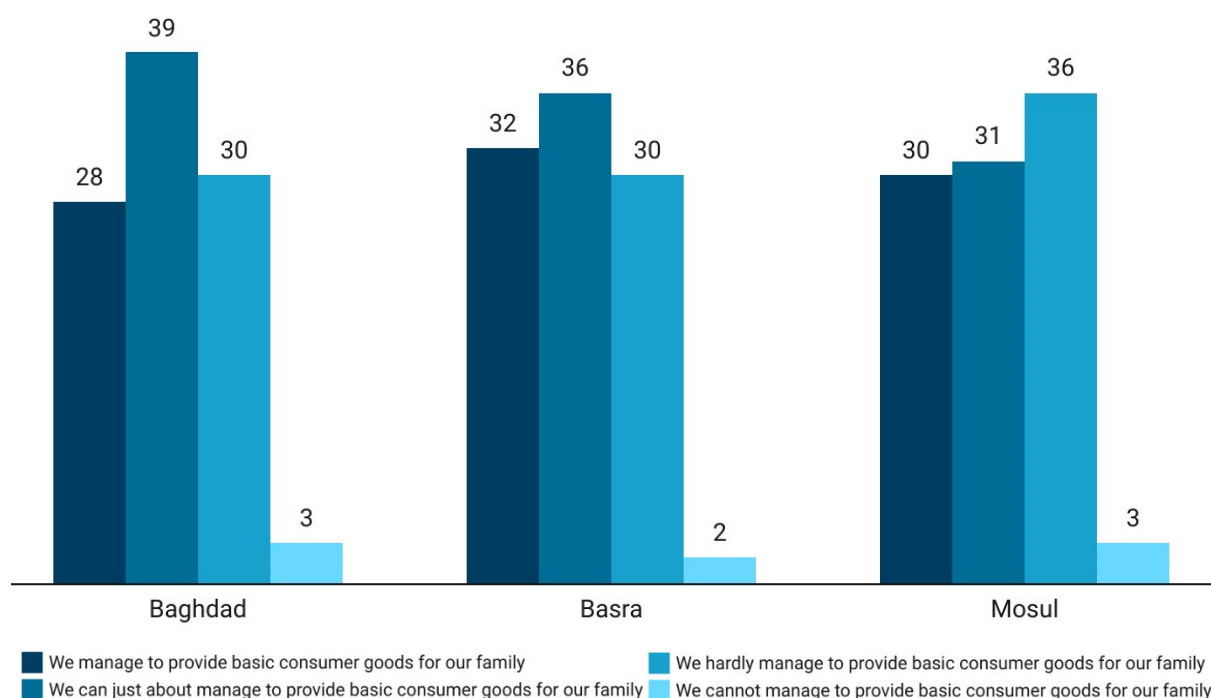


32% of Basra residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 30% of Mosul residents, and 28% of Baghdad residents. 39% of Baghdad residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra residents with 36%, and Mosul residents with 31%.

36% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 30% of each Baghdad and Basra residents. In both cities Mosul and Baghdad, each 3% cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for a slightly smaller proportion in Basra with 2%.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?*

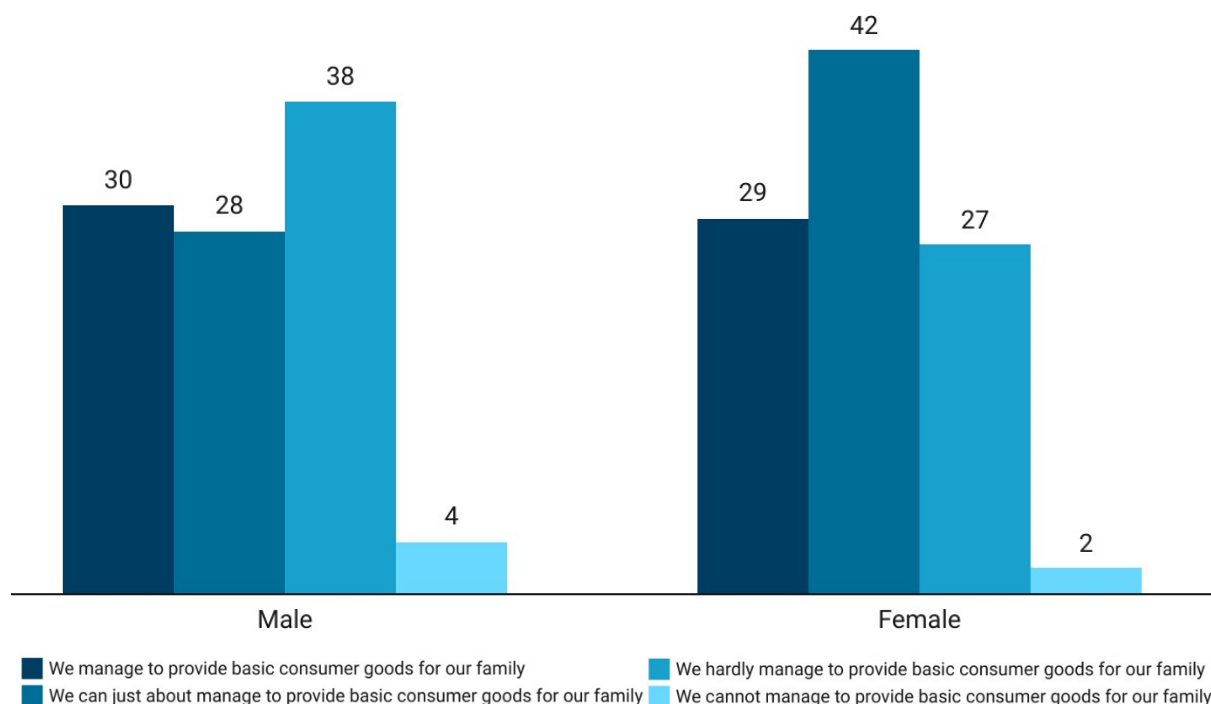


Gender comparison reveals that 30% of male and 29% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 42% of female and 28% of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

38% of male and 27% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while at least 4% of male and 2% of female respondents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 612)

*What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?*



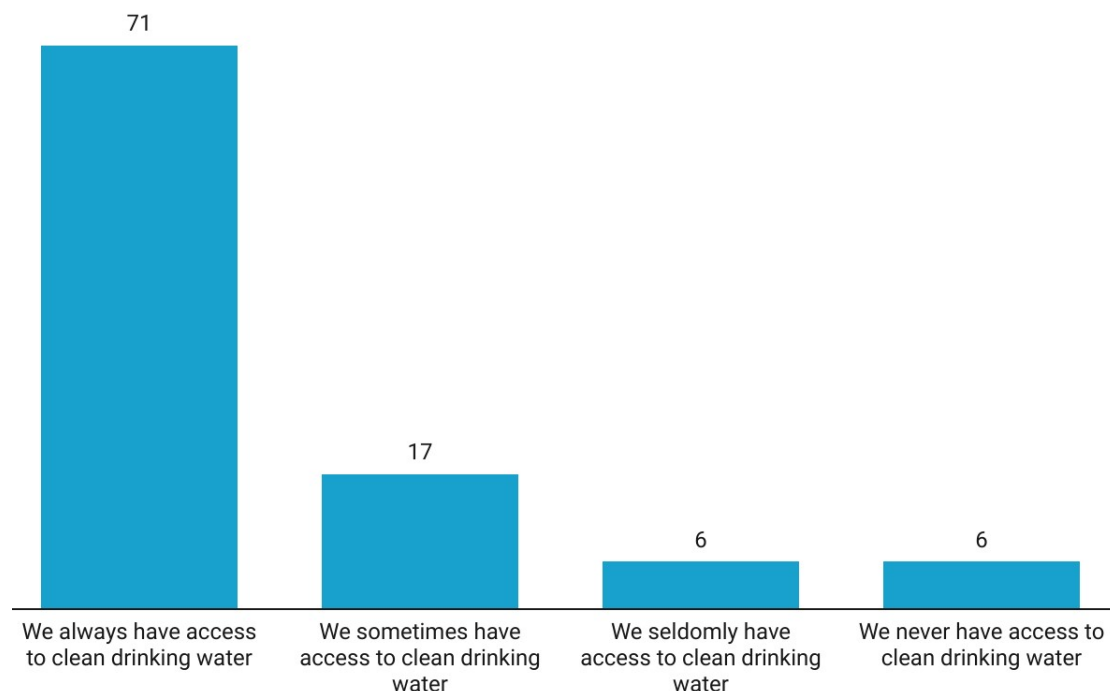
### 3.7. Access to clean drinking water

Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

71% of the participants (n = 612) always have access to clean drinking water, while 17% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 6% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while the same proportion (6%) never have access to clean drinking water.

### Access to clean Drinking Water – Total (n = 612)

*Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?*

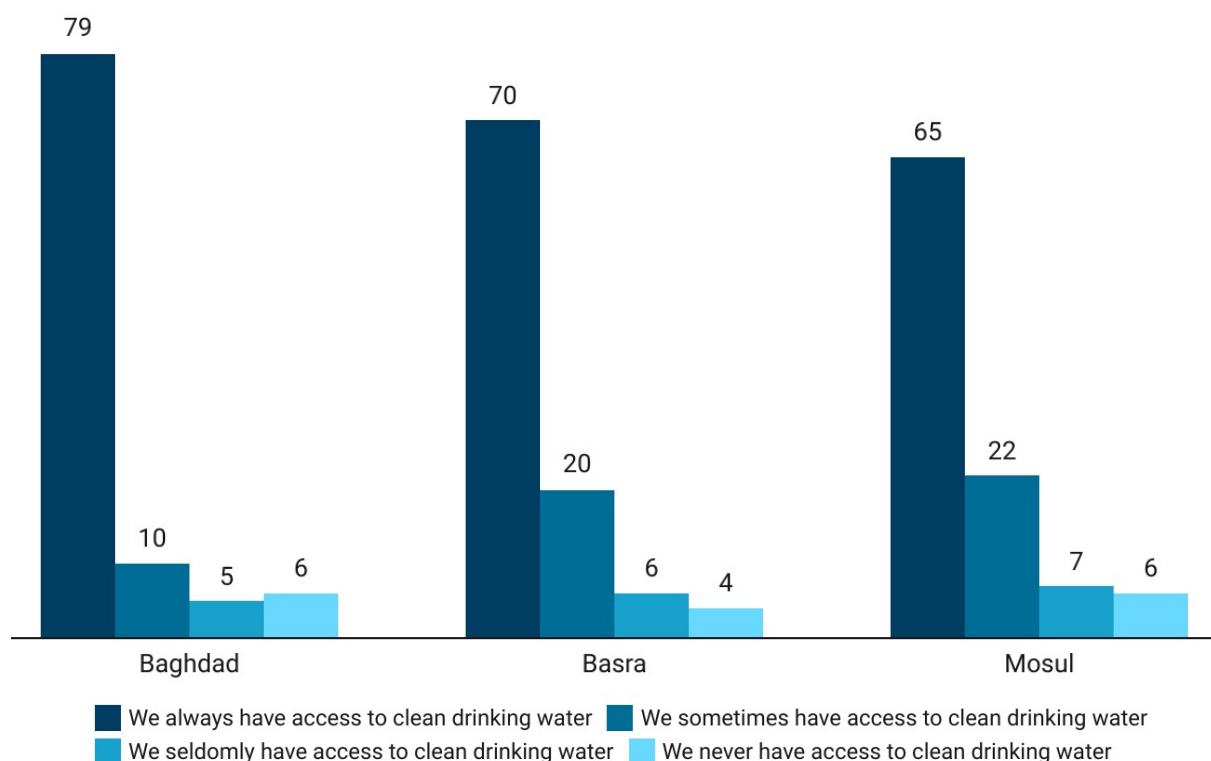


City comparison (n = 612) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Baghdad with 79%, followed by Basra with 70%, and 65% in Mosul. On the other hand, the highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Mosul respondents with 22%, followed by Basra respondents with 20%, and Baghdad respondents with 10%.

7% of Mosul respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 6% of Basra respondents, and 5% of Baghdad respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in both cities Baghdad and Mosul with each 6%, followed by Basra with 4%.

### Access to clean Drinking Water – City (n = 612)

*Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?*

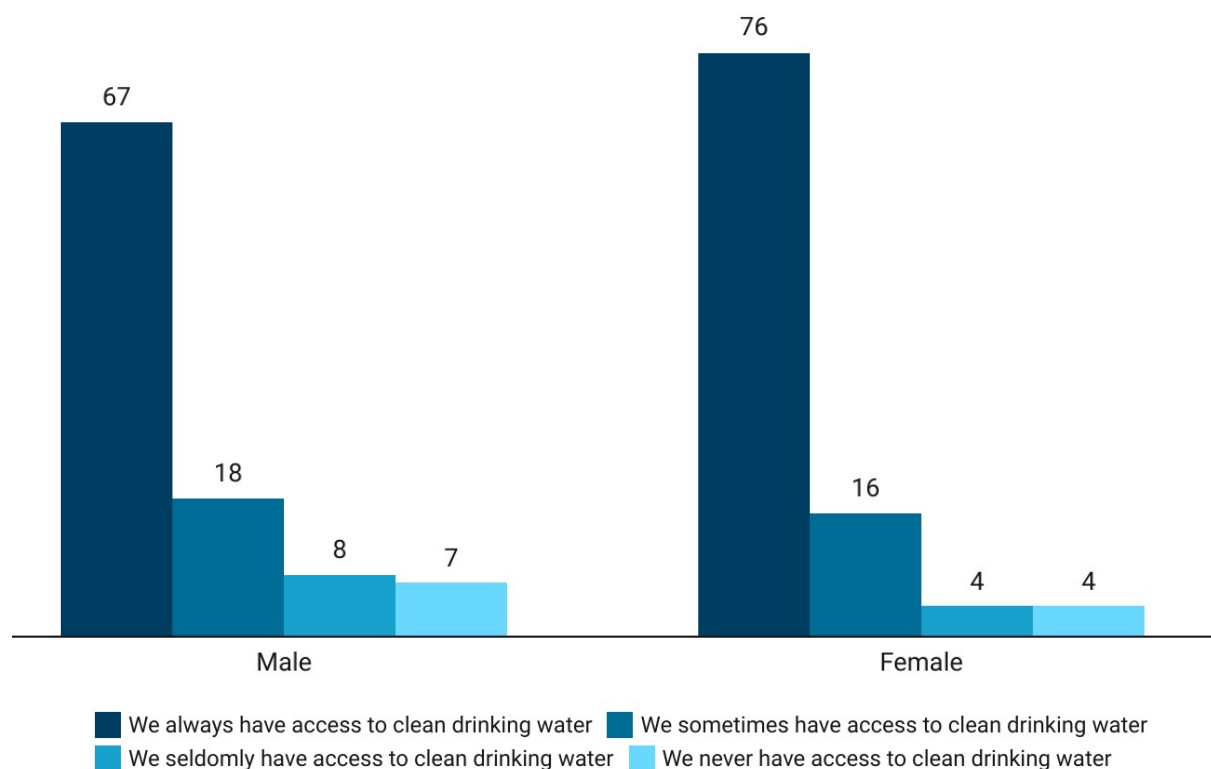


Gender comparison (n = 612) shows that 76% of female respondents and 67% of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among male survey participants (18%) than female participants (16%).

8% of male respondents and 4% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while the same proportion (4%) of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water. This is true for 7% of male respondents.

### Access to clean Drinking Water – Gender (n = 612)

*Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?*



### 3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

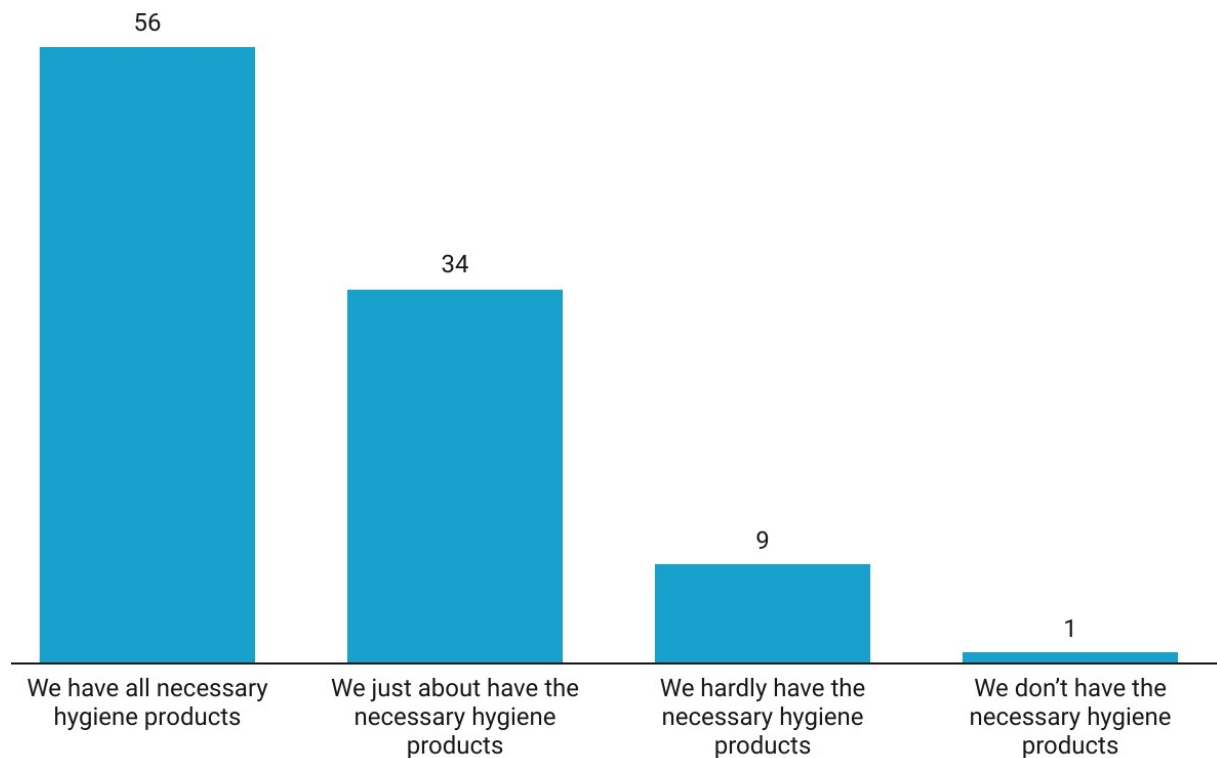
More than half of the survey participants (n = 612) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. (56%). More than one third of the respondents (34%) just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 9% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of only 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).



### Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Total (n = 612)

*Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]*

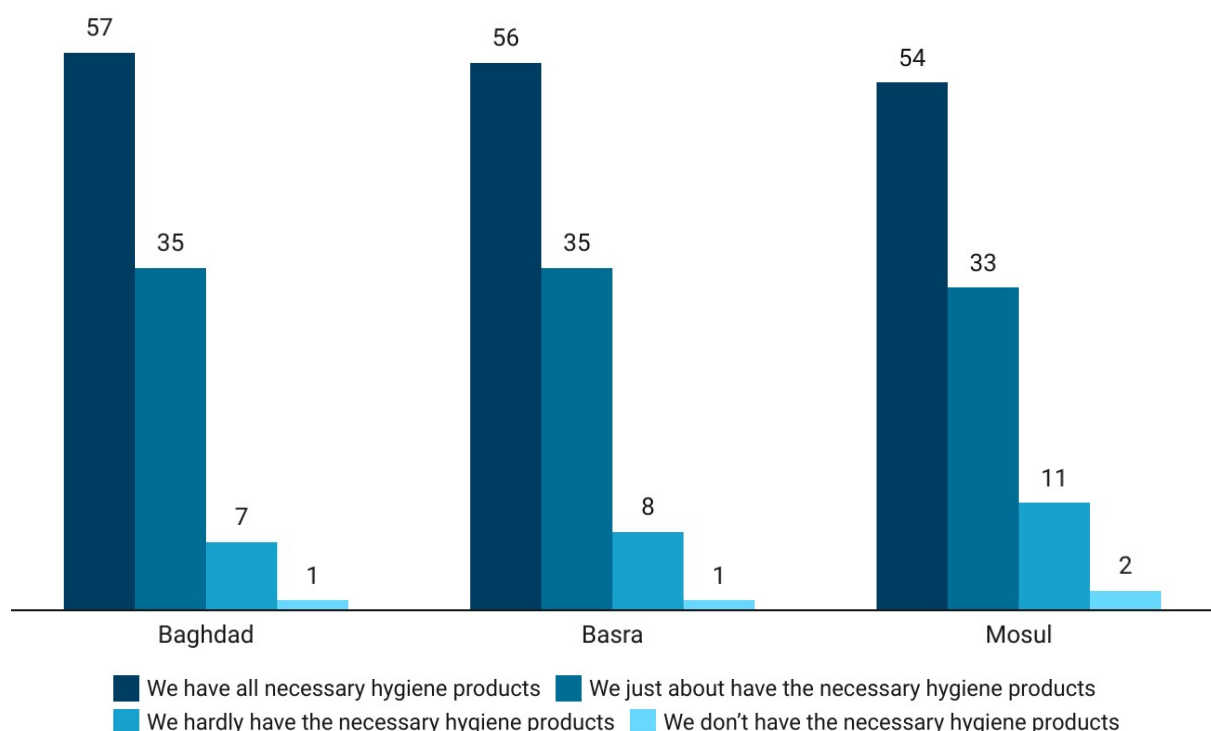


Among all respondents (n = 612), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Baghdad respondents with 57%, followed by Basra respondents (56%), and Mosul respondents (54%). In both Baghdad and Basra each 35% of the respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 33% of Mosul respondents.

11% of Mosul respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Basra with 8%, and Baghdad with 7%. The percentage of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is relatively low in all cities. 2% of Mosul respondents do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 1% of both Baghdad and Basra respondents.

### Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – City (n = 612)

*Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]*



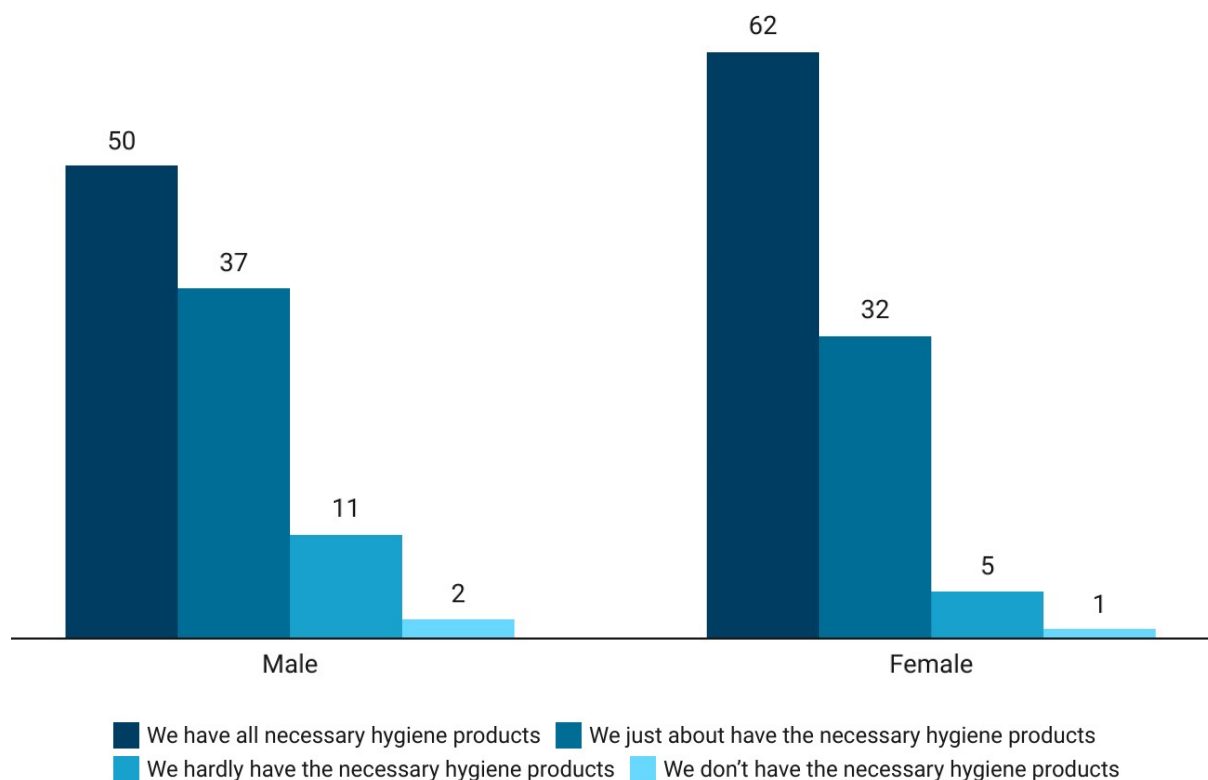
Gender comparison reveals that 62% of female and 50% of male respondents of the sample (n = 612) have all necessary hygienic products, while 37% of male and 32% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

11% of male and 5% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.

2% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for only 1% of female respondents.

### Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Gender (n = 612)

*Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]*



### 3.9. Access to medical services

41% of the respondents (n = 612) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 35% have access but they are not able to afford them. 24% do not have any access to vaccinations.

51% of the survey participants (n = 612) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 43% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 54% of the respondents (n = 612) always have access and can afford a visit, while 27% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 19% have no access to primary medical care.

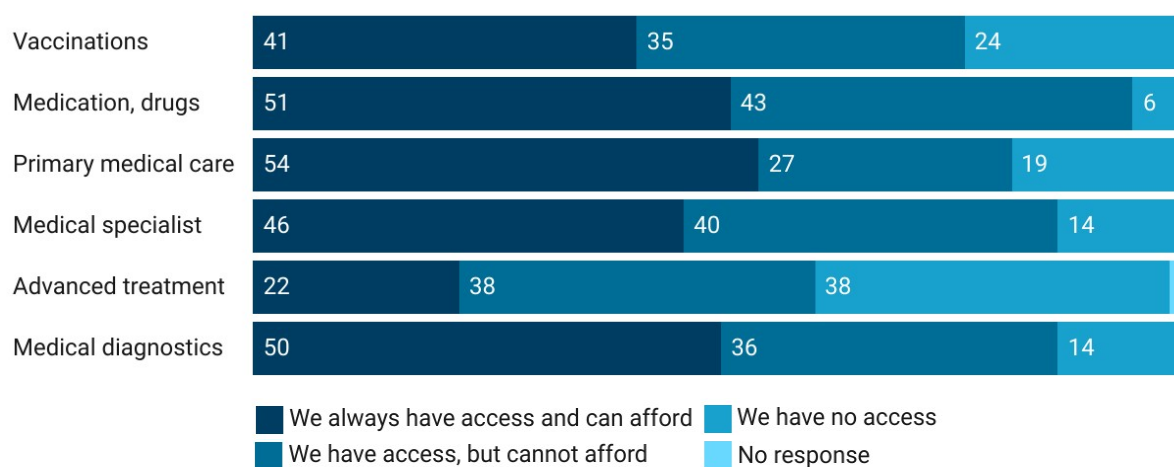
In the present survey, 46% of the participants (n = 612) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 40% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 14% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 22% of the participants (n = 612) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while the same proportion (38%) have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 2% did not give an answer on this question.

Half of the respondents (50%) (n = 612) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while more than two thirds of the respondents (36%) have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

### Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 612)

*In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?*



43% of Baghdad residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 34% have access but cannot afford them. 22% do not have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

49% of the Baghdad residents (n = 200) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 45% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

53% of Baghdad residents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 26% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 21% of Baghdad respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

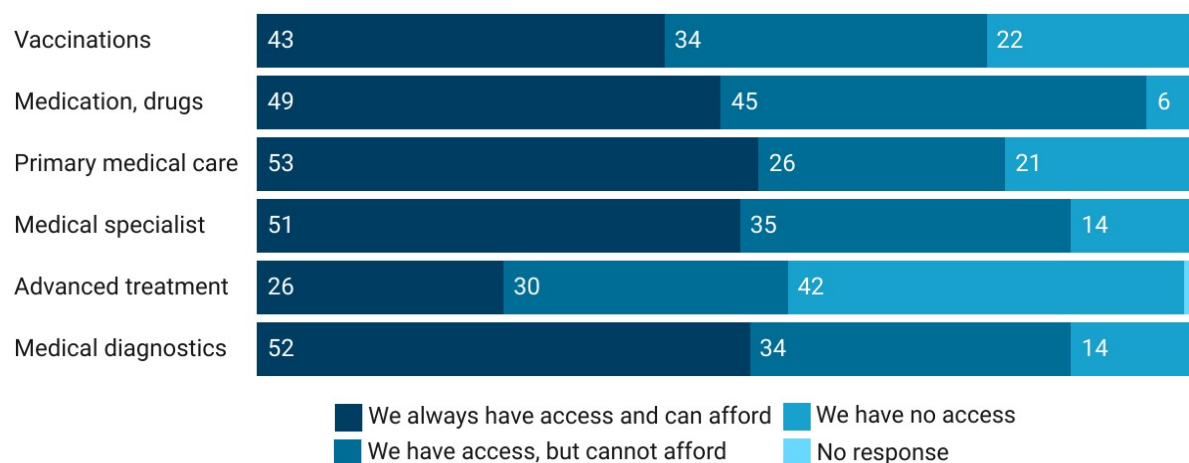
51% of the Baghdad sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 14% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 26% of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access but cannot afford it, while a noticeable percentage of 42% have no access at all. 2% of the Baghdad respondents did not give an answer on that question.

52% of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

### Access to Medical Services – Baghdad (n = 200)

*In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?*



39% of Basra residents (n = 209) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 36% have access but cannot afford them. 24% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 1% did not answer this question.

Among Basra residents (n = 209), 50% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 43% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 7% have no access to medication or drugs.

52% of Basra respondents (n = 209) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 19% of Basra respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

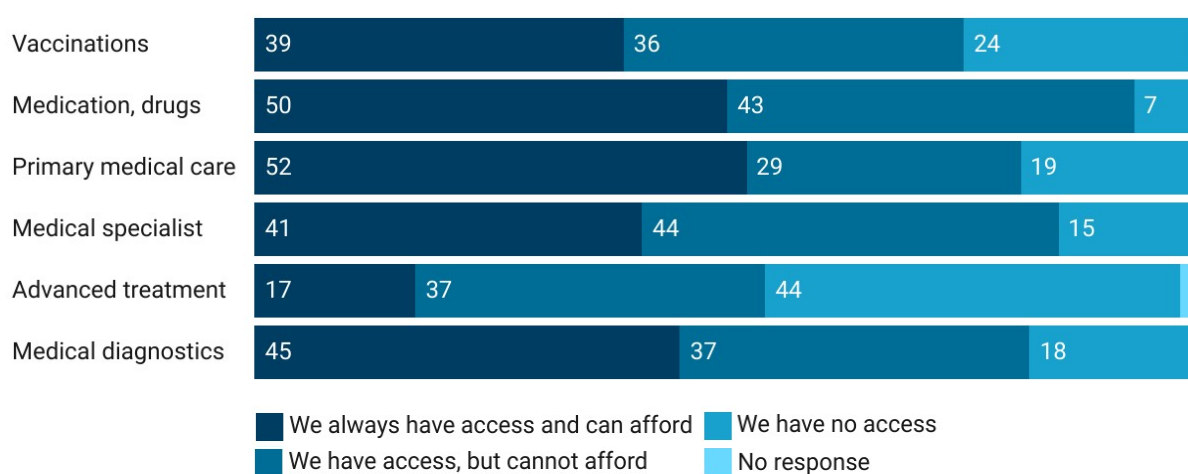
41% of Basra residents (n = 209) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 44% have access but is not able to afford it. 15% do not have access to a medical specialist.

Only 17% of Basra respondents (n = 209) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 44% do not have access at all. 2% of Basra respondents did not give an answer on that question.

45% of Basra respondents (n = 209) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 18% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

### Access to Medical Services – Basra (n = 209)

*In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?*



40% of Mosul residents (n = 203) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 35% have access but cannot afford them. 24% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Among Mosul respondents (n = 203), 53% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 42% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 5% have no access to medication/drugs among Mosul respondents.

55% of Mosul respondents (n = 203) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 27% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 18% of Mosul respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

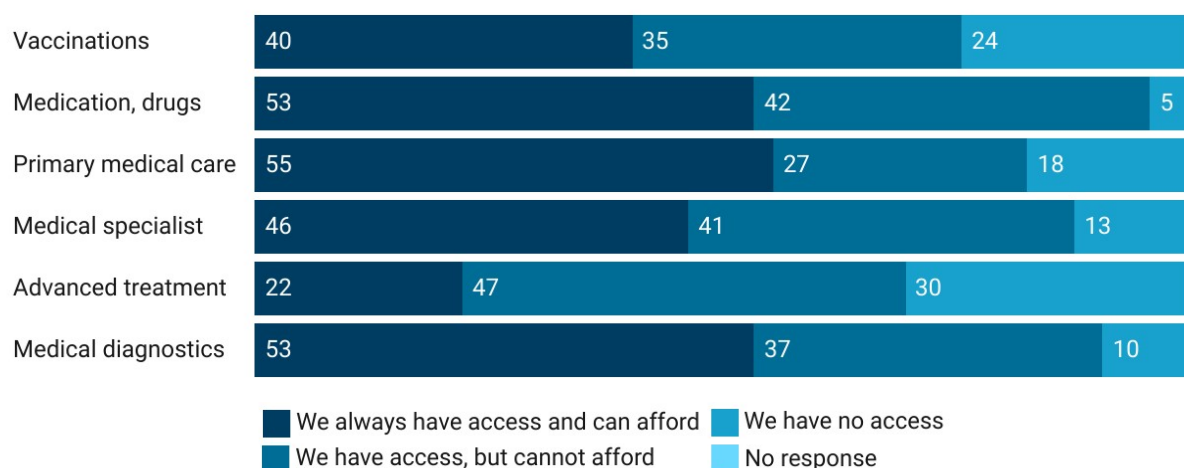
46% of Mosul sample (n = 203) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 41% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist.

22% of Mosul respondents (n = 203) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 47% have access but cannot afford it, while 30% have no access at all. 1% did not answer the question.

53% of Mosul respondents (n = 203) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

### Access to Medical Services – Mosul (n = 203)

*In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?*



38% of male respondents (n = 310) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 36% have access but cannot afford them. 25% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among male respondents (n = 310), 43% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 50% have access but cannot afford them. 7% have no access to medication or drugs.

46% of male respondents (n = 310) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 25% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 21% did not answer the question.

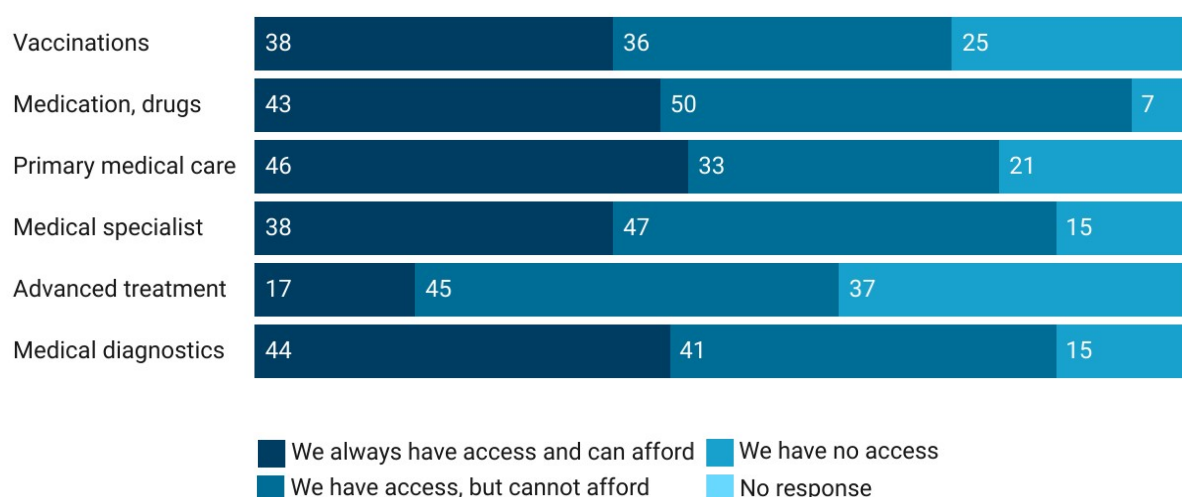
38% of the male participants (n = 310) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 47% have access but cannot afford the visit. 15% do not have access to a medical specialist.

Only 17% of male respondents (n = 310) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 45% have access but cannot afford them, while 37% have no access. 1% did not answer this question.

44% of male respondents (n = 310) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 41% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

### Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 310)

*In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?*





44% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 34% have access but cannot afford them. 21% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among female survey participants (n = 302), 59% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 5% have no access to medication or drugs.

61% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 18% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

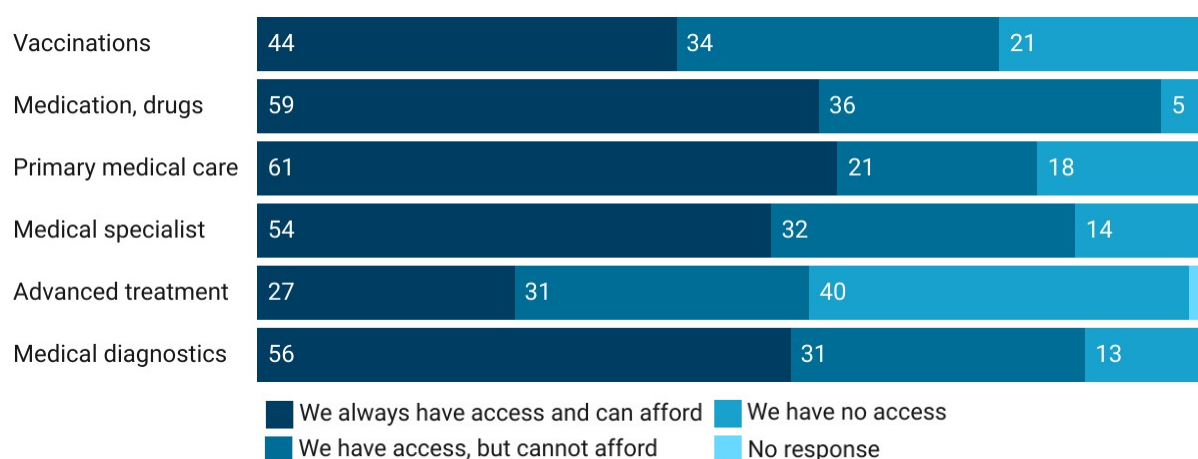
54% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford the visit. 14% do not have access to a medical specialist.

27% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access but cannot afford it, while 40% have no access. 2% of female respondents did not give an answer on that question.

56% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 13% have no access to medical diagnostics.

### Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 302)

*In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?*



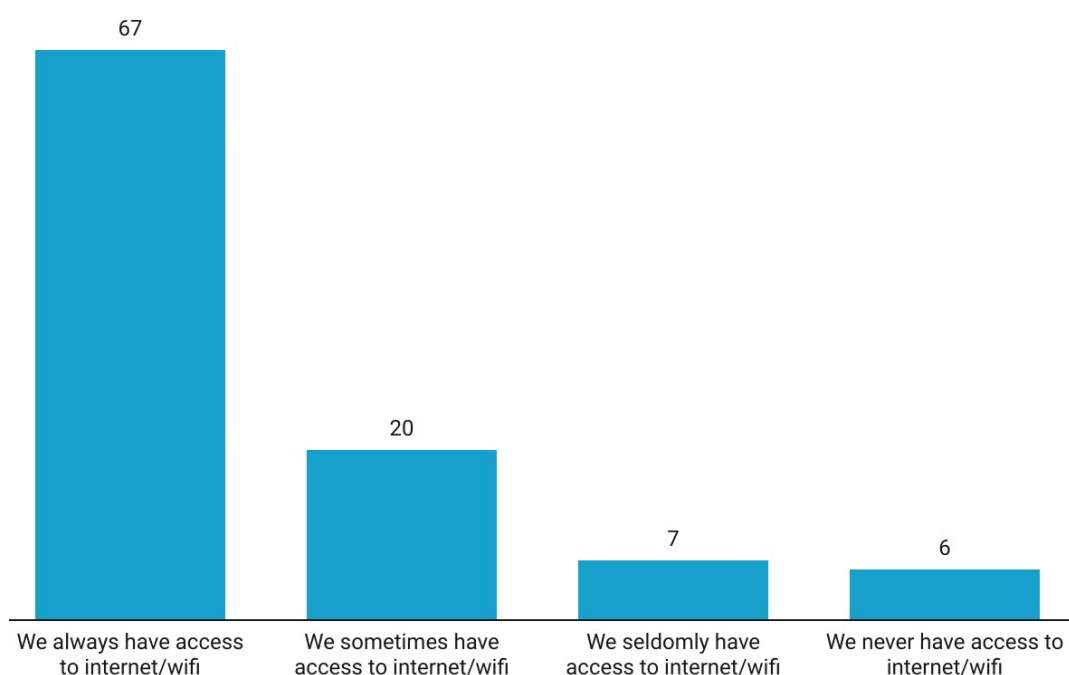
### 3.10. Access to internet/wifi

Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion.

67% of the respondents (n = 612) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 7% of respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 6% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

#### Access to Internet/wifi – Total (n = 612)

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*



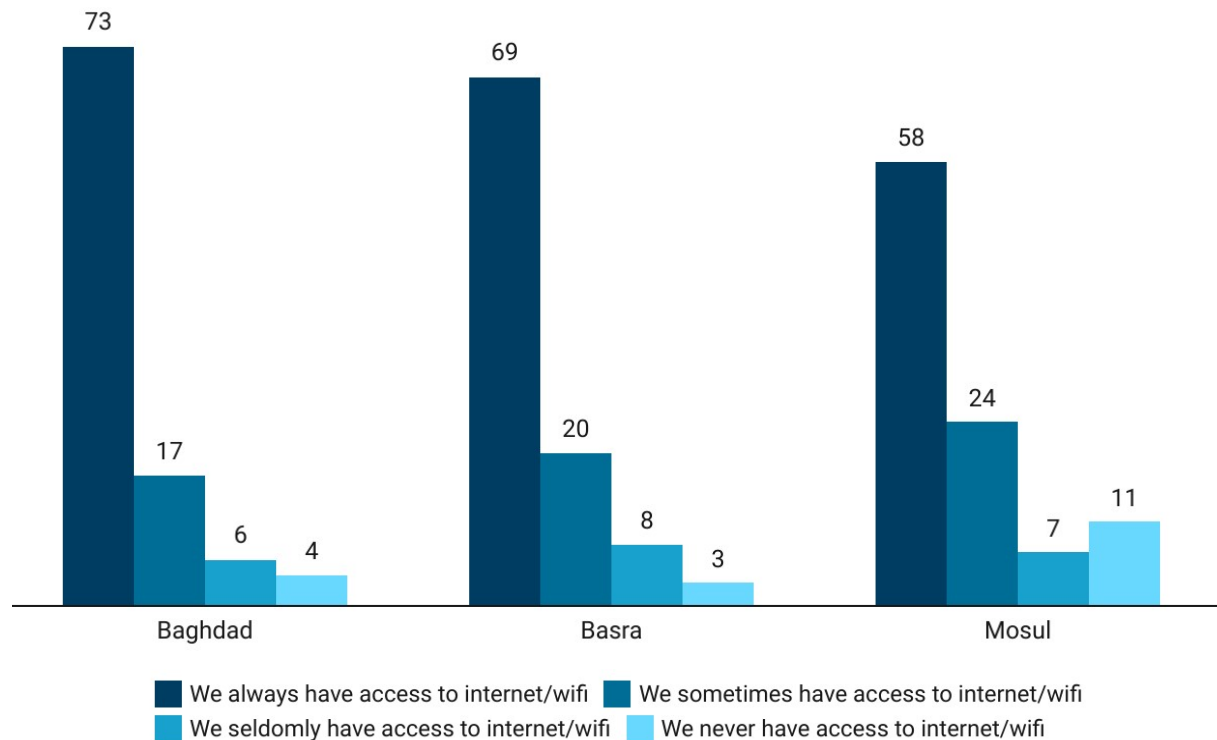
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Baghdad with 73%, followed by Basra with 69%, and Mosul with only 58%. 24% of Mosul residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 20% of Basra residents, and 17% of Baghdad residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Basra residents with 8%, while in Mosul the proportion is 7%, and in Baghdad 6%. However,

the highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Mosul residents (11%), followed by Baghdad (4%), and Basra (3%).

### Access to Internet/wifi – City (n = 612)

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*

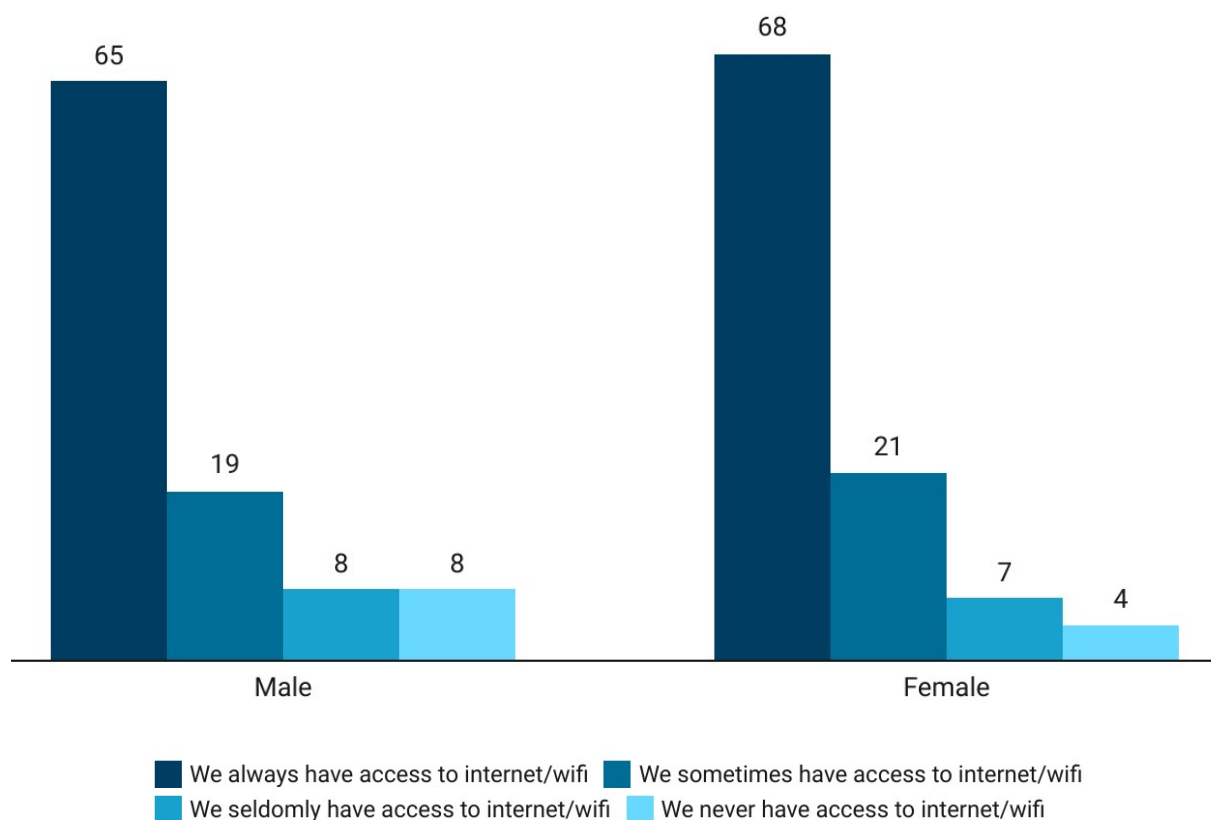


68% of female and 65% of male survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 21% of female and 19% of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

8% of male and 7% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (8%) than among female respondents (4%).

### Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 612)

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*



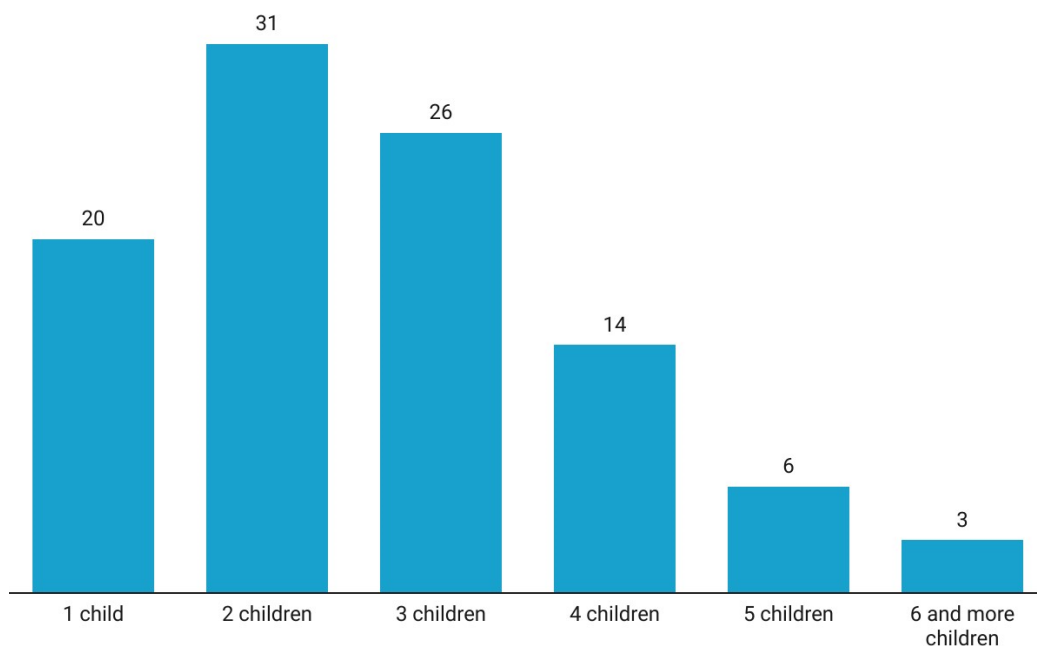
### 3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 253). In total, of those (n = 359) stating not being single, 12% stated not having children, while 2% did not answer the question.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 313) is among those having 2 children (31%), followed by 20% having 1 child, and 16% having 3 children. 14% have 4 children, and 6% have 5 children. Only 3% have 6 or more children.

## Number of children – Total (n = 313)

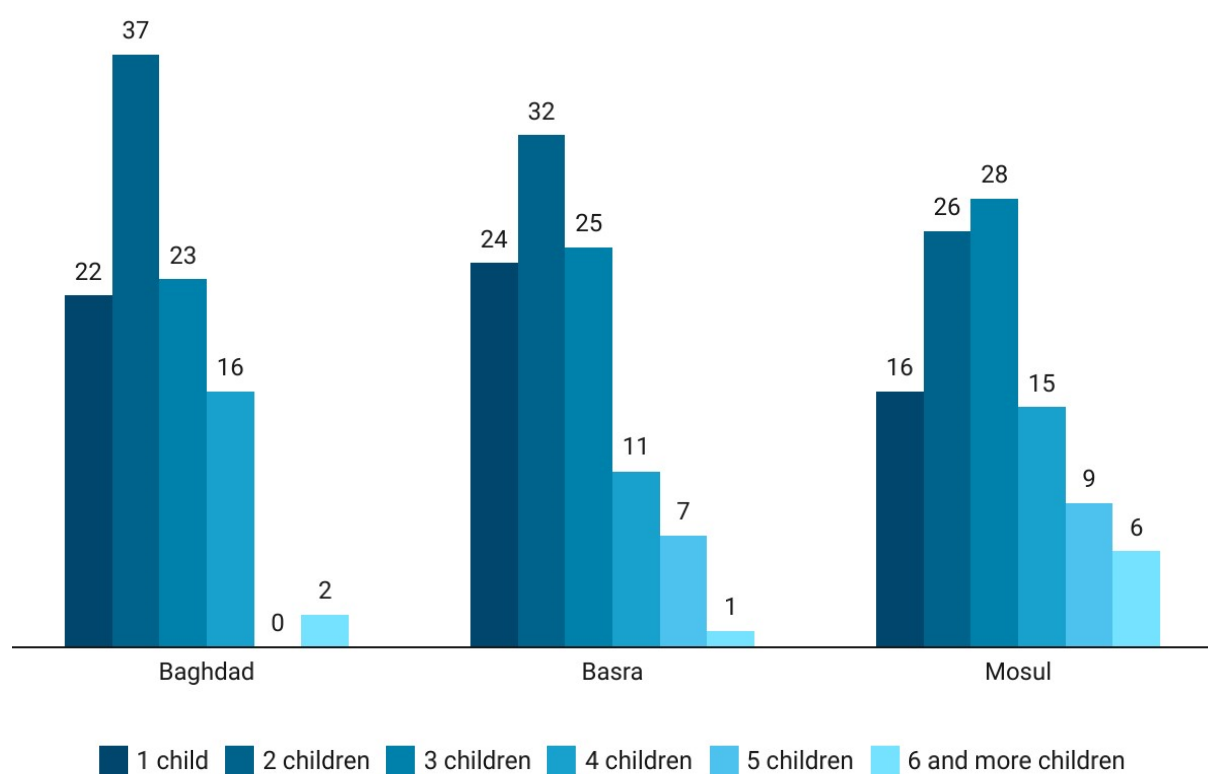
Number of children?



24% of Basra respondents, 22% of Baghdad respondents, and 16% of Mosul respondents have only 1 child, while 37% of Baghdad respondents, 32% of Basra respondents, and 26% of Mosul respondents have 2 children. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Mosul respondents with 28%, followed by Basra (25%) and Baghdad (23%).

## Number of children by – City (n = 313)

Number of children?

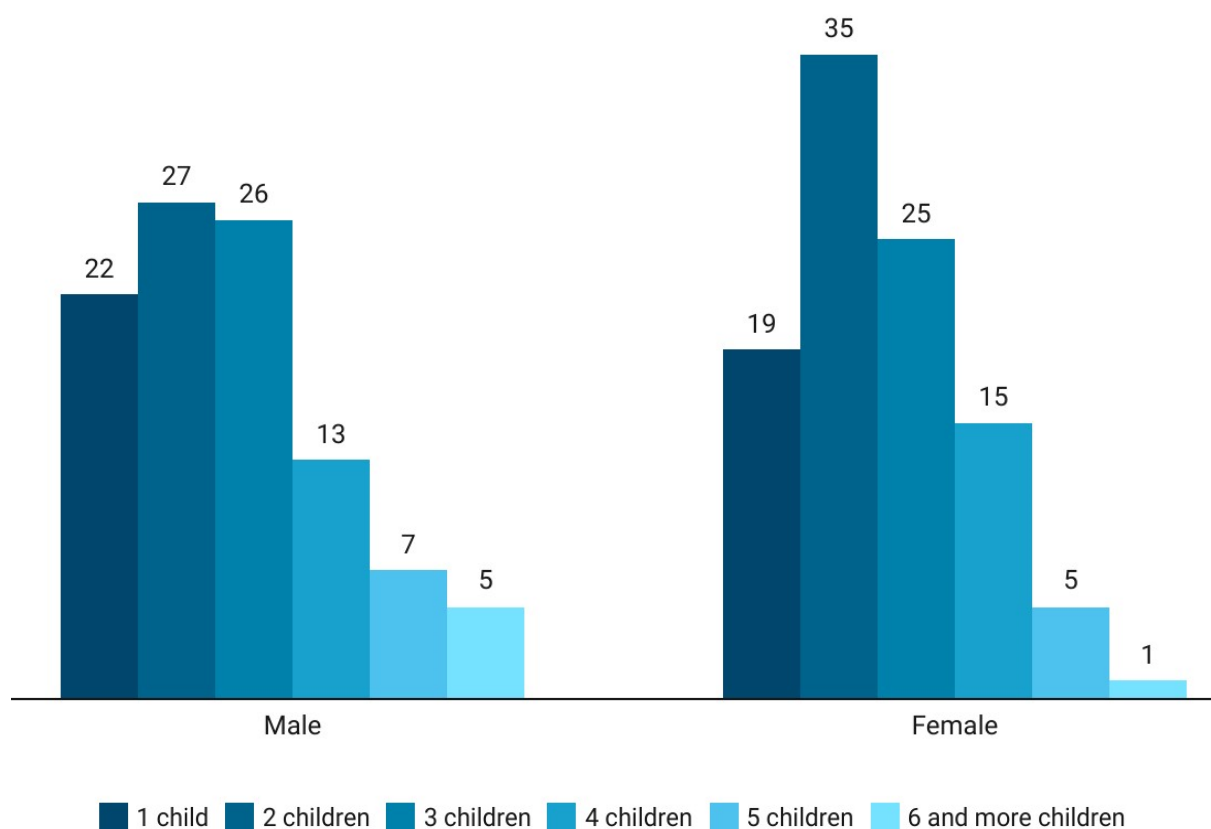


22% of male respondents and 19% female respondents have only 1 child, while 27% of male respondents, and 35% of female respondents have 2 children. 26% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 25% of female respondents. 13% of male and 15% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 7% of male respondents and 5% of female respondents have 5 children. 5% of male respondents and 1% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

13% of male and 15% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 7% of male respondents and 5% of female respondents have 5 children. 5% of male respondents and 1% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

### Number of children by – Gender (n = 313)

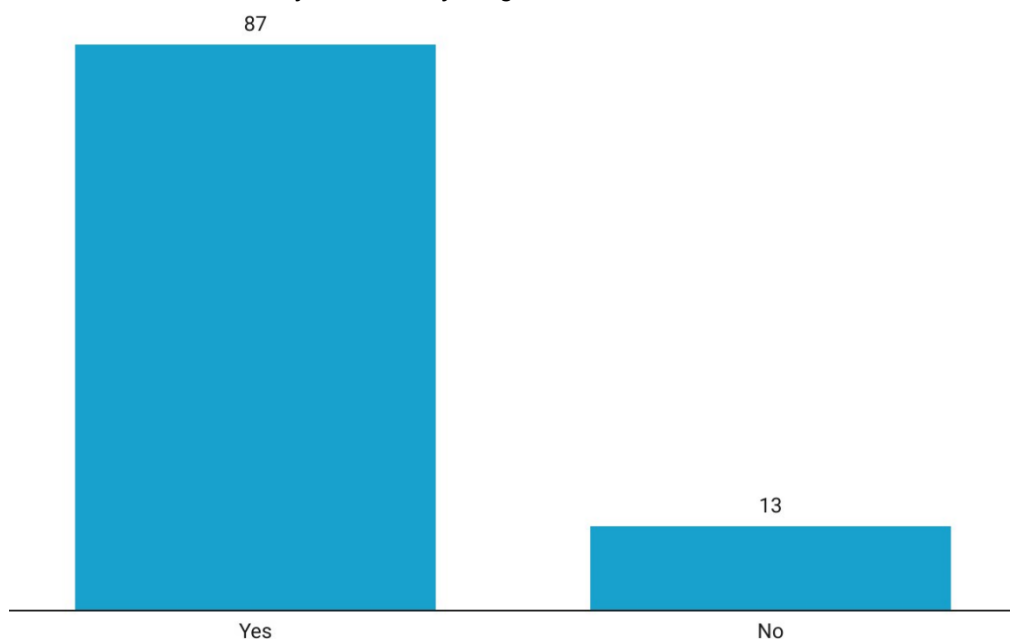
*Number of children?*



Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 87% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 271.

### Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 313)

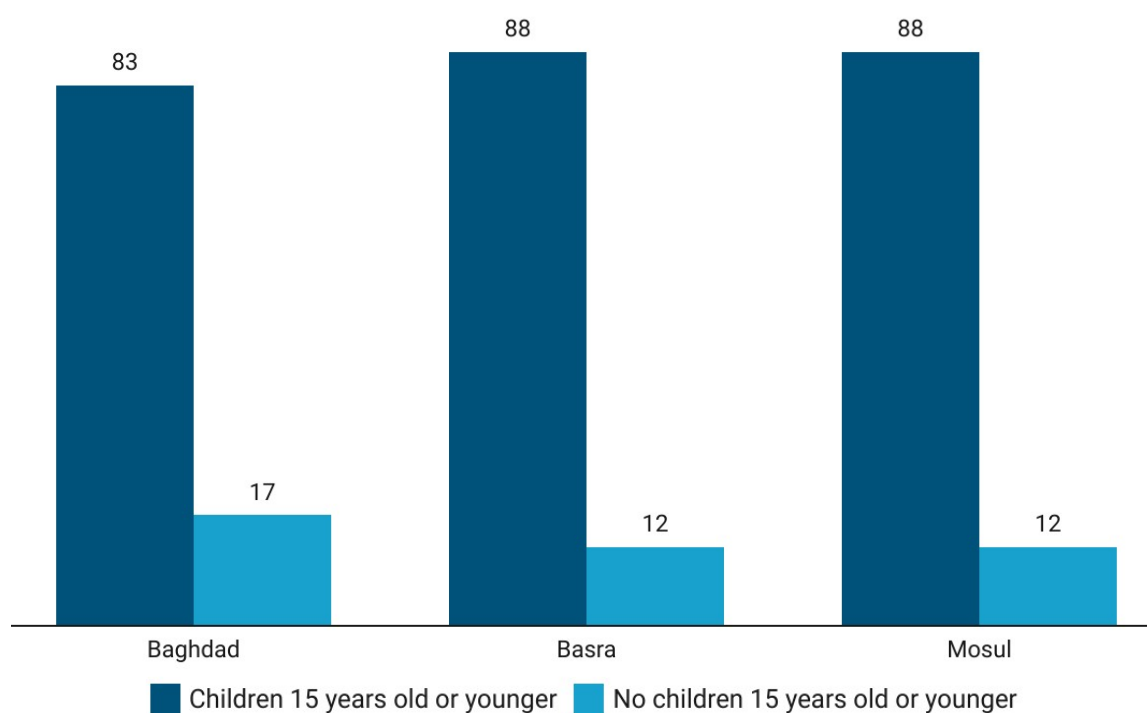
*Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?*



In Baghdad, 83% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 88% among Basra respondents as well as Mosul respondents.

### Children under 15 Years – City (n = 313)

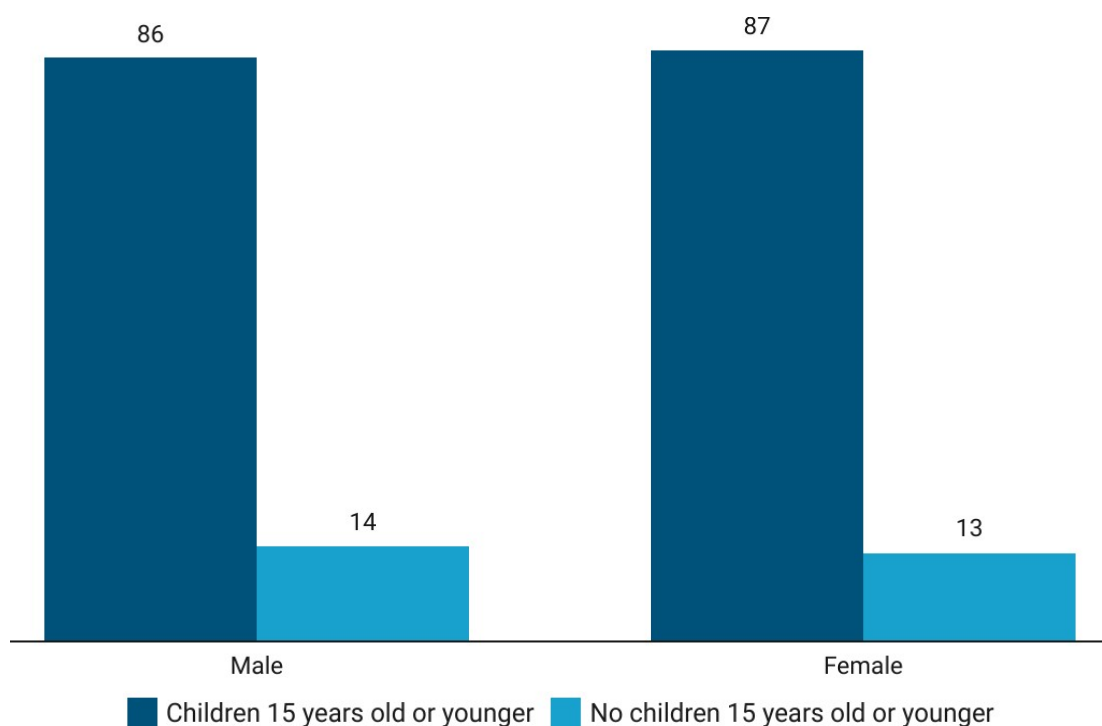
*Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?*



86% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 87% among female respondents.

### Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 313)

*Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?*



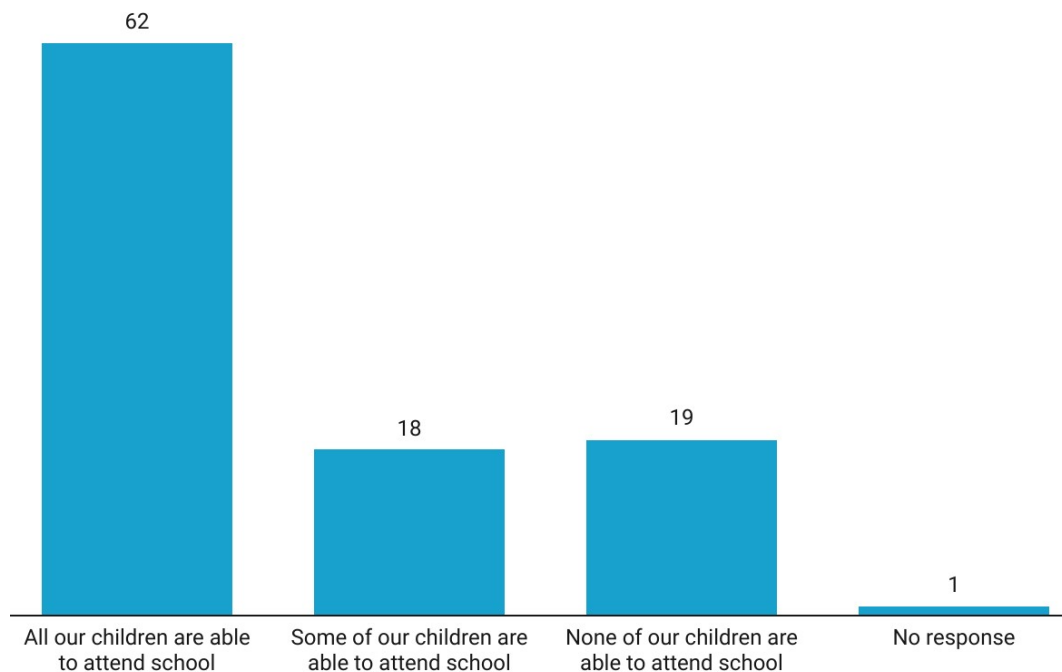
Asking all respondents (n = 271) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 62% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 18% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 19% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 1% did not give an answer on that question.



### School Attendance – Total (n = 271)

*Are your children able to attend school?*



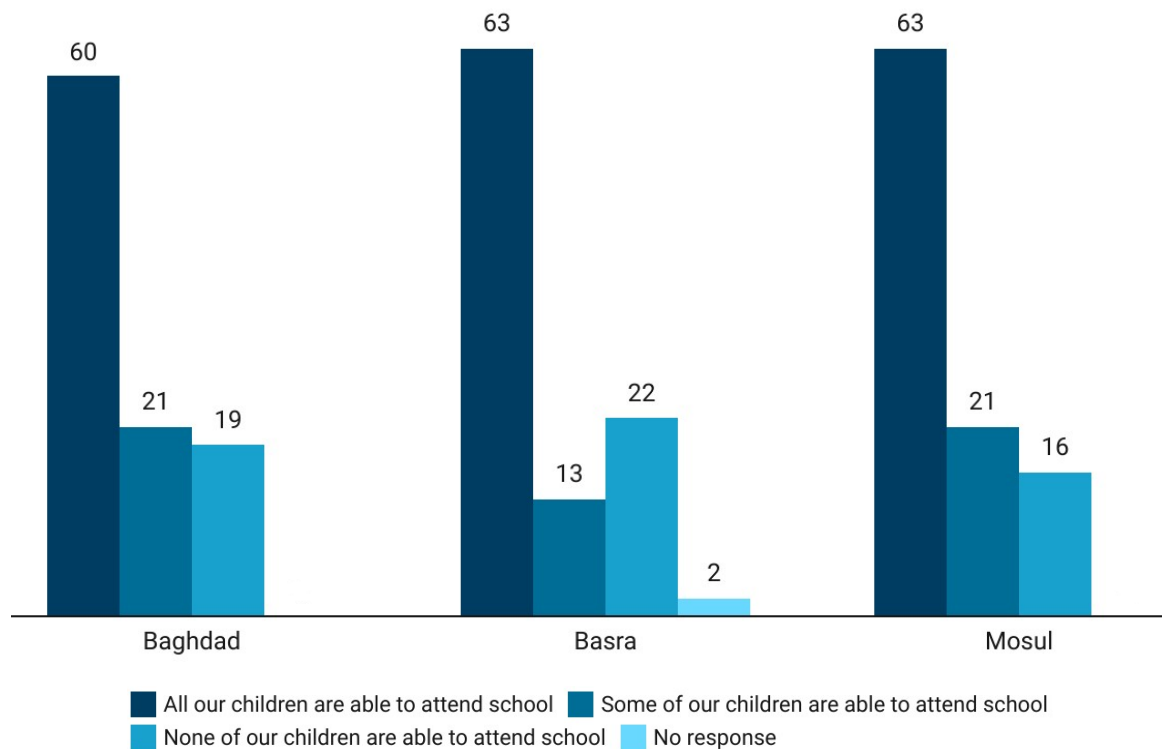
City comparison (n = 271) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in both Basra and Mosul with each 63%, followed by 60% in Baghdad. However, the highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in both Mosul and Baghdad with each 21%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Basra respondents with a share of 22%, followed by Baghdad with 19%, and Mosul with 16%.

Among Basra respondents, 2% did not answer this question.

### School Attendance – City (n = 271)

*Are your children able to attend school?*



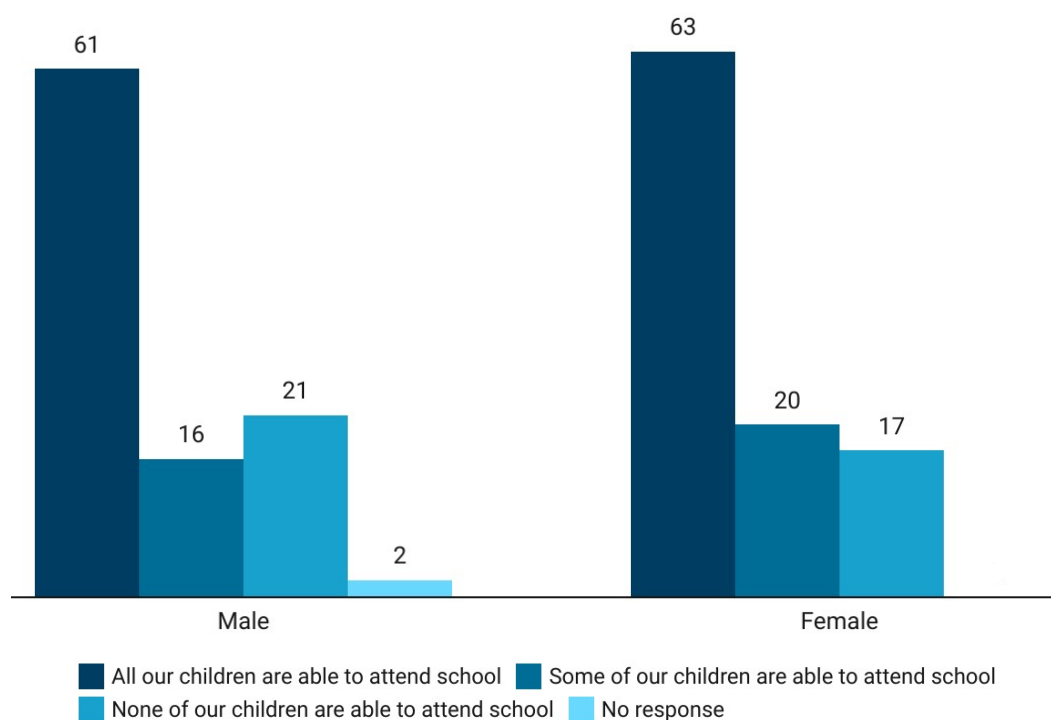
Gender comparison (n = 271) shows that 61% of male and 63% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 16% of male and 20% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

21% of male and 17% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

2% of male respondents refused to give an answer on this question.

### School Attendance – Gender (n = 271)

*Are your children able to attend school?*

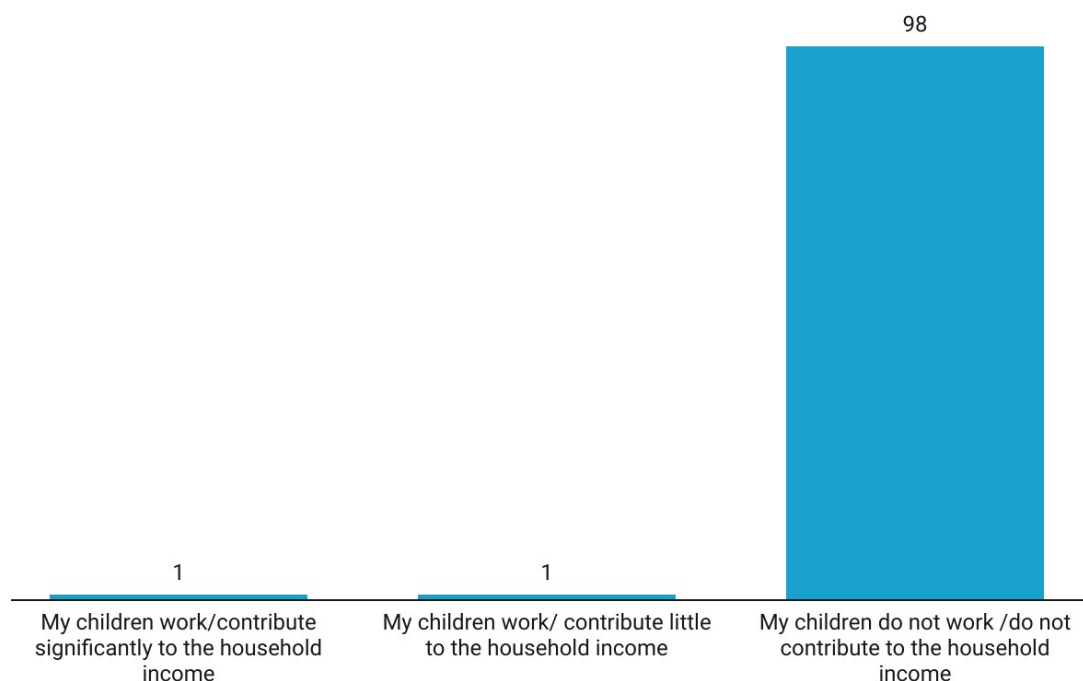


In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 271). 1% of the respondents answered that their children had to work significantly to support the household income. 1% admitted that their children worked or contributed little to the household income.

In contrast, 98% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income.

### Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 271)

*Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?*

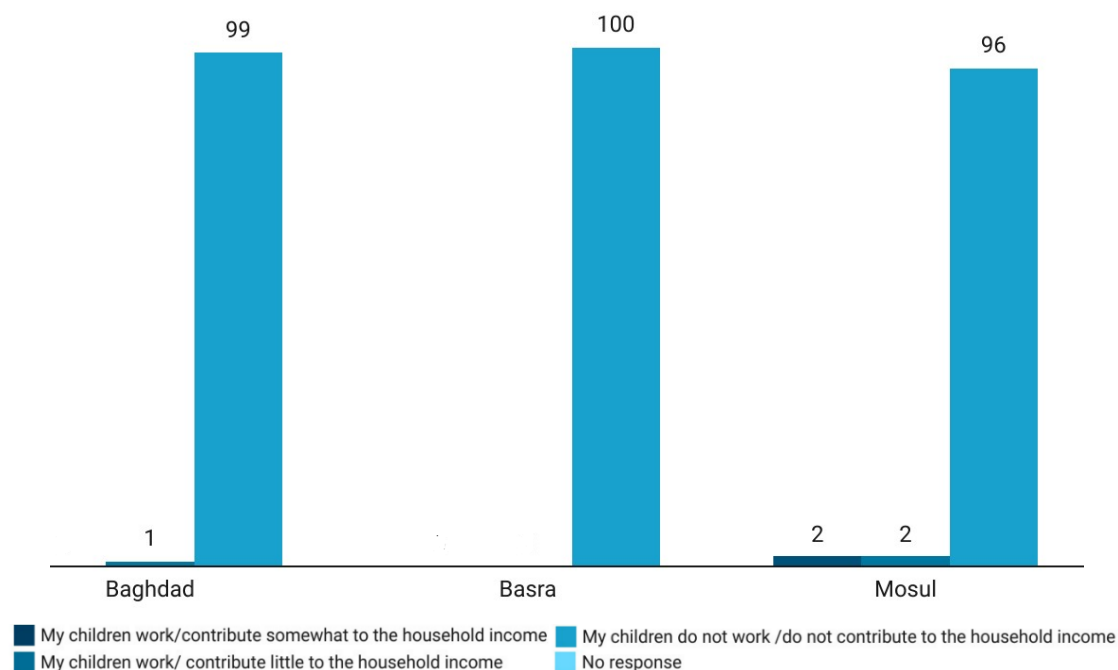


City comparison (n = 271) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Basra respondents with 100%, followed by Baghdad respondents with 99%, and Mosul respondents with 96%.

Only among Mosul respondents 2% admitted that their children significantly worked to support household income. Another 2% among Mosul respondents stated that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 1% in Baghdad.

## Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 271)

*Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?*

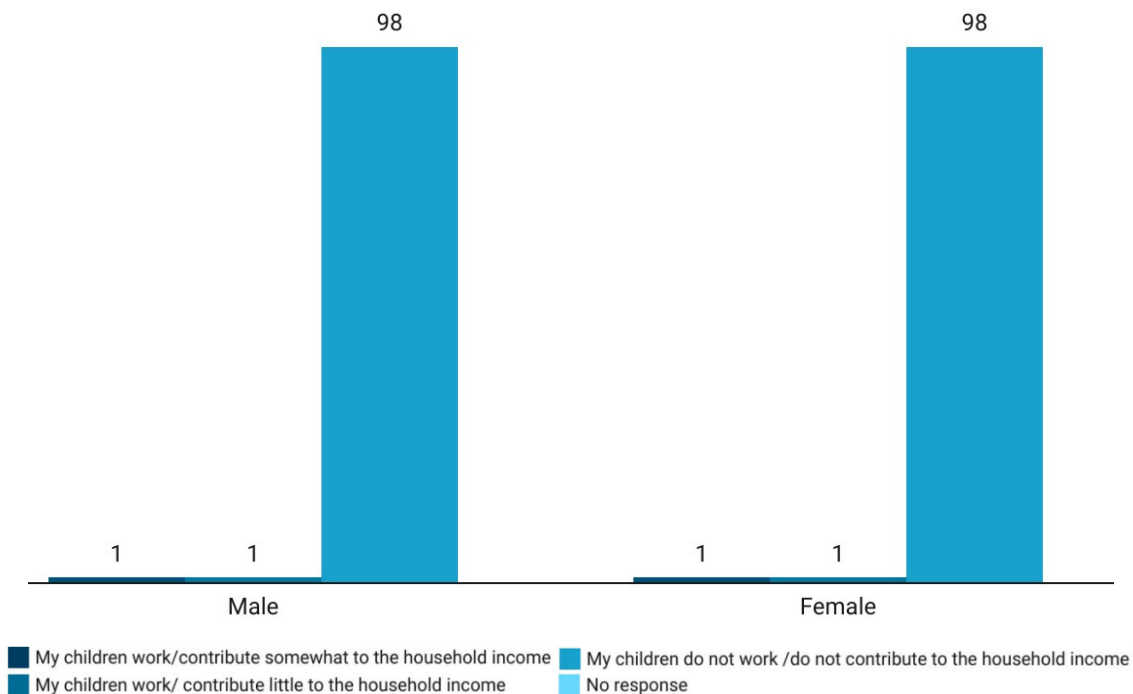


Gender comparison (n = 271) shows a similar response behaviour. 98% of male respondents and 98% of female respondents stated that that none of their children worked to support household income.

1% of male and 1% of female respondents admitted that their children worked little to support household income, while 1% of male and 1% of female respondents answered that their children significantly worked to support household income.

### Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 271)

*Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?*



## 4. Demographics

The survey consisted of 612 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Baghdad residents, 200 Basra residents, and 200 Mosul residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

### 4.1. Location

**Governorate** (n = 612)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Baghdad</b>	200	33%
<b>Basra</b>	209	34%
<b>Mosul</b>	203	33%
<b>Total</b>	612	100%

### 4.2. Gender and age

**Gender** (n = 612)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	310	51%
Female	302	49%
Total	612	100%

**Age** (n = 612)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>16-19</b>	35	6%
<b>20-24</b>	103	17%
<b>25-29</b>	183	30%
<b>30-35</b>	291	47%
<b>Total</b>	612	100%

#### 4.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 612)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Illiterate</b>	16	3%
<b>Elementary school</b>	113	18%
<b>Primary school</b>	109	18%
<b>Secondary school</b>	77	13%
<b>Vocational/technical training</b>	31	5%
<b>College/university</b>	266	43%
<b>Total</b>	612	100%

#### 4.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 612)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Single</b>	253	41%
<b>Married</b>	349	57%
<b>Divorced/separated</b>	7	1%
<b>Widower/widow</b>	2	1%
<b>No response</b>	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	612	100%

#### 4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 313\*)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>1</b>	64	20%
<b>2</b>	97	31%
<b>3</b>	80	26%
<b>4</b>	44	14%
<b>5</b>	18	6%
<b>6 and more</b>	10	3%
<b>Total</b>	313	100%

\* only those having children



**At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 313\*)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	271	87%
<b>No</b>	42	13%
<b>Total</b>	313	100%

\* only those having children

**Children able to attend school (n = 271\*)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>All our children are able to attend school</b>	168	62%
<b>Some of our children are able to attend school</b>	49	18%
<b>None of our children are able to attend school</b>	52	19%
<b>No response</b>	2	1%
<b>Total</b>	271	100%

\* only those with children up to age 15 years

**Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 271\*)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>My children work/contribute significantly to the household income</b>	2	1%
<b>My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income</b>	0	0%
<b>My children work/ contribute little to the household income</b>	3	1%
<b>My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income</b>	266	98%
<b>Total</b>	271	100%

\* only those with children up to age 15 years

## Appendix: Questionnaire

### A1 Gender

Male

Female

### A2 Governorate/City

Baghdad

Basra

Mosul

### A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

### A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

### A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

**A6 Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?**

Yes

No

**A7 Highest level of education**

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

**Q1 To begin, I would like to ask you about the security situation in your neighborhood: Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?**

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (*do not read*)

**Q2 Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?**

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

**Q3 Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)**

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

**Q4 What is your current housing situation?**

- I live alone
- I live with housing partners
- I live with my core family
- I live with my extended family
- No response (*do not read*)

**Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?**

- My apartment/house is owned
- My apartment/house is rented
- No response (*do not read*)

**Q6 What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?**

- We manage to afford housing costs
- We can just about to afford housing costs
- We hardly manage to afford housing costs
- We cannot manage to afford housing costs
- No response (*do not read*)

**Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?**

- I always have electricity available
- I mostly have electricity available
- I sometimes have electricity available
- I never have electricity available
- No response (*do not read*)

**Q8 What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?**

- We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- No response (*do not read*)

**Q9 What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.)?**

- We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
- We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family  
We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family  
No response (*do not read*)

**Q10 Are your children able to attend school?**

All our children are able to attend school  
Some of our children are able to attend school  
None of our children are able to attend school  
No response (*do not read*)

**Q11 Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?**

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income  
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income  
My children work/ contribute little to the household income  
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income  
No response (*do not read*)

**Q12 Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?**

We always have access to clean drinking water  
We sometimes have access to clean drinking water  
We seldomly have access to clean drinking water  
We never have access to clean drinking water  
No response (*do not read*)

**Q13 Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself?  
[such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]**

We have all necessary hygiene products  
We just about have the necessary hygiene products  
We hardly have the necessary hygiene products  
We don't have the necessary hygiene products  
No response (*do not read*)

**Q14** In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?

	We always have access and can afford	We have access, but cannot afford	We have no access	No response (do not read)
<b>Vaccinations</b>	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
<b>Medication, drugs</b>	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
<b>Primary medical care</b> (family doctor)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
<b>Medical specialist</b> (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
<b>Advanced treatment</b> (surgery, cancer treatment)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
<b>Medical diagnostics</b> (radiologist, laboratories)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

**Q15** Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (*do not read*)

- 1** **IRAQ**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 2** **AFGHANISTAN**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 3** **TUNISIA**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 4** **EGYPT**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 5** **LEBANON**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 6** **SYRIA**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 7** **ALGERIA**  
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- 8** **LIBYA**  
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- 9** **MOROCCO**  
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- 10** **KABUL**  
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- 11** **LEBANON**  
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- 13** **NIGERIA**  
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- 14** **IRAQ**  
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