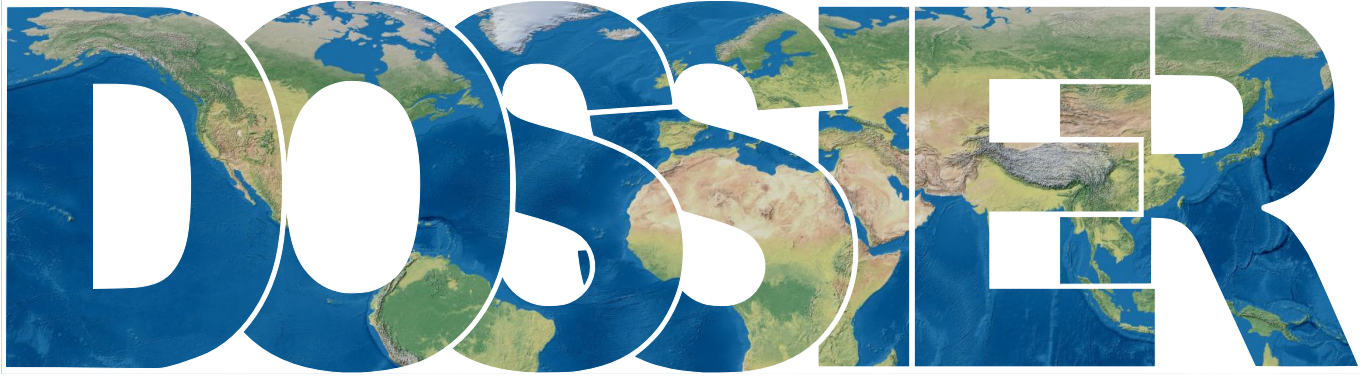




# IRAQ

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## Socio-Economic Survey 2025



 Federal Ministry  
Republic of Austria  
Interior

 Federal Office for  
Immigration  
and Asylum



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## Contents

|          |                                                                                 |           |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Executive Summary</b>                                                        | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Main Results</b>                                                             | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Trends</b>                                                                   | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Methodology</b>                                                              | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Chapter Summary</b>                                                          | <b>9</b>  |
| 5.1      | Sense of security . . . . .                                                     | 9         |
| 5.2      | Occupation and type of employment . . . . .                                     | 12        |
| 5.3      | Housing situation and impact of housing hosts . . . . .                         | 18        |
| 5.4      | Access to electricity in dwelling . . . . .                                     | 26        |
| 5.5      | Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food . . . . .         | 29        |
| 5.6      | Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods | 33        |
| 5.7      | Access to clean drinking water . . . . .                                        | 36        |
| 5.8      | Access to the necessary hygiene products . . . . .                              | 39        |
| 5.9      | Access to medical services . . . . .                                            | 42        |
| 5.10     | Access to internet/wifi . . . . .                                               | 48        |
| 5.11     | Children: School attendance and contribution to household income . . . . .      | 50        |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Demographics</b>                                                             | <b>59</b> |
| 6.1      | Location . . . . .                                                              | 59        |
| 6.2      | Gender and age . . . . .                                                        | 60        |
| 6.3      | Highest level of education . . . . .                                            | 60        |
| 6.4      | Marital status . . . . .                                                        | 60        |
| 6.5      | Children . . . . .                                                              | 61        |
| <b>7</b> | <b>Appendix: Questionnaire</b>                                                  | <b>62</b> |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Imprint</b>                                                                  | <b>67</b> |

## 1 Executive Summary

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:43

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 24 March and 16 April 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Baghdad, 200 residents of Basra, and 200 residents of Mosul. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

## 2 Main Results

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### Sense of security

- 75 % of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 20 % feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2 % feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3 % do not feel safe at all.
- 88 % of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 70 % of Basra respondents, and 69 % of Baghdad respondents. 27 % of each Baghdad and Basra respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 8 % of Mosul respondents. 2 % of Basra respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1 % of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents. 3 % of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1 % of Basra residents.

### Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 36 % manage to afford the housing costs. 13 % of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 34 % of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 17 % of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 46 % of Baghdad respondents, 35 % of Basra respondents, and 26 % of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 18 % of Mosul respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 12 % of Baghdad and 9 % of Basra residents. 39 % of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 36 % of Basra, and 28 % of Baghdad residents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Basra residents with 20 %, followed by Mosul with 17 %, and Baghdad with 14 %.

### Access to electricity

- 44 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while the same proportion of respondents mostly have electricity available (28 %). 27 % of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1 % never have electricity available.
- 53 % of Basra residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 43 % in Baghdad, and 34 % in Mosul. 32 % of respondents living in Basra mostly have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 27 %, and Mosul with 25 %. 39 % of Mosul residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 28 %, and Basra with 15 %. 2% of each Baghdad and Mosul residents never have access to electricity.

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

- 47 % of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 29 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 22 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 2 % cannot manage to provide sufficient food for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Baghdad with 59 %, followed by Basra with 48 %, and Mosul with 35 %. 32 % of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30 % of respondents in Basra, and 26 % of respondents in Baghdad. 30 % of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 20 % of Basra, and 14 % of Baghdad respondents. 3 % of Mosul residents do not manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for 2 % in Basra, and 1 % in Baghdad.

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

- 38 % of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while another 30 % can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 27 % of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 5 % cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 47 % of Baghdad residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 40 % of residents in Basra, and 27 % of residents in Mosul. 32 % of each Baghdad respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra respondents with 31 %, and Mosul respondents with 29 %. 37 % of Mosul respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 25 % of Basra and 18 % of Baghdad residents. 7 % of Mosul respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra with 4 %, and Baghdad with 3 %.

### **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. 77 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean

drinking water, while 10 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 5 % of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8 % never have access to clean drinking water.

- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Baghdad with 83 %, followed by Basra with 82 %, and Mosul with 64 %. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Mosul respondents with 13 %, followed by Basra respondents with 10 %, and Baghdad respondents with 8 %. 9 % of Mosul respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 4 % of each Baghdad and Basra respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Mosul with 14 %, followed by Baghdad with 5 %, and Basra with 4 %.

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

- 59 % of the survey participants (n = 600) 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. 31 % of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 8 % hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 2 % of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Baghdad respondents with 67 %, followed by Basra respondents with 59 %, and Mosul respondents with 51 %. 33 % of Basra respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 32 % of Mosul respondents, and 27 % of Baghdad respondents. 14 % of Mosul respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Basra with 7 % and Baghdad with 4 %. 3 % of Mosul respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 2 % of Baghdad and 1 % of Basra respondents.

### **Access to medical services**

- 78 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 12 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 10 % do not have any access to vaccinations.
- 49 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 44 % have access but cannot afford them. 7 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 53 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 30 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 17 % have no access to primary medical care.

- 41 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 49 % have access but is not able to afford the visit. 10 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 24 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 45 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 30 % have no access at all. 1 % did not answer.
- 48 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 41 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % have no access.

### **School attendance**

- Asking all respondents (n = 126) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 50 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 34 % answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 16 % admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 126) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Basra with 75 %, followed by 44 % in Baghdad, and 40 % in Mosul. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Mosul with 38 %, followed by Baghdad with 36 %, and Basra with 25 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Mosul respondents with a share of 22 %, followed by Baghdad with 22 %.

### **Contribution to household income**

- 2 % of the respondents (n = 126) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 4 % stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 2 % of the respondents admitted that their children worked a little to the household income. A majority of 92 % stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- City comparison (n = 126) reveals that 8 % of Baghdad respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 6 % of Mosul and 3 % of Basra respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 3 % of each Basra and Mosul respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 94 % of Basra respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 92 % of Baghdad and 91 % of Mosul respondents.

### 3 Trends

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To indicate a trend, a difference of at least 5% to the last data point is required. Thus an increase or decrease of 5% or more compared to the previous year is considered a trend.

#### Housing

While 38 % stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2024, the proportion decreased slightly to 36 % in 2025.

|                                       | 2024 | 2025 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|
| Manage to afford housing costs        | 38   | 36   |
| Can just about afford housing costs   | 12   | 13   |
| Hardly manage to afford housing costs | 36   | 34   |
| Cannot manage to afford housing costs | 14   | 17   |

While 34 % stated that they always have electricity available in 2024, the proportion increased to 44 % in 2025.

|                                      | 2024 | 2025 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| Always have electricity available    | 34   | 44   |
| Mostly have electricity available    | 34   | 28   |
| Sometimes have electricity available | 31   | 27   |
| Never have electricity available     | 1    | 1    |

#### Food and water access

The developments in terms of securing food for the family indicate a slight trend towards improvement, as the proportion of those managing to afford the food has increased from 44 % in 2024 to 47 % in 2025.

|                                                    | 2024 | 2025 |
|----------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family | 44   | 47   |

|                                                                   |    |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family | 31 | 29 |
| Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family         | 23 | 22 |
| Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family         | 2  | 2  |

A slight increase is visible regarding the access to clean drinking water: in 2024, 73 % always had access to clean drinking water, while the proportion increased to 77 % in 2025.

|                                               | <b>2024</b> | <b>2025</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Always have access to clean drinking water    | 73          | 77          |
| Sometimes have access to clean drinking water | 16          | 10          |
| Seldomly have access to clean drinking water  | 6           | 5           |
| Never have access to clean drinking water     | 5           | 8           |

### **Basic consumer goods**

While in 2024, 38 % could just manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion decreased to 30 % in 2025.

|                                                                  | <b>2024</b> | <b>2025</b> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family                | 38          | 38          |
| Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 38          | 30          |
| Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family         | 20          | 27          |
| Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family         | 4           | 5           |

### **Necessary hygiene products**

While in 2024, 64 % had all necessary hygiene products, in 2025 the proportion decreased to 59 %.

|                                                | 2024 | 2025 |
|------------------------------------------------|------|------|
| Have all necessary hygiene products            | 64   | 59   |
| Just about have the necessary hygiene products | 29   | 31   |
| Hardly have the necessary hygiene products     | 6    | 8    |
| Do not have the necessary hygiene products     | 1    | 2    |

## Health services

### Vaccinations

A positive trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2024 and 2025: while in 2024, 66 % always had access and could afford them, this is true for 78 % in 2025.

|                                   | 2024 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Always have access and can afford | 66   | 78   |
| Have access, but cannot afford    | 22   | 12   |
| Have no access                    | 11   | 10   |

### Medication and drugs

The access to medication and drugs has decreased slightly: in 2024, 54 % always had access and could afford medication and drugs, while in 2025, this is true for 49 %. In addition, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it, increased from 37 % to 44 %.

|                                   | 2024 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Always have access and can afford | 54   | 49   |
| Have access, but cannot afford    | 37   | 44   |
| Have no access                    | 9    | 7    |

### Primary medical care (family doctor)

A decrease can be seen for those having access but not being able to afford primary care (35 % in 2024 compared to 30 % in 2025).

|                                   | 2024 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Always have access and can afford | 50   | 53   |
| Have access, but cannot afford    | 35   | 30   |
| Have no access                    | 15   | 17   |

### **Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)**

The biggest proportion is made up by those having access but not being able to afford it with 49 % in 2025.

|                                   | 2024 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Always have access and can afford | 45   | 41   |
| Have access, but cannot afford    | 39   | 49   |
| Have no access                    | 16   | 10   |

### **Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)**

While in 2024, 36 % had access to advanced treatment but could not afford it, the proportion increased to 45 % in 2025.

|                                   | 2024 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Always have access and can afford | 26   | 24   |
| Have access, but cannot afford    | 36   | 45   |
| Have no access                    | 36   | 30   |

### **Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)**

In terms of medical diagnostics, the biggest proportion is made up by those having access and being able to afford it with 48 % in 2024 as well as 2025.

|                                   | 2024 | 2025 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Always have access and can afford | 48   | 48   |
| Have access, but cannot afford    | 36   | 41   |
| Have no access                    | 16   | 11   |

## 4 Methodology

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:44

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 24 March and 16 April 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Baghdad, 200 residents of Basra, and 200 residents of Mosul. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

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, 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.

## 5 Chapter Summary

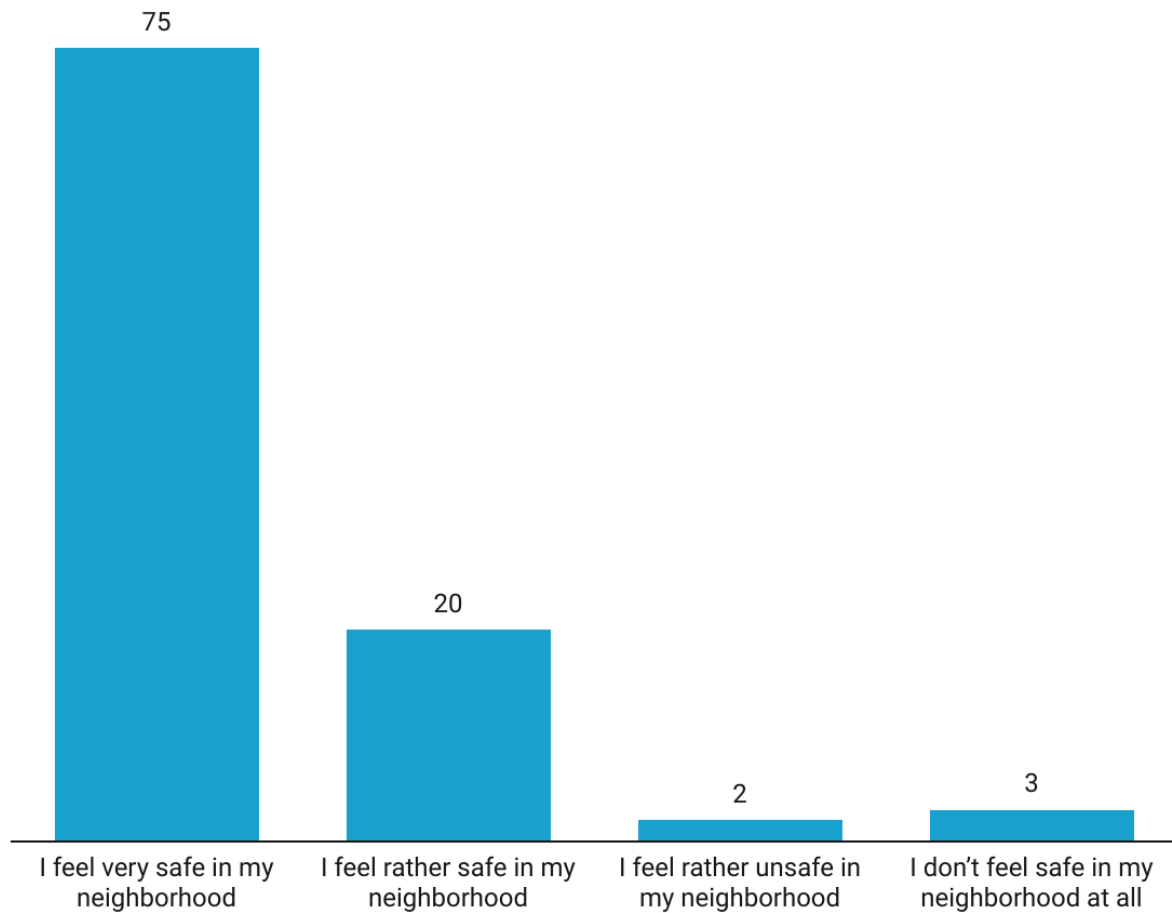
### 5.1 Sense of security

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:44

75 % of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 20 % 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 = 600)

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

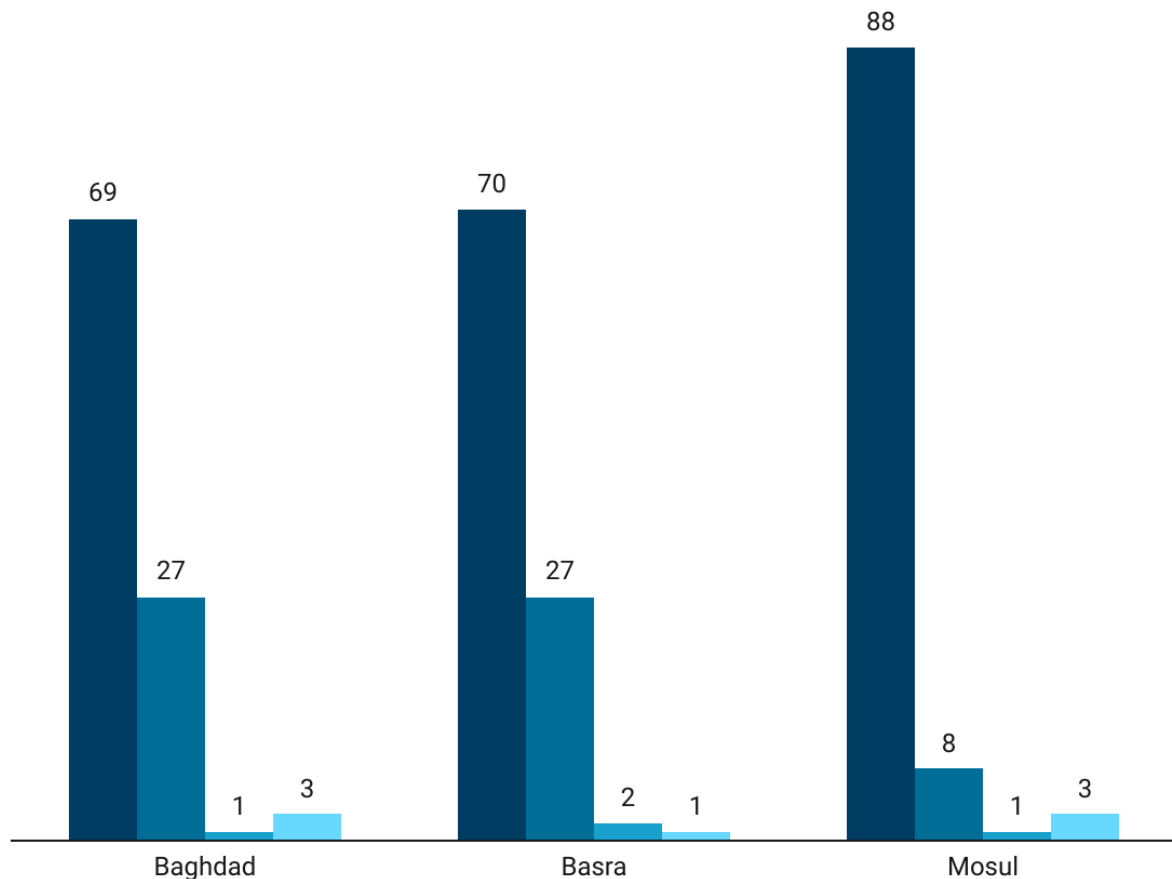


88 % of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 70 % of Basra respondents, and 69 % of Baghdad respondents. 27 % of each Baghdad and Basra respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 8 % of Mosul respondents. 2 % of Basra respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1 % of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents. 3 % of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1 % of Basra residents.

## Sense of security – City (n = 600)

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

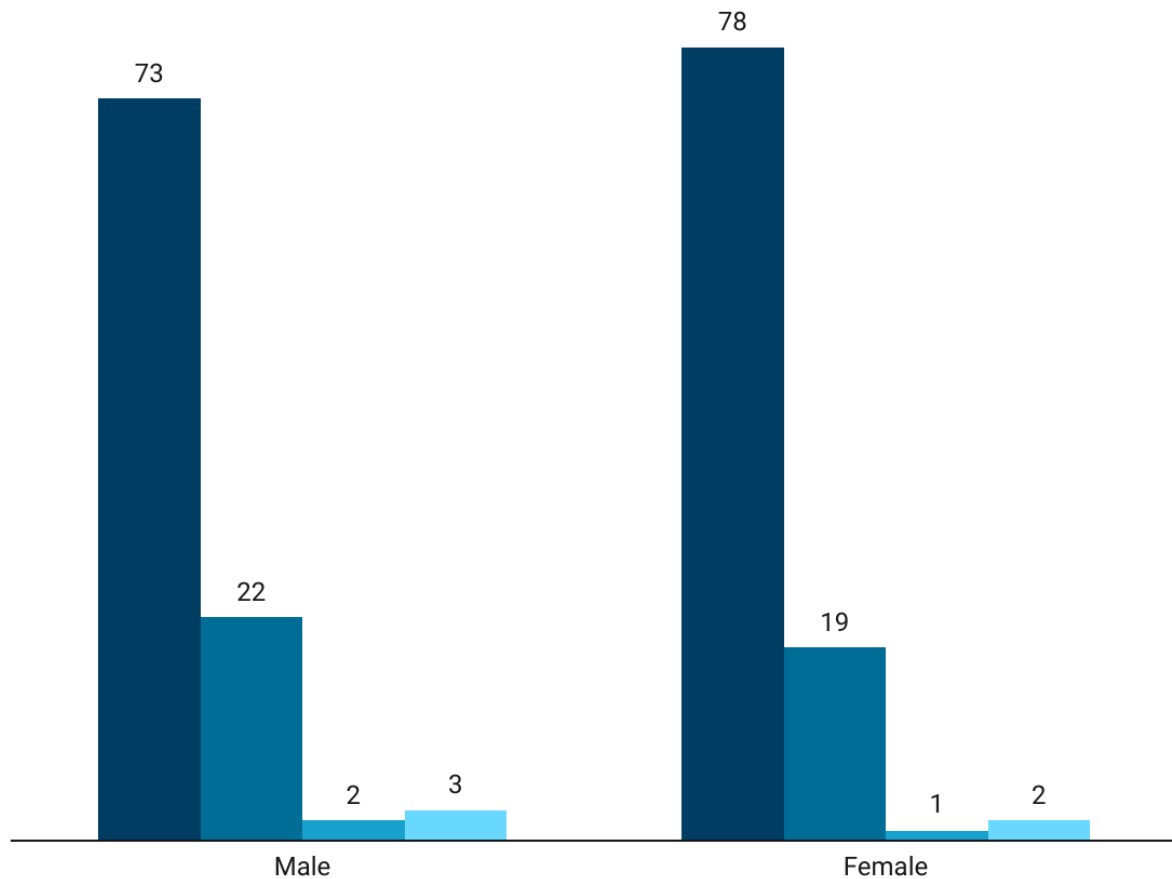


78 % of female respondents feel very safe, while 73 % of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 22 % of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 19 % of female respondents. 2 % of male and 1 % of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 3 % of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2 % of female respondents.

## Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)

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



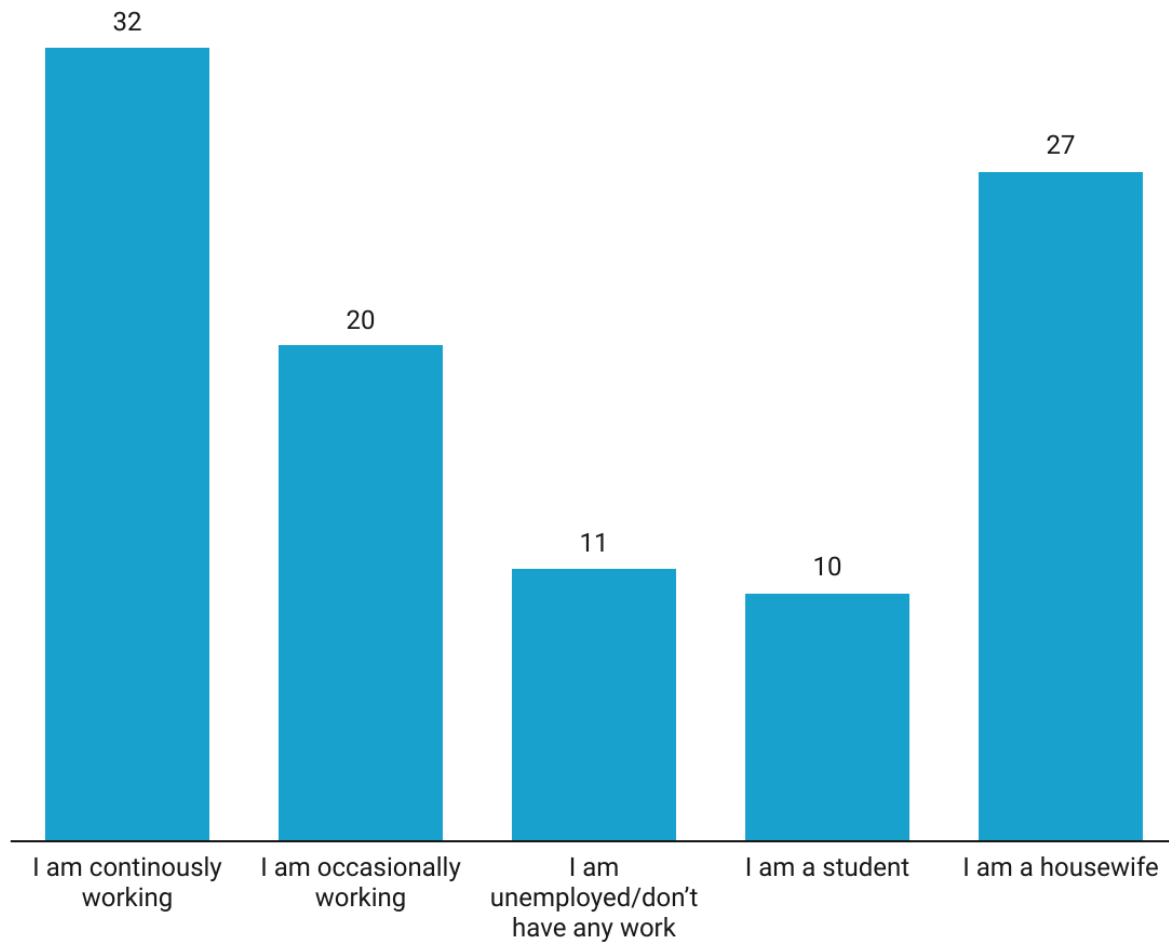
### 5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 600), 32 % work continuously, while 20 % have occasional jobs. 10 % of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 11 % are unemployed/do not work currently. 27 % are housewives.

## Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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



City comparison (n = 600) shows that 36 % work continuously in Basra, while this is true for 34 % in Baghdad, and 26 % in Mosul. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Mosul with 23 %, followed by Baghdad with 21 %, and Basra with 17 %.

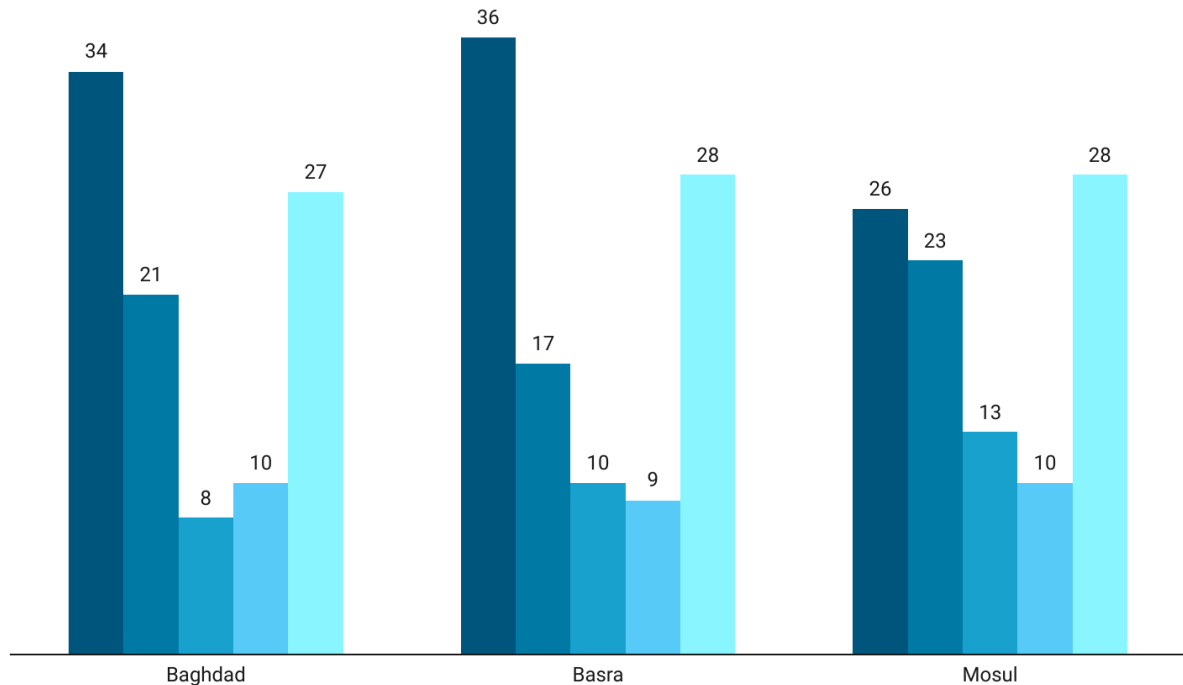
The percentage of being unemployed/ not working currently is highest in Mosul with 13 %, followed by Basra with 10 %, and Baghdad with 8 %.

10 % of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents are students, while the same is true for 9 % of Basra residents. 28 % of each Basra and Mosul respondents are housewives, while this is true for 27 % of Baghdad respondents.

## Occupation - City (n = 600)

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

■ I am continuously working 
 ■ I am occasionally working 
 ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work 
 ■ I am a student 
 ■ I am a housewife

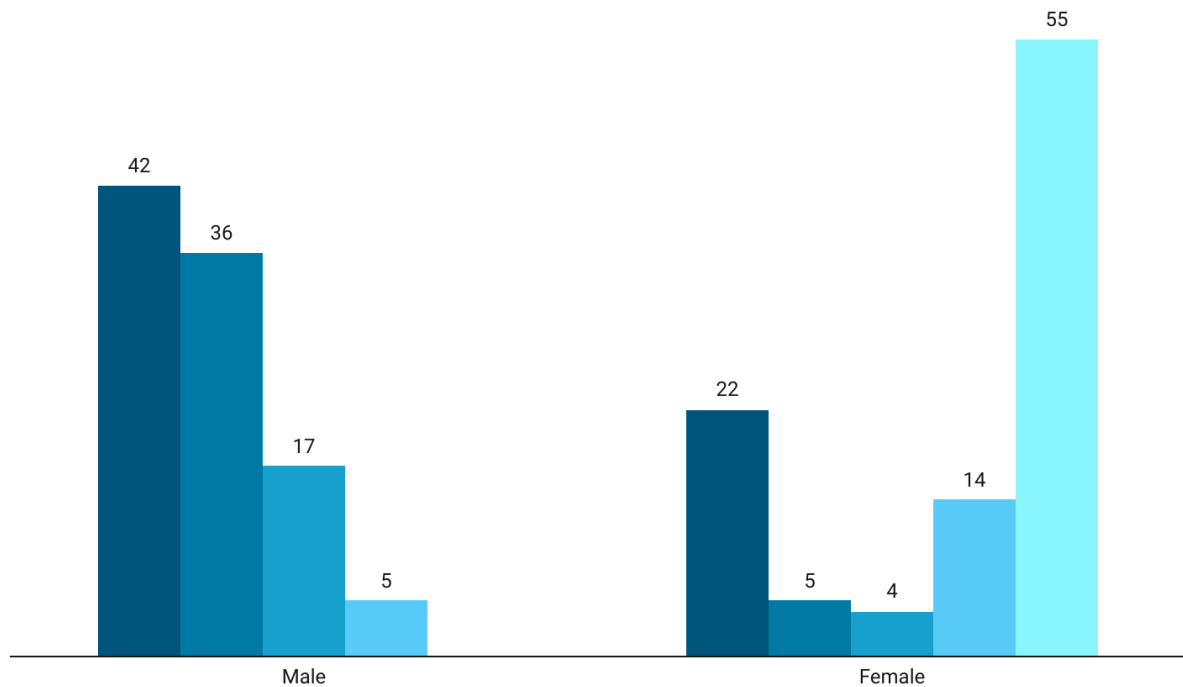


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 42 % of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 22 % of female respondents. 36 % of male and 5 % of female respondents work occasionally. 17 % of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 4 % of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (14 %) than among men (5 %). 55 % of female respondents are housewives.

## Occupation - Gender (n = 600)

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

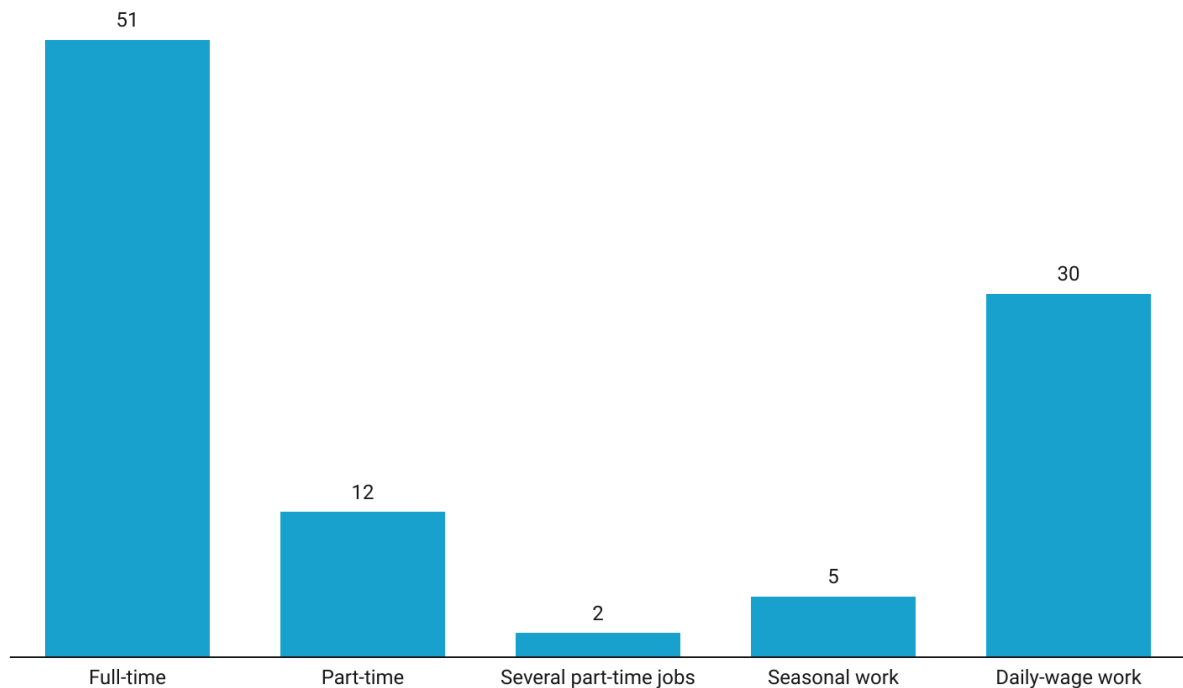
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife



51 % of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 313) are full-time workers, while 12 % are part-time workers. 2 % of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 5 % who work as seasonal workers. 30 % work as daily wage workers.

## Type of occupation – Total (n = 313)

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



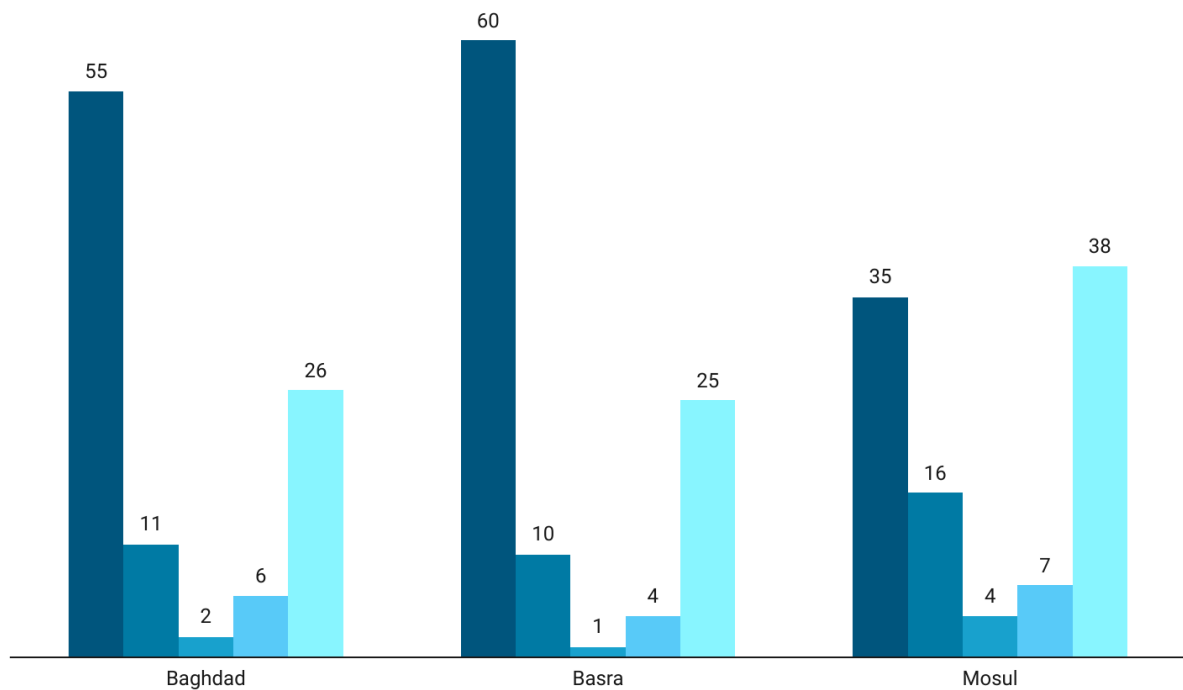
The largest share of full-time workers (n = 313) can be found among Basra residents (60 %), followed by Baghdad with 55 %, and Mosul with 35 %. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 16 % in Mosul, 11 % in Baghdad, and 10 % in Basra. 4 % of Mosul respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 2 % of Baghdad and 1 % of Basra respondents.

7 % of Mosul residents are seasonal workers, followed by 6 % of Baghdad residents, and 4 % of Basra residents. 38 % of Mosul respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 26 % of Basra, and 25 % of Mosul respondents.

## Type of occupation – City (n = 313)

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



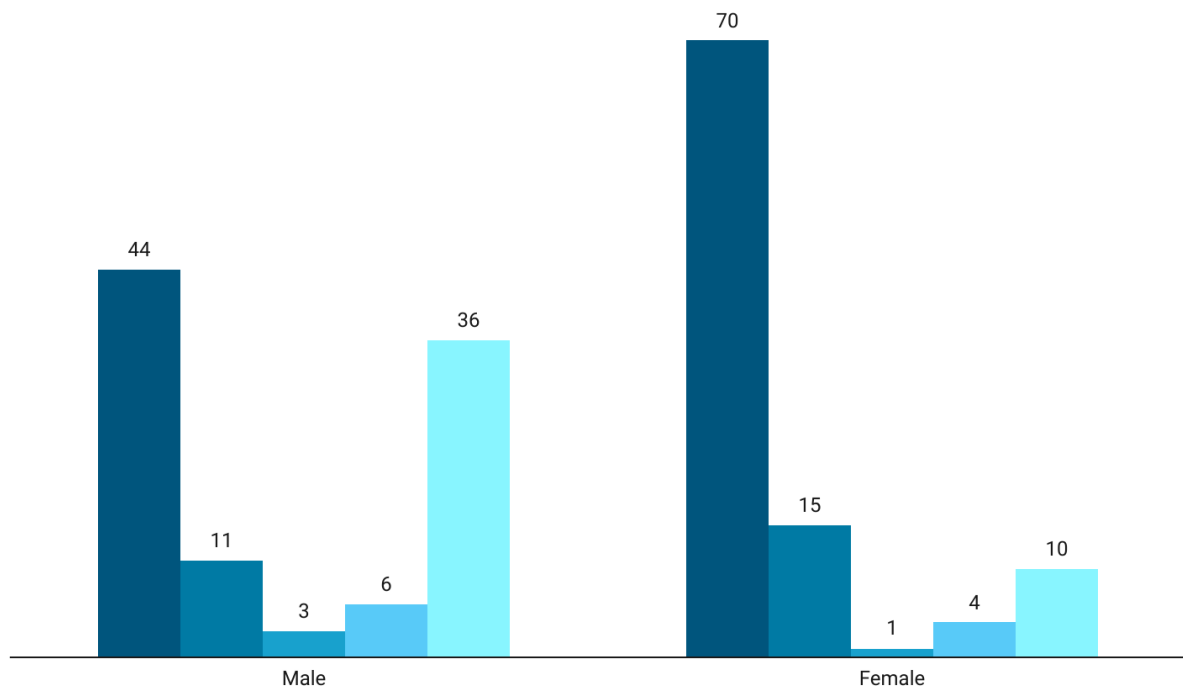
Gender comparison (n = 313) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (70 %) than among male respondents (44 %). The same is true when it comes to part-time workers: the proportion among women (15 %) is higher than among men (11 %).

1 % of female respondents have several part-time jobs, while the same is true for 3 % of male respondents. 6 % of male and 4 % of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is significantly higher among men (36 %) than among women (10 %).

## Type of occupation – Gender (n = 313)

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



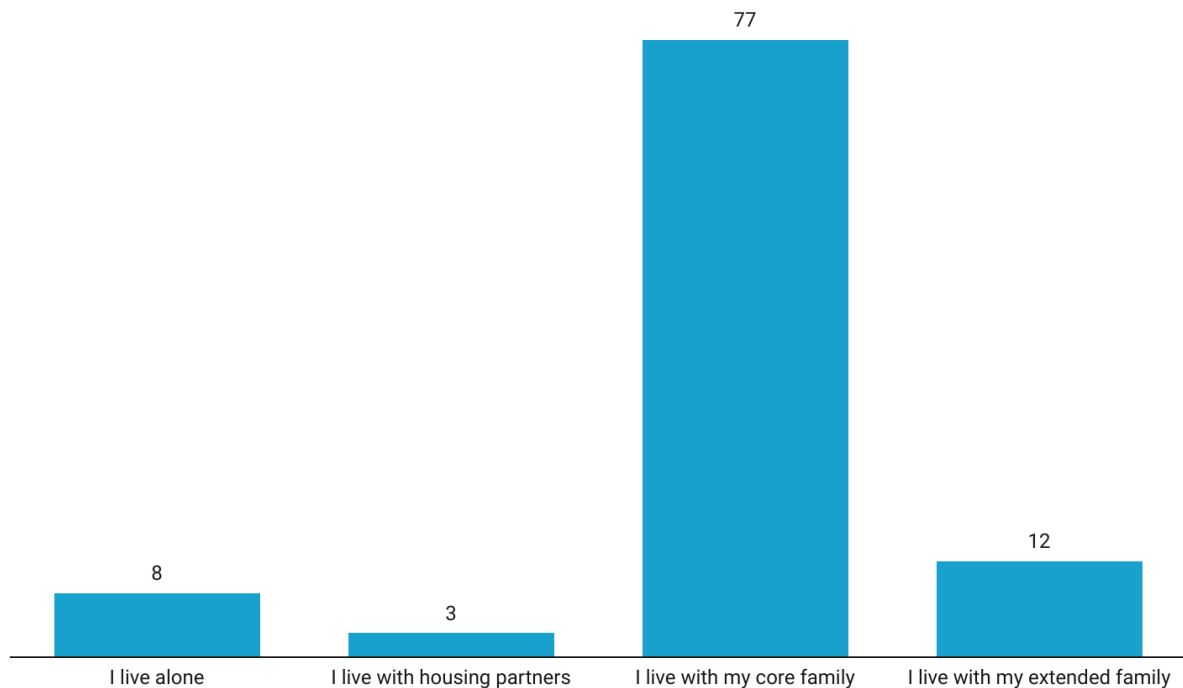
### 5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:44

8 % of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 3 % live with their housing partners. 77 % live with their core family, while 12 % live with their extended family.

## Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?



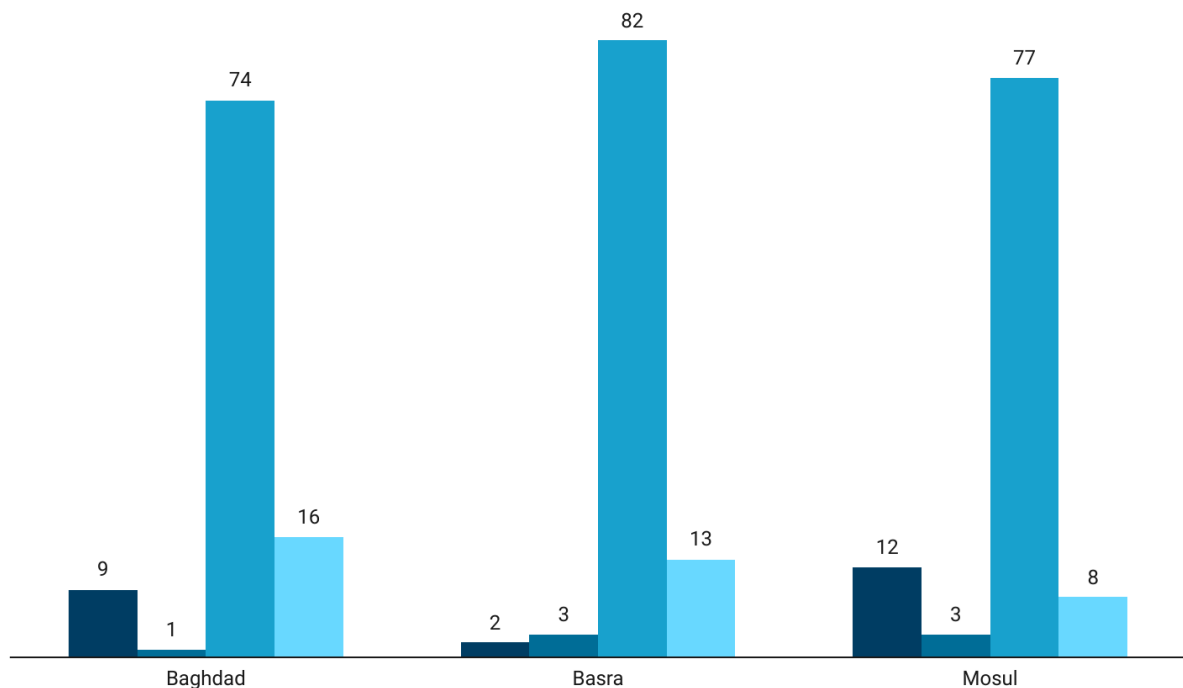
City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Basra respondents (82 %), followed by Mosul with 77 %, and Baghdad with 74 %. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Baghdad with 16 %, followed by Basra with 13 %, and Mosul with 8 %.

3 % of each Basra and Mosul respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 1 % of Baghdad respondents. 12 % of Mosul, 9 % of Baghdad and 2 % in Basra live alone.

## Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

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

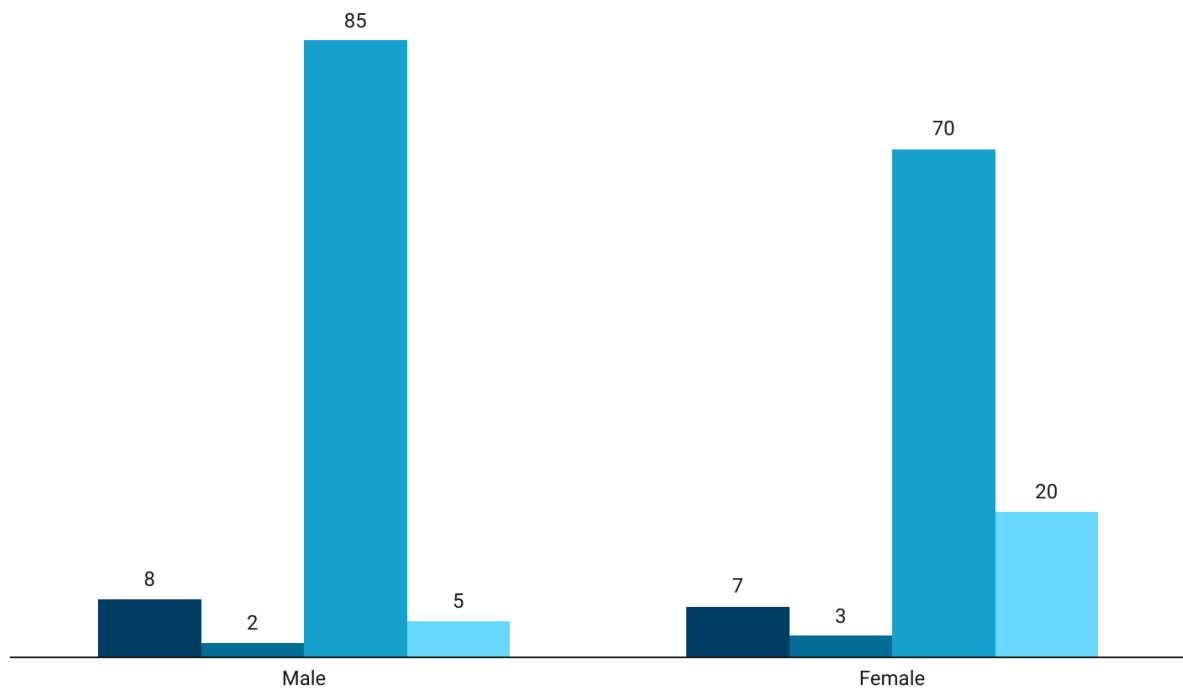


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of male respondents live with their core family (85 %) compared to female respondents (70 %). 5 % of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 20 % of female participants. Among male respondents, 2 % live with their housing partners, while this is also true for 3 % of female respondents. Among male respondents, 8 % live alone, while the same is true for 7 % of female respondents.

## Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

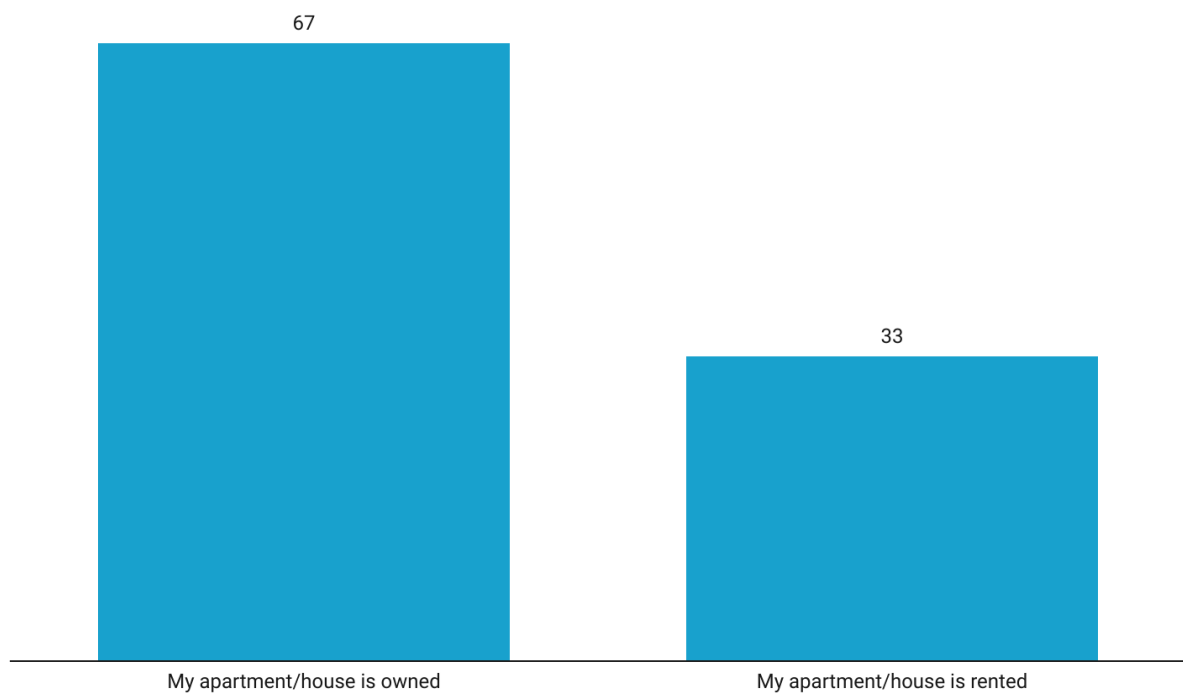
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family



67 % of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 33 % live in an apartment or house they rent.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

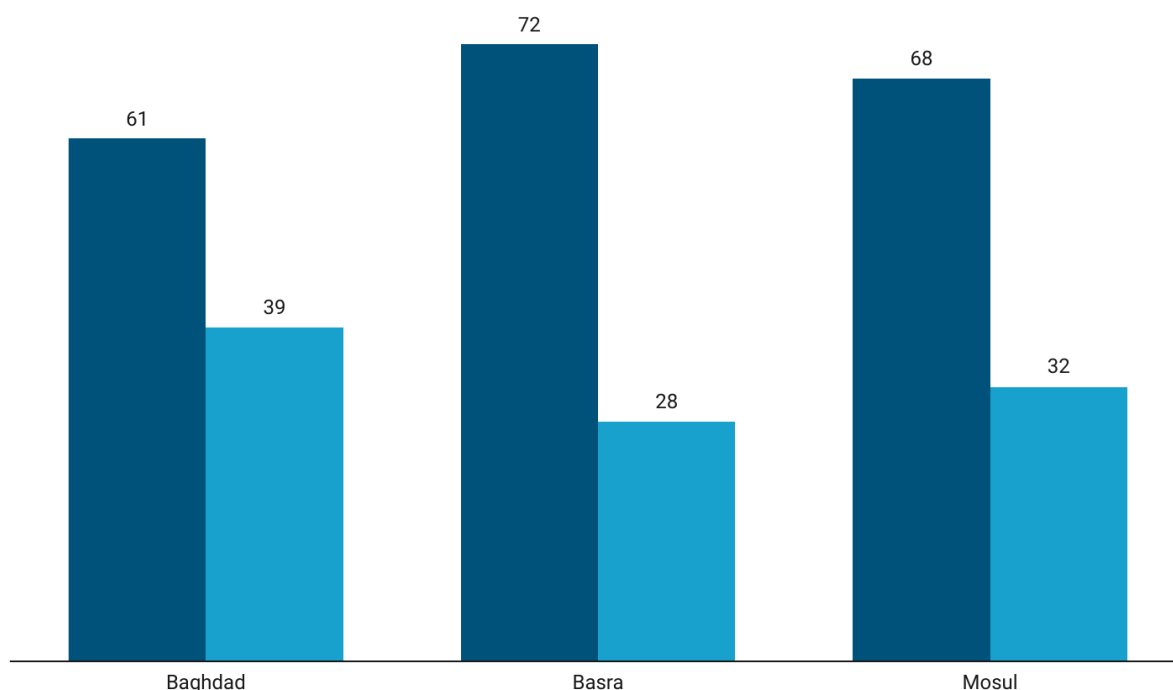


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Basra with 72 %, followed by Mosul with 68 %, and Baghdad with 61 %. The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is in Baghdad with 39 %, followed by Mosul with 32 %, and Basra with 28 %.

### Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented

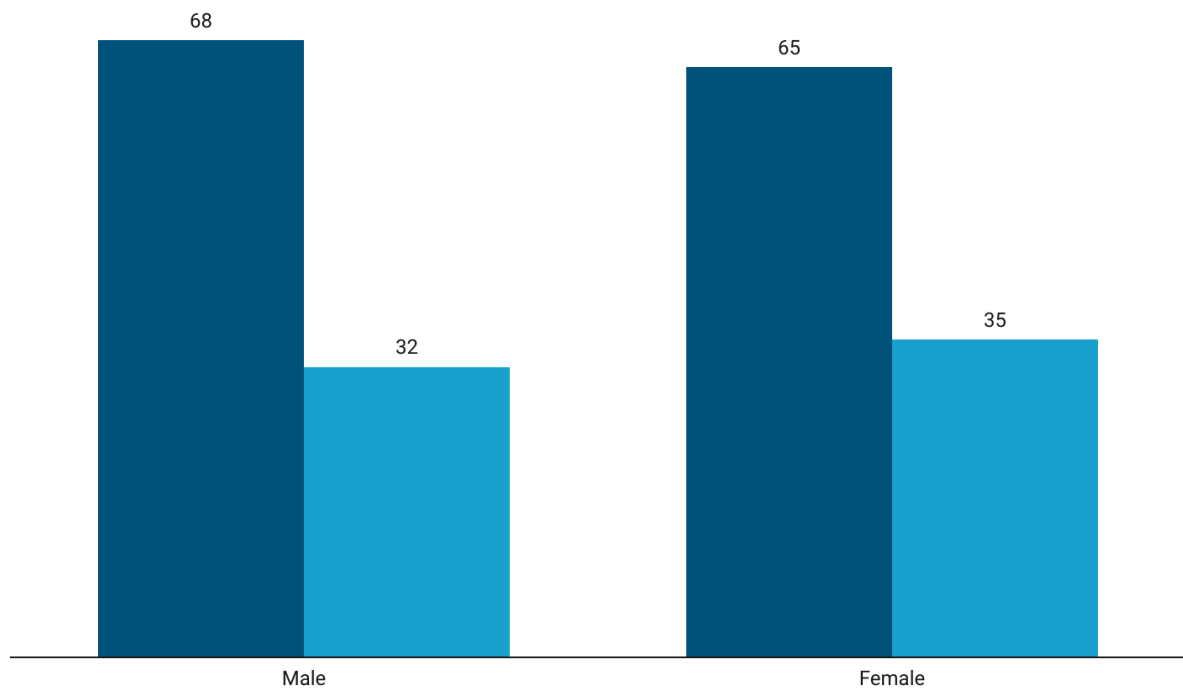


68 % of male and 65 % of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 32 % of male respondents and 35 % of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

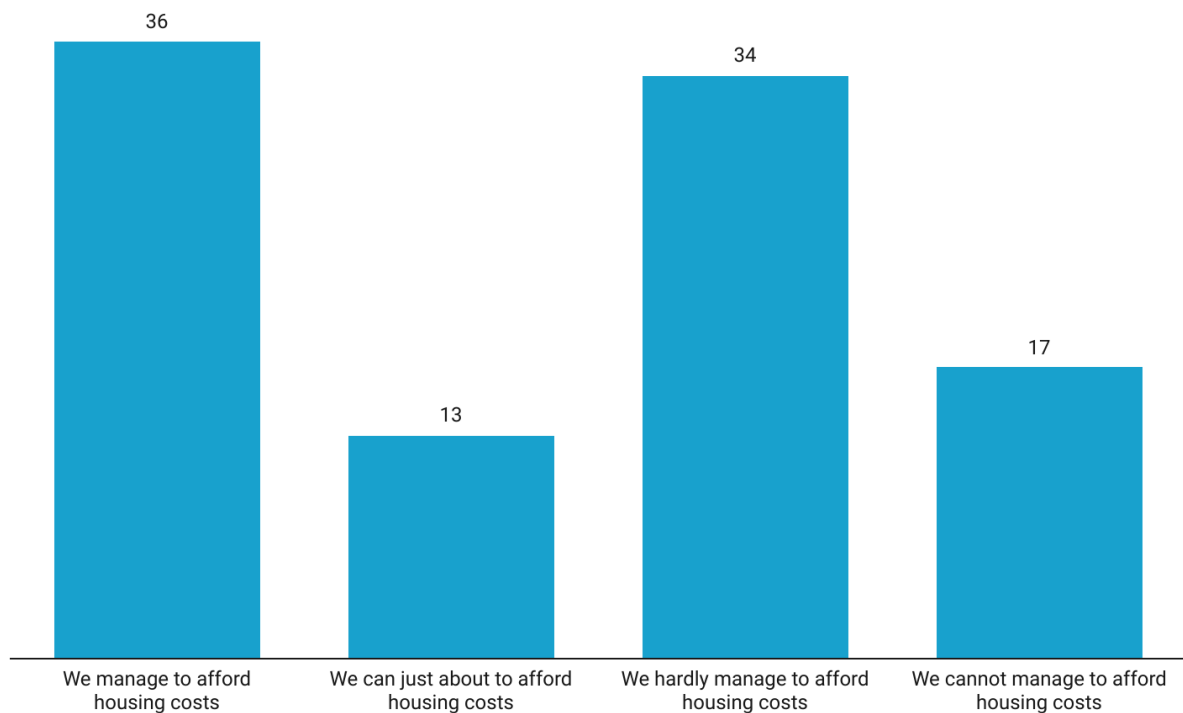
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 36 % manage to afford the housing costs. 13 % of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 34 % of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 17 % of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

## Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 600)

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 600) What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

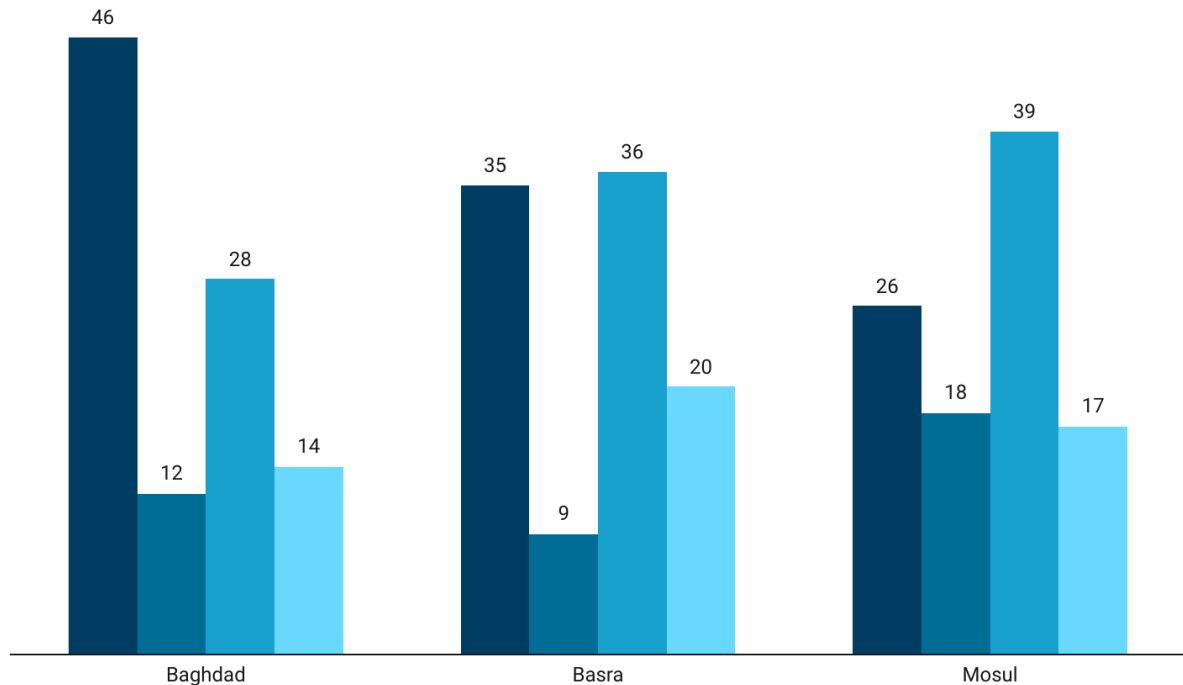


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 46 % of Baghdad respondents, 35 % of Basra respondents, and 26 % of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 18 % of Mosul respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 12 % of Baghdad and 9 % of Basra residents. 39 % of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 36 % of Basra, and 28 % of Baghdad residents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Basra residents with 20 %, followed by Mosul with 17 %, and Baghdad with 14 %.

## Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 600)

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

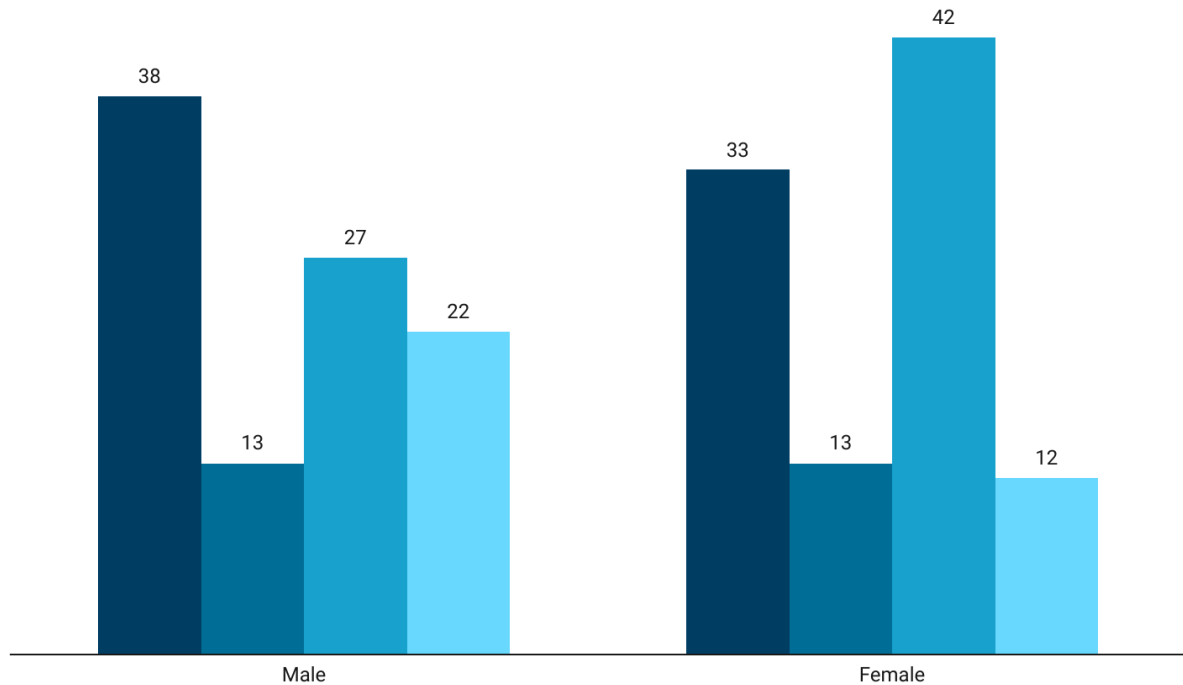


38 % of male respondents and 33 % of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13 % of each male and female respondents can just about afford the housing costs. 42 % of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 27 %. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is higher among male respondents (22 %) than female respondents (12 %).

## Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 600)

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



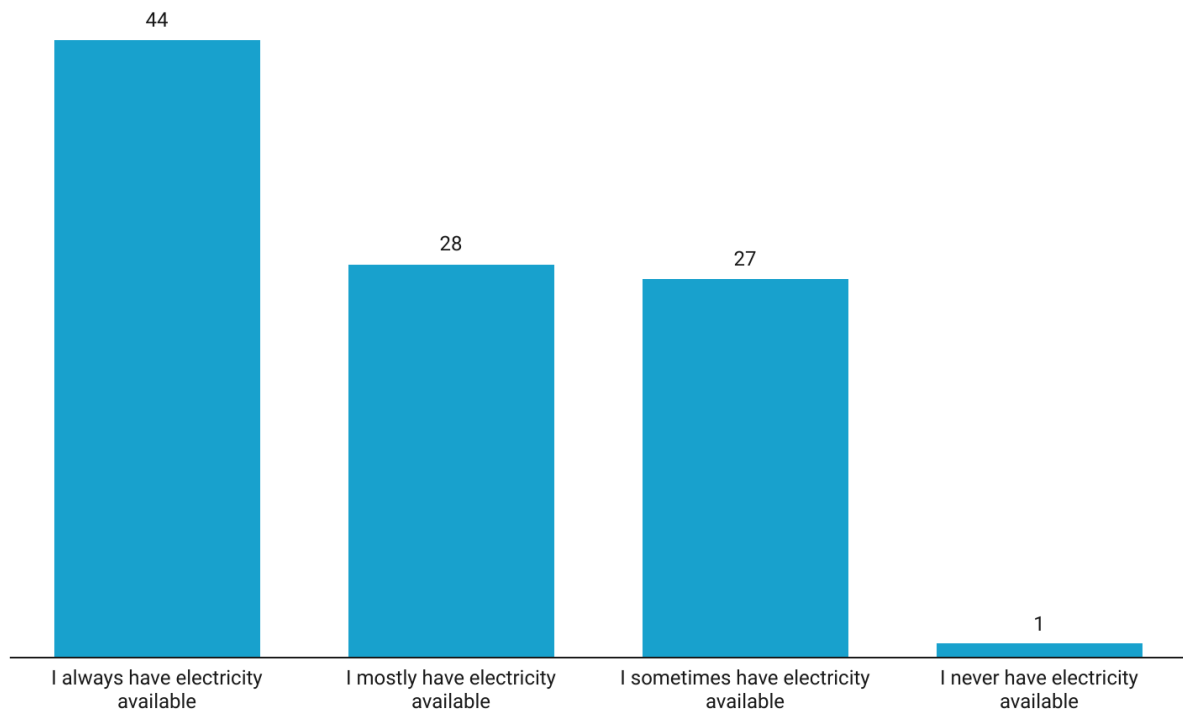
### 5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:45

44 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while the same proportion of respondents mostly have electricity available (28 %). 27 % of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1 % never have electricity available.

## Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

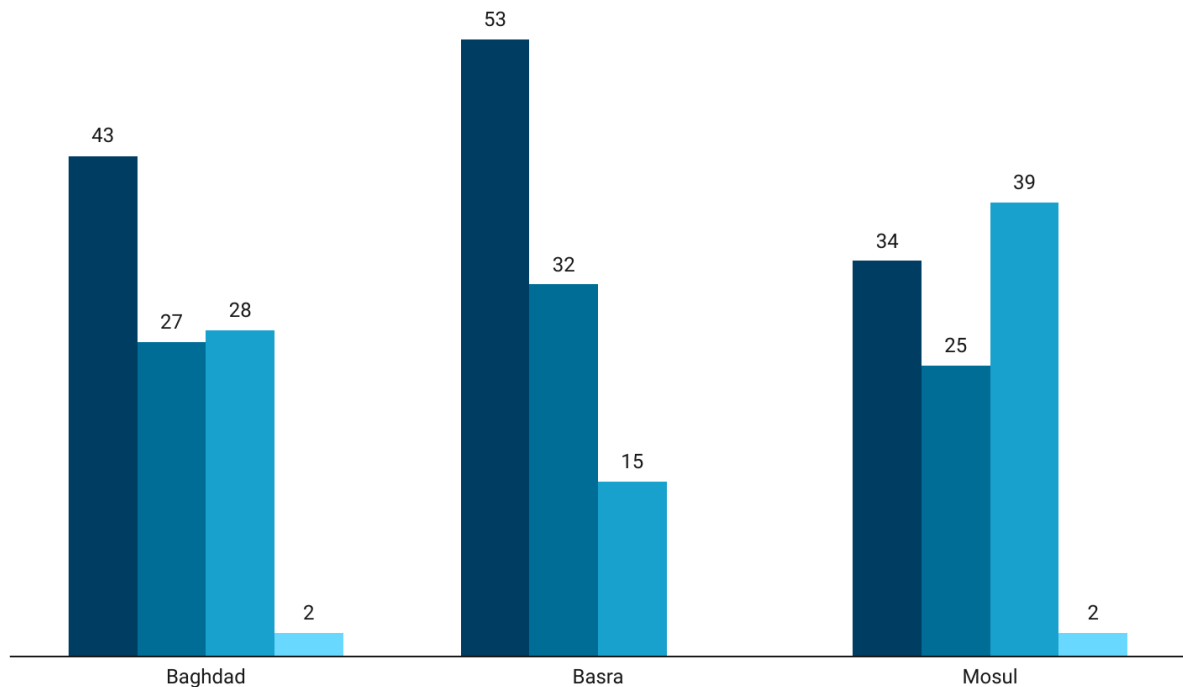


53 % of Basra residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 43 % in Baghdad, and 34 % in Mosul. 32 % of respondents living in Basra mostly have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 27 %, and Mosul with 25 %. 39 % of Mosul residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 28 %, and Basra with 15 %. 2 % of each Baghdad and Mosul residents never have access to electricity.

## Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

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

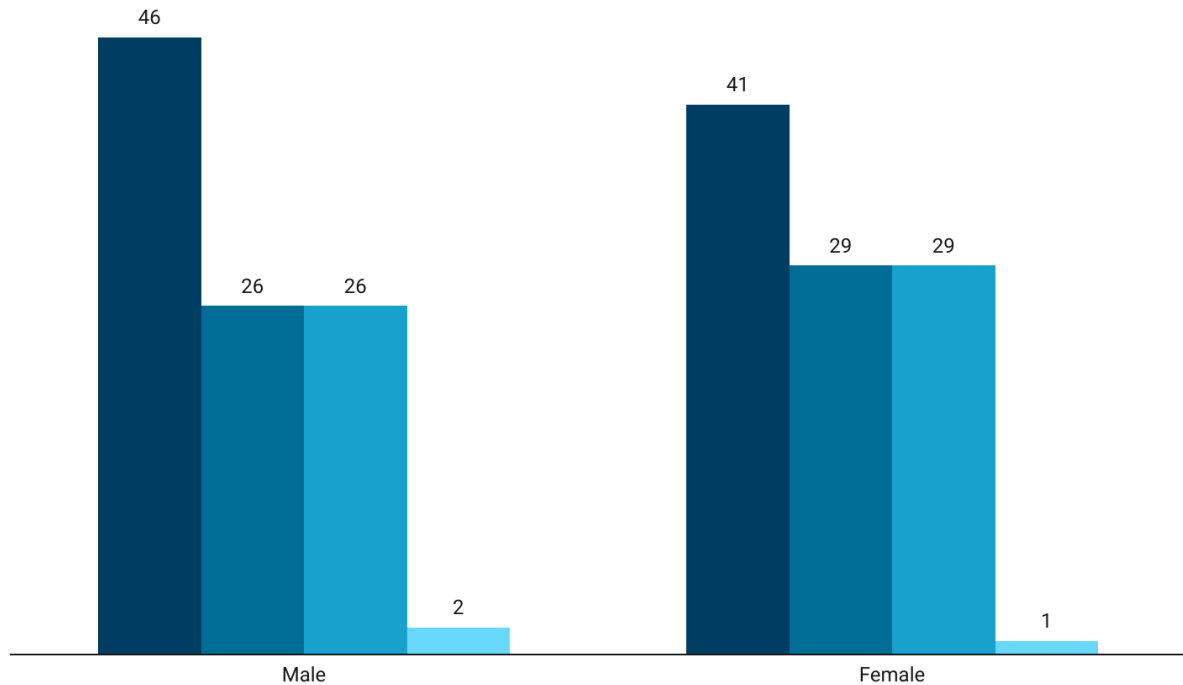


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 46 % of male and 41 % of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 26 % of male and 29 % of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 26 % of male and 29 % of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 2 % of male and 1 % of female survey participants never have access to electricity.

## Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

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



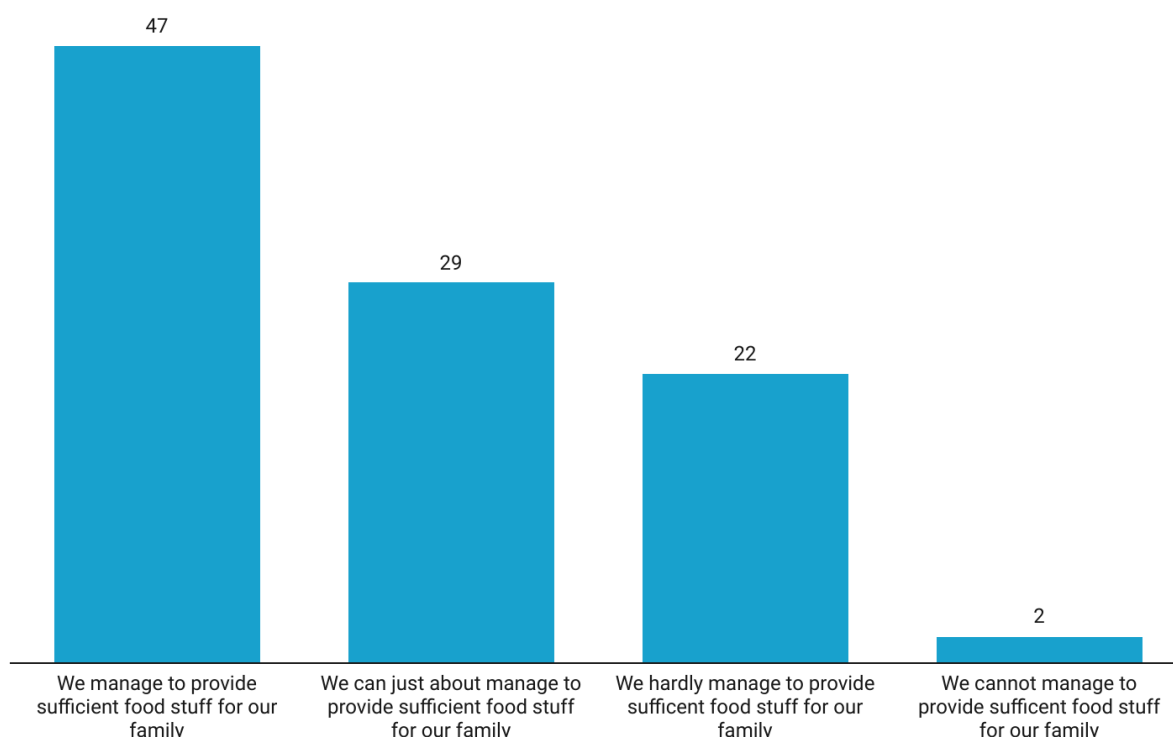
### 5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:45

47 % of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 29 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 22 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 2 % cannot manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 600)

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



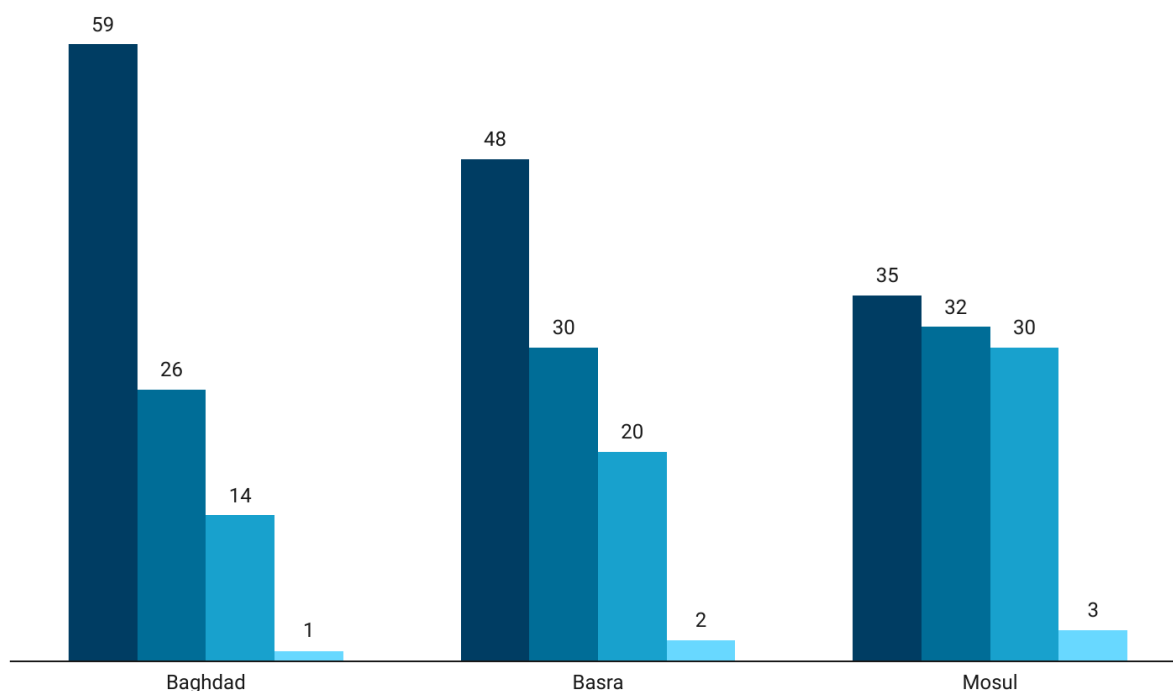
The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Baghdad with 59 %, followed by Basra with 48 %, and Mosul with 35 %. 32 % of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30 % of respondents in Basra, and 26 % of respondents in Baghdad.

30 % of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 20 % of Basra, and 14 % of Baghdad respondents. 3 % of Mosul residents do not manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for 2 % in Basra, and 1 % in Baghdad.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 600)

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

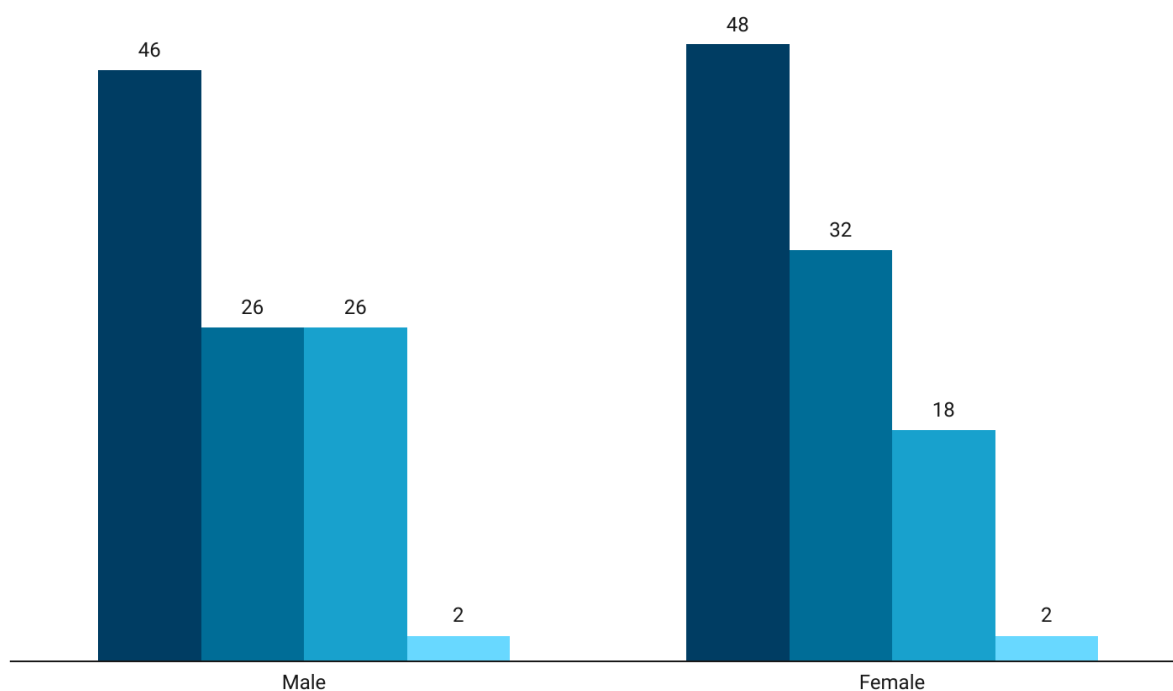


46 % of male and 48 % of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 26 % of male and 32 % of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 26 % of male and 18 % of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2 % of each male and female respondents cannot manage to provide sufficient stuff for their family.

## Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 600)

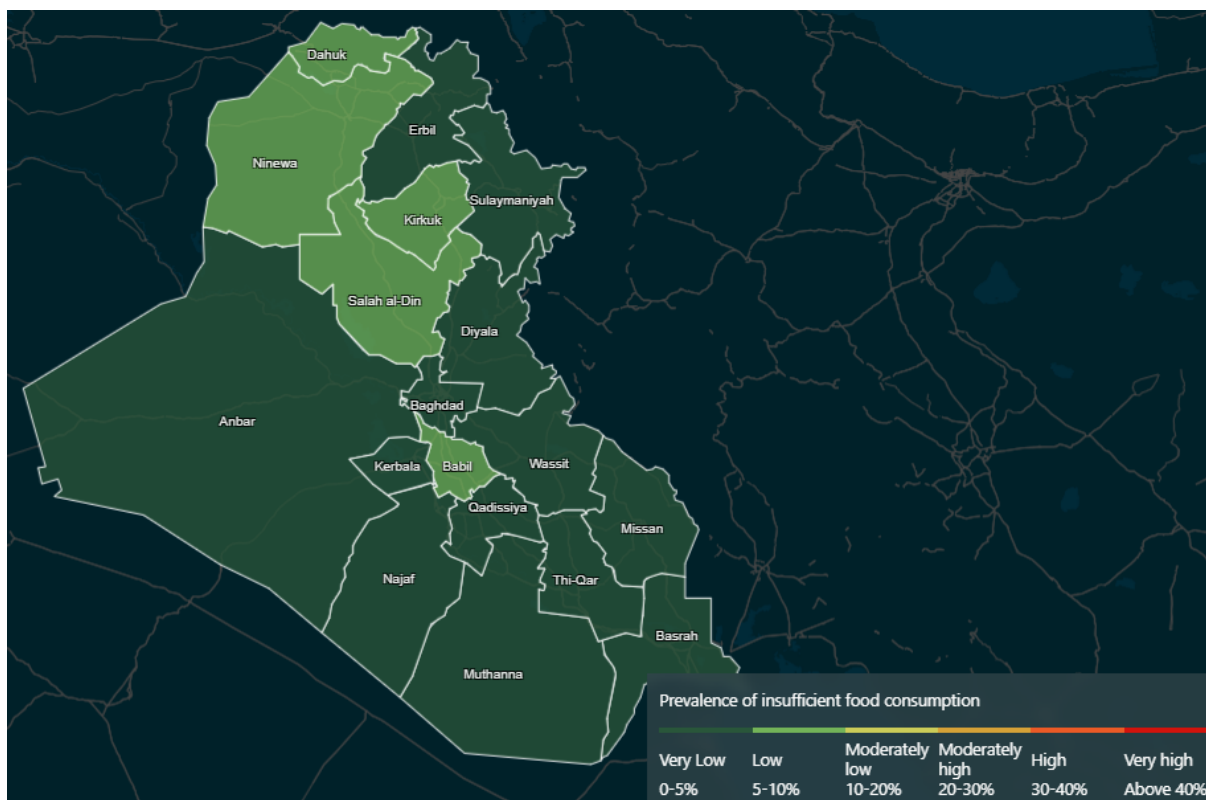
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ 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



The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap<sup>1</sup> on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Iraq. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Iraq: green signals areas where people are meeting the required food intake levels and thus do not require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is not affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured green).

<sup>1</sup> The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots. (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>)



Sources 1: Caption

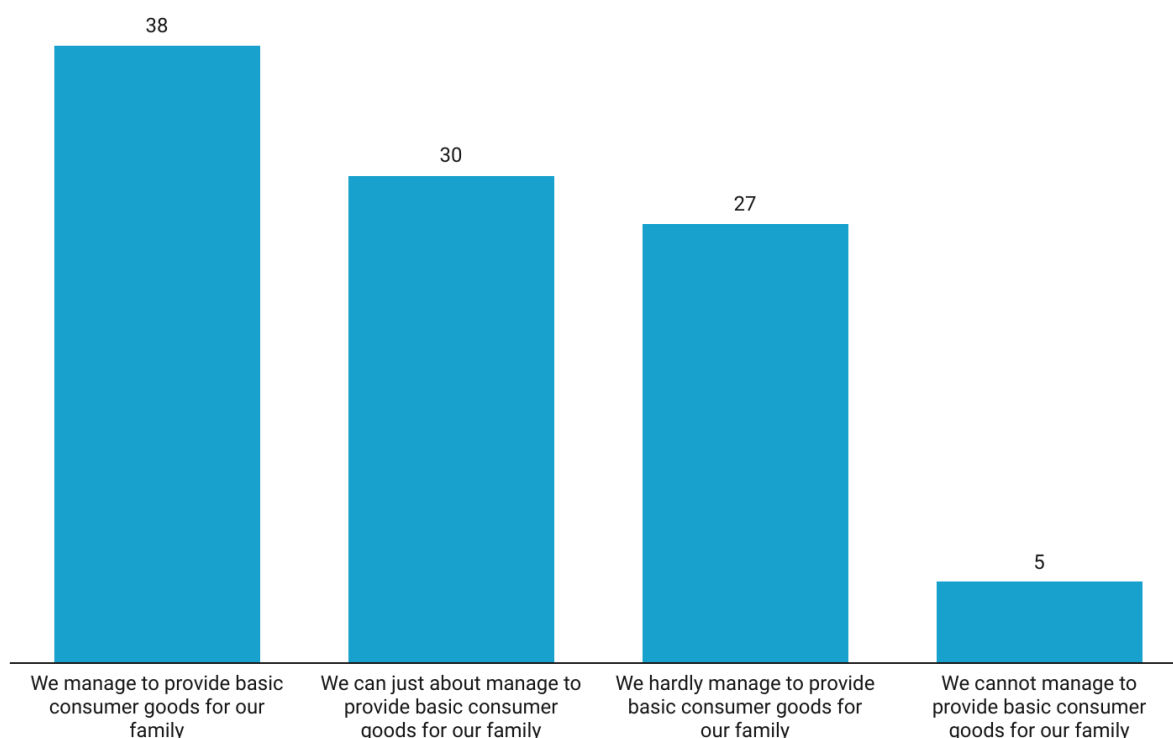
## 5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:45

38 % of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while another 30 % can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 27 % of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 5 % cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 600)

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

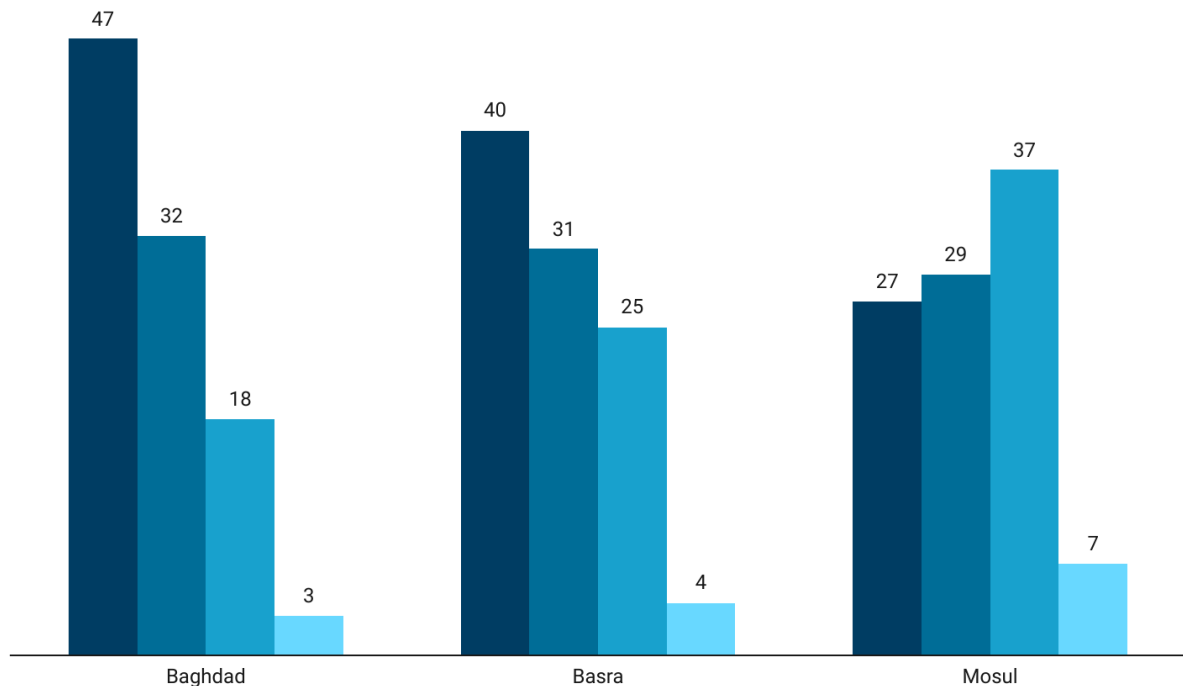


47 % of Baghdad residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 40 % of residents in Basra, and 27 % of residents in Mosul. 32 % of each Baghdad respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra respondents with 31 %, and Mosul respondents with 29 %. 37 % of Mosul respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 25 % of Basra and 18 % of Baghdad residents. 7 % of Mosul respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra with 4 %, and Baghdad with 3 %.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 600)

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

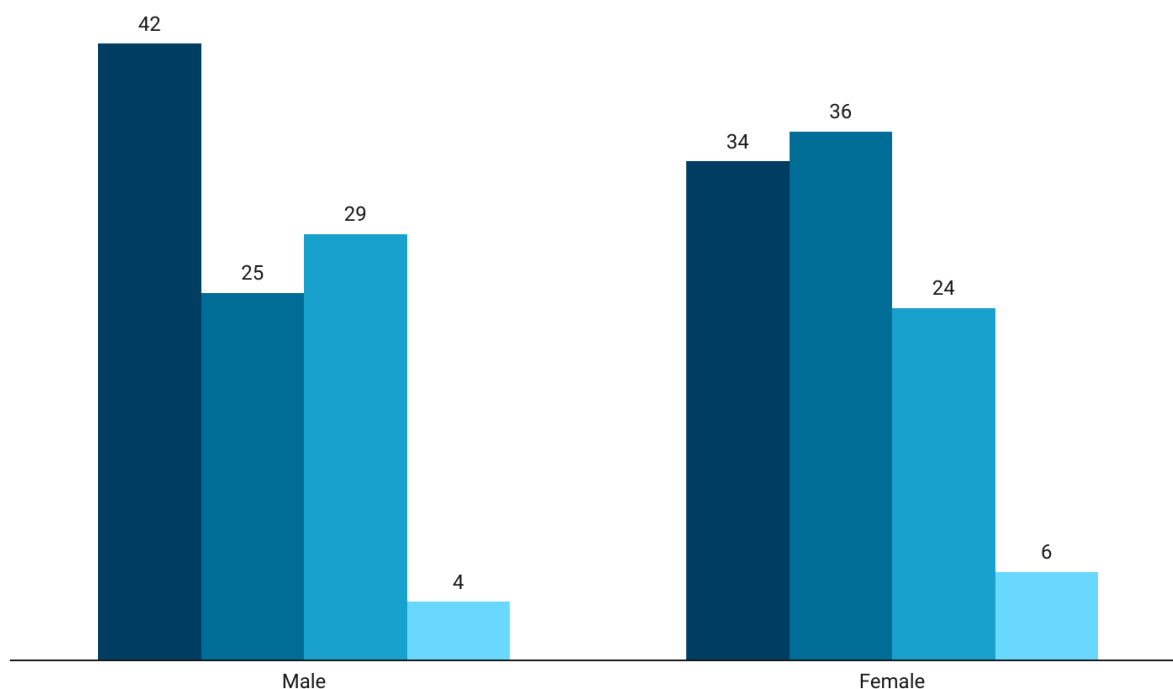


Gender comparison reveals that 42 % of male and 34 % of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 25 % of male and 36 % of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 29 % of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 24 % of female respondents. 4 % of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6 % of female respondents.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 600)

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



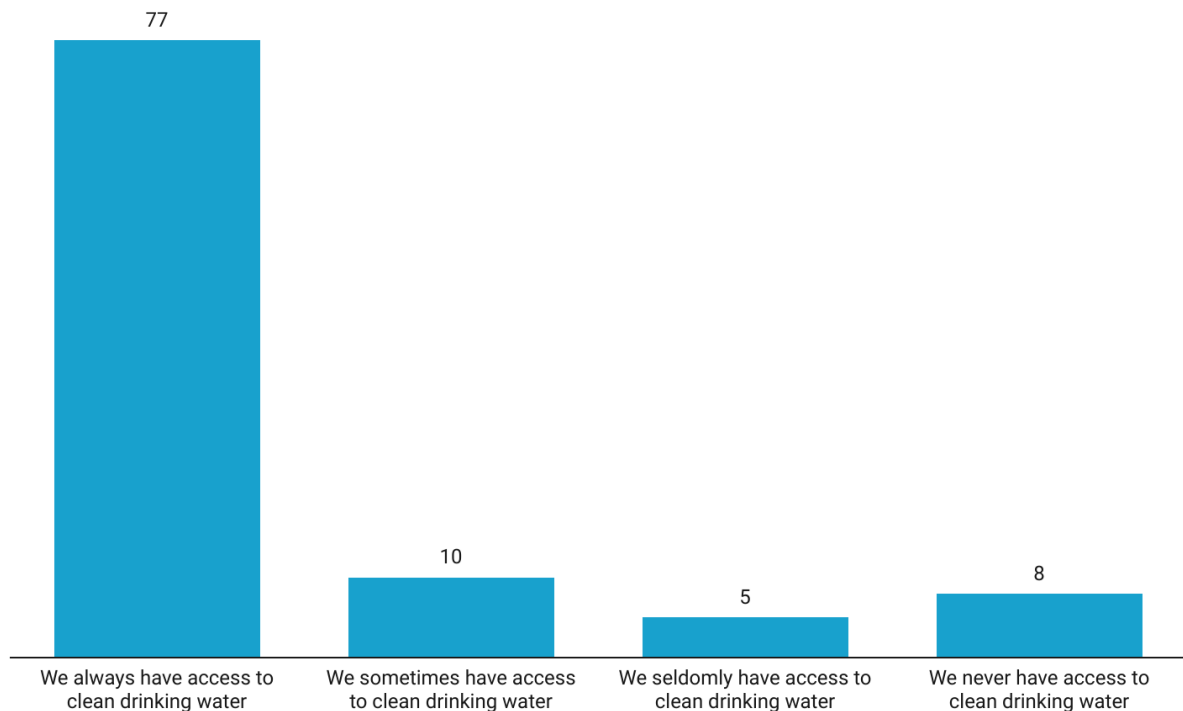
### 5.7 Access to clean drinking water

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:46

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. 77 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 10 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 5 % of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8 % never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

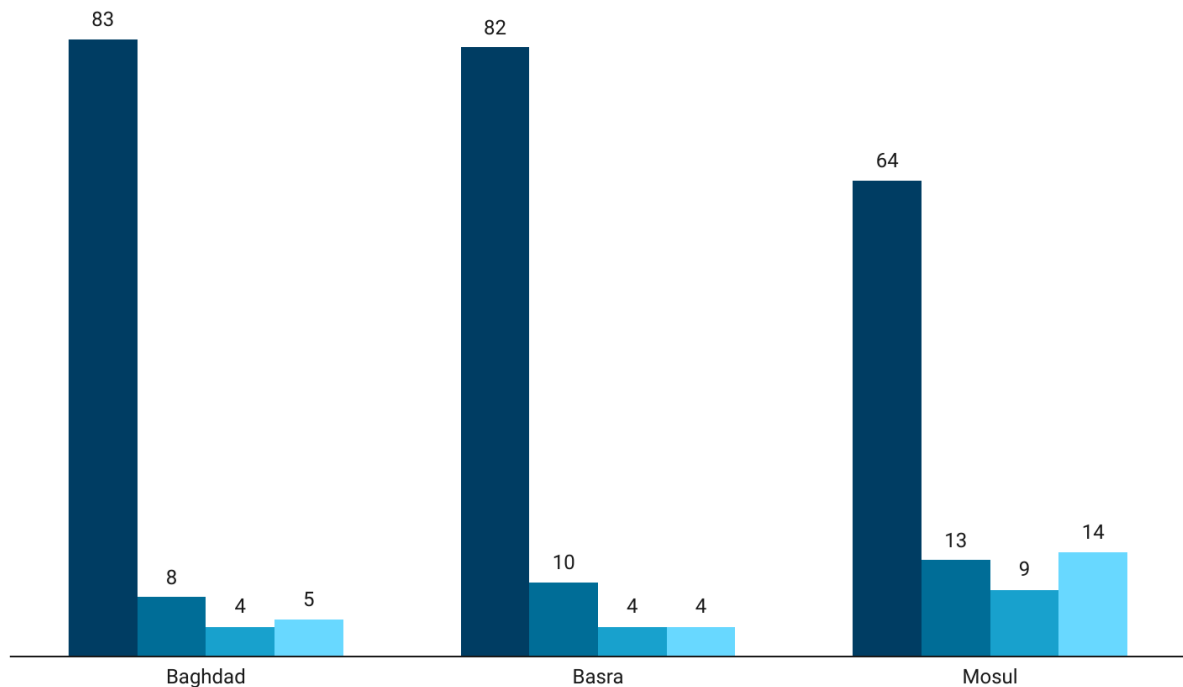


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Baghdad with 83 %, followed by Basra with 82 %, and Mosul with 64 %. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Mosul respondents with 13 %, followed by Basra respondents with 10 %, and Baghdad respondents with 8 %. 9 % of Mosul respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 4 % of each Baghdad and Basra respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Mosul with 14 %, followed by Baghdad with 5 %, and Basra with 4 %.

## Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 600)

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

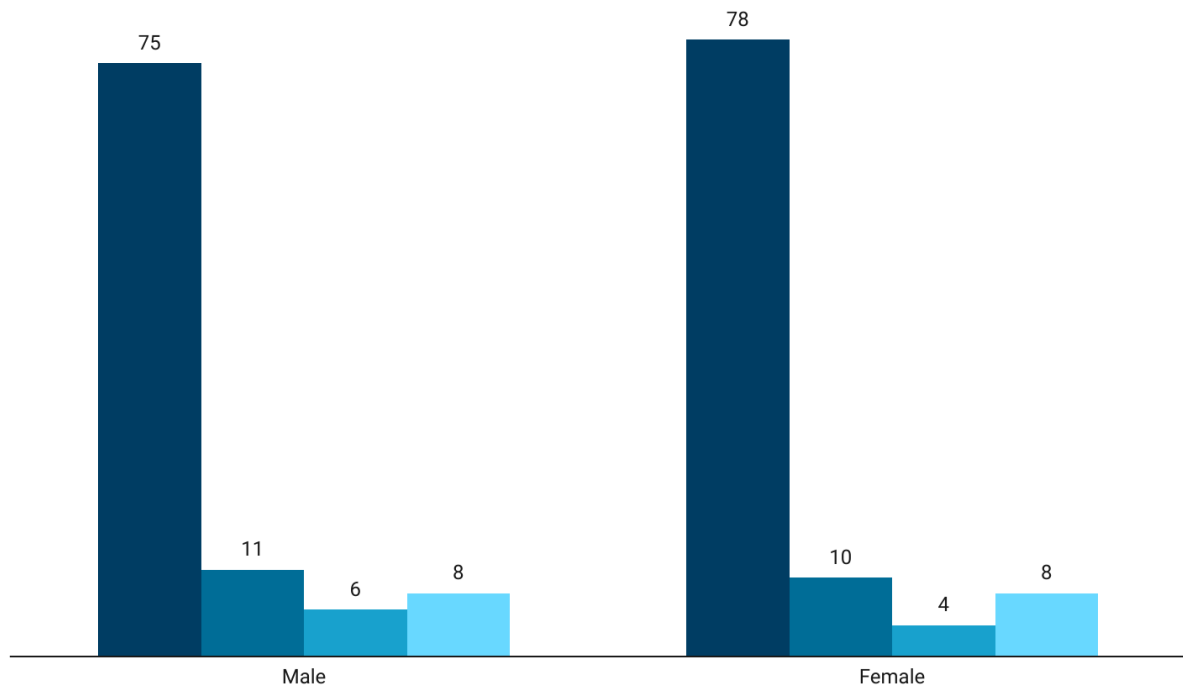


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 75 % of male respondents and 78 % of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among male survey participants (11 %) than female participants (10 %). 6 % of male and 4 % of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8 % of each male and female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

## Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 600)

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



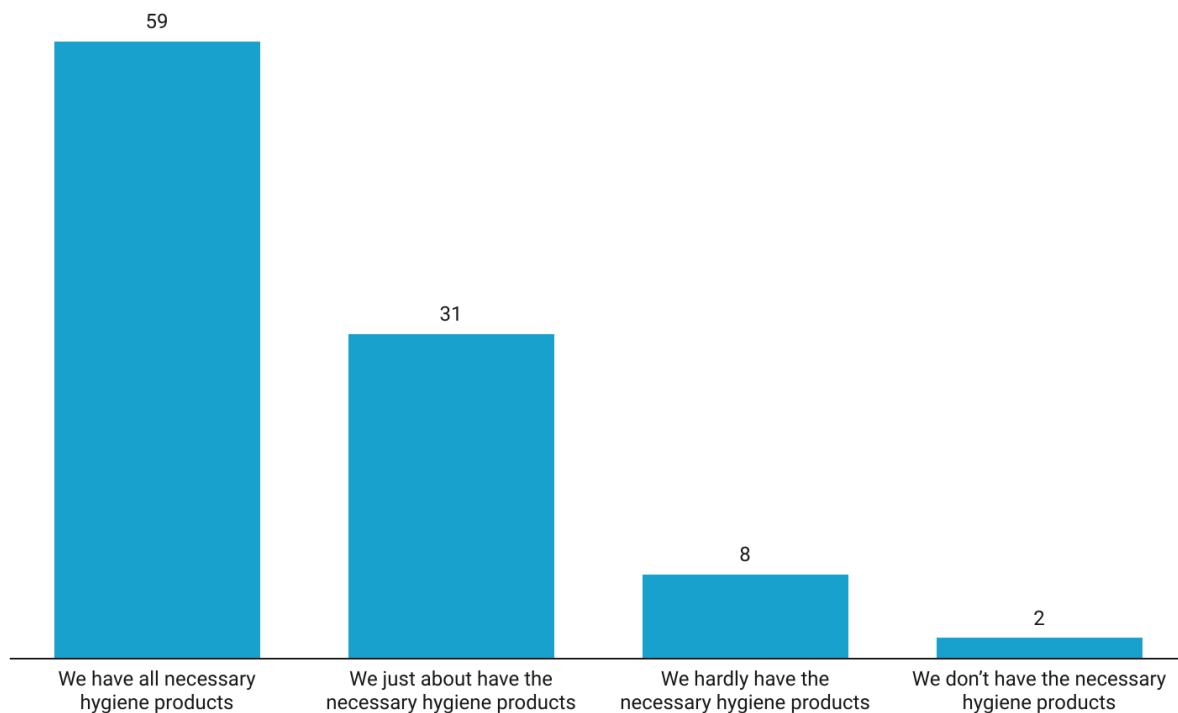
### 5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:46

59 % of the survey participants (n = 600) 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. 31 % of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 8 % hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 2 % of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 600)

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.]



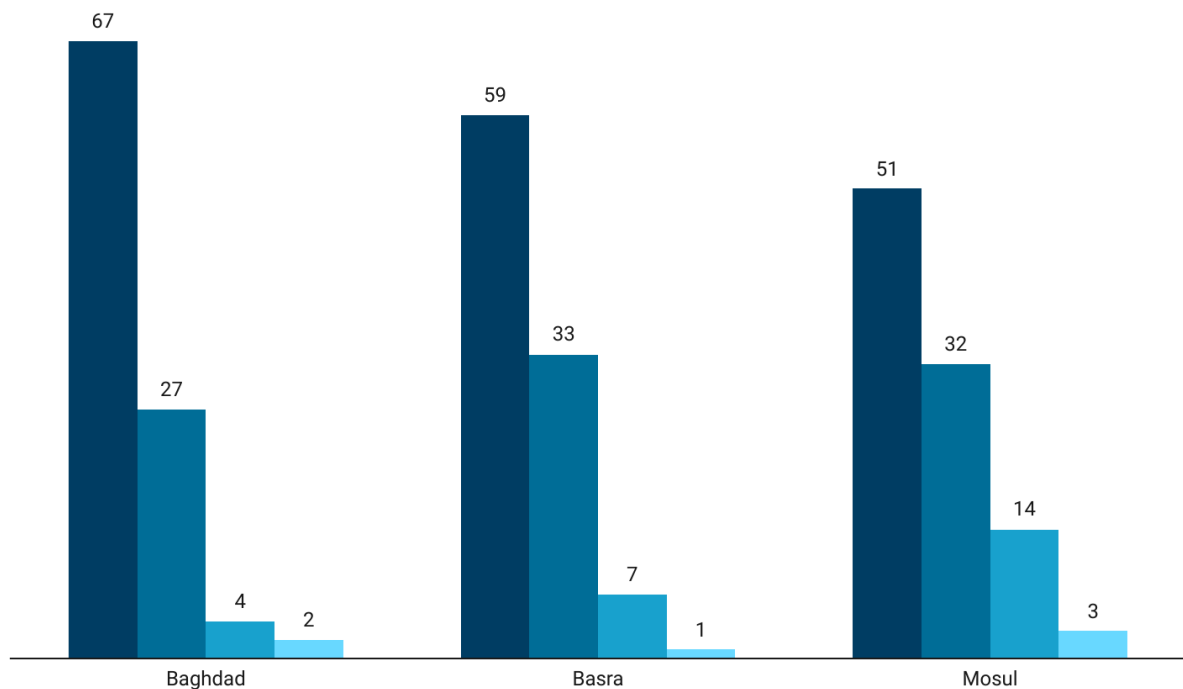
Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Baghdad respondents with 67 %, followed by Basra respondents with 59 %, and Mosul respondents with 51 %.

33 % of Basra respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 32 % of Mosul respondents, and 27 % of Baghdad respondents. 14 % of Mosul respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Basra with 7 % and Baghdad with 4 %. 3 % of Mosul respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 2 % of Baghdad and 1 % of Basra respondents.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 600)

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.]

■ 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

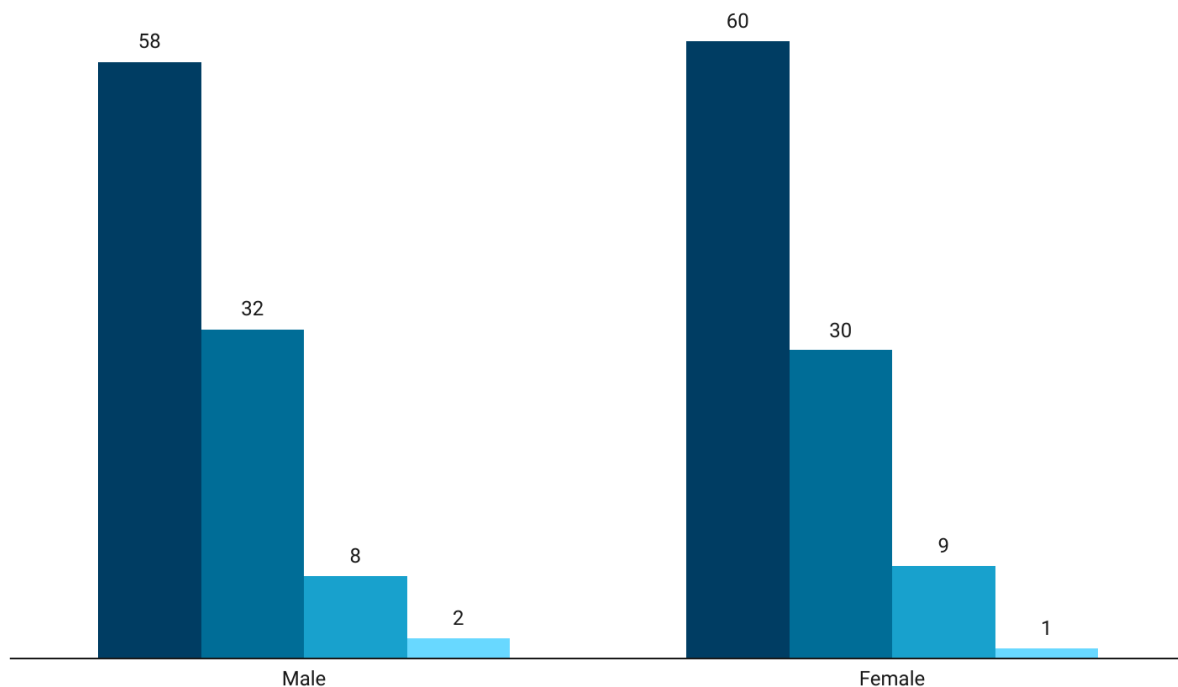


60 % of male and 58 % of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 32 % of male and 30 % of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 8 % of male and 9 % of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 2 % of male and 1 % of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 600)

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.]

■ 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



### 5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:46

78 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 12 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 10 % do not have any access to vaccinations.

49 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 44 % have access but cannot afford them. 7 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 53 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 30 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 17 % have no access to primary medical care.

41 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 49 % have access but is not able to afford the visit. 10 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

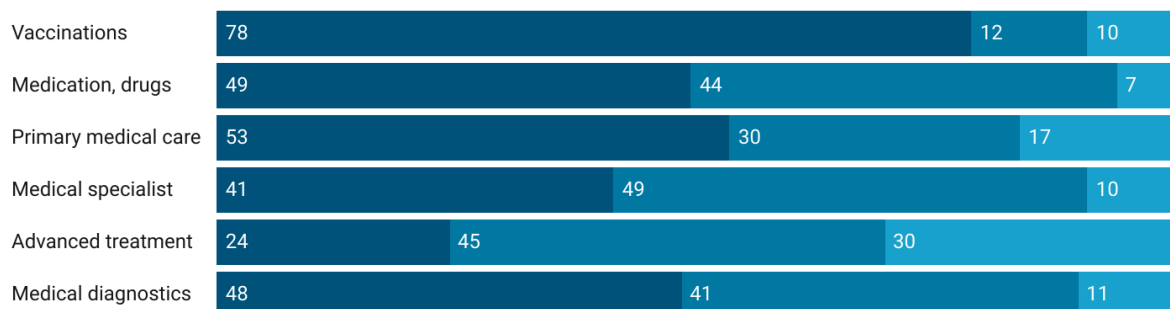
24 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 45 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 30 % have no access at all. 1 % did not answer.

48 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 41 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % have no access.

## Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)

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



84 % of Baghdad residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 8 % have access but cannot afford them. 8 % do not have access to vaccinations.

58 % of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 36 % have access but is not able to afford it. 6 % have no access at all.

62 % of respondents in Baghdad (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 23 % have access but cannot afford it. 15 % do not have access to primary medical care.

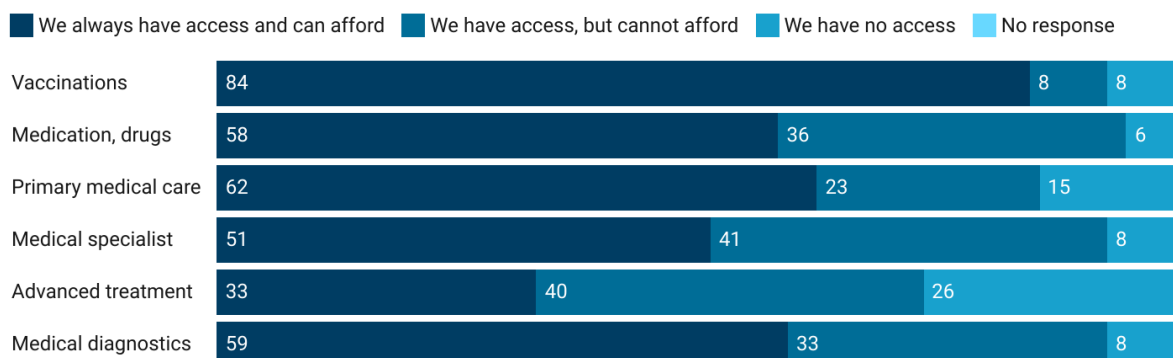
51 % of the Baghdad sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 41 % have access but is not able to afford the visit. 8 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

33 % of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40 % have access but cannot afford it, while 26 % have no access at all. 1 % did not answer.

59 % of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33 % have access but cannot afford it. 8 % 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?



82 % of Basra residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 8 % have access but cannot afford them. 11 % do not have access.

Among Basra residents (n = 200), 49 % always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 46 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 5 % have no access to medication or drugs.

52 % of Basra respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 33 % have access but cannot afford it. 15 % do not have access to primary medical care.

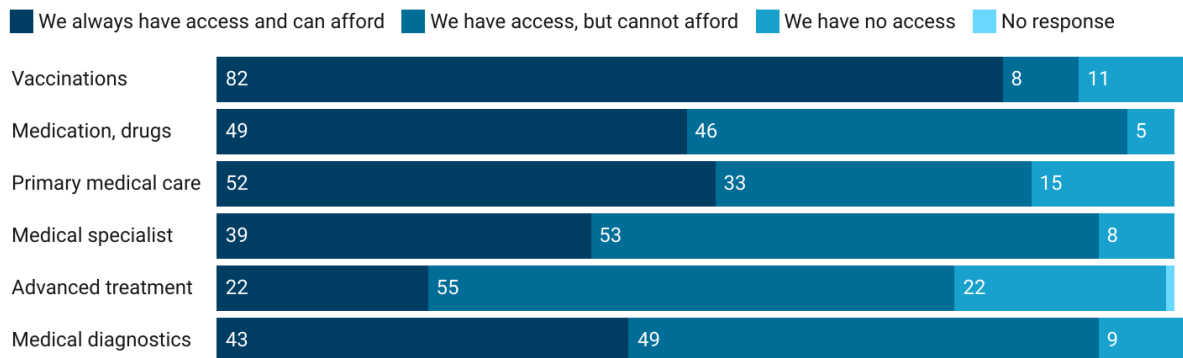
39 % of Basra residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 53 % have access but cannot afford it. 8 % have no access to a medical specialist.

22 % of Basra respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 55 % have access but cannot afford it, while 22 % do not have access at all. 1 % did not answer.

43 % of Basra respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 49 % have access but cannot afford it. 9 % have no access at all.

## Access to medical services – Basra (n = 200)

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



70 % of Mosul residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 20 % have access but cannot afford them. 10 % do not have access to vaccinations at all.

41 % of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 48 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 11 % have no access to medication/drugs.

43 % of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 36 % have access but cannot afford it. 21 % do not have access to primary medical care.

33 % of Mosul sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 52 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 14 % do not have access to a medical specialist. 1 % did not answer the question.

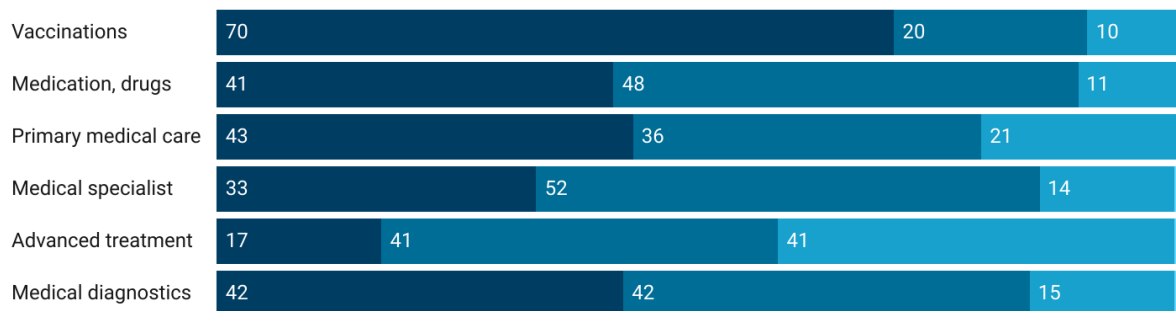
17 % of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 41 % have access but cannot afford it, while 41 % have no access at all. 1 % did not answer the question.

42 % of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 42 % have access but cannot afford it. 15 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1 % did not answer the question.

## Access to medical services – Mosul (n = 200)

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



76 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 13 % have access but cannot afford them. 11 % have no access to vaccinations.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 46 % always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 45 % have access but cannot afford it. 9 % have no access at all.

51 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 30 % have access but cannot afford it. 19 % of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

39 % of all male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 50 % have access but cannot afford the visit. 11 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

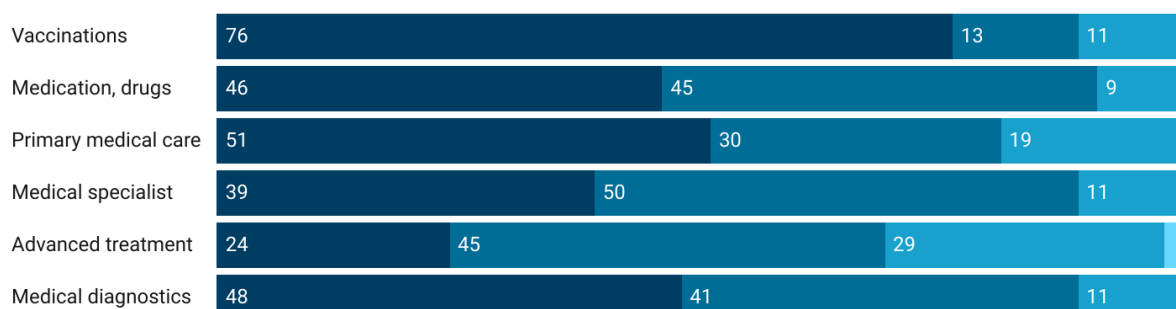
24 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 45 % have access but cannot afford them, while 29 % have no access. A percentage of 2 % did not answer.

48 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 41 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % have no access to medical diagnostics.

## Access to medical services – Male (n = 300)

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



81 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 10 % have access but cannot afford them. 9 % never have access to vaccinations.

52 % of all female survey participants (n = 300) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 42 % have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 6 % have no access to medication or drugs.

54 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 31 % have access but cannot afford it. 14 % of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.

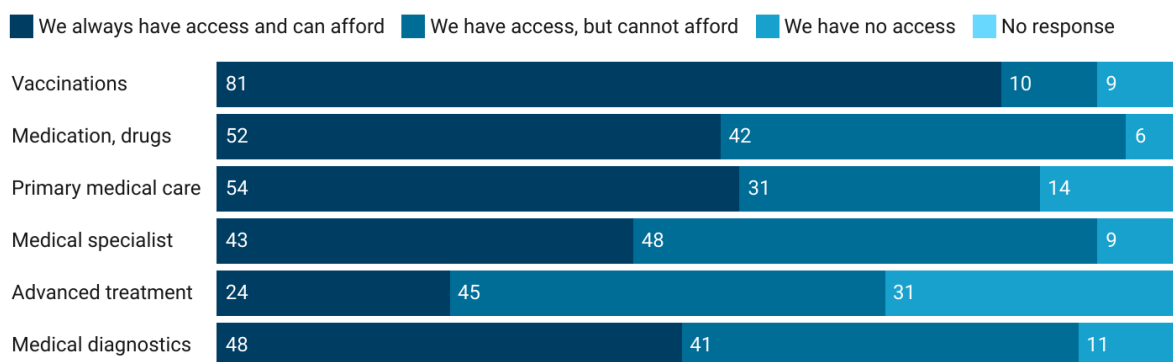
43 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 48 % have access but cannot afford it. 9 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

24 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 45 % have access but cannot afford it, while 31 % have no access.

48 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 41 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % have no access to medical diagnostics.

## Access to medical services – Female (n = 300)

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



## 5.10 Access to internet/wifi

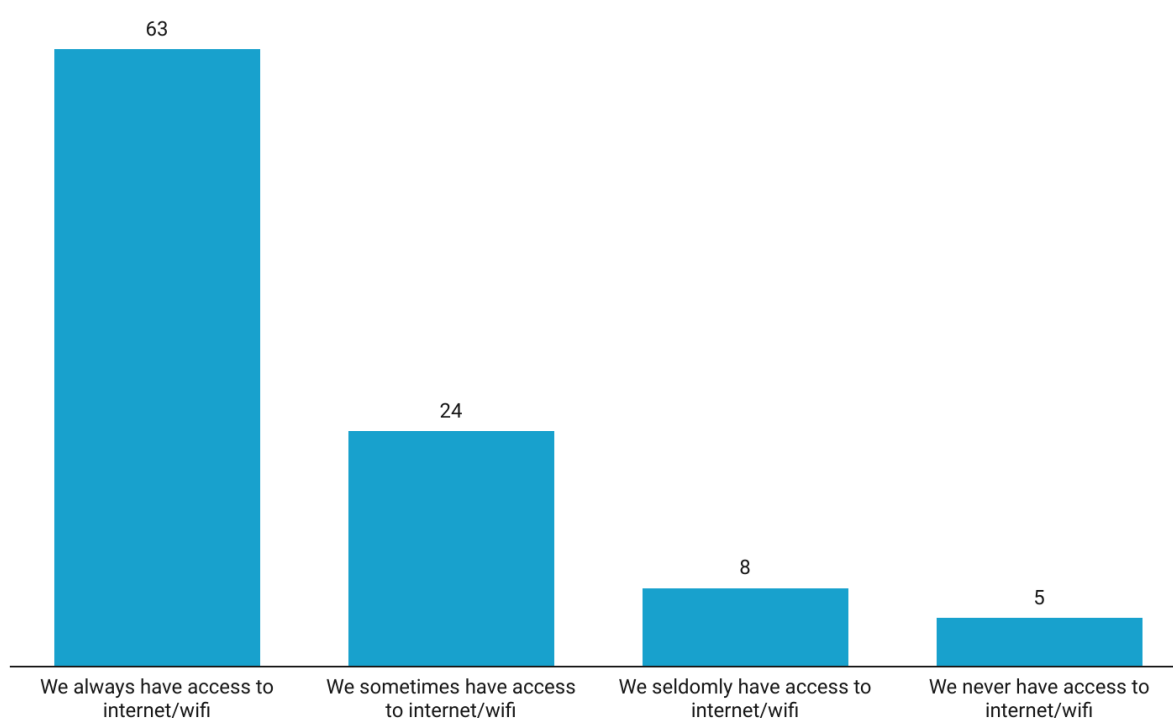
Last modification 2025-10-24 15:46

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.

63 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 24 % sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 8 % of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 5 % of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

### Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

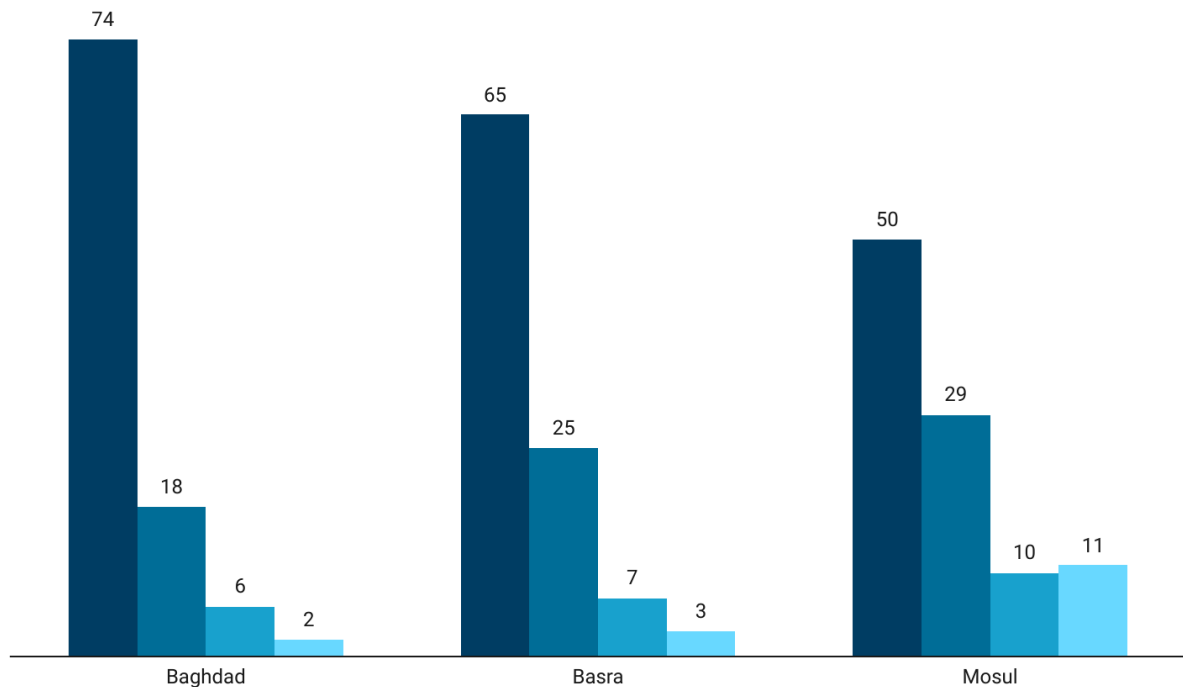


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Baghdad with 74 %, followed by Basra with 65 %, and Mosul with 50%. 29 % of Mosul respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, followed by Basra residents with 25 %, and Baghdad residents with 18 %. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Mosul residents with 10 %, followed by Basra with 7 %, and Baghdad with 6 %. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Mosul residents 11 %, followed by Basra residents with 3 %, and Baghdad residents with 2 %.

## Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 600)

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

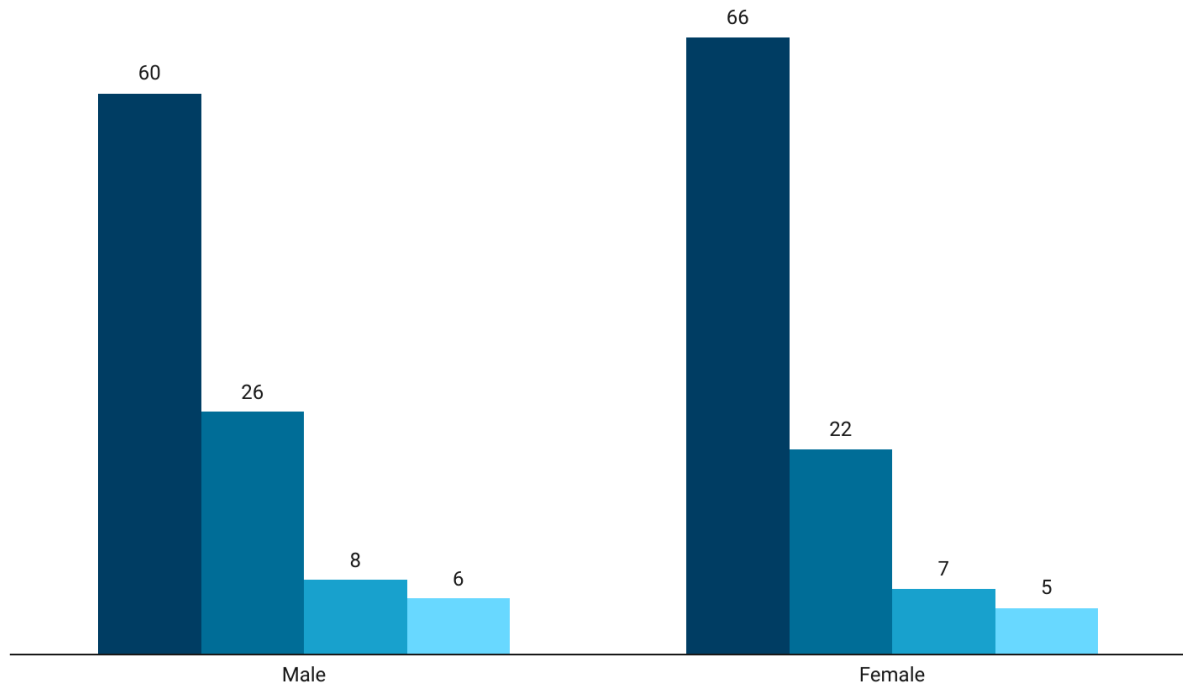


60 % of male and 66 % of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 26 % of male as well as 22 % of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 8 % of male and 7 % of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is slightly higher among male respondents (6 %) than among female respondents (5 %).

## Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 600)

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



### 5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

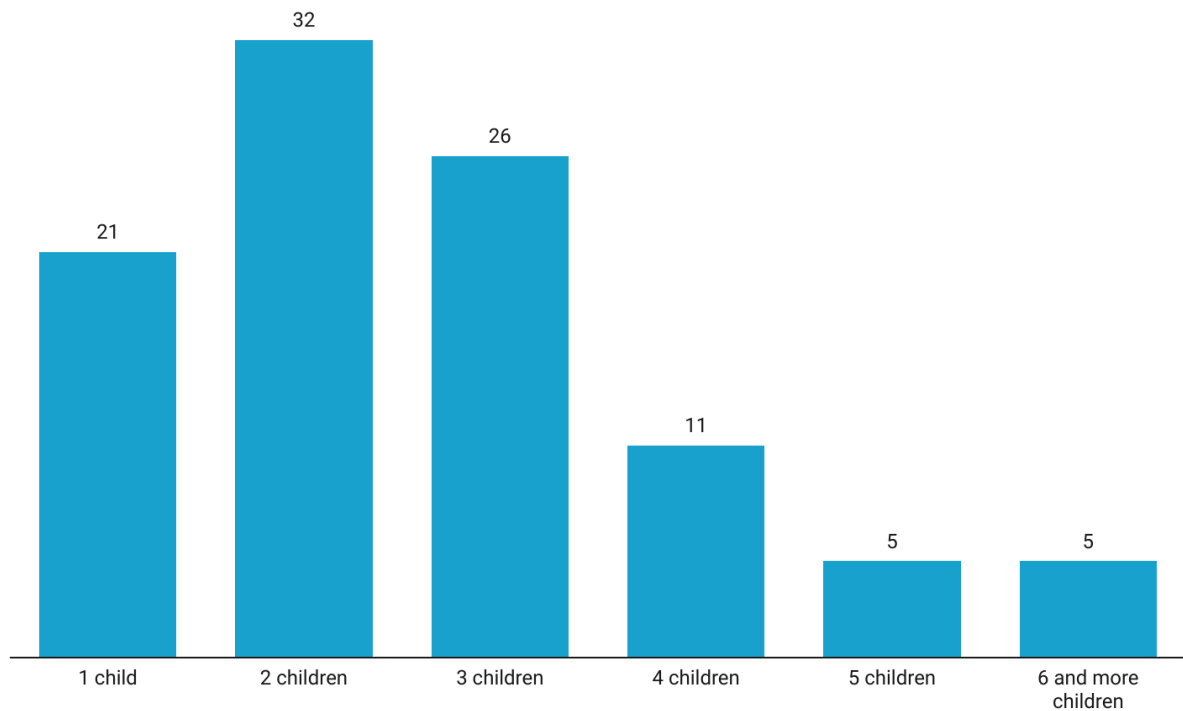
Last modification 2025-10-24 15:46

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 203). In total, of those (n = 397) stating to not be single, 11 % stated to not have children, while 2 % did not answer.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 346) is among those having 2 children (32 %), followed by 26 % having 3 children, and 21 % having only one child. 11 % have 4 children, and 5 % have 5 children. 5 % of the respondents have 6 or more children.

## Number of children – Total (n = 346)

Number of children?



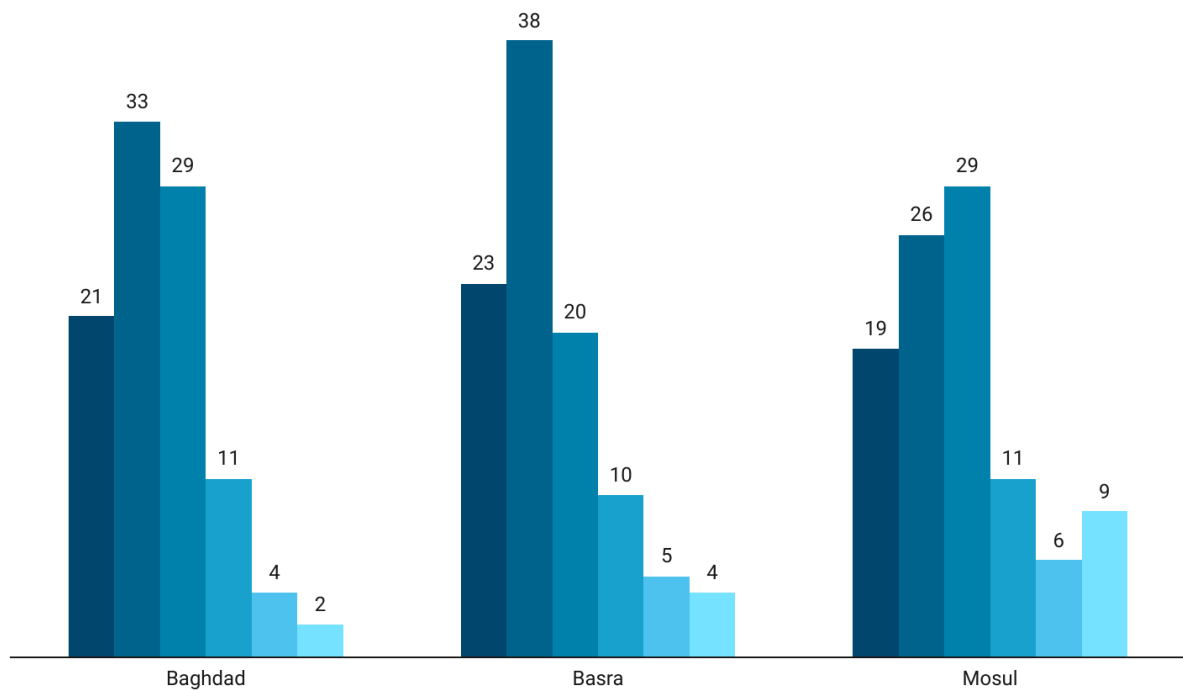
23 % of Basra respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 21 % of Baghdad and 19 % of Mosul respondents. 38 % of Basra respondents have 2 children, followed by 33 % in Baghdad and 26 % in Mosul.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among both Baghdad and Mosul respondents with each 29 %, followed by Basra with 20 %. 11 % of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 10 % of Basra respondents. 6 % of Mosul respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 5 % of Basra and 4 % of Baghdad respondents. 9 % of Mosul respondents have 6 or more children, followed by 4 % of Basra and 2 % of Baghdad respondents.

## Number of children – City (n = 346)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

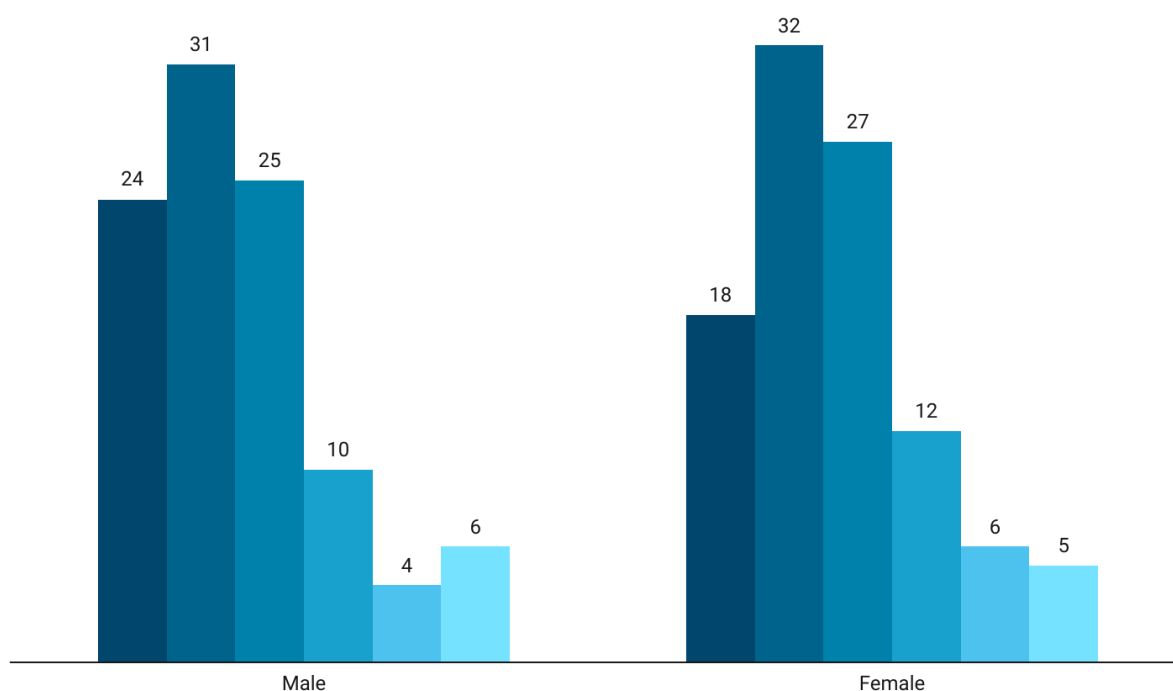


24 % of male respondents and 17 % female respondents have only 1 child, while 31 % of male and 32 % of female respondents have 2 children. 25 % of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 27 % of female respondents. 10 % of male and 12 % of female survey participants have 4 children, while 4 % of male and 6 % of female respondents have 5 children. 6 % of male and 5 % of female respondents have 6 or more children.

## Number of children – Gender (n = 346)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children



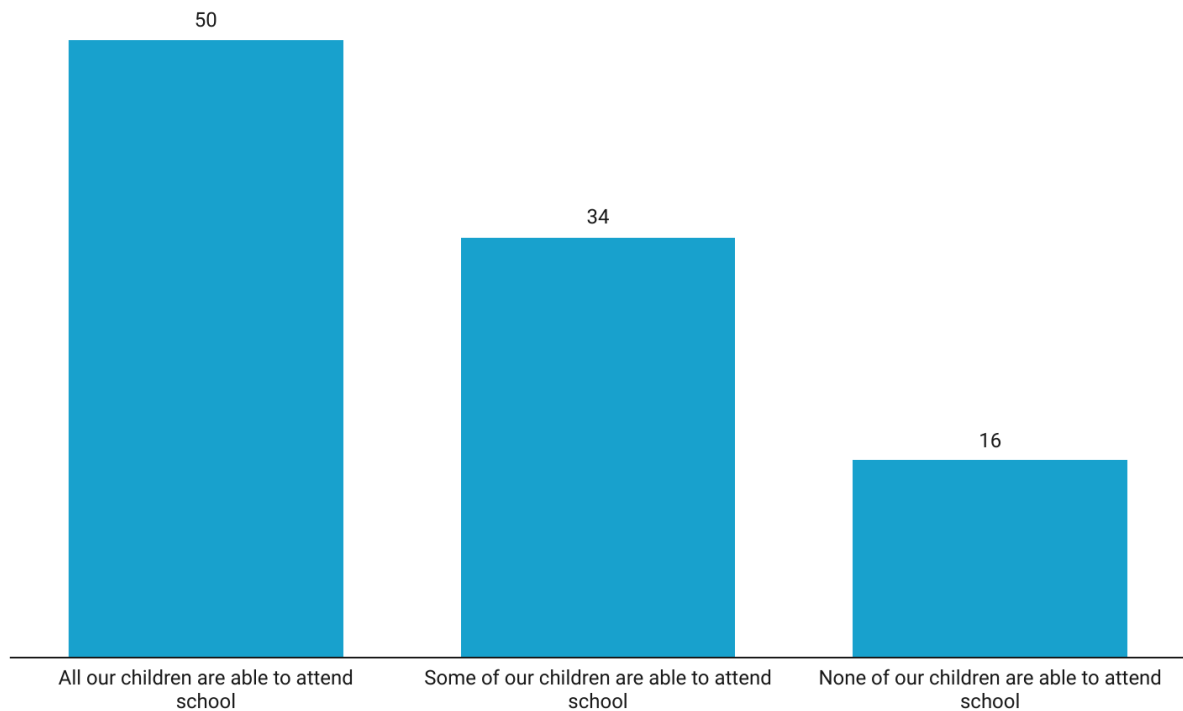
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 36 % answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 126.

In Baghdad, 24 % of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 30 % among Basra respondents, and 52 % among Mosul respondents. 30 % of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 43 % among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 126) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 50 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 34 % answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 16 % admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

## School attendance – Total (n = 126)

Are your children able to attend school?

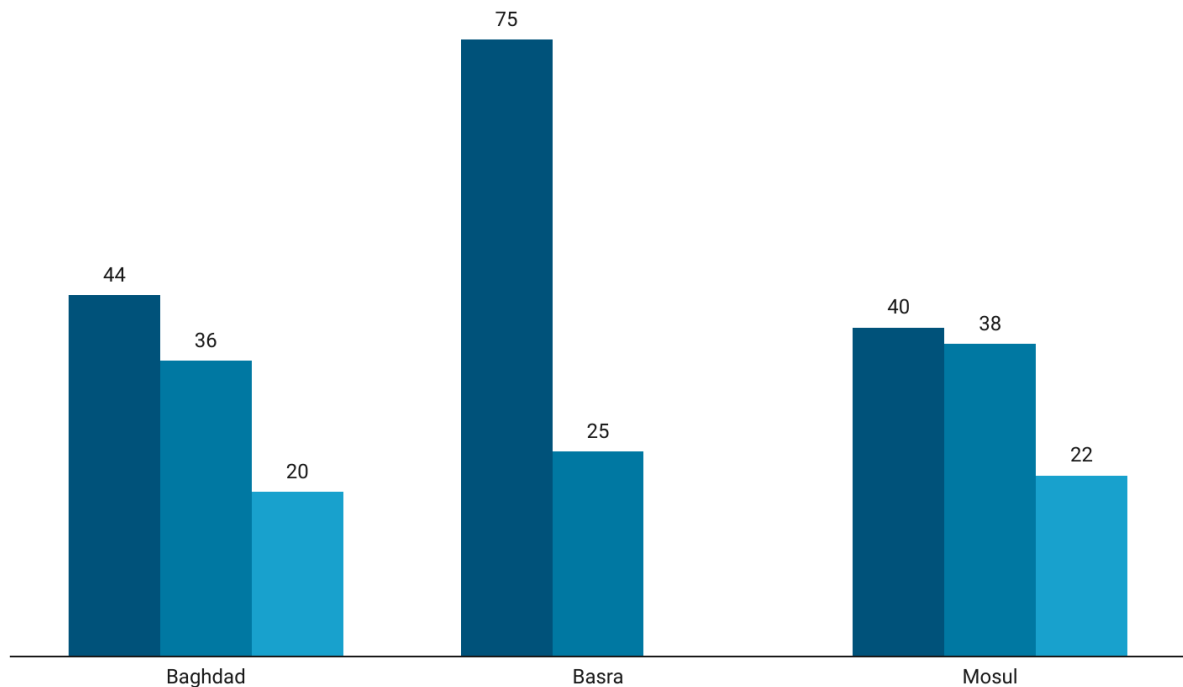


City comparison (n = 126) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Basra with 75 %, followed by 44 % in Baghdad, and 40 % in Mosul. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Mosul with 38 %, followed by Baghdad with 36 %, and Basra with 25 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Mosul respondents with a share of 22 %, followed by Baghdad with 22 %.

## School attendance – City (n = 126)

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

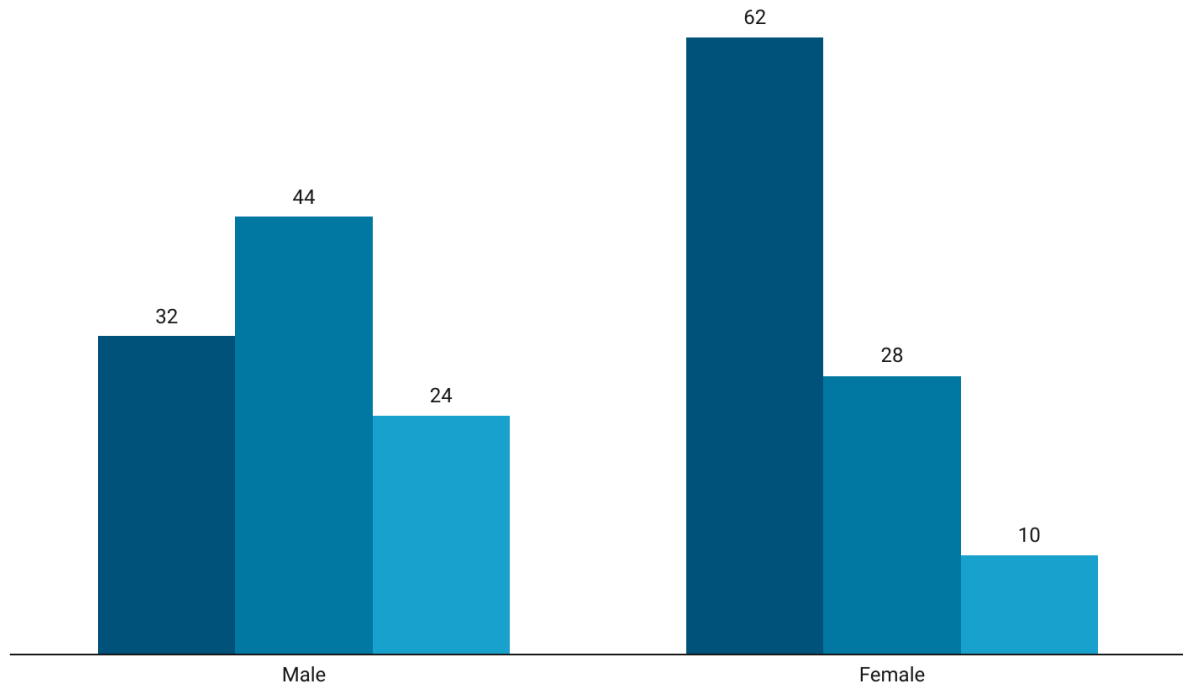


Gender comparison (n = 126) shows that a proportion of 32 % of male and 62 % of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 44 % of male and 28 % of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 24 % of male and 10 % of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

## School attendance – Gender (n = 126)

Are your children able to attend school?

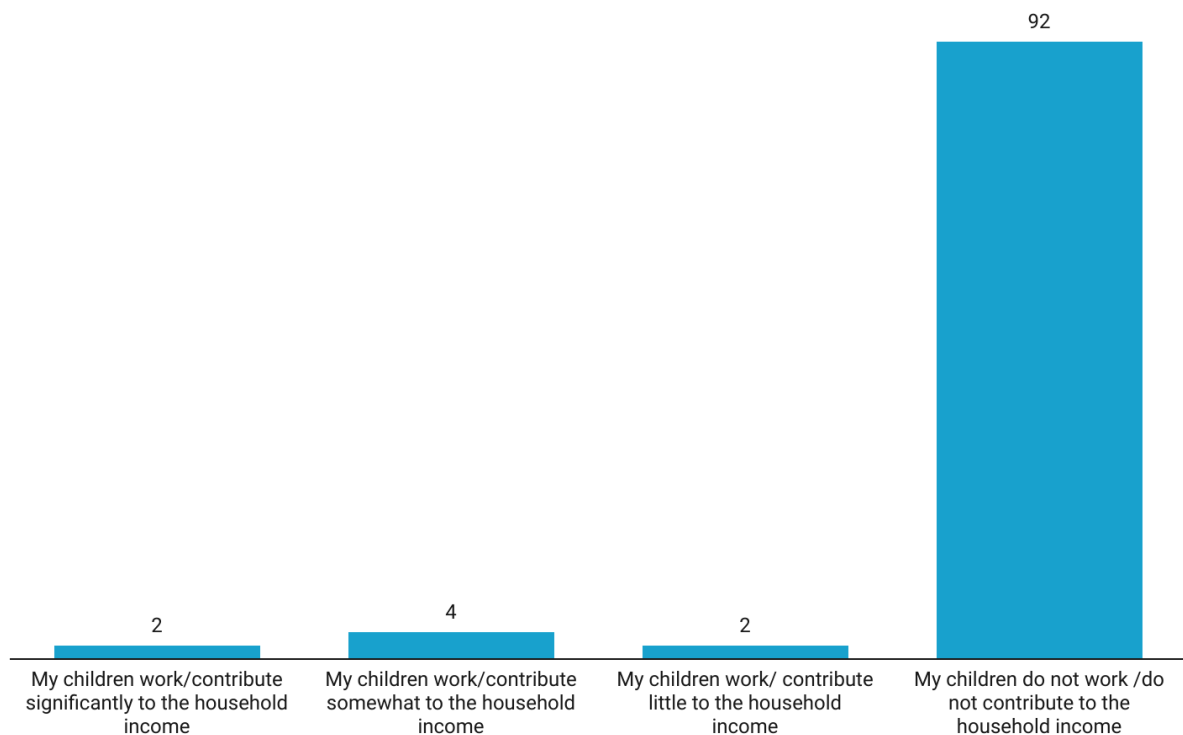
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



2 % of the respondents (n = 126) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 4 % stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 2 % of the respondents admitted that their children worked a little to the household income. A majority of 92 % stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 126)

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?

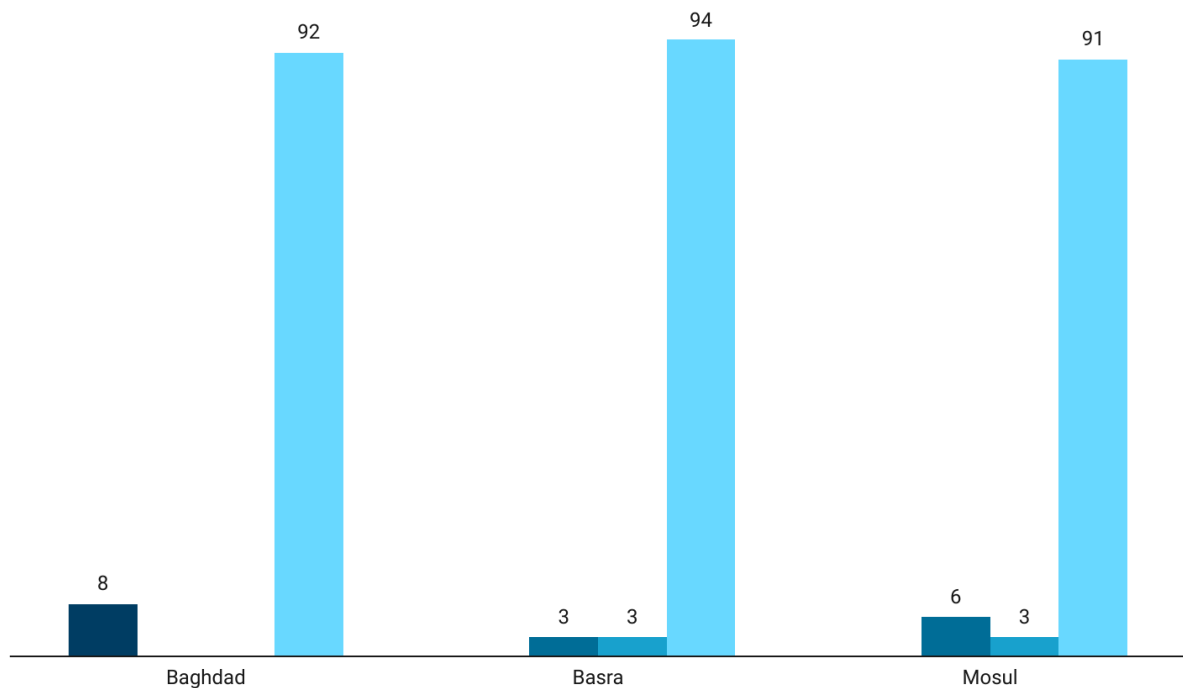


City comparison (n = 126) reveals that 8 % of Baghdad respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 6 % of Mosul and 3 % of Basra respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 3 % of each Basra and Mosul respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 94 % of Basra respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 92 % of Baghdad and 91 % of Mosul respondents.

## Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 126)

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

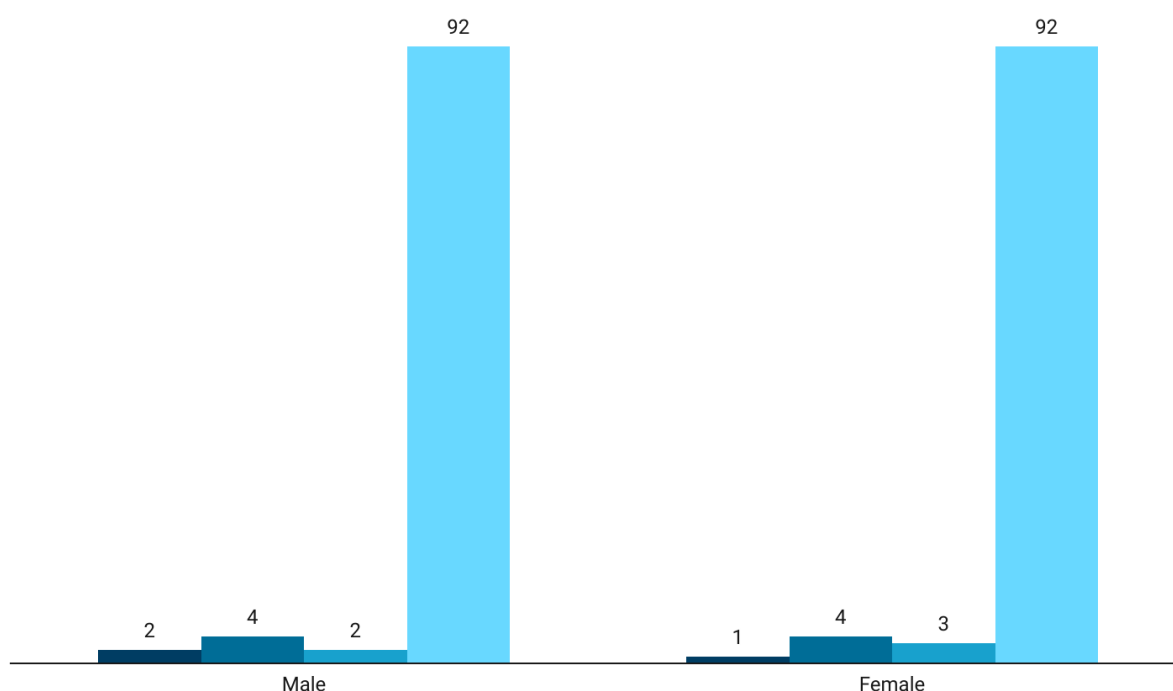


Gender comparison (n = 126) shows that 2 % of male and 1 % of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 4 % of each male and female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while another 2 % of male and 3 % of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support the household income. 92 % of each male and female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

## Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 126)

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



## 6 Demographics

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:46

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Baghdad, 200 residents of Basra, and 200 residents of Mosul. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

### 6.1 Location

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:47

|                | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>Baghdad</b> | 200       | 33,3        |
| <b>Basra</b>   | 200       | 33,3        |
| <b>Mosul</b>   | 200       | 33,3        |
| <b>Total</b>   | 600       | 100         |

## 6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:47

|        | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Male   | 300       | 50          |
| Female | 300       | 50          |
| Total  | 600       | 100         |

|       | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| 16-19 | 28        | 5           |
| 20-24 | 101       | 17          |
| 25-29 | 163       | 27          |
| 30-34 | 308       | 51          |
| Total | 600       | 100         |

## 6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:47

|                               | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Illiterate                    | 18        | 3           |
| Elementary school             | 164       | 27          |
| Primary school                | 117       | 20          |
| Secondary school              | 41        | 7           |
| Vocational/technical training | 29        | 5           |
| College/university            | 228       | 38          |
| No answer                     | 3         | 0           |
| Total                         | 600       | 100         |

## 6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:47

|                    | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Single             | 203       | 34          |
| Married            | 379       | 63          |
| Divorced/seperated | 15        | 3           |
| Widower/widow      | 2         | 0           |
| No answer          | 1         | 0           |
| Total              | 600       | 100         |

## 6.5 Children

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:47

**At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 346)**

|              | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>Yes</b>   | 126       | 36          |
| <b>No</b>    | 220       | 64          |
| <b>Total</b> | 346       | 100         |

**Children able to attend school (n = 126)**

|                                                       | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>All our children are able to attend school</b>     | 63        | 50          |
| <b>Some of our children are able to attend school</b> | 43        | 34          |
| <b>None of our children are able to attend school</b> | 20        | 16          |
| <b>Total</b>                                          | 126       | 100         |

**Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 126)**

|                                                                           | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>My children work/contribute significantly to the household income</b>  | 2         | 2           |
| <b>My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income</b>       | 5         | 4           |
| <b>My children work/ contribute little to the household income</b>        | 3         | 2           |
| <b>My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income</b> | 116       | 92          |
| <b>Total</b>                                                              | 126       | 100         |

## **7 Appendix: Questionnaire**

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:47

### **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) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Vaccinations                                                                          |                                      |                                   |                   |                           |
| Medication, drugs                                                                     |                                      |                                   |                   |                           |
| Primary medical care (family doctor)                                                  |                                      |                                   |                   |                           |
| Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician) |                                      |                                   |                   |                           |
| Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)                                        |                                      |                                   |                   |                           |
| Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)                                       |                                      |                                   |                   |                           |

#### 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)

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