


IRAQ

Socio-Economic Survey 2026



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



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1 Executive Summary

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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 06 January and 27 January 2026.

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 21% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.
- 87% of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 77% of Basra respondents, and 61% of Baghdad respondents. 33% of Baghdad respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 19% of Basra and 11% of Mosul respondents. 3% of Basra respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Baghdad and 1% of Mosul respondents. 4% of Baghdad respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1% of each Basra and Mosul residents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 31% manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 37% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 12% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 40% of Baghdad respondents, 31% of Basra respondents, and 24% of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Mosul respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of Basra and 10% of Baghdad residents. 41% of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 38% of Baghdad residents and 31% of Basra respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Basra residents with 15%, followed by Baghdad with 12%, and Mosul with 8%.

Access to electricity

- 42% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 32% of respondents mostly have electricity available. 23% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 3% never have electricity available.
- 55% of Basra residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 43% of Baghdad and 28% of Mosul respondents. Among Baghdad and Mosul respondents, 33% each mostly have access to electricity, followed by Basra with 31%. 35% of Mosul residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 21%, and Basra with 13%. 4% of Mosul residents never have access to electricity, while the same is true for 3% of Baghdad and 1% of Basra respondents.

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

- 36% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 39% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 24% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 1% 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 45%, followed by Basra with 39%, and Mosul with 26%. 43% of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 37% of respondents in Basra, and 36% of respondents in Baghdad. 30% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 23% of Basra, and 18% of Baghdad respondents. Among all three groups of residents, 1% each do not manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

- 34% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 40% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 23% of the respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 39% of Baghdad residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 37% of residents in Basra, and 28% of residents in Mosul. 44% of Baghdad respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mosul respondents with 42%, and Basra respondents with 34%. 26% of Mosul respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 25% of Basra and 16% of Baghdad residents. 5% of Mosul respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra with 4%, and Baghdad with 1%.

Access to clean drinking water

- 65% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 21% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 9% of the survey participants seldom have access to clean drinking water, while 5% 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 73%, followed by Mosul with 67%, and Basra with 55%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Basra respondents with 30%, followed by Mosul respondents with 17%, and Baghdad respondents with 15%. 10% of Basra respondents seldom have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 9% of Mosul respondents, and 7% of Baghdad respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Mosul with 7%, followed by Baghdad and Basra with each 5%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 65% 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. 26% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 8% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% 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 70%, followed by Basra respondents with 65%, and Mosul respondents with 60%. 30% of Mosul respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 25% of Basra respondents, and 21% of Baghdad respondents. 9% of Mosul respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Basra and Baghdad with each 8%. 2% of Basra respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents.

Access to medical services

- 81% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 9% have access but they are not able to afford them. 10% do not have any access to vaccinations.
- 58% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36% 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, 44% 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. 26% have no access to primary medical care.
- 48% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 41% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 29% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 31% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.
- 55% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 272) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 64% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 17% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 19% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 272) 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 56% in Mosul, and 55% in Baghdad. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Baghdad with 25%, followed by Mosul with 22%, and Basra with 9%. 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 20%, and Basra with 16%.

Contribution to household income

- 1% of the respondents (n = 272) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5% of the respondents admitted that their children worked a little to the household income. A majority of 93% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- City comparison (n = 272) reveals that 2% of Baghdad a respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while the same is true for 1% of Basra respondents. 3% of Baghdad and 1% of each Basra and Mosul respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. Among Baghdad and Basra respondents, 5% each stated that their children worked little to support the household

income, while this is true for 4% for Mosul respondents. 95% of Mosul respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 93% of Basra and 90% of Baghdad 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 and electricity

While 36% stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 31% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to afford housing costs	36	31
Can just about afford housing costs	13	20
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	34	37
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	17	12

While 27% stated that they sometimes had electricity available in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 23% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have electricity available	44	42
Mostly have electricity available	28	32
Sometimes have electricity available	27	23
Never have electricity available	1	3

Food and water access

While 47% stated that they could manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 36% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	47	36
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	29	39
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	22	24
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	2	1

While 77% stated that they always had access to clean drinking water in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 65% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	77	65
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	10	21
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	5	9
Never have access to clean drinking water	8	5

Basic goods for family

While 30% stated that they could just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family in 2025, the proportion has increased to 40% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	38	34
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	30	40
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	27	23

Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	5	3
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Necessary hygiene products

While 59% stated that they had all necessary hygiene products in 2025, the proportion has increased to 65% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	59	65
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	31	26
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	8	8
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	2	1

Health services

Vaccinations

While 78% stated that they always had access and could afford vaccinations in 2025, the proportion has increased to 81% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	78	81
Have access, but cannot afford	12	9
Have no access	10	10

Medication and drugs

While 49% stated that they always had access and could afford medication and drugs in 2025, the proportion has increased to 58% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	49	58
Have access, but cannot afford	44	36

Have no access	7	6
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Primary medical care

While 53% stated that they always had access and could afford primary medical care in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 44% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	53	44
Have access, but cannot afford	30	30
Have no access	17	36

Medical specialist

While 41% stated that they always had access and could afford medical specialist in 2025, the proportion has increased to 48% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	41	48
Have access, but cannot afford	49	41
Have no access	10	11

Advanced treatment

While 24% stated that they always had access and could afford advanced treatment in 2025, the proportion has increased to 29% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	24	29
Have access, but cannot afford	45	39
Have no access	30	31

Medical diagnostics

While 48% stated that they always had access and could afford medical diagnostics in 2025, the proportion has increased to 55% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	48	55
Have access, but cannot afford	41	31
Have no access	11	14

4 Methodology

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IACSS 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 06 January and 27 January 2026.

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.

As the project is being conducted by using the CATI method, the sample was drawn only based on the governorate's population, using quota for having representative female and male split across the region. The sampling strategy for this CATI-based study involves securing a Random Digit Dialing (RDD) sample from a respected external provider. The sample comprised 2.610 numbers, strategically chosen to achieve our required sample size (n = 600), factoring in a 22% estimated response rate. To enhance inclusivity and participation, each number underwent a minimum of three dial attempts before receiving a final disposition. As the sampling progressed through the later stages of the fieldwork, IACSS transitioned to a quota approach specifically for females. This adjustment was necessitated by the lower percentage of Iraqi females answering phone calls and their higher refusal rate. Adapting the methodology ensured a more comprehensive and representative dataset.

Quality control took place to ensure that the interviews are within the sample required as well as to guarantee the quality of the interviews. A team of ten female interviewers and two supervisors ensured a high response rate among female respondents, especially in the rural and highly conservative areas. Aside from the field quality assurance, a dedicated team of experienced project managers and one data analyst have participated on daily basis to check the quality of the CATI interviews.

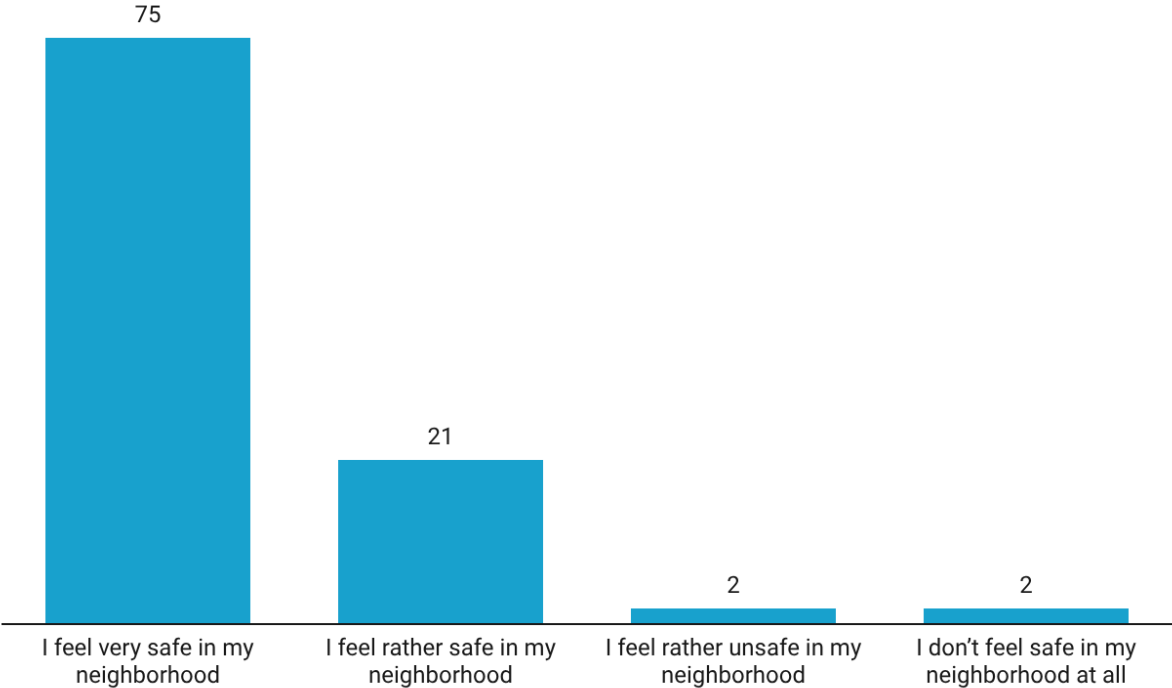
5 Chapter Summary

5.1 Sense of security

75% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 21% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 600)

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

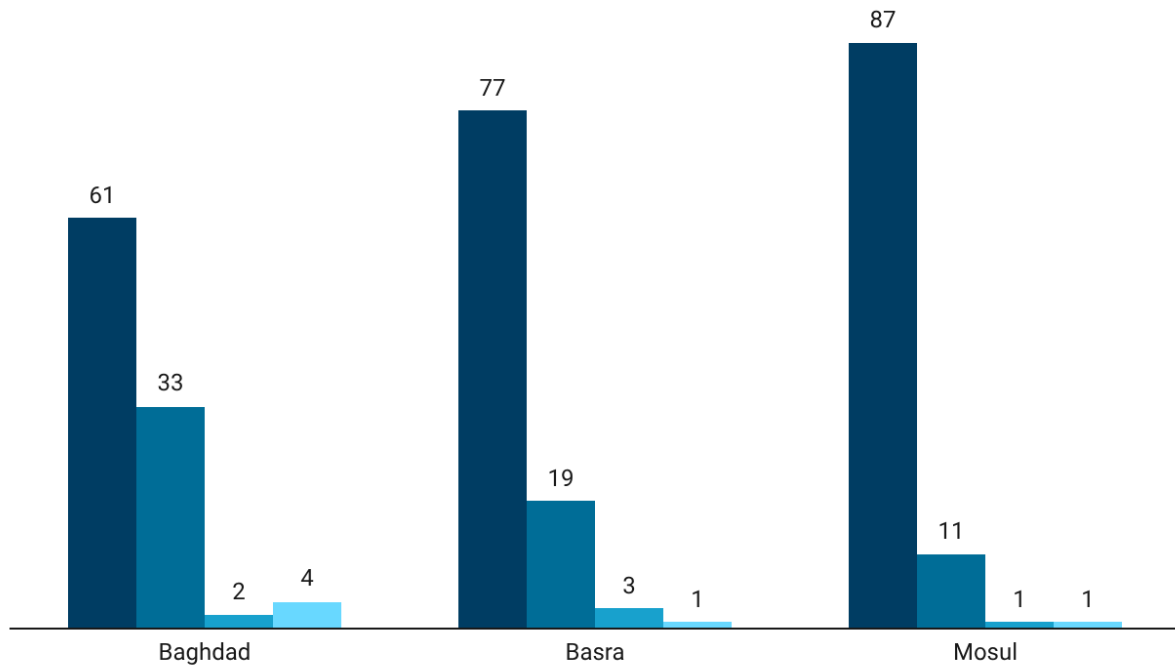


87% of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 77% of Basra respondents, and 61% of Baghdad respondents. 33% of Baghdad respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 19% of Basra and 11% of Mosul respondents. 3% of Basra respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Baghdad and 1% of Mosul respondents. 4% of Baghdad respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1% of each Basra and Mosul 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

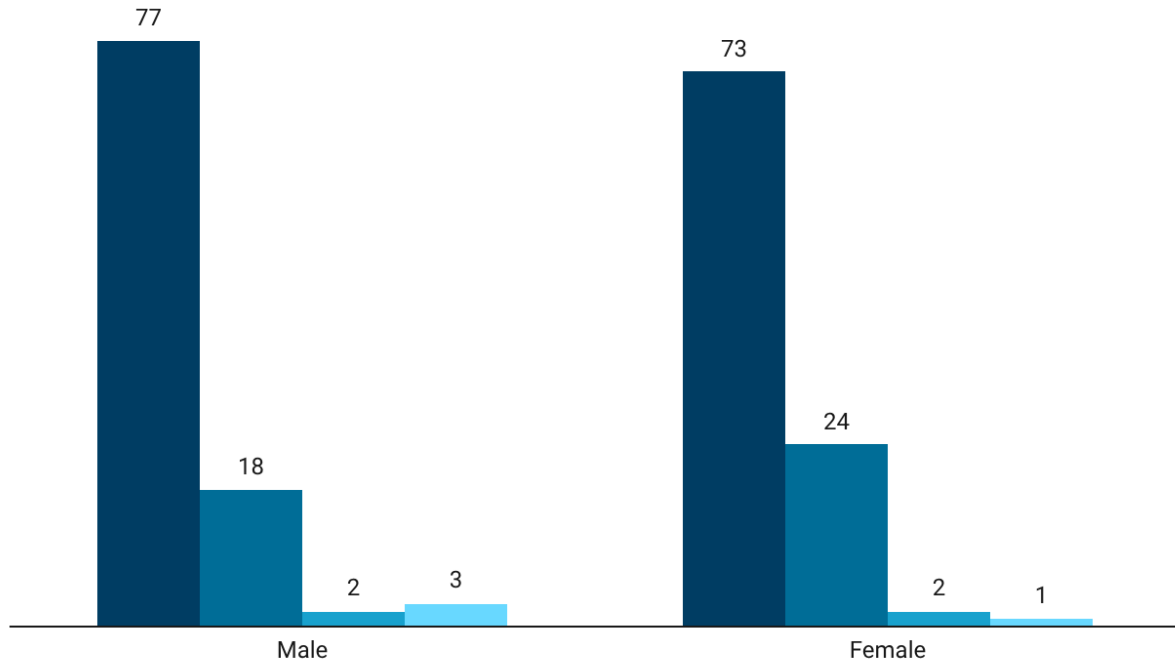


77% of male respondents feel very safe, while 73% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 24% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 18% of male respondents. 2% of each male and female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 3% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% 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



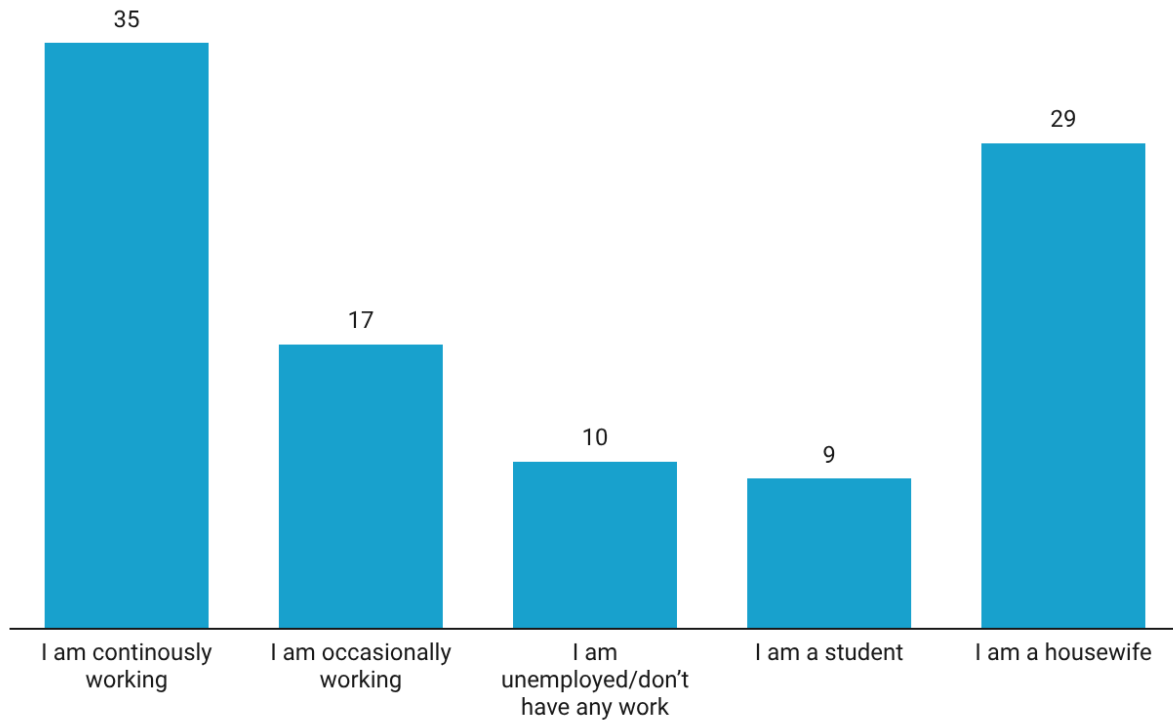
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 600), 35% work continuously, while 17% have occasional jobs. 10% are unemployed/do not work currently, while 9% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 29% are housewives.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

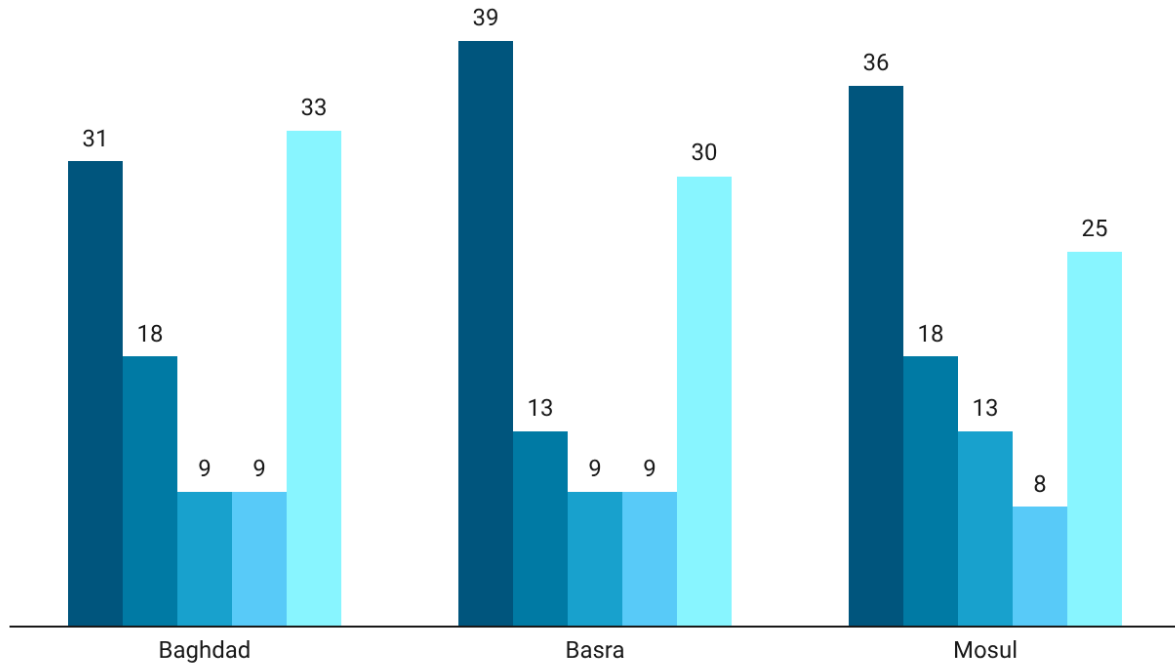


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 39% work continuously in Basra, while this is true for 36% in Mosul, and 31% in Baghdad. The proportion of those working occasionally is 18% in each Baghdad and Mosul, followed by Basra with 13%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Mosul with 13%, followed by Basra and Baghdad with each 9%. 9% of each Baghdad and Basra respondents are students, while the same is true for 8% of Mosul residents. 33% of Baghdad respondents are housewives, while this is true for 30% of Basra and 25% of Mosul respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

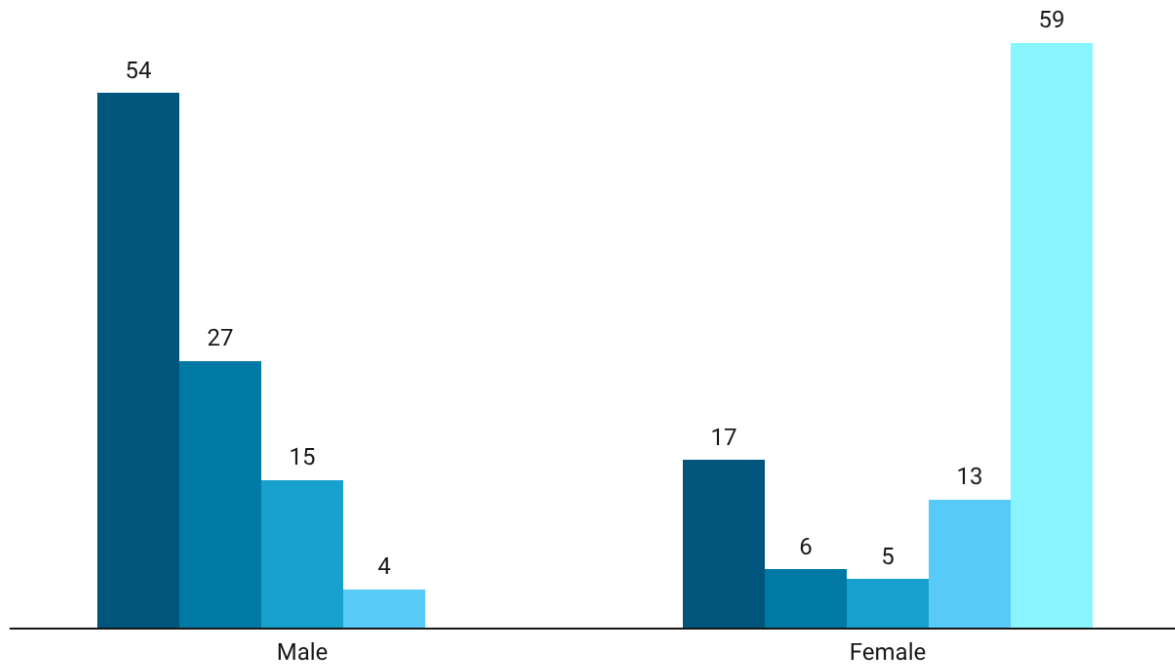


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 54% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 17% of female respondents. 27% of male and 6% of female respondents work occasionally. 15% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 5% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (13%) than among men (4%). 59% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

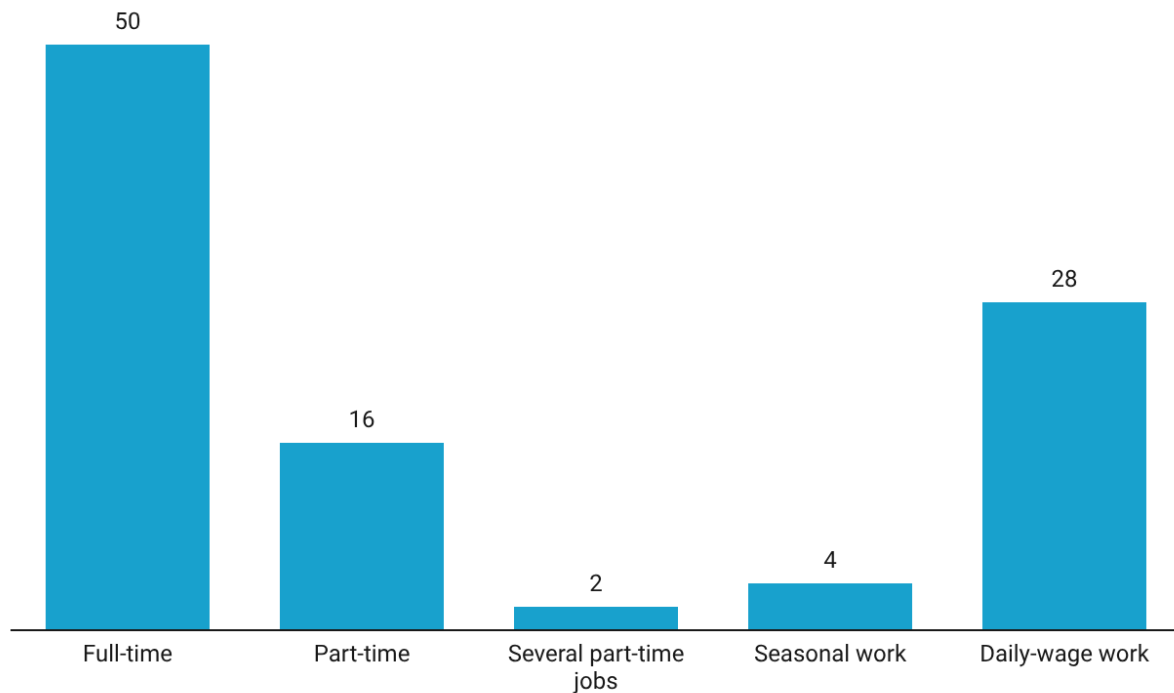
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife



50% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 310) are full-time workers, while 16% are part-time workers. 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 4% work as seasonal workers. 28% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 310)

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

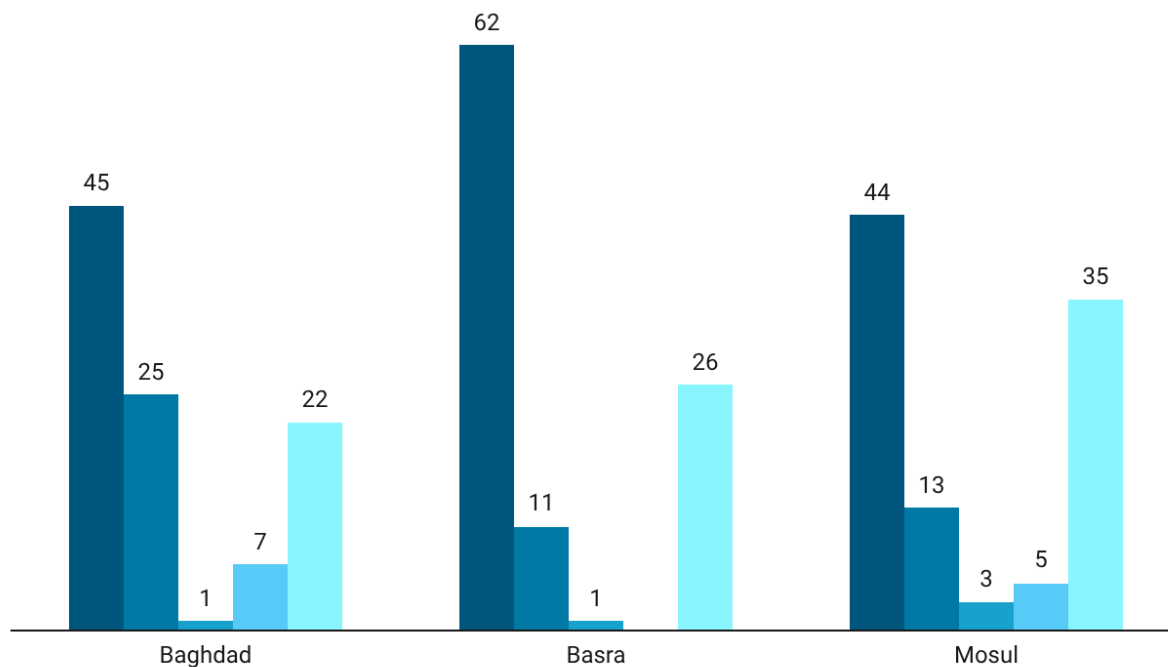


The largest share of full-time workers (n = 310) can be found among Basra residents with 62%, followed by Baghdad with 45%, and Mosul with 44%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 25% in Baghdad, 13% in Mosul, and 11% in Basra. 3% of Mosul respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 1% of each Baghdad and Basra respondents. 7% of Baghdad residents are seasonal workers, followed by 5% of Mosul residents. 35% of Mosul respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 26% of Basra, and 22% of Mosul respondents.

Type of occupation – City (n = 310)

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

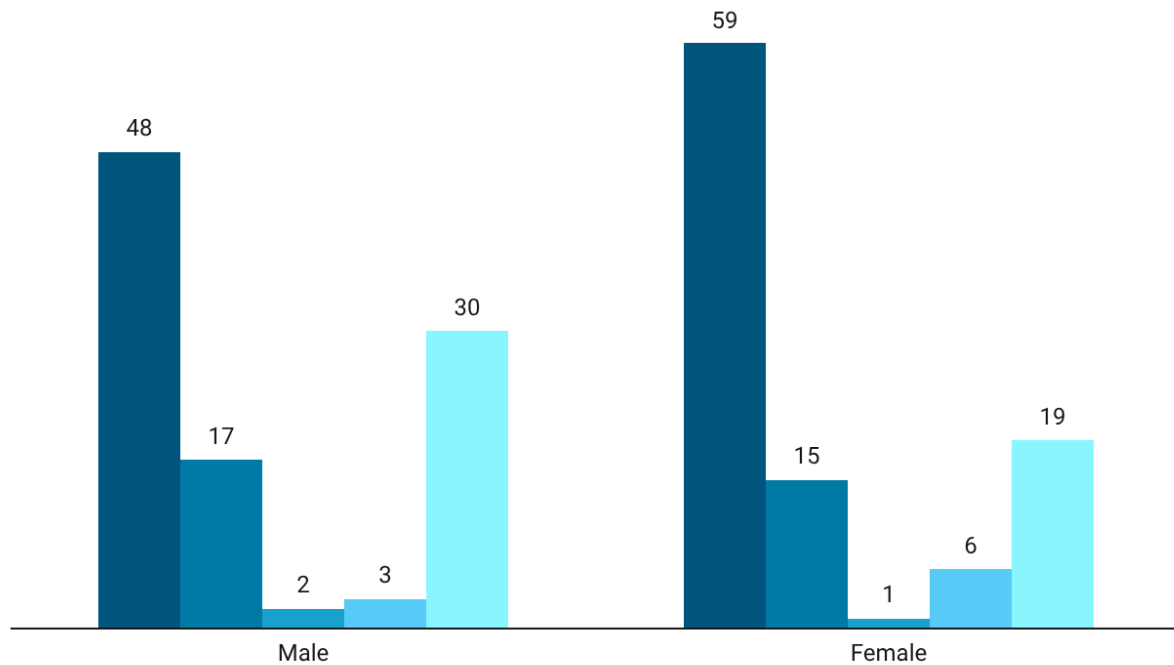


Gender comparison (n = 310) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female (59%) than among male respondents (48%). 17% of male and 15% of female respondents are part-time workers. 2% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while the same is true for 1% of female respondents. 6% of female and 3% of male respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is significantly higher among men (30%) than among women (19%).

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 310)

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



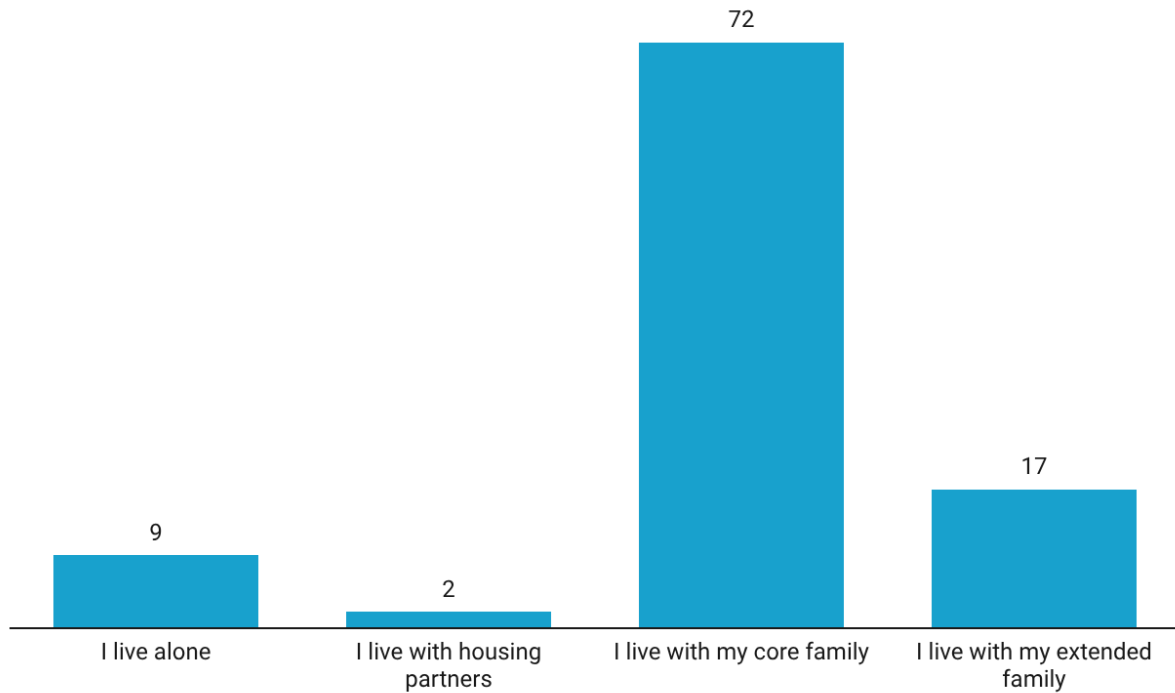
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

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9% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 2% live with their housing partners. 72% live with their core family, while 17% live with their extended family.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

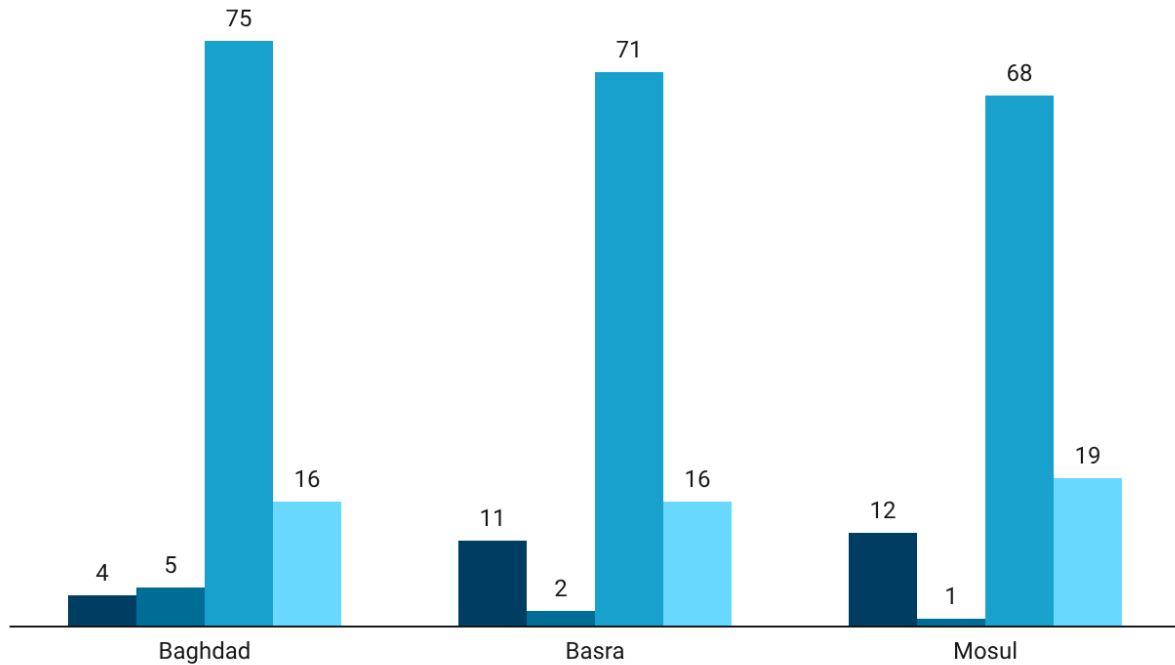


City comparison (n = 600) displays that 12% of Mosul respondents live alone, while this is true for 11% of Basra and 4% of Baghdad respondents. 5% of Baghdad respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 2% of Basra and 1% of Mosul respondents. 75% of Baghdad respondents live with their core family, followed by Basra residents with 71%, and Mosul respondents with 68%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found among Mosul respondents with 19%, followed by Baghdad and Basra respondents with each 16%.

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

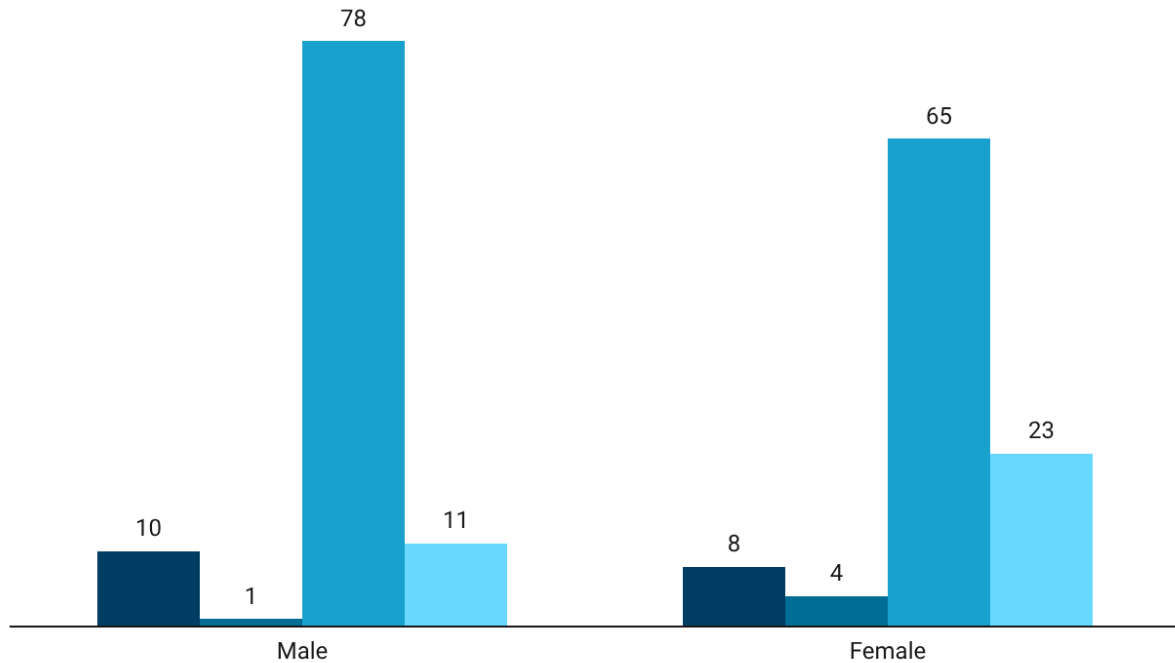


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that among male respondents, 10% live alone, while the same is true for 8% of female respondents. 4% of female and 1% of male respondents live with their housing partners. 78% of male and 65% of female respondents live with their core family, while 23% of female and 11% of male respondents live with their extended family.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

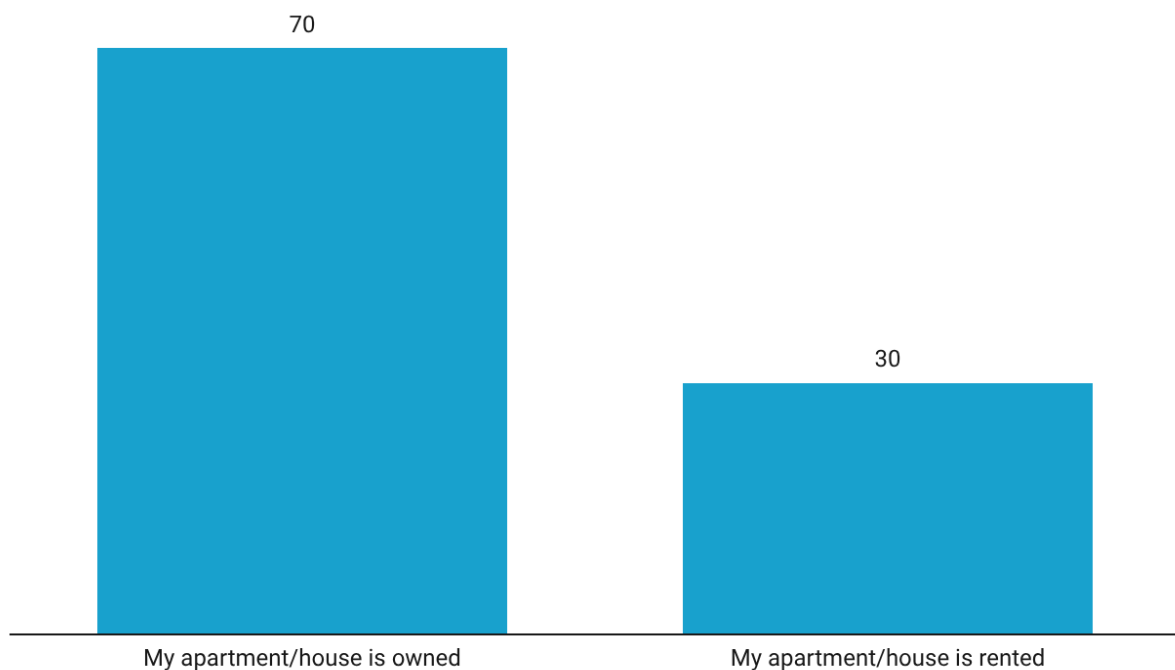
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family



70% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 30% live in an apartment or house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

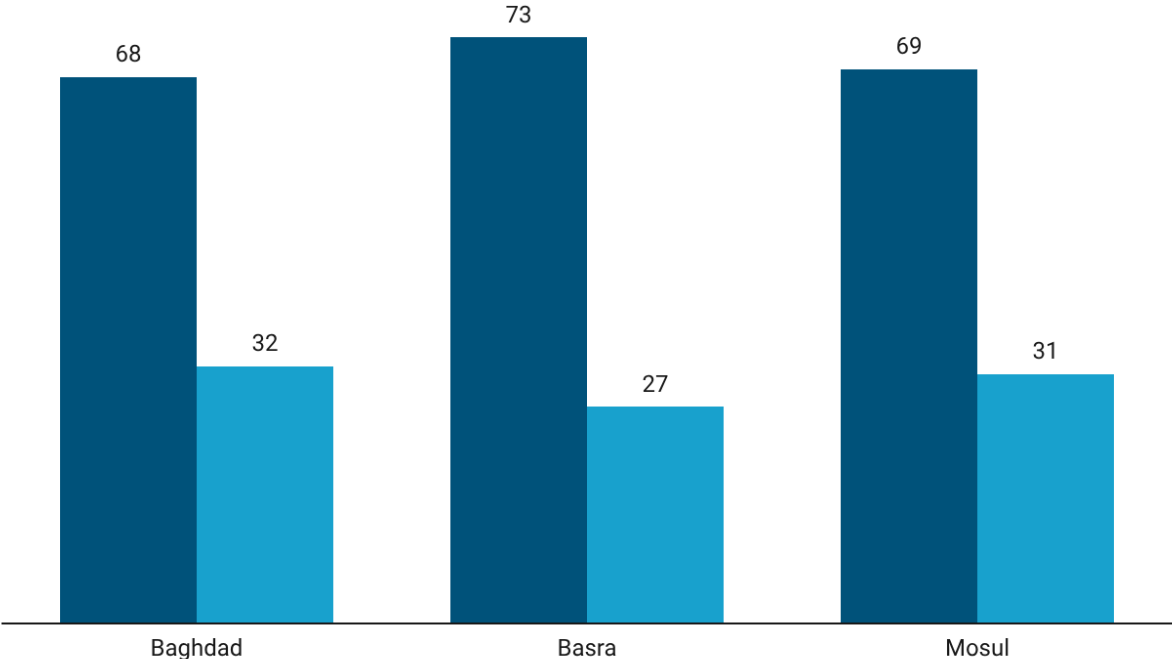


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Basra with 73%, followed by Mosul with 69%, and Baghdad with 68%. The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is in Baghdad with 32%, followed by Mosul with 31%, and Basra with 27%.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

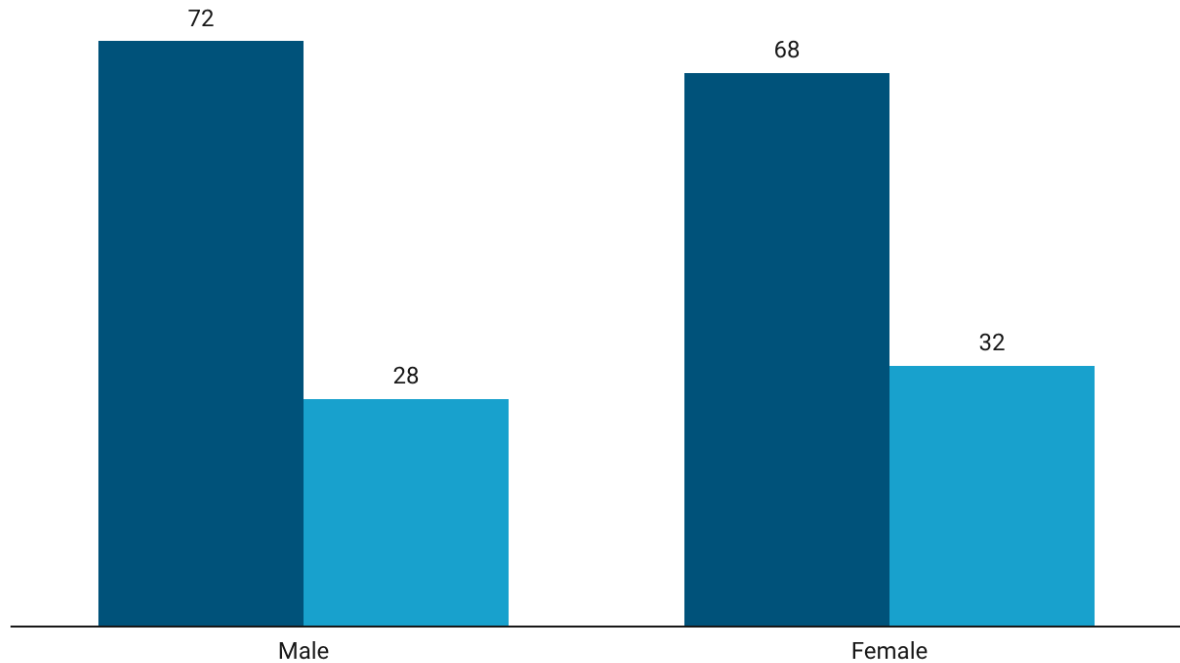


72% of male and 68% of female respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 32% of female respondents and 28% of male respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

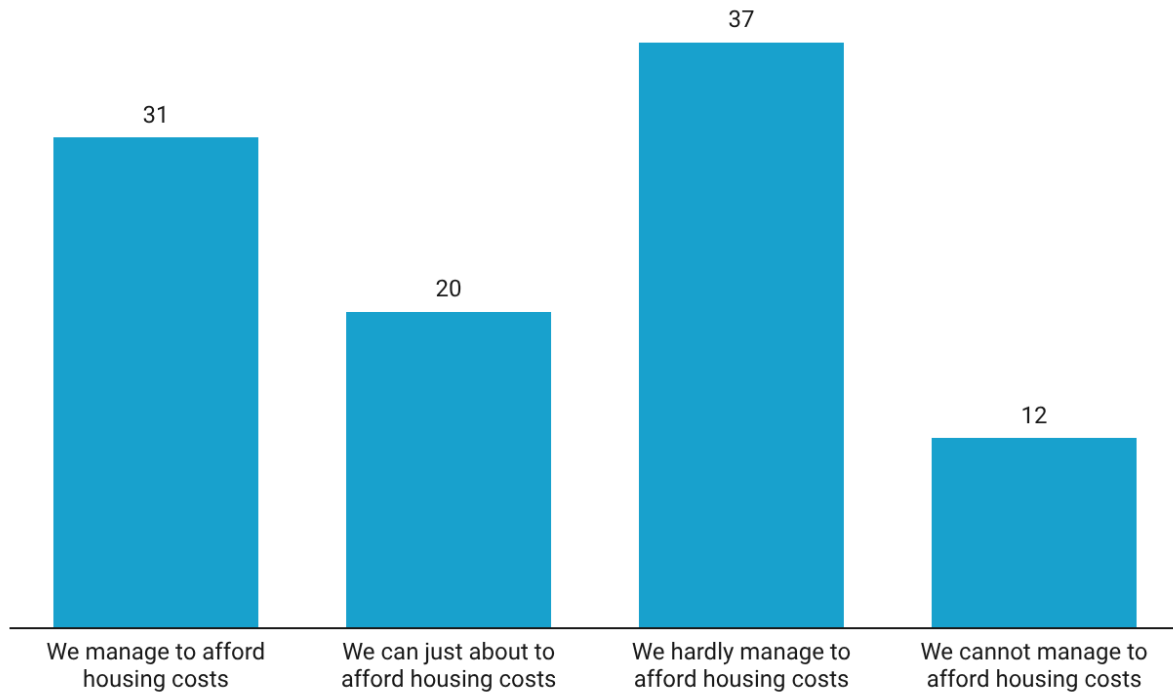
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 31% manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 37% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 12% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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

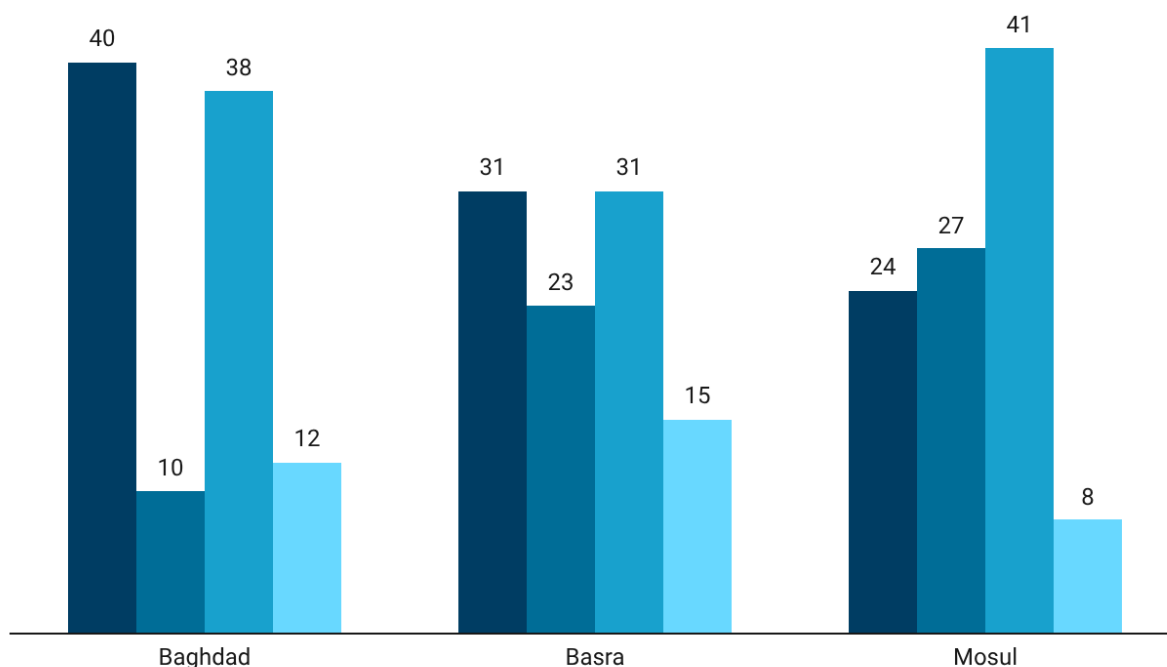


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 40% of Baghdad respondents, 31% of Basra respondents, and 24% of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Mosul respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of Basra and 10% of Baghdad residents. 41% of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 38% of Baghdad residents and 31% of Basra respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Basra residents with 15%, followed by Baghdad with 12%, and Mosul with 8%.

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

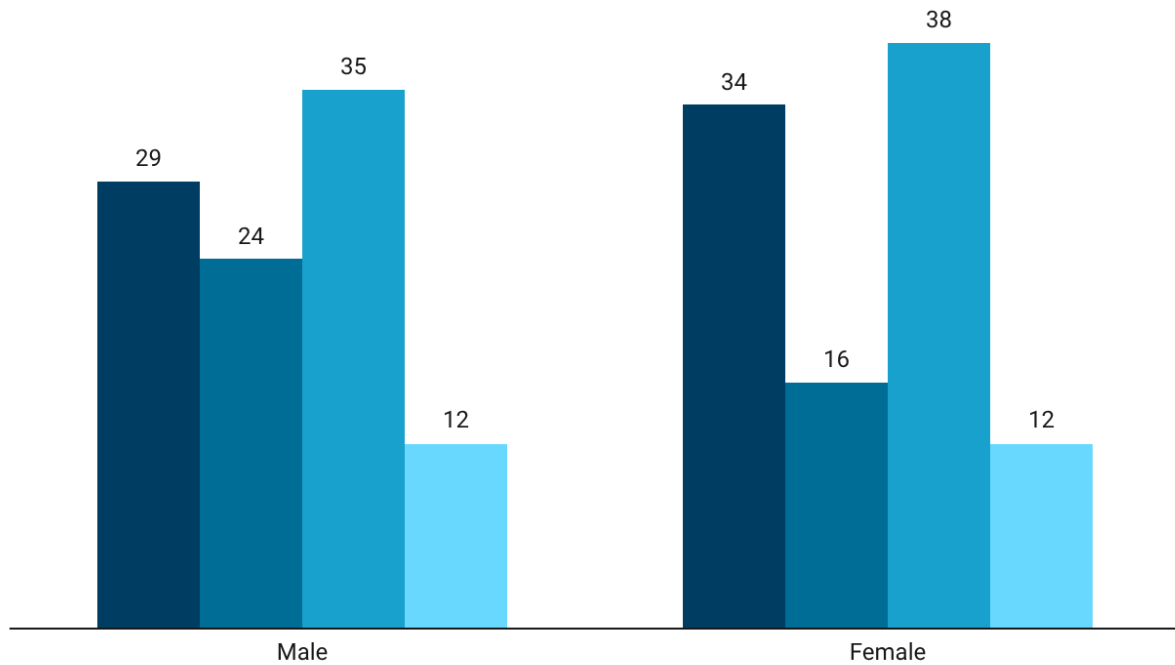


34% of female respondents and 29% of male respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while 24% of male and 16% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs. 38% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 35%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 12% each among male and female respondents.

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



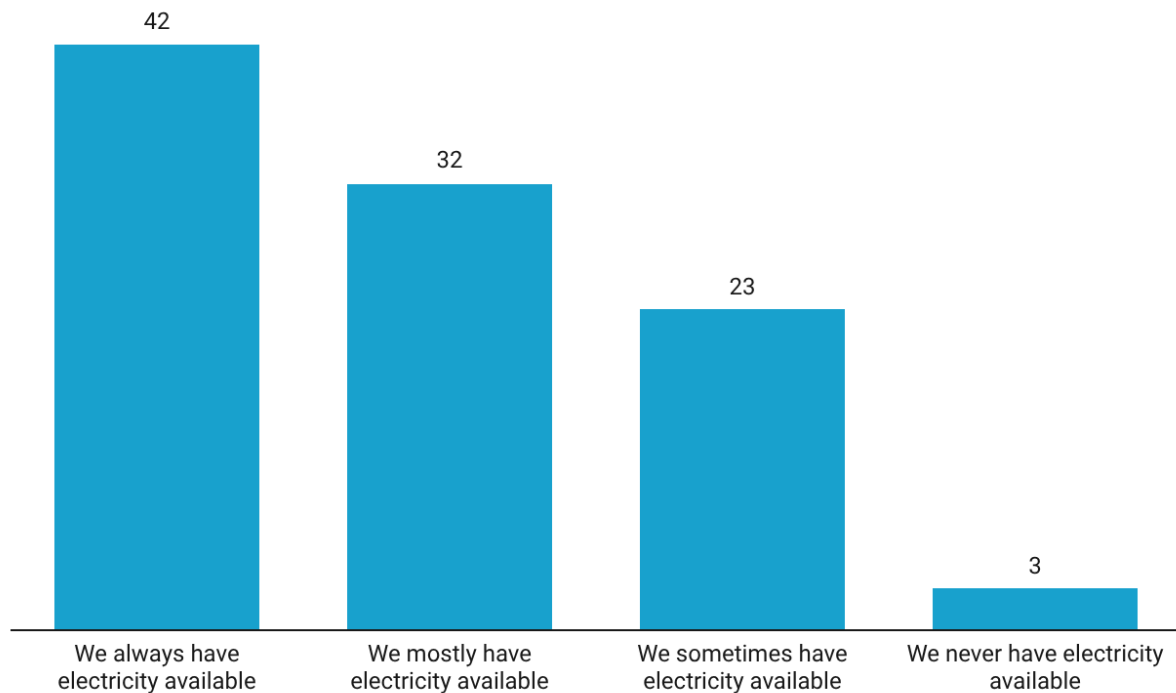
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-03-09 16:05

42% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 32% of respondents mostly have electricity available. 23% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 3% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

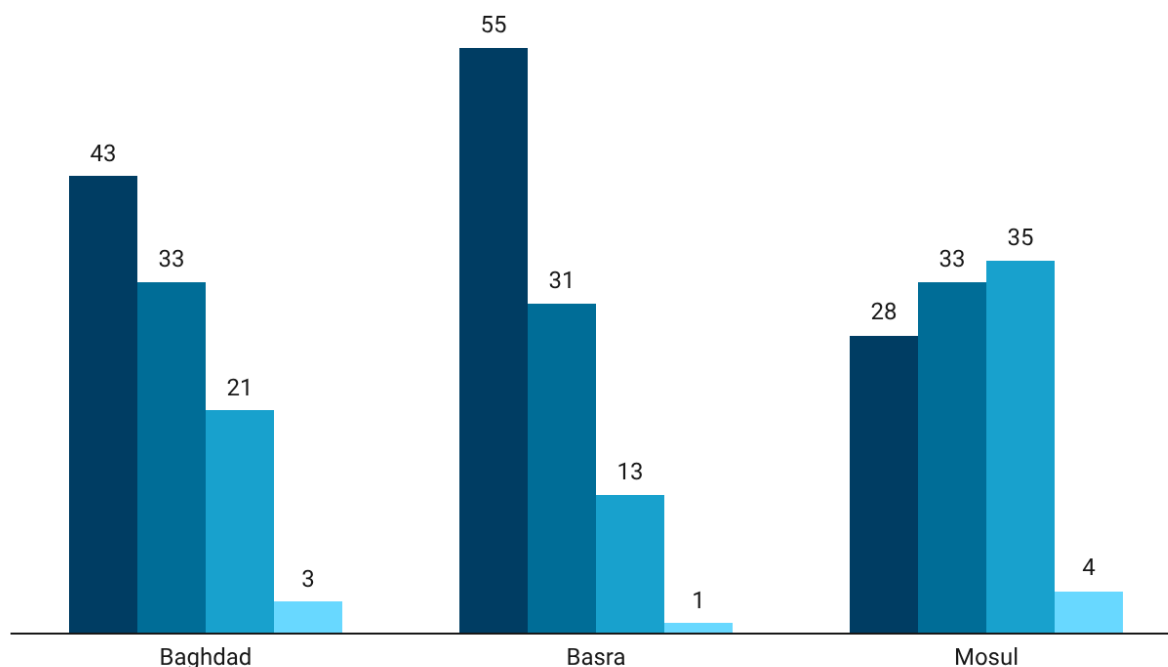


55% of Basra residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 43% of Baghdad and 28% of Mosul respondents. Among Baghdad and Mosul respondents, 33% each mostly have access to electricity, followed by Basra with 31%. 35% of Mosul residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 21%, and Basra with 13%. 4% of Mosul residents never have access to electricity, while the same is true for 3% of Baghdad and 1% of Basra respondents.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available

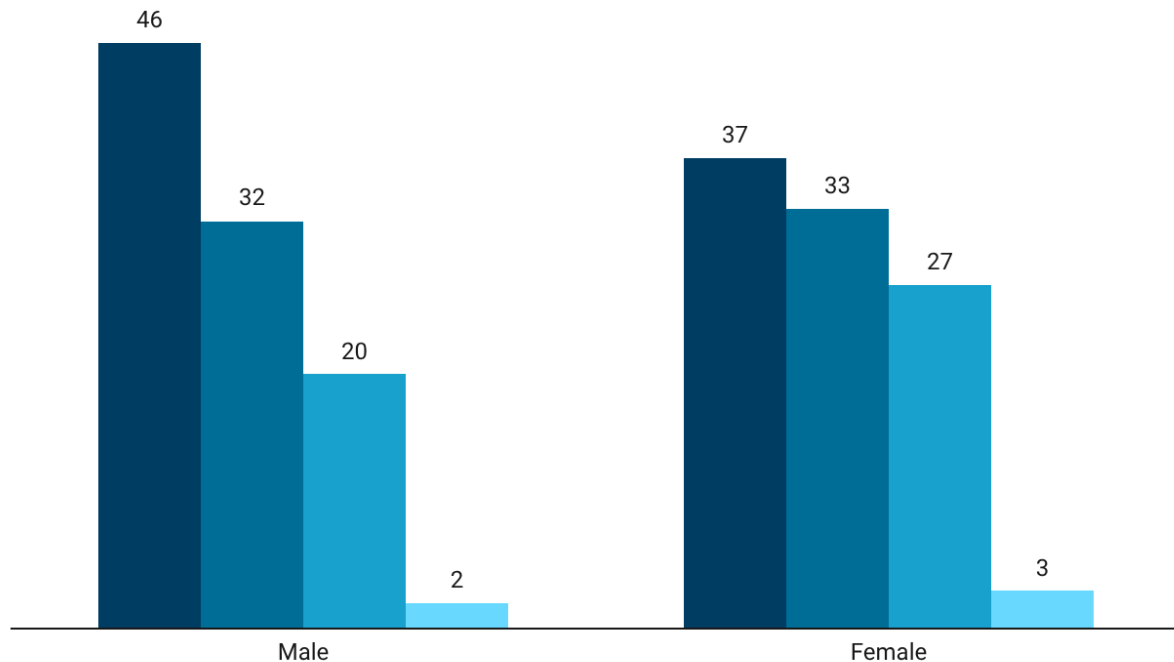


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 46% of male and 37% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 33% of female and 32% of male participants mostly have access to electricity. 27% of female and 20% of male respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 3% of female and 2% of male survey participants never have access to electricity.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available



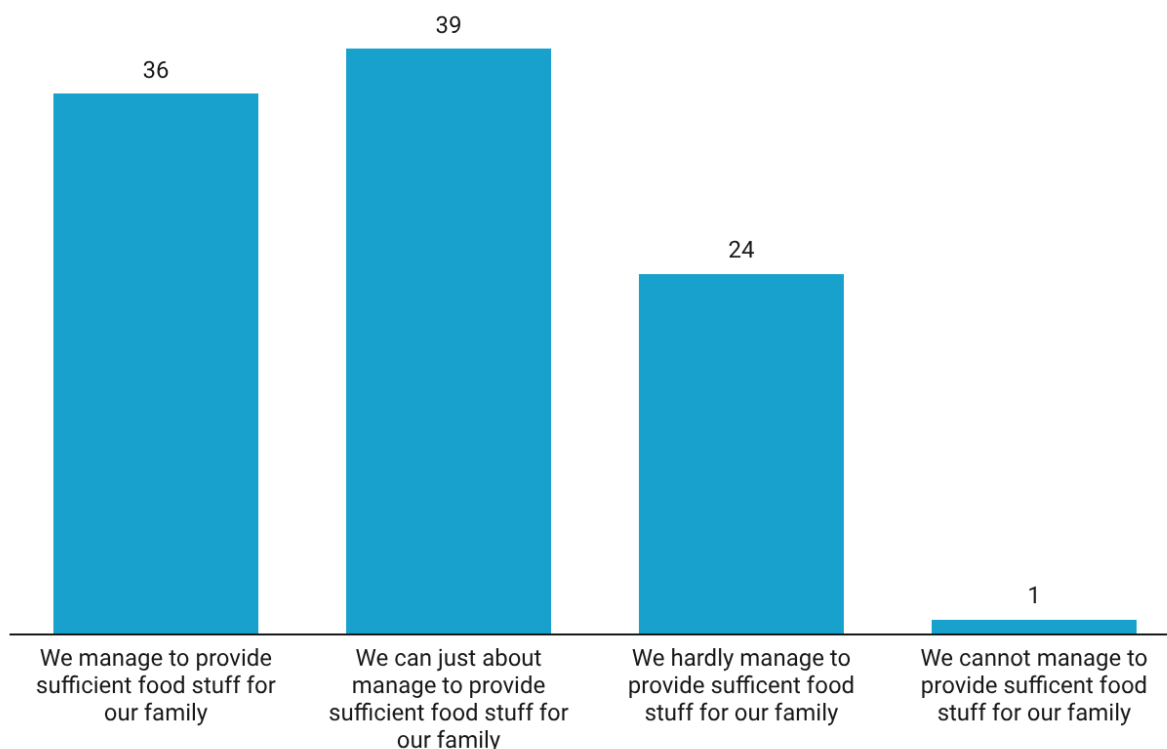
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-03-09 16:05

36% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 39% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 24% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 1% 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?

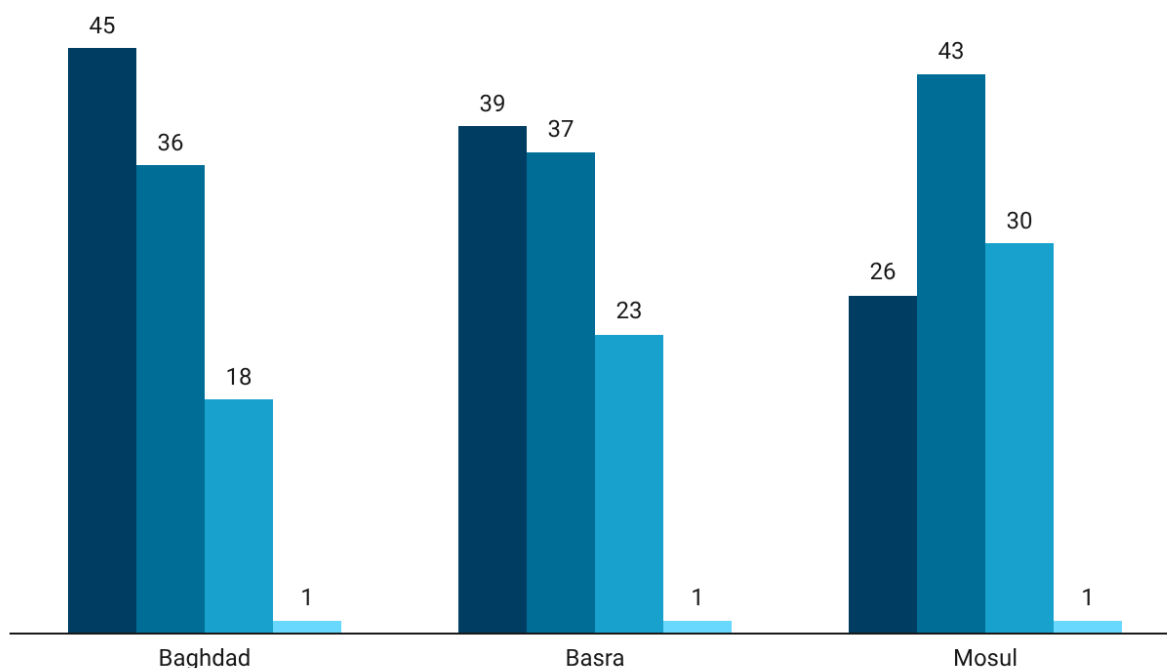


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Baghdad with 45%, followed by Basra with 39%, and Mosul with 26%. 43% of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 37% of respondents in Basra, and 36% of respondents in Baghdad. 30% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 23% of Basra, and 18% of Baghdad respondents. Among all three groups of residents, 1% each do not manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

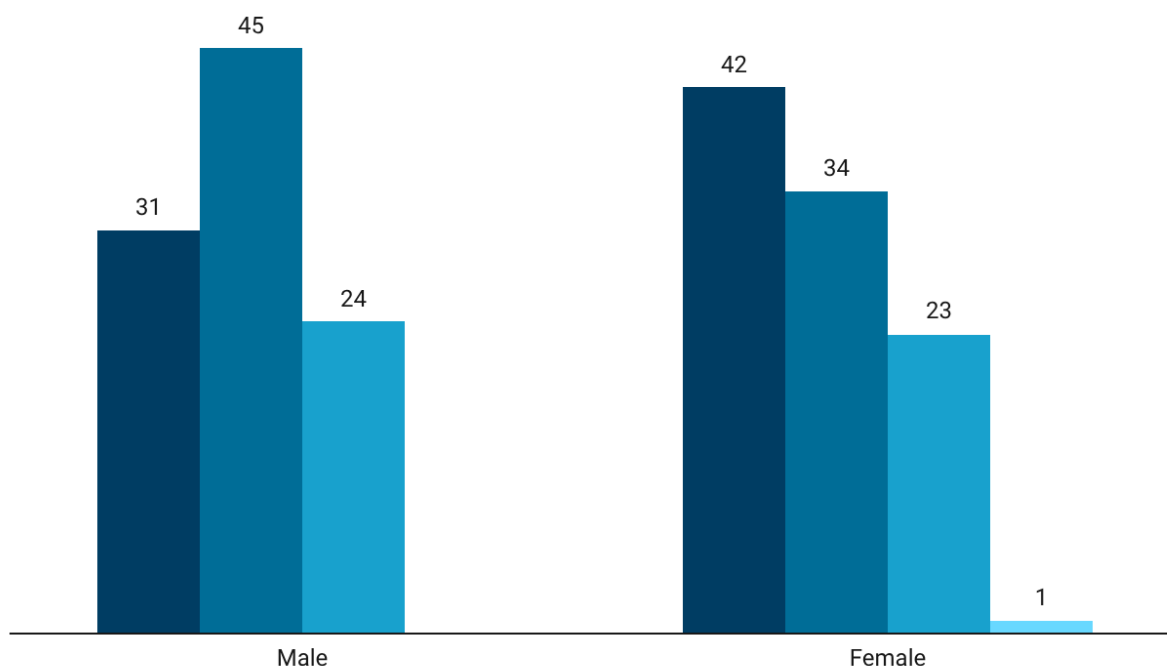


42% of female and 31% of male respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 45% of male and 34% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 24% of male and 23% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% of 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)

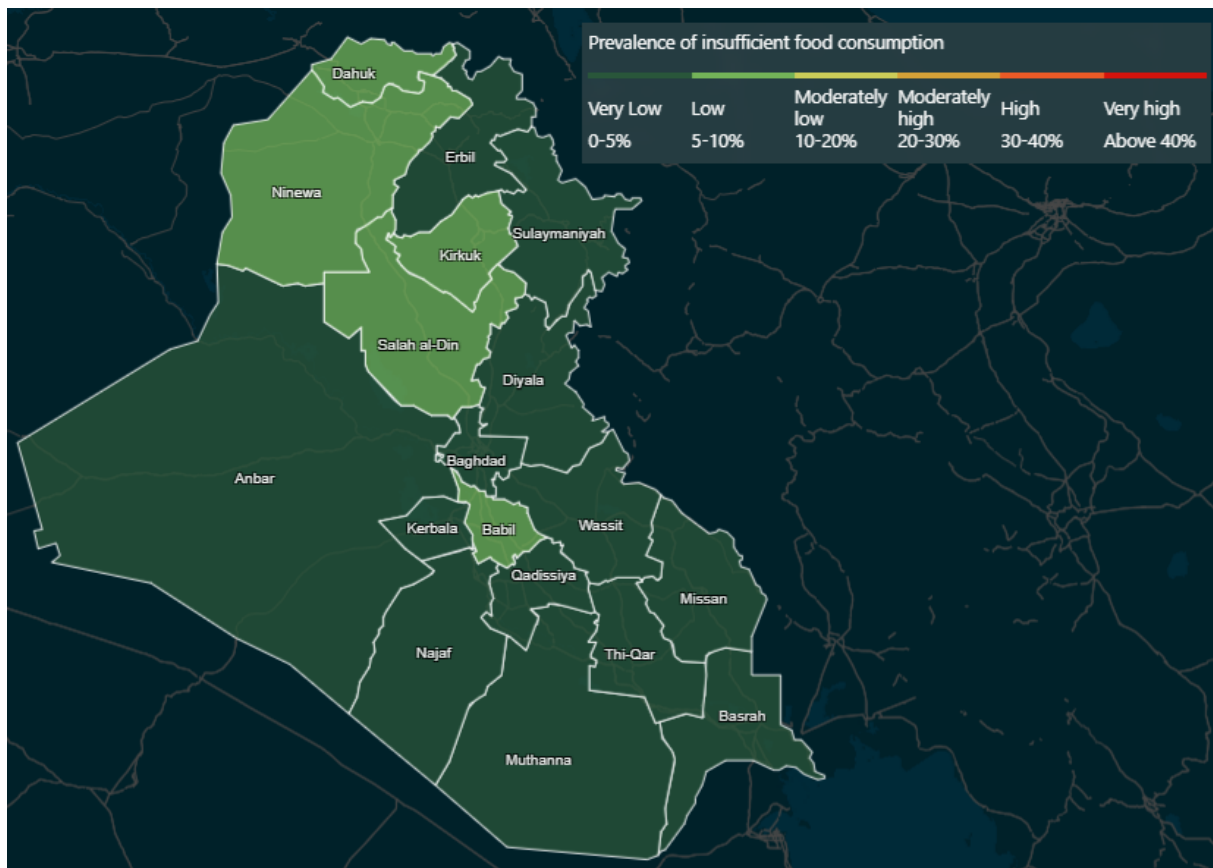
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ 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 HungerMap¹ on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Iraq. As shown in figure below, 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).

¹ 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/>).



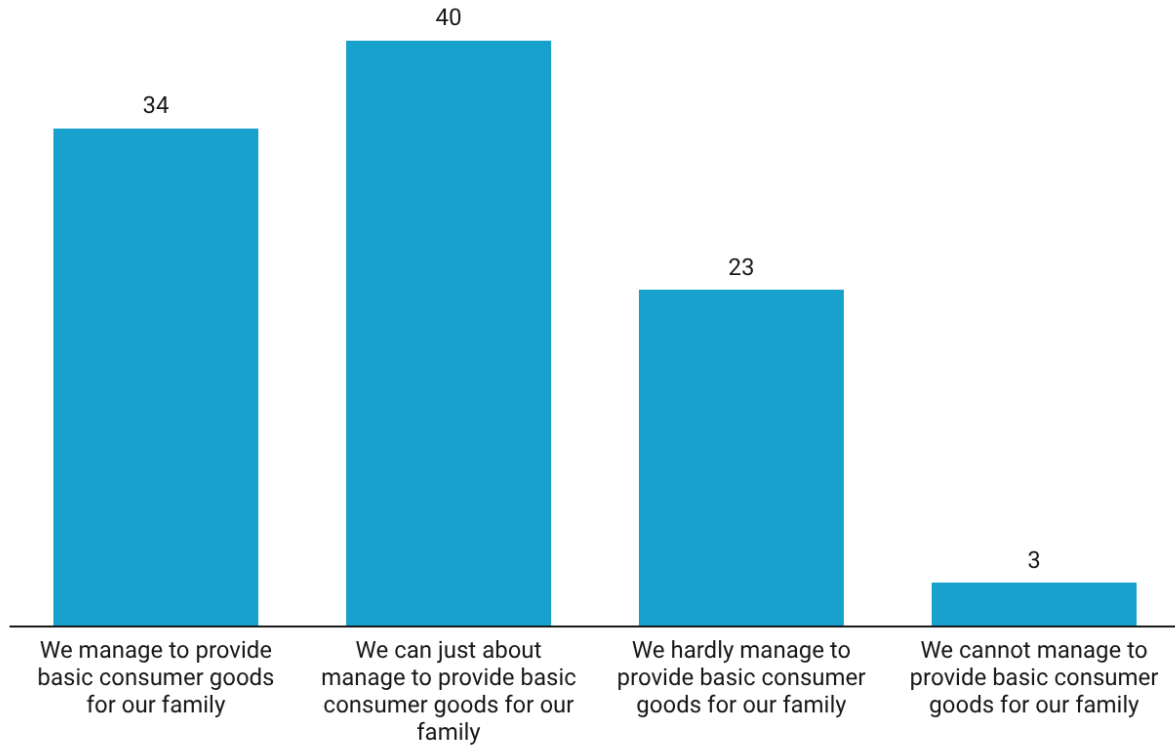
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2026-03-09 16:14

34% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 40% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 23% of the respondents 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 = 600)

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

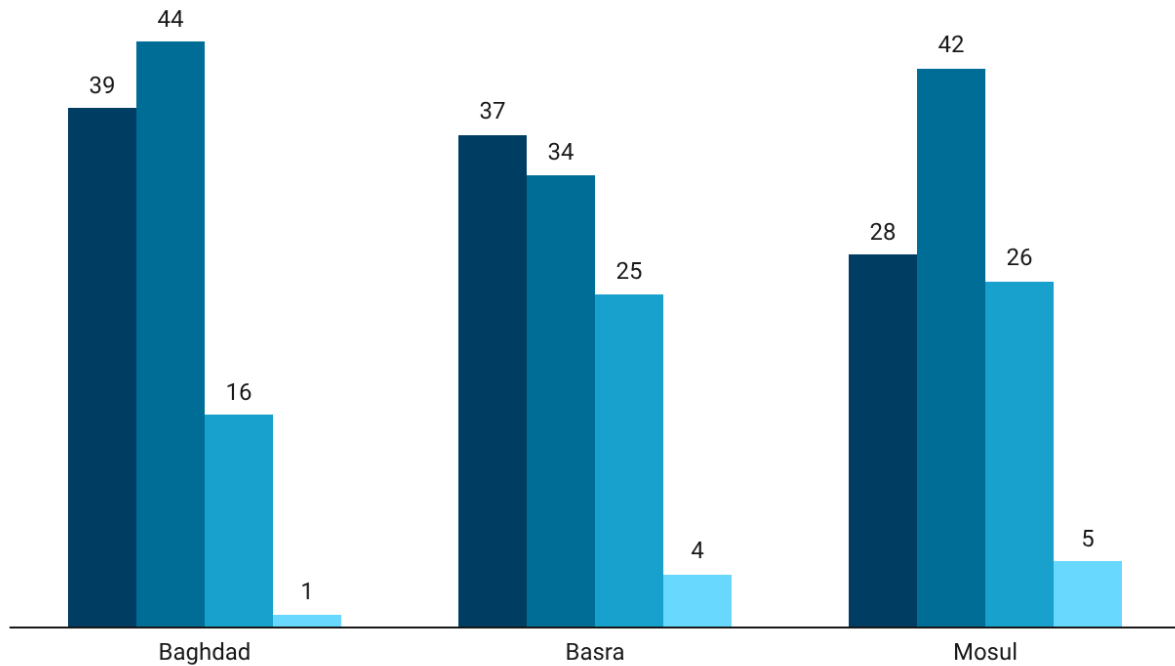


39% of Baghdad residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 37% of residents in Basra, and 28% of residents in Mosul. 44% of Baghdad respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mosul respondents with 42%, and Basra respondents with 34%. 26% of Mosul respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 25% of Basra and 16% of Baghdad residents. 5% of Mosul respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra with 4%, and Baghdad with 1%.

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

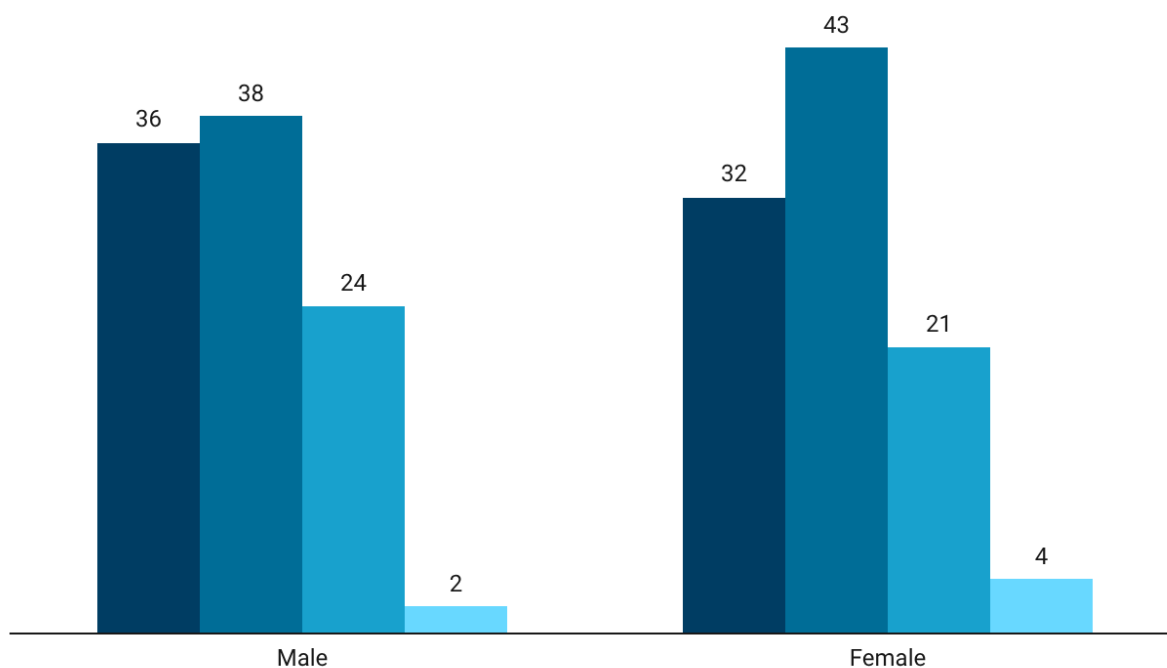


Gender comparison reveals that 36% of male and 32% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 43% of female and 38% of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 24% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 21% of female respondents. 4% of female respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 2% of male 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

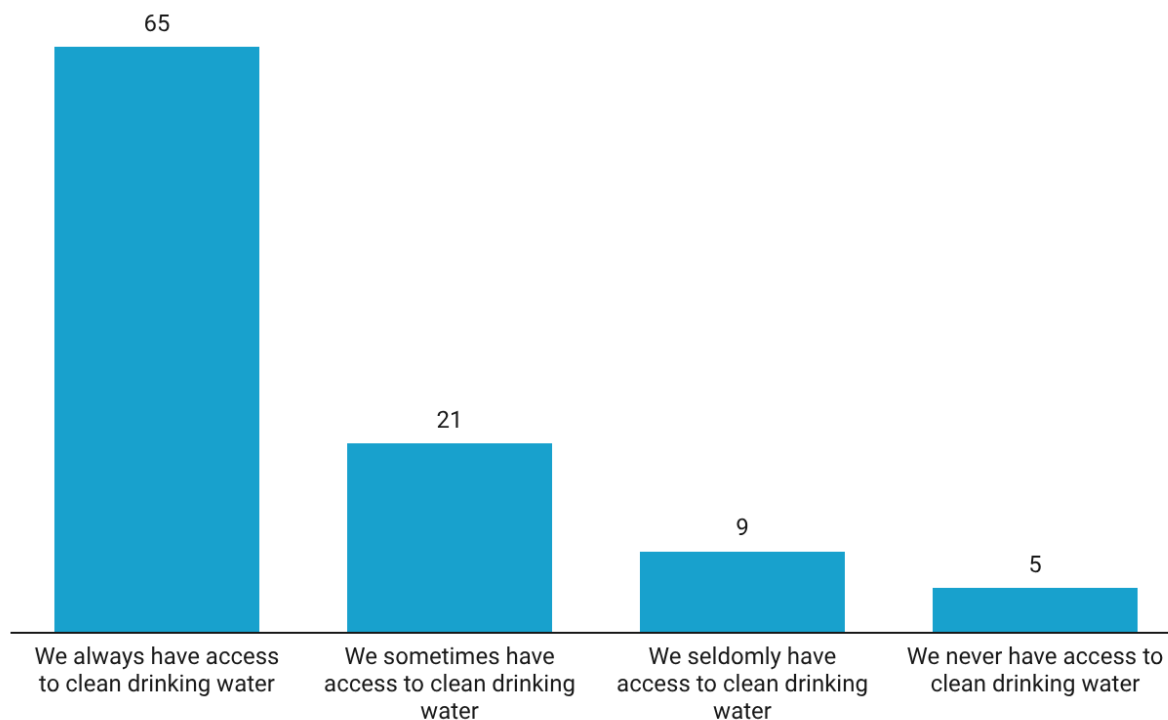
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Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

65% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 21% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 9% of the survey participants seldom have access to clean drinking water, while 5% 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?

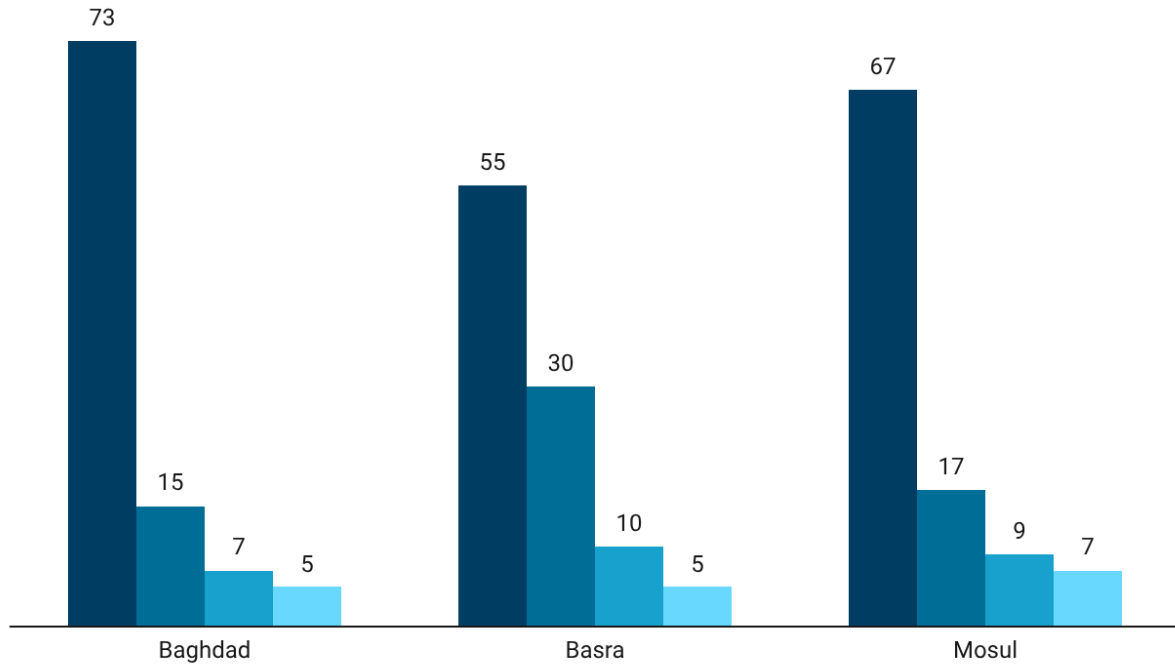


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Baghdad with 73%, followed by Mosul with 67%, and Basra with 55%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Basra respondents with 30%, followed by Mosul respondents with 17%, and Baghdad respondents with 15%. 10% of Basra respondents seldom have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 9% of Mosul respondents, and 7% of Baghdad respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Mosul with 7%, followed by Baghdad and Basra with each 5%.

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

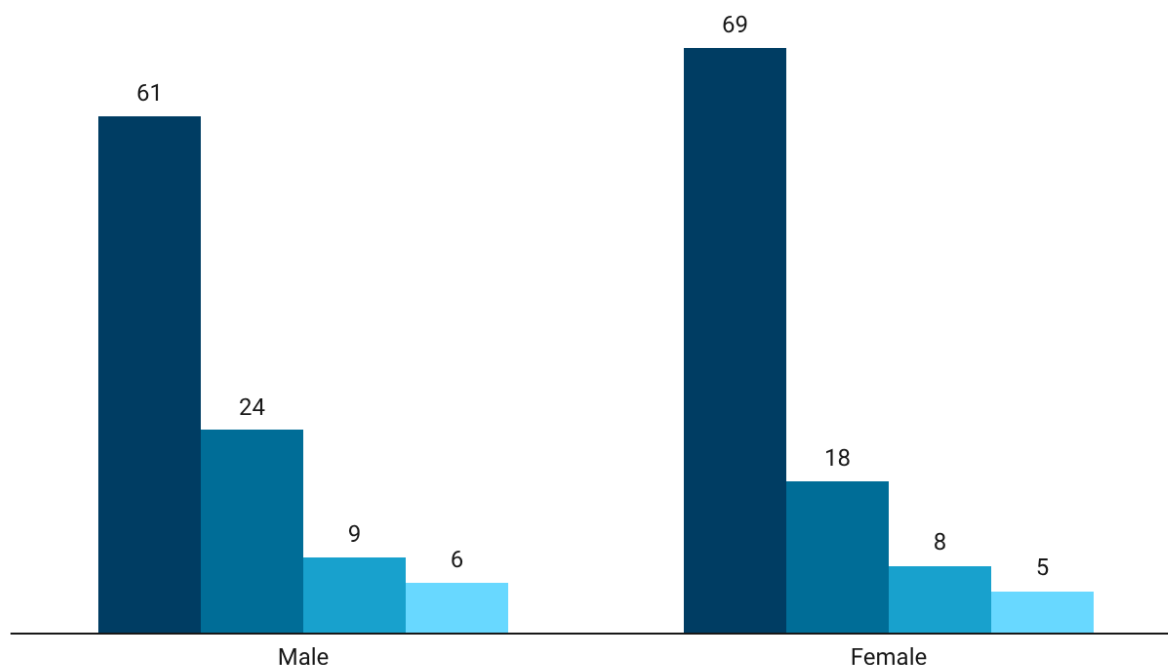


69% of female and 61% of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water (n = 600). The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among male participants (24%) than female participants (18%). 9% of male and 8% of female respondents seldom have access to clean drinking water, while 6% of male and 5% of 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



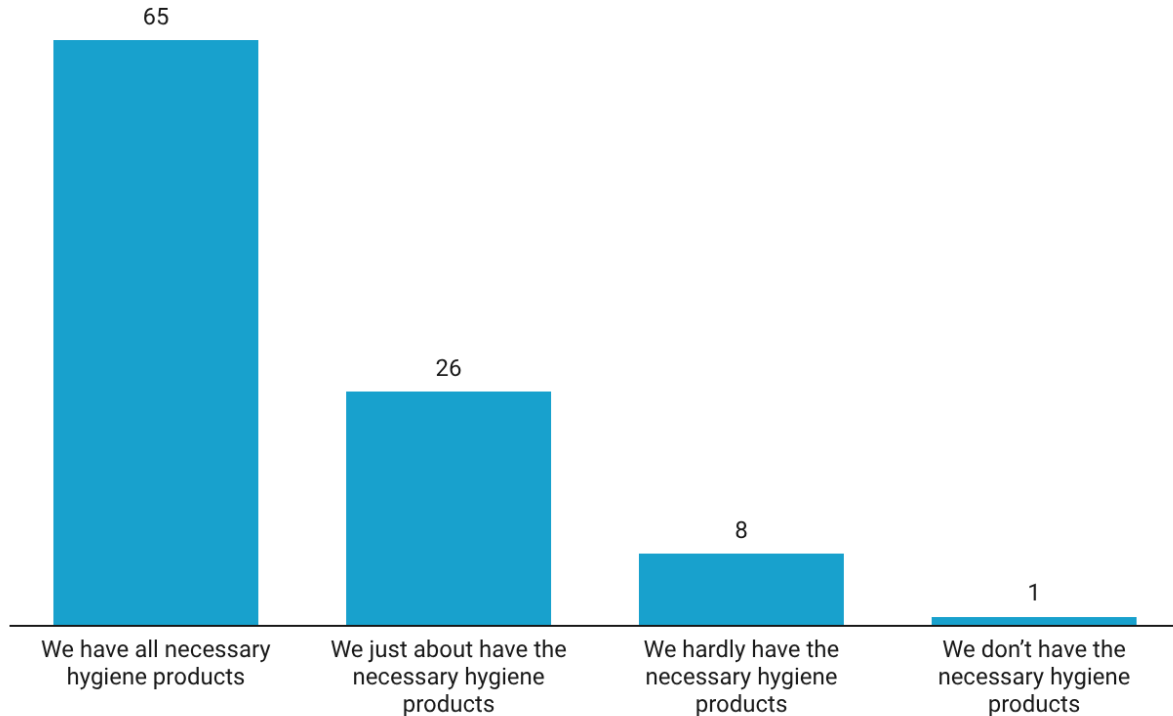
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

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65% 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. 26% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 8% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% 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.]

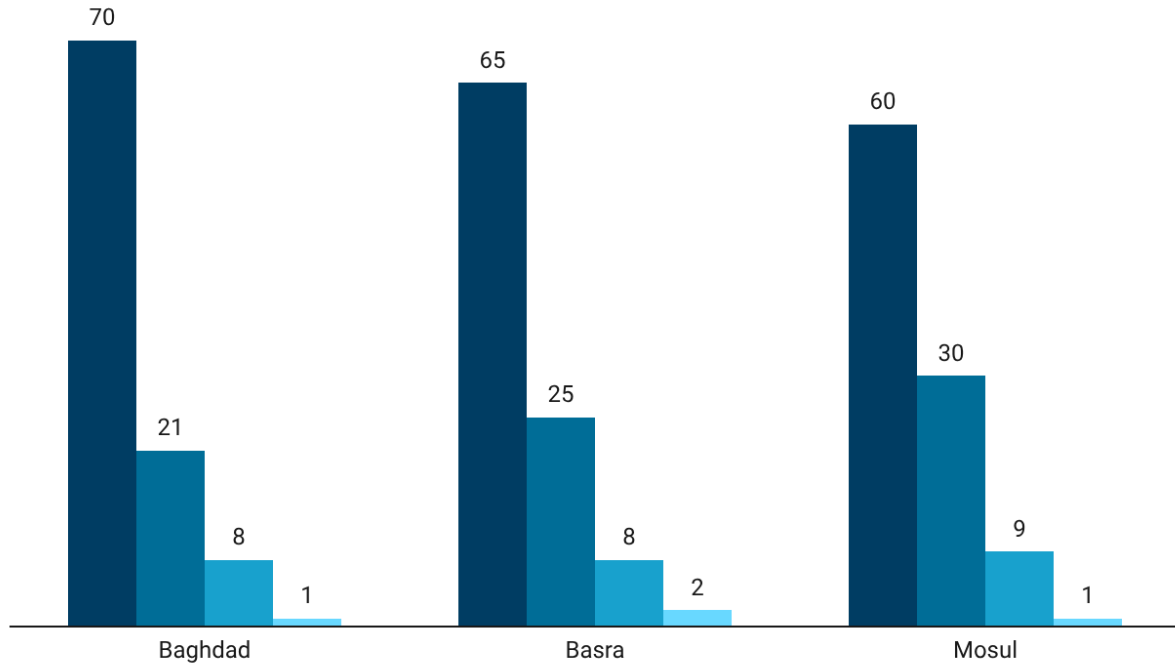


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Baghdad respondents with 70%, followed by Basra respondents with 65%, and Mosul respondents with 60%. 30% of Mosul respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 25% of Basra respondents, and 21% of Baghdad respondents. 9% of Mosul respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Basra and Baghdad with each 8%. 2% of Basra respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of each Baghdad and Mosul 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

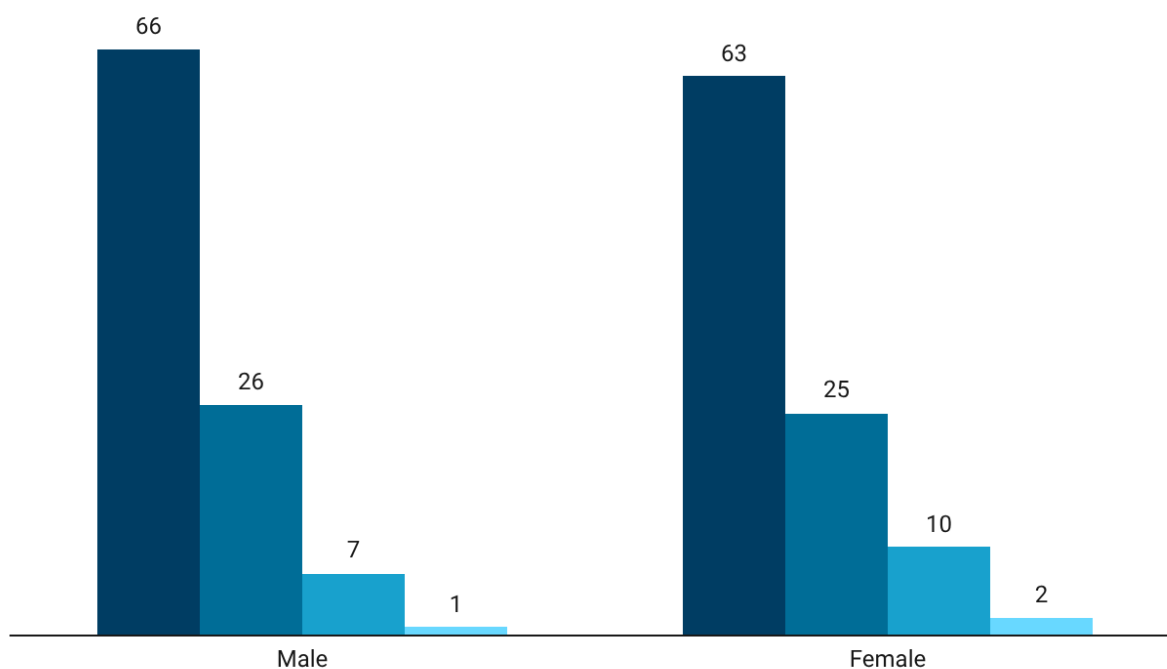


66% of male and 63% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 26% of male and 25% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 10% of female and 7% of male survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 2% of female and 1% of male 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

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81% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 9% have access but they are not able to afford them. 10% do not have any access to vaccinations.

58% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36% 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, 44% 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. 26% have no access to primary medical care.

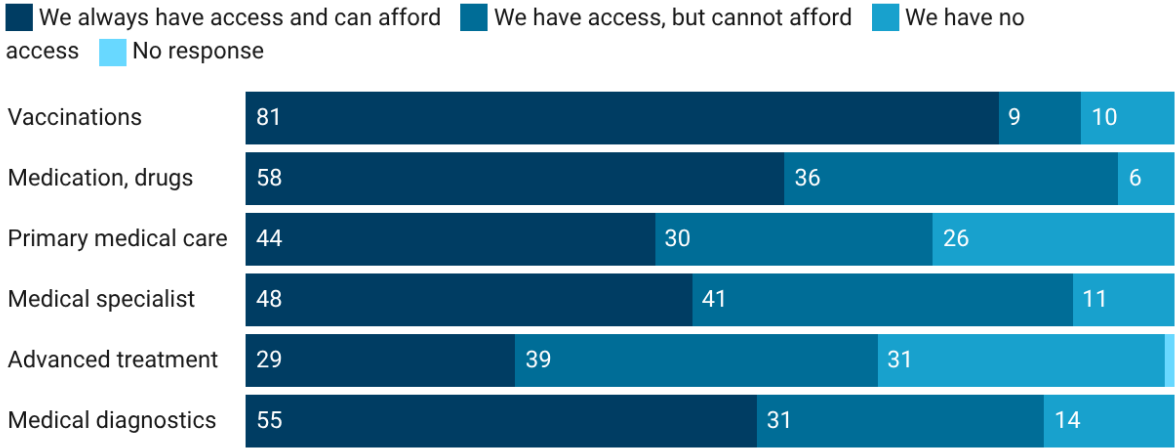
48% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 41% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

29% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 31% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

55% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 14% 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?



82% of Baghdad residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 7% have access but cannot afford them. 11% do not have access to vaccinations.

65% of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford it. 5% have no access at all.

59% of respondents in Baghdad (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 17% do not have access to primary medical care.

56% 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 33% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist.

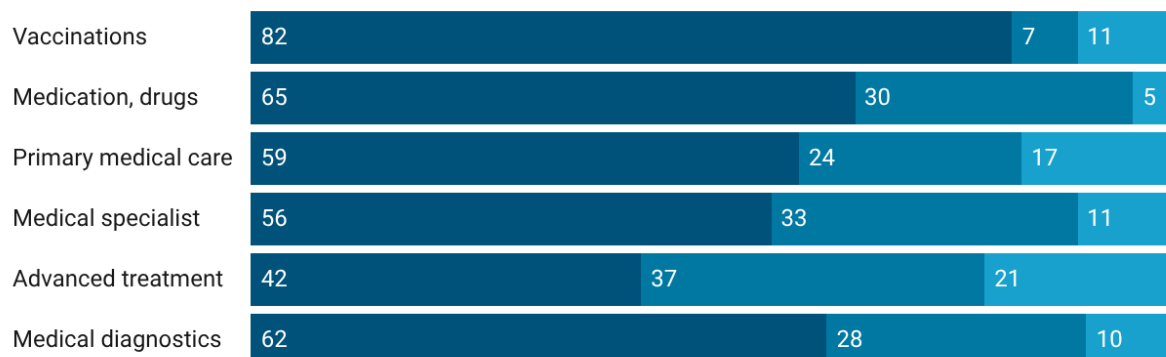
42% of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access but cannot afford it, while 21% have no access at all.

62% of Baghdad respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 10% 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?

■ We always have access and can afford ■ We have access, but cannot afford ■ We have no access



87% of Basra residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 5% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access.

Among Basra residents (n = 200), 59% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 38% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 3% have no access to medication or drugs.

39% of Basra respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 26% do not have access to primary medical care.

45% of Basra residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 45% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to a medical specialist.

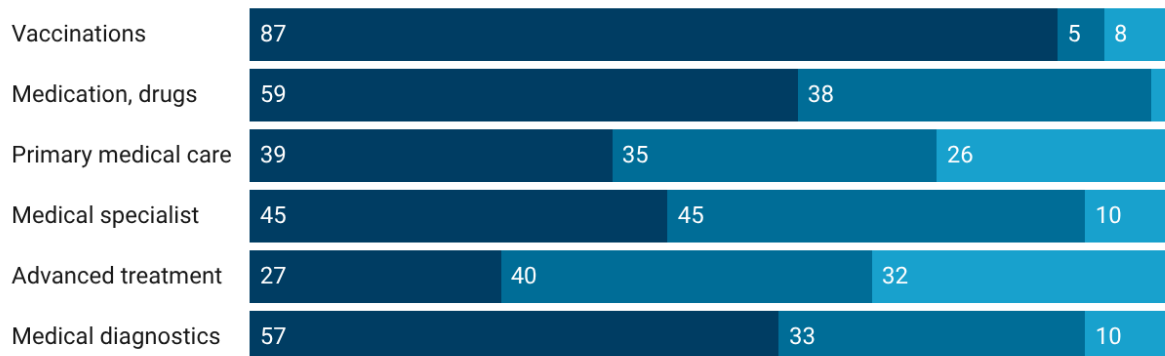
27% of Basra respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access but cannot afford it, while 32% do not have access at all. 1% did not answer.

57% of Basra respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 10% 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?

■ We always have access and can afford
 ■ We have access, but cannot afford
 ■ We have no access
 ■ No response



75% of Mosul residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 14% have access but cannot afford them. 11% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

52% of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 39% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 9% have no access to medication/drugs.

35% of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 36% do not have access to primary medical care.

43% of Mosul sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 44% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist.

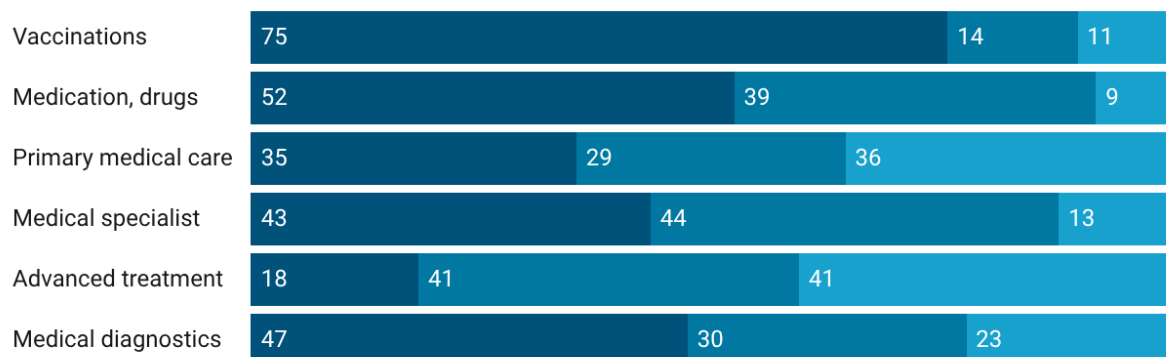
18% of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 41% have access but cannot afford it, while 41% have no access at all.

47% of Mosul respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 23% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

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



77% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 12% have no access to vaccinations.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 56% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access at all.

42% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 27% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

46% 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 42% have access but cannot afford the visit. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist.

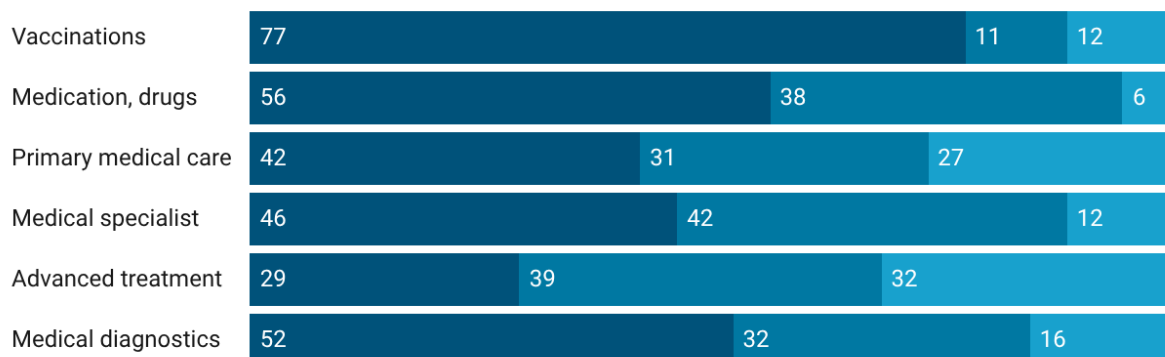
29% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 39% have access but cannot afford them, while 32% have no access.

52% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 16% 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



85% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 7% have access but cannot afford them. 8% never have access to vaccinations.

60% of all female survey participants (n = 300) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 33% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 7% have no access to medication or drugs.

46% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 26% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

51% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford it. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist.

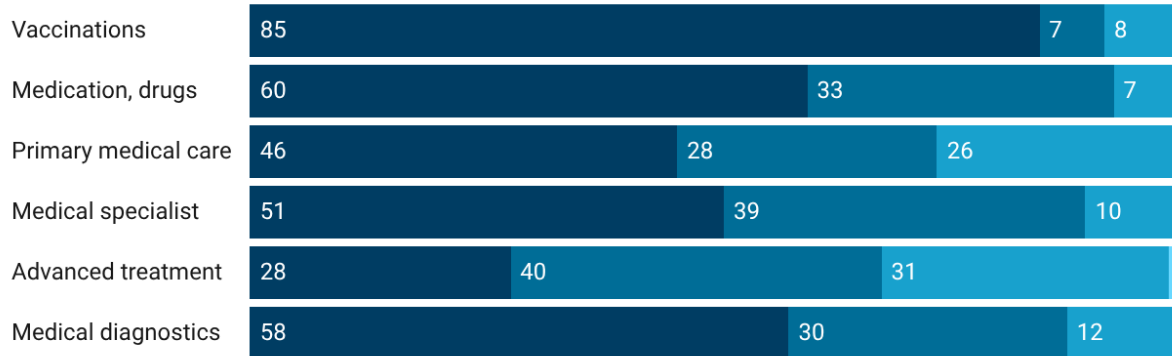
28% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access but cannot afford it, while 31% have no access. 1% did not answer.

58% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 12% 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?

■ We always have access and can afford
 ■ We have access, but cannot afford
 ■ We have no access
 ■ No response



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

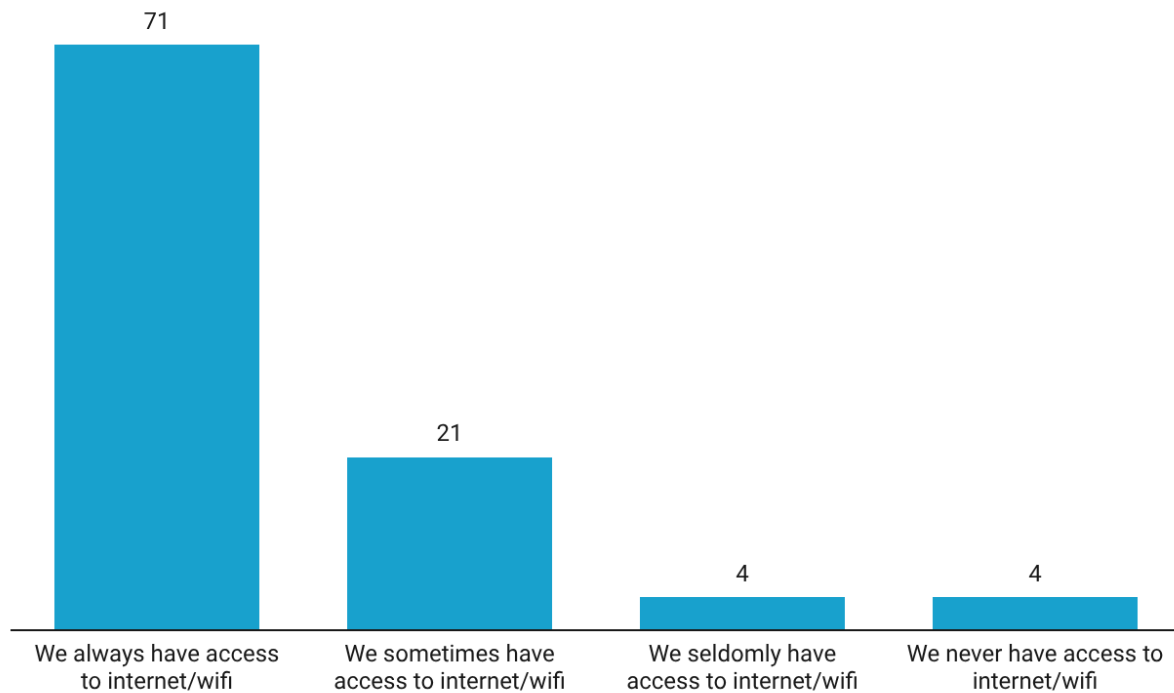
Last modification 2026-03-09 17:11

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.

71% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 21% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of the respondents seldom have access to internet/wifi, while 4% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

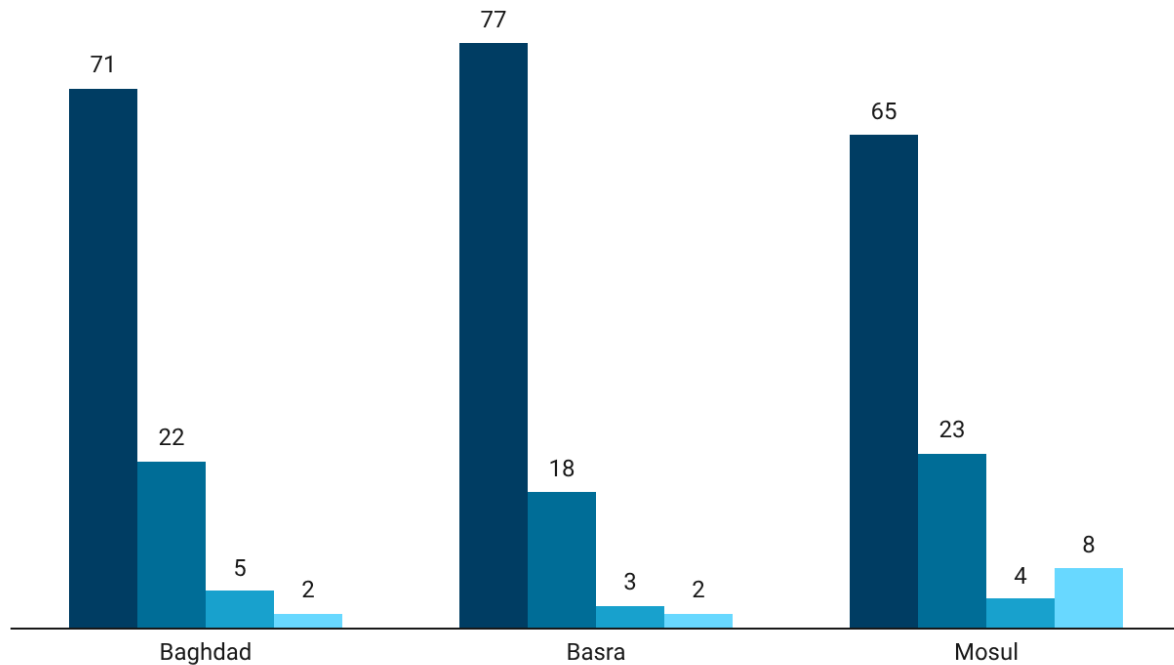


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Basra with 77%, followed by Baghdad with 71%, and Mosul with 65%. 23% of Mosul respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, followed by Baghdad residents with 22%, and Basra respondents with 18%. The highest proportion of those seldom having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Baghdad residents with 5%, followed by Mosul with 4%, and Basra with 3%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Mosul residents 8%, followed by Basra and Baghdad residents with each 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

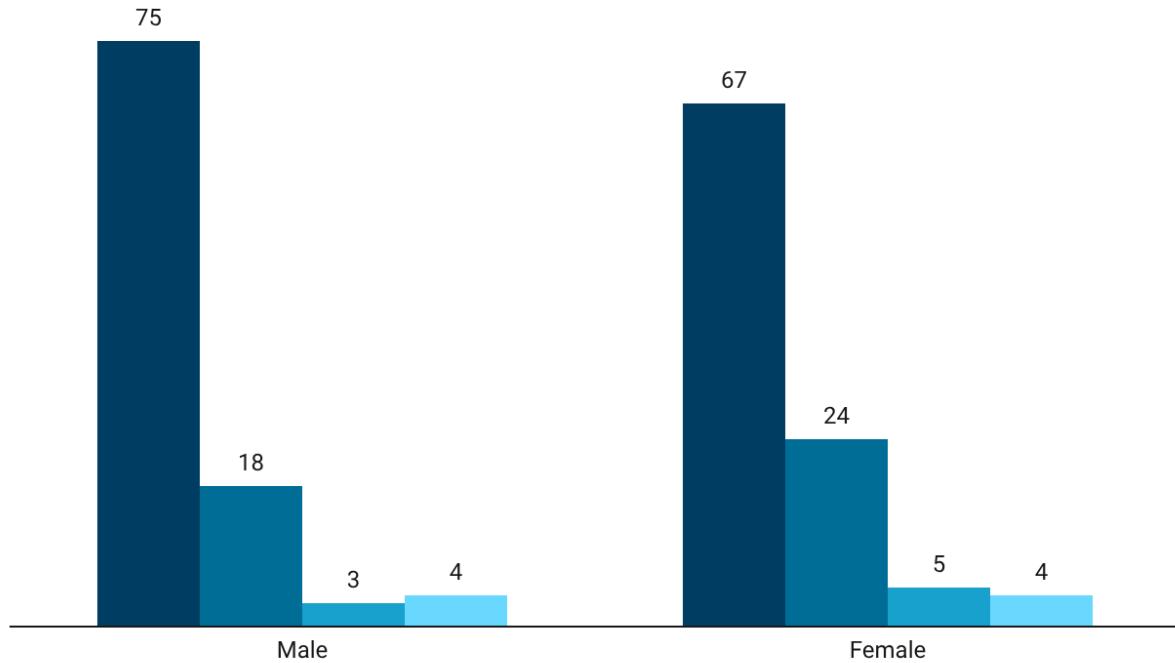


75% of male and 67% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 24% of female and 18% of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of female respondents seldom have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 3% of male respondents. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among male and female respondents 4% each.

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

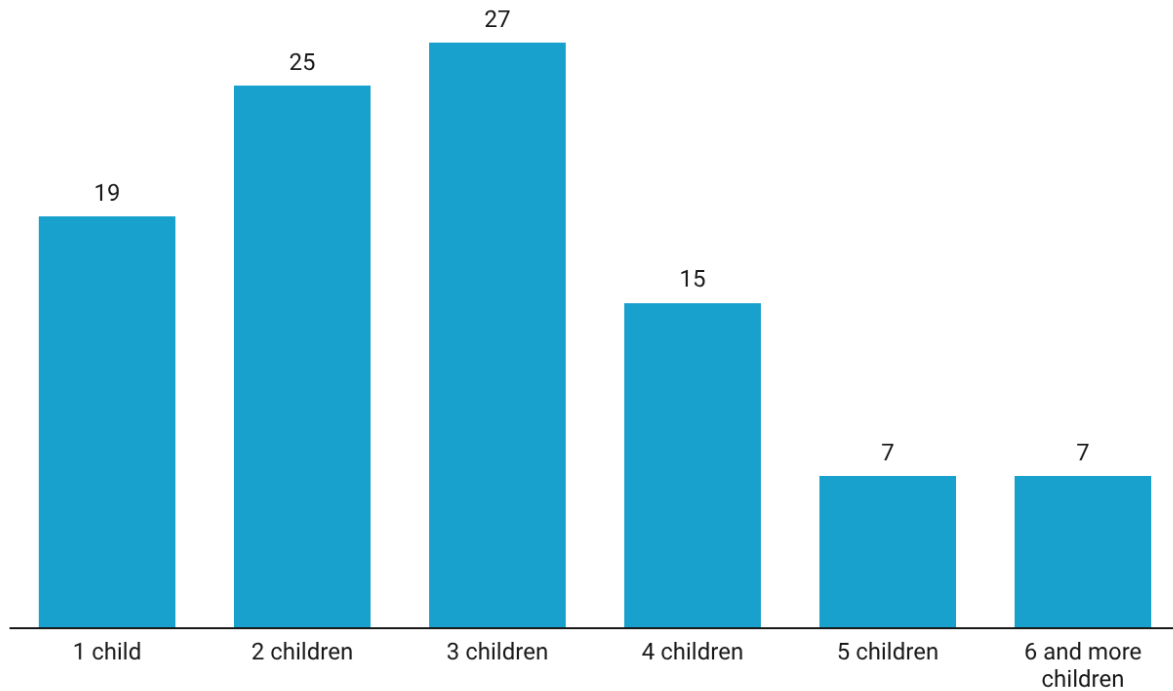
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Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 187). In total, of those (n = 413) stating to not be single, 10% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 371) is among those having 3 children (27%), followed by 25% having 2 children, and 19% having one child. 15% have 4 children, and 7% have 5 children, while another 7% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 371)

Number of children?

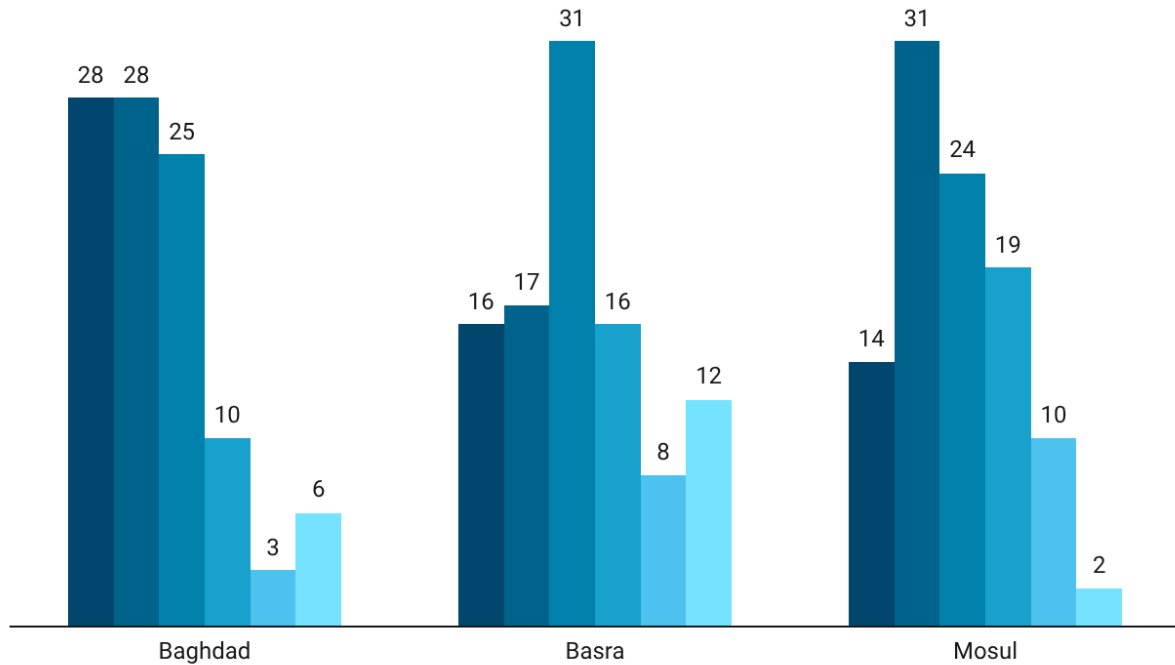


28% of Baghdad respondents have only one child, while this is true for 16% of Basra and 14% of Mosul respondents. 31% of Mosul respondents have 2 children, followed by 28% in Baghdad and 17% in Basra. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Basra respondents with 31%, followed by Baghdad with 25%, and Mosul with 24%. 19% of Mosul respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 16% of Basra respondents, and 10% of Baghdad respondents. 10% of Mosul respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 8% of Basra and 3% of Baghdad respondents. 12% of Basra respondents have 6 or more children, followed by 6% of Baghdad and 2% of Mosul respondents.

Number of children – City (n = 371)

Number of children?

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

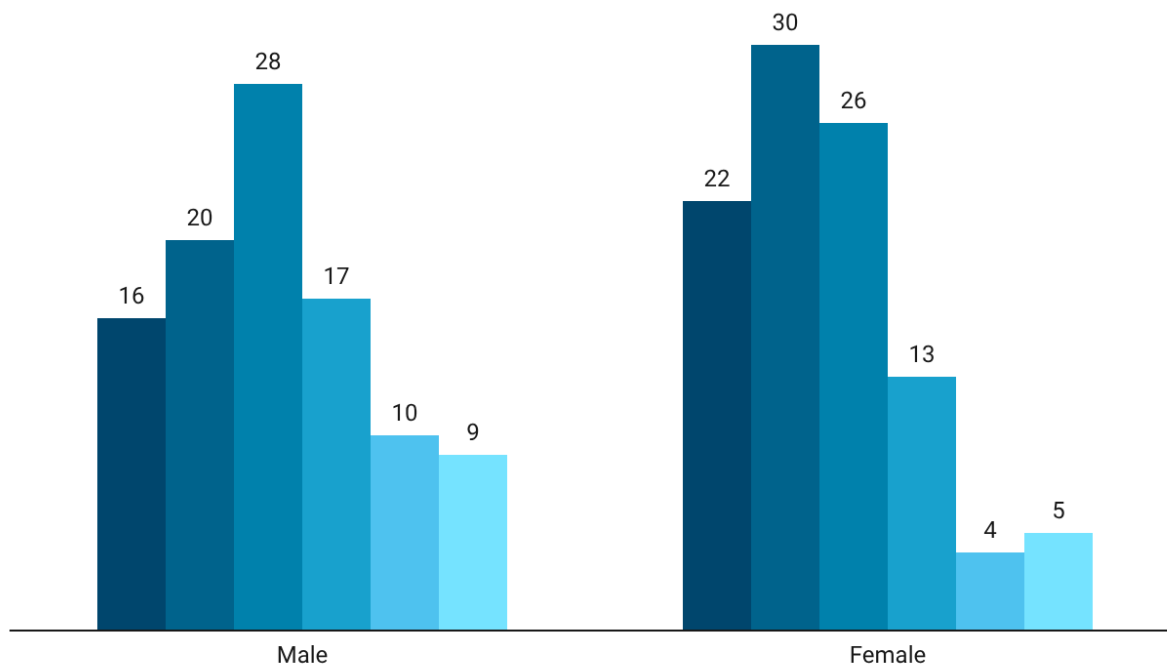


22% of female respondents and 16% male respondents have only 1 child, while 30% of female and 20% of male respondents have 2 children. 28% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 26% of female respondents. 17% of male and 13% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 10% of male and 4% of female respondents have 5 children. 9% of male and 5% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 371)

Number of children?

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



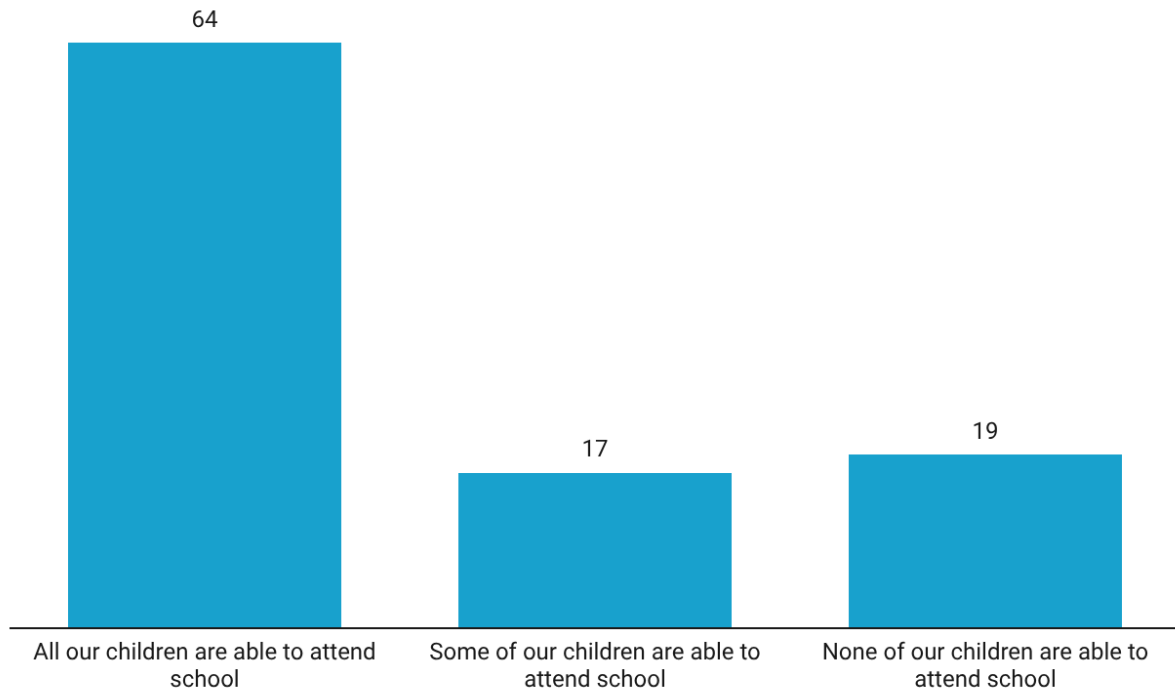
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 73% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 272.

In Baghdad, 54% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 84% among Basra respondents, and 80% among Mosul respondents. 77% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 70% among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 272) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 64% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 17% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 19% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 272)

Are your children able to attend school?

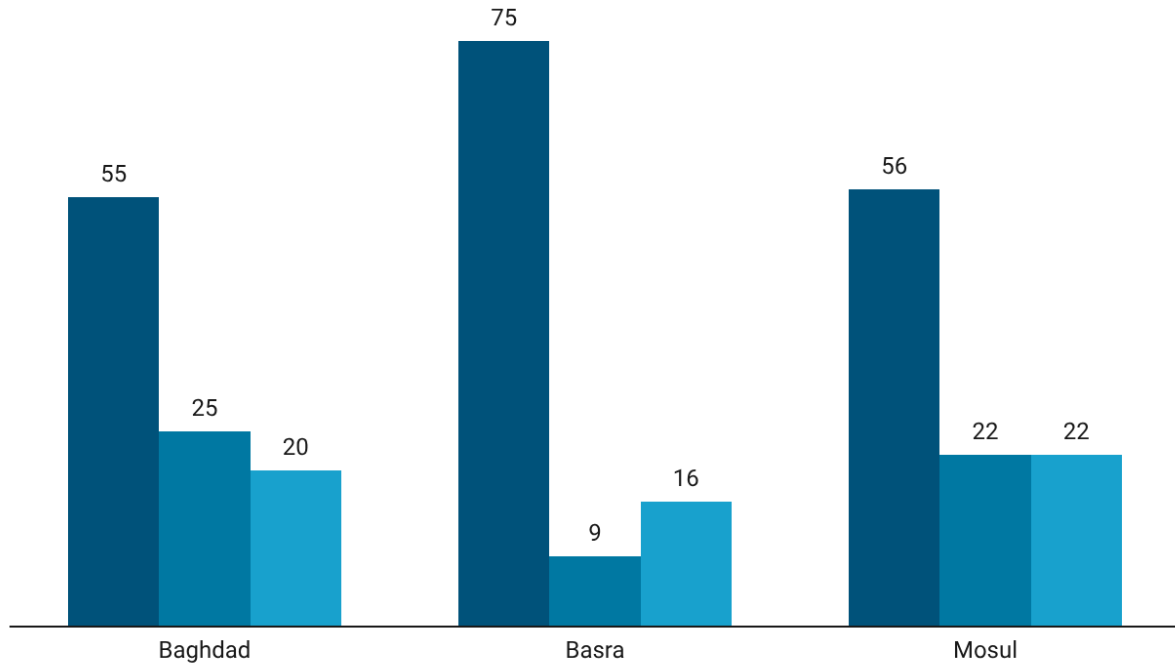


City comparison (n = 272) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Basra with 75%, followed by 56% in Mosul, and 55% in Baghdad. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Baghdad with 25%, followed by Mosul with 22%, and Basra with 9%. 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 20%, and Basra with 16%.

School attendance – City (n = 272)

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

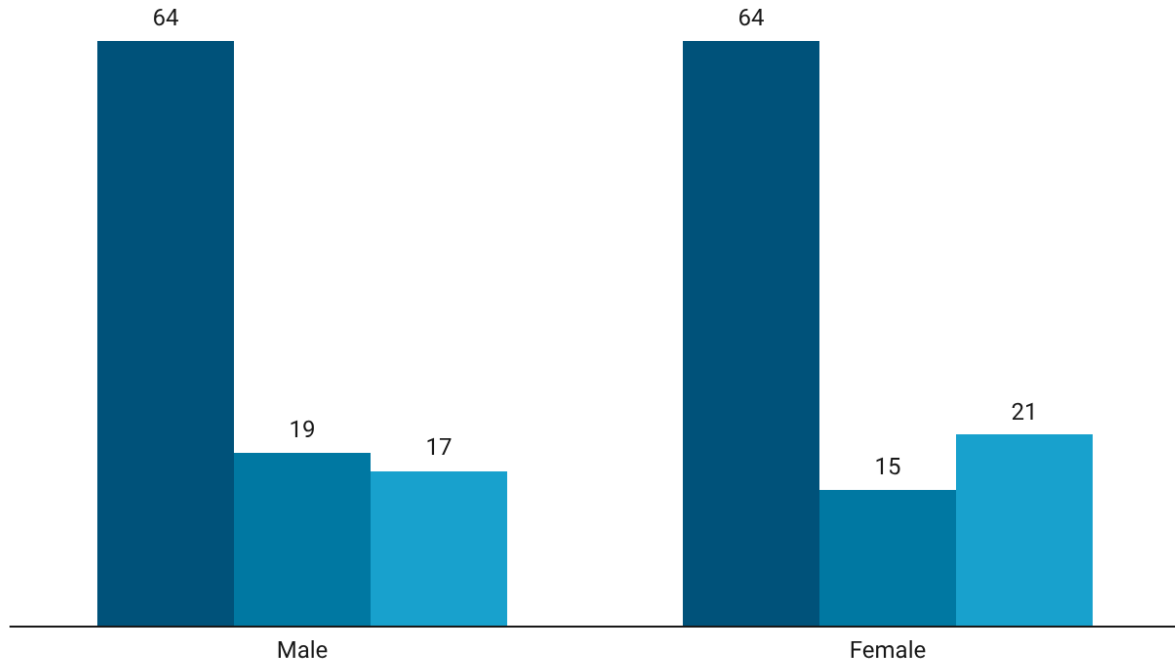


Gender comparison (n = 272) shows that among male and female respondents 64% each stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 19% of male and 15% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 21% of female and 17% of male respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 272)

Are your children able to attend school?

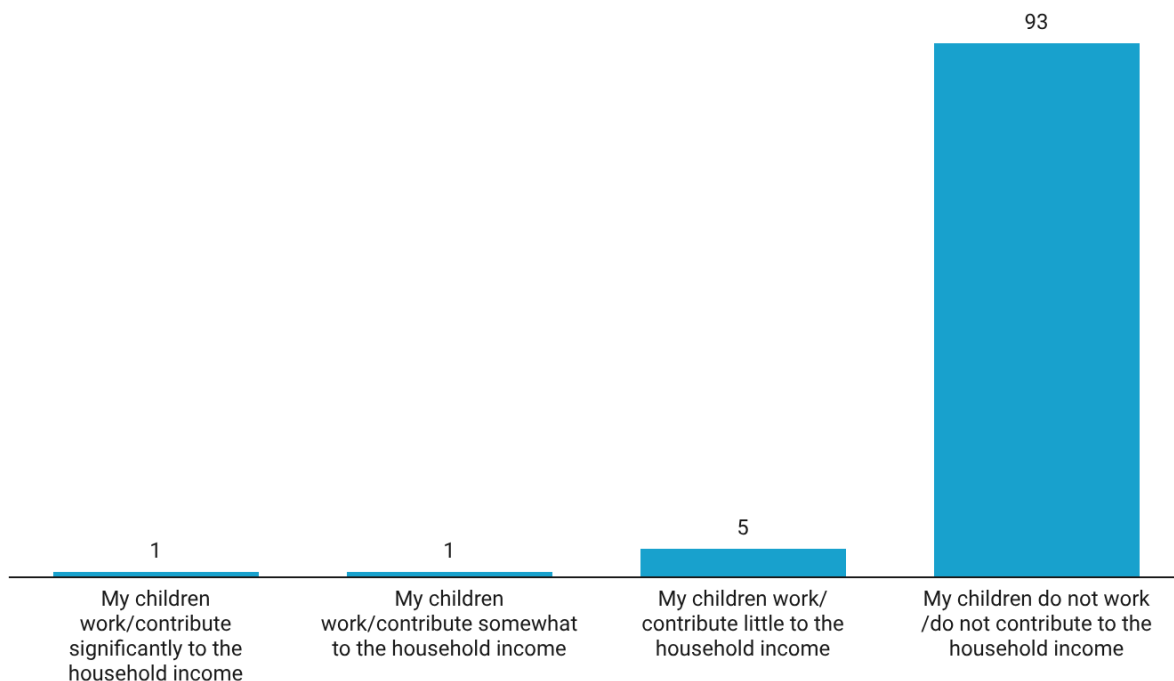
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



1% of the respondents (n = 272) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5% of the respondents admitted that their children worked a little to the household income. A majority of 93% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 272)

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?

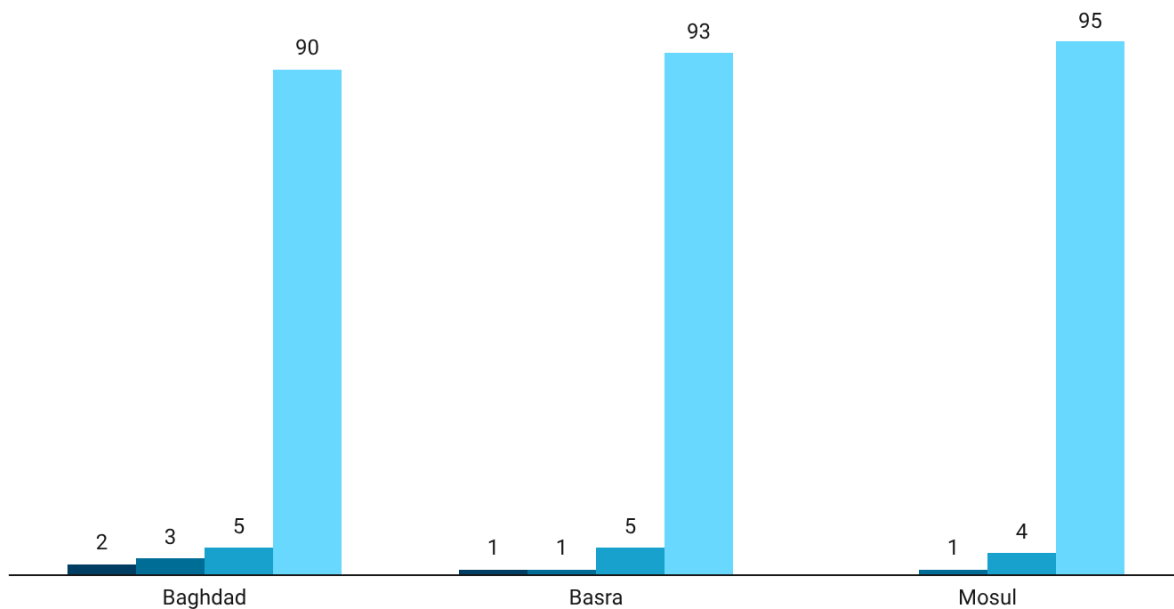


City comparison (n = 272) reveals that 2% of Baghdad respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while the same is true for 1% of Basra respondents. 3% of Baghdad and 1% of each Basra and Mosul respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. Among Baghdad and Basra respondents, 5% each stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 4% for Mosul respondents. 95% of Mosul respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 93% of Basra and 90% of Baghdad respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 272)

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

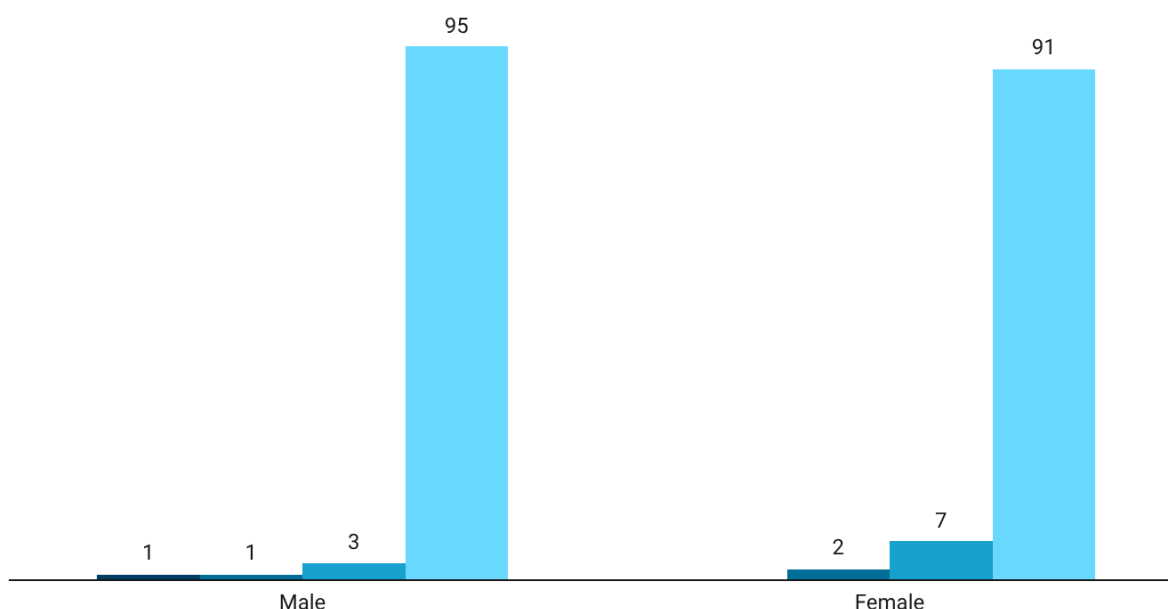


Gender comparison (n = 272) shows that 1% of male respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 2% of female and 1% of male respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 7% of female and 3% of male respondents answered that their children worked little to support the household income. 95% of male and 91% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 272)

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 2026-03-09 19:32

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.

6.1 Location

Last modification 2026-03-09 19:32

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Baghdad	200	33.3
Basra	200	33.3
Mosul	200	33.3
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-03-09 19:32

Gender (n = 600)

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

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
16-19	22	4
20-24	98	16
25-30	135	22
31-35	345	58
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2026-03-09 19:32

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Illiterate	8	1
Elementary school	139	23
Primary school	106	18
Secondary school	89	15
Vocational/technical training	33	5
College/university	223	37
No response	2	1
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2026-03-09 19:32

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	187	31
Married	397	66

Divorced/separated	14	2
Widower/widow	2	1
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

Last modification 2026-03-09 19:33

Number of children (n = 371)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1 child	70	19
2 children	93	25
3 children	100	27
4 children	56	15
5 children	26	7
6 children or more	26	7
Total	371	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 371)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	272	73
No	99	27
Total	371	100

Children able to attend school (n = 272)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
All our children are able to attend school	173	64
Some of our children are able to attend school	47	17
None of our children are able to attend school	52	19
Total	272	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 272)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
--	------------------	--------------------

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	2	1
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	4	1
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	13	5
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	253	93
Total	272	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2026-03-09 19:33

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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