

# DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

## Kurdistan Region of Iraq

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JULY 2018



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## FOREWORD

It is our distinct pleasure to share with you the demographic survey of the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), one of the largest demographic statistical exercises conducted since 1987. The study ran from August 2017 to May 2018 and surveyed a sample of 13,200 households in the governorates of Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, with an overall response rate of 96%, and an additional sample of 400 IDP families in 8 camps across KRI.

This household survey includes comparable statistics differentiated by governorate, district, urban and rural location. The findings, which have proven to be coherent with the 1987 census in Iraq, provide a comprehensive picture of the current population in the KRI.

The survey came about through the collaboration between the Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO) within the KRG's Ministry of Planning, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

We hope the findings will be disseminated widely and used for the effective planning and targeting of resources by the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and its partners working in the KRI. We look forward to receiving feedback from the readers.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Three decades ago, when the last population census was conducted in Iraq, the KRI still had rapid population growth, with half of the population under the age of 15<sup>1</sup>. Today, KRI is about to enter the “demographic window”<sup>2</sup> and a substantial decline in the fertility rates is moving the population towards demographic stability. The dependency ratio<sup>3</sup> has nearly halved (from 113 to 64 dependents per 100 individuals of working age) while the average household size has dropped from 6.2 to 5.1 members.

This transition can be linked to the process of urbanisation, which has been particularly intense in the Governorates of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. With the move from the countryside to urban centres, people have enjoyed better working and living conditions, which have brought along rapid social and cultural change. The comparison between urban and rural indicators shows a gap remains: rural populations are, on average, younger (with 37% of under the age of 15), though younger generations are catching up the lag in the decline of birth rates.

This demographic shift has been accompanied and sustained by the establishment of a de facto autonomous Kurdistan Region under United Nations auspices in 1991. As a result, the KRI has experienced very different conditions from the rest of Iraq: it has witnessed virtually no violence during the 2003 United States-led invasion and, as a consequence, has enjoyed a better security environment in subsequent years<sup>4</sup>. The comparison between the KRI population and the displaced population hosted in the region confirms this finding. Displaced families – and particularly those originally from Ninewa and Salah al-Din and settled in camps in the KRI – report on average poorer indicators at all levels.<sup>5</sup>

Hence, KRI families currently enjoy an adequate living standard: nearly all possess the most common household appliances, and three quarter of all families own the house they live in – which is connected to the public water and electricity networks and equipped with sanitation facilities.

Nevertheless, challenges remain and 87% of households have a monthly income of less than 1,000,000 Iraqi dinars (approximately 850 United States dollars). This finding can mainly be attributed to the fact that the KRI closely fits the definition of a “rentier economy”,<sup>6</sup> with two thirds of households on the public payroll. The recent economic crisis has also squeezed the already limited private sector, to

the point that it now barely employs 30% of the workforce. Though hard to quantify, as many statistics on economic indicators are unavailable, the impact of the recession is clearly reflected in the fact that more than 20% of youth (18–34 ages) out of workforce reported to have lost hope in finding a job.

A summary of other key findings from the survey can be found below.

- 98% of the population is born in Iraq and 99% are Iraqi citizens. In addition, nearly all households (97.4%) are currently residing in their habitual residence.
- 35% of the population is younger than 15 years, 61% belongs to the active age groups and 4% is 65 or above. Compared to 1987, a relative increase in the population of working age (between 15 and 64) to the population below 15 has been recorded (the respective shares in 1987 were 47% and 50%).
- The population appears overall gender-balanced, reporting an indicator of 100 males per 100 females. However, excess male mortality and possibly out-migration was found in certain age brackets, particularly in the 55–59 age group. The almost uninterrupted series of uprisings and repression between 1958 and 1991 – that is, the 1961 Kurdish revolt, 1983 Kurdish uprising, 1986–1989 Anfal killings and the 1980–88 Iran-Iraq War – have also caused a delay in fertility, hollowing the population pyramid in those years, and increased male mortality.
- The average household size is 5.1 members per household and nearly all households are headed by men (90%). Marriage is universal for both sexes and the mean age at first marriage is 20.7 for females and 24.5 for males. When women are the head of household this is often related to widowhood, which ranges from 20% for widowed women in the 20 to 24 age group to 94% in the over 65 age group.
- Similar to marriage, childbearing is universal among women. Among the ever-married females less than 5% have remained childless at the end of their reproductive life. Women experience their prime reproductive years during their late twenties and early thirties and women have an average of 3 children. Women with higher educational degrees show delayed and reduced fertility.
- The overall Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 23 deaths per 1,000 births, which represents improvement compared to IMR in 2011 (28 per 1,000 births) according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS).
- Regarding vulnerabilities: 11% of households are female headed, 13% have a mentally/physically impaired member or more than two thirds dependents; in 15% of households no one has worked in the week preceding the survey; and in 27% the head of household (HoH) has not worked in the week preceding the survey.
- 3% of individuals present one disability – two-thirds from a skeletal, disfiguring or mobility impairment and less than one-third an intellectual, mental and psychological impairment.
- Over 45% of the population aged 6 years and above has no primary education degree. Nevertheless, around 80% can read and/or write. Older individuals (over 65 years) are five times more likely (86%) than young adults aged 18–24 (17%) not to have a primary education degree. Accordingly, literacy rates are lower among the elderly, particularly elderly women. Among non-graduates, 65% of males can read and write compared to 44% of females.
- Over 40% of the KRI population aged between 15 and 64 years is an active part of the labour force. The gender gap, however, is quite large: women in the work force represent barely 15% of the women of working age – compared to 70% among males.
- Education appears to be strongly correlated to labour force participation, especially for women: 34% of women holding a secondary or a graduate degree have worked in the week preceding the survey as compared to 5% of women who have completed primary, intermediate or basic education and 4% of women who have no education degree.
- The public sector employs nearly half of the working population and as much as 75% of working women. Men's occupational status is more varied: 44% are in the public sector, 12% in the private sector, 21% are self-employed, 21% are daily workers and 2% are unpaid family workers.
- Males also start working at an earlier age than females, as 14% of adolescent males aged 15–17 years had worked compared to 1% of adolescent girls. The reasons for not working are also gender-biased: between 78% and 93% of women aged 25 to 64 years are housewives or doing housework. Males who are out of the workforce, on the other hand, are mostly young and studying.
- Nearly 36% of households have a monthly income of less than 500,000 Iraqi Dinars (IQD); over 51% an average monthly income of 500,000 – 1,000,000 IQD; and 13% of households earn over 1,000,000 IQD per month.

- The public sector is the main source of family income: almost two thirds of households are on the public payroll, because at least one of their members is either a public employee (47%) or a pensioner (18%). Nearly 30% of individuals work in the private sector, while agriculture employs less than 6%.
- Two thirds of households own their dwelling, while 8% live for free in accommodation provided by a relative. Roughly half of the households are connected to a sewage network and the other half use septic tanks. Access to the public water network is nearly universal.
- Despite near-universal access, the average electricity supply is limited to 17 hours per day<sup>7</sup> and shared generators (89%) are the most common option to cover for the remaining hours. Only 2% of households can afford private generators.
- Common household appliances, such as television, stove or refrigerator have almost universal prevalence. Nevertheless, 43% of households do not own a car, 68% do not have a IT device, 54% have no internet access and in 19% of households no one owns a smart phone.
- Vulnerability – and living standards in general – are linked to several socio-economic characteristics, such as the sex and age of the head of household, his/her level of education and his/her conditions of work. For instance, the share of households who have a monthly income of less than 500,000 Iraqi Dinars (IQD) increases from 33% for male-headed households to 56% for female-headed households.
- Forced displacement is another characteristic correlated with the poor performance of most indicators. The displaced population in KRI has, on average, a less balanced structure in terms of sex and age, higher dependency ratios and lower literacy and employment rates.
- A higher incidence of vulnerabilities was also recorded among the displaced camp population: 14% of households are female-headed, 15% include a mentally or physically challenged member and in 57% the head of household was not working. Camp households are also more likely to report absent members (5%) and deceased members (7%) since 2014 than KRI households (1% and 4% respectively).
- Among KRI households, 82% of the individuals reported missing since 2014 and 64% of those who have died since 2014 are males. Leaving the country is the most

frequently reported reason for absence of both sexes (87% for males and 61% for females) and at all ages. Illnesses (and sudden deaths) are overall the main cause of death, except for the 15–34 age bracket, where killings (direct or indirect casualties of conflict) are more prevalent.

<sup>1</sup> According to the October 1987 census, the Iraqi annual population growth rate was 3.1%, which placed Iraq among those countries with high population growth rates (2.8 to 3.5% per year). Similar to many developing countries, Iraq's population was also young; in 1987 approximately 57% of the population was under 20 years old. [Iraq: a country study. Federal Research Division Library of Congress, Edited by Helen Chapin Metz, May 1988].

<sup>2</sup> According to the theory of demographic transition, the “demographic window” of opportunity is revealed, as the fertility rates decline and the working age population increases relative to the dependent population (the children and the elderly). Chesnais, Jean Claude, Demographic Transition Patterns and their Impact on the Age-structure, Population and Development Review, 1990.

<sup>3</sup> The dependency ratio is the proportion of young and elderly dependents (below 15 and above 64 years of age) to the population of working age; the higher the value the greater the dependent burden.

<sup>4</sup> For this reason, KRI has been perceived as a “safe haven” by Iraqis fleeing due to the 2014–2017 crisis. There are currently still over 800,000 IDPs in the region.

<sup>5</sup> Although the poor performance of some indicators (i.e. most living conditions' indicators) is caused by the condition of being forcefully displaced, others can be linked to specific characteristics, which are independent of displacement status.

<sup>6</sup> A “rentier state” is a state rich in highly valued natural resources, such as petroleum, which is the principal recipient of the revenue from the external rent. Thus, in rentier states the majority of the workforce is employed by the state and the private sector is quite small. Kurdistan's Great Recession. From Boom to Bust in the Rentier Economy, IRIS Iraq Report, American University of Sulaymaniyah, 2015.

<sup>7</sup> There is seasonal fluctuation in available hours of government electricity. Average available hours of public electricity can be lower in high summer as well as in winter.

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## ACRONYMS

**ASFR** Age-Specific Fertility Rate

**CSO** Central Statistical Office

**DTM** Displacement Tracking Matrix

**FHH** Female-headed household

**HoH** Head of household

**HH** Household

**IMR** Infant Mortality Rate

**IDP** Internally Displaced Person

**IOM** International Organization for Migration

**KI** Key Informant

**KDP** Kurdistan Democratic Party

**KRG** Kurdistan Region Government

**KRSO** Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office

**KRI** Kurdistan Region of Iraq

**MHH** Male-headed household

**PUK** Patriotic Union of Kurdistan

**SADD** Sex-and-age-disaggregated data

**TFR** Total Fertility Rate

**UNPFA** United Nations Population Fund

## DEFINITIONS

**ABSENT AND DECEASED MEMBERS:** Any usual residents of the household who had left the household (absent members) or had passed away (deceased members) since 2014. Since there is no reference population against which to weight individual figures for the absent and deceased population, all individual figures for the absent and deceased population are reported as a percentage of the total absent and deceased population estimate.

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPS):** Individuals who have been forced to flee their district of usual residence and have re-settled within national borders. For the survey, internally displaced population is defined as households residing in camps (358 households at the time of the survey) and households (199 households) whose habitual address is in the districts of Shekhan (subdistrict of Baadra), Makhmur, Kifri, Khanaqin or in the Governorates of Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Kirkuk and Diyala.

**HOUSEHOLD:** A housing unit and its usual residents (including close family members, more distant relatives and other unrelated individuals). The member in charge of the household is defined as the head of household, i.e. usually the person owning or renting the housing unit, the main breadwinner. The head of household is self-reported by the respondent(s).

**VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLD:** A household that presents specific characteristics that may influence the likelihood of experiencing material hardship. For the survey, households led by females, households including a mentally or physically challenged member, households where more than two-third of members are dependents (less than 14 or over 65 years old) and households in which the head of household was found not working or where no one has worked in the week preceding the survey, were considered as vulnerable.

**ACTIVE POPULATION:** The labour force or workforce or (economically) active population includes both employed (employees and self-employed) and unemployed people who are searching for work, but not the economically inactive, such as pre-school children, school children, students, housewives, rentiers and pensioners. It is different from the working age population, which includes all individuals aged 15 to 64 years.

## INTRODUCTION

Since the establishment of the modern state of Iraq in 1921, seven censuses<sup>8</sup> have been conducted in the country, the last one in 1997.<sup>9</sup> However, the 1997 census did not cover all governorates and excluded the population of Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.<sup>10</sup> The eighth census was scheduled for 2007, but due to the exceptional circumstances that followed the fall of the regime, it was never completed. Only a quick count of the population, housing stock and economic establishments were conducted at the end of 2009. Listing and numbering of addresses were also carried out in the KRI.<sup>11</sup>

Therefore, for 30 years the socio-demographic and living conditions of the KRI population has not been statistically monitored and only estimates were provided. During this period, urban migration and evolving social dynamics, as well as conflict, fighting and repeated rounds of internal displacement<sup>12</sup> significantly affected the demographic structure of the Iraqi – and KRI – population.

As profound and rapid social change, as well as instability and population movements continue to affect the country and modify its demographic structure, it is necessary to improve the sex-and-age-disaggregated data (SADD) estimates of the KRI population, together with other socio-demographic indicators of families.

The demographic survey conducted by the Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) covered a sample of 13,600 households, including 400 households settled in camps, which is representative of the reference population of 5,122,747 individuals as of 2014. The survey includes the most updated demographic data collection available and provides highly needed socio-economic indicators.<sup>13</sup>

KRSO, IOM and UNFPA hope that the results of this demographic survey will assist the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), the Federal Government of Iraq, as well as humanitarian and development actors to better plan their future programmes, by providing updated and more precise data on the population structure of the KRI.

The report has seven sections, offering a comprehensive picture of the population's demographics. Sections are structured around the topics of: (i) population; (ii) vulnerabilities; (iii) literacy and education; (iv) labour, employment and income; (v) housing and infrastructure; (vi) main household possessions; and (vii) absences and deceased members.

Findings are presented for the KRI and at governorate level and, wherever feasible, according to the type of location (urban or rural), displacement status, main characteristics of the household, and characteristics of the household head or of the member. Tables and maps at district level are presented in the Annexes, where more detailed information on the sample, fieldwork and response rate can be found.

<sup>8</sup> The census of 1927 lacked scientific grounds because criteria were not adequately identified. However, it was still used to estimate the population numbers. See: Abdul Hussein Zeni, Abul Majeed Rasheed Al Sawaf, Abdul Rahman Hassan Al Mashhadani, Applied Statistics, Al Huria Press, 1979, p. 71. See also: Abdul Hussein Zeni, Population Census, second edition, Al Huria Press, 1974, p. 347.

<sup>9</sup> The first one in 1934, followed by census in 1947, 1957, 1965, 1977, 1987 and 1997.

<sup>10</sup> KRI was excluded from the census, due to the impact of the Second Gulf War on these governorates. In fact, since 1991, KRI progressively slipped out of Baghdad's control and became a de facto autonomous region. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/country\\_profiles/2893067.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/country_profiles/2893067.stm)

<sup>11</sup> Iraq Population Analysis Report, Iraq National Population Commission & United Nations Population Fund, 2012.

<sup>12</sup> By 2008 (five years before the 2014 displacement crisis started), 2.78 million Iraqis were already internally displaced and a similar number had emigrated abroad. Growing militancy by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) led to the 2014–2017 crisis. As of January 2018, 2.6 million people remain displaced while the retaking of areas once occupied by ISIL has prompted the return of about 3.2 million displaced. In KRI, there are still over 800,000 IDPs of which only 0.3% are displaced from within the governorate (originally from the district of Makhmour, Erbil). To date, Makhmour has also witnessed over 35,000 returns.

<sup>13</sup> The demographic survey is not a census, and therefore is not meant to estimate the size of the KRI population. The UN/CSO estimates of the KRI population for the year 2014 were used as reference population.

# METHODOLOGY

## SAMPLE SIZE AND SURVEY DESIGN

The Demographic Survey of KRI aims to provide estimates of most demographic indicators at district level in addition to governorate (Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah), location (urban, rural, camp) and total KRI levels.

To calculate the sample, the 2014 CSO estimates of the KRI population were used as reference population, that is, 5,122,747 individuals and 964,639 households in three governorates. A stratified multistage cluster sample where the strata are the districts (32 districts in 3 governorates) was drawn, yielding 32 independent samples representative of the KRI population at district level, with a 95% confidence interval around a proportion of 50% (on families' parameters) and a 10% error rate at district level.

The target sample for each district consisted of 400 households, while the central districts of each governorate have been oversampled to cover metropolitan heterogeneity, 1,000 each for Sulaymaniyah and Erbil central districts, and 600 for Duhok central district. Districts de facto divided between KRI and GOI, and districts with a total population of lower than 20,000 were allocated 200 households due to budgetary and/or administrative reasons. IDP camps were decided to be represented with a total of 400 households as well.

Within each district, a multistage cluster sampling approach was used in the selection of households to interview, where each cluster consists of 10 households. In the first stage, the targeted total number of 400 households in the form of 40 clusters in each district was allocated proportionally to urban and rural areas of each sub-district based on the estimated number of households for each sub-district differentiated between urban and rural areas according to the 2014 population estimate prepared by CSO. Urban, in this context, reflects administrative centres of sub-districts (with some sub-districts consisting entirely of urban areas) while the remaining settlements are defined as rural.

In the second stage, once the targeted number of clusters in each 'sub-district and location combination' were determined, the 2009 Iraqi Address Frame was used to select the targeted number of blocks, each consisting of approximately 100 households, via systematic random sampling undertaken by KRSO.

Since recent population movements and a general ongoing rural-to-urban migration had significantly altered the population landscape from 2009 until 2017, the selected blocks from the 2009 Iraqi Address Frame have been updated by KRSO and IOM field teams in September 2017. In the third and final stage of sampling, a cluster of 10 households was selected from each updated block via systematic random sampling.

Regarding IDP camps, following practical and administrative concerns, 4 camps in Duhok, and 2 in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah each, have been selected, within each of which 50 households have been sampled from a list of households and/or addresses provided by camp administration using systematic random sampling. The total targeted sample size was 13,200 households for KRI in total. Additionally, 400 households were sampled in IDP camps.

The DS 2017 sample is not self-weighted as can be deduced from above, as a disproportionate number of sample units were chosen from most strata, since there would have been inadequate numbers of observations for many districts had the target number of households been proportionally allocated. Hence, weighting has been applied, first, to adjust for the probability of selection of each cluster, second, to correct for item non-response within any cluster. As no cluster was missed in the fieldwork entirely, unit non-response correction has not been applied. Weights have been normalised to ensure that the total count of households remains the same.

## OBJECTIVE

The KRSO in partnership with IOM and UNFPA have carried out a socio-demographic survey to improve the estimates of the age and sex structure of the population, as well as other indicators of families in the KRI.

## SURVEY COVERAGE

12,341 out of the 13,400 non-camp households were interviewed, which represent 1.3% of the estimated KRI households in 2014. Among the 400 sampled camp households, 358 were successfully interviewed for an overall response rate of 96% (interviewed households within all camp and non-camp households excluding empty dwellings and non-household addresses). The participation rate was slightly higher in Duhok (97.2%) and in general among rural families (96.8% versus 95.3% for urban families).

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### DATA COLLECTION TOOL

The questionnaire is composed of three sections (A, B, C) presenting geographically referenced data on the location (A), general information on the household (B), and information on each member of the household, as well as on the absent members of the household (C).<sup>14</sup>

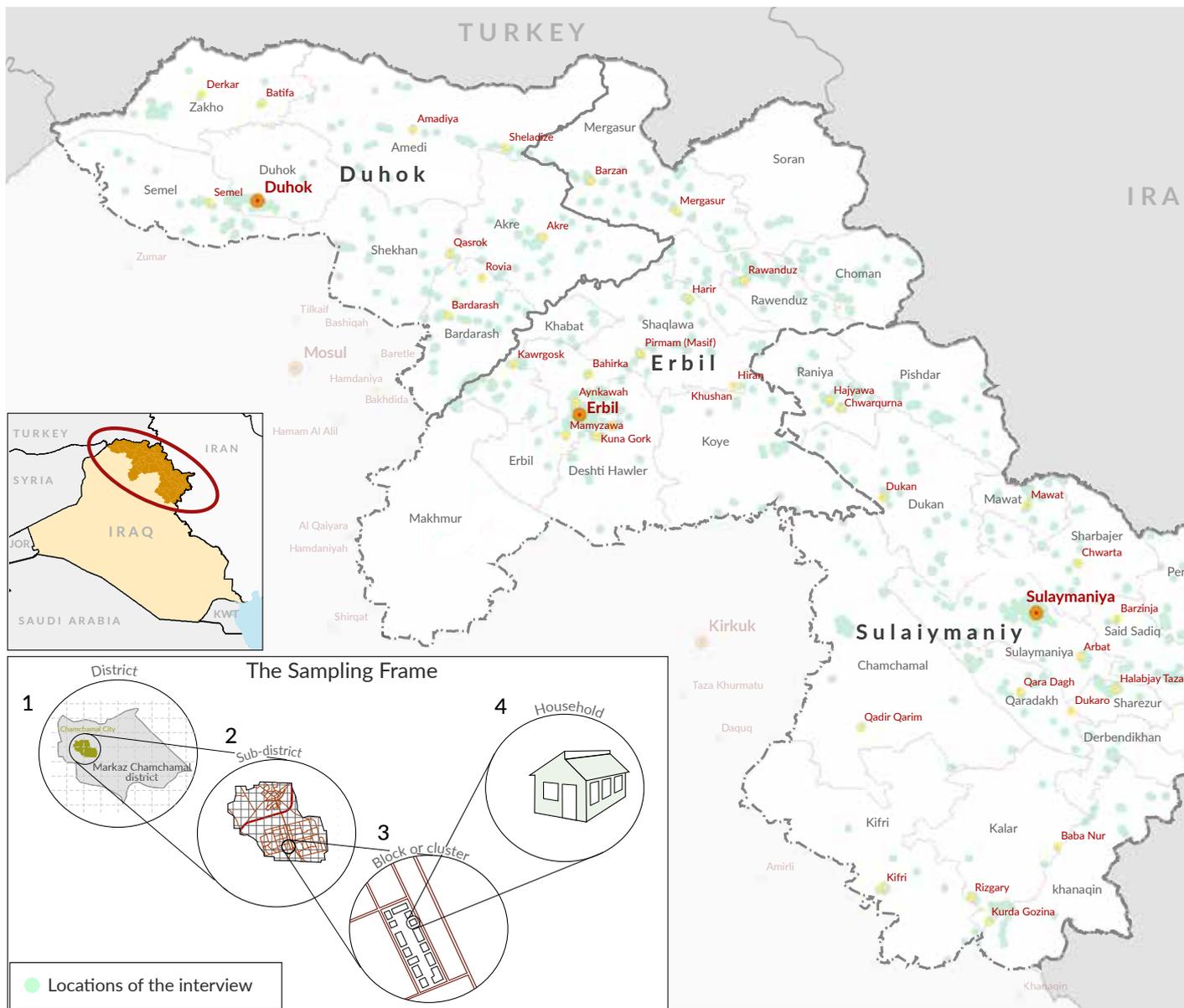
Section A of the questionnaire provides the geographical data on the household (governorate, district, sub-district; the type of location where the household was found (urban or rural); the interview date; the name of the enumerator and the identifier code numbers of the team and of the household questionnaire.

Section B of the questionnaire records data on the type of household: habitual residence, shelter type, shelter conditions and ownership, sewage system, source of water, electricity source, heating and cooling devices, ownership of main household items, internet access, monthly income, and sources of subsistence.

Section C of the questionnaire records the data on all members living or belonging to a household, and on absent members (whether temporarily or permanently absent) who have left the household or had passed away since 2014. Household members' information for current members include sex and age, the relation with the head of the household, marital status, number of children, number of living children, whether they attend school, education completed, employment status and type of work, vulnerabilities or physical/mental challenges and type. Household members' demographic information for absent members include the relation with the head of the household, the duration of absence (specified in month and year), sex, age (age at time of death for deceased persons or time of disappearance for absent members) and reason of absence and death.

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<sup>14</sup> Ethnicity, religion and linguistic data have not been included, in line with UN data protection standards.



**MAP 1** KRSO (3 GOVERNORATES AND 33 DISTRICTS)

# 1

# POPULATION



## 1.1 Population size

## 1.2 Urban and rural population

## 1.3 Nationality, country of birth and habitual residence

### 1.3.1 Internally displaced households

## 1.4 Age and sex structure

### 1.4.1 2017–1987 population pyramids, a comparison

## 1.5 Dependency and sex ratios

## 1.6 Household composition

## 1.7 Household size

## 1.8 Marital status

## 1.9 Age at marriage

## 1.10 Fertility and birth

# 1 POPULATION

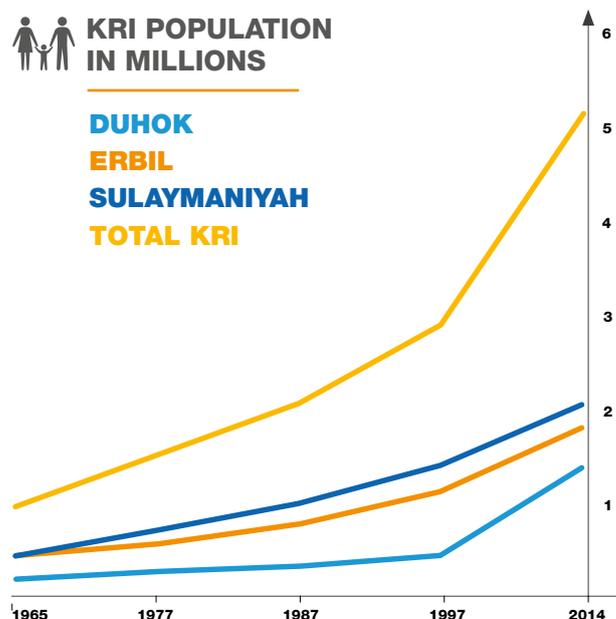
## 1 - Population size

When Iraq obtained its independence in 1932, the departing British officials estimated the population at about 3.5 million.<sup>15</sup> The first census was carried out in 1947 and showed a population of approximately 4.8 million, whereas the 1965 census returned a count of slightly above 8 million – of which 902,000 in the KRI.<sup>16</sup> At the time of the last population census, which was carried out in 1987, the Iraqi population was of 16,335,000 – of which 2,015,466 in the KRI. The census of 1997 did not include the population of Duhok, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, and only estimates were provided. The KRI population was estimated at 2,861,701, for an overall Iraqi population – back then – of 22,046,244 million.

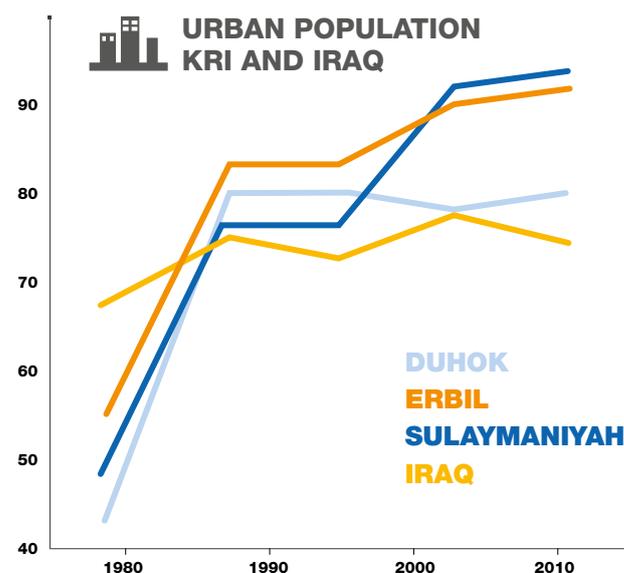
Since then, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the KRSO have periodically updated figures. This report has used the 2014 estimates,<sup>17</sup> which set the KRI population at 5,122,747 individuals and the overall Iraqi population at 36,004,552 individuals.

## 2 - Urban and rural population

Past figures and estimates indicate that the proportion of the urban population to the total population in all three governorates of the KRI increased by over 24 percentage points between 1977 and 1987. Thereafter it remained stable in Duhok at around 75%, while it continued to grow steadily in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, reaching 84% and 85% respectively in 2014. Urbanization was prompted not only by economic factors – such as economic development in cities and higher urban wages – but also by the circumstances the country experienced, including the Iran-Iraq war (1980–1988), the 1991 Gulf War, the events after the change of the political system in 2003, and the crisis that ensued.<sup>18</sup> In particular, the Governorates of Erbil and Sulaymaniyah exhibit very high rates of urbanization (over 80%) because these governorates' capitals and middle-sized cities have received great numbers of Iraqis who migrated for economic reasons or because they were forced to displace from other governorates.



**FIGURE 1** KRI POPULATION (1965-2014. CENSUS AND ESTIMATES)



**FIGURE 2** URBAN POPULATION. KRI AND IRAQ (1977-2014. CENSUS AND ESTIMATES)<sup>19</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Iraq: a country study. Federal Research Division Library of Congress. Edited by Helen Chapin Metz. May 1988.

<sup>16</sup> It should be noted that governorates boundaries were different at the time.

<sup>17</sup> Currently there are no firm estimates of the size of the total population of Iraq.

<sup>18/19</sup> Iraq Population Situation Analysis Report 2012, Iraq National Population Commission and UNFPA, 2012.

### 3 - Nationality, country of birth and habitual residence

98% of the KRI population was born in Iraq and 99% are Iraqi citizens.<sup>20</sup>

The remaining population was born in Syria (1%), Turkey (0.7%) and Iran (0.1%). Nearly all individuals who were born in Syria are Syrian citizens, who most likely came to KRI as refugees due to the recent conflict. Likewise, nearly all individuals who were born in Turkey are Turkish citizens,

who came to KRI most likely because of their Kurdish origin. On the other hand, individuals who were born in Iran are composed of a large number of Iraqis (the children of Peshmerga and/or other individuals who fled KRI) and a much smaller number of Iranian migrant workers.<sup>21</sup> A very small group of Nepalese individuals was also assessed (0.1%): these are mainly domestic workers.

**TABLE 1** NATIONALITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH

%	Nationality						Birth Country						
	Governorate			Location Type			KRI	Governorate			Location Type		KRI
	Duhok	Erbil	Sulaymaniyah	Rural	Urban	Duhok		Erbil	Sulaymaniyah	rural	urban		
Iraq	99.2	97.5	99.2	99.5	98.4	<b>98.6</b>	99.0	96.6	98.9	99.1	97.8	<b>98.1</b>	
Syria	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	<b>1.0</b>	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.1	1.1	<b>1.0</b>	
Iran	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	<b>0.7</b>	
Turkey	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	
Nepal	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>0.1</b>	
Germany	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Canada	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Sweden	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Finland	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Kuwait	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Egypt	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Lebanon	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Greece	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
France	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Ivory Coast	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Ireland	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Italy	<0.1	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Jordan	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Morocco	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Belgium	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Bulgaria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Qatar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Libya	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Austria	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Denmark	<0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	
Palestine	0.0	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	
Czech Republic	<0.1	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	
Romania	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	<0.1	0.0	<0.1	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>	

<sup>20</sup> Foreign population, especially if single, irregular or illegal might have been slightly underestimated.

<sup>21</sup> See also Table 4.

Only 2.6% of households were found not residing at their usual place of residence and this is mostly the case of urban locations (2.8% versus 1.8% in rural locations). Non-resident households are slightly more likely to be found in Erbil (2.9%).

**TABLE 2** RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

%	Household in habitual residence	Household not in habitual residence
KRI	97.4	2.6
Rural	98.2	1.8
Urban	97.2	2.8
Duhok	97.7	2.3
Erbil	97.1	2.9
Sulaymaniyah	97.5	2.5

Among households not in habitual residence, 54% reached their current location of residence in KRI before 2015 – 25% in 2013 or even earlier. One fifth of households (20%) have moved only recently (during 2017). This is particularly the case for rural locations, suggesting that there have been recent movements towards the countryside whereas earlier movements mostly targeted cities.

**TABLE 3** HOUSEHOLDS NOT IN HABITUAL RESIDENCE PER YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN KRI

%	2013 or earlier	2014	2015	2016	2017
KRI	24.6	29.0	15.7	10.7	20.0
Rural	13.5	32.4	5.4	10.8	37.8
Urban	26.0	28.6	16.9	10.7	17.9
Duhok	26.2	62.3	3.3		8.2
Erbil	16.2	19.1	14.7	22.1	27.9
Sulaymaniyah	31.8	24.3	21.6	4.7	17.6

**TABLE 5** NON-RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS PER GOVERNORATE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE

%	Erbil	Sulaymaniyah	Duhok	Ninewa	Andar	Salah al-Din	Baghdad	Diyala	Kirkuk	Babylon
KRI	12.0	8.0	4.0	30.0	15.0	13.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	2.0
Rural	6.0	14.0	11.0	26.0	11.0	20.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	3.0
Urban	12.0	7.0	3.0	30.0	16.0	12.0	9.0	8.0	2.0	2.0
Duhok	0.0	0.0	12.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	28.0	3.0	3.0	35.0	17.0	6.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Sulaymaniyah	2.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	24.0	15.0	17.0	1.0	6.0

Most households not in habitual residence (86%) usually reside elsewhere in Iraq. Syrian residents represent 12% of these households, whereas 1.7% of families have their habitual residence in Iran and 0.3% in other countries (notably Canada, almost all of which were found in Duhok).<sup>22</sup> Families habitually residing in Syria are mostly settled in urban areas in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah (15% and 13% respectively), whereas those whose habitual residence is in Iran have primarily re-settled to rural locations and in Sulaymaniyah.<sup>23</sup>

**TABLE 4** HOUSEHOLDS NOT IN HABITUAL RESIDENCE PER COUNTRY OF HABITUAL ADDRESS

%	Iraq	Syria	Iran	Canada
KRI	86.2	11.8	1.7	0.3
Rural	82.5	2.5	12.5	2.5
Urban	86.7	13.0	0.3	0.0
Duhok	95.1	3.3	0.0	1.6
Erbil	84.7	14.6	0.7	0.0
Sulaymaniyah	84.0	12.7	3.3	0.0

Nearly one fourth of households usually residing elsewhere in Iraq are from KRI itself. Most internal movements were recorded in the Governorate of Erbil (28%), due to conflict-related movements in the district of Makhmour. As for movements from other Iraqi governorates, most inflows were recorded originating from Ninewa (30%), Anbar (15%) and Salah al-Din (13%), which therefore represent the top three governorates of origin of all displaced persons in Iraq. Diyala and Baghdad account for another 16% of inflows (8% each), whereas movements from Babylon and Kirkuk (2% each) are comparatively less important.

<sup>22</sup> The Canadian citizens in Duhok are one Iraqi-born family maintaining a second home in their birth country.

<sup>23</sup> As already noted in Table 1, citizens habitually residing in Syria are nearly all Syrian refugees who re-settled in urban neighbourhoods in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah – with 3% also hosted in Duhok (mostly in the two districts of Sumel and Zakho). As for individuals usually residing in Iran, these are either Iraqis born in Iran or Iranians citizens. While Iraqis born in Iran have resettled in both rural and urban locations (not necessarily those of origin), Iranian citizens, who are mostly migrant workers, can be found in the outskirts of cities, where the availability of affordable shelters allows them to travel easily to nearby cities at the same time saving money from rent.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS <sup>24</sup>

Nearly 60% of internally displaced families interviewed reached the KRI in 2014 (almost 72% of overall camp population) with arrivals slowing down in 2015 and 2016.

**TABLE 6** INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS NOT IN HABITUAL RESIDENCE PER YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN KRI

% Year of arrival	Duhok			Erbil			Sulaymaniyah			KRI		
	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL
2013 or earlier	0.0	26.4	5.7	0.0	13.1	6.4	0.0	32.5	17.9	0.0	24.6	9.8
2014	95.2	67.6	89.3	18.8	26.4	22.5	73.3	33.9	51.6	71.8	38.6	58.6
2015	2.7	3.6	2.9	17.6	15.1	16.4	26.7	26.0	26.3	12.0	17.5	14.2
2016	2.1	0.0	1.7	63.5	20.2	42.5	0.0	1.9	1.0	16.2	7.7	12.8
2017	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.0	25.2	12.2	0.0	5.7	3.1	0.0	11.6	4.6

Nearly 55% of internally displaced households (as much as 65% of camp population) are originally from Ninewa Governorate and 20% from Salah al-Din; with the remaining share from Anbar (7%), Diyala and Baghdad (4% each), Erbil (3%), Kirkuk and Duhok (2% each) and Babylon (1%). Early movements of IDPs can be linked to the great

waves of displacement caused by fighting in Anbar,<sup>25</sup> Mosul and northern Iraq in general. Erbil and Sulaymaniyah host the most heterogeneous population, whereas nearly all IDPs currently in Duhok are from Ninewa, with minimal numbers from Duhok and Baghdad. Over 56% of IDPs in Sulaymaniyah are from Salah al-Din.

**TABLE 7** INTERNALLY DISPLACED HOUSEHOLDS PER GOVERNORATE OF HABITUAL RESIDENCE

Governorate of origin %	Duhok			Erbil			Sulaymaniyah			TOTAL		
	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL	Camp	Non-camp	TOTAL
Anbar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	11.7	0.0	24.2	13.3	0.0	18.9	7.5
Babylon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.1	3.9	0.3	2.7	1.2
Baghdad	0.0	5.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	18.0	9.9	0.0	9.5	3.8
Diyala	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.9	0.0	20.2	11.1	0.0	10.3	4.1
Duhok	6.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	3.4	0.3	2.1
Erbil	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	2.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.9	3.4
Kirkuk	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	4.7	8.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	2.8	2.0	2.5
Ninewa	93.6	94.8	93.8	58.8	50.0	54.5	11.6	0.0	5.2	65.6	37.5	54.4
Salah al-Din	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	9.1	8.7	87.2	30.0	55.7	22.9	16.4	20.3
Sulaymaniyah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.6

<sup>24</sup> Internally Displaced Households have been defined as households residing in camps (358 households at the time of the survey) and households (another 199 households) whose habitual address is in areas which have been occupied/attacked by ISIL – such as the districts of Shekhan (subdistrict of Baadra), Makhmur, Kifri, Khanaqin or in the governorates Anbar, Babylon, Baghdad, Salah al-Din, Ninewa, Kirkuk, and Diyala. It should be noted that part of Diyala districts are administered by Sulaymaniyah Governorate, therefore IDPs originally from those districts were labeled as coming from Sulaymaniyah. For a definition of such areas see also Integrated Location Assessment II, Part 1, Thematic Overview, DTM-Iraq Mission 2017.

<sup>25</sup> The absence of IDPs from Anbar in camps, although they represent over 15% of households not in habitual residence, can be explained by their tendency to relocate in locations where they can benefit from the support of relatives or clan members as well as for working and finding job.

## 4 - Age and sex structure

The 2017 KRI population pyramid is of the expansive type, with a wide base and a triangular shape, typical of a developing nation with a large share of young population.

However, compared to 1987, the shape is less triangular, with a more rectangular base and a widening top, indicating a later stage of transitioning. Although nearly 50% of the population is below 20 years, the younger age cohorts are

quite stable – with each bar nearly as wide as that of the age group before it – indicating lowering fertility.

A significant gap was also found for the current 55–59 age group of the 2017 KRI population – and particularly for the male cohort. This is mirrored in the 25–29 age group of the 1987 population, as the pyramid is similarly hollowed and skewed on the left side.<sup>26</sup>

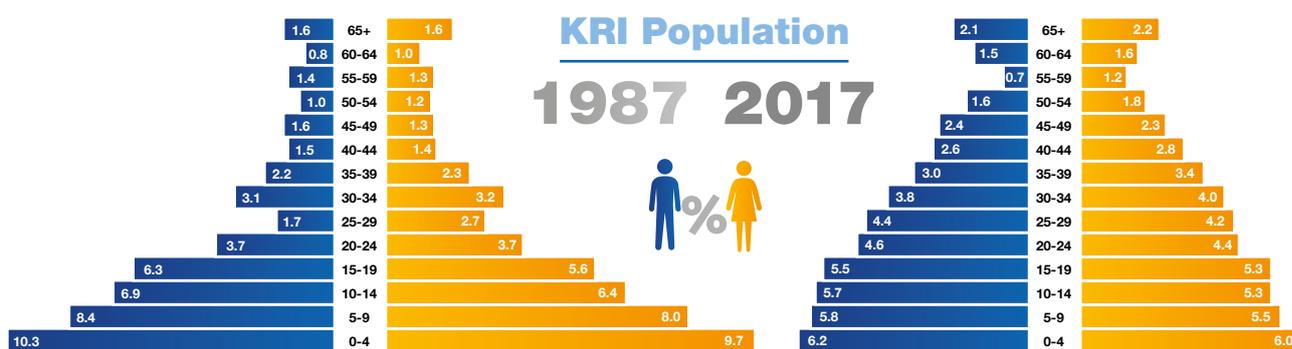


FIGURE 3 KRI POPULATION PYRAMID (1987 AND 2017)

Pyramids per governorate follow the picture drawn at KRI level, all three showing a slightly larger – and stable – base and hollows in correspondence of the 55–59 generation.

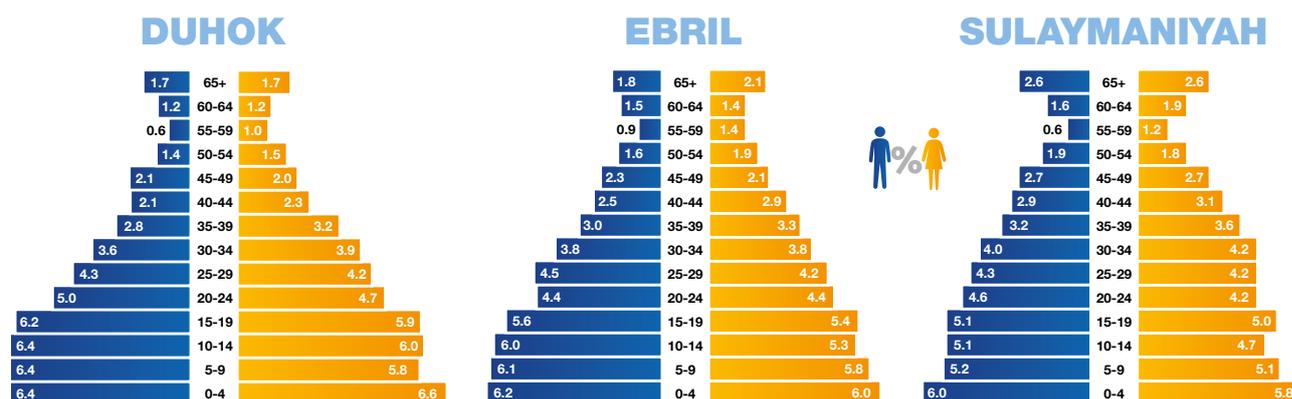


FIGURE 4 POPULATION PYRAMIDS, DUHOK, ERBIL AND SULAYMANIYAH (2017)

Greater differences are recorded between the urban and rural population – both for the overall KRI and individual governorates’ population – with urban pyramids leaning

toward a later stage of transitioning, with lower fertility and mortality rates, and rural pyramids with a larger share of under 15 and a smaller share of elderly.

<sup>26</sup> For further details see box: 1987–2017 population pyramids, a comparison; and section 1.5 of the report.

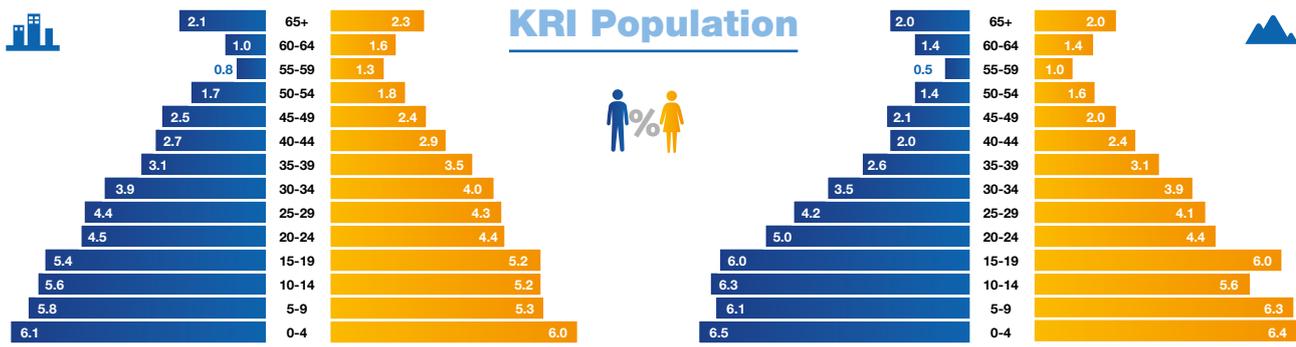


FIGURE 5 KRI POPULATION PYRAMIDS, URBAN AND RURAL (2017)

Compared to the KRI population, the internally displaced population is younger, with as much as 52% under 20 years of age for displaced households living outside of camps and 59% for those settled in camps. Considering that three fourths of internally displaced households are originally from Ninewa and Salah al-Din, these figures reflect higher fertility rates in both governorates (the 2011

Total Fertility Rates figures in these governorates were 5.2 and 5.4 respectively for a national estimated fertility of 4.3 children).<sup>27</sup> Inversely, males aged between 25 and 40 and older generations are under-represented. Conflict-related deaths and migration are responsible for the loss of young adult males, whereas higher indirect mortality may account for the relative disproportion of those over 65.

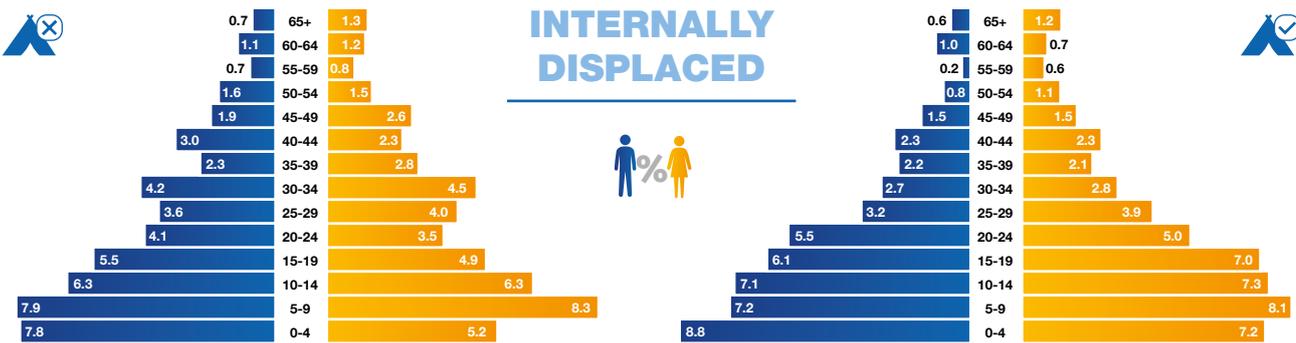


FIGURE 6 INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION PYRAMIDS. (NON-CAMP AND CAMP POPULATION)

### 1987–2017 POPULATION PYRAMIDS, A COMPARISON

Some key events in the recent history of the KRI can help explain the shape of the population pyramids. The years between 1958 and 1991 had a demographic impact because of the almost uninterrupted series of uprisings and repressions.<sup>28</sup>

In 1958, the establishment of the Republic of Iraq coincides with the recognition of Kurdish national rights and the return of Mullah Mustafa Barzani, the Kurdistan Democratic Party

(KDP) leader, from exile. In 1961 the first Kurdish revolt takes place. Despite the 1970 peace agreement between the Iraqi government and KDP, relations deteriorate and another failed uprising takes place in 1974–5.

In the aftermath of the 1975 Algiers Accord between Iraq and Iran, the first massive wave of displacement from KRI takes place.<sup>29</sup> Tens of thousands of families flee into Iran, with most returning to KRI after the establishment of a de

<sup>27</sup> Iraq: Monitoring the situation of children and women. Volume I. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011.

<sup>28</sup> In 1958, the Iraqi monarchy was overthrown, allowing Kurdish nationalists to organise openly after many years in hiding. In 1991 the international coalition established a partial no-fly zone in northern Iraq allowing Kurdish leaders and Peshmerga armed forces to consolidate their hold on the north and start their path towards the formal recognition of federalism in 2005. For a brief chronology of recent events in Iraqi Kurdistan's history see <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-15467672>.

<sup>29</sup> Forced displacement of Kurds (and Turkmens and Assyrians) from northern Iraq – and their subsequent replacement with Arab families – had been used by Iraqi administrations since the 1930s to consolidate the government's control over oil resources and arable lands in the region. From the 1970s onwards, however, this policy significantly increased. See [https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/iraq0804/4.htm#\\_ftn2](https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/iraq0804/4.htm#_ftn2)

<sup>30</sup> Although they returned to KRI, most families were unable to return to their original villages, either because these had been destroyed, or because their homes had been taken over by Arab settlers brought in by the government. It is estimated that by the late 1970s, the Iraqi government forcibly evacuated as least a quarter of a million Kurds from the areas bordering Iran and Turkey. See [https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/iraq0804/4.htm#\\_ftn2](https://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/iraq0804/4.htm#_ftn2)

facto autonomous Kurdistan Region under United Nations auspices in 1991.<sup>30</sup>

Between 1986 and 1989, as the Iran-Iraq war draws to a close, Iraqi forces launch the “Anfal Campaign”: tens of thousands of Kurds are killed, and hundreds of thousands forced into exile in a systematic attempt to break the Kurdish resistance. On 16 March 1988, thousands of Kurds die in a chemical attack on the town of Halabjah near the Iranian border. Human rights watchdogs hold the Iraqi regime responsible for the attack.<sup>31</sup>

These events have caused both a delay in fertility in the years of the main uprisings and an increase in the mortality – and migration – rates among the age groups most directly involved in the events, such as young adult males combatants. This is particularly evident for the current 55–59 age group of the 2017 KRI population pyramid, where the pyramid is hollowed and skewed on the left side, and to a lesser extent for the whole 30–54 age bracket male cohorts.

This finding is linked to the delayed fertility of the generations born in 1958–62 due to the 1961 Kurdish revolt and, particularly, to the higher mortality and out-migration rates of the young adult males during and in the aftermath of the 1974–5 uprising. The analysis of the population pyramids of the years 1965 and 1977 confirms this finding, as the gap of males in the corresponding generations already exists in 1977 but not in 1965.

To a lesser extent, all generations born between 1953 and 1987 were affected by forced displacement and fighting in the 1970s, as well as by subsequent events, including the 1983 Kurdish uprising, the 1986–1989 “Anfal Campaign” and the 1980–89 Iran-Iraq War. Their impact on the sex and age structure of the 2017 population is only partly offset by the substantial return of families to the KRI after 1991.

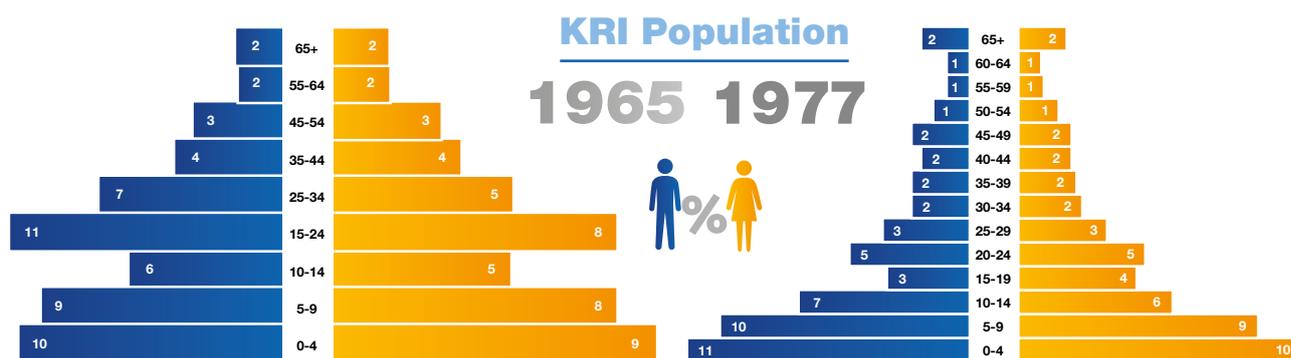


FIGURE 7 KRI POPULATION PYRAMID (1965 AND 1977)

## 5 - Dependency and sex ratios

Analysis of the dependency and sex ratios enables a more in-depth look at the age and sex structure of the KRI population and allows for a quick comparison between governorates.<sup>32</sup>

The overall dependency ratio for KRI is 64, and children below 15 years old account for most of the burden: they represent up to 35% of the total population. Duhok has the highest dependency burden, with 69 dependents for 100 individuals of working age, whereas Erbil and Sulaymaniyah display lower figures (65 and 59 respectively). On average, rural locations have higher dependency rates than urban ones,

as they tend to host larger shares of younger dependents (over 37% as compared to 34% of urban locations).

Compared to 1987, the KRI dependency ratio has nearly halved (- 43%, from 113 to 64) due to the relative increase in the population of working age compared to the population below 15 (47% and 50% respectively in 1987).

Dependency ratios for IDPs, and particularly for households living in camps, are much higher (90). This is due to the greater burden of young dependents over the active population.

<sup>31</sup> Hiltermann, Joost. Halabja: The Politics of Memory. International Crisis Group, 2008. <https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/gulf-and-arabian-peninsula/iraq/halabja-politics-memory>

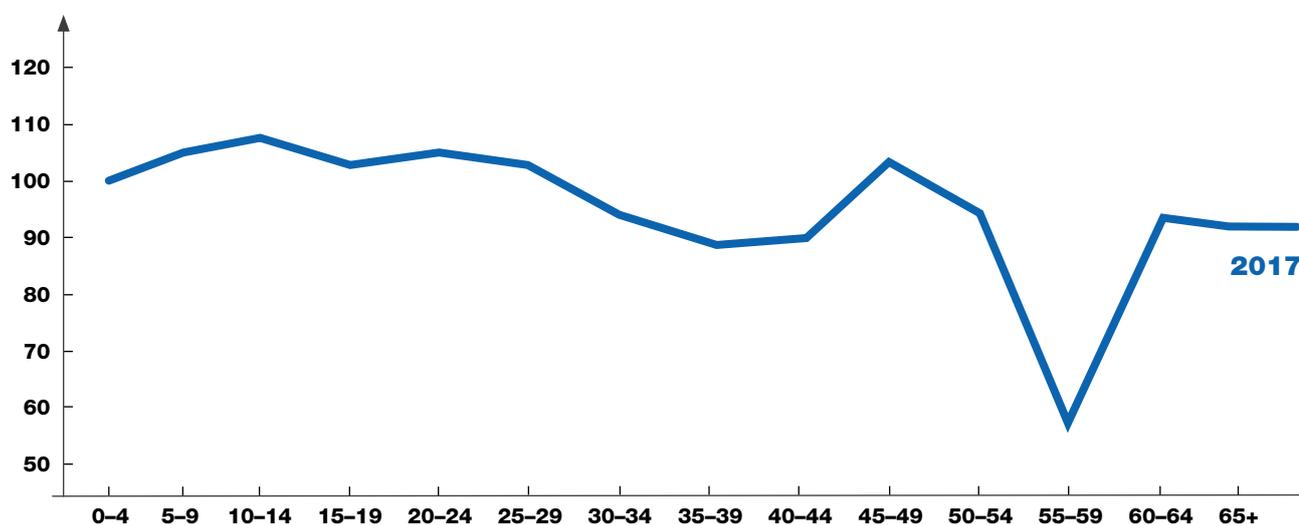
Human Rights Watch. 1991. Whatever happened to the Iraqi Kurds? Human Rights Watch Report March 11. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/1991/IRAQ913.htm>

**TABLE 8** DEPENDENCY RATIOS

%	Youth Dependency	Elderly Dependency	Total Dependency Urban	Total Dependency Rural	Total Dependency KRI (2017)	Total Dependency KRI (1987)
Duhok	64	6	65	80	69	115
Erbil	58	6	63	72	65	115
Sulaymaniyah	51	8	58	59	59	109
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>113</b>
Non-camp IDPs	74	3	-	-	78	-
Camp IDPs	87	3	-	-	90	-

The overall sex ratio is 100 males per 100 females, displaying a balanced population in terms of its sex composition (it was 102 in 1987, with slightly more males than females). Figure 6 shows that the sex ratio for the 0–29 age groups is above

100, indicating a standard distribution, more males in the younger age groups, whereas in adult age groups, females are more numerous.

**FIGURE 8** KRI SEX RATIO PER AGE GROUPS, 2017

The sudden drop in the sex ratio in the 55–59 age group is reflected in the sex ratio of the 25–29 age group assessed during the 1987 census and of the 15–19 age group assessed during the 1977 census. The imbalance in the sex structure, which is not present in the 1965 distribution,<sup>33</sup> suggests that the dramatic decrease in the relative number of men is

mainly correlated with the events occurred during, and in the immediate aftermath of, the 1974–5 uprising. In those years, young adult males were more likely to be killed in combat or to migrate to Iran (and other areas) than their female counterparts.

<sup>32</sup> As other sex and age ratios, these ratios are used to assess the degree of balance between the two elements of the population (one at the numerator and the other at the denominator) and are generally standardized to 100. The sex ratio is usually around 101 for the overall population (around 101 males per 100 females), starting at 105 at birth and decreasing to 95–97 as age increases, due to the higher mortality of males. When a large male outmigration/mortality occurs, as in the 1980s, the overall sex ratio for the population can decrease proportionally below 100, at least at some age groups. The dependency ratio is the proportion of young and elderly dependents (below 15 and above 64 years of age) to the population of working age; the higher the value the greater the dependent burden.

<sup>33</sup> The stronger prevalence of males in all age groups and, particularly, in the young adult age groups, assessed in 1965 can be linked to the former tendency of under-reporting females in the household, particularly young wives and/or daughters of marriageable age, due to social factors.

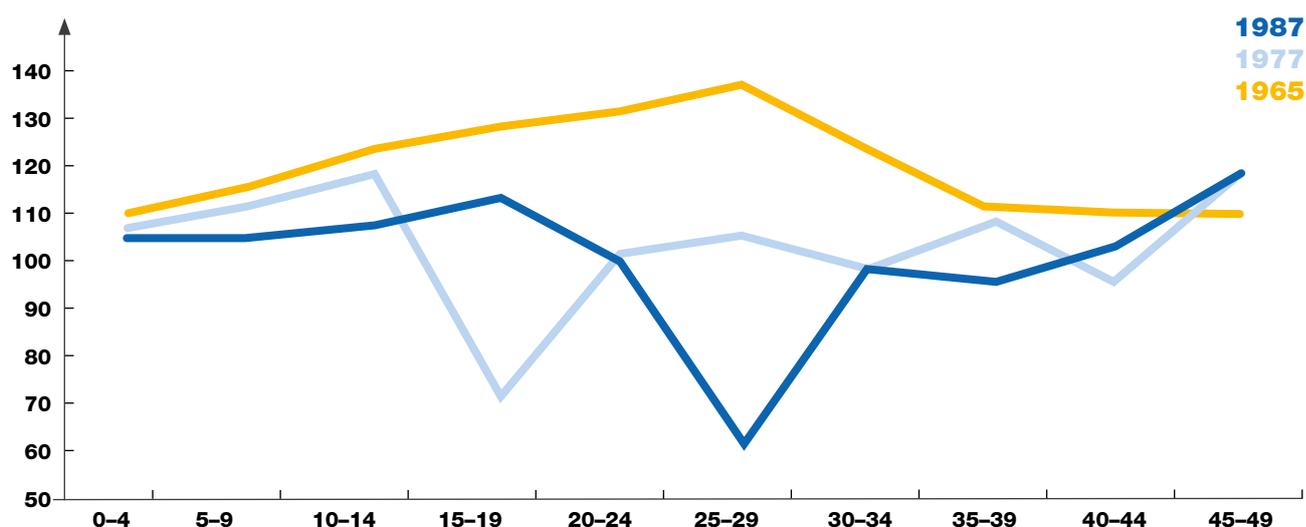


FIGURE 9 KRI SEX RATIO PER AGE GROUPS, 1965, 1977 AND 1987

## 6 - Household composition

Nearly nine out of ten families are headed by men, while female-headed households (FHH)<sup>34</sup> only account for 10% of the overall number of households in the KRI. FHHs are more prevalent in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah and, in general, in urban than rural locations (11% versus 8%). In addition, their share drastically increases from 2% to 27% with the HoH age – in other words, women tend to take the lead of the house with widowhood, which ranges from 20% at 20–24 years to 94% for women aged 65 and above. Women leading households also tend to be less educated and to head smaller and poorer households as compared to men. Higher shares of FHHs are also found among internally displaced households, and particularly among those settled in camps (14%) due to the higher mortality and migration rates experienced by the displaced male population.

TABLE 9 HOUSEHOLDS HEADSHIP

		Female	Male
Governorate	Duhok	8.0	92.0
	Erbil	10.7	89.3
	Sulaymaniyah	11.2	88.8
Location Type	rural	8.4	91.6
	urban	10.8	89.2
HoH age	15-24	1.5	98.5
	25-34	1.5	98.5
	35-44	3.9	96.1
	45-54	9.9	90.1
	55-64	23.0	77.0
	65+	27.1	72.9
Marital Status	Divorced	65.6	34.4
	Married	1.2	98.8
	Separated	83.3	16.7
	Single	32.4	67.6
Household size	Widow	89.4	10.6
	1	84.3	15.7
	2	21.6	78.4
Household Highest Degree	3 Or More	7.1	92.9
	No degree	19.3	80.7
	Primary, intermediate and basic	3.9	96.1
Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above	2.4	97.6
	Less than 500,000	16.3	83.7
	500,000 -749,000	8.7	91.3
	750,000 -999,000	5.6	94.4
TOTAL NON-CAMP KRI <sup>1</sup>	1,000,000 or above	6.4	93.6
		10.4	89.6
Non-camp IDPs		10	90
Camp IDPs		14.2	85.8

<sup>34</sup> In most cases females who reported themselves, or were reported by some other member, as household head are widows or divorced. In some cases females have mentioned themselves as household heads when the husband is disabled, too old or unable to work.

## 7 - Household size

The average household size is 5.1 persons per household. Families settled in Duhok and in rural locations in general have the highest average household size (6.2 and 5.6 respectively). FHHs tend to have smaller-sized households (3.4 versus 5.2 in male-headed households). The size of households tends to increase with income and decrease with the HoH's level of education. The largest mean size of households was found with HoH between 45 and 54 years old (6.1). Internally displaced households – and particularly households settled in camps – have on average the largest sizes (5.9 and 6.5 respectively for non-camp and camp population), a finding that can be linked to the origin of the displaced population – Ninewa and Salah al-Din are the main governorates of origin of IDPs and they both used to have larger-than-average households (7.3 and 7.5 members per household in 2004 for an average of 6.4).<sup>35</sup>

Compared to 1987, the average size of households has decreased from 6.2 to 5.1 persons per household and the rate of decline in urban areas has been more rapid. This finding can be linked to the higher economic development of urban areas and other factors, such as cultural ones, with on average more rapid change in urban settlements.<sup>36</sup>

**TABLE 10** AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE

		Average
Governorate	Duhok	6.2
	Erbil	5.1
	Sulaymaniyah	4.6
Location Type	rural	5.6
	urban	5.0
HoH sex	Female	3.4
	Male	5.2
HoH age	15-24	3.2
	25-34	4.2
	35-44	5.6
	45-54	6.1
	55-64	5.1
	65+	4.0
Marital Status	Divorced	3.2
	Married	5.3
	Separated	3.8
	Single	3.5
HoH Highest Degree	Widow	3.4
	No degree	5.2
	Primary, intermediate and basic	5.1
Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above	4.7
	Less than 500,000	4.5
	500,000 -749,000	5.0
	750,000 -999,000	5.4
	1,000,000 or above	5.9
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>5.1</b>
Non-camp IDPs		5.9
Camp IDPs		6.5

**TABLE 11** AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (1987 AND 2017)

	Duhok			Sulaymaniyah			Erbil			KRI		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1987	7.2	6.4	7	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.5	6	6.4	6.3	6	6.2
2017	6	6.5	6.2	4.5	4.9	4.6	5	5.4	5.1	5	5.6	5.1

<sup>35</sup> Iraq Living Conditions Survey 2004, Volume I, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and UNDP 2004.

<sup>36</sup> In 1987, the average household size is higher for urban households than rural households (6.3 versus 6). This finding may be linked to the fact that males belonging to rural households escaped repression in 1970s by fleeing to Iran and other areas more than male members of urban households. See [https://www.hrw.org/reports/1991/IRAQ913.htm#\\_ftn59](https://www.hrw.org/reports/1991/IRAQ913.htm#_ftn59) and the analysis on sex ration, section 1.5 of the report.

## 8 - Marital status

Overall, 53% of females and males aged over 12 years are married. Marital dissolution is very rare among couples: only 1% of females and 0.2% of males is divorced or separated. Widowhood is more prevalent among females (7.1% versus 0.7% for males), particularly among female heads of household: 80% of female-headed households are led by widows, as compared to 1% of male-headed households led by widowers.

The distribution of marital status according to age also outlines significant differences among sexes. At age 18–24, over 31% of females are married compared to 11% of males, whereas in the age group of 55–64 over one out of four women is a widow, and one out of two is a widow at age 65 and above (it is 1% and 10% respectively for men in the same age groups).

It should also be noted that nearly 6% of girls aged between 15 and 17 years are married, 32% of who already have

children (37)». There is also a footnote (37) to be added. The text is: «It was chosen not to display under 15 marriage rates in Table 12 and 13. In fact, under 15 marriages are illegal in KRI and may have been underreported due to this reason. However, a very small number of girls aged 12-14 years was reported as married – 0.2% in Erbil and 0.1% in Sulaymaniyah. These findings may be linked to the relatively higher number of Syrian refugees found in both governorates (and in urban location more than in rural ones). In fact, the particularly precarious conditions of the refugees often influence families into believing that it is safer for their young girls to get married. See also Child marriage in Kurdistan region – Iraq, UNFPA, 2016. <https://iraq.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/Child%20Marriage%20Broucher%20English%20Final%20covers%206.pdf>.

At governorate level, Duhok tends to have slightly fewer married individuals and widows/widowers compared to Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.

TABLE 12 MARITAL STATUS

P.25

Figures for the internally displaced population are in line with KRI findings, although widows are more prevalent at age 65 or above, (72% and 63% for non-camp and camp population respectively, compared to the KRI average of 56%). Displaced individuals also tend to marry at a younger

age than KRI residents: in the age group of 24–34 nearly 80% of non-camp and camp women are already married, for a KRI average of 72%, and 66% of non-camp males and 79% of camp males are married, for a KRI average of 62%.

TABLE 13 MARITAL STATUS (INTERNALLY DISPLACED POPULATION)

IDP	Age	Female						Male					
		Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow	Total	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow	Total
No camp	12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-17	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	18-24	63.3	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	25-34	19.2	78.2	2.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	33.6	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	35-44	11.6	83.5	0.0	0.5	4.4	100.0	3.1	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
	45-54	11.5	69.9	0.0	1.5	17.1	100.0	3.4	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
	55-64	0.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	65+	8.1	20.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	100.0	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	16.2	100.0
	Total	37.4	53.8	0.6	0.3	7.9	100.0	45.7	53.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Camp	12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-17	84.4	14.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	18-24	43.8	55.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	64.6	34.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
	25-34	16.7	79.5	0.0	0.6	3.2	100.0	20.1	79.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
	35-44	7.7	82.7	0.0	4.8	4.8	100.0	2.9	96.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
	45-54	0.0	86.9	1.6	0.0	11.5	100.0	0.0	98.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0
	55-64	3.3	76.7	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	65+	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	63.0	100.0	7.1	85.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0
	Total	40.4	53.0	0.1	1.0	5.4	100.0	46.7	52.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	100.0

**TABLE 12** MARITAL STATUS (TOTAL AND BY SEX)

			Female					Male					
			Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow	
<b>GOVERNEMENT</b>	Duhok	12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-17	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		18-24	72.8	27.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		25-34	31.5	67.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	36.2	63.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
		35-44	14.6	82.9	0.1	0.4	2.0	7.0	92.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
		45-54	4.6	85.8	0.6	0.5	8.6	1.7	97.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
		55-64	1.9	74.3	0.0	0.0	23.8	1.7	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
		65+	1.7	47.6	0.0	0.0	50.7	1.8	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2
		Total	44.6	49.9	0.1	0.2	5.3	50.7	48.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6
	Erbil	12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-17	94.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		18-24	63.7	36.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	86.8	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		25-34	24.8	73.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	35.0	64.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
		35-44	14.4	81.6	0.3	0.6	3.2	8.5	91.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
		45-54	8.0	79.8	0.2	0.6	11.4	2.8	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
		55-64	4.1	68.8	0.0	1.0	26.1	2.4	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
		65+	6.1	36.2	0.0	0.0	57.7	3.1	86.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.5
		Total	38.4	53.6	0.1	0.5	7.4	46.0	53.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.6
	Sulaymaniyah	12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-17	94.0	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		18-24	69.6	30.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	89.4	10.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
		25-34	24.6	72.7	0.5	1.5	0.8	39.3	60.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
		35-44	16.6	79.0	0.7	1.5	2.3	9.5	89.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1
		45-54	9.5	78.8	0.3	2.3	9.0	3.1	96.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5
		55-64	3.1	69.0	0.0	1.2	26.6	2.2	96.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
		65+	1.2	42.0	0.6	0.1	56.1	0.7	88.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.5
		Total	36.4	54.3	0.3	1.1	7.9	44.2	54.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.9
	<b>LOCATION TYPE</b>	Rural	12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-17			94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18-24			66.3	33.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	87.9	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25-34			29.0	68.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	30.7	68.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
35-44			14.3	82.2	0.0	0.6	3.0	5.0	94.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.1
45-54			4.1	88.0	0.1	1.0	6.8	1.4	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
55-64			2.3	71.5	0.0	0.0	26.3	2.7	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
65+			1.5	45.3	0.0	0.0	53.2	1.9	87.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.0
Total			41.6	51.7	0.1	0.4	6.3	48.2	50.8	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7
Urban		12-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		15-17	94.1	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		18-24	68.8	30.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	88.7	11.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
		25-34	25.7	72.5	0.1	1.1	0.5	38.3	61.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		35-44	15.6	80.5	0.5	1.0	2.5	9.2	90.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
		45-54	8.7	79.2	0.4	1.4	10.4	2.9	96.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
		55-64	3.5	69.6	0.0	1.1	25.8	2.1	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
		65+	3.3	40.2	0.3	0.1	56.1	1.6	88.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	10.1
		Total	38.5	53.3	0.2	0.7	7.3	46.0	53.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>12-14</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>15-17</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
	<b>18-24</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	
	<b>25-34</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
	<b>35-44</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
	<b>45-54</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	
	<b>55-64</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
	<b>65+</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	

In nearly 1% of households there are two wives married to the same man. Polygamy, however, is supposedly higher in KRI because men, particularly affluent ones, often establish a separate household for the second wife.

Polygamy is twice as likely in rural than urban areas (1.5% versus 0.7%), a finding that may be related to the belief of rural men that they need to marry more than one wife to “secure” a larger offspring, which is still perceived as a source of security and protection.

In female-headed households where polygamy was found, there were generally two wives of a deceased (or in rare cases absent) patriarch. This is particularly the case of displaced households hosted in camps, which are three times more likely to report two wives (of the same man) living under the same roof (3.1%). Another reason for the higher rate of polygamy recorded among the camp population is that polygamy is allowed in Iraq, whereas since 2008 in KRI the Iraqi Kurdish legislation forbids a man having more than one wife except under very specific circumstances and with the consent of the current wife.

## 9 - Age at marriage

Overall the mean age at marriage for KRI females is 20.7 versus 24.5 for KRI males. There is also a difference of age at marriage between urban and rural locations, 24.7 versus 23.5 for males and 20.8 versus 20.1 for females. At governorate level, the highest mean age at marriage was recorded in Sulaymaniyah, for both males and females (24.8 and 20.9 years respectively). Women above 55 appear to have married at earlier ages compared to their younger counterparts in all three governorates, whereas no significant difference was assessed between older and younger men. IDPs, and particularly camp IDPs, display on average a younger mean age at marriage (19.2 for females and 22 years for males).

**TABLE 14 POLYGAMY**

%		Absence of polygamy in household	Presence of polygamy in household
Governorate	Duhok	98.8	1.2
	Erbil	98.9	1.1
	Sulaymaniyah	99.5	0.5
Location Type	rural	98.5	1.5
	urban	99.3	0.7
HoH Sex	Female	99.4	0.6
	Male	99.1	0.9
HoH age	15-24	100.0	0.0
	25-34	99.6	0.4
	35-44	99.2	0.8
	45-54	98.9	1.1
	55-64	98.9	1.1
	65+	98.7	1.3
HoH Highest Degree	No degree	98.7	1.3
	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	99.6	0.4
	Secondary or above	99.3	0.7
HoH Has Worked Last Week	No	98.9	1.1
	Yes	99.3	0.7
Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Less than 500,000	99.1	0.9
	500,000 - 749,000	99.4	0.6
	750,000 - 999,000	99.0	1.0
	1,000,000 or above	98.9	1.1
<b>TOTAL non camp KRI</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
IDP	non camp	98.4	1.6
	camp	96.9	3.1

## 10 - Fertility and birth

Similar to marriage, childbearing is universal among women. Among the ever-married females, less than 5% have remained childless, and at the end of their reproductive ages (15–49), less than 5% of females have remained single.

**TABLE 16** WOMEN ACCORDING TO INCIDENCE OF MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY

% Age Group	Single	Ever-married	Ever-married woman	
			No children	with children
12–14	99.9	0.1	33.3	66.7
15–17	94.1	5.9	68.2	31.8
18–24	68.3	31.7	28.0	72.0
25–34	26.3	73.7	8.3	91.7
35–44	15.4	84.6	4.5	95.5
45–54	7.9	92.1	4.1	95.9
55–64	3.3	96.7	4.7	95.3
65+	3.0	97.0	5.0	95.0

The average number of children ever born is 4.4.<sup>38</sup> Within the KRI, the most populous governorate, Sulaymaniyah, has the lowest average number of children ever born (4.1), while women in Duhok have the most children (4.9). Differentials between urban and rural locations have also been recorded (4.3 versus 4.9).

Although the fertility rates of younger women are incomplete – as these women have not yet completed the whole cycle of reproductive life – a decrease in the number of children ever born in the last 30 years can be observed. Women older than 55 years had on average 7.3 to 9 children. Erbil stands out as the governorate where the average number of children is highest – between 8.5 and 9 children for women over 55 years.

<sup>38</sup> It should be noted that children ever-born figures for elder women do not reflect current fertility levels, while for younger women they rather indicate incomplete fertility levels, as women have not yet completed the whole cycle of reproductive life.

**TABLE 15** MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

	Age	Female		Male		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	
Governorate	Duhok	15-17	15.4	16.6		
		18-24	18.5	20.4		
		25-34	21.3	23.6		
		35-44	21.5	24.6		
		45-54	21.2	23.7		
		55-64	20.2	25.4		
		65+	19.6	24.0		
	Total	20.7	24.0			
	Erbil	15-17	15.7	16.6		
		18-24	18.4	19.9		
		25-34	20.8	23.5		
		35-44	21.7	25.0		
		45-54	21.4	25.3		
		55-64	19.9	26.0		
		65+	18.4	24.8		
	Total	20.5	24.5			
	Sulaymaniyah	15-17	15.7	15.8		
		18-24	18.5	20.4		
		25-34	21.6	24.2		
		35-44	22.1	25.8		
		45-54	21.3	25.2		
55-64		19.8	25.3			
65+		18.8	24.2			
Total	20.9	24.8				
Location Type	Rural	15-17	15.7	16.5		
		18-24	18.4	20.1		
		25-34	20.7	23.2		
		35-44	21.4	23.8		
		45-54	20.6	23.6		
		55-64	18.8	24.5		
		65+	18.8	24.1		
Total	20.1	23.5				
Urban	15-17	15.6	16.5			
	18-24	18.5	20.2			
	25-34	21.4	24.0			
	35-44	21.9	25.5			
	45-54	21.5	25.1			
	55-64	20.1	25.8			
	65+	18.8	24.4			
Total	20.8	24.7				
Total non camp KRI	15-17	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>			
	18-24	<b>18.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>			
	25-34	<b>21.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>			
	35-44	<b>21.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>			
	45-54	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>			
	55-64	<b>19.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>			
	65+	<b>18.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>			
Total	<b>20.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>				
IDPS	Non-camp	15-17	15.1	16.0		
		18-24	17.2	19.4		
		25-34	19.8	22.5		
		35-44	21.3	24.2		
		45-54	21.1	26.2		
		55-64	20.4	25.6		
		65+	18.5	26.7		
	Total	19.9	24.1			
	Camp	15-17	15.2	14.0		
		18-24	17.7	19.5		
		25-34	19.3	22.4		
		35-44	20.1	22.6		
		45-54	20.8	23.5		
		55-64	19.2	22.3		
65+		19.0	20.2			
Total	19.2	22.0				

**TABLE 17** AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING PER MOTHER'S AGE GROUPS (KRI)

		Children ever born	Children living
Governorate	Duhok	4.9	4.6
	Erbil	4.3	3.9
	Sulaymaniyah	4.1	3.7
Location Type	Rural	4.9	4.5
	Urban	4.3	3.9
Age	15-17	0.4	0.4
	18-24	1.2	1.2
	25-34	2.5	2.4
	35-44	4.2	4.0
	45-54	5.6	5.1
	55-64	7.0	6.2
	65+	7.8	6.3
Highest Degree	No degree	5.5	4.9
	Primary	3.2	3.0
	Secondary	2.1	2.1
<b>Total KRI non camp</b>		<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>
IDP	Non-camp	4.1	3.9
	Camp	4.6	4.2
	Total KRI non camp	4.4	4.0
	non camp	4.1	3.9

The Total Fertility Rate for KRI<sup>39</sup> is 3 children per woman.<sup>40</sup> This figure is much lower than the national fertility rate, which is estimated at 4.3 children per woman, and it also represents a drop from the figure estimated by MICS in 2011 (3.3).<sup>41</sup>

Women in the KRI experience their prime reproductive years during their late twenties and early thirties. The Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) rises sharply from age 20–24, peaks in the age group 25–29, and is kept almost at the same level at age 30–34, after which it declines.

The level of education is clearly linked to fertility: women with higher education levels – in particular, women who have attended secondary school and/or higher academic institutions – show delayed fertility. Whereas the ASFR pattern of women with no education depicts a broad peak in the age group 25–34, the ASFR of women with primary education depicts a narrow peak at age 25–29, and that of women with higher education tops at 30–34 years. Overall, others with no educational degree exhibit a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.3 children, mothers with primary or a basic degree a TFR of 3.2 children and mothers with secondary or higher degree, a TFR of 2.5 children.

**TABLE 18** ASFR AND TFR<sup>42</sup>

	Age	ASFR	TFR
All women	15-19	26	
	20-24	99	
	25-29	157	
	30-34	151	
	35-39	109	
	40-44	46	
	45-49	9	2.99
No degree	15-19	46	
	20-24	138	
	25-29	157	
	30-34	152	
	35-39	119	
	40-44	43	
	45-49	7	3.31
Primary, Intermediate and Basic	15-19	26	
	20-24	141	
	25-29	173	
	30-34	135	
	35-39	94	
	40-44	60	
	45-49	15	3.22
Secondary or above	15-19	6	
	20-24	48	
	25-29	147	
	30-34	165	
	35-39	101	
	40-44	28	
	45-49	9	2.52

The overall Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is of 23 deaths per 1,000 births, which represents improvement compared to the figure of 28 deaths per 1,000 births estimated in 2011 by the MICS survey.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>39</sup> This indicator was computed only with reference to ever-married women –as the question was not asked to unmarried women due to cultural reasons.

<sup>40</sup> The global average is 2.5, as reported by UNFPA in 2017. The total fertility rate per woman in Iran, Turkey and Syria is respectively 1.6, 2 and 2.9. <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard>.

<sup>41</sup> Iraq: Monitoring the situation of children and women. Volume I, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011.

<sup>42</sup> Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and Total Fertility Rates (TFR) for all women of reproductive age are classified in five-year-age-group and according to the highest obtained degree.

<sup>43</sup> Iraq: Monitoring the situation of children and women. Volume I, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011.

# 2

## VULNERABILITIES

2.1 Vulnerable households

2.2 Physical and mental impairment

# B VULNERABILITIES

## 1 - Vulnerable households

This section provides a brief assessment of vulnerability. Vulnerability is defined as a set of specific characteristics that might influence the likelihood of a household of experiencing material hardship (including food insecurity, poor housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation, and inadequate access to health care) that might result in increased poverty. In this sense, female-headed households, households including a mentally or physically challenged member, households where more than two-thirds of members are dependents (less than 14 or over 65 years old) and households in which the HoH was found not working or where no one has worked in the week preceding the survey are considered as vulnerable.

11% of the total number of households are female headed, 13% include a mentally/physically challenged individual or have more than two-thirds of dependent members, 15% have no working members – although not necessarily no income source – and in 27% the head of household had not worked in the week preceding the survey.

No significant difference among governorates was recorded, except for FHHs being more common in Sulaymaniyah, and households with dependent members more numerous in Duhok. A higher share of households with two-thirds or more dependents was found in rural locations and among households where the HoH is aged between 35 and 44 years or is over 65 years. The share of the other sub-categories of vulnerable households tends to increase with the age of the HoH. There seems to be a link with the level of education of the HoH in the sense that vulnerabilities are more recurrent where the HoH has no degree.

Internally displaced people settled in camps appear to be more vulnerable than the non-camp IDP population, which displays on average a distribution of vulnerabilities in line with the KRI. In nearly 57% of camp households, the HoH was found not working and in 41% no one was working in the week preceding the survey. In addition, 14% of camp households are led by a female, and 15% include a mentally/physically impaired individual among their members.

**TABLE 19** VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

		%				
		HOH not working	No one working	FHH	> 2/3 dependents	Physically or mentally challenged member
Governorate	Duhok	28.2	14.5	8.0	12.3	13.2
	Erbil	27.1	15.0	10.8	11.6	12.8
	Sulaymaniyah	27.2	15.1	11.3	15.4	13.2
Location Type	rural	25.0	15.0	8.4	12.9	12.0
	urban	27.8	14.9	10.9	13.5	13.3
HoH age	15-24	11.7	9.8	1.5	0.0	1.5
	25-34	6.5	6.0	1.8	0.0	4.8
	35-44	9.0	6.8	3.9	0.0	8.8
	45-54	21.4	10.9	9.9	0.0	13.6
	55-64	52.0	23.2	23.0	0.0	18.9
	65+	84.1	44.3	27.1	100.0	30.1
HoH Highest Degree	No degree	42.2	22.8	19.3	23.9	18.1
	Primary	17.9	10.3	4.0	5.3	10.2
	Secondary	11.7	6.1	2.6	4.6	7.0
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>27.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.1</b>
IDP	Non-camp	27.4	15.2	10.0	3.7	14.5
	Camp	56.7	41.1	14.2	5.3	15.1

## 2 - Physical and mental impairment

Impaired individuals in the KRI represent 3% of the total population – 2.4% of the female population and 3.5% of the male population.

Skeletal and mobility deficiencies account for the most part of the impairments (2%),<sup>44</sup> followed by intellectual/mental and psychological (0.8%) and language and speech impairments (0.5%). All other deficiencies affect less than 0.5% of the population each and their distribution follows the overall distribution depicted in the above paragraph.

Impairment is higher in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah (3.4%) and, in general, in urban locations (3% versus 2.5% in rural locations). Impairment tends to increase with age, starting at 1.3% at age 0–14 and reaching its peak (18.5%)

at age 65 and above. Greater percentages of mentally and physically challenged individuals are found in deprived households as compared to more affluent ones – 3.9% for households with a monthly income of less than 500,000 IQD as compared to 2.3% in households with a monthly income above 1,000,000 IQD.

Disability is slightly less prevalent among IDPs settled both in camps and outside of camps, possibly due to the younger structure of the displaced population (2.4% and 2.6% respectively). Again, skeletal and mobility deficiencies account for most of the impairments.

**TABLE 20** MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED INDIVIDUALS

%		All mentally and physically challenged individuals	Skeletal, disfiguring and Mobility impairment	Visceral impairment	Ocular impairment	Aural impairment	Language and Speech impairment	Intellectual, Mental & Psychological impairment
Governorate	Duhok	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
	Erbil	3.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7
	Sulaymaniyah	3.4	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9
Location Type	rural	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
	urban	3.0	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.8
Sex	Female	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
	Male	3.5	2.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9
Age	0-14	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5
	15-24	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
	25-34	1.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
	35-44	3.1	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
	45-54	4.8	3.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0
	55-64	7.2	5.9	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.7
Household Income (Iraqi Dinar)	65+	18.5	15.3	0.1	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.7
	< 500.000	3.9	2.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0
	500.000 - 749.000	2.7	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7
	750.000 - 999.000	2.5	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
> 1,000,000	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>
IDP	Non-camp	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Camp	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6

<sup>44</sup> For the definition of impairments see International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities, and Handicaps, A manual of classification relating to the consequences of disease Published in accordance with resolution WHA29.35 of the Twenty-ninth World Health Assembly, May 1976. World Health Organization, Geneva 1980.



# 3

# LITERACY & EDUCATION

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**3.1 Literacy**

**3.2 School attendance**

**3.3 Highest completed degree**

## C

# LITERACY & EDUCATION

## 1 - Literacy

Over 45% of the population aged 6 years and above has no primary degree. Nevertheless 79% can read and 78% can write, which means the illiteracy rate is about 21% among KRI population.<sup>45</sup> In the younger age groups (6–17 years old), literacy rates are much higher than for the overall population at large and particularly for the older age groups: nearly 90% claim to read and write as compared to a literacy rate between 26% and 45% for the population aged 55 years and above. Literacy is also gender biased and only around 70% of females aged 6 years and above can read and/or write compared to around 85% of males belonging to the same age groups. Hence, literacy rates among the non-graduate population<sup>46</sup> are lower and only 55% claim to read and 53% to write.

At governorate level, literacy is slightly higher in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah than in Duhok. Literacy is also higher among the urban population: around 80% of urban residents can read and write as compared to around 70% of rural residents. Literacy is definitely correlated with wealth; around three fourth of individuals living in households with a monthly income lower than 500,000 IQD can read and/or write, a difference of nearly 10 percentage points with corresponding members of more affluent households.

Illiteracy rates are much higher among the displaced population settled in camps; over 35% of individuals cannot read or write, whereas non-camp IDP illiteracy rates are in line with KRI figures.

**TABLE 21** LITERACY RATES (AGE 6 AND ABOVE)

%		Can read (all)	Can read (only non-graduates)	Can write (all)	Can write (only non-graduates)
Governorate	Duhok	77.2	52.0	76.0	49.5
	Erbil	80.8	56.1	80.0	54.1
	Sulaymaniyah	79.2	56.7	78.1	54.4
Location Type	rural	71.8	51.8	70.9	50.4
	urban	80.9	56.4	79.8	53.9
Sex	Female	72.0	46.4	70.8	44.2
	Male	86.7	67.0	85.8	64.7
Age	0-14	87.2	82.0	86.9	81.5
	15-17	95.3	79.7	95.2	79.1
	18-24	93.9	64.5	93.7	63.2
	25-34	84.0	50.2	82.8	46.6
	35-44	75.0	45.2	73.0	40.9
	45-54	68.3	34.8	66.3	30.6
	55-64	44.9	19.5	42.9	16.6
	65+	28.3	14.1	26.1	11.5
Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Less than 500,000	73.6	50.6	72.3	48.3
	500,000 - 749,000	79.7	56.4	78.6	54.1
	750,000 - 999,000	82.6	59.3	81.7	57.1
	1,000,000 or above	84.9	59.4	84.1	57.4
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>79.3</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>53.1</b>
IDP	Non-camp	81.2	58.8	79.9	56.0
	Camp	64.8	39.9	64.0	38.6

<sup>45</sup> Illiteracy is defined as the share of individuals who cannot read and write.

<sup>46</sup> Non-graduates are largely people over 65 years (especially females) who did not attend or finish primary school. Literacy rates for non-graduates follows the overall distribution.

## 2 - School attendance

Nearly one out of five individuals aged 6 years and above has never attended school (17%). School attendance indicators are consistent with literacy rates and differences were found between rural and urban locations (non-attendance is 22% versus 16% respectively); between females and males (non-attendance is 24% versus 10%); and according to age and wealth. The share of individuals who have never attended school is largest in the oldest age groups (71%), whereas in the youngest age group (aged 6–14) less than 3% have

never attended school and less than 4% are currently not attending. The attendance rate for boys and girls 15 to 17 years old is around 80%; whereas nearly 45% of young adults aged 18 to 24 years are still attending some type of education institution (whether academic or vocational). Nearly 30% of the internally displaced population settled in camps has never attended school.

**TABLE 22 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE (AGE 6 AND ABOVE)**

%		Currently attending	Currently not attending	Never attended
Governorate	Duhok	39.2	43.8	17.0
	Erbil	37.0	45.9	17.1
	Sulaymaniyah	34.2	48.8	17.1
Location Type	rural	35.4	42.5	22.1
	urban	36.6	47.4	16.0
Sex	Female	34.3	41.8	23.9
	Male	38.5	51.3	10.2
Age	0–14	93.5	3.7	2.8
	15–17	77.8	19.3	2.9
	18–24	44.5	51.5	4.0
	25–34	6.0	80.0	14.0
	35–44	2.3	74.8	22.9
	45–54	1.1	68.4	30.5
	55–64	0.6	44.8	54.6
Household income	Less than 500,000	34.3	43.2	22.5
	500,000 – 749,000	37.1	46.1	16.9
	750,000 – 999,000	38.9	47.6	13.5
	1,000,000 or above	35.5	52.3	12.2
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>36.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>
IDP	Non-camp	36.1	49.9	14.0
	Camp	35.9	36.5	27.6

## 3 - Highest completed degree

Over one third of the KRI population aged 6 years and above has completed primary and lower secondary education cycle, which is, since 2008, the compulsory education cycle: 18% have a primary school degree, 9% an intermediate degree, while 7% finished ninth grade.<sup>47</sup> Another 13% completed the upper secondary education cycle: of which 53% have attended academic institutions, 38% hold a post-secondary diploma that allows them to work as elementary teachers and 9% have completed technical-vocational programmes.

Slightly over 5% have a tertiary degree (i.e. bachelor's degree) whereas 0.5% of individuals obtained a graduate title, such as a higher diploma, master's degree and/or PhD.

Sulaymaniyah has lower education levels than the other governorates, with 31% having completed primary and lower secondary education, whereas Erbil and Dohuk report figures around 38%.

<sup>47</sup> The education system in Iraq, except for KRI consists of (a) two-year kindergarten stage, (b) six-year primary and compulsory stage, (c) six-year secondary stage with two levels: a three-year lower secondary level and a three-year upper secondary level. The general and vocational education tracks are provided in the three-year upper secondary level education. The basic structure of the education system in Kurdistan is like that in the rest of Iraq, except that, since 2008, compulsory education lasts until grade 9: six-year primary followed by a three-year lower secondary basic education. See <https://wetr.wes.org/2017/10/education-in-iraq>

The gender gap is quite consistent at lower levels of education – 52% of females have no education degree and 16% only have a primary degree (compared to 40% and 21% respectively for males) but tends to converge at higher levels of education: the share of females who hold an intermediate to graduate degree is 32%, close to the 38% share of males who do. Rural and urban figures follow a similar trend, with a difference of 15 percentage points for the lower educated groups who have no degree. Only 11% of the internally displaced population settled in camps hold an intermediate/basic degree or above.

The highest completed degree is also correlated with wealth; the share of individuals who have no education degree decreases from 54% for members living in households with a monthly income of less than 500,000 IQD to 37% for members whose household's monthly income is double or more this amount. As for age, younger generations aged less than 34 years seem the most educated, both in the sense that they have completed basic education and that they have undertaken academic secondary and graduate studies.

**TABLE 23** HIGHEST COMPLETED DEGREE (AGE 6 AND ABOVE)

		%											
		None	Primary	Intermediate	Basic	Religious Secondary	Occupational Secondary	Academic Secondary	Diploma	Bachelors	Higher Diploma	Master	PhD/MD
Governorate	Duhok	47.5	23.1	11.8	2.9	0.0	0.6	6.3	3.4	4.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
	Erbil	43.6	20.3	11.0	5.8	0.0	1.5	6.6	4.1	6.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
	Sulaymaniyah	48.1	14.3	6.2	11.3	0.0	1.5	7.0	5.9	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Location Type	Rural	58.6	18.4	7.2	6.1	0.1	0.3	4.6	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Urban	43.7	18.6	9.7	7.6	0.0	1.5	7.1	5.2	6.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Sex	Female	52.3	15.6	8.0	6.9	0.0	1.0	6.4	4.9	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Male	40.4	21.5	10.5	7.8	0.0	1.5	7.0	4.4	6.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
Age	0–14	70.9	20.4	3.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15–17	23.2	17.0	24.3	29.5	0.1	0.2	5.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	18–24	17.2	14.7	15.9	15.6	0.0	1.1	24.1	4.9	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
	25–34	32.2	19.2	9.1	4.3	0.0	1.5	7.8	10.7	14.6	0.1	0.5	0.1
	35–44	45.6	24.9	9.2	2.0	0.0	1.8	3.2	6.1	6.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
	45–54	48.6	20.5	8.1	1.8	0.0	4.5	3.8	7.1	4.9	0.0	0.3	0.3
	55–64	68.4	11.6	4.6	1.3	0.0	2.0	2.1	4.2	4.3	0.0	0.7	0.7
	65+	83.5	8.4	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.0	0.2	.5
Household income	Less than 500,000	53.6	18.6	8.0	7.3	0.1	0.9	5.3	3.0	3.1	0.1	0.1	.0
	500,000 - 749,000	46.7	20.3	9.0	7.2	0.0	1.2	6.6	4.8	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
	750,000 – 999,000	42.7	18.2	10.3	7.4	0.0	1.6	7.1	5.8	6.5	0.0	0.3	.0
	1,000,000 or above	37.3	15.8	10.5	7.7	0.0	1.7	8.8	5.9	10.5	0.1	0.8	0.8
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>46.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
IDPs	Non-camp	45.7	23.6	8.9	2.4	0.0	1.1	7.8	3.5	6.2	0.0	0.1	0.7
	Camp	58.6	30.3	5.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0

# 4

# LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

**4.1 Labour force participation**

**4.2 Occupation and income**

**4.3 Reasons for not working**

**4.4 Household monthly income**

**4.5 Household income sources**

## 4

# LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT

## 1 - Labour force participation

Over 40% of the KRI population aged between 15 and 64 years are part of the labour force – 37% had worked in the week preceding the survey and 4% searched for work in the month preceding the survey. The gender gap, however, is quite large: women in the work force represent barely 15% of the women of working age – for a male working share of 70%. Labour force participation is higher in the 25–54 age bracket (primary working ages) for both males and females, whereas most individuals actively searching for work are in the 18–34 age group. As previously noted, the gap between the sexes is very wide: women's participation at its peak does not reach 23%, against 94% for men. It should also be noted that nearly 60% of men are still working at age 55 and over.

Labour force participation appears to be more significant in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah compared to Duhok – a finding that is confirmed by the fact that it is slightly easier to

work in urban locations than rural ones, particularly for women. Urban residents are also slightly keener to engage in search for labour than rural residents (5% versus 3%). Male IDPs settled in camps are less likely to have worked than IDPs settled outside camps (47% are out of the labour force and 10% have searched for work against 29% and 8% respectively of non-camp IDPs).

Education appears to be strongly correlated to labour force participation, especially for women: 34% of women holding a secondary or a graduate degree have worked in the week preceding the survey as compared to 5% of women who have completed primary, intermediate or basic education and 4% of women who have no education degree. Female labour force participation also correlates to household income, in the sense that a greater share of female workers was found in more affluent households.

TABLE 24 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION (INDIVIDUALS AGED 12-64 YEARS)

%

	Female			Male			Total					
	Out of Labor Force	Part of Labor Force	Unemployment rate	Out of Labor Force	Part of Labor Force	Unemployment rate	Out of Labor Force	Part of Labor Force	Unemployment rate			
	Not worked	Searched for work last month	Yes, worked in last week	No	Searched for work last month	Yes, worked in last week	No	Searched for work last month	Yes, worked in last week			
Governorate												
Duhok	90.4	2.8	6.8	29.6	42.4	6.4	51.2	11.1	66.4	4.6	29.0	13.8
Erbil	87.1	2.2	10.7	16.7	37.6	4.9	57.5	7.7	62.5	3.6	34.0	9.2
Sulaymaniyah	84.4	3.0	12.6	19.2	34.3	4.6	61.1	7.0	59.6	3.8	36.6	9.4
Location Type												
Rural	90.7	1.3	8.0	13.8	39.4	4.6	56.0	7.5	65.2	3.0	31.8	8.4
Urban	86.0	3.0	11.1	20.9	37.0	5.2	57.8	8.3	61.6	4.1	34.3	10.6
Age												
15-17	98.8	0.5	0.7	44.5	86.2	4.8	9.1	34.4	92.4	2.7	4.9	35.2
18-24	92.0	5.1	2.9	63.8	53.6	10.7	35.7	23.1	72.3	8.0	19.8	28.8
25-34	77.8	6.1	16.1	27.4	11.3	6.6	82.1	7.5	44.6	6.3	49.1	11.5
35-44	81.7	0.8	17.5	4.3	6.1	2.7	91.2	2.9	45.9	1.7	52.4	3.1
45-54	81.9	0.3	17.8	1.5	13.2	2.1	84.6	2.5	47.7	1.2	51.1	2.3
55-64	91.3	0.0	8.7	0.3	38.7	2.2	59.1	3.6	68.2	1.0	30.8	3.1
No degree	95.9	0.2	3.9	4.8	37.3	4.0	58.7	6.3	72.2	1.7	26.1	6.1
Highest Degree												
Primary, Intermediate and Basic	94.6	0.8	4.6	14.2	42.6	4.8	52.6	8.2	65.2	3.1	31.7	8.6
Secondary or above	55.6	10.7	33.7	24.1	27.8	7.2	65.0	10.0	40.9	8.9	50.2	15.0
Household Income (Iraqi Dinar)												
Less than 500,000	93.0	2.7	4.3	38.0	38.4	6.8	54.7	11.0	67.0	4.6	28.4	14.0
500,000 - 749,000	88.0	3.1	9.0	25.4	37.6	5.4	57.0	8.6	62.5	4.2	33.2	11.3
750,000 - 999,000	82.9	2.4	14.7	14.0	37.0	3.9	59.2	6.0	59.9	3.2	37.0	7.7
1,000,000 or above	78.2	2.4	19.4	10.8	36.1	3.6	60.3	5.7	56.6	3.0	40.4	6.9
<b>TOTAL (12-64)</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>10.2</b>
IDPs												
Non-camp	92.4	1.4	6.2	18.9	35.0	7.3	57.7	11.5	64.2	4.3	31.5	12.3
Camp	92.5	0.8	6.7	11.3	53.5	9.0	37.5	19.6	73.7	4.8	21.6	18.4

## 2 - Occupation and income

Nearly half of the active KRI work force is employed in the public sector. Employers and employees of the private sector represent altogether 11% of the work force, while around 35% are either self-employed (18%) or daily workers (18%). Domestic workers and unpaid family workers<sup>48</sup> account for the remaining 3% of the work force.

This trend is largely echoed at governorate level, although daily work seems slightly more prevalent in Duhok, whereas the private sector is stronger in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. No significant difference was assessed between rural and urban locations. As for the internally displaced population, only 31% of IDPs living outside camps and 21% of IDPs settled in camps are public employees, and most tend to rely on daily work (around 50% of IDPs living outside of camps and around 40% of those settled in camps).

Around 75% of women in the work force are employed in the public sector, whereas men's occupational status is more varied: 44% of active males work in the public sector; 12% in the private sector (8% private sector employees and 4% employers); 21% are self-employed; 21% are daily workers and 2% are (unpaid) family workers. Males also start working at an earlier age than females, as 14% of adolescent

males aged 15–17 years had worked (either as daily workers and family workers or self-employed), compared to 1.2% of adolescent girls in the respective age group. In general, occupational rates in each category tend to rise with age, reaching a peak in the age group 45–54, and dropping for the last active age group.<sup>49</sup> Daily workers, however, tend to be more concentrated in the 18–44 age bracket, whereas the share of (unpaid) family workers tends to be quite stable, regardless of age.

Higher education is often a guarantee of finding employment in the public sector: 92% of women holding a secondary or a graduate degree work in the public sector, compared to 57% of women who have completed primary, intermediate or basic education and 25% of women who have no degree. This advantage also holds true for men; the share of men with higher education working in the public sector is nearly double of those who do not have a formal degree. Higher education is also correlated with higher employment in the private sector, both for private sector employees and employers, whereas self-employment and daily work is more prevalent among less educated – and less affluent – individuals.

**TABLE 25#1 OCCUPATION (INDIVIDUALS AGED 12-64 YEARS)**

		%	Employee (public sector)	Employee (private sector)	Employer	Self- employed	Daily wage worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Domestic worker
Female	Governorate	Duhok	77.8	2.8	0.0	3.1	1.1	15.2	0.0
		Erbil	78.6	8.1	2.6	5.7	2.2	1.7	1.1
		Sulaymaniyah	72.9	5.9	0.1	6.1	1.7	12.4	0.8
	Location Type	Rural	35.3	1.7	2.2	12.2	1.6	46.9	0.0
		Urban	81.8	6.9	.8	4.5	1.8	3.2	.9
	Age	15–17	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	90.7	0.0
		18–24	31.1	27.0	0.3	6.2	7.9	27.5	0.0
		25–34	76.4	7.8	1.6	4.5	2.0	6.0	1.8
		35–44	78.9	5.2	0.4	6.9	1.6	6.5	.4
		45–54	83.3	1.9	1.1	5.7	.5	7.5	0.0
	Highest Degree	55–64	75.5	0.4	1.1	3.6	1.0	18.4	0.0
		No degree	24.5	2.8	1.8	21.8	5.2	41.5	2.4
		Primary, Intermediate and Basic	57.4	11.1	1.5	11.2	4.1	12.1	2.6
	Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above	91.7	6.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0
		Less than 500,000	55.5	1.6	2.7	17.6	4.5	18.1	0.0
		500,000 - 749,000	73.9	6.2	.4	6.5	1.9	10.5	.6
		750,000 - 999,000	81.2	5.0	.5	3.5	2.0	7.4	.4
	<b>TOTAL (12-64)</b>	1,000,000 or above	79.7	9.6	1.4	1.7	.3	5.5	1.7
		<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	IDP	non-camp	97.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
camp		6.4	6.4	0.0	10.6	4.3	72.3		

<sup>48</sup> Unpaid family workers are a heterogeneous group within the family, whose work is categorized as marginal and is not included in paid income for the family. Unpaid family workers include caregivers, individuals involved in subsistence agriculture and children engaged in economic activities that are not remunerated.

<sup>49</sup> It should be noted that 3% of boys in the 12–14 age group were reported as having worked in the week preceding the survey and 0.7% as having searched for work in the month preceding the survey. The corresponding shares for girls are negligible (0.2% and 0.3% respectively). Boys are mostly employed as daily workers (44%) or unpaid family workers (41%) and 15% are self-employed.

**TABLE 25#2** OCCUPATION (INDIVIDUALS AGED 12-64 YEARS)

		%		Employee (public sector)	Employee (private sector)	Employer	Self- employed	Daily wage worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Domestic worker
<b>Male</b>	Governorate	Duhok		46.1	4.9	4.5	15.1	26.2	3.2	0.0
		Erbil		44.7	10.3	4.7	18.8	20.9	0.6	0.0
		Sulaymaniyah		42.6	7.6	2.4	25.3	19.3	2.7	0.0
	Location Type	rural		45.6	5.7	2.3	21.1	19.8	5.5	0.0
		urban		43.8	8.5	3.9	20.8	21.7	1.3	0.0
	Age	15-17		0.4	8.6	0.2	16.4	54.1	20.4	0.0
		18-24		19.6	11.9	2.0	17.8	40.5	8.2	0.0
		25-34		46.8	9.9	2.7	17.6	21.7	1.3	0.0
		35-44		50.8	5.9	4.4	20.4	18.1	0.4	0.0
		45-54		48.9	5.5	4.9	27.3	12.7	0.6	0.0
	Highest Degree	55-64		46.2	5.5	6.9	29.0	11.7	0.8	0.0
		No degree		35.7	5.0	3.4	25.0	28.0	2.9	0.1
		Primary, Intermediate and Basic		39.9	7.5	4.2	22.3	24.1	2.0	0.0
	Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above		59.7	12.2	3.2	13.9	9.8	1.2	0.0
		1_less than 500,000		29.5	6.5	2.2	24.6	35.3	1.8	0.0
		2_500,000 - 749,000		41.4	8.0	3.0	23.8	22.0	1.7	0.0
		3_750,000 - 999,000		55.4	7.1	4.5	17.6	13.3	2.0	0.0
	<b>TOTAL (12-64)</b>	4_1,000,000 or above		55.1	11.5	5.9	14.5	10.1	2.9	0.0
		<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>44.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
	IDP	non-camp		23.2	11.3	2.3	8.9	53.2	1.1	0.0
camp			23.1	18.4	2.0	11.0	45.1	0.4		
<b>Total</b>	Governorate	Duhok		49.8	4.7	4.0	13.7	23.3	4.6	0.0
		Erbil		50.1	9.9	4.3	16.7	17.9	0.8	0.2
		Sulaymaniyah		47.9	7.3	2.0	22.0	16.2	4.4	0.1
	Location Type	rural		44.3	5.2	2.3	20.0	17.5	10.8	0.0
		urban		50.0	8.2	3.4	18.1	18.4	1.6	0.2
	Age	15-17		0.6	8.0	0.1	15.6	50.4	25.2	0.0
		18-24		20.4	13.0	1.8	17.0	38.2	9.5	0.0
		25-34		51.7	9.6	2.5	15.4	18.5	2.1	0.3
		35-44		55.8	5.8	3.7	18.0	15.2	1.5	0.1
		45-54		54.9	4.9	4.2	23.6	10.6	1.8	0.0
	Highest Degree	55-64		50.8	4.7	6.0	24.9	10.0	3.6	0.0
		No degree		34.7	4.8	3.2	24.7	25.9	6.4	0.3
		Primary, Intermediate and Basic		41.0	7.7	4.0	21.6	22.9	2.6	0.2
	Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above		69.8	10.2	2.4	9.7	6.9	1.0	0.0
		1_less than 500,000		31.5	6.1	2.3	24.1	32.8	3.1	0.0
		2_500,000 - 749,000		45.8	7.8	2.6	21.5	19.3	2.9	0.1
		3_750,000 - 999,000		60.5	6.7	3.7	14.8	11.1	3.1	0.1
	<b>TOTAL (12-64)</b>	4_1,000,000 or above		60.8	11.0	4.8	11.5	7.8	3.5	0.4
		<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>49.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
	IDP	non-camp		30.7	10.1	2.0	8.3	47.8	1.0	0.0
camp			20.5	16.6	1.7	10.9	38.7	11.6		

### 3 - Reasons for not working

Reasons for not working are highly dependent on gender and age. Nearly 80% of unemployed women between 15 and 17 years are still studying, whereas between 78% and 93% of those aged 25 to 64 years are housewives. Unemployed men, on the other hand, are mostly concentrated in the younger age categories (less than 25 years) and therefore are not working because they are attending school. It should also be noted that around 65% of young unemployed males (aged 25–34 years) have lost hope in finding a job. It is particularly difficult for internally displaced individuals living in camps to find an occupation (half of males have lost hope in finding a job) and they are also less likely to be studying (despite being a younger population).

**TABLE 26#1 REASONS FOR NOT WORKING PER SEX AND AGE GROUP**

		%	Lost hope in finding a job	Student	Housewife/ household work	Maternity leave	Rentier	Retired	Unable to work due to health or family reasons
Female	Governorate	Duhok	7.9	20.5	67.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.2
		Erbil	6.6	19.2	66.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	6.0
		Sulaymaniyah	6.4	20.8	68.6	0.5	0.0	1.5	2.2
	Location Type	Rural	6.1	14.9	74.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.2
		Urban	7.0	21.2	65.8	0.3	0.5	1.3	3.9
	Age	15–17	2.6	76.8	17.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.6
		18–24	12.3	42.9	42.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.4
		25–34	12.6	4.0	79.8	0.8	0.4	0.1	2.4
		35–44	2.4	0.7	93.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.3
		45–54	0.9	0.0	90.3	0.0	0.6	2.5	5.8
	Highest Degree	55–64	0.5	0.0	77.6	0.0	0.8	8.0	13.1
		No degree	2.0	2.5	87.7	0.0	0.2	1.7	5.9
		Primary, Intermediate and Basic	2.9	34.3	59.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	2.1
	Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above	27.5	38.5	29.8	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.5
		Less than 500,000	6.4	16.5	70.5	0.0	0.5	1.3	4.7
		500,000 - 749,000	6.9	19.1	68.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.7
		750,000 - 999,000	6.3	23.3	65.6	0.3	0.1	1.2	3.3
	TOTAL (12-64)	1,000,000 or above	8.4	25.7	60.2	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.8
		<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
	IDP	non-camp	2.6	12.4	81.2	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
camp		16.4	9.8	67.0		0.2	0.0	6.7	

**TABLE 26 #2 REASONS FOR NOT WORKING PER SEX AND AGE GROUP**

		%							
		Lost hope in finding a job	Student	Housewife/ household work	Maternity leave	Rentier	Retired	Unable to work due to health or family reasons	
<b>Male</b>	Governorate	Duhok	28.5	53.5	0.2	0.0	2.7	6.8	8.3
		Erbil	29.2	51.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	8.6	8.5
		Sulaymaniyah	28.7	52.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	9.2	7.9
	Location Type	Rural	29.4	49.4	1.1	0.0	3.9	7.0	9.1
		Urban	28.7	53.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	8.6	8.0
	Age	15-17	10.9	84.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5
		18-24	31.0	64.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.0
		25-34	65.6	19.9	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.2	10.6
		35-44	50.4	2.6	0.2	0.0	9.9	7.8	29.1
		45-54	25.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	6.0	47.0	20.2
	Highest Degree	55-64	11.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	64.4	21.2
		No degree	32.5	22.4	0.7	0.0	3.5	18.3	22.6
		Primary, Intermediate and Basic	24.3	62.9	0.5	0.0	1.4	5.7	5.2
	Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above	34.6	58.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	4.8	1.6
		Less than 500,000	36.0	43.4	0.7	0.0	1.8	6.8	11.3
		500,000 - 749,000	28.5	53.4	0.3	0.0	1.8	8.0	8.0
		750,000 - 999,000	23.2	59.5	0.6	0.0	1.6	8.8	6.4
	<b>TOTAL (12-64)</b>	<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>
	IDP	1,000,000 or above	23.9	57.5	0.2	0.0	1.9	11.1	5.4
		non-camp	35.7	46.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.4	5.6
IDP	camp	47.9	26.5	0.0		7.4	2.1	16.2	
	Governorate	Duhok	14.3	30.7	46.3	0.1	1.1	2.7	4.8
Erbil		13.0	28.2	47.4	0.1	1.4	3.2	6.7	
Sulaymaniyah		12.4	29.4	50.4	0.4	0.1	3.6	3.7	
Location Type	Rural	12.7	24.7	53.8	0.0	1.4	2.6	4.8	
	Urban	13.2	30.3	47.1	0.2	0.7	3.4	5.1	
Age	15-17	6.6	80.6	9.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.1	
	18-24	20.0	51.6	24.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.0	
	25-34	21.9	6.8	66.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	3.8	
	35-44	6.6	0.8	84.9	0.2	1.3	1.5	4.6	
	45-54	4.8	0.1	76.3	0.0	1.4	9.5	8.0	
Highest Degree	55-64	3.3	0.0	57.7	0.0	1.2	22.6	15.2	
	No degree	6.9	5.7	73.6	0.0	0.8	4.4	8.6	
	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	10.7	44.7	37.8	0.0	1.0	2.5	3.3	
Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	Secondary or above	30.1	45.7	18.9	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.5	
	Less than 500,000	14.3	23.7	51.8	0.0	0.9	2.8	6.4	
	500,000 - 749,000	13.1	28.9	49.0	0.2	0.9	3.0	4.9	
	750,000 - 999,000	11.1	33.7	46.9	0.2	0.5	3.4	4.2	
<b>TOTAL (12-64)</b>	<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	
IDP	1,000,000 or above	13.3	35.6	41.4	0.4	1.0	4.6	3.6	
	non-camp	12.1	22.2	58.0	0.0	1.7	3.6	2.4	
IDP	camp	28.0	16.0	42.2		2.8	0.8	10.2	

## 4 - Household monthly income

Nearly 36% of households have a monthly income of less than 500,000 IQD, over 51% a monthly income between 500,000 and 1,000,000 IQD and 13% of households earn over 1,000,000 IQD per month.<sup>50</sup> Lower-income households are slightly more prevalent in Sulaymaniyah (40%), medium-income households in Duhok (56%) and higher-income households in Erbil (16%). Less affluent

households are also more likely to be found in rural settings than in urban locations (41% versus 36%).

As for displaced households, over 80% of households settled in camps and nearly 45% of those living outside camps have a monthly income of less than 500,000 IQD per month.

**TABLE 27** MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IRAQI DINAR)

%		< 250,000	250,000 500,000	500,000 750,000	750,000 1,000,000	1,000,000 1,500,000	1,500,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 3,000,000	3,000,000 5,000,000	> 5,000,000
Governorate	Duhok	4.0	27.2	31.6	24.8	9.2	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
	Erbil	8.2	25.9	29.0	21.1	9.9	3.7	1.8	0.1	0.3
	Sulaymaniyah	7.5	30.9	28.7	21.4	9.2	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0
Location Type	Rural	9.9	30.7	29.4	20.0	7.9	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Urban	6.5	27.9	29.4	22.3	9.8	2.7	1.0	0.1	0.2
HoH Sex	Female	22.2	33.3	24.5	11.9	6.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Male	5.3	27.8	29.9	23.1	9.8	2.8	0.9	0.1	0.2
HoH age	15–24	10.8	46.3	28.8	10.5	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	25–34	6.0	31.6	33.5	21.6	6.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
	35–44	4.7	28.2	30.9	24.6	9.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.0
	45–54	5.4	24.2	28.9	24.9	11.7	3.5	1.1	0.2	0.2
	55–64	7.0	25.8	26.0	19.4	13.2	5.3	2.4	0.2	0.8
	65+	15.8	29.6	24.1	17.5	8.8	3.0	1.0	0.2	0.1
HoH Highest Degree	No degree	10.8	33.2	28.5	18.2	7.1	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	5.6	27.1	31.9	23.2	9.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
	Secondary or above	1.8	20.4	27.1	27.9	14.1	5.0	2.7	0.4	0.6
HoH Has Worked Last Week	No	16.4	30.7	24.6	16.3	8.3	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
	Yes	3.5	27.5	31.2	24.1	9.9	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.2
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>7.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>
IDP	non-camp	15.9	28.7	29.9	9.4	6.7	5.9	3.5	0.0	0.0
	camp	47.8	33.8	12.3	4.2	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Poverty – and low living standards in general (see also Section 5 and 6) – are linked to several socio-economic characteristics, such as the sex and age of the head of household, his/her level of education and his/her conditions of work. For instance, the share of low-income households for female-headed households is 56% compared to 33% for male-headed households.

As for age, the share of low-income households starts to decrease when the head of household reaches 25 years of age, is lowest at 35-44 years, and increases again after the

HoH passes the age of 64. This pattern is quite expected, considering that the head of the household, in most cases, is the main breadwinner; for the poorest households (i.e. with a monthly income less than 250,000 IQD) only 4% of HoH had worked in the week preceding the survey. Nearly 25% of households where the HoH has attained the highest level of education (secondary or above) have the highest level of income, compared to 12% where the HoH has completed primary, intermediate or basic education, and 9% where the HoH has no degree.

<sup>48</sup> 500,000 Iraqi Dinars amounts to approximately US\$420 and 1,000,000 Iraqi Dinars to around US\$ 850, with an exchange rate of roughly US\$1= 1,200 IQD at the time of writing.

## 5 - Household income sources

Table 28 shows the overall sources of income for households in the KRI. Nearly two-thirds of households are on the public payroll: 47% indicated public employment while 18% stated pension of at least one member as a source of income.<sup>51</sup> Nearly 30% of households have members working in the private sector, whether as employees (12%) or business owners (16%). The agricultural sector is a source of income for less than 6% of families, while nearly one-fourth of households have at least one member pursuing daily labour (21%) and/or informal commerce (3%). Slightly over 1% of households rent out land or property to earn an income, 2% have to rely on personal savings and/or 7% on external sources such as loans (1%), money from friends and family (5%), and cash grants from national and international institutions (1%).

FHHs are more likely to be supported by family, friends and institutions. Nearly 50% of FHHs also rely on pensions as a source of income, an expected finding considering

that female household headship is often associated with widowhood at older ages. Nearly 80% of male HoH, on the other hand, are employed in the public (50%) or private sector (30%).

Among the displaced population, nearly half of households living out of camps and 40% of those settled in camps rely on daily labour as a source of income, while the public sector provides an income for 29% and 38% of these households respectively. Over 40% of camp households are also dependent on cash grants from international institutions.

Employment in the public sector is highly correlated with a higher educational degree and higher income – 70% of households where one member is a public employee have a monthly average of 1,000,000 IQD or above – whereas nearly 30% of households where one member is engaged in daily labour belong to the lowest income category.

<sup>51</sup> Pensions are generally paid every two months (worth two months' pension). However, due to financial crises in the region, all payments are delayed, with pensions having a longer delay than all other government payments.

TABLE 28 HOUSEHOLD SOURCES OF INCOME [MULTIPLE RESPONSE IS POSSIBLE]

%

Governorate	Duhok	5.7	1.1	11.1	47.4	17.3	2.4	24.3	15.8	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.0	3.5	0.1	0.3
	Erbil	2.9	0.4	15.1	48.9	16.0	2.2	20.9	16.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	3.9	0.3	1.1
Location Type	Sulaymaniyah	5.9	1.1	10.0	45.0	16.3	4.5	19.2	19.9	1.2	2.4	1.0	0.6	4.6	0.2	0.9
	rural	20.2	3.2	8.0	46.0	11.7	1.3	21.2	15.1	0.6	1.8	2.1	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.8
HoH Sex	urban	1.8	0.4	12.9	47.1	17.3	3.7	20.7	18.4	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.6	4.1	0.2	0.9
	Female	2.7	0.3	10.1	28.5	5.2	1.8	13.3	48.9	3.1	1.5	1.6	2.4	19.1	1.1	3.6
HoH age	Male	5.0	0.9	12.3	49.0	17.7	3.5	21.7	14.3	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.5
	15-24	3.9	1.5	15.9	26.8	14.0	2.8	36.1	2.3	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.4
	25-34	2.7	0.5	13.2	49.8	13.9	2.7	23.0	1.5	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.1	0.5
	35-44	3.4	0.8	10.0	52.3	18.8	4.1	21.6	4.1	0.8	1.7	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.7
	45-54	5.9	1.2	13.5	50.3	20.4	4.2	22.4	14.3	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.7	3.2	0.1	1.0
	55-64	6.3	1.0	15.7	45.5	15.8	2.2	18.9	36.2	1.1	2.5	1.3	0.9	5.1	0.1	0.7
HoH Highest Degree	65+	7.4	0.8	7.5	31.2	10.2	2.3	12.0	61.0	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.2	11.4	0.4	2.0
	No degree	7.6	1.4	9.6	35.9	14.7	3.7	25.0	26.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	0.8	6.8	0.3	1.3
HoH Has Worked Last Week	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	3.4	0.6	12.9	46.2	20.3	3.7	21.7	12.2	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.1	0.6
	Secondary or above	1.0	0.1	16.1	71.2	13.4	1.8	10.3	8.7	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3
Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	No	3.0	0.6	8.7	29.7	6.5	1.3	16.9	53.4	2.5	3.5	1.9	1.8	13.0	0.6	2.3
	Yes	5.4	0.9	13.4	53.4	20.1	4.0	22.2	4.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3
	≤ 500,000	5.0	1.1	8.2	25.5	13.1	2.8	27.8	18.5	0.9	2.1	2.3	0.9	9.9	0.4	1.6
	500,000 - 749,000	4.5	0.7	13.0	46.9	17.8	4.4	21.6	16.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.4
TOTAL	750,000 - 999,000	4.7	0.6	12.2	67.0	17.3	3.1	14.3	16.6	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.4
	≥ 1,000,000	4.8	0.8	20.4	70.8	20.7	2.2	10.9	21.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.7
IDP	<b>Total KRI non-camp</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
	non-camp	0.5	0.2	12.3	26.0	7.0	1.6	49.5	11.9	0.0	3.9	1.1	1.1	7.1	2.0	2.7
	camp	0.3	0.6	12.6	20.4	8.9	1.1	38.8	8.4			12.3	0.6	7.8	40.5	5.6

# 5

## HOUSING & INFRASTRUCTURE

5.1 Shelter type

5.2 Shelter ownership

5.3 Sewerage

5.4 Drinking water supply

5.5 Hours of electricity (national electrical network)

5.6 Other sources of electricity

5.7 Main heating source

5.8 Main cooling source

## 5

## HOUSING &amp; INFRASTRUCTURE

## 1 - Shelter type

Nearly all families live in proper housing, such as an entire house occupied by a single household (89%); a house shared by more than one household (9%); or an apartment/flat (1%). Temporary accommodations such as cabins/bungalows and tents, and other critical shelters,<sup>53</sup> such as unfinished buildings, religious buildings and formal collective centres (i.e. corporate lodgings), overall accommodate less than 0.1% of households. Non-shared housing is more common in rural settlements (97.1% versus 87.9% for urban locations), whereas households are more likely to share parts of a single house or live in flats in urban locations. Temporary and critical shelter arrangements were not found in Sulaymaniyah, and very rarely in Duhok and Erbil.

The main accommodation type for the camp population are tents (63%), whereas formal collective centres host 24% of IDPs and cabins/bungalows the remaining 13%.

## 2 - Shelter ownership

Three-fourths of families living in the KRI own the house they live in. Ownership is more common in rural settlements, where it is as high as 90%. The proportion of tenants is higher in urban areas (18.5%) than in rural locations (5.4%). Only a very small share of households live in a shelter provided for free by a relative or a friend (8%) and less than 1% in shelters provided for free by a collective. Relatives and friends tend to be more supportive in urban than rural locations (9% versus 3%) and in general, in the governorate of Sulaymaniyah.

Nearly 80% of displaced households in outside of camps live in rented accommodation, 13% own the property they live in and the rest are hosted in properties with no rental fees.

TABLE 29 SHELTER TYPE

%	Whole house	Shared house	Apartment / Flat	Unfinished Building	Cabinet/ Bungalow	Formal collective center	Tent	Mosque
<b>KRI</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Rural	97.1	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	87.9	10.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duhok	86.3	11.1	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Erbil	92.1	6.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sulaymaniyah	88.4	11.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Camp population	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	24	63	0.0

<sup>53</sup> Critical shelter arrangements include informal settlements, religious buildings, schools, unfinished or abandoned buildings and other formal settlements. Collective shelters are existing buildings, such as schools, hotels, community centres, hospitals, factories, religious buildings, police posts and even military barracks, used as temporary living accommodations for displaced populations. They mostly are communal buildings but they can also be privately owned.

**TABLE 30** SHELTER OWNERSHIP

%		Owner	Provided for free by relative or friend	Tenant	Provided for free by a collective
Governorate	Duhok	77.50	6.50	14.70	1.30
	Erbil	73.20	4.60	21.40	0.80
	Sulaymaniyah	75.30	11.00	13.10	0.60
Location Type	rural	90.30	3.30	5.40	1.00
	urban	72.00	8.70	18.50	0.80
HoH Sex	Female	79.50	7.50	12.10	1.00
	Male	74.50	7.80	16.90	0.80
HoH age	15–24	54.60	19.60	24.90	0.80
	25–34	60.80	14.20	24.20	0.80
	35–44	72.50	8.50	18.10	0.90
	45–54	79.40	4.20	15.40	1.00
	55–64	85.30	3.60	10.60	0.50
	65+	89.20	3.80	6.20	0.90
HoH Highest Degree	No degree	81.70	5.50	11.90	0.90
	Primary	70.10	9.00	20.30	0.50
	Secondary or above	68.90	10.60	19.30	1.30
Household Income (Iraqi Dinar)	Less than 500,000	71.60	10.00	17.20	1.20
	500,000 - 749,000	74.00	8.00	17.40	0.70
	750,000 - 999,000	78.20	6.30	15.20	0.40
	1,000,000 or above	81.00	4.00	14.00	1.00
<b>Total non-camp KRI</b>		<b>75.00</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>16.40</b>	<b>0.80</b>
IDP	non-camp	12.90	5.50	78.30	3.30
	camp				100.00

### 3 - Sewerage

All houses in the KRI are equipped with improved sanitation facilities, such as connection to the public sewage network with covered canal (51%) or septic tanks (47%).<sup>54</sup> Only 1% of households are connected to the public network with an uncovered canal.

Despite the wide coverage of the public sewage network, regional differentials are significant. In Duhok and to a lesser extent Erbil, the public network (with covered canal) serves as low as 10% and 26% of residents' households respectively, in contrast with Sulaymaniyah, where the public network

reaches nearly all households (91%). Urban households are four times more likely to be connected to the public sewage system with covered canal than rural households (59% versus 15%). Of the rural households, 7% have to rely on public network with uncovered canal.

Septic tanks are the most common sanitation facility in camps (87% of households), whereas nearly 10% of households living in camps are on a sewerage network with an uncovered canal.

**TABLE 31** SEWERAGE SYSTEM

%	Public network (covered canal)	Public network (uncovered canal)	Septic tank
Duhok	10.10	0.30	89.60
Erbil	25.60	2.60	71.80
Sulaymaniyah	90.80	1.00	8.20
<b>KRI</b>	<b>51.40</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>47.10</b>
Rural	14.80	7.40	77.80
Urban	58.50	0.30	41.20
Camp population	3.4	9.2	87.4

<sup>54</sup> According to the UN definition, "improved" sanitation facilities refers to facilities connected to a public sewer, to a septic system, pour-flush latrines, simple pit latrines, and ventilated improved pit latrines. "Not improved" refers to: bucket latrines (where excreta is manually removed), public or shared latrines, and open pit latrines. It should be noted that this indicator does not take into consideration whether the sewage system is properly functioning. [http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/monitoring/jmp042.pdf](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/jmp042.pdf)

## 4 - Drinking water supply

Access to safe drinking water is nearly universal in the KRI. Over 90% of households are connected to the public tap, whereas 5% rely on wells (open or closed), 3% on water tanks, and less than 1% on water springs, river or canals, lake or pools, and stagnant water altogether.<sup>55</sup>

Access to safe drinking water in rural areas is lower than in urban areas: only 70% of households in rural areas are

connected to public tap water, compared to 95% in urban areas. Rural households are more likely to rely on wells (16%) and on water tanks (10%). Duhok, a more rural governorate, has higher shares of such households than Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Tanks are also the main source of drinking water for around 10% of displaced households settled in camps.

**TABLE 32 DRINKING WATER SUPPLY**

%	Public network / public tap	Water tank	Open or closed well	Water spring	River or canal	Lake or pool	Stagnant water
Duhok	89.40	10.40	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Erbil	89.70	0.40	8.90	0.60	0.10	0.20	0.10
Sulaymaniyah	93.60	0.70	5.00	0.40	0.00	0.20	
<b>KRI</b>	<b>91.40</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Rural	70.30	9.80	16.00	2.50	0.10	1.20	0.10
Urban	95.40	1.10	3.40	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00

## 5 - Hours of electricity (national electrical network)

Access to the electricity grid in the KRI is universal. However, supply is still limited and households have an average supply of 17 hours per day. No difference was recorded between rural and urban locations, whereas Erbil and Duhok residents have an average supply of around 3 hours less than households in Sulaymaniyah. Displaced population's households living in camps have the lowest average of electricity supply (14 hours per day).

## 6 - Other sources of electricity

Shared generators (89%) are the most common option to increase electricity supply, with only 2% of KRI households also having private generators (2%). Private power generators are more widespread in rural than urban locations (9% versus 1%), while shared generators are more prevalent in urban than rural areas (96% versus 51%). Only 24% of internally displaced population's households settled in camps can afford to increase their electricity supply with shared generators.

**TABLE 33 PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (MEAN NUMBER OF HOURS OF ELECTRICITY)**

	Mean number of hours of electricity through the public network
Duhok	15.09
Erbil	15.67
Sulaymaniyah	18.50
<b>KRI</b>	<b>16.81</b>
Rural	16.99
Urban	16.77
Camp Population	13.97

**TABLE 34 PRIVATE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY**

%	Shared Generator	Private Generator
Duhok	94	2.6
Erbil	89.7	4.3
Sulaymaniyah	85.5	0.9
<b>KRI</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Rural	51.1	9.2
Urban	96	1.1
Camp Population	24	2.2

<sup>55</sup> According to the UN definition, "improved" drinking water sources refer to public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well and spring and rainwater collection, while "unimproved" refers to unprotected well, unprotected spring, rivers or ponds, vendor-provided water and tanker truck water. It should be noted that in the survey, open and closed wells/springs were assessed together. Also, the indicator does not take into account the stability or the appropriateness of the supply, as some households may have access to water from a safe source but the supply may not be stable or the quantity of water accessible from the source may be insufficient for the consumption of the household. [http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/monitoring/jmp042.pdf](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/jmp042.pdf)

## 7 - Main heating source

The main heating source for KRI households is kerosene (92%). Nearly all urban households rely on this heating source (95%), whereas one out of five rural households also use wood as the second heating source (21%). Less than 5%

of households have electrical heating or split systems (also used for air conditioning); and 0.2% of households have no heating system. Nearly 1% of displaced households settled in camps have no heating system.

**TABLE 35** MAIN HEATING SOURCE

%	A/C	Electrical heating	Kerosene	Wood	None
Duhok	2.8	2.6	85.2	9.2	0.2
Erbil	1.9	3.0	89.8	5.0	0.3
Sulaymaniyah	0.5	1.0	96.4	2.1	0.1
<b>KRI</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Rural	0.8	1.9	76.7	20.5	0.1
Urban	1.6	2.1	94.8	1.4	0.2
Camp Population		3.1	96.1		0.8

## 8 - Main cooling source

Cooling systems are prevalent both in urban and rural locations (95% of KRI households). Coolers are the main cooling source for over 98% of camp households. Nearly 4% of households have an air conditioning system – slightly

more widespread in urban locations and in general in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah (around 4% each). Less than 1% of households only have fans and ventilators and 0.1% have no cooling system at all.

**TABLE 36** MAIN COOLING SOURCE

%	A/C	Cooler	Fan	Ventilator	None
Duhok	4.0	95.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
Erbil	2.8	96.7	0.4	0.0	0.1
Sulaymaniyah	4.6	94.8	0.5	0.0	0.2
<b>KRI</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Rural	2.8	96.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
Urban	4.0	95.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Camp Population	0.0	98.3	1.1	0.6	0.0



# 6

# HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION

6.1 Household appliances

6.2 Cars and IT devices

## 6

# HOUSEHOLD POSSESSION

## 1 - Household appliances

The most common household appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, gas stoves or other cooking systems and boilers, are nearly universally owned. The possession of all items is over 90% for both urban and rural households, except for vacuum cleaners (70% for rural and 80% for urban locations).

Ownership of most common household appliances is less frequent among the camp population: televisions (88%), stoves (86%) and refrigerators (73%) are quite widespread, while washing machines (33%), boilers (21%) and vacuum cleaners (2%) are rarely owned by camp households.

**TABLE 37** OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

%	Refrigerator		Washing machine		Television		Stove		Boiler		Vacuum cleaner	
	1	≥ 2	1	≥ 2	1	≥ 2	1	≥ 2	1	≥ 2	1	≥ 2
Duhok	91.8	6.6	90.0	0.7	62.0	37.1	97.8	0.8	91.0	4.0	67.8	0.5
Erbil	94.5	4.2	89.7	2.3	69.6	29.1	96.1	1.7	91.4	1.2	75.3	0.6
Sulaymaniyah	96.4	3.2	92.7	1.1	72.1	27.2	95.8	3.6	95.1	1.1	86.8	0.5
<b>KRI</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Rural	96.0	2.7	87.7	0.7	75.3	23.1	95.5	2.1	89.9	1.4	70.8	0.2
Urban	94.5	4.6	91.7	1.6	68.0	31.1	96.5	2.4	93.6	1.8	80.5	0.6
Camp Population	72.1	0.8	33.0	0.0	84.4	3.6	85.5	0.6	20.7	0.0	2.0	0.0

## 2 - Cars and IT devices

Ownership of cars and IT devices (such as desktops, laptops and tablets) and availability of internet access is overall less widespread: 43% of households do not own a car, 68% have no IT devices and 54% have no internet access at home. In addition, in one out of five households (19%) not a single member owns a smart phone. On average, rural households are more likely to have a car and less likely to have IT devices – including internet access – than urban households. At governorate level, Erbil residents are more likely to own a car and less likely to have a smart phone in the family. Among displaced households, only 3% of those settled in camps own a computer, 24% own a car and 24% have internet access.

In general, the assessed socio-economic characteristics of the household – such as having a male head of household, a

HoH working or with a higher level of education, and a higher overall monthly income – have a higher impact on the ownership of cars and smart phones and a lower impact on the ownership of computers and internet access. As for age, ownership starts to increase when the HoH reaches 25 years of age, is highest at 45–54 years, and decreases again after the HoH leaves the working ages.

However, it should be noted that even where the household head has higher education or where the overall monthly income is above 1,000,000 Iraqi Dinars, between 30% and 45% of households still have no computer nor internet access. This is the case of displaced households, and particularly those settled in camps: 3% own a computer and 24% have internet access in camps.

**TABLE 38** MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (IRAQI DINAR)

%		Cars In Household			Smart Phones In Household			Computers In Household			Internet Access	
		0	1	≥ 2	0	1	≥ 2	0	1	≥ 2	NO	YES
Governorate	Duhok	45.2	52.8	2.0	13.1	18.0	68.9	70.8	21.3	7.9	53.2	46.8
	Erbil	38.7	57.7	3.6	22.9	20.5	56.6	67.0	25.8	7.2	55.0	45.0
	Sulaymaniyah	45.4	52.2	2.4	18.4	21.2	60.4	66.6	24.1	9.4	54.1	45.9
Location Type	Rural	41.7	56.1	2.2	23.9	24.8	51.2	77.6	17.9	4.5	70.0	30.0
	Urban	43.2	53.9	2.9	18.0	19.4	62.5	65.6	25.4	9.0	51.2	48.8
Hoh Sex	Female	74.9	24.4	0.7	37.8	21.8	40.4	79.9	16.5	3.6	65.1	34.9
	Male	39.2	57.8	3.0	16.8	20.1	63.0	66.1	25.0	8.8	53.0	47.0
Hoh Age	15–24	65.4	34.6	0.0	18.8	21.6	59.5	81.4	15.6	3.0	53.6	46.4
	25–34	45.7	53.3	1.0	15.8	24.7	59.6	71.8	24.0	4.2	52.1	47.9
	35–44	36.2	62.1	1.7	16.6	22.5	60.9	65.9	23.9	10.2	56.3	43.7
	45–54	35.2	60.2	4.6	13.4	15.6	71.0	59.7	28.3	11.9	50.9	49.1
	55–64	42.6	51.8	5.5	19.3	16.2	64.5	64.7	24.4	10.9	48.5	51.5
	65+	60.1	37.5	2.3	37.8	20.7	41.6	76.9	19.5	3.6	65.3	34.7
Hoh Highest Degree	No degree	51.8	46.7	1.5	28.1	23.4	48.5	80.9	15.6	3.5	69.3	30.7
	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	41.1	56.5	2.3	14.6	21.2	64.1	67.6	24.8	7.6	49.6	50.4
	Secondary or above	27.3	66.5	6.2	6.9	12.3	80.8	39.2	41.2	19.6	30.2	69.8
HoH Has Worked Last Week	No	59.4	38.6	2.0	31.2	20.9	47.9	76.6	18.4	5.0	61.2	38.8
	Yes	36.7	60.2	3.0	14.4	20.1	65.5	64.2	26.3	9.5	51.6	48.4
Household income (Iraqi Dinar)	≤ 500,000	60.4	39.2	0.4	32.6	24.3	43.1	80.8	16.2	3.0	70.1	29.9
	500,000 - 749,000	43.3	55.5	1.2	16.0	22.0	62.0	70.7	24.1	5.1	53.9	46.1
	750,000 - 999,000	29.1	67.6	3.3	9.0	17.5	73.4	56.2	31.6	12.2	43.7	56.3
	≥ 1,000,000	18.3	69.8	11.9	5.7	10.4	83.9	43.8	33.0	23.2	29.9	70.1
<b>TOTAL non-camp KRI</b>		<b>42.9</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>
IDP	non-camp	65.3	33.5	1.3	31.0	28.6	40.5	83.2	11.5	5.3	71.1	28.9
	camp	76.5	23.5		32.1	36.3	31.6	96.6	2.8	0.6	76.0	24.0



# 7

# ABSENT & DECEASED MEMBERS

7.1 Missing members

7.2 Deceased members

## 7

# ABSENT & DECEASED MEMBERS<sup>56</sup>

Respondents were asked about any usual residents of the household who left the household (absent members) or passed away (deceased members) since 2014. Absent members were recorded according to the date of absence, their sex and age, their relationship with the HoH, and the reason of absence – displacement, work-related movements, emigration, detention and disappearance. Deceased members were recorded according to the date of death, their sex and age, their relationship with the HoH, and the reason for death – natural causes, direct and indirect conflict, illness and pregnancy/childbirth-related deaths.

## 1 - Absent members

Of the total number of families, 1.4 reported to have at least one absent member since 2014. Households in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah are nearly twice more likely to report absent members compared to Erbil residents (1.7 versus 1). While no significant difference was found between urban and rural households, FHHs and households where the HoH belongs to the 45–54 and 55–64 age groups are more likely to report absences (2.3, 2.4 and 2.6 respectively).

Internally displaced households settled in camps are twice more likely to report absent members than displaced households settled outside of camps (2.5) and more than three times as likely (4.7) compared to KRI households.

**TABLE 39** HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING ABSENT MEMBERS SINCE 2014

%		None	One or more
Governorate	Duhok	98.6	1.4
	Erbil	99.0	1.0
	Sulaymaniyah	98.3	1.7
Location Type	Rural	98.6	1.4
	Urban	98.6	1.4
HoH Sex	Female	97.7	2.3
	Male	98.7	1.3
HoH age	15–24	98.3	1.7
	25–34	99.3	0.7
	35–44	99.7	0.3
	45–54	97.6	2.4
	55–64	97.4	2.6
	65+	98.6	1.4
HoH Highest Degree	No degree	98.5	1.5
	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	98.6	1.4
	Secondary or above	98.9	1.1
HoH Has Worked Last Week	No	97.8	2.2
	Yes	99.0	1.0
<b>TOTAL non-camp KRI</b>		<b>98.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
IDP	non-camp	97.5	2.5
	camp	95.3	4.7

Males account for most of the absent population (82%). The prevalence of males is well reflected in the distribution of absent member type, with the “son” at the first place (68%). As for age, over 80% of absent individuals belong to the 15–34 age bracket.

Contrariwise, among IDPs settled in camps males are less prevalent (64%) and daughters are slightly more likely to have been absent than sons (18% versus 14%).

<sup>56</sup> There is no reference population against which to weight individual figures for the absent population, therefore all individual figures for the absent population are reported as % of the total absent population estimate.

These estimates, however, are only partially representative of the overall movements within and out of the country and deaths recorded since 2014. As of March 2018, IOM estimated that there are nearly 3.6 million returnees and nearly 2.3 million individuals who are still displaced within Iraq. The Kurdistan Region of Iraq hosted 33% of the total number of IDPs (over 770,000 individuals). As for refugees, UNHCR estimated that there are over 260,000 Iraqi refugees in other countries since the beginning of 2014. In addition, data on the absent members do not reflect the place where the absent member resided when the death/migration occurred. Estimates for absent members should therefore be read given the above considerations. See, <http://iraqdtm.iom.int/> and <http://www.unhcr.org/iraq-emergency.html>.

**TABLE 40** ABSENT MEMBERS PER SEX, AGE AND TYPE OF MEMBER<sup>58</sup>

%		Non-camp population	Camp population
Sex	Female	18.4	36.4
	Male	81.6	63.6
Age	0–14	3.3	22.7
	15–24	47.8	13.6
	25–34	34.7	18.2
	35–44	9.3	13.6
	45–54	4.0	9.1
	55–64	0.9	4.5
	65+	0.0	18.2
	Type of member	Aunt	0.0
Brother		3.1	18.2
Cousin		0.0	4.5
Cousin's son		0.0	0.0
Daughter		11.4	18.2
Daughter-in-law		0.4	0.0
Father		1.3	9.1
Father-in-law		0.0	0.0
Grandfather		0.0	0.0
Grandmother		0.0	0.0
Grandson		0.4	0.0
Mother		1.7	0.0
Mother-in-law		0.4	0.0
Nephew		0.9	0.0
Relative (other)		0.4	0.0
Sister		2.6	0.0
Sister's husband		0.4	0.0
Son		67.7	13.6
Son-in-law		0.0	0.0
Spouse		8.7	13.6
Uncle	0.0	13.6	
Wife's brother	0.0	4.5	
Wife's uncle	0.4	0.0	

Leaving the country is the most frequently reported reason of absence for both sexes (87% for males and 61% for females) and at all ages. Nearly 6% of males are detained or have disappeared and 5% left their household due for professional reasons – especially in the 35–44 age bracket. Women are likely to have left the household because of marriage (28%) and forced displacement (11%).

As for the displaced population settled in camps, disappearance is the most frequently reported reason for absence: 60% of absent children and youth (0-14 age group), between 50% and 70% of the absent members of the 25–44 age bracket and the total of above 65 age group have disappeared. In addition, 11% of women are reported as being displaced elsewhere.

**TABLE 41** ABSENT MEMBERS PER REASON OF ABSENCE

% Reason	Sex		Age							Total	
	Female	Male	0–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65+		
Non-camp population	Detained	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
	Disappeared	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.5	1.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
	IDP	11.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	7.5	0.0	41.8	0.0	2.7
	Other (disease)	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	Other (marriage)	28.4	0.6	0.0	9.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
	Other (treatment of disease)	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	Outside the country	60.6	86.9	100.0	84.9	77.9	70.5	100.0	58.2	0.0	82.0
	Working in another area	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.0	6.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	Camp population	Detained	25.0	28.6	40.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0
Disappeared		62.5	71.4	60.0	100.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	0.0	100.0	68.2
IDP		12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>58</sup> Figures for the displaced population settled outside of camps were not computed as only 9 absent and 17 deceased members were found among non-camp IDP families.

## 2 - Deceased members

A total of 4% of households reported that one family member had passed away since 2014. Households in Duhok and Sulaymaniyah are more likely to report deceased members compared to Erbil residents (4.8%, 4.1% and 3.3% respectively).

In over 11% of FHHs, one or more members are reported deceased since 2014 – an expected finding considering that females tend to take the lead of the households if they become widows. Other households that are on average more likely to report deceased members are those where the HoH is very young (4.7% for the 15–24 age group) or old (6.1% for the over 65 age group). All these factors can explain why a high share of households where the HoH has not worked in the week preceding the survey also reported deceased members (6.8%).

The percentage of households reporting a deceased member is higher among displaced households. Around 7% of internally displaced households reported deceased members with no significant difference between camp and non-camp households.

**TABLE 42** HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING DECEASED MEMBERS SINCE 2014

%		None	One or more
Governorate	Duhok	95.2	4.8
	Erbil	96.7	3.3
	Sulaymaniyah	95.9	4.1
Location Type	Rural	96.0	4.0
	Urban	96.0	4.0
HoH Sex	Female	88.6	11.4
	Male	96.9	3.1
HoH age	15–24	95.3	4.7
	25–34	97.5	2.5
	35–44	95.8	4.2
	45–54	96.2	3.8
	55–64	96.1	3.9
	65+	93.9	6.1
HoH Highest Degree	No degree	95.4	4.6
	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	96.5	3.5
	Secondary or above	96.6	3.4
HoH Has Worked Last Week	No	93.2	6.8
	Yes	97.1	2.9
<b>TOTAL non-camp KRI</b>		<b>96.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
IDP	non-camp	92.8	7.2
	camp	93.0	7.0

Males account for 64% of the deceased population. Regarding the type of household member, the spouse ranks first (35%), followed by the father (16%) and son (15%). As for age, over 70% of deaths were recorded among the younger generations (14% for the 0–14 age group) and the older ones (59% for the over-55 age bracket) suggesting an increase in indirect mortality<sup>59</sup> due to the 2014 conflict.<sup>60</sup>

Among the IDP population settled in camps, distribution according to age outlines how deaths have impacted the 25–34 age-group directly involved in the conflict (29%), the younger age group (21% for the 0–14 age group) and older generations (21% for the over-65 age group). Nearly 30% of households reported the death of a son as the most prevalent lost member.

<sup>58</sup> In conflict-affected contexts, deaths can be a result of direct mortality through violence and trauma, and indirect mortality because of infrastructure breakdown and the collapse of primary health care.

<sup>60</sup> It should be noted that among the non-camp population, 199 households out of the total 12,341 surveyed households (1.6%) were assessed as “displaced”. These households, which have their habitual residence in districts/governorates affected by the 2014–2017 conflict, may account for higher observed indirect mortality.

**TABLE 43** DECEASED MEMBERS PER SEX, AGE AND TYPE OF MEMBER

%		Non-camp population	Camp population
<b>Sex</b>	Female	35.7	34.5
	Male	64.3	65.5
<b>Age</b>	0–14	13.8	20.7
	15–24	5.1	6.9
	25–34	5.5	24.1
	35–44	8.6	10.3
	45–54	8.2	6.9
	55–64	12.6	10.3
	65+	46.1	20.7
	<b>Type of member</b>	Aunt	0.5
Brother		2.2	17.2
Cousin		2.4	0.0
Cousin's son		0.4	0.0
Daughter		8.4	13.8
Daughter-in-law		0.0	0.0
Father		16.2	10.3
Father-in-law		0.7	0.0
Grandfather		0.7	0.0
Grandmother		0.5	0.0
Grandson		0.4	0.0
Mother		13.3	20.7
Mother-in-law		2.5	0.0
Nephew		0.2	0.0
Relative (other)		0.2	0.0
Sister		0.7	0.0
Sister's husband		0.0	0.0
Son		14.5	27.6
Son-in-law		0.2	0.0
Spouse		34.5	6.9
Uncle		0.7	3.4
Wife's brother	0.0	0.0	
Wife's uncle	0.7	0.0	

Illness accounts respectively for 34% of all 0–14 deaths and between 46% and 49% of all deaths of those over 55 years old. Sudden deaths (of natural causes) are responsible for 37% of all 0–14 deaths and between 38% and 48% all deaths of those over 55 years old. As expected, direct killings are more prevalent among the 15–34 age bracket and, in general, among males (12% versus less than 0.5% for females). Childbirth and pregnancy are important causes of deaths only for younger females (around 11% of all deaths in both the 0–14 and 15–24 age sub-groups).

Among IDPs settled in camps, half of the 0–14 population reported as deceased because of illness and the other half was killed (indirect conflict or other reasons). Around 30% of those reported as deceased in the 25–44 age groups were killed during the direct conflict, and over 65% of those 65 or above reported as deceased passed away due to natural causes.

**TABLE 44** DEAD MEMBERS PER REASON OF DEATH

% Non-camp population		Sex		Age							Total
		Female	Male	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
	Accident	3.9	7.4	11.2	26.4	10.2	23.7	3.0	1.4	0.5	6.1
	Childbirth-related causes	5.9	0.0	10.9	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
	Illness	36.9	44.4	33.6	20.3	13.0	29.2	52.8	46.3	49.0	41.7
	Killed (direct conflict)	0.4	11.8	1.0	22.4	56.0	12.9	9.6	6.5	1.5	7.8
	Killed (indirect conflict)	0.5	2.2	0.0	5.2	2.3	3.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	1.6
	Killed (other reasons)	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.3	3.9	0.0	1.1	1.4
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Other (burn)	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	Other (electricity)	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
	Other (smothered in water)	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Post-partum related reasons	2.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
	Pregnancy-related reasons	0.7	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	Sudden death (natural death)	49.5	30.2	36.9	8.9	10.3	23.8	23.7	38.4	47.9	37.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% Camp population	Accident	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	3.4
	Illness	30.0	21.1	50.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	16.7	24.1
	Killed (direct conflict)	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	28.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3
	Killed (indirect conflict)	20.0	47.4	16.7	100.0	71.4	0.0	100.0	33.3	0.0	37.9
	Killed (other reasons)	10.0	5.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9
	Sudden death (natural death)	40.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	17.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

# ANNEXES

**Annex 1: Questionnaire**

**Annex 2: Sample**

**Annex 3: Fieldwork and Response Rate**

**Annex 4: District Tables**

**Annex 5: Maps at district level**

# ANNEX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

## DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY - HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

### SECTION A GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION / HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

1. Governorate

2. Enumerator's Organization  
1 - IOM  
2 - KRSO

3. Team no.

4. Enumerator's name

5. Interview date DD/MM/YY

6. District name

7. Subdistrict name

8. Cluster number

9. Household number in the cluster 1-10

10. Dwelling number within the updated block list

CONFIRMATION of CLUSTER / GOVERNORATE / DISTRICT / SUBDISTRICT / ENVIRONMENT / NEIGHBOURHOOD – VILLAGE / BLOCK NUMBER

11. Result of the interview

1 - Household found  
2 - Interview interrupted  
3 - Household couldn't be found after visits  
4 - Dwelling empty. dwelling is not a household  
5 - Interview refused  
6 - Other; specify

12. Total number of household members (including unrelated members)



**SECTION B. HOUSEHOLD AND SHELTER INFORMATION**

1. Is this your habitual address?	Yes (Skip to 2)	No	1.1 If no...	1.1.1 Date of arrival (MM/YY)
<b>2. Type of shelter</b> 1. House (whole of it) 2. Part of a house shared with other household(s) 3. Apartment / Flat 4. Unfinished building 5. Formal collective center 6. Informal collective center 7. Tent 8. Cabinet / Bungalow	<b>3. Type of ownership</b> 1. Owner 2. Tenant 3. Provided for free by relative or friend 4. Provided for free by a collective 5. Other (specify)	<b>4. Main sewage system</b> 1. Public network (covered canal) 2. Public network (uncovered canal) 3. Septic tank 4. Other (specify)	<b>5. Main source of water in the shelter</b> 1. Public network / public tap 2. Water tank 3. River or canal 4. Open or closed well 5. Lake or pool 6. Water spring 7. Stagnant water 8. Other (specify)	<b>6. Electricity source (number of hours)</b> 1. Public network 2. Shared generators 3. Private generator 4. Other (specify) Total electricity hours per day
<b>10. Does the HH have internet access?</b> 1. Yes 2. No	<b>11. What is the total monthly income of the family? (Iraqi Dinar)</b> 1. Less than 250.000 2. 250.000 – less Than 500.000 3. 500.000 – less Than 750.000 4. 750.000 – less Than 1.000.000 5. 1.000.000 – less Than 1.500.000 6. 1.500.000 – less Than 2.000.000 7. 2.000.000 – less Than 3.000.000 8. 3.000.000 – less Than 5.000.000 9. 5.000.000 and more		<b>12. Source of means of subsistence</b> 1. Public employment 2. Private employment 3. Agriculture / farming / herd animal raising on own land 4. Agriculture or farming / herd animal raising on others' land 5. Own business 6. Informal commerce 7. Daily labor 8. Pension	

**1.1.2 Country of habitual address of the HoH**

1. Iraq (go to 1.1.3)
2. Syria
3. Iran
4. Turkey
5. List of other countries

**1.1.3 Governorate of habitual address of the HoH****1.1.4 District of habitual address of the HoH****7. Main source of heating in winter**

0. None
1. A/C
2. Electrical heating
3. Kerosene
4. Wood

**8. Main source of cooling in summer**

0. None
1. A/C
2. Coolers
3. Fan
4. Ventilator

**9. Which of these items exist in the household? (number of items)**

1. Refrigerators
2. Washing machines
3. Televisions
4. Gas stoves or other cooking systems
5. Boilers
6. Vacuum Cleaner
7. Cars
8. Desktops/laptops/tablets (all together)

**Assistance – Select up to three**

9. Savings
10. Loans
11. Income from rent of house or land
12. Money from family and / or friends in Iraq
13. Money from family and / or friends abroad
14. Cash grants or other forms of aid from national institutions (include religious institutions. charities. government assistance)
15. Cash grants or other forms of aid from international institutions (include religious institutions. charities. humanitarian assistance)

**SECTION C. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION****C1 PRESENT MEMBERS**

1. 1 Head of household name:	1. 2 Member name:	2. Position of household member in relation to the HoH.	3. Sex	4. Date of birth Dd/mm/yyyy
Is the respondent the head of household?		1. HoH 2. Spouse 3. Son / Daughter 4. Father / Mother 5. Brother / Sister 6. Grandson / Granddaughter 7. Son-in-law / Daughter-in-law 8. Father-in-law / Mother-in-law 9. Nephew / Niece 10. Uncle / Aunt 11. Cousin 12. Brother-in-law / Sister-in-law 13. Stepfather / Stepmother 14. Other related_____	1. Male 2. Female	5.Nationality 1.Iraq 2. Other (list of countries) – skip to 7  6. Place of birth Country (For Iraq) Governorate District
10. Has NAME worked during the last 7 days even if only for 1 hour? (for ages 12 and older)	11. What does/did NAME as a work? (for ages 12 and older)	12. What was NAME's status in his work? (for ages 12 and older)	13. Has NAME searched for work in the last month (for ages 12 and older)	14. Reason for not working (for ages 12 and older)
1.Yes  2.No (skip to 13)  If connection to work continues (e.g. sickness or vacation) then mark as YES	WRITE IN DETAIL	1.Employer 2.Self-employed 3.Employee (public sector) 4.Employee (private sector) 5.Daily wage worker 6.Unpaid Family Worker 7.Domestic worker	1.Yes  2.No	1.Student 2.Retired 3.Rentier 4.Housewife/ household work 5.Unable to work due to health or family reasons 6.Lost hope in finding a job 7.Maternity leave

KRI DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY - JULY 2018 - ANNEXES				
7. Marital status (for ages 12 and older)	8. Highest degree completed (for ages 6 years and older) (skip to 10)		8.1 If None, Are you able to	9. School attendance (for ages 6 and older)
1. Single	1. None (go to 9)		Read?	1. Never attended
2. Married	2. Primary		Yes	
3. Divorced	3. Intermediate		No	2. Currently not attending
4. Widow	4. Basic		Write?	
5. Separated	5. Academic Secondary		Yes	3. Currently attending
	6. Occupational Secondary		No	
	7. Religious Secondary			
	8. Diploma			
	9. Bachelors			
	10. Higher Diploma			
	11. Master			
	12. PhD/MD			
15. Disability	16. Does this HH member own a mobile phone? (for ages 10 and older)		17. (FOR MARRIED HH members) What was the age of NAME at first marriage?	
1. Yes	1. Yes, smart phone			
2. No (skip to 16)	2. Yes, but not a smart phone			
	3. No			
	18. Ever-Married women (12+)		19. Currently married women (12 to 49 years old)	
15.1 If yes, which one (up to 3 answer)	18.1. How many boys and girls did NAME gave birth until now?	18.2 How many of these boys and girls are now alive?	19.1 How many boys or girls did NAME gave birth to during the last 12 months?	19.2 How many of these boys and girls from the last 12 months are now alive?
1. Blindness	<b>Boys</b> #number  <b>Girls</b> #number  <b>CHECK OVER 9</b>	<b>Boys</b> #number  <b>Girls</b> #number  <b>CHECK OVER 9</b>	<b>Boys #number</b>  <b>Girls #number</b>  <b>CHECK OVER 9</b>	<b>Boys #number</b>  <b>Girls #number</b>  <b>CHECK OVER 9 - CHECK if household member at age 0</b>
2. Deafness				
3. Dumbness				
4. Speech disability				
5. Walking disability				
6. Mobility disability				
7. Limping				
8. Mental disability				
9. Other				

**SECTION C. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION****C2 ABSENT HH MEMBERS (DUE TO 2014 CRISIS) / (ALL ABSENT MEMBERS)**

1. Is there any HH member who is absent due to the 2014 crisis?	2. Sex	3. Member type (in relation to HoH)	4. Date of birth	5. Date since absence	6. Reasons of absence
1. Yes 2. No (go to 7)	1. Male 2. Female	Answers as in C -Q1	(dd/mm/yy)	(mm/yy)	1. IDP 2. Working in another area 3. Outside the country 4. Detained 5. Disappeared 6. Other_____
<b>1.1 How many HH members are absent due to the 2014 crisis?</b>					

1. How many HH members did pass away since 2014?	2. Sex	3. Member type (in relation to HoH)	10. Date of death	11. Date of birth	12. Cause of death
	1. Male 2. Female		(mm/yy)	(dd/mm/yy)	1. Sudden death (natural death) 2. Accident 3. Killed (direct conflict) 4. Killed (indirect conflict) 5. Killed (other reasons; e.g. ) 6. Pregnancy-related reasons 7. Abortion-related reasons 8. Childbirth-related reasons 9. Post-partum related reasons 10. Illness 11. Others

Telephone no. of respondent or HoH

Geolocation coordinates



## ANNEX 2: SAMPLE

DUHOK							
District	Sub-district	2014 Urban population estimate by CSO	2014 Rural population estimate by CSO	Estimate of urban households*	Estimate of rural households**	Targeted urban sample of Households	Targeted rural sample of households
Duhok center	Duhok center	321 534		48 281		550	
Duhok center	Zawita	12 088	6 656	1 917	1 035	20	10
Duhok center	Mangeshk	3 691	9 367	766	1 493	10	10
<b>Duhok center Total</b>		<b>337 314</b>	<b>16 023</b>	<b>50 964</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>20</b>
Amedi	Amedi center	6 685	3 073	1 203	524	20	10
Amedi	Deraluk	44 448	7 070	6 338	1 086	160	30
Amedi	Kanimase	1 062	9 155	163	1 509	10	30
Amedi	Bamarrne	1 957	5 687	331	968	10	20
Amedi	Sarsing	16 766	6 795	2 597	1 164	60	30
Amedi	Chamanke	2 848	2 554	417	473	10	10
<b>Amedi Total</b>		<b>73 764</b>	<b>34 334</b>	<b>11 048</b>	<b>5 725</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>130</b>
Zakho	Zakho center	199 939		27 413		310	
Zakho	Batifa	17 186	5 665	2 637	1 072	20	10
Zakho	Darkar (Sindi)	15 183	1 853	2 239	490	20	10
Zakho	Rizgari	1 448	18 308	207	2 619	10	20
<b>Zakho Total</b>		<b>233 756</b>	<b>25 826</b>	<b>32 496</b>	<b>4 180</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>40</b>
Semel	Semel center	67 498	14 887	9 729	2 396	160	30
Semel	Batil	2 083	19 625	293	2 530	10	40
Semel	Fayda	66 163	5 227	9 425	758	150	10
<b>Semel Total</b>		<b>135 744</b>	<b>39 740</b>	<b>19 446</b>	<b>5 684</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>80</b>
Akre	Akre center	64 231	11 311	9 440	1 408	150	30
Akre	Bijil	3 373	16 098	478	2 337	10	40
Akre	Dinarte	5 253	22 203	692	2 962	10	50
Akre	Girdasin	3 711	41 308	492	5 495	10	100
<b>Akre total</b>		<b>76 568</b>	<b>90 919</b>	<b>11 102</b>	<b>12 202</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>220</b>
Shekhan	Esifne (center)	17 766	6 355	2 420	895	50	20
Shekhan	Atrish	4 041	9 301	618	1 161	10	30
Shekhan	Baadre	9 835	5 167	1 176	653	30	10
Shekhan	Zilkan	270	16 888	32	2 020	10	50
Shekhan	Qasruk	53 207	15 126	6 314	2 035	150	40
<b>Shekhan Total</b>		<b>85 119</b>	<b>52 838</b>	<b>10 560</b>	<b>6 764</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>150</b>
Bardarash	Bardarash center	25 263	5 068	3 691	737	80	20
Bardarash	Rovya	2 236	31 114	295	4 096	10	90
Bardarash	Daratu	4 420	27 764	596	3 756	10	80
Bardarash	Kalak	12 853	22 403	1 889	2 764	40	70
<b>Bardarash Total</b>		<b>44 771</b>	<b>86 349</b>	<b>6 471</b>	<b>11 353</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>987 037</b>	<b>346 029</b>	<b>142 087</b>	<b>48 435</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>900</b>

\*Based on 2014 population &amp; average household size from the 2013 IPMM Survey

\*\*Based on 2014 population &amp; average household size from the 2013 IPMM Survey

\*\*\*Based on total number of households

Sample size for district and governorate totals	Population weights of urban clusters ***	Population weights of rural clusters ***
	1,201218	
	1,311341	1,416362
	1,048590	2,042457
<b>600</b>		
	0,823175	0,717313
	0,542026	0,495202
	0,222873	0,688461
	0,452263	0,662596
	0,592257	0,530834
	0,570344	0,647738
<b>400</b>		
	1,210035	
	1,804438	1,466540
	1,532174	0,669933
	0,283157	1,791671
<b>400</b>		
	0,832031	1,092689
	0,400302	0,865624
	0,859795	1,036694
<b>400</b>		
	0,861206	0,642367
	0,654316	0,799397
	0,946595	0,810696
	0,672693	0,751892
<b>400</b>		
	0,662402	0,612449
	0,845209	0,529473
	0,536253	0,893369
	0,043654	0,552864
	0,576038	0,696120
<b>400</b>		
	0,631395	0,504365
	0,403114	0,622715
	0,816233	0,642448
	0,646206	0,540357
<b>400</b>		
<b>3 000</b>		

**ERBIL**

District	Sub-district	2014 Urban population estimate by CSO	2014 Rural population estimate by CSO	Estimate of urban households*	Estimate of rural households**	Targeted urban sample of Households	Targeted rural sample of households
Hawler center	Hawler center	775 819		155 500		810	
Hawler center	Bahirka	32 154	18 870	5 953	3 451	70	20
Hawler center	Shamamik	2 040	50 855	396	9 113	10	50
Hawler center	Ainkawa	25 121		6 006		40	
<b>Hawler center Total</b>		<b>835 134</b>	<b>69 724</b>	<b>167 854</b>	<b>12 563</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>70</b>
Deshti Hawler	Bnaslawaw (center)	55 170	389	11 668	81	110	
Deshti Hawler	Daratu	50 889	6 599	10 043	1 273	110	10
Deshti Hawler	Qushtappa	15 957	13 211	2 939	2 268	30	20
Deshti Hawler	Kasnazan	62 470	6 578	12 034	1 214	110	10
<b>Deshti Hawler Total</b>		<b>184 485</b>	<b>26 777</b>	<b>36 685</b>	<b>4 836</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>40</b>
Choman	Choman center	10 220	1 385	2 045	301	140	20
Choman	Haji Omeran	1 614	2 188	329	408	20	30
Choman	Smelan	817	4 877	151	888	10	70
Choman	Qasre	3 316	3 190	670	626	40	40
Choman	Galala	591	1 344	123	254	10	20
<b>Choman Total</b>		<b>16 557</b>	<b>12 984</b>	<b>3 319</b>	<b>2 477</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>180</b>
Khabat	Khabat center	32 730	4 944	5 810	992	120	20
Khabat	Kawirgosc	10 137	6 532	1 862	1 073	40	20
Khabat	Darashakran	441	9 994	85	1 705	10	40
Khabat	Rizgari	30 745	9 198	5 855	1 504	110	40
<b>Khabat Total</b>		<b>74 053</b>	<b>30 668</b>	<b>13 611</b>	<b>5 274</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>120</b>
Koye	Koye center	58 800	6 853	13 414	1 594	210	30
Koye	Shorrish	431	5 746	83	1 082		20
Koye	Ashti	941	3 925	169	789		10
Koye	Taq taq	19 394	4 220	4 060	849	70	20
Koye	Siktan	1 076	1 563	212	312	10	10
Koye	Segirdkan	1 308	2 197	298	345	10	10
<b>Koye Total</b>		<b>81 950</b>	<b>24 504</b>	<b>18 236</b>	<b>4 971</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>
Rawenduz	Rawenduz center	12 643	6 188	2 663	1 165	210	100
Rawenduz	Warte	2 032	3 183	400	614	40	50
<b>Rawenduz Total</b>		<b>14 675</b>	<b>9 371</b>	<b>3 063</b>	<b>1 780</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>150</b>
Soran	Soran center	60 820		12 037		130	
Soran	Diyana	54 621	9 290	9 737	1 543	120	20
Soran	Khalifan	20 841	15 737	3 914	2 769	50	40
Soran	Sidakan	3 682	12 167	713	2 142	10	30
<b>Soran Total</b>		<b>139 965</b>	<b>37 194</b>	<b>26 402</b>	<b>6 455</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>90</b>
Shaqlawaw	Shaqlawaw center	24 132		5 372		70	
Shaqlawaw	Basirma	7 085	13 358	1 368	2 390	20	40
Shaqlawaw	Balisan	1 328	3 631	260	731	10	10
Shaqlawaw	Salahaddin	36 268	12 443	7 307	2 302	100	30
Shaqlawaw	Harir	28 518	9 954	6 074	1 903	80	20
Shaqlawaw	Hiran	1 941	3 441	399	726	10	10
<b>Shaqlawaw Total</b>		<b>99 272</b>	<b>42 828</b>	<b>20 780</b>	<b>8 052</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>110</b>
Mergasur	Mergasur center	1 457		308		10	
Mergasur	Mazne	2 719	3 791	552	683	20	30
Mergasur	Barzan	7 593	11 270	1 578	2 444	60	90
Mergasur	Piran	2 113	5 396	436	1 138	20	40
Mergasur	Sherwan Mazin	860	3 484	183	713	10	30
Mergasur	Gorratu	2 499	8 591	506	1 784	20	70
<b>Mergasur Total</b>		<b>17 242</b>	<b>32 533</b>	<b>3 563</b>	<b>6 761</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 463 333</b>	<b>286 582</b>	<b>293 511</b>	<b>53 170</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>1 120</b>

Sample size for district and governorate totals	Population weights of urban clusters ***	Population weights of rural clusters ***
	2,626963	
	1,163672	2,360837
	0,541515	2,493929
	2,054577	
<b>1 000</b>		
	1,461572	
	1,249319	1,742171
	1,340729	1,552032
	1,497008	1,661320
<b>400</b>		
	0,199930	0,205711
	0,224942	0,186223
	0,206725	0,173600
	0,229295	0,214240
	0,168816	0,173686
<b>400</b>		
	0,662536	0,678613
	0,636851	0,734295
	0,115688	0,583428
	0,728353	0,514442
<b>400</b>		
	0,874068	0,726977
		0,796628
		1,311438
	0,793647	0,581211
	0,289807	0,427020
	0,408386	0,471628
<b>400</b>		
	0,173495	0,159460
	0,136839	0,168139
<b>400</b>		
	1,267062	
	1,110382	1,055952
	1,071198	0,947374
	0,975225	0,977075
<b>400</b>		
	1,050101	
	0,936109	0,817747
	0,355974	1,000948
	0,999840	1,050165
	1,038926	1,301718
	0,545708	0,993026
<b>400</b>		
	0,421553	
	0,377558	0,311313
	0,359885	0,371582
	0,298585	0,389348
	0,250389	0,325246
	0,345913	0,348664
<b>400</b>		
<b>4 200</b>		

**SULAYMANIYA #1**

District	Sub-district	2014 Urban population estimate by CSO	2014 Rural population estimate by CSO	Estimate of urban households*	Estimate of rural households**	Targeted urban sample of Households	Targeted rural sample of households
Sulaymaniya center	Sulaymaniya center	642 661		148 087		780	
Sulaymaniya center	Baziyan	35 906	5 984	7 451	1 151	40	10
Sulaymaniya center	Bakrajo	67 871	31 301	15 062	6 973	80	40
Sulaymaniya center	Tanjaro	20 122	27 285	4 227	5 643	20	30
<b>Sulaymaniya center Total</b>		<b>766 560</b>	<b>64 569</b>	<b>174 827</b>	<b>13 767</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>80</b>
Pishdar	Qaladize (center)	70 253	3 547	13 422	646	220	10
Pishdar	Zharawa	8 583	5 385	1 512	850	30	20
Pishdar	Esiwe	680	1 845	133	310	10	
Pishdar	Nawdasht	9 465	12 995	1 796	2 063	30	40
Pishdar	Hallsho	2 770	5 435	475	934	10	20
Pishdar	Hero	626	1 200	114	202	10	
<b>Pishdar Total</b>		<b>92 376</b>	<b>30 408</b>	<b>17 452</b>	<b>5 005</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>90</b>
Penjwin	Penjwin center	22 664	3 977	4 930	763	210	40
Penjwin	Garmik	718	9 794	142	1 875	10	90
Penjwin	Nallparez	483	5 394	100	982	10	40
<b>Penjwin Total</b>		<b>23 865</b>	<b>19 166</b>	<b>5 171</b>	<b>3 620</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>170</b>
Chamchamal	Chamchamal center	62 009	1 929	12 131	316	140	
Chamchamal	Akhjalar	2 011	6 957	369	1 233	10	20
Chamchamal	Takiya	26 356	1 494	5 118	254	70	
Chamchamal	Takiya Jabbari	412	504	82	107	10	
Chamchamal	Sangaw	1 627	4 323	329	827	10	10
Chamchamal	Shorrish	49 034	1 604	10 034	305	120	
Chamchamal	Qadir Karam	697	1 506	141	298	10	
<b>Chamchamal Total</b>		<b>142 146</b>	<b>18 316</b>	<b>28 205</b>	<b>3 338</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>30</b>
Derbendikhan	Derbendikhan center	43 209	3 338	9 215	663	360	30
Derbendikhan	Bawa Khoshen	584	512	117	96	10	
<b>Derbendikhan Total</b>		<b>43 793</b>	<b>3 849</b>	<b>9 332</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>30</b>
Dukan	Dukan center	9 636	3 526	1 992	704	60	20
Dukan	Bingird	1 168	6 786	205	1 215	10	30
Dukan	Piramagrun	26 425	5 378	5 161	1 130	160	30
Dukan	Khalakan	2 806	3 255	619	656	20	20
Dukan	Khidran	1 178	1 687	219	299	10	10
Dukan	Surdash	1 200	4 498	286	974	10	20
<b>Dukan Total</b>		<b>42 413</b>	<b>25 129</b>	<b>8 482</b>	<b>4 978</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>130</b>
Raniya	Raniya center	87 395	4 301	17 492	830	150	10
Raniya	Betwata	13 718	4 738	2 498	810	20	10
Raniya	Chuwar Qurrna	43 040	7 476	8 241	1 316	70	20
Raniya	Haji Awa	51 028	3 969	8 942	710	90	10
Raniya	Sarkapkan	2 677	4 641	469	854	10	10
<b>Raniya Total</b>		<b>197 858</b>	<b>25 126</b>	<b>37 643</b>	<b>4 521</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>60</b>

\*Based on 2014 population &amp; average household size from the 2013 IPMM Survey

\*\*Based on 2014 population &amp; average household size from the 2013 IPMM Survey

\*\*\*Based on total number of households

Sample size for district and governorate totals	Population weights of urban clusters ***	Population weights of rural clusters ***
	2,597961	
	2,549076	1,575202
	2,576256	2,385581
	2,892047	2,573735
<b>1 000</b>		
	0,834820	0,884534
	0,689823	0,581424
	0,607083	
	0,819025	0,705770
	0,649822	0,638921
	0,432330	
<b>400</b>		
	0,321219	0,261031
	0,194387	0,285109
	0,136568	0,335973
<b>400</b>		
	1,216612	
	0,504820	0,843337
	1,050216	
	0,258201	
	0,450551	1,131047
	1,178963	
	0,600552	
<b>400</b>		
	0,350258	0,302609
	0,291712	
<b>400</b>		
	0,454341	0,481890
	0,280993	0,554270
	0,441398	0,515283
	0,423371	0,449112
	0,299568	0,408696
	0,390944	0,666302
<b>400</b>		
	1,595732	1,136340
	1,709025	1,108927
	1,611059	0,900674
	1,359532	0,971398
	0,642405	1,168292
<b>400</b>		

**SULAYMANIYA #2**

District	Sub-district	2014 Urban population estimate by CSO	2014 Rural population estimate by CSO	Estimate of urban households*	Estimate of rural households**	Targeted urban sample of Households	Targeted rural sample of households
Sayid Sadiq	Sayid Sadiq center	58 555	19 753	11 722	3 794	270	100
Sayid Sadiq	Siruchk	582	3 315	124	598	10	20
<b>Sayid Sadiq Total</b>		<b>59 137</b>	<b>23 068</b>	<b>11 847</b>	<b>4 392</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>120</b>
Sharbajer	Chuwarta (center)	5 335	3 112	1 177	692	50	30
Sharbajer	Sitak	545	3 230	126	637	10	30
Sharbajer	Siwayl	170	2 170	39	503	10	10
Sharbajer	Zalan	145	1 446	30	296	10	10
Sharbajer	Gapilon	480	3 110	105	671	10	30
<b>Sharbajer Total</b>		<b>6 675</b>	<b>13 067</b>	<b>1 478</b>	<b>2 800</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>110</b>
Sharezur	Halabjay Taza (center)	42 124		8 558		250	
Sharezur	Warmawa	15 955	8 244	3 269	1 493	100	50
<b>Sharezur Total</b>		<b>58 079</b>	<b>8 244</b>	<b>11 827</b>	<b>1 493</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>50</b>
Qaradakh	Qaradakh center	2 027	5 931	426	1 177	40	120
Qaradakh	Sewsenan	552	1 550	100	305	10	30
<b>Qaradakh Total</b>		<b>2 579</b>	<b>7 482</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>150</b>
Kalar	Kalar center	137 904	4 256	28 208	753	290	10
Kalar	Pebaz	5 691	2 042	1 145	388	10	
Kalar	Rizgari	34 251	2 372	6 545	394	70	10
Kalar	Shekh Tawil	417	2 149	78	374	10	
<b>Kalar Total</b>		<b>178 263</b>	<b>10 820</b>	<b>35 976</b>	<b>1 909</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>20</b>
Mawat	Mawat center	1 464	7 235	367	1 615	40	160
<b>Mawat Total</b>		<b>1 464</b>	<b>7 235</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>1 615</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>160</b>
Halabja	Halabja center	63 829		13 972		250	
Halabja	Biyara	5 342	1 678	1 185	368	20	10
Halabja	Khormal	11 331	8 970	2 386	1 755	40	30
Halabja	Sirwan	7 762	3 911	1 561	828	30	20
<b>Halabja Total</b>		<b>88 264</b>	<b>14 559</b>	<b>19 104</b>	<b>2 951</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>60</b>
Kifri	Kifri center	32 870	557	6 652	125	120	
Kifri	Awaspı	57	1 020	11	204		10
Kifri	Sarqala	1 942	5 470	378	975	10	20
Kifri	Kokis	264	7 321	46	1 270	10	20
Kifri	Nawjul	310	1 792	58	339	10	
<b>Kifri partial total</b>		<b>35 443</b>	<b>16 159</b>	<b>7 145</b>	<b>2 912</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>
Khanaqin	Qorratu	434	5 750	83	1 054	10	80
Khanaqin	Maydan	782	5 676	147	1 040	10	80
Khanaqin	Bamo	364	648	76	110	10	10
<b>Khanaqin partial total</b>		<b>1 580</b>	<b>12 074</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>2 204</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 740 496</b>	<b>299 271</b>	<b>369 689</b>	<b>57 747</b>	<b>4 520</b>	<b>1 480</b>
<b>TOTAL KRI</b>		<b>4 190 865</b>	<b>931 882</b>	<b>805 287</b>	<b>159 352</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>3 500</b>
		<b>5 122 747</b>		<b>964 639</b>		<b>13 200</b>	

\*Based on 2014 population &amp; average household size from the 2013 IPMM Survey

\*\*Based on 2014 population &amp; average household size from the 2013 IPMM Survey

\*\*\*Based on total number of households

Sample size for district and governorate totals	Population weights of urban clusters ***	Population weights of rural clusters ***
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	0,594106	0,519189
	0,170199	0,409199
<b>400</b>		
	0,322061	0,315648
	0,172662	0,290669
	0,053735	0,688834
	0,040798	0,405321
	0,144348	0,306125
<b>200</b>		
	0,468441	
	0,447290	0,408588
<b>400</b>		
	0,145902	0,134217
	0,136429	0,139061
<b>200</b>		
	1,331001	1,030567
	2,097330	
	1,279488	0,539006
	0,618314	
<b>400</b>		
	0,125495	0,138130
<b>200</b>		
	0,764784	
	0,810919	0,503364
	0,816203	0,800571
	0,711961	0,566831
<b>400</b>		
	0,772810	
		0,294561
	0,517483	0,666756
	0,062724	0,868854
	0,542622	
<b>200</b>		
	0,114006	0,180347
	0,201388	0,177812
	0,104078	0,150199
<b>200</b>		
<b>6 000</b>		

CAMP SAMPLE								
Camp sample		Camp name	208 056		34 676		400	
DUHOK	Bardarash	Bardarash					50	
DUHOK	Shekhan	Esyan					50	
DUHOK	Sumel	Sharya					50	
DUHOK	Zakho	Cham Meshko					50	
ERBIL	Hawler center	Harsham					50	
ERBIL	Makmour	Dibaga					50	
SULAYMANIYA	Sulaymaniya center	Arbat					50	
SULAYMANIYA	Sulaymaniya center	Ashti					50	



## ANNEX 3: FIELDWORK AND RESPONSE RATE

DUHOK								
District	Sub-district	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Urban total	Dwelling empty dwelling is not a household
Duhok center	Duhok center	32	7	27	0	484	550	0
Duhok center	Zawita	2	0	1	0	17	20	1
Duhok center	Mangeshk	1	0	1	0	8	10	1
<b>Duhok center Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>2</b>
Amedi	Amedi center	0	0	0	0	20	20	0
Amedi	Deraluk	4	5	1	0	150	160	0
Amedi	Kanimase	0	0	0	0	10	10	1
Amedi	Bamarrne	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Amedi	Sarsing	0	1	0	0	59	60	0
Amedi	Chamanke	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Amedi Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1</b>
Zakho	Zakho center	5	12	0	1	292	310	0
Zakho	Batifa	0	0	0	0	20	20	0
Zakho	Darkar (Sindi)	0	1	0	0	19	20	0
Zakho	Rizgari	0	1	0	0	9	10	4
<b>Zakho Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>4</b>
Semel	Semel center	2	8	0	0	150	160	1
Semel	Batil	0	1	0	0	9	10	1
Semel	Fayda	3	0	2	0	145	150	0
<b>Semel Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>2</b>
Akre	Akre center	1	0	1	0	148	150	0
Akre	Bijil	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Akre	Dinarte	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Akre	Girdasin	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Akre total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0</b>
Shekhan	Esifne (center)	2	0	2	0	46	50	0
Shekhan	Atrish	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Shekhan	Baadre	0	0	0	0	30	30	0
Shekhan	Zilkan	1	0	0	0	9	10	8
Shekhan	Qasruk	1	0	0	0	149	150	0
<b>Shekhan Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>8</b>
Bardarash	Bardarash center	1	0	0	0	79	80	1
Bardarash	Rovya	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Bardarash	Daratu	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Bardarash	Kalak	1	0	1	0	38	40	3
<b>Bardarash Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>21</b>

Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Rural total	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	General total
0	0	0	0	0	32	7	27	0	484	550
0	1	0	8	10	3	0	2	0	25	30
0	0	0	9	10	2	0	1	0	17	20
<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>600</b>
0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	30	30
0	0	0	30	30	4	5	1	0	180	190
0	0	0	29	30	1	0	0	0	39	40
0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	30	30
3	0	0	27	30	0	4	0	0	86	90
0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	20	20
<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>400</b>
0	0	0	0	0	5	12	0	1	292	310
1	0	0	9	10	0	1	0	0	29	30
0	0	0	10	10	0	1	0	0	29	30
0	0	0	16	20	4	1	0	0	25	30
<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>400</b>
1	1	0	27	30	3	9	1	0	177	190
1	0	0	38	40	1	2	0	0	47	50
0	0	0	10	10	3	0	2	0	155	160
<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>400</b>
0	0	0	30	30	1	0	1	0	178	180
0	0	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	50	50
0	0	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	60	60
0	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	110	110
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>400</b>
0	0	0	20	20	2	0	2	0	66	70
0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	40	40
0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	40	40
0	2	0	40	50	9	0	2	0	49	60
0	0	0	40	40	1	0	0	0	189	190
<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>400</b>
0	0	0	19	20	2	0	0	0	98	100
0	0	0	90	90	0	0	0	0	100	100
0	0	0	80	80	0	0	0	0	90	90
0	0	0	67	70	4	0	1	0	105	110
<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2 840</b>	<b>3 000</b>

ERBIL								
District	Sub-district	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Urban total	Dwelling empty dwelling is not a household
Hawler center	Hawler center	25	58	13	1	713	810	0
Hawler center	Bahirka	0	5	2	1	62	70	0
Hawler center	Shamamik	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
Hawler center	Ainkawa	1	3	2	1	33	40	0
<b>Hawler center Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>0</b>
Deshti Hawler	Bnaslawa (center)	1	0	0	0	109	110	0
Deshti Hawler	Daratu	2	7	0	0	101	110	1
Deshti Hawler	Qushtappa	1	1	0	0	28	30	0
Deshti Hawler	Kasnazan	2	4	2	0	102	110	1
<b>Deshti Hawler Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>2</b>
Choman	Choman center	3	6	1	0	130	140	3
Choman	Haji Omeran	0	0	0	0	20	20	0
Choman	Smelan	0	0	0	0	10	10	4
Choman	Qasre	1	0	0	0	39	40	3
Choman	Galala	0	1	0	0	9	10	2
<b>Choman Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>12</b>
Khabat	Khabat center	9	8	0	0	103	120	0
Khabat	Kawirgosk	1	2	0	0	37	40	0
Khabat	Darashakran	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
Khabat	Rizgari	4	6	0	0	100	110	0
<b>Khabat Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>0</b>
Koye	Koye center	6	2	0	0	202	210	0
Koye	Shorrish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koye	Ashti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Koye	Taq taq	0	3	0	0	67	70	0
Koye	Siktan	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Koye	Segirdkan	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Koye Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1</b>
Rawenduz	Rawenduz center	6	0	0	0	204	210	3
Rawenduz	Warte	2	0	0	0	38	40	4
<b>Rawenduz Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>7</b>
Soran	Soran center	1	0	2	0	127	130	0
Soran	Diyana	0	2	2	0	116	120	0
Soran	Khalifan	0	1	0	1	48	50	1
Soran	Sidakan	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Soran Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1</b>
Shaqlawaw	Shaqlawaw center	4	4	0	0	62	70	0
Shaqlawaw	Basirma	1	0	0	0	19	20	1
Shaqlawaw	Balisan	0	0	0	0	10	10	1
Shaqlawaw	Salahaddin	3	5	4	0	88	100	2
Shaqlawaw	Harir	4	3	2	0	71	80	0
Shaqlawaw	Hiran	0	1	1	0	8	10	0
<b>Shaqlawaw Total</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4</b>
Mergasur	Mergasur center	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Mergasur	Mazne	1	0	0	0	19	20	0
Mergasur	Barzan	0	0	3	0	57	60	0
Mergasur	Piran	0	1	0	0	19	20	0
Mergasur	Sherwan Mazin	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Mergasur	Gorratu	1	0	0	0	19	20	0
<b>Mergasur Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>79</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2 838</b>	<b>3 080</b>	<b>27</b>

	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Rural total	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	General total
	0	0	0	0	0	25	58	13	1	713	810
	0	0	0	20	20	0	5	2	1	82	90
	1	0	0	49	50	0	2	0	0	58	60
	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	33	40
	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1 000</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	109	110
	1	0	0	8	10	3	8	0	0	109	120
	1	0	0	19	20	1	2	0	0	47	50
	1	0	0	8	10	3	5	2	0	110	120
	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>400</b>
	1	1	0	15	20	6	7	2	0	145	160
	0	1	0	29	30	0	0	1	0	49	50
	4	1	0	61	70	4	4	1	0	71	80
	0	0	0	37	40	4	0	0	0	76	80
	1	0	0	17	20	2	2	0	0	26	30
	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	20	20	9	8	0	0	123	140
	0	0	0	20	20	1	2	0	0	57	60
	1	0	0	39	40	0	2	0	0	48	50
	3	0	0	37	40	4	9	0	0	137	150
	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	30	30	6	2	0	0	232	240
	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20
	0	0	0	9	10	1	0	0	0	9	10
	0	1	0	19	20	0	3	1	0	86	90
	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	20	20
	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	20	20
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	97	100	9	0	0	0	301	310
	0	0	0	46	50	6	0	0	0	84	90
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	127	130
	0	0	0	20	20	0	2	2	0	136	140
	0	0	0	39	40	1	1	0	1	87	90
	0	1	0	29	30	0	0	1	0	39	40
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	62	70
	0	1	0	38	40	2	0	1	0	57	60
	0	0	0	9	10	1	0	0	0	19	20
	0	0	0	28	30	5	5	4	0	116	130
	0	1	0	19	20	4	3	3	0	90	100
	0	0	0	10	10	0	1	1	0	18	20
	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	0	1	0	29	30	1	0	1	0	48	50
	0	2	0	88	90	0	0	5	0	145	150
	4	0	0	36	40	0	5	0	0	55	60
	1	0	0	29	30	0	1	0	0	39	40
	3	2	0	65	70	1	3	2	0	84	90
	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>400</b>
	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>1 120</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3 897</b>	<b>4 200</b>

<b>SULAYMANIYA #1</b>								
District	Sub-district	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Urban total	Dwelling empty dwelling is not a household
Sulaymaniya center	Sulaymaniya center	18	26	8	2	726	780	0
Sulaymaniya center	Baziyan	0	0	0	0	40	40	0
Sulaymaniya center	Bakrajo	6	8	2	0	64	80	1
Sulaymaniya center	Tanjaro	0	2	0	0	18	20	0
<b>Sulaymaniya center Total</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>1</b>
Pishdar	Qaladize (center)	0	4	1	0	215	220	0
Pishdar	Zharawa	0	1	0	0	29	30	0
Pishdar	Esiwe	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
Pishdar	Nawdasht	1	1	0	0	28	30	1
Pishdar	Hallsho	0	2	0	0	8	10	0
Pishdar	Hero	1	0	0	0	9	10	0
<b>Pishdar Total</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1</b>
Penjwin	Penjwin center	8	15	2	1	184	210	1
Penjwin	Garmik	0	0	0	0	10	10	2
Penjwin	Nallparez	0	2	0	0	8	10	2
<b>Penjwin Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>5</b>
Chamchamal	Chamchamal center	2	1	2	0	135	140	0
Chamchamal	Akhjalar	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Chamchamal	Takiya	0	1	0	0	69	70	0
Chamchamal	Takiya Jabbari	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Chamchamal	Sangaw	0	0	1	0	9	10	0
Chamchamal	Shorrish	1	0	1	0	118	120	0
Chamchamal	Qadir Karam	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
<b>Chamchamal Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>0</b>
Derbendikhan	Derbendikhan center	7	4	10	1	338	360	1
Derbendikhan	Bawa Khoshen	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Derbendikhan Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>1</b>
Dukan	Dukan center	3	0	0	0	57	60	1
Dukan	Bingird	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
Dukan	Piramagrun	3	8	0	0	149	160	1
Dukan	Khalakan	0	1	0	0	19	20	0
Dukan	Khidran	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Dukan	Surdash	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Dukan Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>2</b>
Raniya	Raniya center	7	3	4	0	136	150	2
Raniya	Betwata	0	1	0	0	19	20	0
Raniya	Chuwar Qurra	2	0	4	0	64	70	1
Raniya	Haji Awa	1	2	3	0	84	90	0
Raniya	Sarkapkan	0	0	1	0	9	10	1
<b>Raniya Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>4</b>
Sayid Sadiq	Sayid Sadiq center	3	1	1	0	265	270	0
Sayid Sadiq	Siruchk	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Sayid Sadiq Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>0</b>

	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Rural total	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	General total
	0	0	0	0	0	18	26	8	2	726	780
	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	50	50
	0	0	0	39	40	7	8	2	0	103	120
	3	0	0	27	30	0	5	0	0	45	50
	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1 000</b>
	0	0	0	10	10	0	4	1	0	225	230
	0	0	1	19	20	0	1	0	1	48	50
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	10
	1	0	0	38	40	2	2	0	0	66	70
	0	1	0	19	20	0	2	1	0	27	30
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	10
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>400</b>
	1	0	0	38	40	9	16	2	1	222	250
	4	0	0	84	90	2	4	0	0	94	100
	0	0	1	37	40	2	2	0	1	45	50
	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	135	140
	1	0	0	19	20	0	1	0	0	29	30
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	69	70
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	1	0	19	20
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	118	120
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	10
	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>400</b>
	1	0	0	28	30	8	5	10	1	366	390
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	19	20	4	0	0	0	76	80
	0	0	0	30	30	0	1	0	0	39	40
	0	0	0	29	30	4	8	0	0	178	190
	0	0	0	20	20	0	1	0	0	39	40
	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	20	20
	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	30	30
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	8	10	9	3	4	0	144	160
	0	0	0	10	10	0	1	0	0	29	30
	0	0	0	19	20	3	0	4	0	83	90
	0	0	0	10	10	1	2	3	0	94	100
	0	0	0	9	10	1	0	1	0	18	20
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>400</b>
	1	1	0	98	100	3	2	2	0	363	370
	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	30	30
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>400</b>

<b>SULAYMANIYA #2</b>								
District	Sub-district	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Urban total	Dwelling empty dwelling is not a household
Sharbajer	Chuwarta (center)	0	8	1	0	41	50	0
Sharbajer	Sitak	0	2	0	0	8	10	1
Sharbajer	Siwayl	0	2	0	0	8	10	1
Sharbajer	Zalan	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
Sharbajer	Gapilon	0	1	0	0	9	10	1
<b>Sharbajer Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3</b>
Sharezur	Halabjay Taza (center)	3	5	3	0	239	250	0
Sharezur	Warmawa	1	1	0	0	98	100	1
<b>Sharezur Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>1</b>
Qaradakh	Qaradakh center	1	2	0	0	37	40	0
Qaradakh	Sewsenan	0	2	0	0	8	10	0
<b>Qaradakh Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>
Kalar	Kalar center	5	8	12	0	265	290	0
Kalar	Pebaz	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
Kalar	Rizgari	0	5	2	0	63	70	0
Kalar	Shekh Tawil	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Kalar Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>0</b>
Mawat	Mawat center	1	10	0	0	29	40	23
<b>Mawat Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>
Halabja	Halabja center	2	0	2	0	246	250	0
Halabja	Biyara	0	0	1	0	19	20	0
Halabja	Khormal	1	0	1	0	38	40	1
Halabja	Sirwan	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
<b>Halabja Total</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>2</b>
Kifri	Kifri center	0	4	0	0	116	120	0
Kifri	Awaspı	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kifri	Sarqala	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Kifri	Kokis	0	2	0	0	8	10	0
Kifri	Nawjul	0	1	0	0	9	10	0
<b>Kifri partial total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>
Khanaqin	Qorratu	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
Khanaqin	Maydan	1	0	0	0	9	10	2
Khanaqin	Bamo	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
<b>Khanaqin partial total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4 235</b>	<b>4 520</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>TOTAL KRI</b>		<b>213</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9 044</b>	<b>9 700</b>	<b>93</b>
Response rate (interviewed households within all households excluding empty dwellings and non-household addresses)						95,3%		

	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	Rural total	Dwelling empty, dwelling is not a household	Household couldn't be found after 3 visits	Interview refused	Interview interrupted	Household interviewed	General total
	2	0	0	28	30	0	10	1	0	69	80
	0	0	0	29	30	1	2	0	0	37	40
	0	0	0	9	10	1	2	0	0	17	20
	0	0	0	10	10	0	1	0	0	19	20
	3	0	0	26	30	1	4	0	0	35	40
	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>200</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	0	239	250
	0	0	0	49	50	2	1	0	0	147	150
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>400</b>
	13	0	0	107	120	1	15	0	0	144	160
	2	0	0	28	30	0	4	0	0	36	40
	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>200</b>
	1	1	0	8	10	5	9	13	0	273	300
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	10
	1	2	0	7	10	0	6	4	0	70	80
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>400</b>
	17	1	0	119	160	24	27	1	0	148	200
	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>200</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	246	250
	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	1	0	29	30
	0	0	0	29	30	2	0	1	0	67	70
	0	0	0	19	20	1	0	0	0	49	50
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>400</b>
	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	116	120
	1	0	0	9	10	0	1	0	0	9	10
	1	0	0	19	20	0	1	0	0	29	30
	1	0	0	19	20	0	3	0	0	27	30
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	10
	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>
	0	1	0	79	80	0	0	1	0	89	90
	0	0	2	76	80	3	0	0	2	85	90
	0	0	1	9	10	0	0	0	1	19	20
	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>1 480</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5 604</b>	<b>6 000</b>
	<b>82</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3 297</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12 341</b>	<b>13 200</b>
				96,8%						95,7%	

## ANNEX 4: DISTRICT TABLES

TABLE 1 NATIONALITY AND BIRTH COUNTRY

%	District	Nationality						Country of Birth						
		Iraq	Iran	Syria	Turkey	Nepal	other	Iraq	Iran	Syria	Turkey	Nepal	other	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	99.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	99.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
		Akri	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Amedi	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	98.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
		Bardarash	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Shekhan	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sumel	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Zakho	97.9	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	97.2	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.6
	Erbil	Erbil	96.9	0.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	96.8	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
		Choman	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslaw	95.3	0.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.2	1.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Khabat	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
		Koyasenjaq	97.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Mergasur	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.4	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
		Rawanduz	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Shaqlaw	98.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.2	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Sulaymaniyah	Soran	99.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	93.2	5.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
		Selmani	98.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	98.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
		Chamchamal	99.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Darbandikhan	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Dokan	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
		Halabja	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Kalar	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Khanaqeen	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
		Kifri	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Mawat	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Penjween	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pezhdar	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Qaradagh	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
		Ranya	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
		Said Sadeq	99.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sharazoor	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Sharbazheer	98.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

**TABLE 2** RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT HOUSEHOLDS

GOVERNORATE	%	District	Is this your habitual address?		
			Yes	No	
Duhok		Duhok	96.1	3.9	
		Akri	99.7	0.3	
		Amedi	98.8	1.2	
		Bardarash	97.5	2.5	
		Shekhan	97.7	2.3	
		Sumel	100	0.0	
		Zakho	96.6	3.4	
	Erbil		Erbil	98.2	1.8
			Choman	99.7	0.3
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw	91.5	8.5	
		Khabat	91.4	8.6	
		Koyasenjaq	97.3	2.7	
		Mergasur	99.2	0.8	
		Rawanduz	99.7	0.3	
		Shaqlawa	97.2	2.8	
		Soran	100	0.0	
Sulaymaniyah		Selmani	96.5	3.5	
		Chamchamal	99.6	0.4	
		Darbandikhan	96.5	3.5	
		Dokan	99.2	0.8	
		Halabja	99.5	0.5	
		Kalar	95.1	4.9	
		Khanaqeen	95.1	4.9	
		Kifri	92.0	8.0	
		Mawat	100	0.0	
		Penjween	99.1	0.9	
		Pezhdar	98.9	1.1	
		Qaradagh	98.1	1.9	
		Ranya	100	0.0	
		Said Sadeq	99.7	0.3	
		Sharazoor	98.4	1.6	
	Sharbazheer	98.5	1.5		

**TABLE 9** SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

GOVERNORATE	%	District	Female	Male	
Duhok		Duhok	8.4	91.6	
		Akri	6.3	93.7	
		Amedi	7.3	92.7	
		Bardarash	8.0	92.0	
		Shekhan	10.1	89.9	
		Sumel	5.5	94.5	
		Zakho	9.3	90.7	
	Erbil		Erbil	11.9	88.1
			Choman	6.4	93.6
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw	8.4	91.6	
		Khabat	8.6	91.4	
		Koyasenjaq	9.3	90.7	
		Mergasur	17.4	82.6	
		Rawanduz	14.6	85.4	
		Shaqlawa	9.4	90.6	
		Soran	8.6	91.4	
Sulaymaniyah		Selmani	12.0	88.0	
		Chamchamal	11.9	88.1	
		Darbandikhan	14.6	85.4	
		Dokan	7.8	92.2	
		Halabja	14.0	86.0	
		Kalar	10.0	90.0	
		Khanaqeen	7.9	92.1	
		Kifri	9.8	90.2	
		Mawat	11.6	88.4	
		Penjween	5.7	94.3	
		Pezhdar	8.0	92.0	
		Qaradagh	9.8	90.2	
		Ranya	11.6	88.4	
		Said Sadeq	9.2	90.8	
		Sharazoor	13.1	86.9	
	Sharbazheer	5.7	94.3		

**TABLE 10 AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SEX**

		District	Mean
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	5.39
		Akri	6.59
		Amedi	5.99
		Bardarash	6.94
		Shekhan	6.39
		Sumel	6.54
		Zakho	6.33
	Erbil	Erbil	4.92
		Choman	5.24
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	5.12
		Khabat	5.72
		Koyasenjaq	4.82
		Mergasur	4.65
		Rawanduz	4.80
		Shaqlawā	5.22
		Soran	5.48
	Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	4.25
		Chamchamal	4.90
		Darbandikhan	4.46
		Dokan	4.66
		Halabja	4.42
		Kalar	4.91
		Khanaqeen	5.10
		Kifri	5.17
		Mawat	4.26
		Penjween	4.86
		Pezhdar	5.01
		Qaradagh	4.42
		Ranya	4.87
		Said Sadeq	4.68
		Sharazoor	4.74
		Sharbazheer	4.60

TABLE 12 MARITAL STATUS BY SEX

%		Member Marital Status										
		Female					Male					
		District	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow	Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widow
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	43.7	50.2	0.1	0.0	6.0	50.0	49.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
		Akri	41.3	53.6	0.0	0.5	4.6	47.5	51.9	0.0	0.1	0.5
		Amedi	48.2	48.9	0.0	0.2	2.7	52.5	46.8	0.0	0.2	0.5
		Bardarash	41.1	52.2	0.0	0.6	6.2	47.7	51.7	0.0	0.0	0.6
		Shekhan	45.8	48.5	0.0	0.1	5.6	50.8	48.5	0.0	0.2	0.6
		Sumel	47.9	47.2	0.0	0.1	4.8	52.0	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
		Zakho	45.2	48.5	0.3	0.0	6.0	52.6	46.5	0.0	0.2	0.6
	Erbil	Erbil	36.8	54.0	0.1	0.6	8.5	45.5	53.9	0.1	0.0	0.5
		Choman	41.4	51.7	0.1	0.1	6.6	49.0	49.5	0.0	0.3	1.2
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	35.3	57.1	0.0	0.6	6.9	43.1	55.8	0.0	0.0	1.1
		Khabat	42.3	51.5	0.1	0.5	5.7	44.7	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
		Koyasenjaq	37.9	55.1	0.2	0.7	6.2	44.0	55.5	0.0	0.2	0.4
		Mergasur	43.0	48.4	0.0	0.0	8.5	46.6	52.6	0.2	0.0	0.7
		Rawanduz	42.7	49.9	0.0	0.1	7.2	46.6	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.6
		Shaqlawaw	42.6	51.4	0.0	0.3	5.7	48.3	50.9	0.1	0.0	0.6
	Soran	42.8	51.2	0.1	0.1	5.7	48.2	50.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	
	Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	31.8	57.1	0.7	1.4	9.0	41.2	57.5	0.0	0.5	0.8
		Chamchamal	37.0	54.7	0.0	0.8	7.5	44.6	54.2	0.0	0.2	1.1
		Darbandikhan	37.7	51.7	1.2	0.6	8.7	44.4	54.6	0.0	0.0	1.0
		Dokan	38.1	55.8	0.5	0.0	5.6	45.6	53.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
		Halabja	41.7	48.0	0.1	1.8	8.4	48.8	50.4	0.0	0.3	0.5
		Kalar	35.3	55.7	0.0	0.5	8.5	44.4	54.5	0.0	0.0	1.1
		Khanaqeen	41.2	52.3	0.4	0.3	5.8	45.9	52.4	0.0	0.6	1.1
		Kifri	35.8	54.9	0.0	0.7	8.6	44.2	55.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
		Mawat	41.4	50.5	0.4	0.0	7.8	49.1	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
		Penjween	37.6	55.9	0.4	0.8	5.4	48.4	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
		Pezhdar	42.1	50.6	0.0	1.0	6.3	46.5	51.1	0.0	0.3	2.1
		Qaradagh	42.3	51.0	0.0	0.3	6.3	44.1	54.6	0.0	0.4	1.0
		Ranya	43.8	49.2	0.0	0.4	6.6	49.0	50.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
		Said Sadeq	38.9	55.3	0.0	1.2	4.6	42.5	55.7	0.5	0.0	1.4
Sharazoor		42.0	48.0	0.0	1.9	8.1	48.9	50.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	
Sharbazheer	43.8	50.2	0.0	0.3	5.7	46.0	53.4	0.3	0.0	0.4		

**TABLE 15 MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE**

		Members Age at First Marriage		
		Female	Male	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	District		
		Duhok	21.7	25.3
		Akri	20.7	23.6
		Amedi	21.7	25.2
		Bardarash	19.6	22.2
		Shekhan	20.5	23.4
		Sumel	20.3	23.5
		Zakho	20.1	23.4
		Erbil	Erbil	20.8
	Choman		20.2	23.9
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw		20.4	23.9
	Khabat		19.8	22.7
	Koyasenjaq		21.1	24.6
	Mergasur		20.0	22.5
	Rawanduz		19.5	24.0
	Shaqlawa		19.9	23.6
	Soran		19.7	23.2
	Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	21.3	25.5
		Chamchamal	20.7	23.9
		Darbandikhan	20.9	24.7
		Dokan	20.3	23.9
		Halabja	20.0	24.9
		Kalar	21.0	25.6
		Khanaqeen	20.0	23.8
		Kifri	21.6	24.9
		Mawat	19.7	22.4
		Penjween	19.5	22.7
	Pezhdar	20.3	24.4	
Qaradagh	20.7	24.9		
Ranya	20.4	23.6		
Said Sadeq	20.0	24.1		
Sharazoor	19.9	24.7		
Sharbazheer	20.2	23.6		

**TABLE 17 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND CHILDREN LIVING**

		District	Children ever born	Children alive	
		GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	4.7
Akri	4.6			4.4	
Amedi	4.6			4.4	
Bardarash	5.0			4.6	
Shekhan	4.9			4.6	
Sumel	5.3			4.9	
Zakho	5.3			4.9	
Erbil	Erbil			4.1	3.7
	Choman			4.9	4.3
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw		4.1	3.7	
	Khabat		4.8	4.3	
	Koyasenjaq		4.6	3.9	
	Mergasur		4.5	4.1	
	Rawanduz		4.6	4.2	
	Shaqlawa		4.7	4.3	
	Soran		5.0	4.3	
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani		3.8	3.4	
	Chamchamal		4.7	4.1	
	Darbandikhan		4.3	3.8	
	Dokan		4.5	4.0	
	Halabja		4.5	3.8	
	Kalar		4.2	3.7	
	Khanaqeen		4.9	4.2	
	Kifri		4.6	4.0	
	Mawat		5.3	4.6	
	Penjween		4.9	4.2	
	Pezhdar		4.6	4.0	
	Qaradagh		4.8	4.3	
	Ranya		3.9	3.8	
	Said Sadeq		4.4	4.0	
	Sharazoor		4.6	3.9	
	Sharbazheer		4.6	4.2	

TABLE 19 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

		Household Head has not worked during the last week	No household member has worked during the last week	Female Household Head	Two thirds of the Household are dependent age members	There is at least one disabled member in the household
<b>District</b>						
<b>Duhok</b>	Duhok	26.0	13.7	8.4	14.8	13.5
	Akri	21.8	12.7	6.3	22.5	10.8
	Amedi	38.5	23.1	7.3	18.5	10.8
	Bardarash	24.4	12.2	8.0	22.3	10.8
	Shekhan	26.9	13.2	10.1	20.4	12.7
	Sumel	28.4	11.6	5.5	18.7	14.1
	Zakho	35.5	19.0	9.3	19.7	9.4
<b>Erbil</b>	Erbil	27.0	13.4	11.9	10.7	12.4
	Choman	25.5	14.1	6.4	13.0	15.4
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	23.3	11.4	8.4	12.3	12.8
	Khabat	23.3	12.3	8.6	20.6	9.7
	Koyasenjaq	21.9	13.0	9.3	14.3	11.5
	Mergasur	48.3	41.6	17.4	12.7	9.5
	Rawanduz	29.0	17.4	14.6	16.1	8.3
	Shaqlawa	23.0	13.5	9.4	14.1	13.5
<b>Sulaymaniyah</b>	Soran	35.0	23.8	8.6	13.3	15.4
	Selmani	29.1	14.8	12.0	8.9	14.4
	Chamchamal	31.0	20.9	11.9	18.5	9.3
	Darbandikhan	28.6	16.4	14.6	11.3	9.1
	Dokan	28.5	18.7	7.8	11.3	12.6
	Halabja	23.4	12.1	14.0	6.9	15.5
	Kalar	25.1	12.3	10.0	13.2	9.1
	Khanaqeen	27.9	17.9	7.9	13.8	12.7
	Kifri	24.6	12.9	9.8	19.5	9.4
	Mawat	27.6	16.2	11.6	18.9	21.9
	Penjween	21.1	8.8	5.7	7.2	14.7
	Pezhdar	21.7	11.5	8.0	11.8	14.4
	Qaradagh	29.8	18.5	9.8	15.5	11.0
	Ranya	23.5	14.8	11.6	14.4	14.2
	Said Sadeq	28.2	18.7	9.2	13.9	6.1
	Sharazoor	30.6	19.7	13.1	8.9	13.2
Sharbazheer	18.9	13.9	5.7	12.9	10.9	

TABLE 20 DISABILITY

%	District	Disability	
		No	Yes
Duhok	Duhok	97.0	3.0
	Akri	98.2	1.8
	Amedi	97.9	2.1
	Bardarash	98.1	1.9
	Shekhan	97.6	2.4
	Sumel	97.5	2.5
	Zakho	98.2	1.8
Erbil	Erbil	97.1	2.9
	Choman	96.3	3.7
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw	96.8	3.2
	Khabat	98.0	2.0
	Koyasenjaq	97.2	2.8
	Mergasur	97.6	2.4
	Rawanduz	98.1	1.9
	Shaqlawaw	96.8	3.2
	Soran	96.6	3.4
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	95.9	4.1
	Chamchamal	97.9	2.1
	Darbandikhan	97.3	2.7
	Dokan	96.9	3.1
	Halabja	95.8	4.2
	Kalar	97.9	2.1
	Khanaqeen	97.4	2.6
	Kifri	97.9	2.1
	Mawat	94.1	5.9
	Penjween	96.6	3.4
	Pezhdar	96.7	3.3
	Qaradagh	97.2	2.8
	Ranya	96.6	3.4
	Said Sadeq	98.4	1.6
	Sharazoor	96.9	3.1
	Sharbazheer	97.6	2.4

TABLE 21 LITERACY OF NON-GRADUATES - AGE 6+

%	District	Can Read		Can Write	
		No	Yes	No	Yes
Duhok	Duhok	39.1	60.9	45.9	54.1
	Akri	53.8	46.2	53.9	46.1
	Amedi	49.8	50.2	50.4	49.6
	Bardarash	47.9	52.1	48.7	51.3
	Shekhan	39.4	60.6	39.8	60.2
	Sumel	61.2	38.8	65.7	34.3
	Zakho	49.7	50.3	52.2	47.8
Erbil	Erbil	42.1	57.9	44.1	55.9
	Choman	36.1	63.9	37.5	62.5
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw	40.4	59.6	43.5	56.5
	Khabat	46.0	54.0	48.1	51.9
	Koyasenjaq	49.8	50.2	51.1	48.9
	Mergasur	50.8	49.2	51.2	48.8
	Rawanduz	42.6	57.4	41.8	58.2
	Shaqlawaw	44.9	55.1	46.8	53.2
	Soran	49.1	50.9	51.0	49.0
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	44.6	55.4	46.8	53.2
	Chamchamal	36.9	63.1	39.3	60.7
	Darbandikhan	37.4	62.6	41.7	58.3
	Dokan	38.3	61.7	40.4	59.6
	Halabja	33.8	66.2	35.4	64.6
	Kalar	38.0	62.0	42.1	57.9
	Khanaqeen	38.2	61.8	42.4	57.6
	Kifri	42.7	57.3	43.1	56.9
	Mawat	53.5	46.5	54.5	45.5
	Penjween	44.5	55.5	46.5	53.5
	Pezhdar	48.7	51.3	51.7	48.3
	Qaradagh	64.0	36.0	67.4	32.6
	Ranya	58.4	41.6	61.2	38.8
	Said Sadeq	44.1	55.9	45.0	55.0
	Sharazoor	39.2	60.8	39.6	60.4
	Sharbazheer	47.8	52.2	48.1	51.9

**TABLE 22 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE - AGE 6+**

		School Attendance			
%	District	Currently attending	Currently not attending	Never attended	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	40.2	47.2	12.6
		Akri	40.6	46.4	13.0
		Amedi	46.4	35.4	18.2
		Bardarash	35.1	49.3	15.6
		Shekhan	35.5	45.9	18.6
		Sumel	38.3	39.2	22.5
		Zakho	38.2	40.9	20.8
	Erbil	Erbil	36.3	51.1	12.5
		Choman	39.5	37.9	22.6
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	36.2	46.1	17.7
		Khabat	36.1	39.2	24.7
		Koyasenjaq	37.3	40.9	21.8
		Mergasur	38.5	33.0	28.5
		Rawanduz	38.6	36.4	25.0
		Shaqlawa	39.4	41.8	18.7
		Soran	38.6	35.8	25.5
	Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	30.7	54.9	14.4
		Chamchamal	37.2	41.0	21.8
		Darbandikhan	34.7	48.3	17.1
		Dokan	34.8	45.3	19.9
		Halabja	36.8	48.6	14.6
		Kalar	37.2	46.1	16.7
		Khanaqeen	32.1	52.0	16.0
		Kifri	40.0	40.3	19.7
		Mawat	29.3	40.2	30.5
		Penjween	29.6	46.9	23.5
		Pezhdar	36.4	42.7	20.9
		Qaradagh	28.9	48.4	22.7
Ranya	40.2	42.6	17.1		
Said Sadeq	36.1	44.7	19.2		
Sharazoor	32.1	47.1	20.9		
Sharbazheer	35.9	41.0	23.1		

**TABLE 23 HIGHEST COMPLETED DEGREE - AGE 6+**

		Highest Degree Completed			
%	District	No degree	Primary, Intermediate and Basic	Secondary or above	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	35.4	42.5	22.1
		Akri	52.0	36.6	11.4
		Amedi	46.2	43.8	10.0
		Bardarash	67.7	26.4	5.9
		Shekhan	65.7	25.7	8.6
		Sumel	38.3	43.1	18.6
		Zakho	48.0	38.2	13.9
	Erbil	Erbil	37.0	39.2	23.8
		Choman	62.8	22.0	15.2
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	48.7	35.9	15.5
		Khabat	63.2	27.7	9.1
		Koyasenjaq	43.9	35.4	20.6
		Mergasur	57.8	30.6	11.6
		Rawanduz	61.7	22.1	16.2
		Shaqlawa	47.5	36.4	16.1
		Soran	46.6	41.7	11.8
	Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	37.7	36.2	26.1
		Chamchamal	65.0	22.0	12.9
		Darbandikhan	53.9	27.6	18.5
		Dokan	61.8	24.1	14.1
		Halabja	52.8	26.3	20.9
		Kalar	55.4	27.3	17.3
		Khanaqeen	62.6	29.4	8.0
		Kifri	66.7	17.0	16.3
		Mawat	60.8	25.8	13.5
		Penjween	66.4	25.2	8.3
		Pezhdar	55.4	29.3	15.2
		Qaradagh	37.4	50.9	11.8
Ranya	39.0	42.6	18.4		
Said Sadeq	65.5	21.5	13.0		
Sharazoor	56.0	27.2	16.7		
Sharbazheer	57.5	27.3	15.2		

TABLE 24 WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION - AGES 12-64

GOVERNORATE		District	Female				Male				Total		
			Out of Labour Force	Part of Labour Force		Unemployment rate	Out of Labour Force	Part of Labour Force		Unemployment rate	Out of Labour Force	Part of Labour Force	
			No	No but searched for work in last month	Yes		No	No but searched for work in last month	Yes		No	No but searched for work in last month	Yes
Duhok	Duhok	81.6	6.7	11.7	36.4	34.1	7.4	58.5	11.2	57.9	7.0	35.1	
	Akri	92.7	1.1	6.1	15.3	37.6	2.4	60.0	3.8	65.2	1.7	33.0	
	Amedi	87.8	1.7	10.4	14.3	48.3	5.5	46.3	10.6	68.4	3.6	28.1	
	Bardarash	96.7	0.0	3.3	0.0	30.4	4.9	64.8	7.0	64.6	2.4	33.1	
	Shekhan	92.3	0.6	7.1	7.4	34.4	3.3	62.3	5.0	64.1	1.9	34.0	
	Sumel	89.4	3.7	7.0	34.4	35.2	8.7	56.1	13.4	62.6	6.2	31.3	
	Zakho	92.6	3.0	4.5	40.1	30.9	12.7	56.4	18.4	61.8	7.8	30.3	
Erbil	Erbil	82.4	2.8	14.8	16.1	27.8	6.3	65.9	8.7	55.4	4.5	40.1	
	Choman	90.0	1.6	8.4	16.0	39.9	1.7	58.4	2.8	64.6	1.6	33.7	
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw	90.0	2.6	7.4	26.1	27.9	6.8	65.3	9.5	58.7	4.7	36.5	
	Khabat	96.3	0.4	3.3	10.3	24.2	6.6	69.2	8.7	62.0	3.3	34.7	
	Koyasenjaq	80.2	3.2	16.5	16.3	25.1	5.3	69.6	7.0	53.1	4.2	42.7	
	Mergasur	90.0	1.9	8.2	18.6	49.8	3.1	47.1	6.2	70.8	2.5	26.7	
	Rawanduz	89.6	1.0	9.4	9.9	34.5	1.3	64.2	2.0	63.5	1.2	35.4	
	Shaqlawaw	88.3	1.5	10.2	13.0	32.4	4.1	63.4	6.1	60.6	2.8	36.5	
	Soran	92.5	1.3	6.2	17.2	45.3	1.1	53.6	2.0	69.3	1.2	29.5	
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	76.7	4.6	18.6	20.0	25.4	5.9	68.7	7.9	51.6	5.2	43.1	
	Chamchamal	92.2	0.2	7.6	2.2	31.6	4.6	63.8	6.7	62.1	2.3	35.5	
	Darbandikhan	83.3	5.7	11.0	34.0	27.6	5.8	66.6	8.0	56.5	5.7	37.7	
	Dokan	89.1	4.7	6.1	43.4	31.8	6.4	61.7	9.5	60.4	5.6	34.0	
	Halabja	82.3	2.7	15.0	15.2	28.8	1.4	69.8	1.9	56.7	2.0	41.2	
	Kalar	87.5	1.5	11.0	12.1	26.1	4.8	69.1	6.5	56.6	3.2	40.3	
	Khanaqeen	85.1	0.7	14.2	5.0	31.1	2.9	66.0	4.2	57.8	1.8	40.3	
	Kifri	88.7	4.7	6.7	41.1	24.1	6.8	69.1	9.0	57.2	5.7	37.1	
	Mawat	86.9	2.2	10.9	16.7	30.6	4.4	64.9	6.4	60.1	3.3	36.6	
	Penjween	86.2	1.3	12.5	9.6	21.1	7.7	71.2	9.7	53.0	4.6	42.4	
	Pezhdar	80.2	1.5	18.3	7.8	30.7	2.6	66.6	3.8	55.9	2.1	42.0	
	Qaradagh	78.6	2.2	19.2	10.3	24.9	3.0	72.2	3.9	54.3	2.6	43.2	
	Ranya	91.2	0.4	8.4	4.9	35.7	2.1	62.3	3.2	64.0	1.2	34.8	
	Said Sadeq	91.0	4.8	4.1	53.8	23.8	10.9	65.3	14.3	57.7	7.8	34.5	
	Sharazoor	88.5	4.3	7.2	37.7	34.1	4.7	61.2	7.2	62.4	4.5	33.1	
Sharbazheer	86.5	7.8	5.7	57.8	27.7	2.8	69.5	3.9	58.5	5.4	36.1		

Unemployment rate
16.7
5.0
11.3
6.6
5.3
16.5
20.5
10.2
4.6
11.5
8.8
9.0
8.4
3.2
7.1
3.9
10.8
6.2
13.2
14.1
4.7
7.3
4.3
13.4
8.1
9.7
4.7
5.6
3.4
18.5
12.0
13.1

TABLE 25 #1 WORK STATUS - AGES 12-64

%	District		Work Status							
			Employee (public sector)	Employee (private sector)	Employer	Self-employed	Daily wage worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Domestic worker	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Female	95.5	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	
		Male	51.2	4.0	4.9	12.7	26.6	0.5	0.0	
		Total	58.6	3.8	4.1	10.8	22.3	0.4	0.0	
		Akri	Female	48.1	4.8	0.0	15.7	0.0	31.4	0.0
			Male	64.2	4.5	4.5	15.7	9.7	1.3	0.0
			Total	62.7	4.5	4.1	15.7	8.8	4.1	0.0
		Amedi	Female	61.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	34.9	0.0
			Male	80.0	3.9	0.0	6.3	9.5	0.0	0.3
			Total	76.4	3.5	0.0	5.3	8.0	6.6	0.2
	Bardarash	Female	21.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	74.7	0.0	
		Male	41.4	6.4	3.7	17.4	22.2	8.9	0.0	
		Total	40.3	6.0	3.5	16.7	21.0	12.5	0.0	
	Shekhan	Female	40.8	2.2	0.0	1.7	3.3	52.1	0.0	
		Male	39.4	3.7	6.6	12.1	33.8	4.4	0.0	
		Total	39.6	3.5	5.9	11.0	30.4	9.7	0.0	
	Sumel	Female	86.6	3.8	0.0	5.5	2.2	1.8	0.0	
		Male	34.1	3.2	6.4	17.0	36.0	3.3	0.0	
		Total	40.0	3.3	5.6	15.7	32.2	3.1	0.0	
	Zakho	Female	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Male	28.2	7.7	3.3	19.4	34.3	7.1	0.0	
		Total	33.2	7.3	3.1	18.0	31.8	6.6	0.0	
	Erbil	Erbil	Female	82.3	10.5	0.7	2.9	1.9	0.0	1.7
			Male	34.9	13.5	5.5	22.3	23.2	0.5	0.0
			Total	43.7	13.0	4.6	18.7	19.2	0.4	0.3
		Choman	Female	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
			Male	79.4	1.2	3.1	11.4	4.4	0.5	0.0
			Total	81.7	1.0	2.7	10.0	3.9	0.7	0.0
Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw		Female	66.9	7.0	10.4	7.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	
		Male	38.1	10.2	5.5	17.4	27.8	0.8	0.3	
		Total	41.0	9.9	6.0	16.4	25.0	1.5	0.2	
Khabat	Female	67.4	12.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	13.1	0.0		
	Male	40.1	9.5	4.3	10.5	34.6	1.0	0.0		
	Total	41.5	9.6	4.1	10.0	33.2	1.6	0.0		
Koyasenjaq	Female	61.8	2.4	0.0	30.6	5.2	0.0	0.0		
	Male	57.0	7.9	0.8	24.6	9.2	0.5	0.0		
	Total	57.9	6.8	0.7	25.8	8.4	0.4	0.0		
Mergasur	Female	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
	Male	82.6	2.5	2.9	9.9	2.0	0.0	0.0		
	Total	84.7	2.8	2.5	8.4	1.7	0.0	0.0		
Rawanduz	Female	80.3	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	3.6	0.0		
	Male	83.2	1.2	0.3	10.1	4.6	0.6	0.0		
	Total	82.7	1.1	0.3	10.9	4.0	1.0	0.0		
Shaqlawaw	Female	58.2	4.0	18.9	4.9	5.1	8.9	0.0		
	Male	62.4	5.9	5.9	8.6	15.4	1.8	0.0		
	Total	61.8	5.7	7.7	8.0	14.0	2.8	0.0		
Soraw	Female	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0		
	Male	68.2	0.8	1.2	14.8	13.9	1.1	0.0		
	Total	71.2	0.7	1.1	13.2	12.4	1.3	0.0		

TABLE 25 #2 WORK STATUS - AGES 12-64

%	District		Work Status						
			Employee (public sector)	Employee (private sector)	Employer	Self-employed	Daily wage worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Domestic worker
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	Female	84.2	8.2	0.0	3.2	1.3	1.6	1.4
		Male	35.1	12.6	2.9	23.0	25.6	0.9	0.0
		Total	45.9	11.6	2.2	18.6	20.2	1.1	0.3
	Chamchamal	Female	55.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	32.4	0.0
		Male	46.9	7.5	1.4	25.5	14.6	4.1	0.0
		Total	47.8	6.7	1.2	24.1	13.1	7.1	0.0
	Darbandikhan	Female	93.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.0
		Male	45.5	6.0	7.2	28.3	12.1	0.9	0.0
		Total	52.8	5.1	6.2	24.5	10.7	0.7	0.0
	Dokan	Female	91.1	2.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.7	0.0
		Male	56.8	3.7	2.5	24.1	12.8	0.0	0.0
		Total	59.9	3.6	2.3	22.2	11.6	0.2	0.0
	Halabja	Female	57.7	4.5	1.1	13.2	0.0	23.5	0.0
		Male	50.7	4.1	3.1	29.7	8.1	4.3	0.0
		Total	52.0	4.2	2.7	26.6	6.6	7.9	0.0
	Kalar	Female	82.2	6.8	0.0	5.3	2.7	3.0	0.0
		Male	41.6	1.6	1.8	31.7	19.5	3.8	0.0
		Total	47.1	2.3	1.6	28.1	17.3	3.7	0.0
	Khanaqeen	Female	22.3	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.0	65.6	0.0
		Male	30.7	9.2	0.0	30.1	18.9	11.2	0.0
		Total	29.2	7.6	0.0	27.0	15.6	20.6	0.0
	Kifri	Female	88.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
		Male	53.5	2.5	2.4	18.8	19.6	3.0	0.0
		Total	56.8	2.3	2.2	17.6	18.3	2.8	0.0
	Mawat	Female	54.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	38.1	0.0
		Male	56.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	23.5	8.1	0.0
		Total	56.4	5.0	1.4	4.1	20.4	12.8	0.0
	Penjween	Female	14.7	0.0	2.9	7.6	2.4	72.4	0.0
		Male	24.3	6.2	6.4	33.8	16.4	12.9	0.0
		Total	22.9	5.3	5.9	30.0	14.4	21.6	0.0
Pezhdar	Female	23.6	3.0	0.0	9.6	2.6	61.2	0.0	
	Male	49.8	5.2	1.2	27.3	8.9	7.6	0.0	
	Total	44.1	4.7	1.0	23.4	7.5	19.4	0.0	
Qaradagh	Female	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9	0.0	
	Male	51.9	3.2	0.6	19.4	16.0	8.9	0.0	
	Total	44.7	2.4	0.4	14.7	12.1	25.6	0.0	
Ranya	Female	64.1	2.2	0.0	17.4	0.0	16.3	0.0	
	Male	58.6	1.2	1.3	22.5	13.7	2.7	0.0	
	Total	59.3	1.3	1.1	21.9	12.0	4.4	0.0	
Said Sadeq	Female	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	13.9	0.0	
	Male	37.3	1.7	1.1	36.5	18.3	5.1	0.0	
	Total	39.8	1.6	1.0	34.3	17.7	5.7	0.0	
Sharazoor	Female	66.7	1.9	0.0	17.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	
	Male	49.5	7.8	0.6	25.7	14.1	2.4	0.0	
	Total	51.4	7.1	0.5	24.8	14.1	2.1	0.0	
Sharbazheer	Female	76.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	
	Male	45.8	2.2	3.3	10.5	29.1	9.1	0.0	
	Total	48.3	2.0	3.0	9.7	26.7	10.3	0.0	

**TABLE 26 #1 REASONS FOR NOT WORKING PER SEX - AGES 12-64**

%	District		Reason For Not Working						Unable to work due to health or family reasons	
			Lost hope in finding a job	Student	Housewife/ household work	Maternity leave	Rentier	Retired		
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Female	9.0	25.2	60.5	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.2	
		Male	24.5	60.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.6	7.6	
		Total	13.9	36.5	41.2	0.3	0.9	3.3	3.9	
		Akri	Female	10.3	15.2	71.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.7
			Male	23.4	61.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	6.9	4.5
			Total	14.2	28.8	50.0	0.0	1.4	2.4	3.2
		Amedi	Female	9.1	30.6	56.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.5
			Male	18.1	56.6	0.5	0.0	6.7	11.5	6.6
			Total	12.4	40.2	36.1	0.2	3.1	4.7	3.4
	Bardarash	Female	9.6	11.3	76.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	
		Male	38.1	47.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.8	
		Total	16.9	20.6	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.4	
	Shekhan	Female	10.3	14.4	71.5	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.2	
		Male	32.3	48.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	3.7	13.7	
		Total	16.4	23.9	51.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	6.1	
	Sumel	Female	4.3	25.5	65.4	0.0	0.6	0.9	3.3	
		Male	30.0	46.9	0.4	0.0	4.0	6.7	12.1	
		Total	12.4	32.3	44.8	0.0	1.7	2.7	6.1	
	Zakho	Female	5.1	17.8	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	
		Male	35.8	47.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.7	6.1	
		Total	14.6	27.1	48.6	0.0	0.9	2.8	6.0	
	Erbil	Erbil	Female	8.0	20.4	60.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	8.6
			Male	30.1	52.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	9.1	7.7
			Total	14.2	29.5	43.7	0.0	0.9	3.2	8.3
		Choman	Female	3.4	19.5	73.4	0.4	0.0	1.7	1.7
			Male	17.5	60.5	0.4	0.0	2.7	13.4	5.5
			Total	7.9	32.5	50.1	0.3	0.9	5.4	2.9
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawā	Female	4.9	16.0	73.1	0.0	1.3	0.5	4.2
			Male	31.9	43.5	0.7	0.0	3.0	7.8	13.0
			Total	12.4	23.6	53.2	0.0	1.7	2.5	6.6
Khabat	Female	2.1	13.3	76.6	0.0	1.7	1.3	5.0		
	Male	29.9	51.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.5	9.8		
	Total	8.3	21.8	59.4	0.0	2.1	2.2	6.0		
Koyasenjaq	Female	6.4	23.2	66.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	2.0		
	Male	31.5	53.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	6.7		
	Total	13.0	31.1	49.1	0.2	0.0	3.5	3.2		
Mergasur	Female	2.3	20.2	72.4	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.7		
	Male	8.6	45.1	0.0	0.0	32.8	6.5	7.0		
	Total	4.5	28.8	47.4	0.0	11.4	5.0	2.9		
Rawanduz	Female	3.7	22.7	72.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5		
	Male	26.0	56.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	10.1	7.0		
	Total	9.6	31.6	53.4	0.2	0.0	3.1	2.2		
Shaqlawā	Female	6.8	17.1	68.2	0.0	0.9	2.1	4.9		
	Male	20.8	55.1	0.4	0.0	3.4	8.2	12.1		
	Total	10.8	27.9	48.9	0.0	1.6	3.9	7.0		
Sorān	Female	6.7	19.0	70.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	3.0		
	Male	36.2	47.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	8.6	6.5		
	Total	16.2	28.1	47.7	0.3	0.4	3.1	4.1		

**TABLE 26 #2 REASONS FOR NOT WORKING PER SEX - AGES 12-64**

%	District		Reason For Not Working						Unable to work due to health or family reasons
			Lost hope in finding a job	Student	Housewife/ household work	Maternity leave	Rentier	Retired	
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	Female	8.6	20.4	65.2	1.1	0.0	2.1	2.6
		Male	31.3	46.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	11.3	9.1
		Total	14.7	27.5	48.0	0.8	0.1	4.6	4.3
	Chamchamal	Female	2.7	16.8	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5
		Male	30.6	54.3	1.6	0.0	1.0	6.2	6.2
		Total	10.5	27.3	56.7	0.0	0.3	2.4	2.8
	Darbandikhan	Female	6.1	19.3	70.9	0.4	0.0	1.2	2.0
		Male	26.0	55.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	6.5
		Total	11.3	28.6	53.0	0.3	0.0	3.7	3.2
	Dokan	Female	7.0	17.2	74.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4
		Male	32.4	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	4.5
		Total	14.4	26.8	52.5	0.1	0.2	4.3	1.6
	Halabja	Female	6.7	27.4	59.2	0.2	0.0	3.6	2.8
		Male	22.1	64.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.7
		Total	10.5	36.4	44.8	0.1	0.0	4.3	3.7
	Kalar	Female	2.4	21.2	73.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.4
		Male	22.7	57.7	1.0	0.0	1.2	10.2	7.2
		Total	7.7	30.7	54.6	0.0	0.3	4.5	2.2
	Khanaqeen	Female	4.5	16.5	74.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.0
		Male	42.3	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	8.4
		Total	15.4	23.7	53.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	4.6
	Kifri	Female	5.0	18.6	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
		Male	34.7	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	7.5
		Total	12.1	26.6	57.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8
	Mawat	Female	4.2	23.4	67.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6
		Male	17.1	54.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	16.2
		Total	7.6	31.7	51.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.7
	Penjween	Female	8.0	14.6	73.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	3.2
		Male	38.6	47.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.2
		Total	15.8	23.0	55.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	4.0
Pezhdar	Female	8.7	21.8	63.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	4.9	
	Male	23.9	58.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	8.0	9.1	
	Total	13.0	32.2	45.9	0.2	0.0	2.7	6.1	
Qaradagh	Female	16.5	22.1	55.5	0.5	0.0	1.7	3.7	
	Male	34.1	49.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	9.5	5.9	
	Total	20.4	28.1	43.6	0.4	0.0	3.4	4.2	
Ranya	Female	0.5	25.3	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	
	Male	19.2	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.5	7.6	
	Total	5.8	37.0	51.8	0.0	0.3	1.8	3.3	
Said Sadeq	Female	7.8	18.6	72.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.2	
	Male	40.6	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	4.9	
	Total	16.4	25.7	53.2	0.2	0.0	2.5	2.1	
Sharazoor	Female	9.8	19.2	67.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	
	Male	37.2	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.0	8.9	
	Total	17.4	26.4	48.8	0.1	0.2	2.2	4.8	
Sharbazheer	Female	10.0	23.2	64.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	
	Male	10.5	71.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	8.8	
	Total	10.1	34.2	49.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	

**TABLE 27 MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

%	Monthly Household Income					
	District	less than 500.000	500.000 - 749.000	750.000 - 999.000	1.000.000 or above	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	19.3	34.0	31.5	15.1
		Akri	21.0	22.9	39.1	16.9
		Amedi	35.5	34.8	20.5	9.2
		Bardarash	45.7	25.1	18.0	11.2
		Shekhan	39.8	28.4	20.9	11.0
		Sumel	42.9	36.2	15.8	5.0
		Zakho	34.3	33.8	19.1	12.8
	Erbil	Erbil	33.1	26.9	21.6	18.5
		Choman	36.9	30.7	16.3	16.1
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	39.8	35.3	14.6	10.2
		Khabat	31.6	34.0	23.2	11.1
		Koyasenjaq	40.1	28.6	20.4	10.8
		Mergasur	20.7	37.0	31.5	10.8
		Rawanduz	32.5	33.5	21.8	12.2
	Sulaymaniyah	Shaqlawa	40.5	24.4	22.0	13.2
		Soran	27.7	30.9	22.3	19.1
		Selmani	35.7	30.4	23.3	10.7
		Chamchamal	49.2	20.4	20.0	10.4
		Darbandikhan	32.9	35.6	22.1	9.4
		Dokan	51.7	27.1	17.0	4.1
		Halabja	29.0	28.7	26.2	16.1
		Kalar	30.0	28.9	24.8	16.3
		Khanaqeen	55.3	18.4	15.7	10.6
		Kifri	38.6	17.1	27.9	16.4
		Mawat	59.4	22.4	13.4	4.8
		Penjween	48.3	31.8	12.6	7.3
		Pezhdar	22.0	30.9	23.0	24.1
		Qaradagh	37.4	27.3	24.2	11.1
Ranya	44.9	30.6	14.9	9.6		
Said Sadeq	53.5	30.0	13.1	3.4		
Sharazoor	55.8	20.0	15.9	8.2		
Sharbazheer	49.5	23.0	20.5	6.9		

TABLE 28 HOUSEHOLD SOURCES OF INCOME

		Sources Of Income															
%	District	Agriculture / farming / herd animal raising on own land	Agriculture or farming / herd animal raising on others' land	Private employment	Public employment	Own business	Daily labor	Pension	Income from rent of house or land	Informal commerce	Savings	Loans	Money from family and / or friends abroad	Money from family and / or friends in Iraq	Cash grants or other forms of aid from international institutions (include religious institutions, charities, humanitarian assistance)	Cash grants or other forms of aid from national institutions (include religious institutions, charities, government assistance)	
		GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	0.4	0.0	13.2	52.6	15.9	20.0	16.3	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.6	2.2
Akri	19.8			3.5	4.2	61.0	20.7	24.1	11.9	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0
Amedi	6.3			0.5	9.1	65.0	5.2	9.2	28.5	1.3	2.4	1.9	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.0	0.8
Bardarash	8.8			1.0	10.3	40.2	12.9	29.3	7.8	0.3	4.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	5.4	0.0	0.2
Shekhan	4.5			4.4	7.5	41.3	16.3	37.5	13.3	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.3	3.9	0.2	0.8
Sumel	4.6			0.3	12.0	43.2	23.0	27.6	4.7	0.5	2.9	1.9	3.7	1.1	3.2	0.3	0.4
Zakho	4.1			0.3	14.9	32.1	21.7	26.4	24.5	0.6	2.0	2.4	0.5	0.4	5.3	0.4	0.0
Erbil	Erbil		0.9	0.2	20.6	41.6	20.4	19.8	17.2	1.8	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.3	4.3	0.2	1.5
	Choman		4.6	0.7	4.4	74.8	9.7	12.8	21.8	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa		3.6	0.5	14.2	43.1	15.8	32.0	11.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	3.2	0.5	3.8	0.8	0.6
	Khabat		4.4	0.5	14.5	41.8	11.4	33.2	10.0	0.3	1.1	2.3	1.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.5
	Koyasenjaq		12.2	2.0	6.7	59.7	14.2	15.7	17.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.3	1.7
	Mergasur		1.5	0.2	3.0	69.4	4.2	8.5	29.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	5.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.3
	Rawanduz		4.2	0.7	2.4	72.8	3.1	7.7	24.2	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	3.1	0.0	0.3
Sulaymaniyah	Shaqlawā		5.8	0.8	7.4	63.1	9.4	19.4	16.3	0.3	1.7	1.0	2.1	0.6	6.5	0.3	0.9
	Soran		2.3	0.0	7.3	66.1	8.5	17.6	16.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.0
	Selmani		1.7	0.3	14.3	41.0	19.3	19.1	22.5	1.8	4.2	1.8	0.4	0.2	4.5	0.0	0.7
	Chamchamal		4.2	2.0	6.2	44.5	12.8	23.4	19.8	0.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.6
	Darbandikhan		5.1	1.1	7.1	45.6	14.0	19.7	21.1	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.3	4.8	0.0	0.3
	Dokan		13.0	4.2	6.0	60.9	4.1	13.0	8.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	2.4	0.5	1.6
	Halabja		12.3	1.4	5.3	52.7	15.5	22.1	25.6	1.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	6.2	0.0	2.1
Sulaymaniyah	Kalar		4.3	0.0	5.8	47.1	17.7	20.0	15.8	0.5	12.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	4.2	0.0	0.0
	Khanaqeen		26.2	2.8	7.7	31.9	12.0	27.9	18.3	0.0	4.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Kifri		4.5	2.3	9.0	56.6	14.8	13.6	7.2	1.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
	Mawat		34.7	0.7	3.6	46.5	5.2	18.6	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.4
	Penjween		26.2	8.1	7.5	29.1	20.2	26.9	20.4	0.8	2.4	4.5	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1
	Pezhdar		12.6	3.1	14.7	55.0	17.7	13.9	13.2	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.0	3.1	3.9	0.0	2.7
	Qaradagh		39.9	1.5	3.3	48.2	3.2	13.5	28.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.9	0.0	0.6
	Ranya		6.1	0.7	6.0	52.4	6.6	17.9	18.7	0.0	6.8	11.4	1.2	1.8	6.4	1.7	1.0
	Said Sadeq		10.4	0.0	3.1	35.1	31.3	20.0	17.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.3
	Sharazoor		9.3	2.5	5.9	44.5	9.7	16.0	20.5	1.0	11.1	0.9	15.6	0.5	6.8	0.0	3.1
Sharbazheer	17.5		1.4	2.4	45.5	5.7	30.9	24.3	0.8	1.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.2	



TABLE 30 SHELTER OWNERSHIP

%	District	Ownership Type				
		Owner	Provided for free by relative or friend	Tenant	Provided for free by a collective	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	61.5	12.8	23.6	2.0
		Akri	93.9	1.8	4.1	0.2
		Amedi	90.2	2.4	5.8	1.7
		Bardarash	92.1	2.4	4.4	1.1
		Shekhan	86.8	4.0	7.0	2.2
		Sumel	79.7	4.7	15.6	0.0
		Zakho	71.5	6.8	20.5	1.2
	Erbil	Erbil	68.8	4.2	26.2	0.8
		Choman	89.5	3.0	6.2	1.3
		Dashti Hawler/Braslawa	67.3	5.4	27.1	0.2
		Khabat	82.2	5.0	12.5	0.3
		Koyasenjaq	79.7	6.4	11.1	2.8
		Mergasur	89.8	5.1	4.9	0.2
		Rawanduz	91.9	0.2	7.8	0.0
		Shaqqlawa	78.8	6.1	14.5	0.7
	Sulaymaniyah	Soran	79.3	3.8	16.0	0.9
		Selmani	63.7	17.9	17.4	1.0
		Chamchamal	84.6	7.5	7.5	0.4
		Darbandikhan	81.8	6.1	12.1	0.0
		Dokan	85.2	8.8	4.5	1.5
		Halabja	88.6	4.4	6.7	0.3
		Kalar	74.9	8.2	16.8	0.1
		Khanaqeen	84.4	5.1	7.9	2.7
		Kifri	84.2	0.6	15.2	0.0
		Mawat	93.6	2.7	3.2	0.5
		Penjween	87.7	4.5	6.6	1.2
		Pezhdar	88.8	3.5	7.2	0.4
		Qaradagh	92.7	2.7	4.1	0.6
		Ranya	83.0	6.1	10.9	0.0
		Said Sadeq	95.9	0.6	3.6	0.0
Sharazoor	83.2	5.1	11.4	0.2		
Sharbazheer	92.5	2.6	5.0	0.0		

**TABLE 31 SEWERAGE SYSTEM**

		Sewerage System		
%	District	Pubic network - Covered canal	Pubic network - Uncovered canal	Septic tank
Duhok	Duhok	26.1	0.0	73.9
	Akri	11.0	2.4	86.6
	Amedi	11.8	0.0	88.2
	Bardarash	0.2	0.0	99.8
	Shekhan	0.0	0.0	100
	Sumel	2.5	0.0	97.5
	Zakho	0.3	0.0	99.7
Erbil	Erbil	31.1	0.1	68.8
	Choman	0.0	9.6	90.4
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw	3.9	0.0	96.1
	Khabat	1.9	1.8	96.3
	Koyasenjaq	78.3	12.8	8.9
	Mergasur	15.7	1.8	82.5
	Rawanduz	44.4	2.4	53.2
	Shaqlawaw	17.1	16.0	66.9
	Soran	11.6	0.0	88.4
	Selmani	98.3	0.7	1.0
Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	95.3	0.0	4.7
	Darbandikhan	99.8	0.2	0.0
	Dokan	67.2	4.4	28.4
	Halabja	87.2	0.0	12.8
	Kalar	94.4	3.3	2.3
	Khanaqeen	8.9	0.0	91.1
	Kifri	79.9	2.1	17.9
	Mawat	33.8	0.0	66.2
	Penjween	60.0	6.0	34.0
	Pezhdar	79.4	1.9	18.7
	Qaradagh	74.6	0.0	25.4
	Ranya	91.4	0.0	8.6
	Said Sadeq	66.1	0.0	33.9
	Sharazoor	94.8	0.0	5.2
	Sharbazheer	71.1	0.6	28.3

TABLE 32 FRESH WATER SUPPLY

		Fresh Water Supply							
%	District	Public network / public tap	Water tank	Open or closed well	Water spring	River or canal	Lake or pool	Stagnant water	
		GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akri	63.0			37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amedi	99.7			0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Bardarash	98.4			0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shekhan	100.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sumel	66.9			33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zakho	93.2			6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Erbil	Erbil		89.1	0.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Choman		91.9	1.6	3.8	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw		90.3	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
	Khabat		82.4	3.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Koyasenjaq		93.5	0.5	2.6	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.9
	Mergasur		99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Rawanduz		100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Shaqlawaw		91.1	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sulaymaniyah	Soran		87.3	0.8	5.2	4.3	0.2	2.2	0.0
	Selmani		98.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Chamchamal		96.0	0.3	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Darbandikhan		99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Dokan		79.1	0.8	18.3	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
	Halabja		97.3	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kalar		97.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Khanaqeen		77.4	0.0	7.3	11.6	3.7	0.0	0.0
	Kifri		91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mawat		60.7	0.0	1.5	16.8	0.0	21.0	0.0
	Penjween		54.2	0.5	32.2	7.5	0.0	5.6	0.0
	Pezhdar		86.8	0.5	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
	Qaradagh		93.4	3.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ranya		94.4	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Said Sadeq		73.4	0.0	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sharazoor	90.6	0.0	8.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Sharbazheer	66.3	0.0	28.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		

**TABLE 33 PUBLIC ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN MEAN HOURS PER DAY**

GOVERNORATE	Public Electricity Supply (Hours Per Day)	
	District	Mean
Duhok	Duhok	16.0
	Akri	14.1
	Amedi	15.0
	Bardarash	13.5
	Shekhan	14.8
	Sumel	15.9
	Zakho	14.7
Erbil	Erbil	15.7
	Choman	18.8
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	15.0
	Khabat	17.4
	Koyasenjaq	16.1
	Mergasur	14.0
	Rawanduz	17.0
	Shaqlawa	17.0
	Soran	13.7
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	18.0
	Chamchamal	20.3
	Darbandikhan	18.0
	Dokan	20.0
	Halabja	20.3
	Kalar	19.9
	Khanaqeen	20.6
	Kifri	17.8
	Mawat	18.1
	Penjween	23.4
	Pezhdar	17.6
	Qaradagh	18.5
	Ranya	20.0
	Said Sadeq	17.1
	Sharazoor	9.2
Sharbazheer	19.1	

**TABLE 34 PREVALENCE OF SHARED AND PRIVATE GENERATORS**

GOVERNORATE	District	Electricity: Private Generator	Electricity: Shared Generator
		Yes	Yes
Duhok	Duhok	100.0	0.0
	Akri	85.4	4.6
	Amedi	78.5	8.4
	Bardarash	90.0	2.6
	Shekhan	98.6	7.4
	Sumel	96.6	2.2
	Zakho	95.7	0.3
Erbil	Erbil	99.1	1.4
	Choman	58.8	6.5
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawa	91.5	2.9
	Khabat	81.5	2.7
	Koyasenjaq	80.4	4.6
	Mergasur	30.2	25.6
	Rawanduz	64.9	0.3
	Shaqlawa	78.6	4.7
	Soran	84.8	16.2
Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	94.4	0.3
	Chamchamal	94.0	0.6
	Darbandikhan	83.5	0.0
	Dokan	36.2	3.0
	Halabja	72.3	0.8
	Kalar	95.8	0.1
	Khanaqeen	26.2	1.2
	Kifri	74.4	2.2
	Mawat	0.0	0.0
	Penjween	2.4	0.0
	Pezhdar	78.5	5.1
	Qaradagh	21.2	0.5
	Ranya	91.6	1.6
	Said Sadeq	93.2	0.4
	Sharazoor	86.3	0.7
Sharbazheer	15.3	0.7	

TABLE 35 MAIN HEATING SOURCE

		Main Heating Source				
GOVERNORATE	District	%				
		A/C	Electrical heating	Kerosene	Wood	None
Duhok	Duhok	8.6	8.3	80.5	2.4	0.2
	Akri	0.5	0.0	77.2	22.1	0.3
	Amedi	0.3	0.5	42.9	56.1	0.2
	Bardarash	0.0	0.0	98.8	1.0	0.2
	Shekhan	2.3	0.3	95.4	2.0	0.0
	Sumel	0.3	0.3	99.2	0.0	0.3
	Zakho	0.0	0.9	95.5	3.3	0.3
Erbil	Erbil	3.3	2.1	94.0	0.1	0.5
	Choman	0.8	2.6	58.9	37.6	0.0
	Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawwa	0.3	8.6	90.5	0.5	0.0
	Khabat	0.3	0.4	98.7	0.7	0.0
	Koyasenjaq	0.0	0.5	97.6	1.7	0.2
	Mergasur	0.0	0.3	51.9	47.8	0.0
	Rawanduz	1.9	0.5	90.2	7.4	0.0
	Shaqlawwa	1.7	8.4	81.3	8.6	0.0
Sulaymaniyah	Soran	0.0	0.8	80.1	19.1	0.0
	Selmani	0.8	1.1	97.9	0.0	0.2
	Chamchamal	0.2	0.3	99.6	0.0	0.0
	Darbandikhan	0.3	0.3	99.2	0.3	0.0
	Dokan	0.8	1.6	90.1	7.5	0.0
	Halabja	0.0	0.4	97.2	2.4	0.0
	Kalar	0.4	0.5	98.8	0.2	0.0
	Khanaqeen	3.3	9.9	83.6	3.3	0.0
	Kifri	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	Mawat	0.0	0.6	47.3	52.1	0.0
	Penjween	0.2	12.8	63.7	23.3	0.0
	Pezhdar	0.0	0.3	96.1	3.6	0.0
	Qaradagh	0.0	0.0	72.8	27.2	0.0
	Ranya	0.3	0.0	99.0	0.7	0.0
	Said Sadeq	0.0	0.0	97.5	2.5	0.0
	Sharazoor	0.0	0.3	99.0	0.8	0.0
Sharbazheer	0.0	0.8	56.0	43.2	0.0	

**TABLE 36 MAIN COOLING SOURCE**

		Main Cooling Source					
		A/C	Coolers	Fan	Ventilator	None	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	10.7	88.5	0.6	0.0	0.2
		Akri	3.5	96.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
		Amedi	1.5	97.8	0.6	0.0	0.2
		Bardarash	0.0	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
		Shekhan	3.0	96.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
		Sumel	0.0	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
		Zakho	1.0	97.3	1.5	0.0	0.3
	Erbil	Erbil	4.7	94.7	0.5	0.0	0.1
		Choman	2.5	89.6	6.7	0.0	1.2
		Dashti Hawler/ Braslawa	0.0	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
		Khabat	0.9	98.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
		Koyasenjaq	0.7	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Mergasur	0.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
		Rawanduz	2.2	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Shaqlawa	1.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Soran	0.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0
		Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	2.4	96.8	0.7	0.0
	Chamchamal		18.5	81.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Darbandikhan		13.4	86.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
	Dokan		1.5	97.6	1.0	0.0	0.0
	Halabja		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Kalar		7.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Khanaqeen		26.2	72.1	1.8	0.0	0.0
	Kifri		37.8	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mawat		0.0	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
	Penjween		3.2	94.0	1.4	0.0	1.5
	Pezhdar		0.3	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
	Qaradagh		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Ranya		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Said Sadeq		0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sharazoor		0.3	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Sharbazheer	2.8	92.6	2.6	0.0	2.0	

**TABLE 37** OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES (NUMBER)

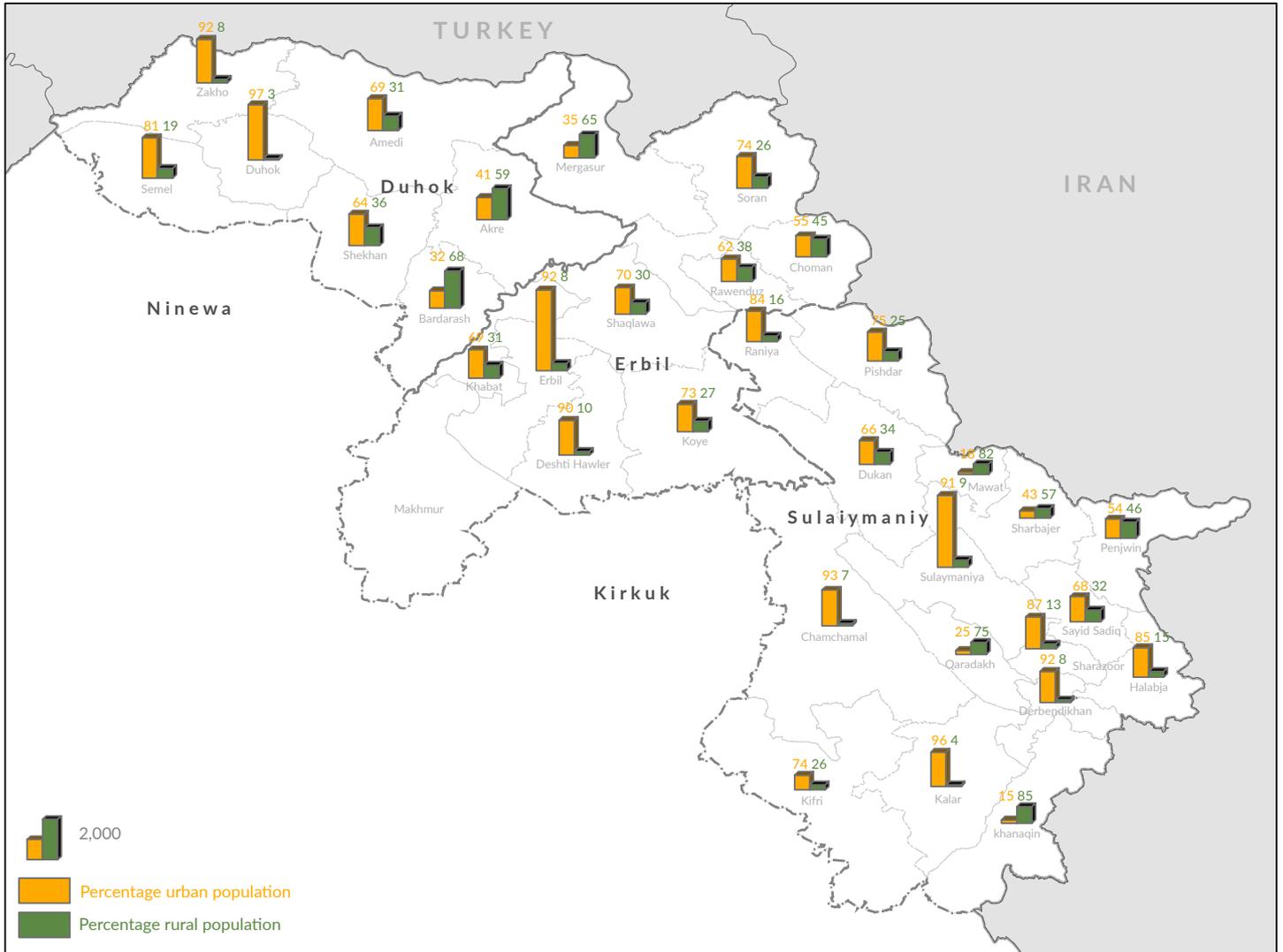
%	District	Refrigerators			Washing Machines			Televisions			Stoves			Boilers			Vacuum Cleaners			
		0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	0.4	80.1	19.5	7.8	91.5	0.8	0.2	44.8	55.0	0.6	98.4	1.0	1.4	93.8	4.8	17.1	81.6	1.2
		Akri	0.7	95.2	4.1	3.3	95.4	1.3	0.5	75.1	24.4	1.1	97.7	1.2	2.0	87.5	10.5	19.7	80.3	0.0
		Amedi	2.9	95.5	1.6	8.5	91.2	0.3	1.2	82.5	16.4	1.3	97.6	1.1	4.8	94.9	0.3	20.9	79.1	0.0
		Bardarash	1.9	96.7	1.4	15.5	84.5	0.0	1.8	65.2	33.0	5.7	93.3	1.0	2.0	96.9	1.1	53.0	46.7	0.3
		Shekhan	0.5	98.6	0.9	5.4	94.6	0.0	1.2	64.9	33.9	0.0	99.5	0.5	0.7	92.9	6.4	32.4	67.1	0.5
		Sumel	1.0	98.1	0.9	11.5	88.3	0.2	0.8	62.8	36.4	1.0	98.2	0.8	16.5	82.3	1.2	42.9	57.1	0.0
		Zakho	4.4	94.8	0.8	13.0	85.7	1.3	1.4	65.9	32.7	1.5	98.3	0.2	8.0	89.4	2.7	47.3	52.4	0.3
	Erbil	Erbil	1.2	92.7	6.1	5.4	90.8	3.8	1.3	64.9	33.8	1.1	96.1	2.9	5.3	93.1	1.6	25.8	73.3	0.9
		Choman	1.0	94.3	4.7	9.0	89.3	1.7	0.5	65.1	34.4	1.7	96.2	2.1	7.1	92.0	0.9	8.6	90.5	0.9
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslaw	0.8	97.4	1.8	8.5	90.8	0.7	2.5	72.1	25.5	2.3	97.7	0.0	12.2	87.3	0.5	29.0	71.0	0.0
		Khabat	4.0	95.1	0.9	13.3	86.4	0.3	1.1	76.2	22.7	5.1	94.9	0.0	15.4	83.7	0.9	34.4	65.6	0.0
		Koyasenjaq	0.8	98.3	0.9	16.1	83.6	0.3	0.8	76.9	22.3	1.6	97.8	0.5	3.4	96.3	0.3	25.0	74.4	0.6
		Mergasur	0.3	98.2	1.5	4.7	95.3	0.0	0.5	88.0	11.5	1.0	98.7	0.3	1.3	98.7	0.0	4.9	94.8	0.3
		Rawanduz	1.0	99.0	0.0	7.6	92.4	0.0	1.5	57.0	41.6	0.0	99.2	0.8	4.3	95.7	0.0	9.0	91.0	0.0
		Shaqlaw	1.1	97.0	2.0	10.8	88.0	1.1	1.2	74.2	24.6	3.6	95.9	0.6	10.3	88.2	1.5	27.5	71.7	0.8
		Soran	1.7	93.8	4.6	11.6	87.6	0.8	1.4	76.2	22.5	6.4	92.9	0.8	11.0	88.5	0.5	10.2	89.8	0.0
		Selmani	0.1	94.7	5.2	3.2	95.2	1.5	0.6	72.6	26.8	0.5	97.0	2.5	2.9	95.6	1.5	13.3	85.8	0.9
	Sulaymaniyah	Chamchamal	0.3	97.7	2.0	11.9	87.3	0.8	1.4	66.1	32.5	1.1	97.6	1.3	2.3	96.0	1.7	13.9	85.3	0.8
		Darbandikhan	0.0	99.2	0.8	7.3	91.6	1.1	0.5	55.7	43.8	0.0	97.3	2.7	0.8	97.6	1.6	11.6	88.4	0.0
		Dokan	1.0	98.5	0.5	8.4	91.1	0.5	0.5	81.4	18.1	0.7	99.1	0.2	1.5	98.5	0.0	7.1	92.9	0.0
		Halabja	0.0	100	0.0	4.3	95.4	0.3	0.3	73.1	26.6	0.0	100	0.0	5.2	94.6	0.3	5.1	94.9	0.0
		Kalar	0.7	97.2	2.1	8.0	90.1	1.9	1.1	69.6	29.3	1.6	95.7	2.7	1.9	96.4	1.7	15.4	84.6	0.0
		Khanaqeen	1.2	96.7	2.0	15.4	84.0	0.6	2.4	57.1	40.4	2.7	96.2	1.1	6.5	91.8	1.7	26.9	73.1	0.0
		Kifri	2.0	98.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0	2.0	63.9	34.1	0.6	99.4	0.0	11.4	88.5	0.1	33.7	66.3	0.0
		Mawat	0.8	92.8	6.3	22.3	77.7	0.0	0.8	75.8	23.3	3.2	95.5	1.3	6.8	91.8	1.4	25.7	73.7	0.6
		Penjween	0.0	95.5	4.5	8.5	91.0	0.5	0.3	72.1	27.5	1.2	69.6	29.2	18.0	81.1	0.8	13.9	85.8	0.3
		Pezhdar	0.8	98.6	0.6	7.4	92.3	0.3	0.2	54.9	44.9	0.5	93.9	5.6	3.9	95.6	0.6	10.1	89.9	0.0
		Qaradagh	0.0	94.3	5.7	8.0	92.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	1.1	0.0	100	0.0	9.0	91.0	0.0	46.0	54.0	0.0
		Ranya	0.8	98.7	0.5	6.2	93.1	0.7	0.5	78.2	21.3	0.5	88.6	10.9	6.2	93.0	0.8	8.3	91.7	0.0
		Said Sadeq	0.3	99.7	0.0	6.5	93.5	0.0	1.8	95.8	2.4	1.3	98.7	0.0	1.2	98.8	0.0	7.7	92.3	0.0
		Sharazoor	1.3	90.0	8.7	10.6	89.1	0.3	0.7	74.5	24.8	0.5	98.0	1.5	4.7	94.5	0.8	12.1	87.9	0.0
		Sharbazheer	0.0	94.1	5.9	11.5	84.8	3.6	0.0	67.6	32.4	0.0	97.1	2.9	0.8	98.5	0.7	13.8	86.2	0.0

**TABLE 38 OWNERSHIP OF CARS AND IT DEVICES**

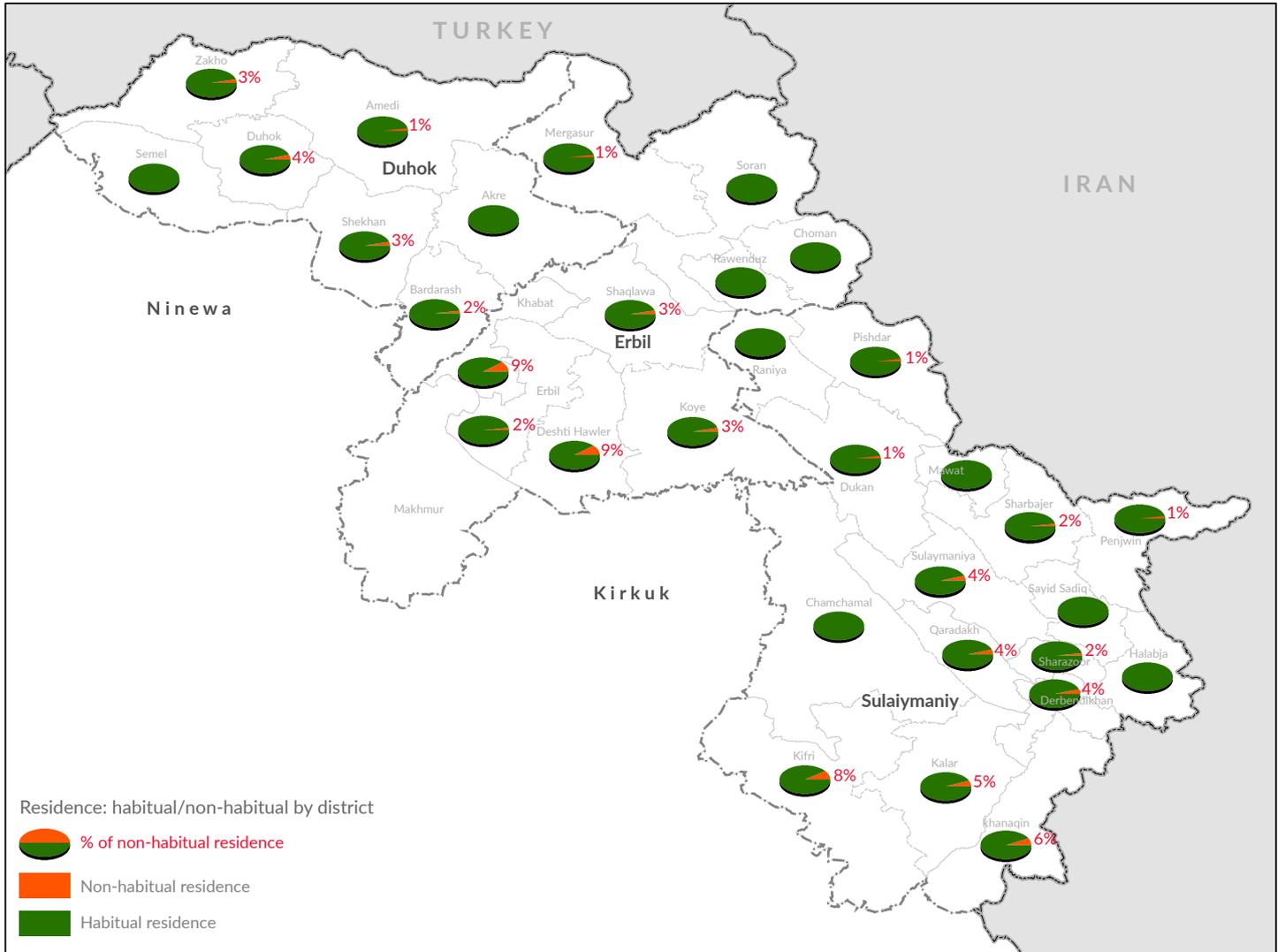
%	District	Cars			Smart Phones (Owned by Household)			Computers			Internet Access at Home		
		0	1	2+	0	1	2+	0	1	2+	No	Yes	
GOVERNORATE	Duhok	Duhok	44.1	53.3	2.5	8.0	14.4	77.6	57.3	27.3	15.5	28.6	71.4
		Akri	37.5	62.0	0.5	7.4	13.2	79.5	62.5	27.1	10.5	57.8	42.2
		Amedi	42.3	56.9	0.8	11.8	16.0	72.3	70.0	22.6	7.4	74.4	25.6
		Bardarash	38.7	55.0	6.3	17.8	22.8	59.4	87.6	10.3	2.1	77.1	22.9
		Shekhan	41.2	57.4	1.3	11.2	23.8	65.0	85.4	13.8	0.7	69.6	30.4
		Sumel	42.0	55.5	2.5	9.0	14.1	77.0	72.8	19.9	7.3	47.1	52.9
		Zakho	60.4	39.1	0.5	26.3	25.0	48.7	79.8	18.2	2.0	61.6	38.4
	Erbil	Erbil	35.5	58.8	5.7	16.6	17.3	66.1	58.9	30.5	10.5	46.8	53.2
		Choman	41.2	56.2	2.6	14.2	14.9	71.0	59.3	27.8	13.0	64.9	35.1
		Dashti Hawler/ Bnaslawaw	45.8	52.8	1.4	20.2	27.0	52.8	76.8	21.8	1.4	64.3	35.7
		Khabat	37.1	61.6	1.4	27.7	33.1	39.2	85.5	12.8	1.7	81.2	18.8
		Koyasenjaq	37.6	61.4	1.0	35.7	21.5	42.8	72.0	21.2	6.8	60.4	39.6
		Mergasur	33.7	66.1	0.3	30.9	21.9	47.2	83.4	14.7	1.9	56.9	43.1
		Rawanduz	48.3	51.7	0.0	21.4	20.5	58.0	75.7	23.5	0.8	41.6	58.4
		Shaqlawaw	46.3	52.1	1.6	18.2	30.7	51.1	71.2	25.4	3.5	66.7	33.3
		Soran	41.5	56.7	1.9	52.7	13.7	33.5	76.0	19.7	4.3	58.9	41.1
		Sulaymaniyah	Selmani	40.2	55.7	4.1	18.6	17.7	63.7	56.8	28.5	14.7	47.6
	Chamchamal		41.0	57.4	1.5	23.2	25.6	51.2	78.7	18.1	3.2	66.4	33.6
	Darbandikhan		47.8	51.7	0.5	16.8	23.3	59.9	69.5	24.5	6.0	64.2	35.8
	Dokan		45.2	54.0	0.8	15.1	23.3	61.6	70.0	23.5	6.5	64.4	35.6
	Halabja		54.9	44.1	1.0	18.1	21.7	60.2	54.1	30.6	15.3	51.4	48.6
	Kalar		48.7	50.5	0.8	16.8	23.2	60.0	79.5	16.0	4.5	55.7	44.3
	Khanaqeen		43.4	54.5	2.1	29.2	26.0	44.8	78.5	18.0	3.5	71.0	29.0
	Kifri		52.4	46.9	0.7	35.8	32.1	32.1	86.0	12.7	1.3	89.6	10.4
	Mawat		50.5	47.8	1.8	37.3	18.2	44.4	79.5	15.5	5.0	90.9	9.1
	Penjween		45.5	51.9	2.6	17.1	24.5	58.4	69.0	23.4	7.6	63.2	36.8
	Pezhdar		48.3	51.2	0.5	10.7	24.7	64.6	73.3	25.0	1.8	45.8	54.2
	Qaradagh		47.9	51.6	0.5	30.0	27.6	42.3	87.8	11.6	0.6	70.6	29.4
	Ranya		57.2	41.2	1.6	16.2	22.7	61.1	75.3	19.6	5.1	43.4	56.6
	Said Sadeq	46.0	54.0	0.0	15.6	21.6	62.8	80.3	18.6	1.1	75.6	24.4	
Sharazoor	53.4	46.3	0.3	18.1	23.7	58.2	74.5	21.6	3.9	67.3	32.7		
Sharbazheer	46.4	50.0	3.5	23.8	27.7	48.4	69.1	19.3	11.6	82.4	17.6		



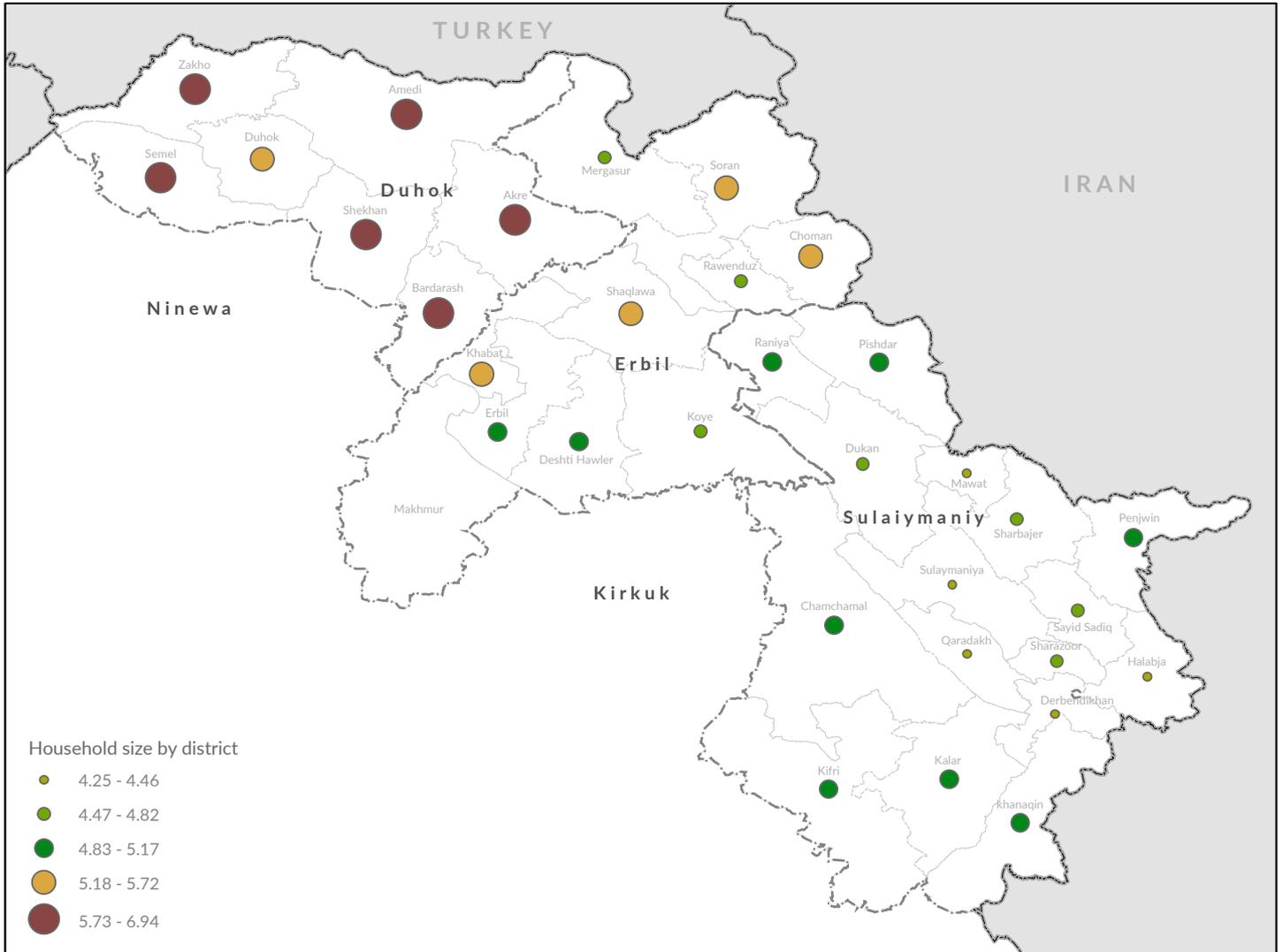
## ANNEX 5: MAPS AT DISTRICT LEVEL



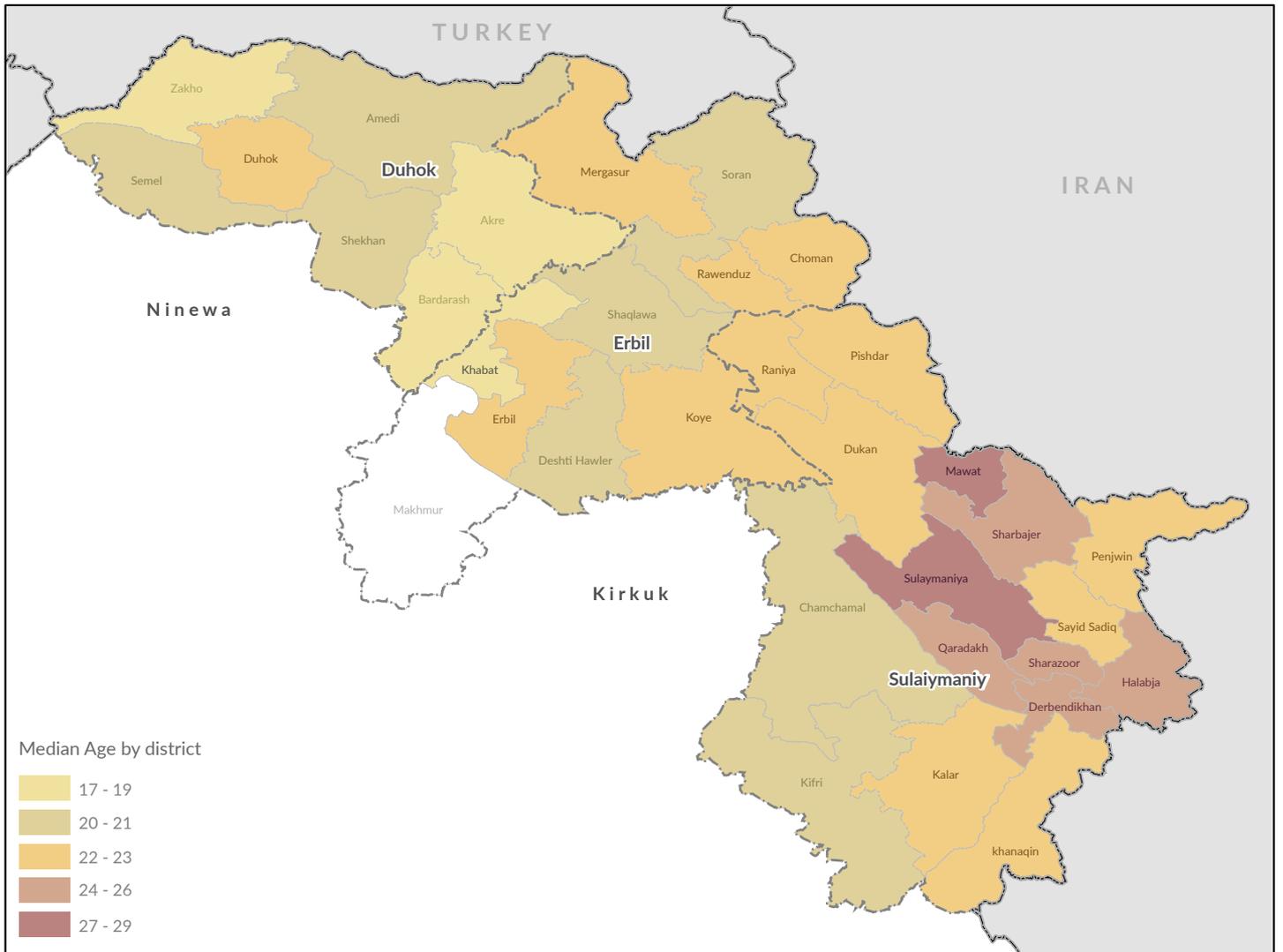
MAP 1 URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION



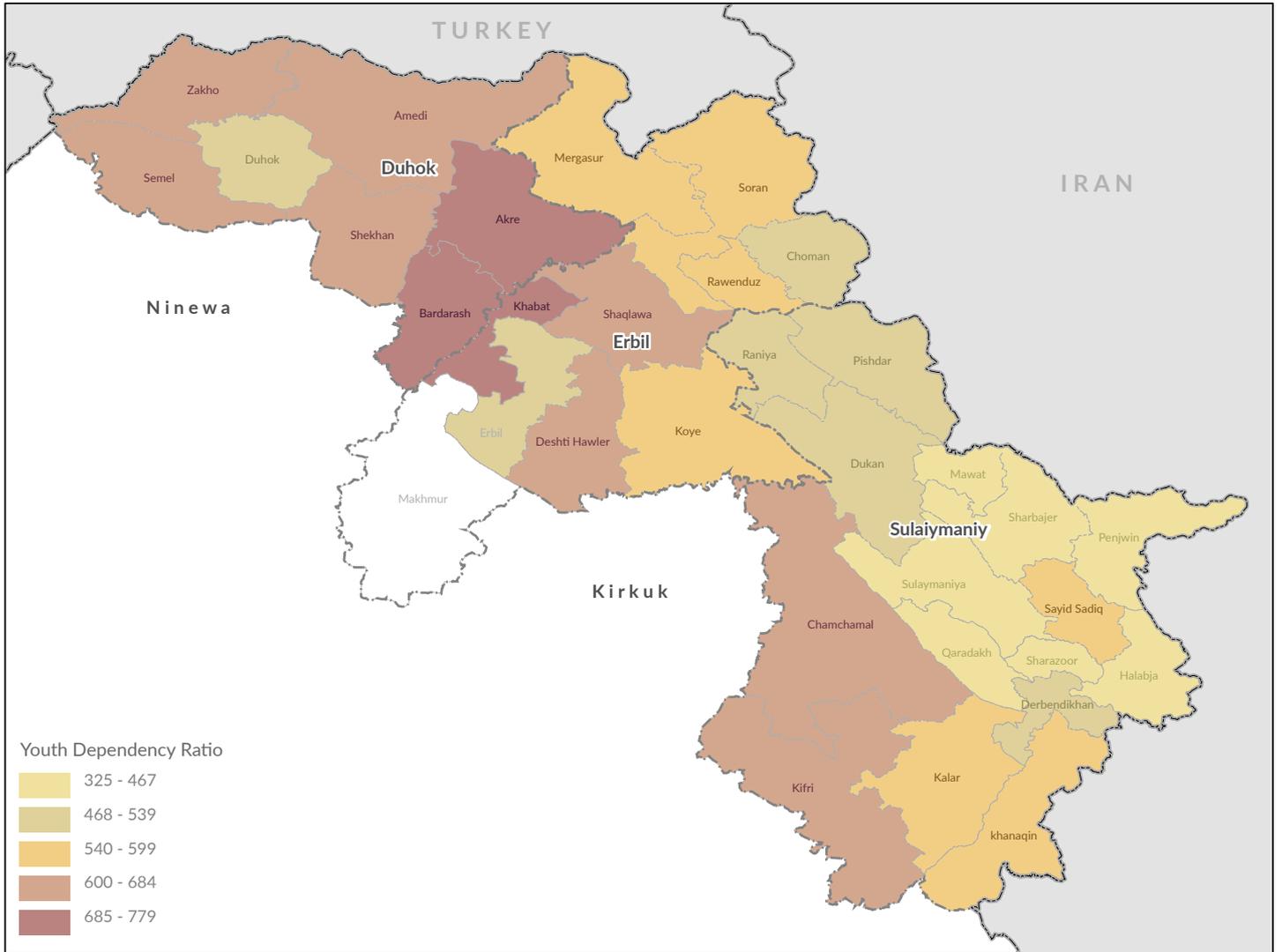
MAP 2 HABITUAL/NON HABITUAL RESIDENCE



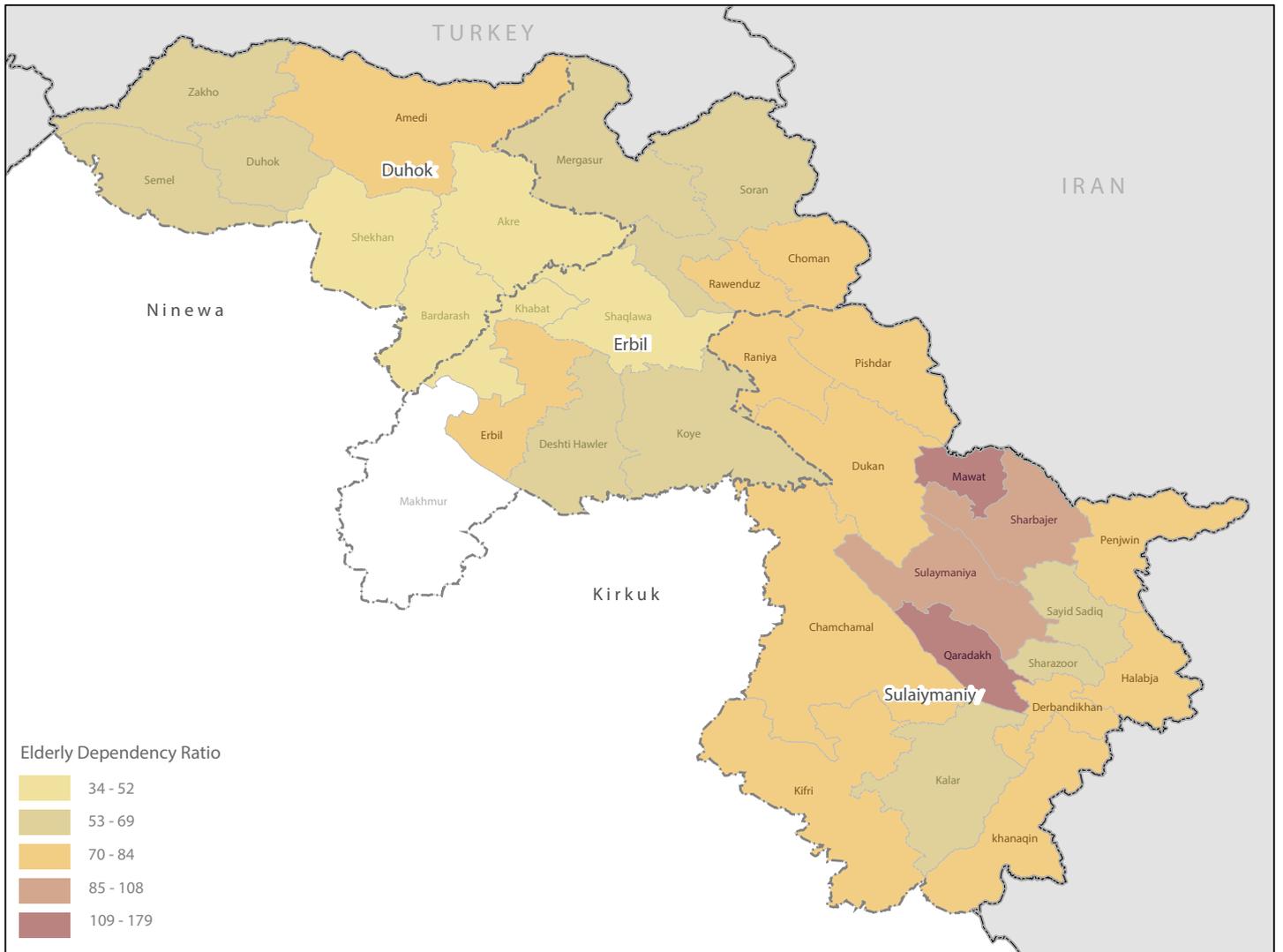
MAP 3 HOUSEHOLD SIZE



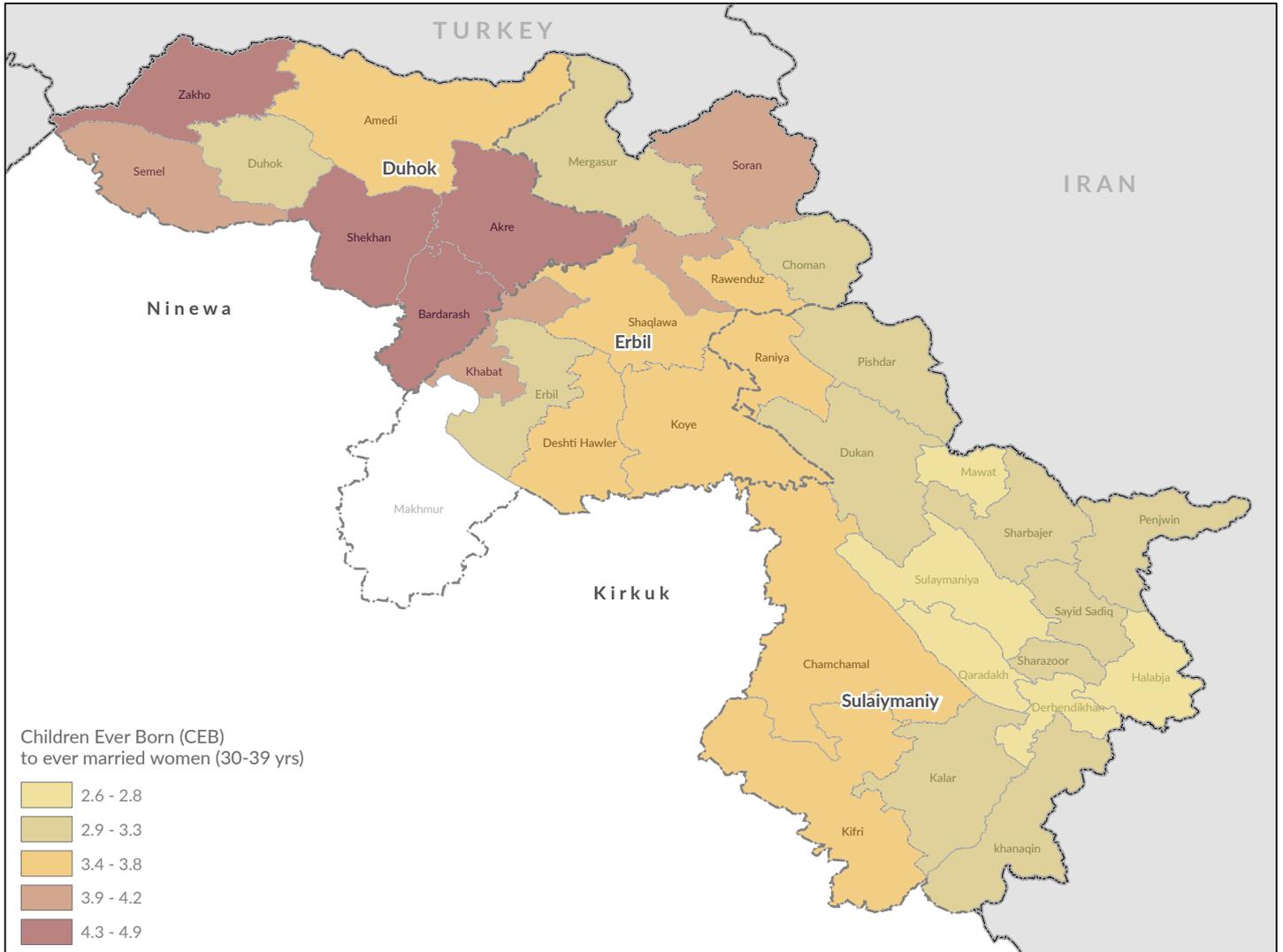
MAP 4 K MEDIAN AGE



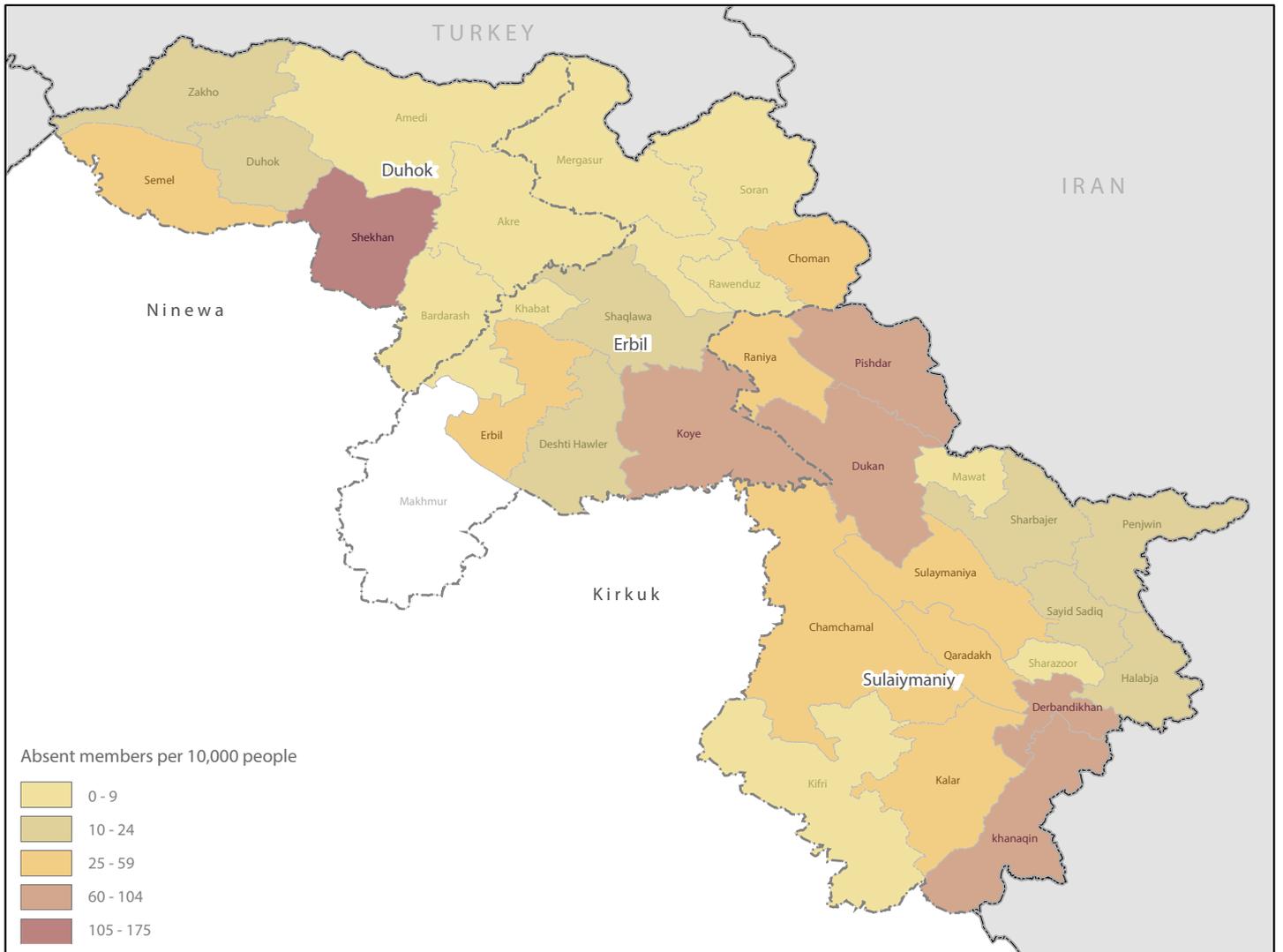
**MAP 5** YOUTH DEPENDENCY RATIO



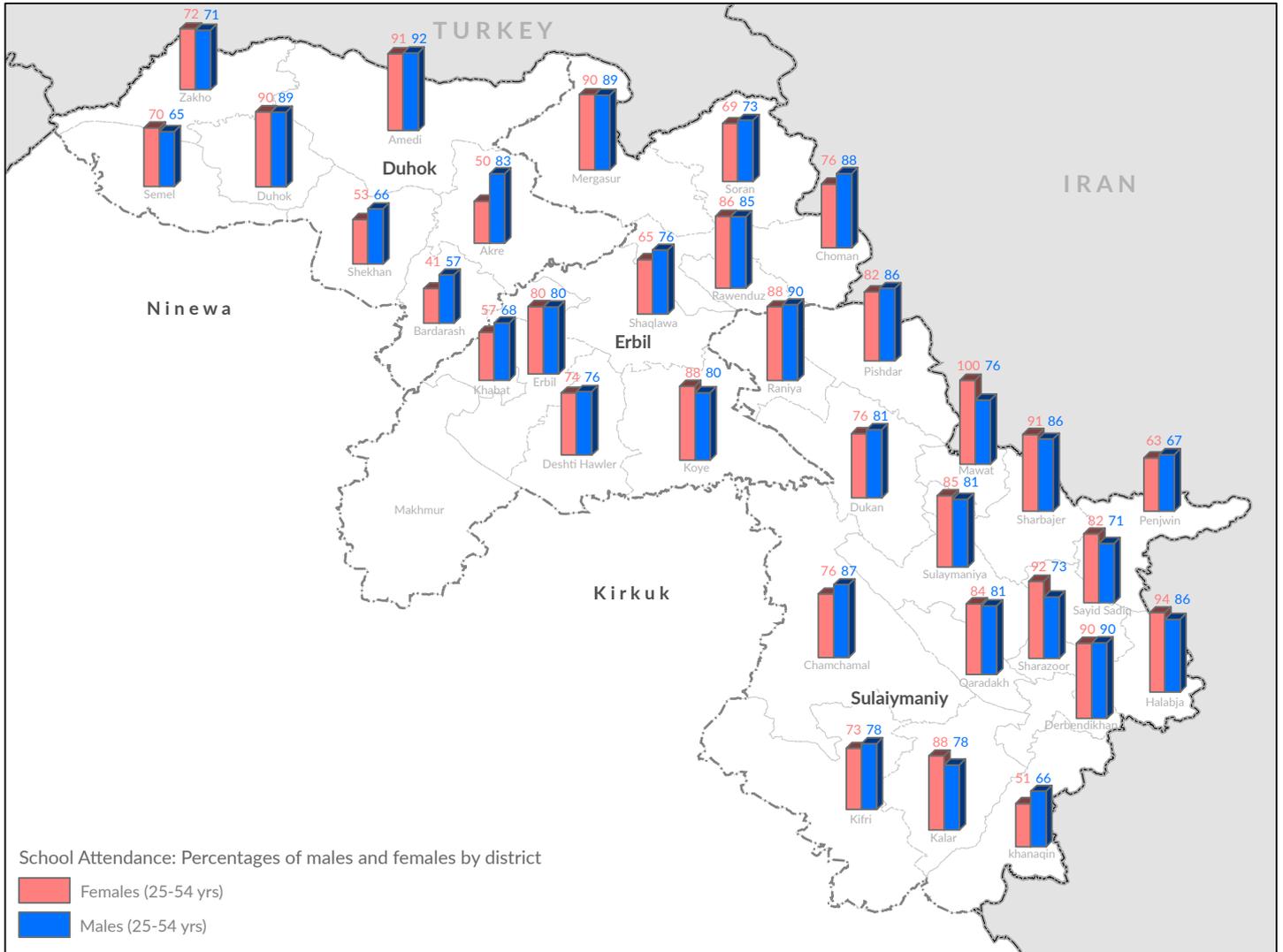
MAP 6 ELDERLY DEPENDENCY RATIO



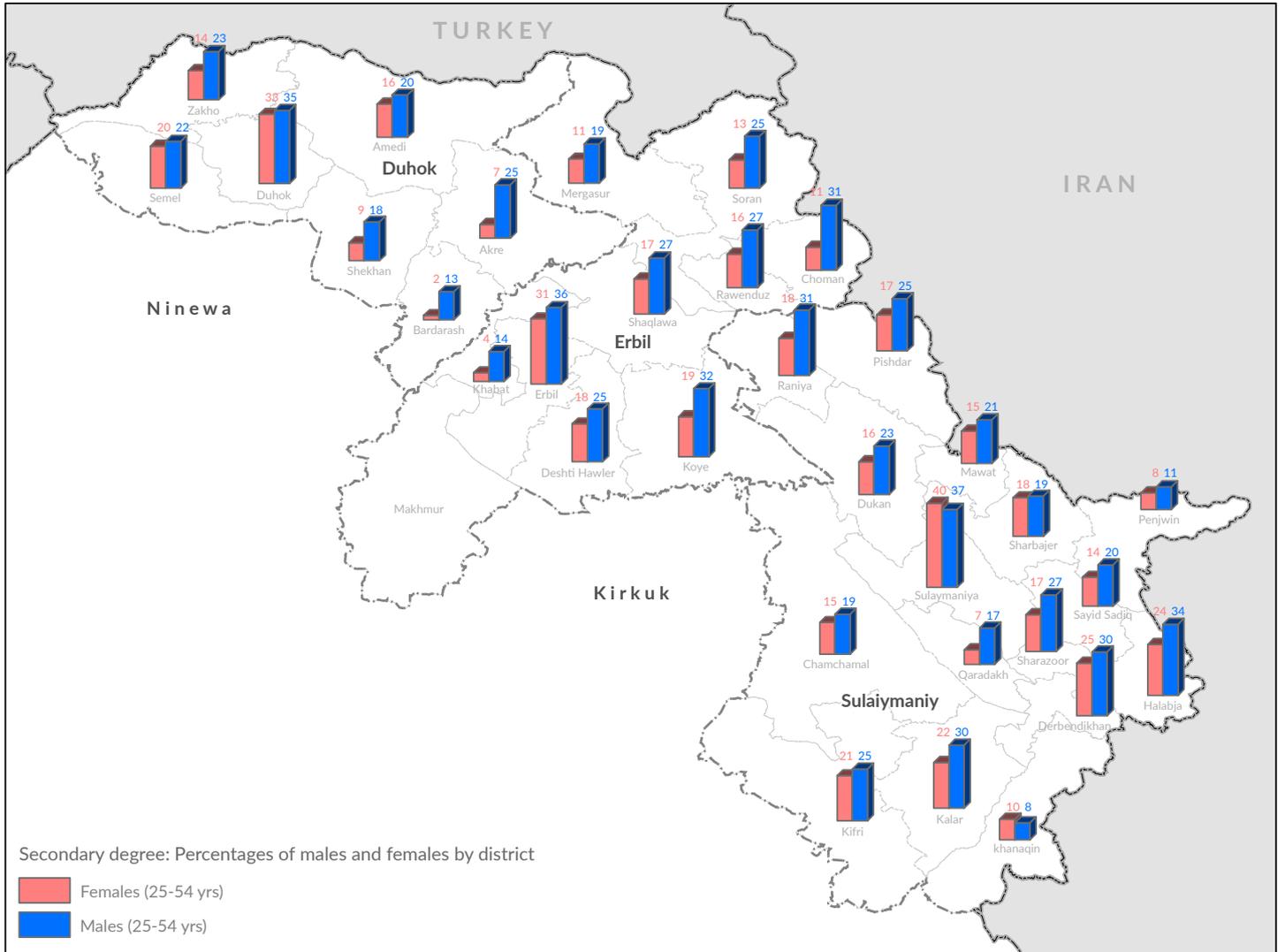
**MAP 7** CHILDREN EVER BORN (TO WOMEN 30-39 YEARS)



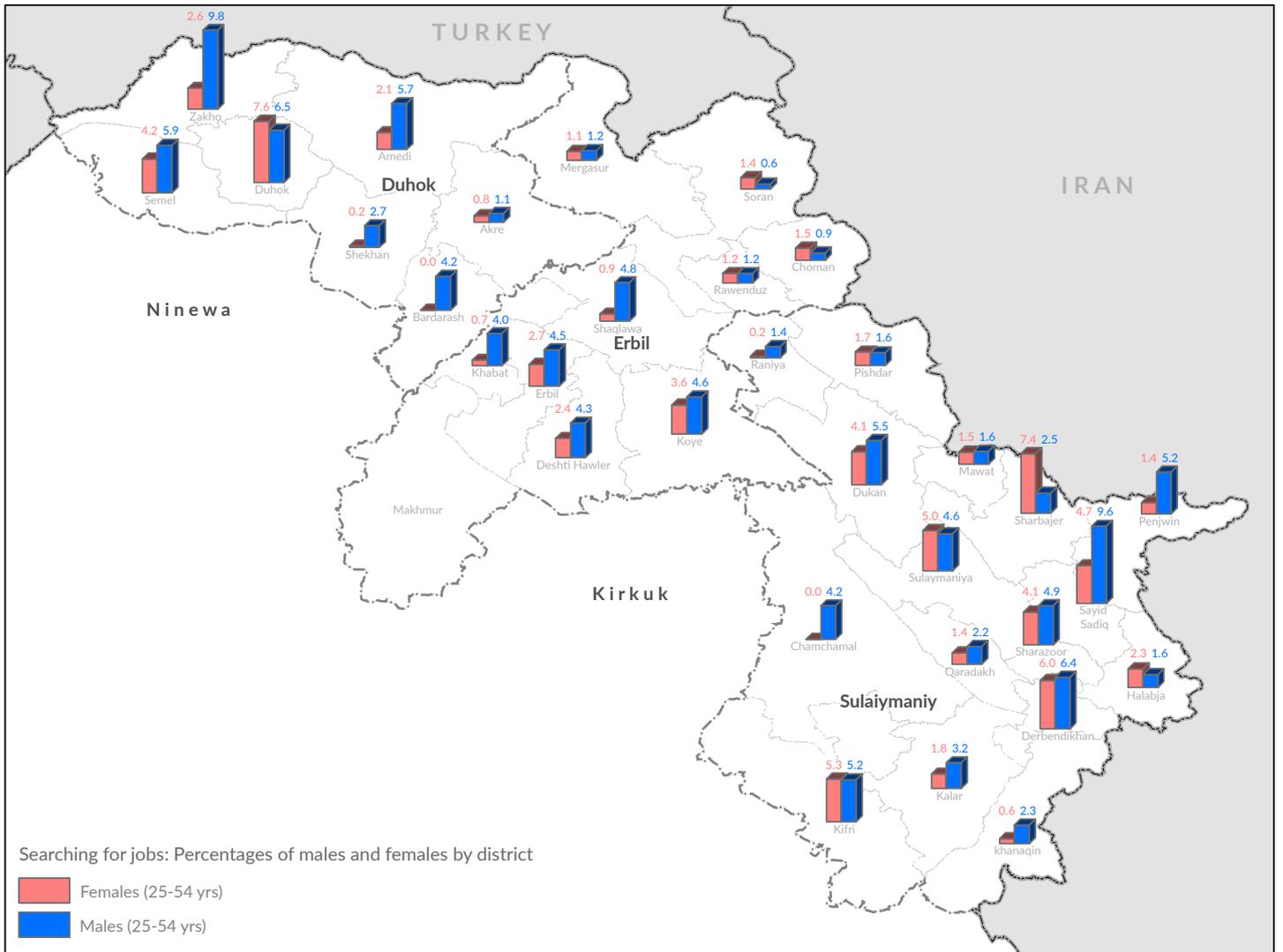
**MAP 8** ABSENT MEMBERS PER 10,000 PEOPLE



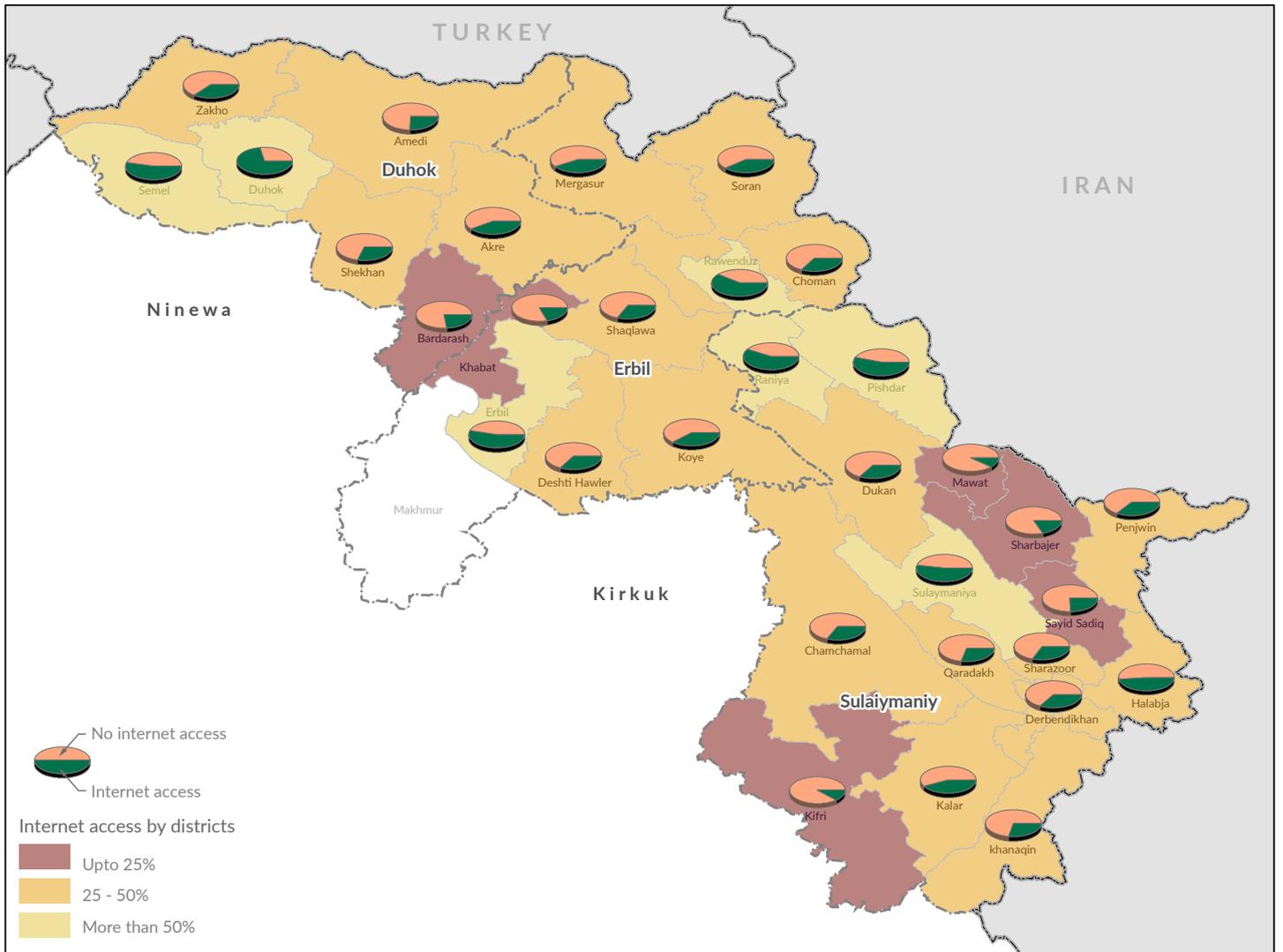
**MAP 9** SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: PERCENTAGES OF MALES AND FEMALES



MAP 10 PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES POSSESSING A SECONDARY DEGREE

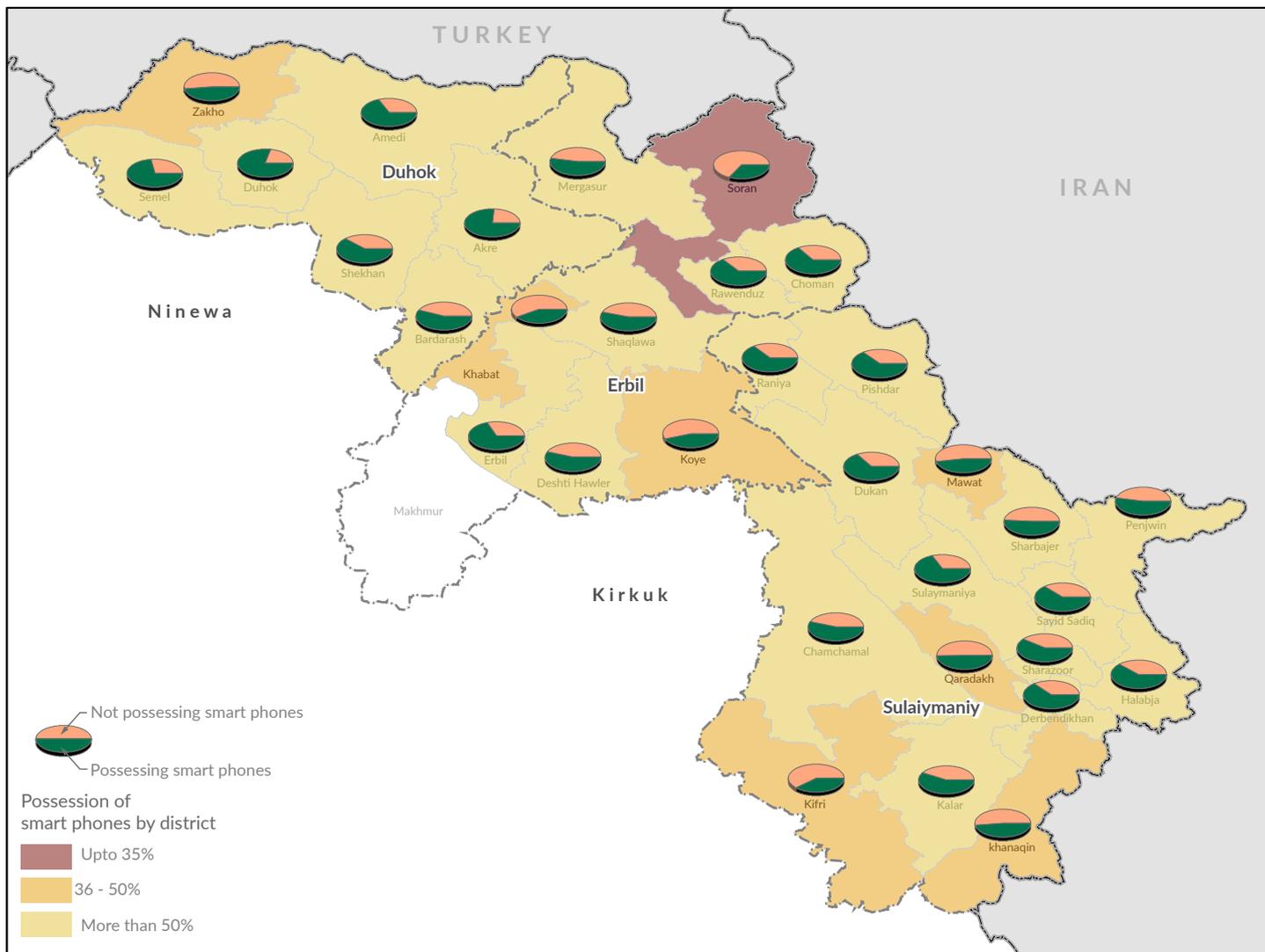


**MAP 11** PERCENTAGE OF MALES AND FEMALES SEEKING EMPLOYMENT



MAP 12 INTERNET ACCESS

## ANNEX 5: MAPS AT DISTRICT LEVEL



**MAP 13** SMARTPHONE POSSESSION



# DEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY

## Kurdistan Region of Iraq

**JULY 2018**

A collaboration of the Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

With the generous support of the U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration and UNFPA



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