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Socio-Economic Survey 2024



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The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups.

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IIACSS conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Iraq on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 15 July and 15 August 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 201 residents of Baghdad, 198 residents of Basra, and 201 residents of Mosul. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

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1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 67% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 29% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.
- 79% of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 67% of Baghdad respondents, and 56% of Basra respondents. 40% of Basra respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 29% of Baghdad respondents, and 18% of Mosul respondents. 5% of Baghdad respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Basra respondents. 3% of Mosul respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 2% of each Basra and Baghdad residents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 38% manage to afford the housing costs. 12% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 36% hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 43% of Basra, 38% of Baghdad, and 32% of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of Basra respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 12% of each Baghdad and Mosul residents. 42% of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 36% of Baghdad, and 29% of Basra residents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Basra residents with 15%, followed by Baghdad and Mosul with each 14%.

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

- 44% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 31% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 23% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Baghdad with 52%, followed by Basra with 47%, and Mosul with 34%.

35% of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 33% of respondents in Basra, and 24% of respondents in Baghdad.

- 28% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 22% of Baghdad, and 18% of Basra respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Mosul residents with 3%, followed by both Baghdad and Basra respondents with each 2%.

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

- 38% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while another 38% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 20% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 4% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 44% of Baghdad residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 39% of residents in Basra, and 30% of residents in Mosul. 43% of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra respondents (40%), and Baghdad respondents (32%). 24% of Mosul respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 20% of Baghdad and 17% of Basra residents. 4% of each Baghdad and Basra respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mosul with 3%.

Access to clean drinking water

- 73% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 16% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 6% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Basra with 78%, followed by Mosul with 73%, and Baghdad with 68%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Mosul respondents with 20%, followed by Baghdad respondents with 16%, and Basra respondents with 13%.

- 10% of Baghdad respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 4% of each Basra and Mosul respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Baghdad with 6%, followed by Basra with 5%, and Mosul with 3%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 64% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 29% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 6% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Baghdad respondents with 71%, followed by Mosul respondents with 63%, and Basra respondents with 58%. 33% of Basra respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 29% of Mosul respondents, and 24% of Baghdad respondents. 8% of Basra respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Mosul with 7% and Baghdad with 4%. Among all three cities, 1% each of the respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products.

Access to medical services

- 66% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 22% have access but they are not able to afford them. 11% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.
- 54% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 37% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 50% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 35% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 15% have no access to primary medical care.

- 45% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 16% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 26% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 36% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 36% have no access at all. 2% did not answer.
- 48% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 16% have no access.

Access to internet/wifi

- 71% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 4% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Baghdad with 73%, followed by Basra with 70%, and Mosul with 68%. 20% of each of the three respondent groups sometimes have access to internet/wifi. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Mosul residents with 7%, followed by Basra with 5%, and Baghdad with 4%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among both Basra and Mosul residents 5% each, followed by Baghdad residents with 3%.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 253) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 45% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 31% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 24% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 253) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Mosul with 47%, followed by 43% in Baghdad, and 42% in Basra. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Mosul with 34%, followed by Basra with 33%, and Baghdad with 27%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among

Baghdad respondents with a share of 30%, followed by Basra with 25%, and Mosul with 19%.

Contribution to household income

- 1% of the respondents (n = 253) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. A majority of 98% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income
- City comparison (n = 253) reveals that 1% of Mosul respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 1% of Basra respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 1% of Baghdad respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 99% of each Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income.

2. Trends

The difference in percentages in comparison to the previous year is indicated with an arrow (pointing up or down depending on in- or decrease) if the change is above or equal to 5% (ensuring that the margin of error is not mistaken for a trend).

Housing

While 34% stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2023, the proportion increased to 38% in 2024. With regard to electricity, there is a trend towards deterioration: the proportion of those who cannot afford electricity decreased from 43% in 2023 to 34% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	34	38
Can just about afford housing costs	11	12
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	39	36
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	16	14

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	43	↓ 34
Mostly have electricity available	34	34
Sometimes have electricity available	22	↑ 31
Never have electricity available	1	1

Food and water access

The developments in terms of securing food for the family indicate a slight trend towards improvement, as the proportion of those hardly managing to afford the food has decreased from 29% in 2023 to 23% in 2024. No significant change in access to clean drinking water can be seen in the comparison between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	40	44
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	28	31
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	29	↓ 23
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	3	2

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	71	73
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	17	16
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	6	6
Never have access to clean drinking water	6	5

Basic consumer goods

An improvement towards the ability to manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 30% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 38% in 2024. A similar positive trend can be identified in terms of the access to necessary hygiene products: while in 2023, 56% had all necessary hygiene products, in 2024 the proportion has increased to 64%.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	30	↑ 38
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	35	38
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	32	↓ 20
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	3	4

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	56	↑ 64
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	34	↓ 29
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	9	6
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	1	1

Health services

Vaccinations

A positive trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 41% always had access and could afford them, this is true for 66% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	41	↑ 66
Have access, but cannot afford	35	↓ 22
Have no access	24	↓ 11

Medication and drugs

The access to medication and drugs has increased slightly: in 2023, 51% always had access and could afford medication and drugs, while in 2024, this is true for 54%. In addition, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it, decreased from 43% to 37%.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	51	54
Have access, but cannot afford	43	↓ 37
Have no access	6	9

Primary medical care (family doctor)

An increase can be seen for those having access but not being able to afford primary care (27% in 2023 compared to 35% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	54	50
Have access, but cannot afford	27	↑ 35
Have no access	19	15

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

No significant changes can be seen in terms of advanced treatments between 2023 and 2024. The biggest proportion is made up by those always having access and being able to afford it with 46% in 2023, and 45% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	46	45
Have access, but cannot afford	40	39
Have no access	14	16

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

No significant change can be seen in terms of advanced treatments between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	22	26
Have access, but cannot afford	38	36
Have no access	38	36

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, no significant change can be indicated between 2023 and 2024. The biggest proportion is made up by those having access and being able to afford medical diagnostics with 50% in 2023 and 48% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	50	48
Have access, but cannot afford	36	36
Have no access	14	16

3. Methodology

IIACSS conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Iraq on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 15 July and 15 August 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 201 residents of Baghdad, 198 residents of Basra, and 201 residents of Mosul. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

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

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

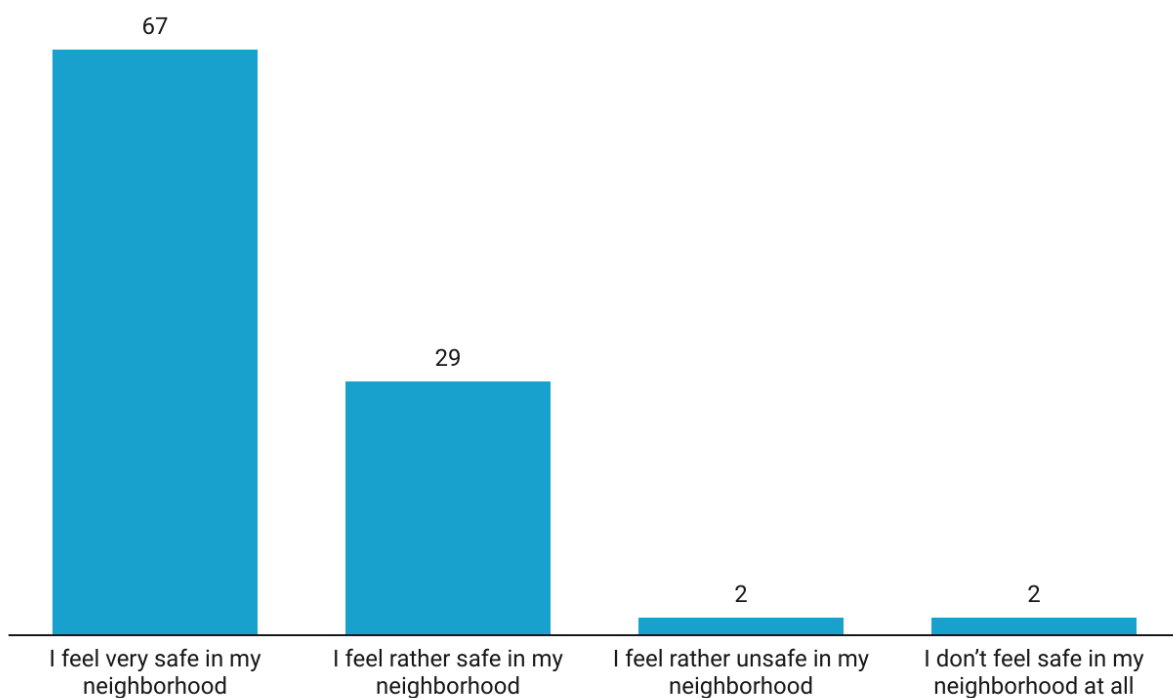
4. Chapter Summary

4.1. Sense of security

67% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 29% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 600)

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

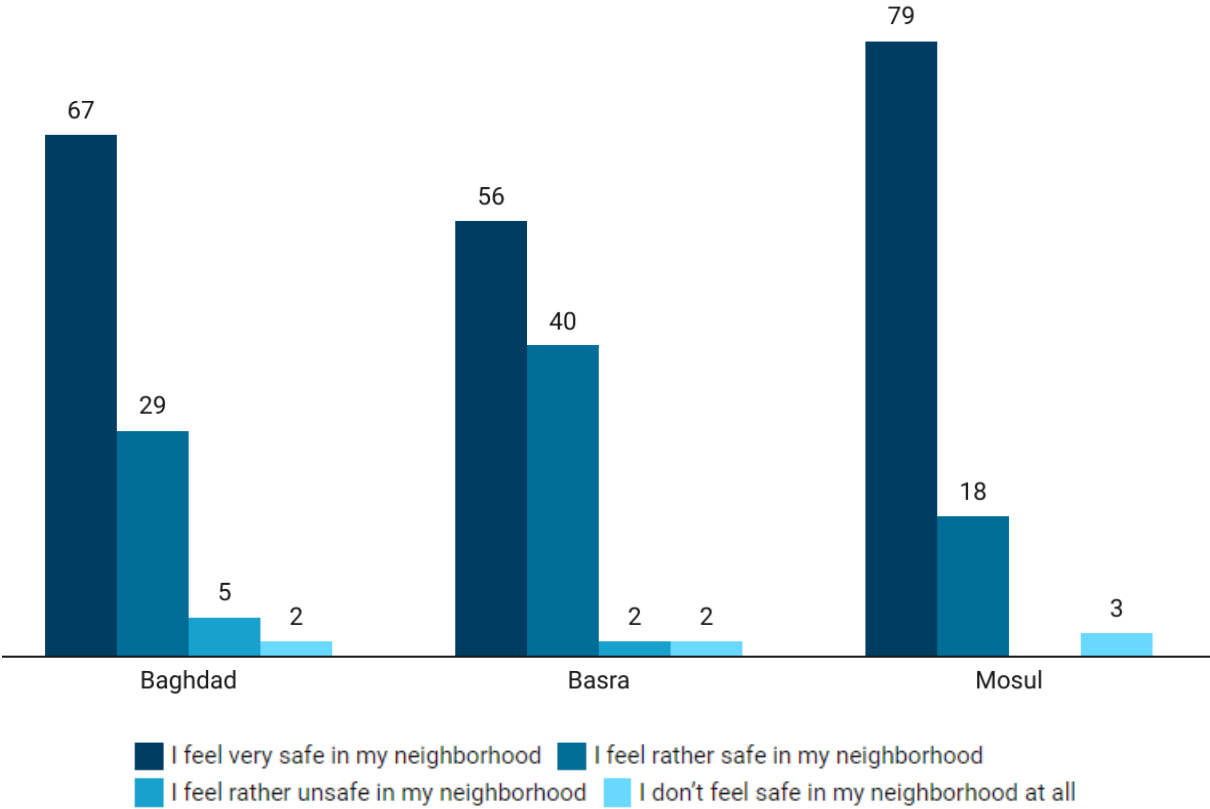


79% of Mosul respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 67% of Baghdad respondents, and 56% of Basra respondents. 40% of Basra respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 29% of Baghdad respondents, and 18% of Mosul respondents.

5% of Baghdad respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Basra respondents. 3% of Mosul respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 2% of each Basra and Baghdad residents.

Sense of security – City (n = 600)

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



67% of male respondents feel very safe, while 64% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 32% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 26% of male respondents.

A similar percentage of male and female respondents (2%) feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while at least 3% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of female respondents.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)

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

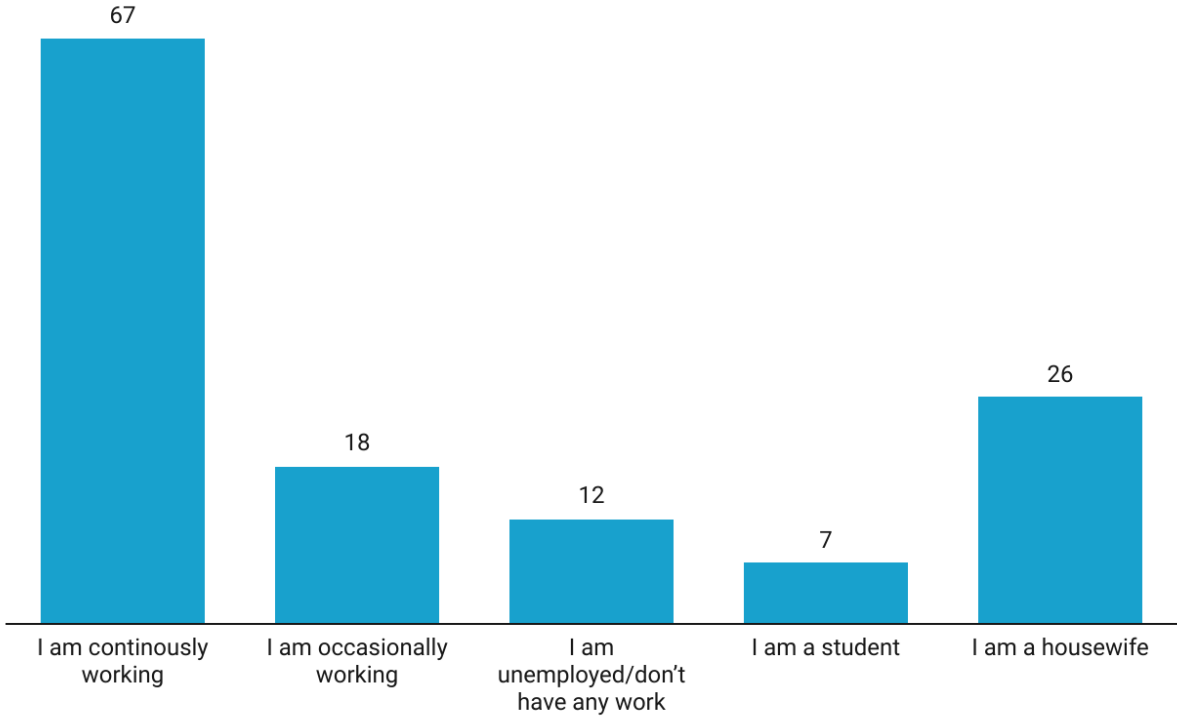


4.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 67% work continuously, while 18% have occasional jobs. 7% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 14% are housewives, while 12% are unemployed/do not work currently. 26% are housewives.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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



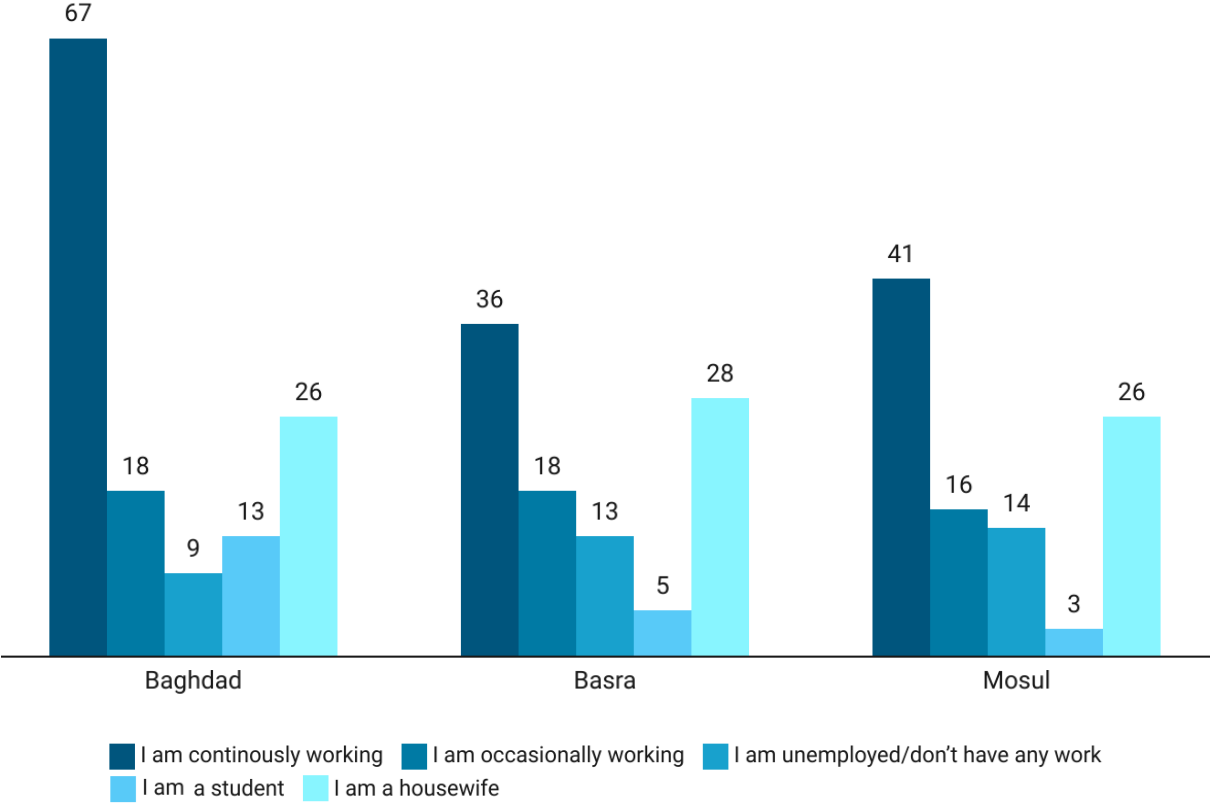
City comparison (n = 600) shows that 67% work continuously in Baghdad, while this is true for 41% in Mosul, and 36% in Basra. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in both Baghdad and Basra with each 18%, followed by Mosul with 16%.

The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Mosul with 14%, followed by Basra with 13%, and Baghdad with 9%.

13% of Baghdad respondents are students, while the same is true for 5% of Basra and 3% of Mosul residents. 28% of Basra respondents are housewives, while this is true for 26% of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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



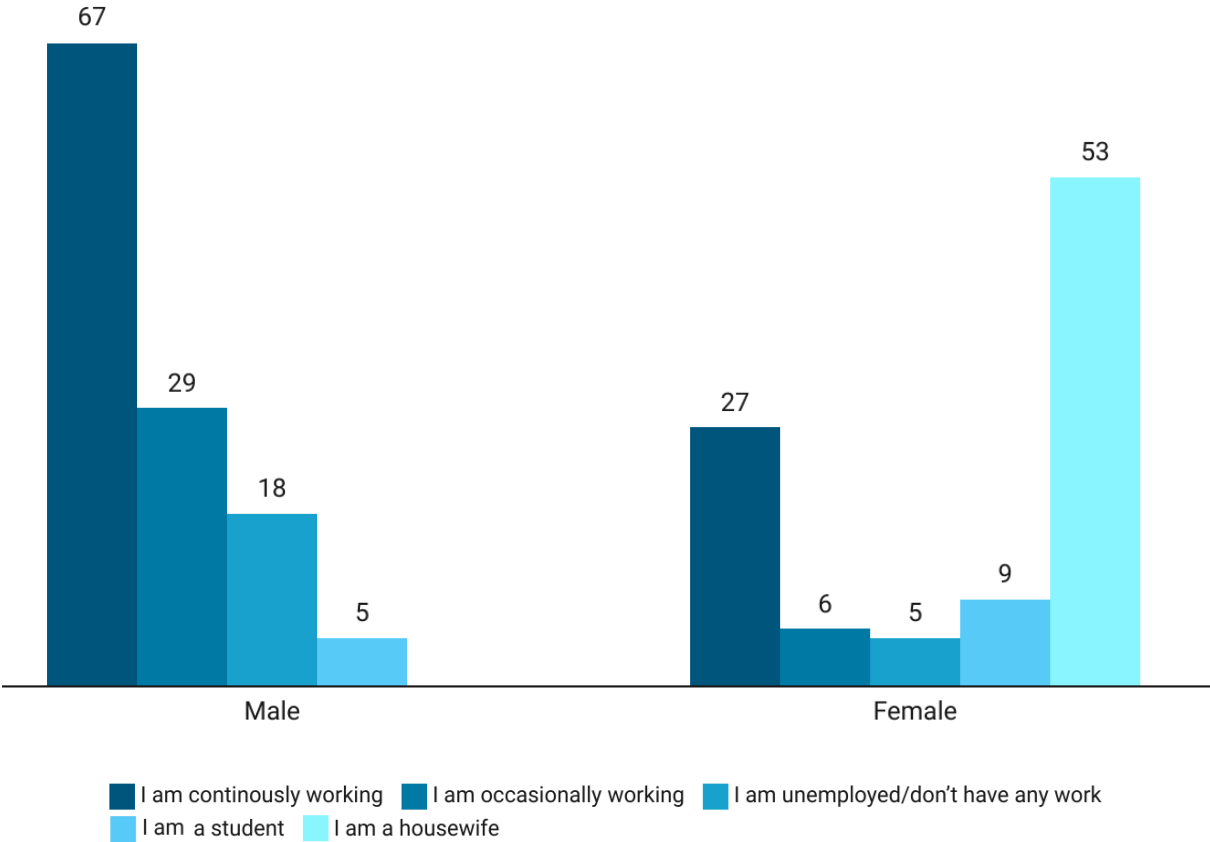
Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 67% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 27% of female respondents. 29% of male respondents and 6% of female respondents work occasionally.

18% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 5% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (9%) than among men (5%).

53% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

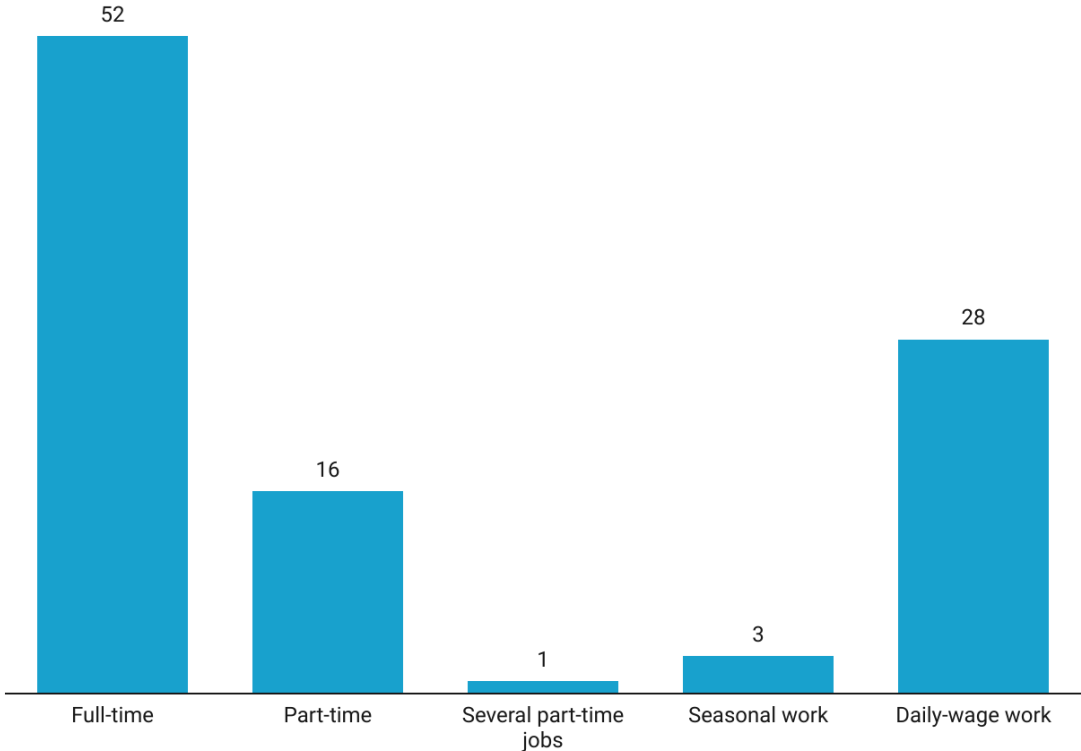


52% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 328) are full-time workers, while 16% are part-time workers. 1% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 3% who work as seasonal workers. 28% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 328*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 328) can be found among Mosul residents (57%), followed by Basra with 50%, and Baghdad with 48%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 17% in Mosul, 16% in Basra, and 15% in Baghdad.

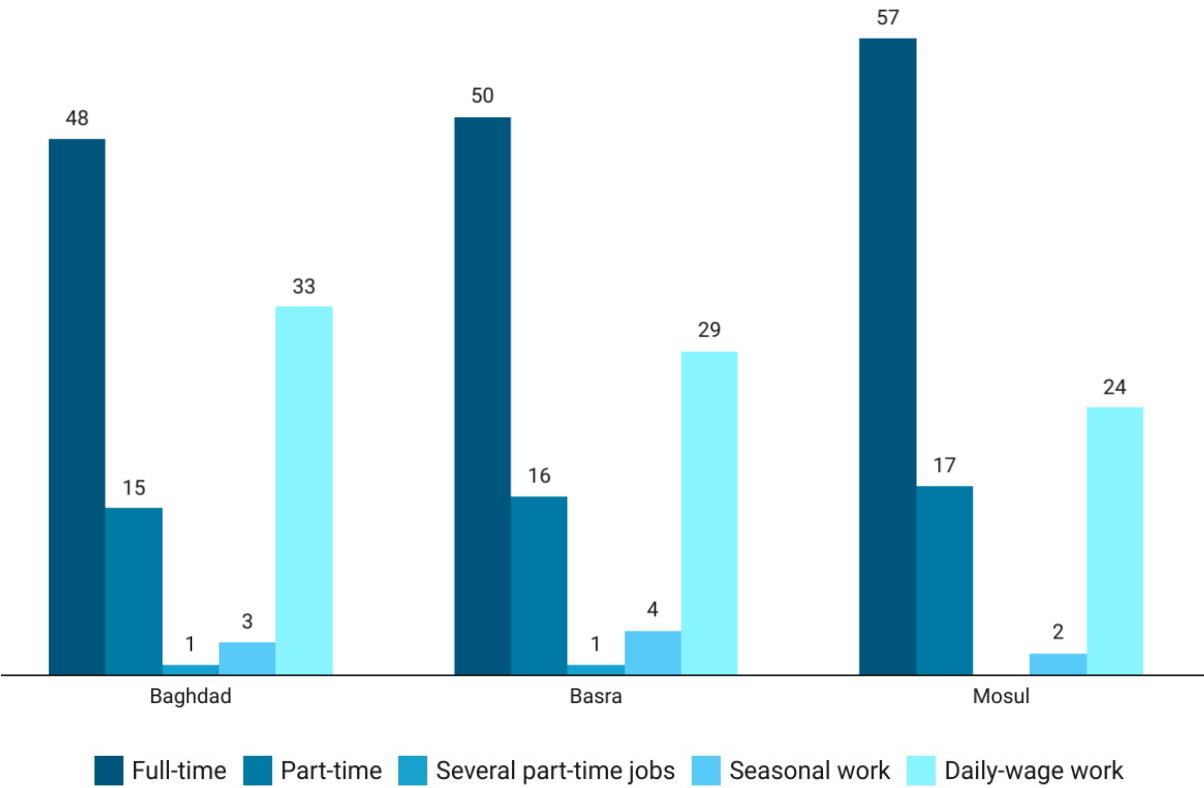
1% of Baghdad as well as 1% of Basra respondents have several part-time jobs.

4% of Basra residents are seasonal workers, followed by 3% of Baghdad residents, and 2% of Mosul residents. 33% of Baghdad respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 29% of Basra, and 24% of Mosul respondents.

Type of occupation – City (n = 328*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



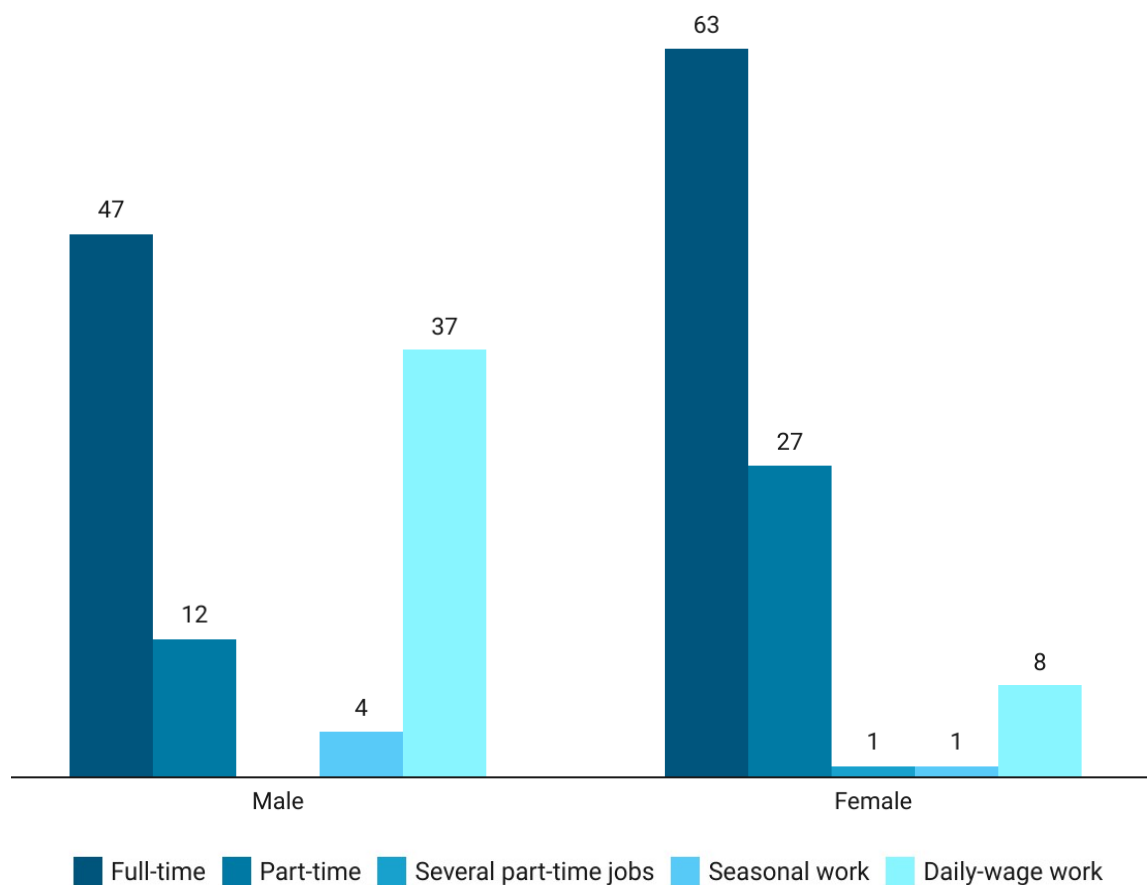
Gender comparison (n = 328) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (63%) than among male respondents (47%). The same is true when it comes to part-time workers: the proportion among women (27%) is higher than among men (12%).

1% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 4% of male and 1% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher significantly higher among men (37%) than among women (8%).

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 328*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

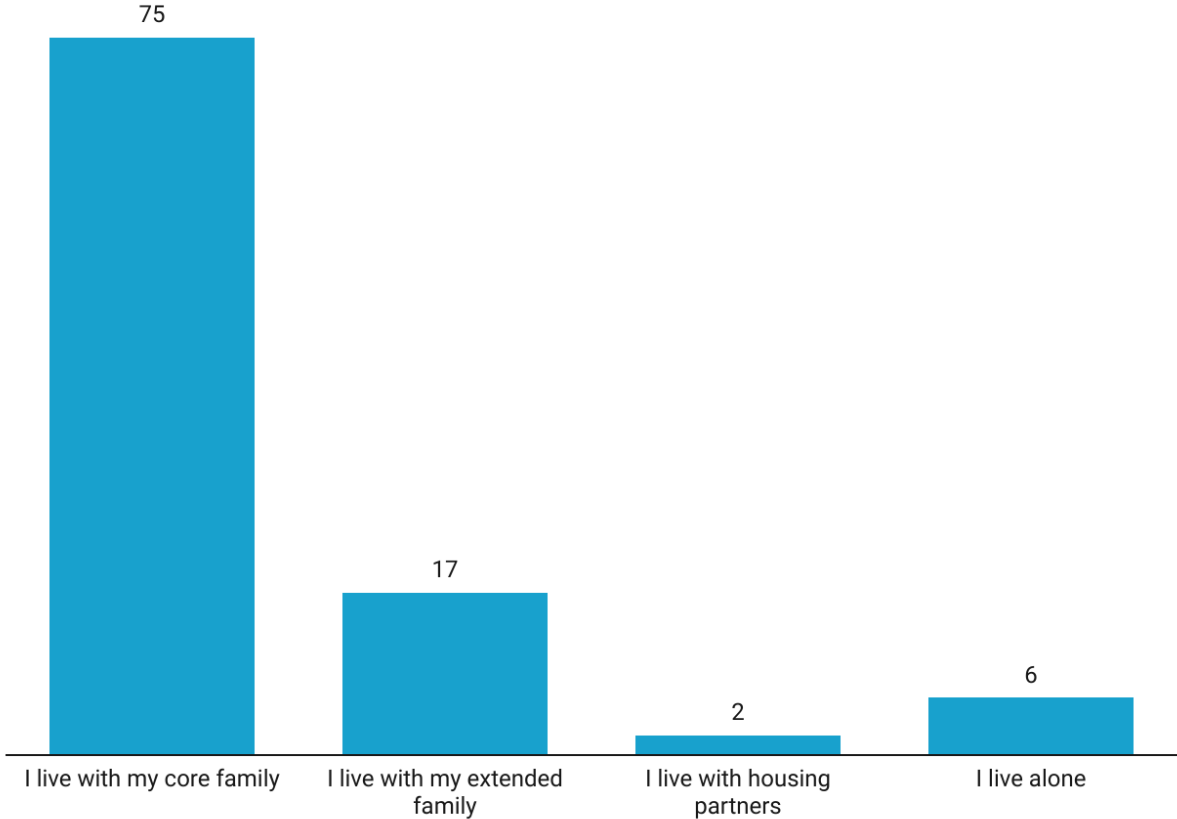


4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

6% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 2% live with their housing partners. 75% live with their core family, while 17% live with their extended family.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

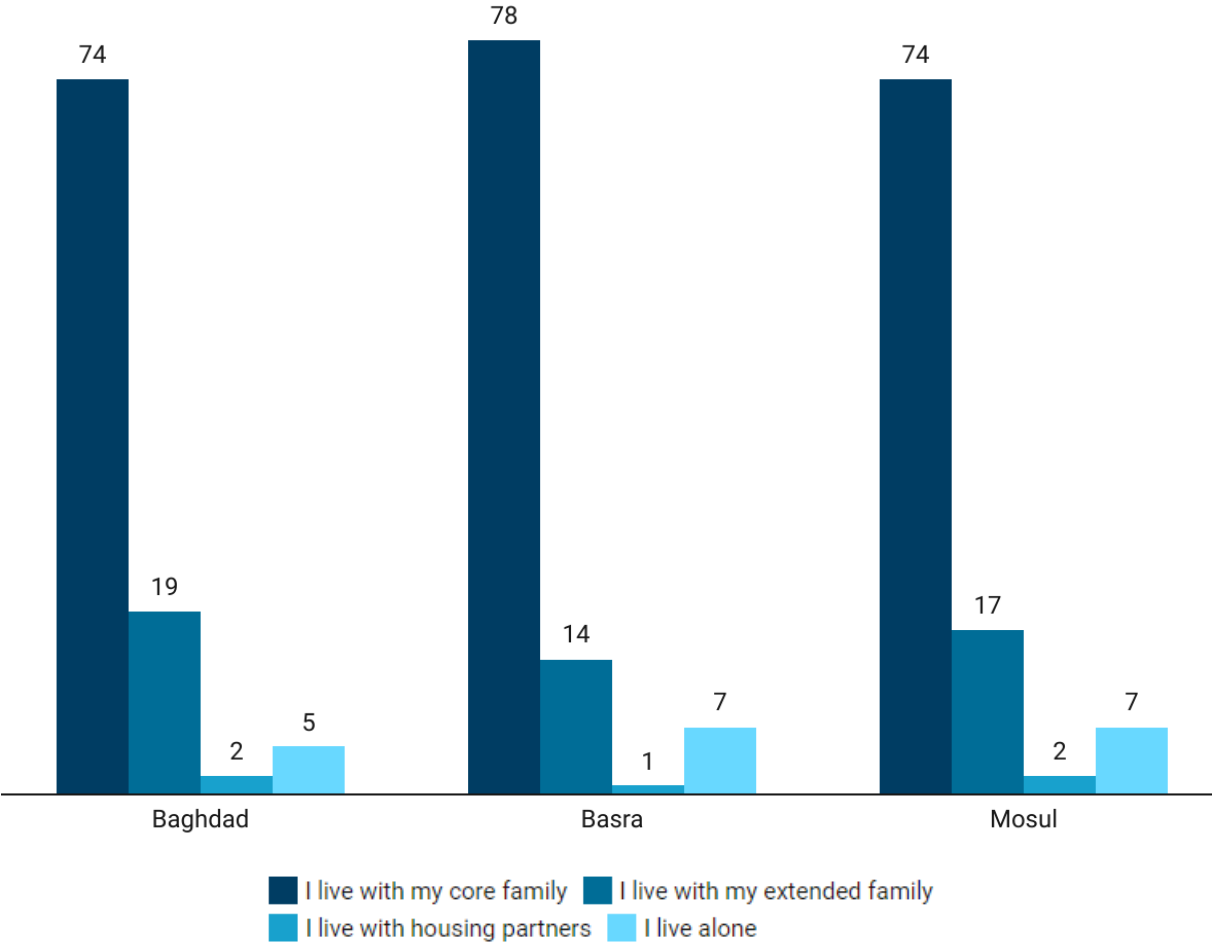


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Basra respondents (78%), followed by both Mosul and Baghdad with each 74%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Baghdad with 19%, followed by Mosul with 17%, and Basra with 14%.

2% of each Baghdad and Mosul respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 1% of Basra respondents. In both, Basra and Mosul, 7% each live alone, while this is true for 5% in Baghdad.

Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

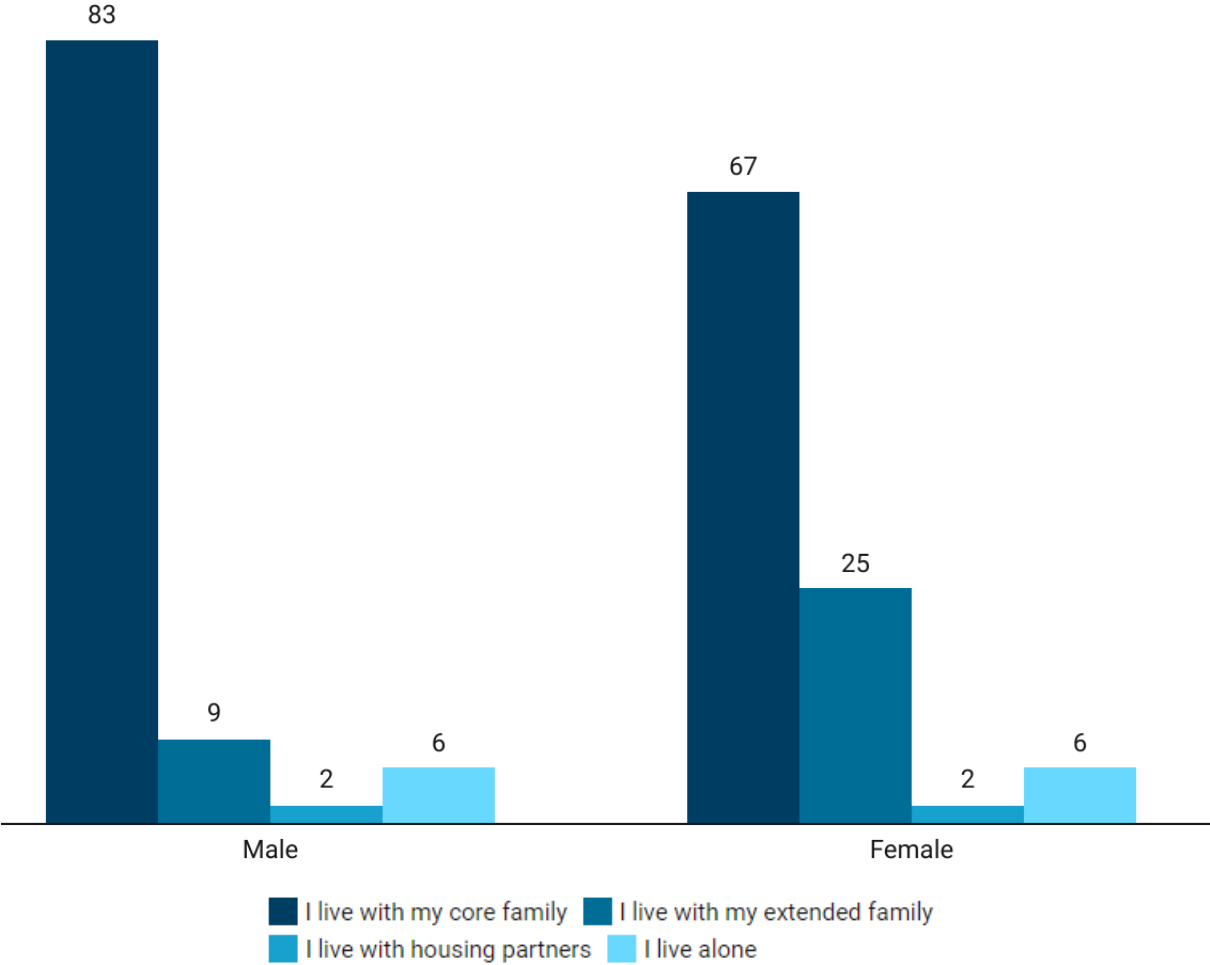


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of male respondents live with their core family (83%) compared to female respondents (67%). 9% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 25% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 2% live with their housing partners, while this is also true for 2% of female respondents. Among both genders, 6% each live alone.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

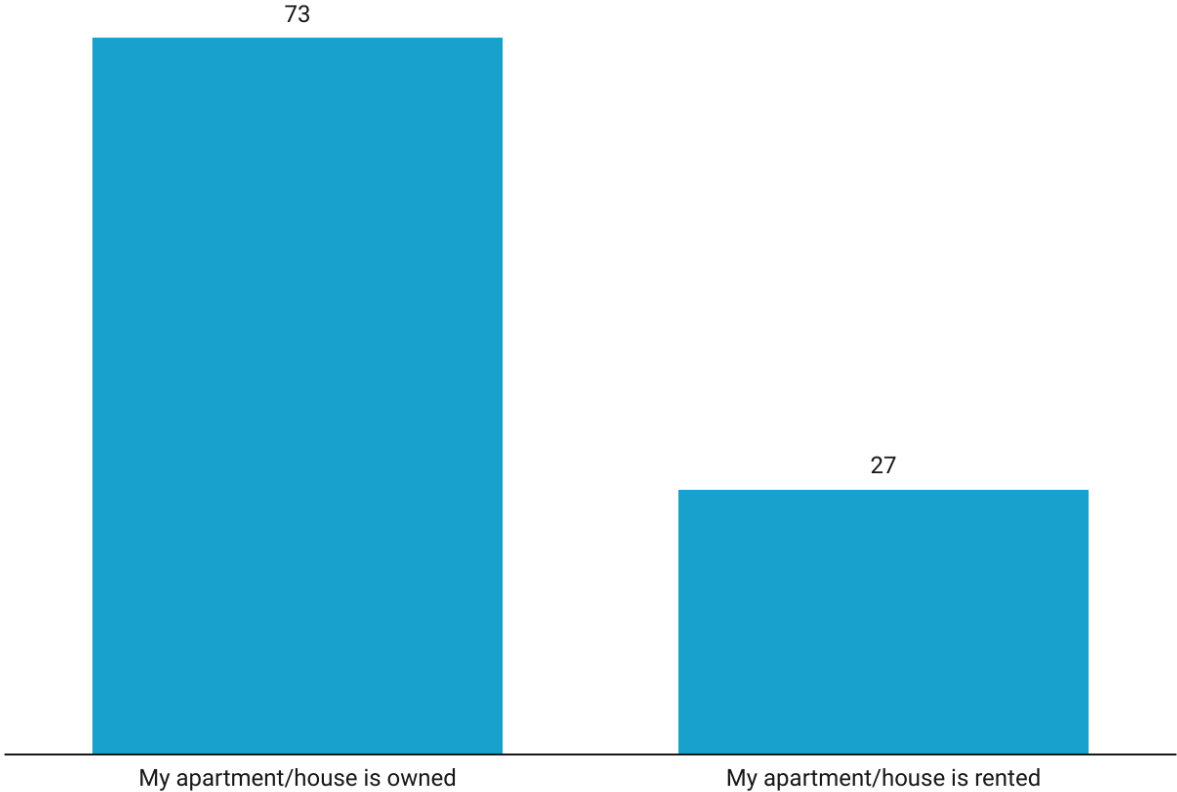
What is your current housing situation?



73% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 27% live in an apartment or house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

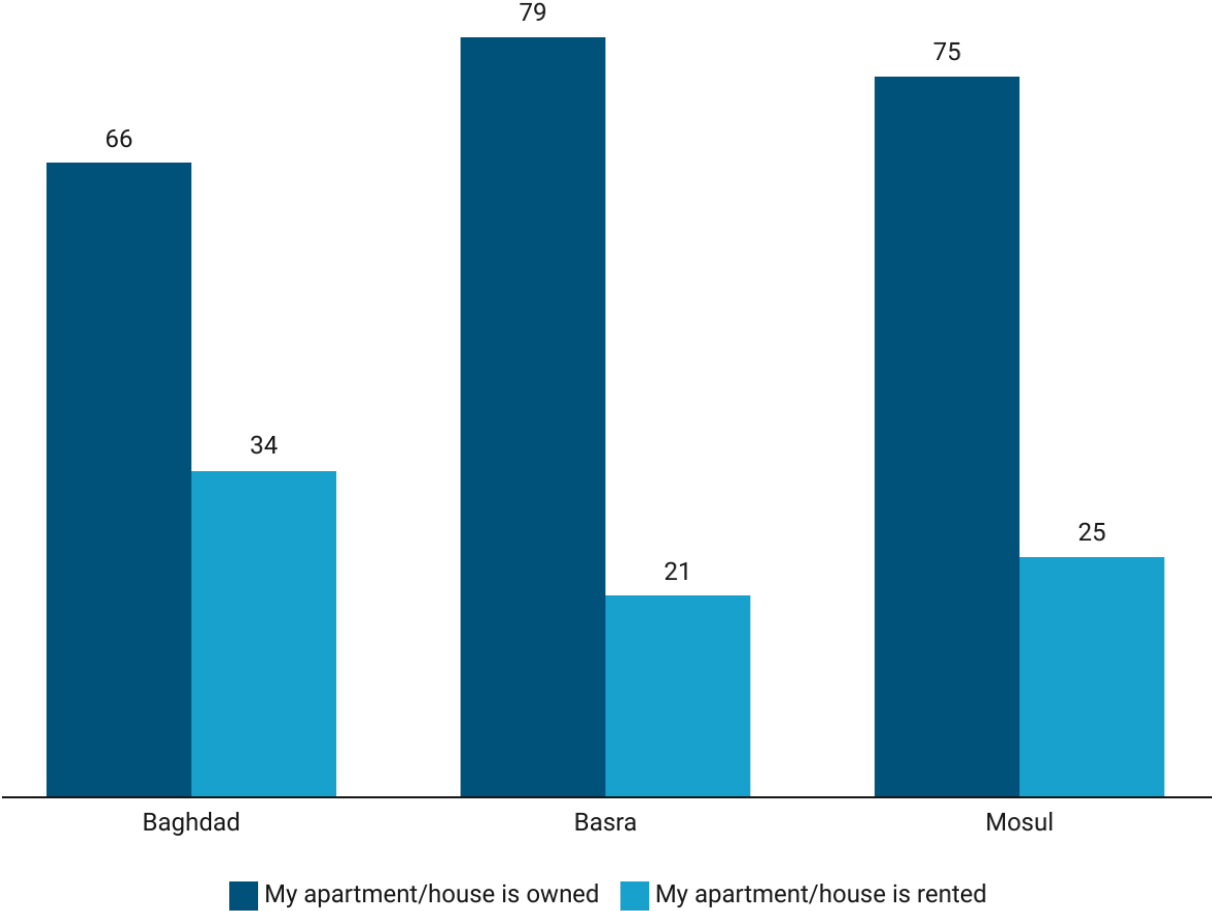


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Basra with 79%, followed by Mosul with 75%, and Baghdad with 66%.

The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is in Baghdad with 34%, followed by Mosul with 25%, and Basra with 21%.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

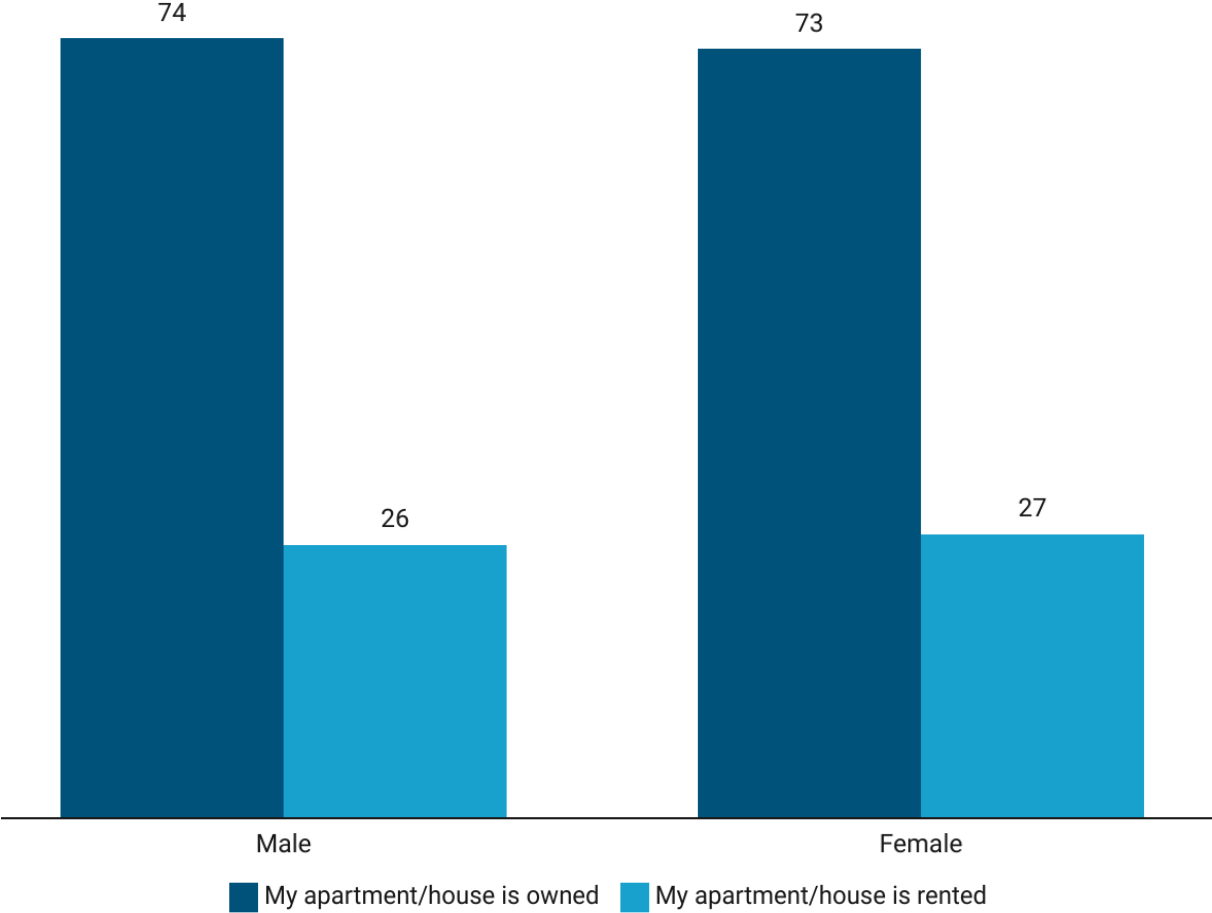
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



74% of male and 73% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 26% of male respondents and 27% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

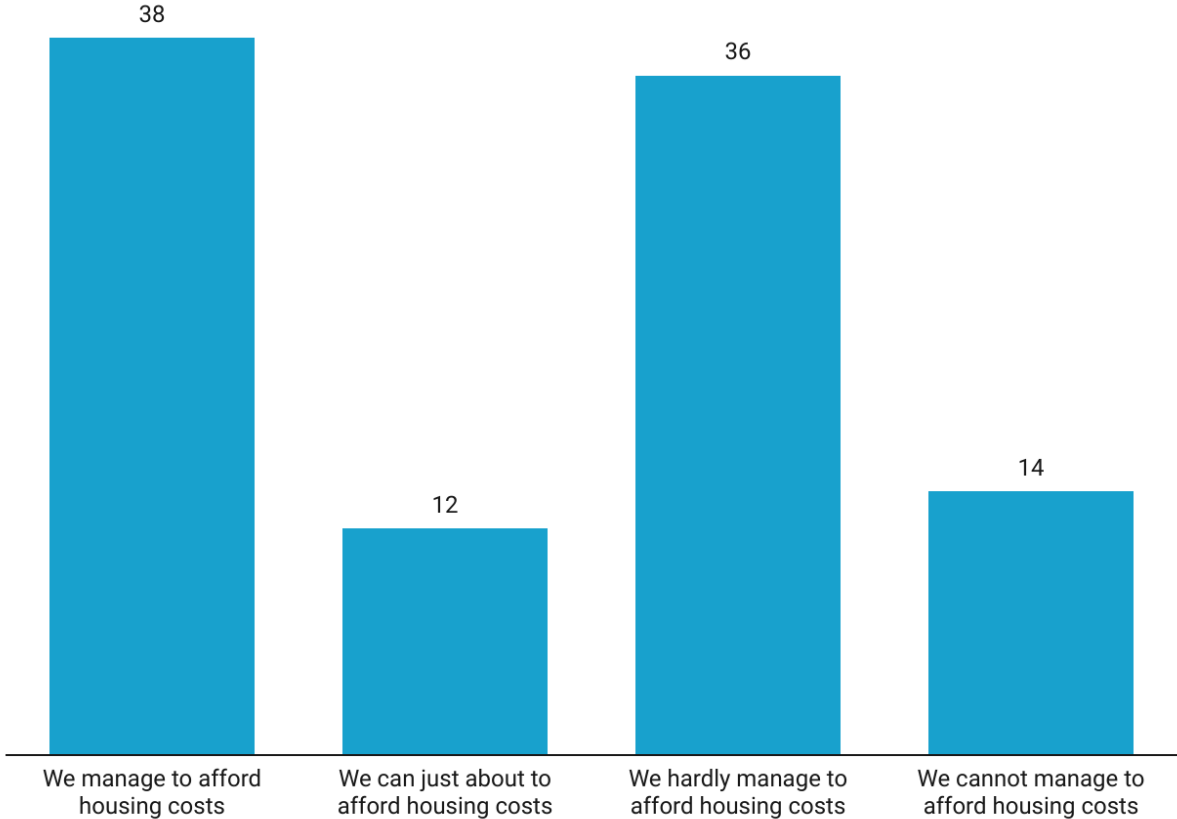


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 38% manage to afford the housing costs. 12% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

36% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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



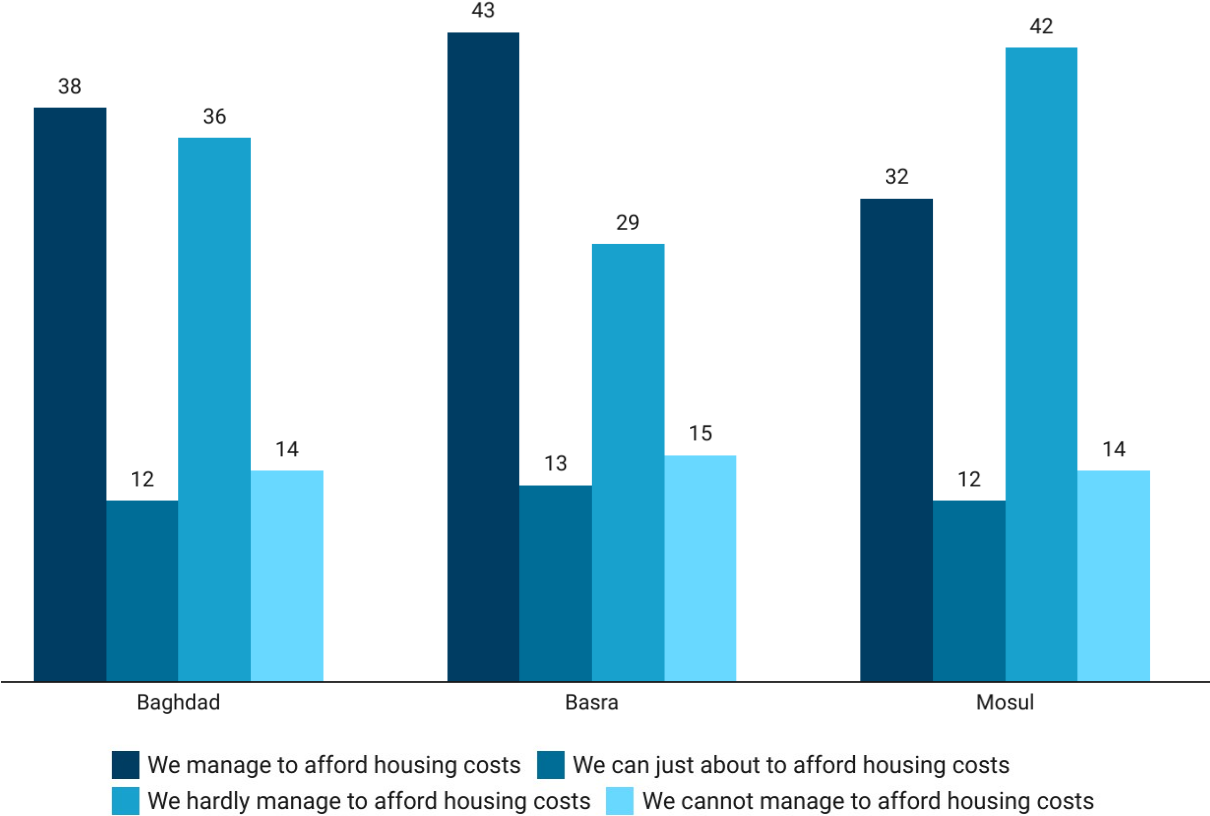
City comparison (n = 600) shows that 43% of Basra respondents, 38% of Baghdad respondents, and 32% of Mosul respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of Basra respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 12% of each Baghdad and Mosul residents.

42% of Mosul respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 36% of Baghdad, and 29% of Basra residents in the recent study.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Basra residents with 15%, followed by Baghdad and Mosul with each 14%.

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

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



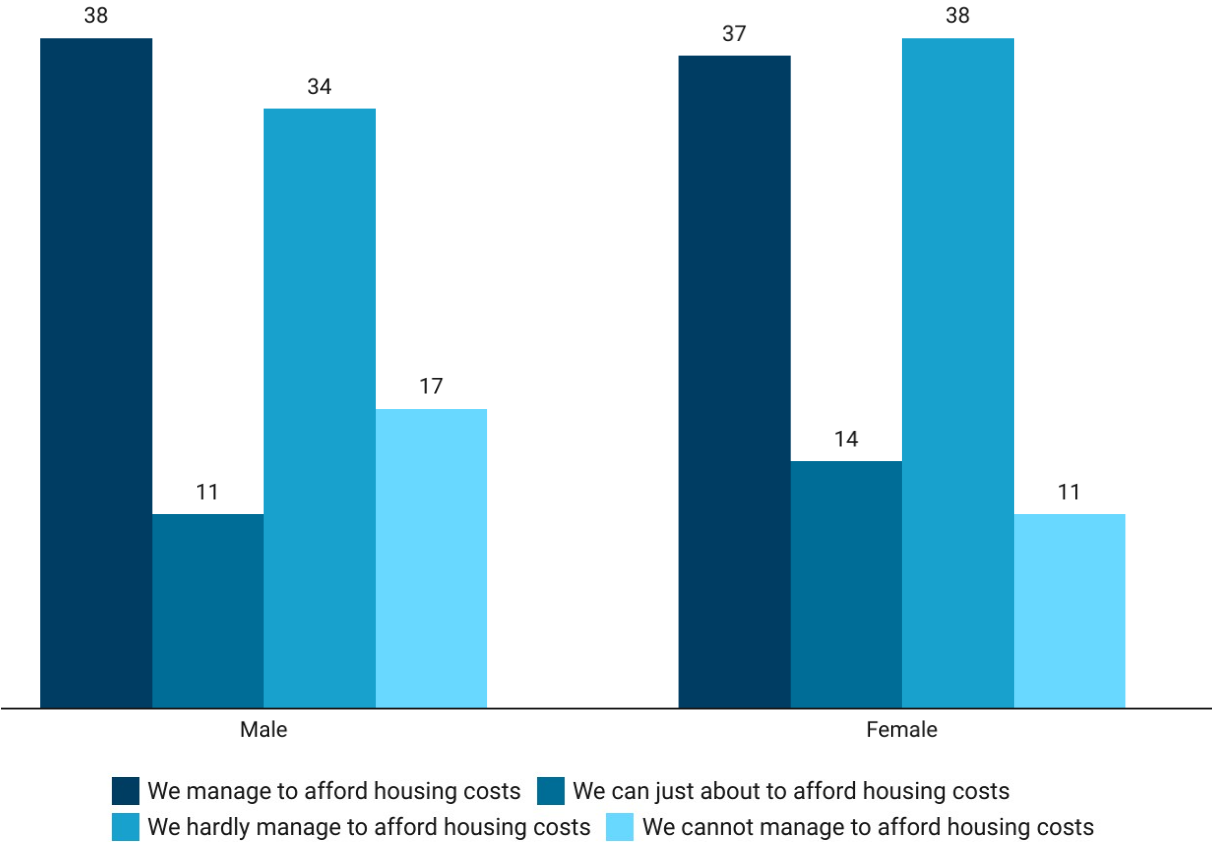
38% of male respondents and 37% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 14% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 11% of male respondents.

In contrast, 38% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 34%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is higher among male respondents (17%) than female respondents (11%).

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

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



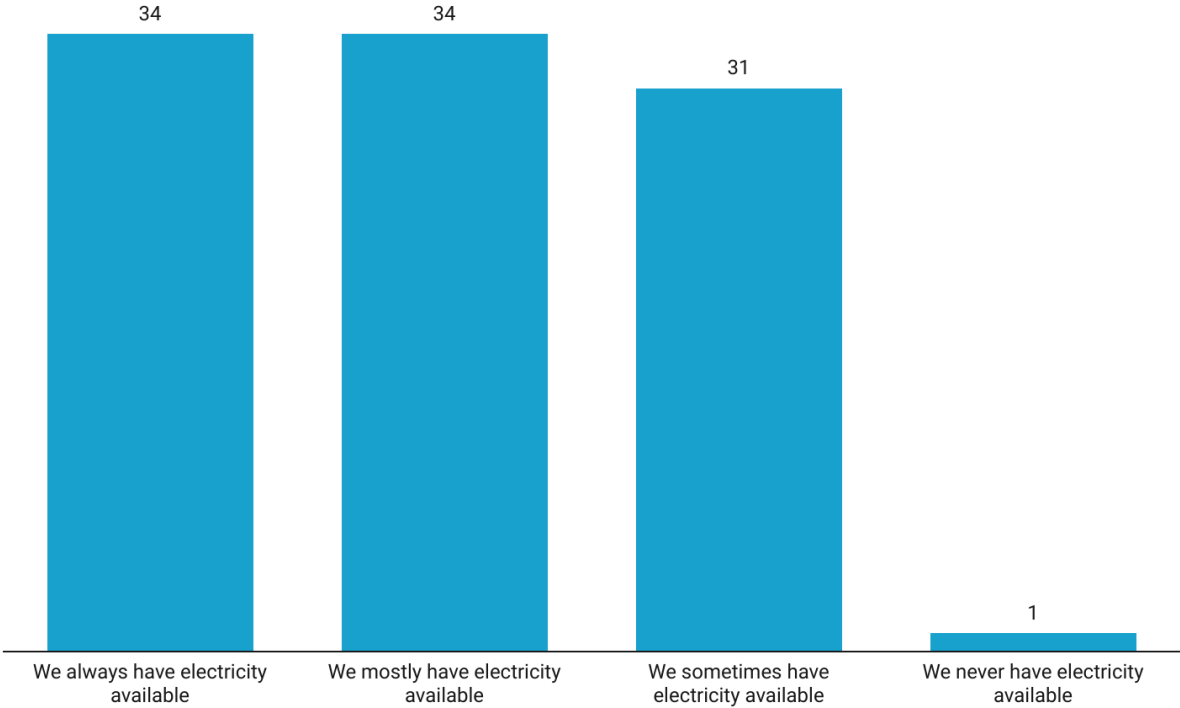
4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

34% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while the same proportion of respondents mostly have electricity available (34%).

31% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

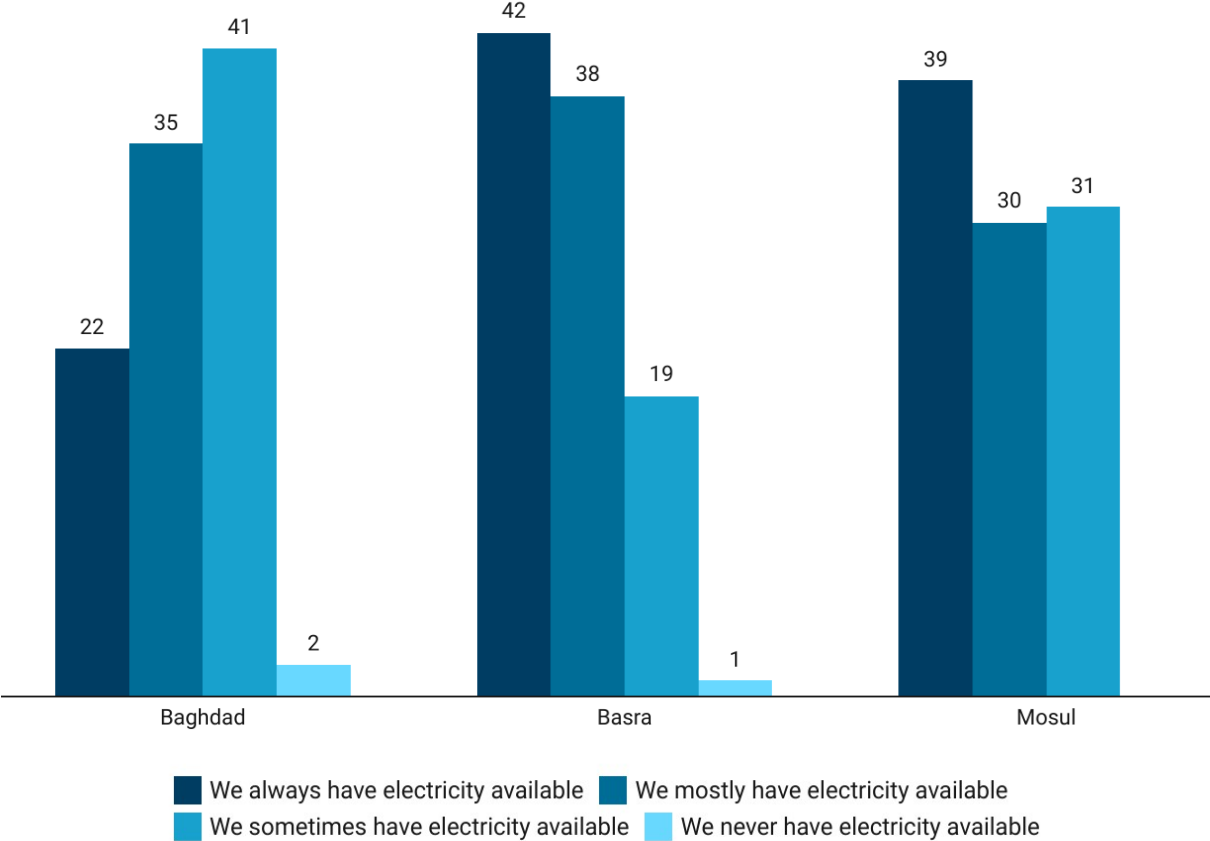


42% of Basra residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 39% in Mosul, and 22% in Baghdad. 38% of respondents living in Basra mostly have access to electricity, followed by Baghdad with 35%, and Mosul with 30%.

41% of Baghdad residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Mosul with 31%, and Basra with 19%. 2% of Baghdad residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of Basra residents.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

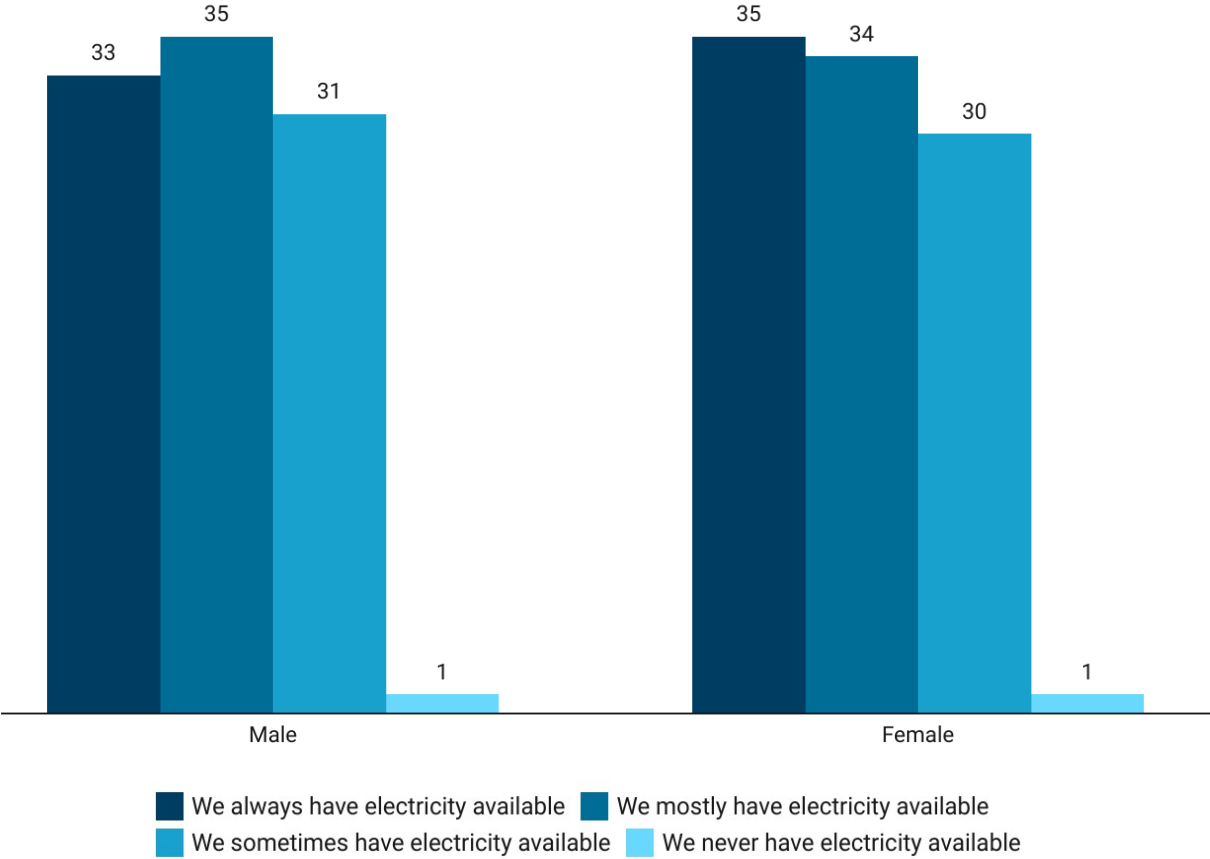


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows no significant differences: 33% of male and 35% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 35% of male and 34% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

31% of male and 30% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 1% of each male and female survey participants never have access to electricity.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



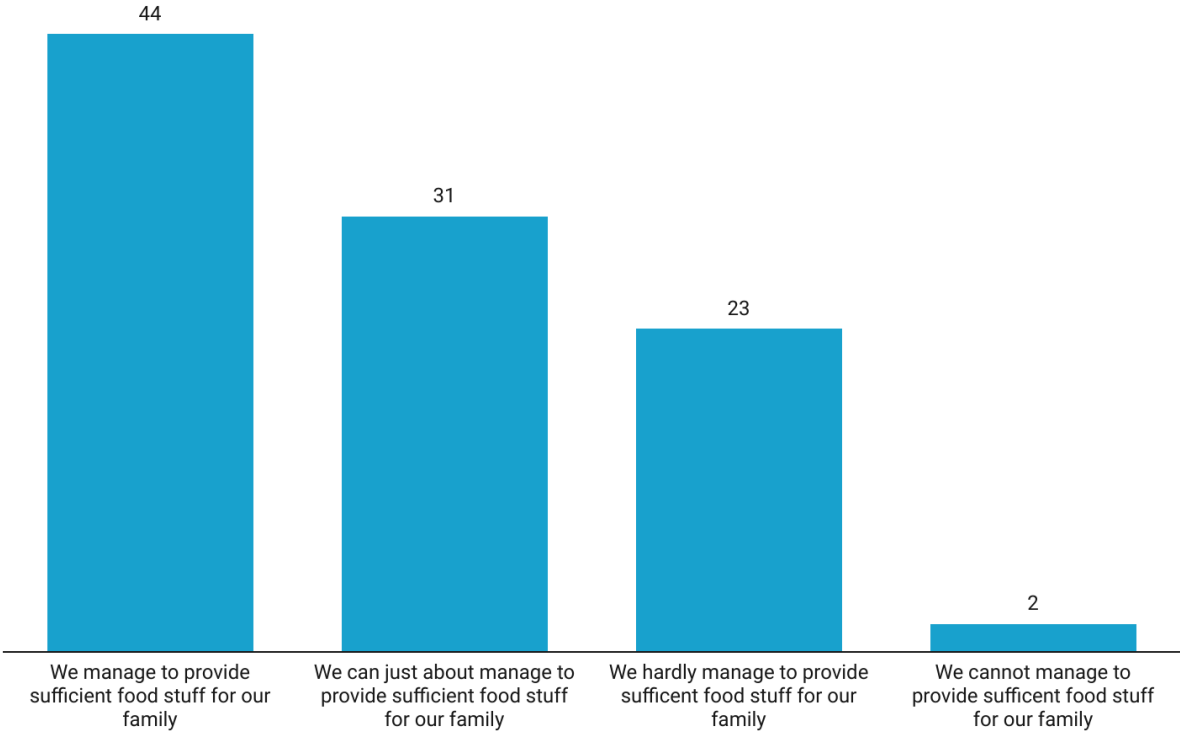
4.5. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food

44% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 31% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

23% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

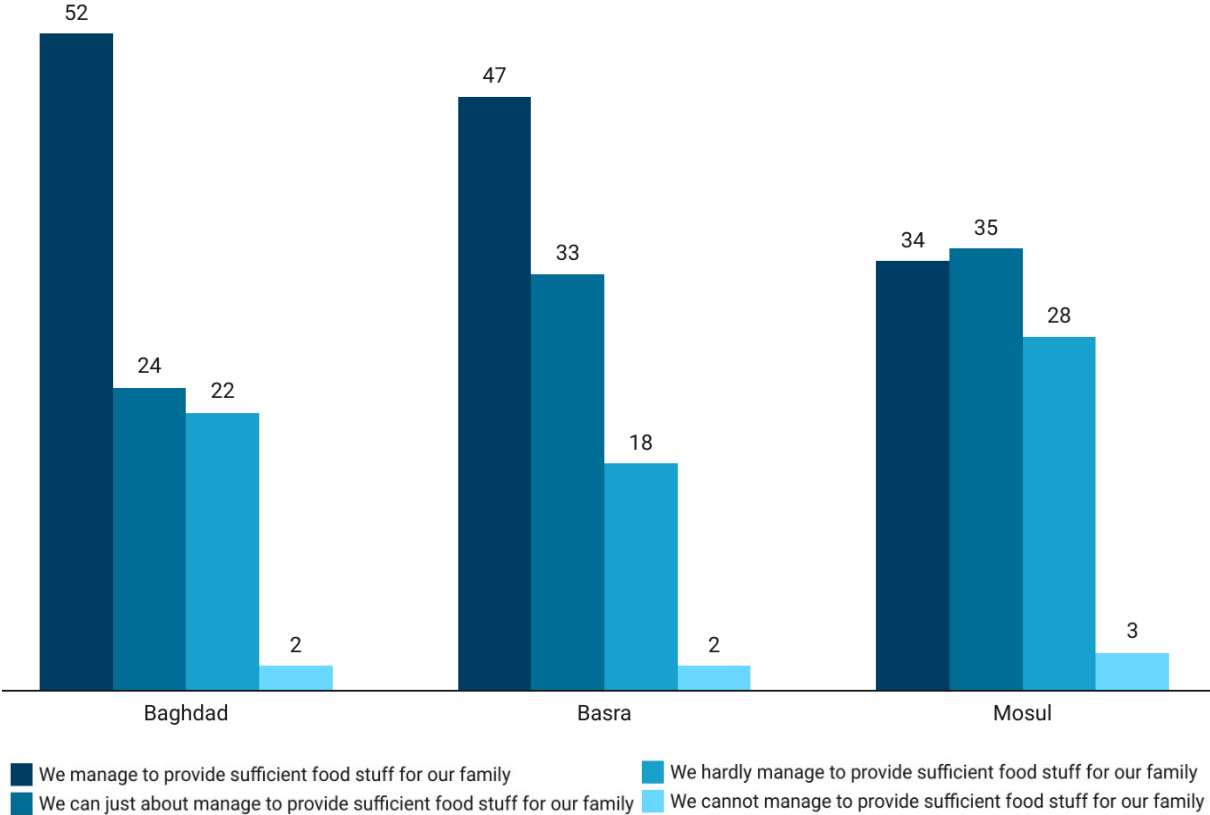


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Baghdad with 52%, followed by Basra with 47%, and Mosul with 34%. 35% of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 33% of respondents in Basra, and 24% of respondents in Baghdad.

28% of Mosul residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 22% of Baghdad, and 18% of Basra respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Mosul residents with 3%, followed by both Baghdad and Basra respondents with each 2%.

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

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

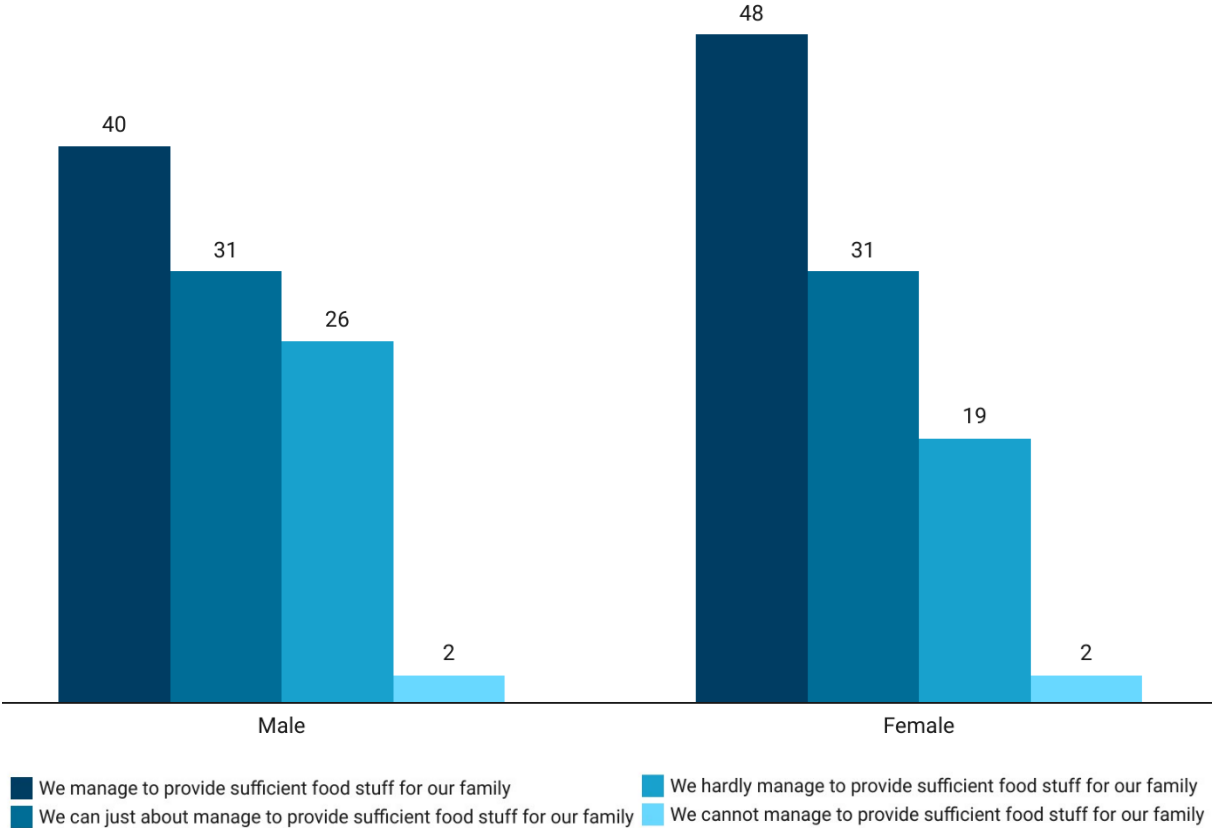


40% of male and 48% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 31% of each male and female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

26% of male and 19% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of each male and female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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



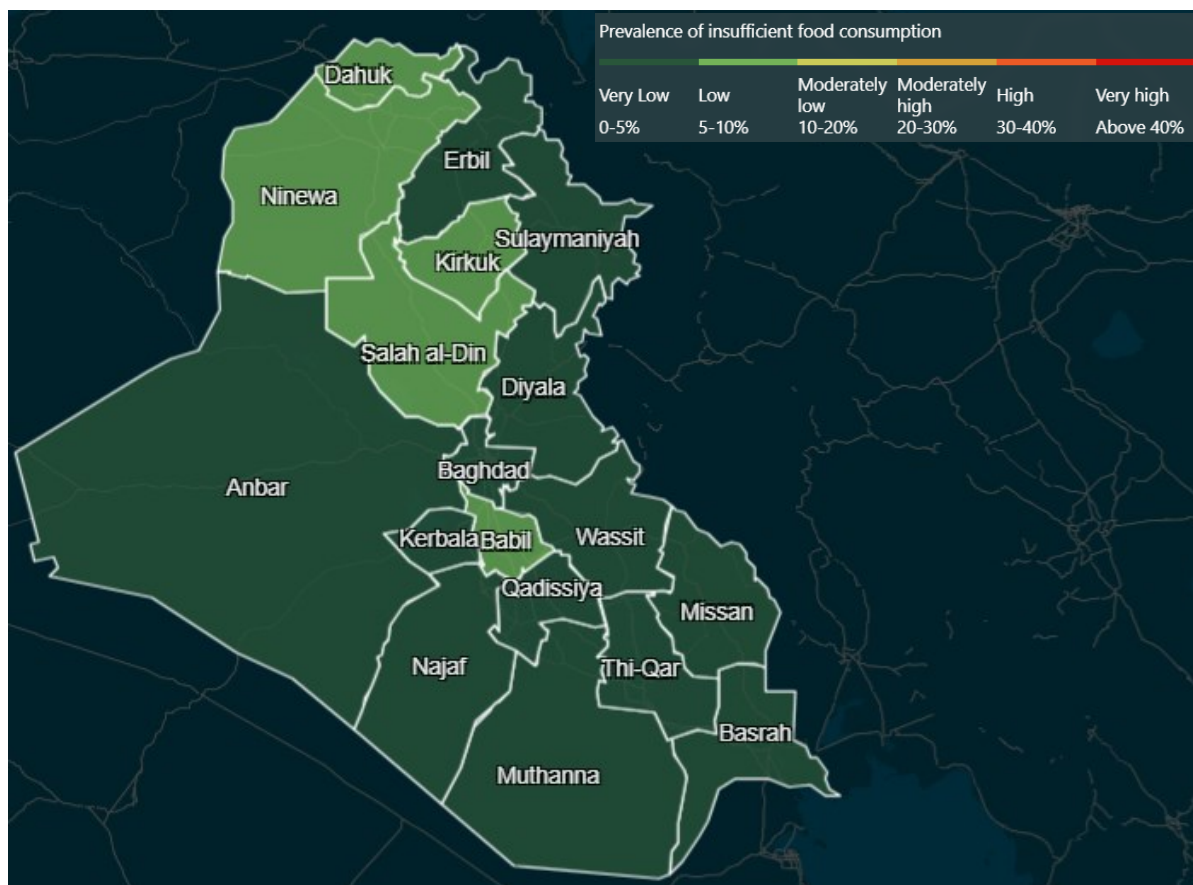


Figure 1. Hunger map of Iraq (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/09/25)

The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap¹ on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Iraq. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Iraq: green signals areas where people are meeting the required food intake levels and thus do not require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is not affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured green).

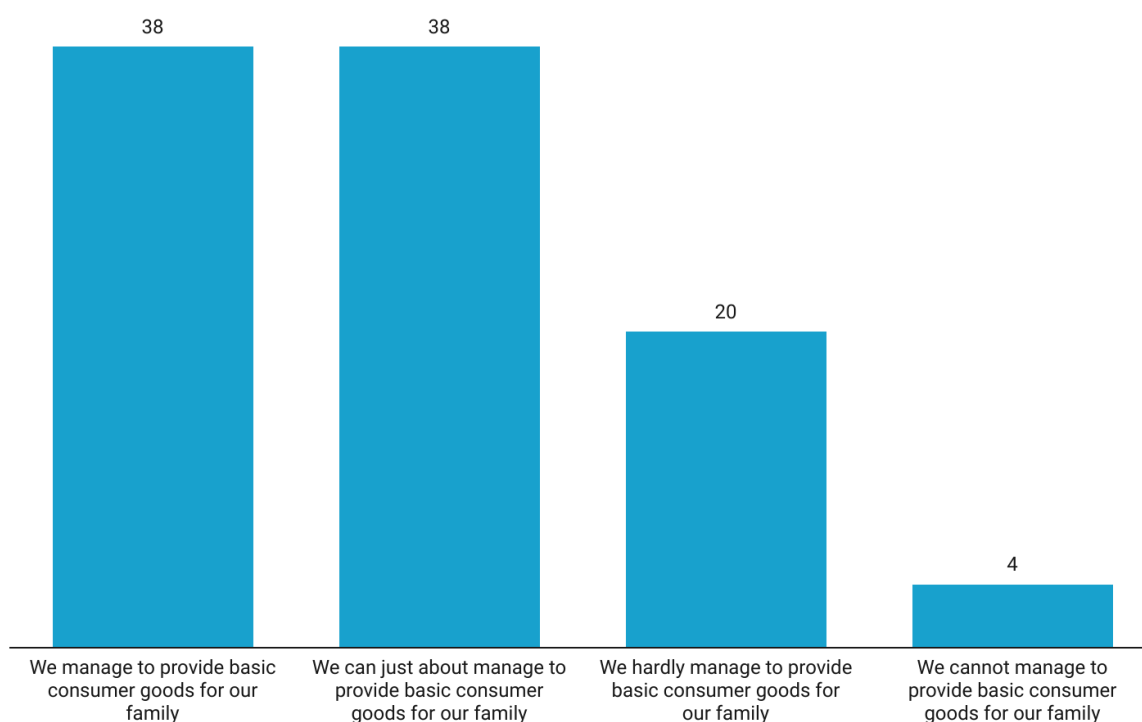
¹ The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).

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

38% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while another 38% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 20% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 4% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

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

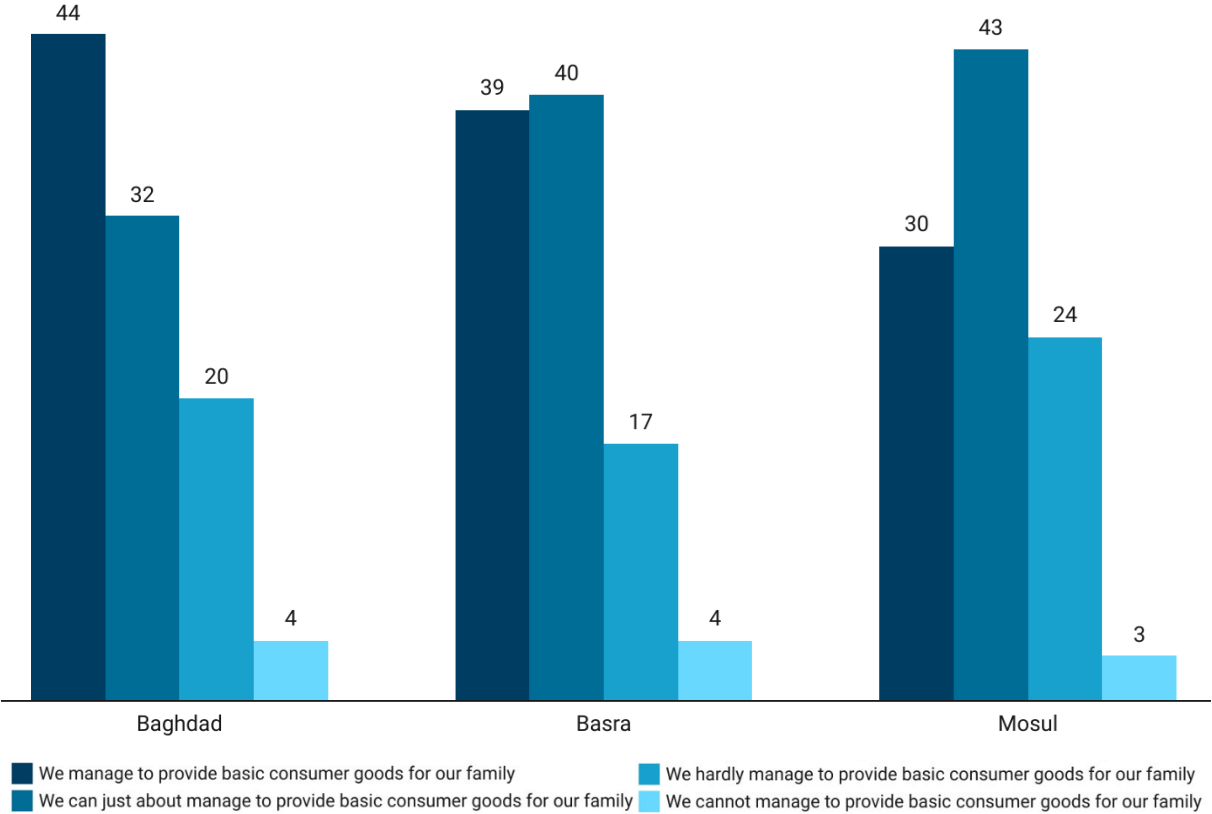


44% of Baghdad residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 39% of residents in Basra, and 30% of residents in Mosul. 43% of Mosul respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Basra respondents (40%), and Baghdad respondents (32%).

24% of Mosul respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 20% of Baghdad and 17% of Basra residents. 4% of each Baghdad and Basra respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Mosul with 3%.

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

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

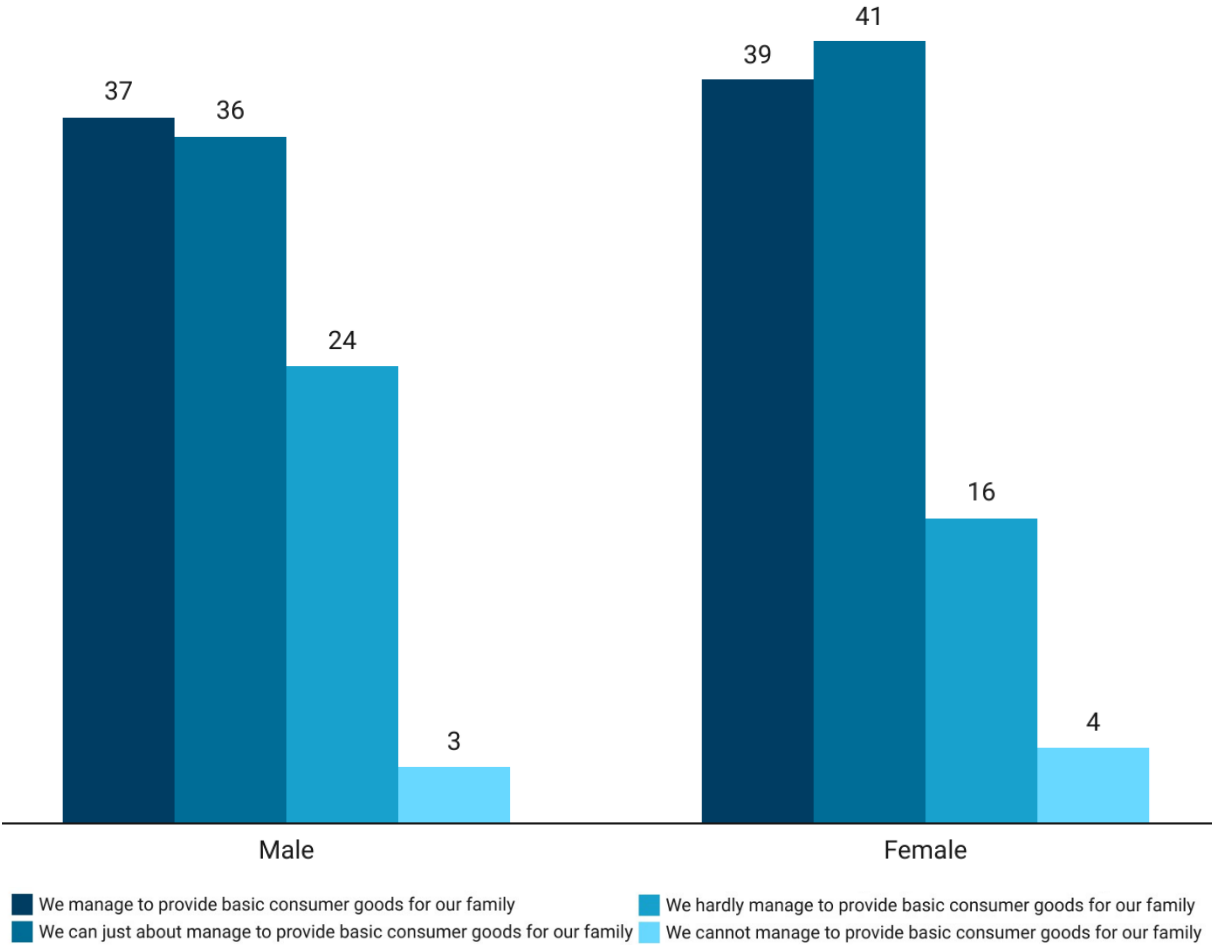


Gender comparison reveals that 37% of male and 39% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 36% of male and 41% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

24% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 16% of female respondents. 3% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 4% of female respondents.

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

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



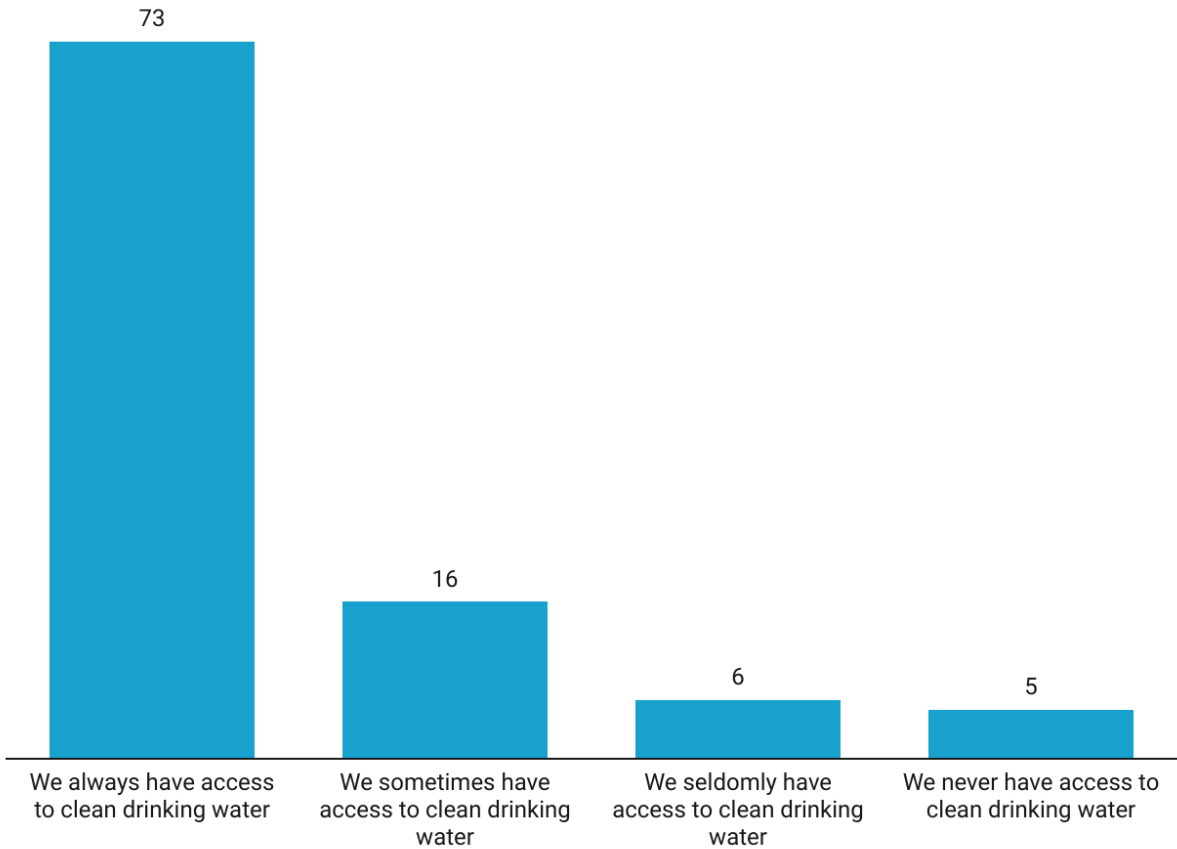
4.7. Access to clean drinking water

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

73% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 16% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 6% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

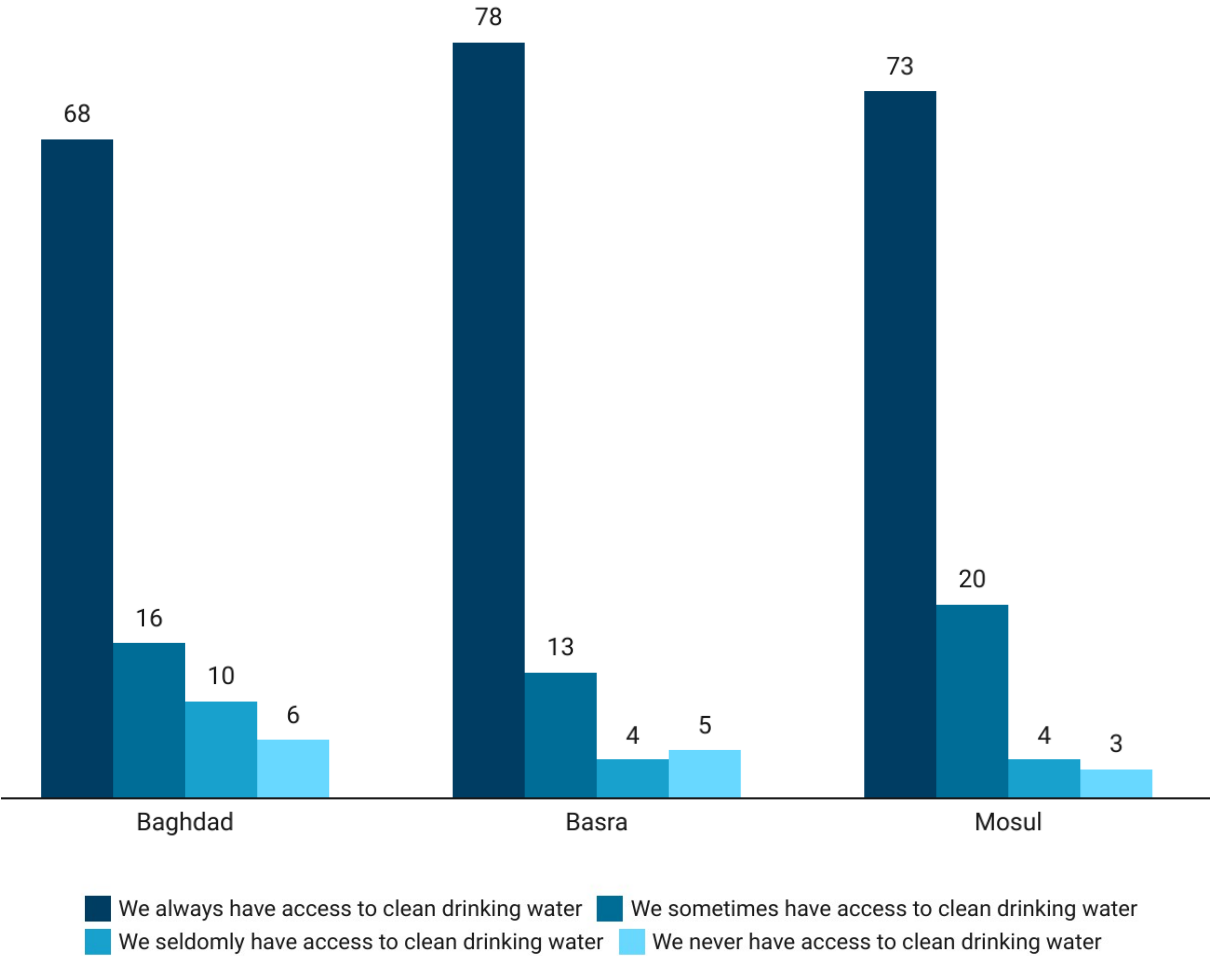


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Basra with 78%, followed by Mosul with 73%, and Baghdad with 68%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Mosul respondents with 20%, followed by Baghdad respondents with 16%, and Basra respondents with 13%.

10% of Baghdad respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 4% of each Basra and Mosul respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Baghdad with 6%, followed by Basra with 5%, and Mosul with 3%.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

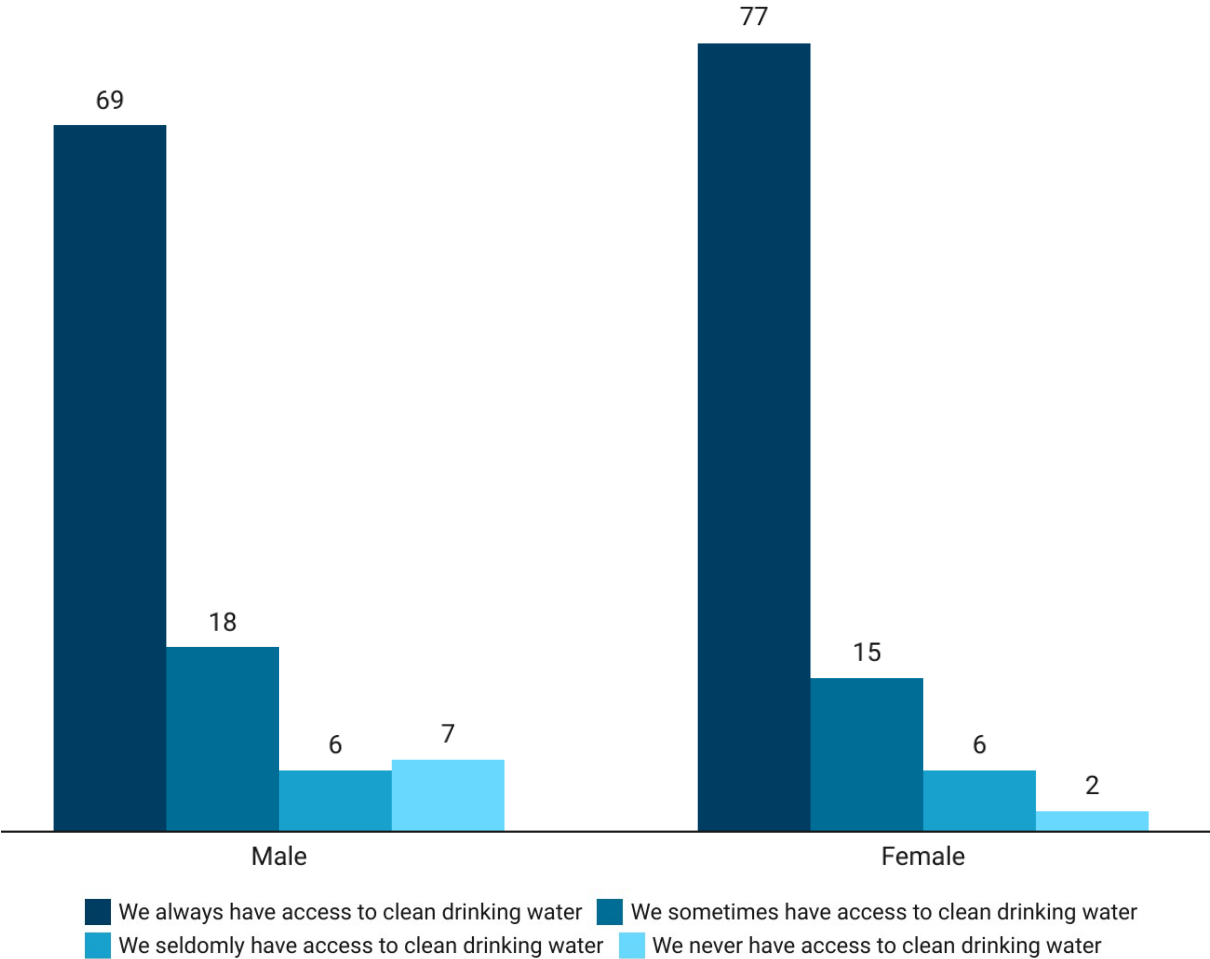


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 69% of male respondents and 77% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among male survey participants (18%) than female participants (15%).

6% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 7% of male and 2% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



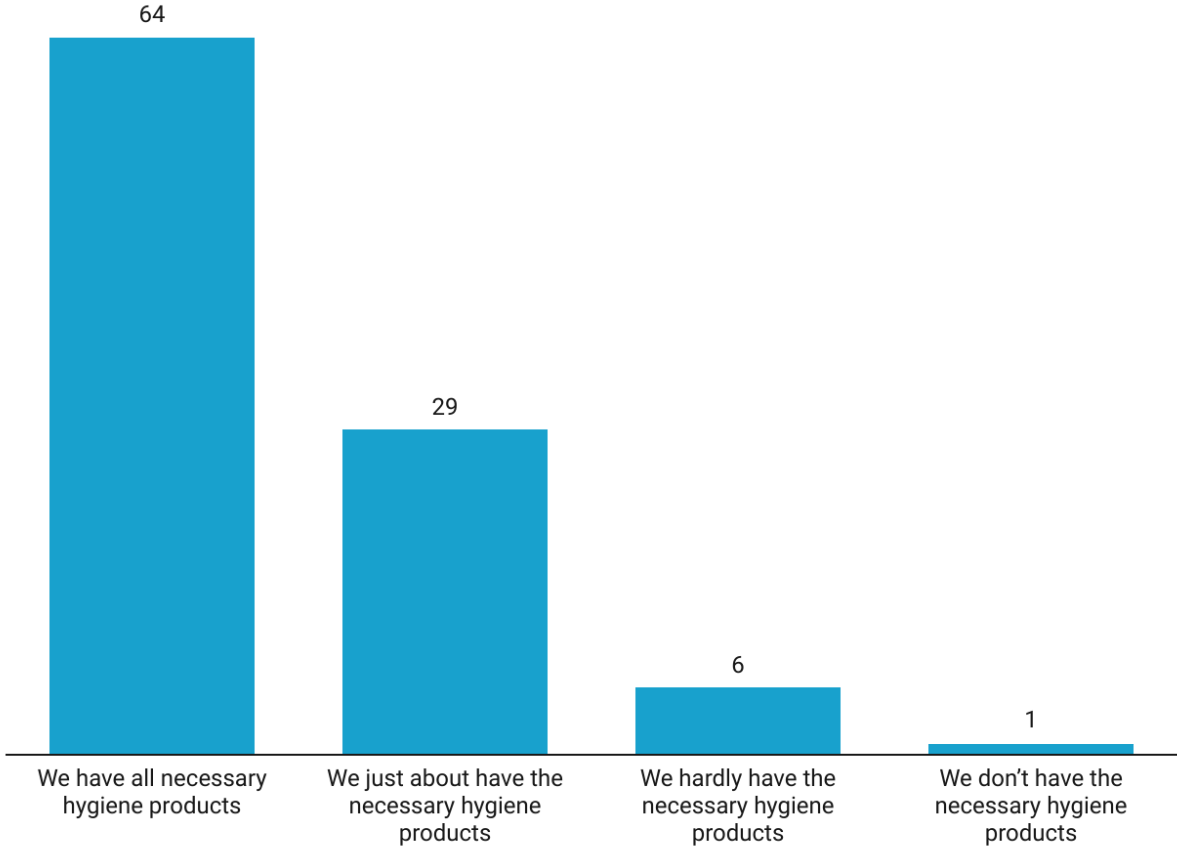
4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

64% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 29% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 6% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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

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



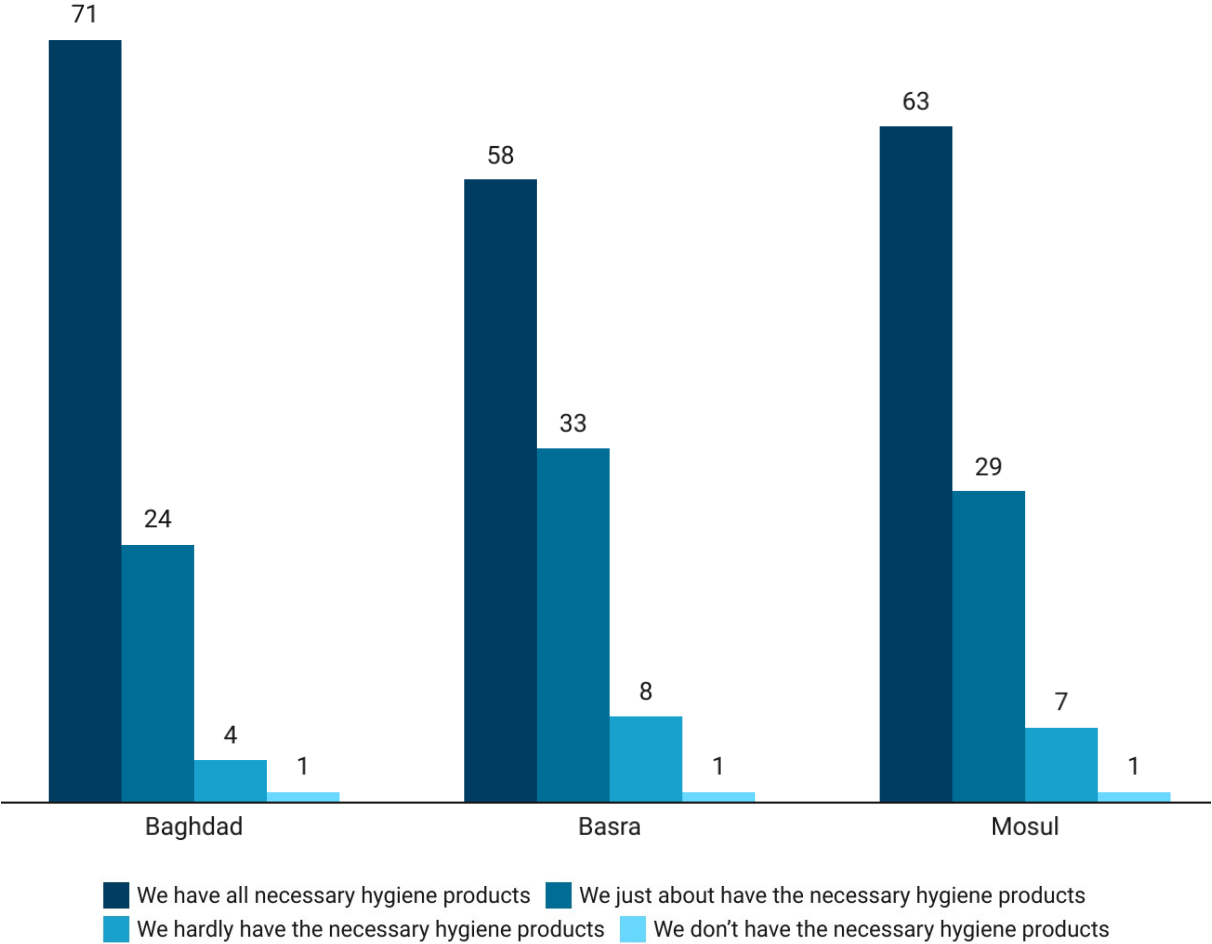
Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Baghdad respondents with 71%, followed by Mosul respondents with 63%, and Basra respondents with 58%.

33% of Basra respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 29% of Mosul respondents, and 24% of Baghdad respondents.

8% of Basra respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Mosul with 7% and Baghdad with 4%. Among all three cities, 1% each of the respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products.

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

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



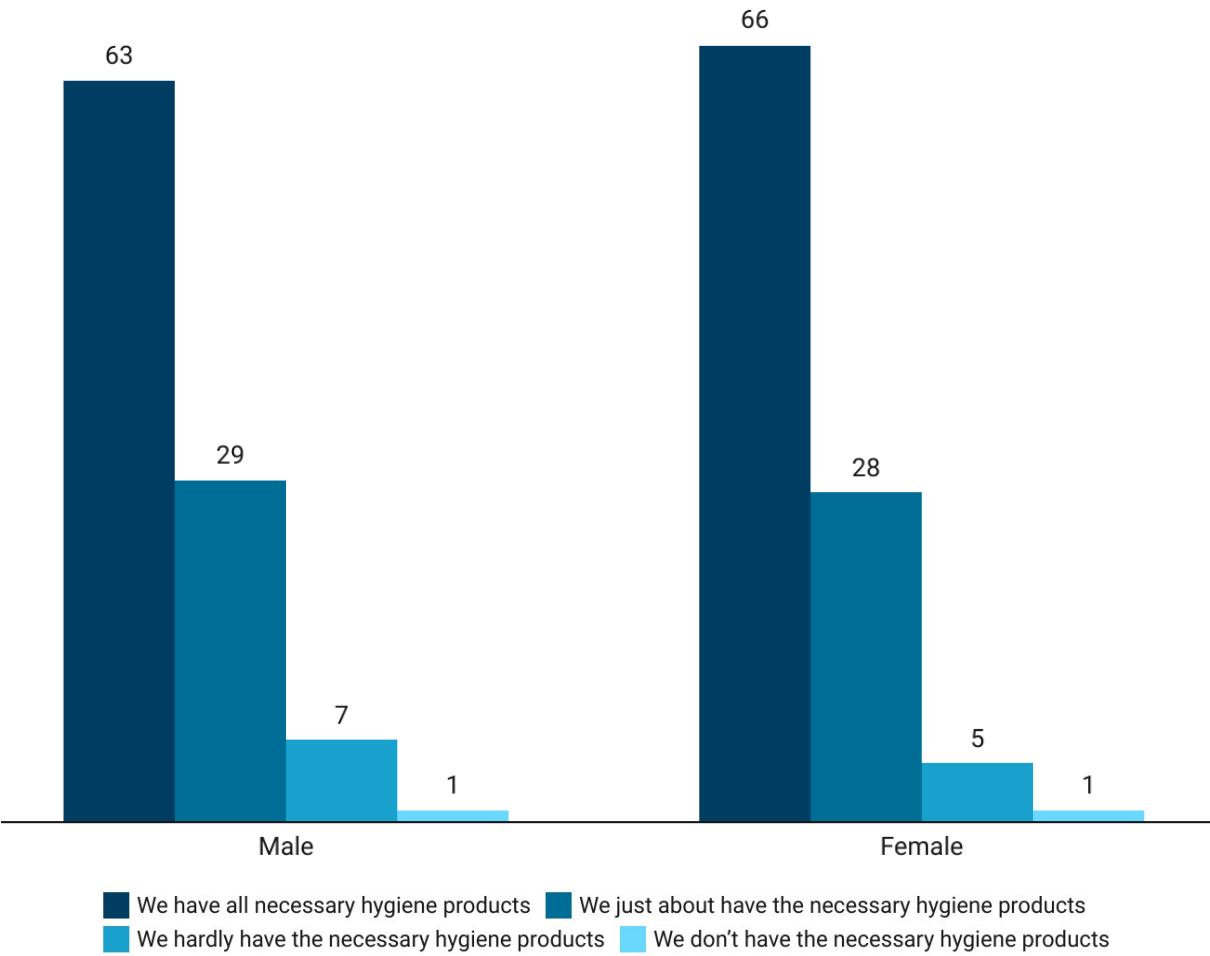
63% of male and 66% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 29% of male and 28% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

7% of male and 5% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.

1% of each male and female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

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

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



4.9. Access to medical services

66% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 22% have access but they are not able to afford them. 11% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

54% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 37% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 50% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 35% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 15% have no access to primary medical care.

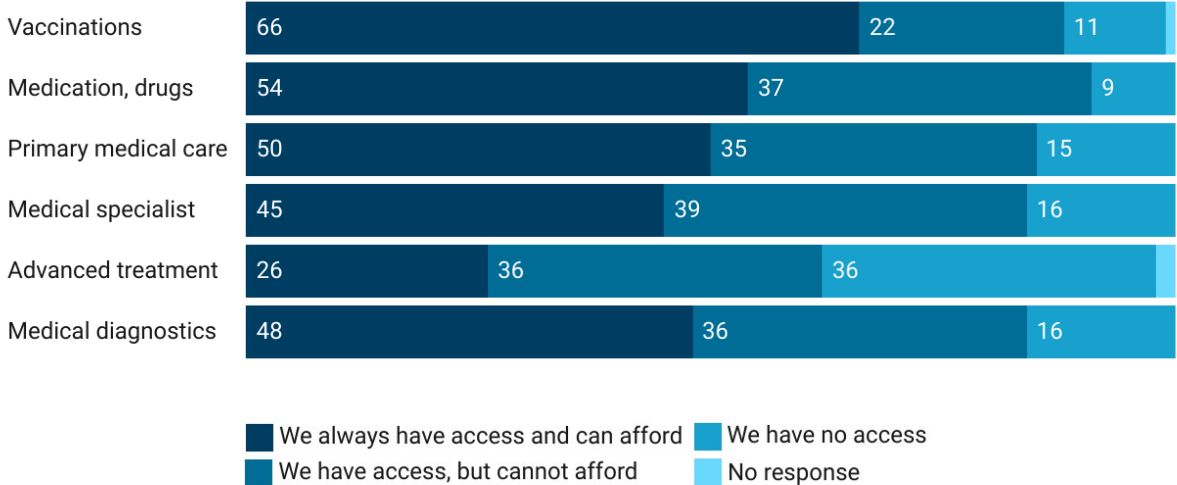
45% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 16% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

26% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 36% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 36% have no access at all. 2% did not answer.

48% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 16% have no access.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)

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



68% of Baghdad residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 19% have access but cannot afford them. 13% do not have access to vaccinations.

60% of Baghdad respondents (n = 201) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford it. 9% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

56% of respondents in Baghdad (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 16% do not have access to primary medical care.

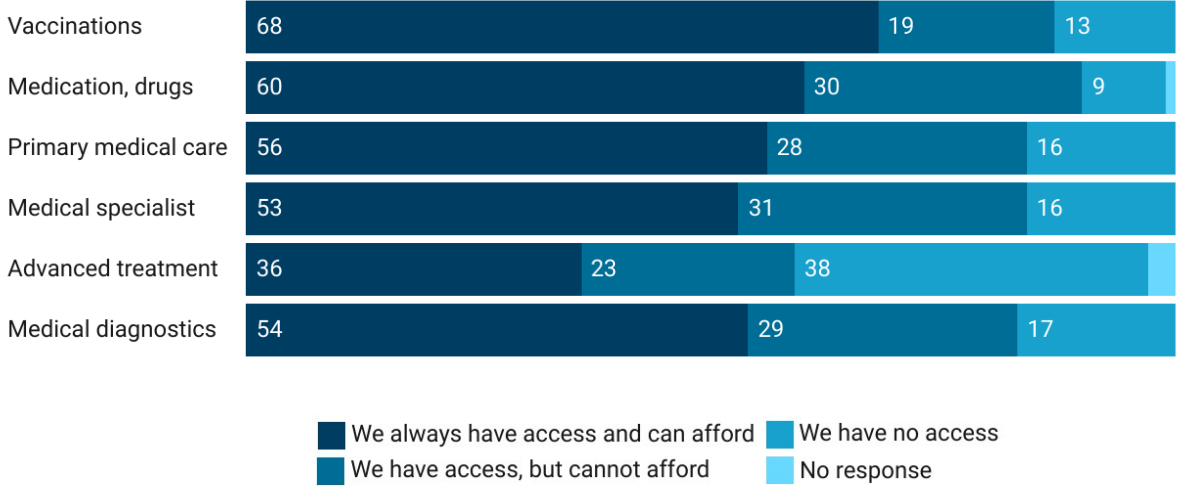
53% of the Baghdad sample (n = 201) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 16% do not have access to a medical specialist.

36% of Baghdad respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 23% have access but cannot afford it, while 38% have no access at all. 3% did not answer.

54% of Baghdad respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to medical services – Baghdad (n = 201)

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



69% of Basra residents (n = 198) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 23% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access.

Among Basra residents (n = 198), 51% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 39% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs.

48% of Basra respondents (n = 198) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 14% do not have access to primary medical care.

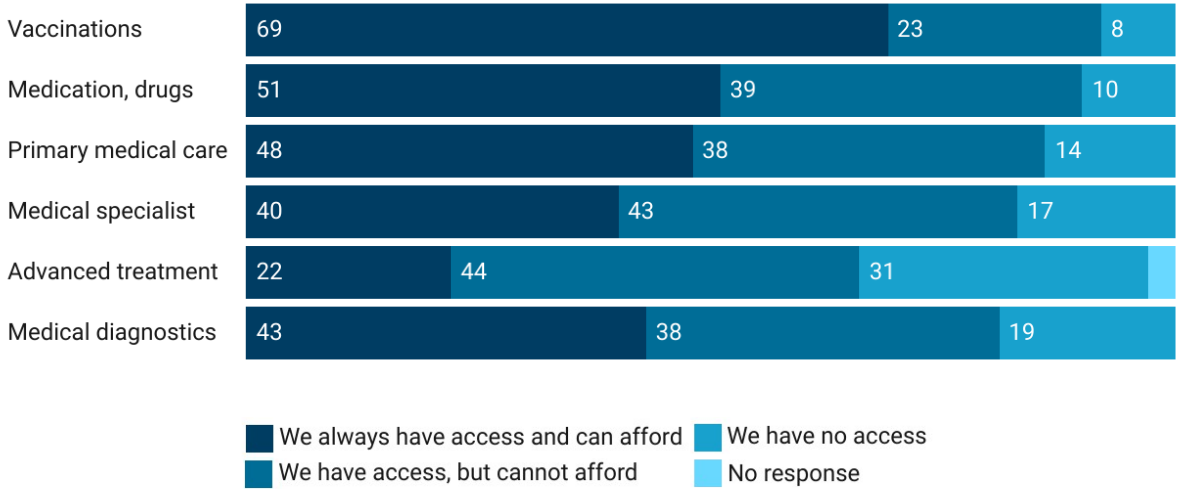
40% of Basra residents (n = 198) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to a medical specialist.

22% of Basra respondents (n = 198) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 44% have access but cannot afford it, while 31% do not have access at all. 3% did not answer.

43% of Basra respondents (n = 198) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 19% have no access at all.

Access to medical services – Basra (n = 198)

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



62% of Mosul residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 1% did not answer.

49% of Mosul respondents (n = 201) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 42% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 9% have no access to medication/drugs.

45% of Mosul respondents (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 15% do not have access to primary medical care.

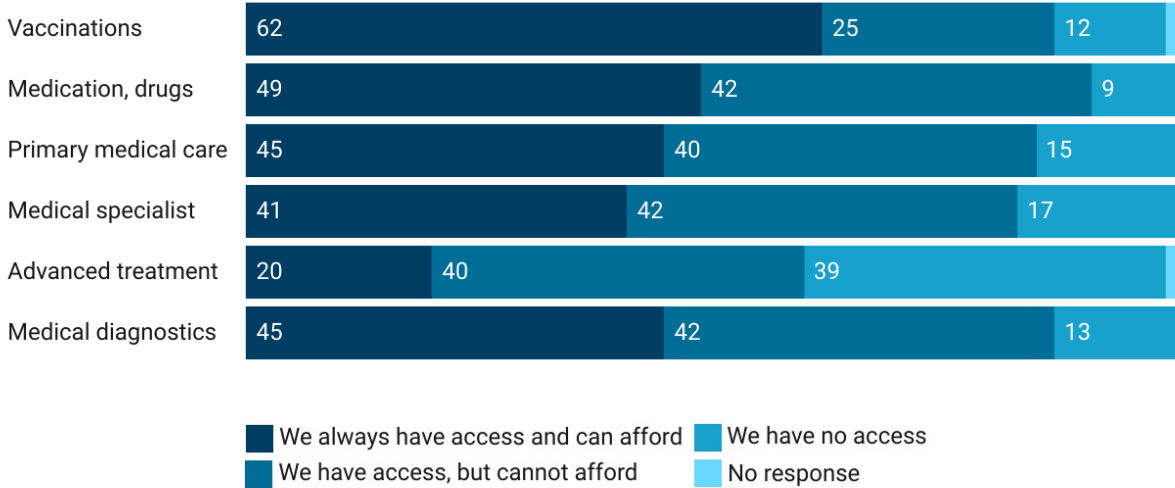
41% of Mosul sample (n = 201) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 42% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 17% do not have access to a medical specialist.

20% of Mosul respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access but cannot afford it, while 39% have no access at all. 1% did not answer the question.

45% of Mosul respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 42% have access but cannot afford it. 13% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to medical services – Mosul (n = 201)

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



63% of male respondents (n = 302) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 11% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 302), 49% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access at all.

45% of male respondents (n = 302) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 18% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

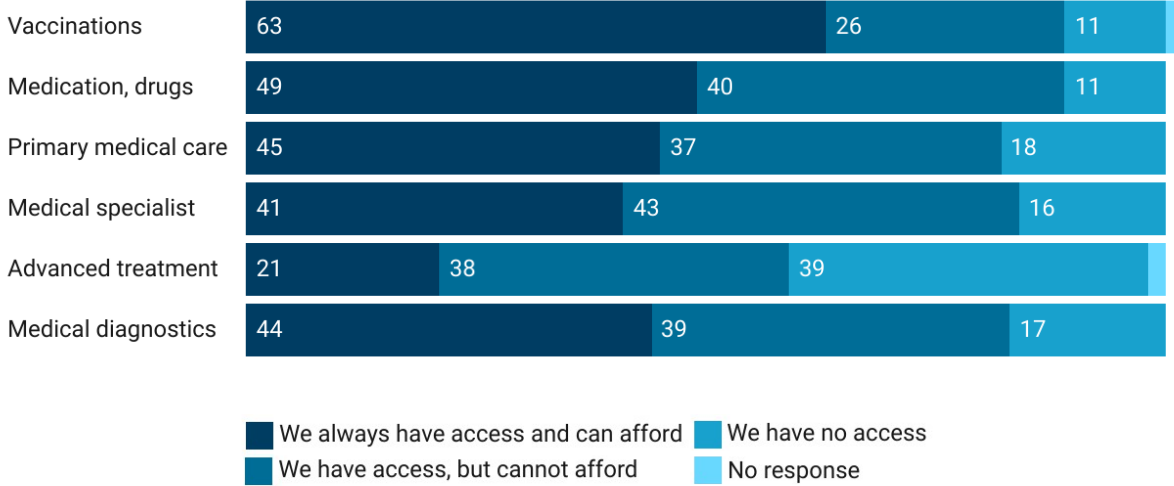
41% of all male participants (n = 302) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford the visit. 16% do not have access to a medical specialist.

21% of male respondents (n = 302) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 38% have access but cannot afford them, while 39% have no access. A percentage of 2% did not answer.

44% of male respondents (n = 302) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 302)

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



70% of female respondents (n = 298) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 18% have access but cannot afford them. 11% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

59% of all female survey participants (n = 298) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 34% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 7% have no access to medication or drugs.

55% of female respondents (n = 298) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 12% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

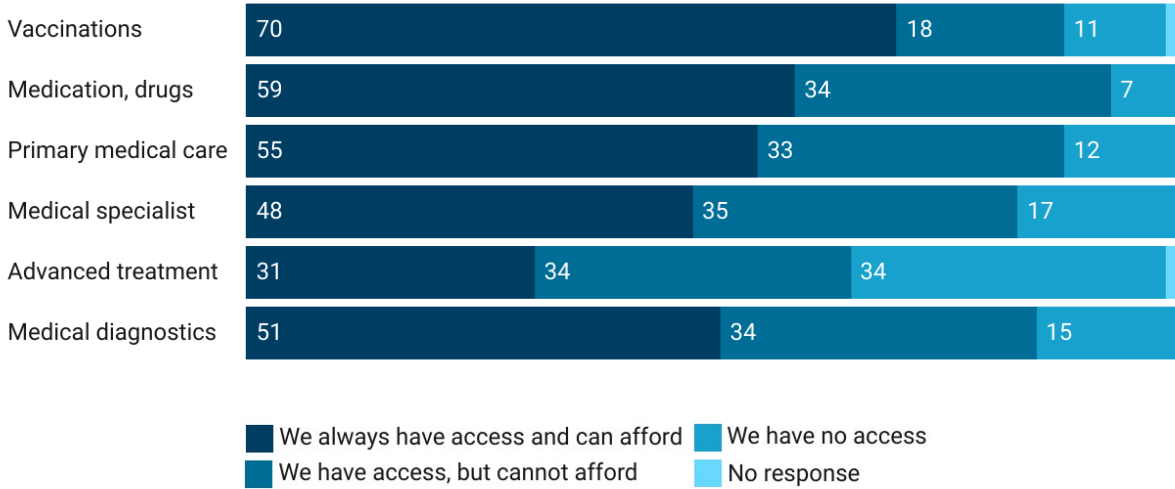
48% of female respondents (n = 298) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 17% do not have access to a medical specialist.

31% of female respondents (n = 298) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 34% have no access. 1% did not answer.

51% of female respondents (n = 298) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 298)

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



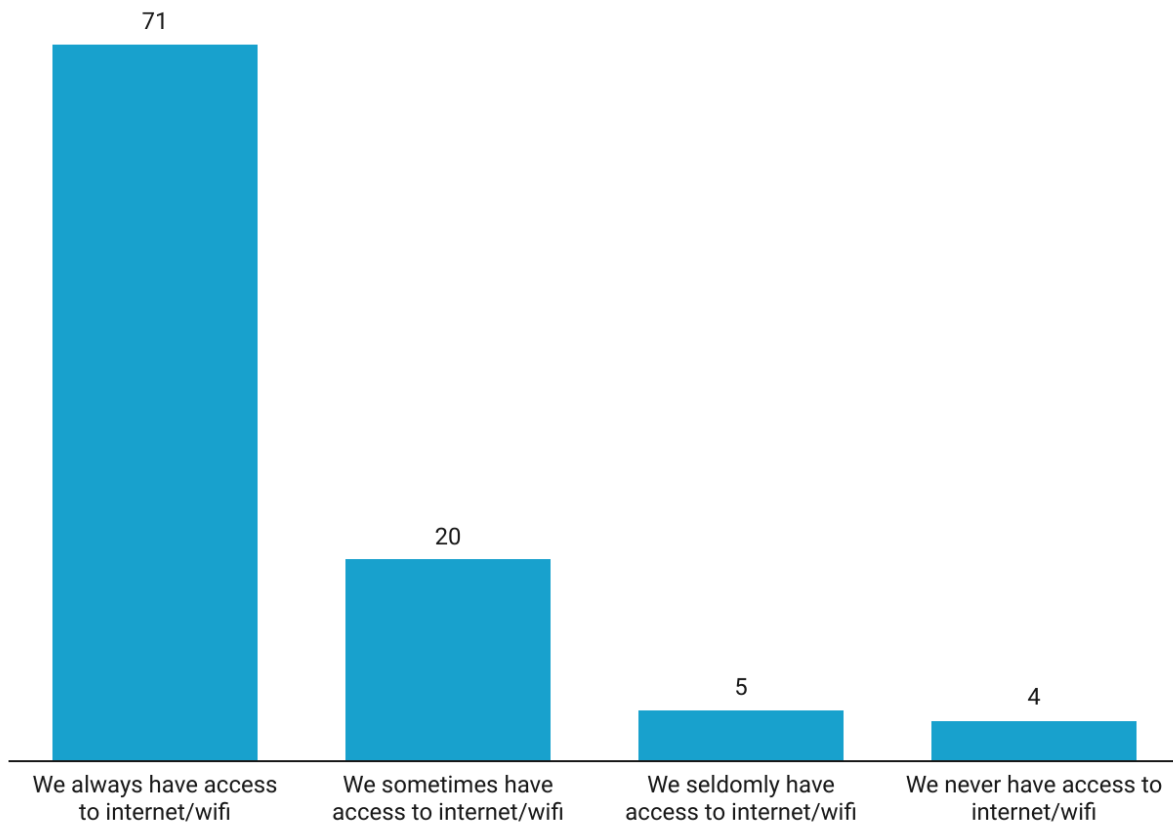
4.10. Access to internet/wifi

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

71% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 4% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

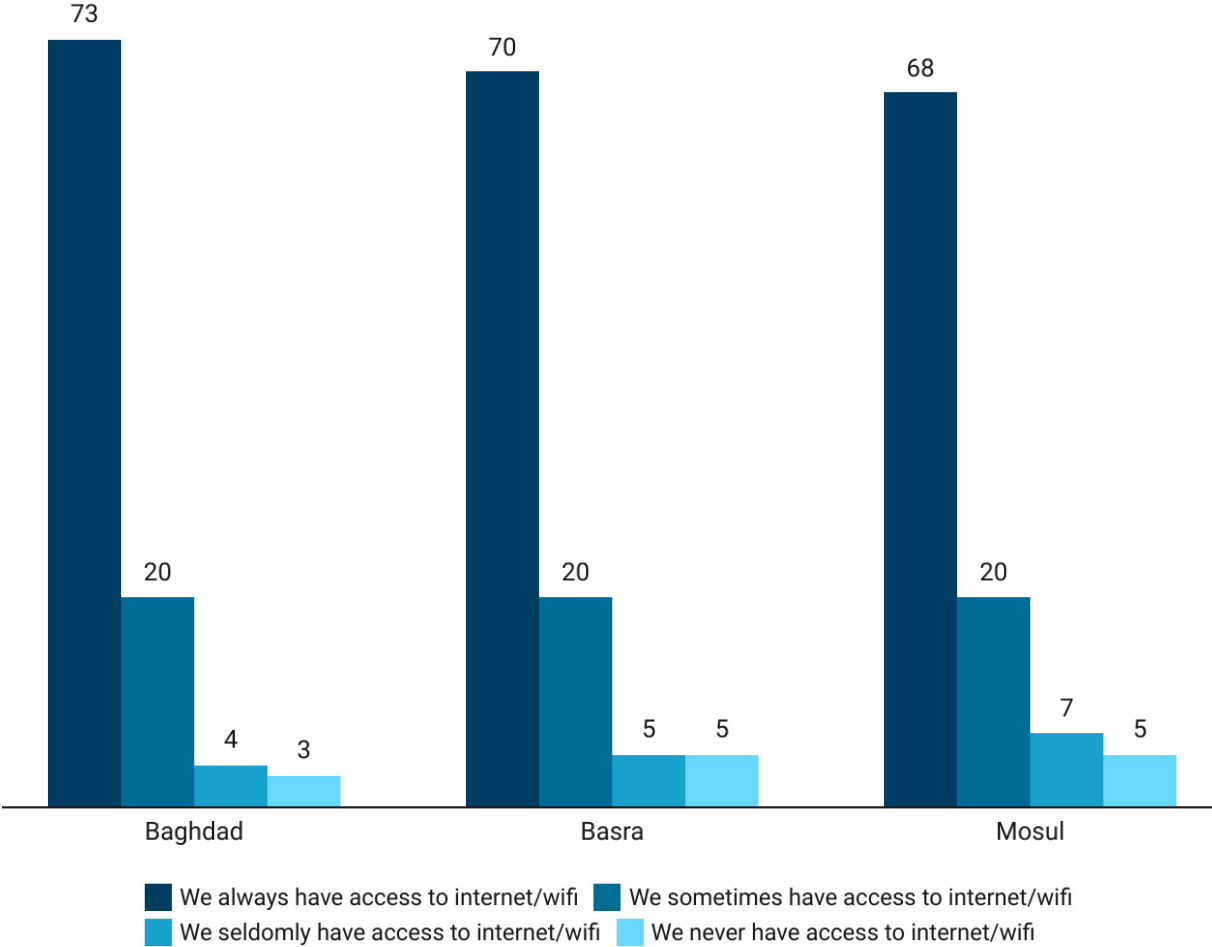


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Baghdad with 73%, followed by Basra with 70%, and Mosul with 68%. 20% of each of the three respondent groups sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Mosul residents with 7%, followed by Basra with 5%, and Baghdad with 4%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among both Basra and Mosul residents 5% each, followed by Baghdad residents with 3%.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

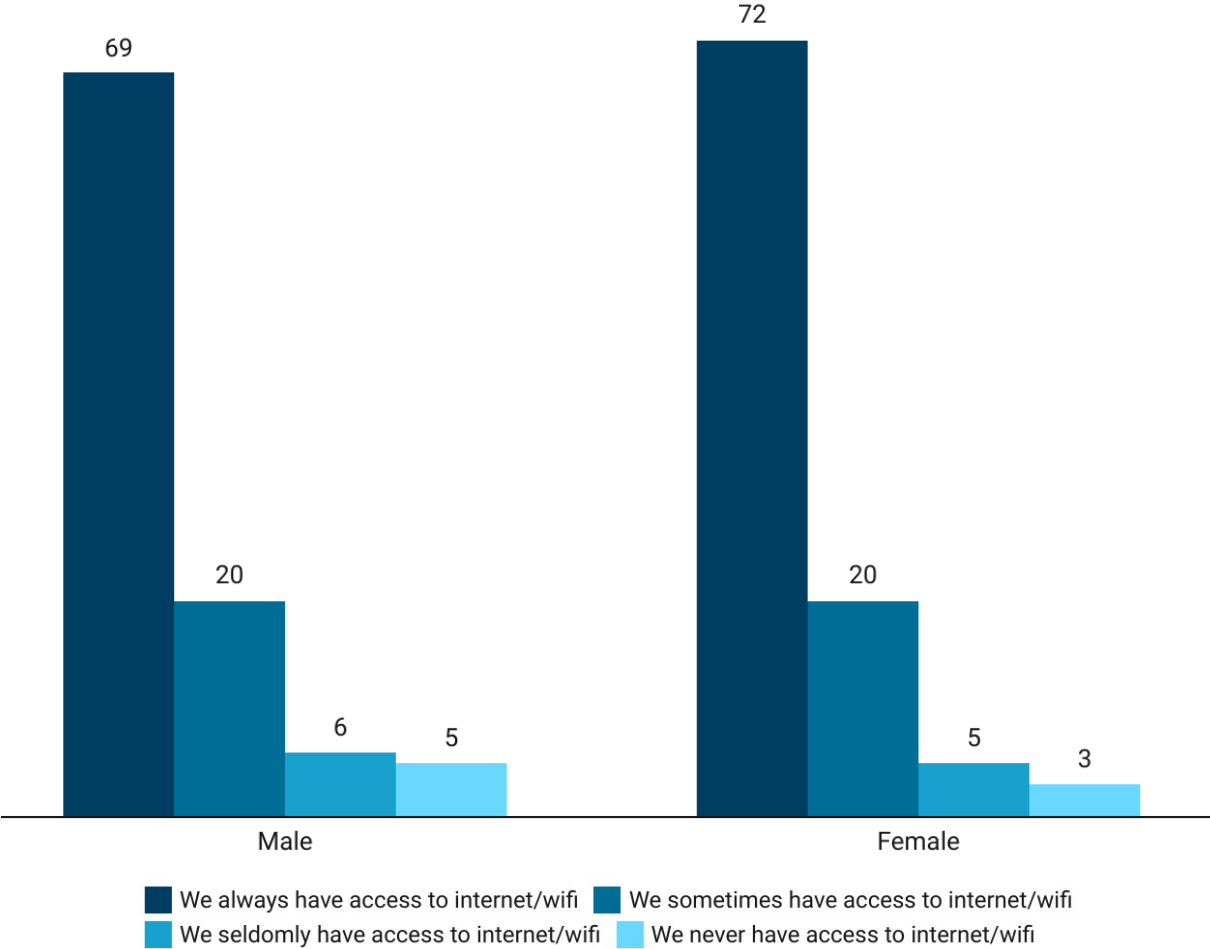


69% of male and 72% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% of male as well as 20% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

6% of male and 5% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is slightly higher among male respondents (5%) than among female respondents (3%).

Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



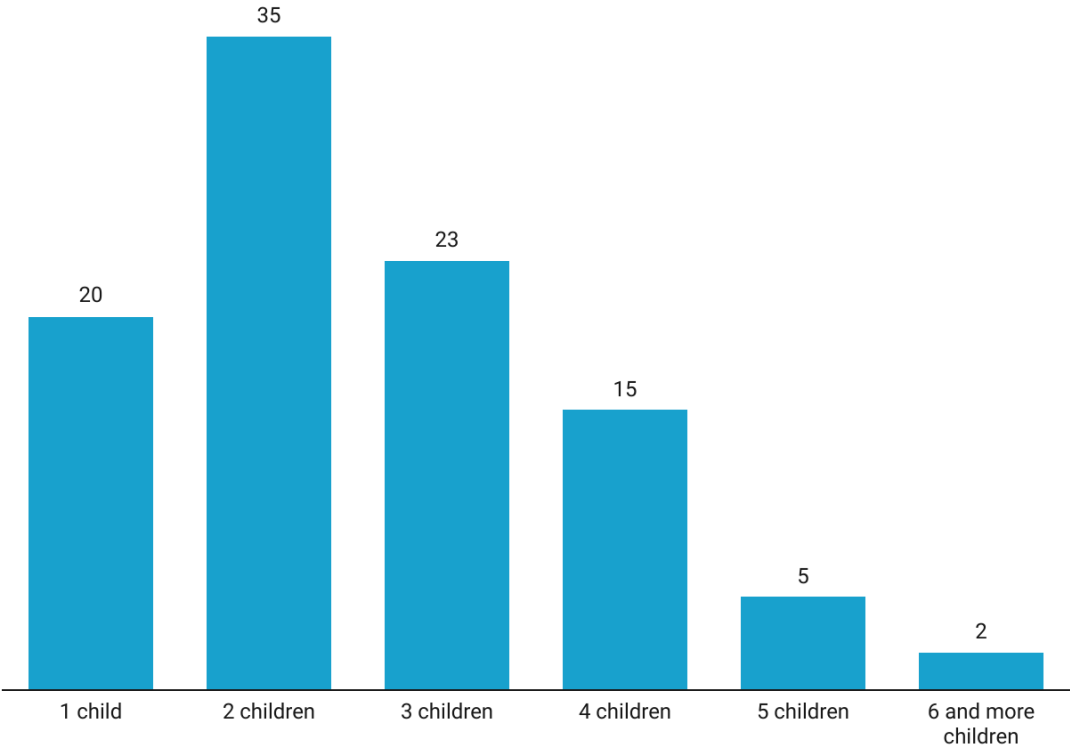
4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 175). In total, of those (n = 425) stating to not be single, 12% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 375) is among those having 2 children (35%), followed by 23% having 3 children, and 20% having only one child. 15% have 4 children, and 5% have 5 children. 2% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 376)

Number of children?

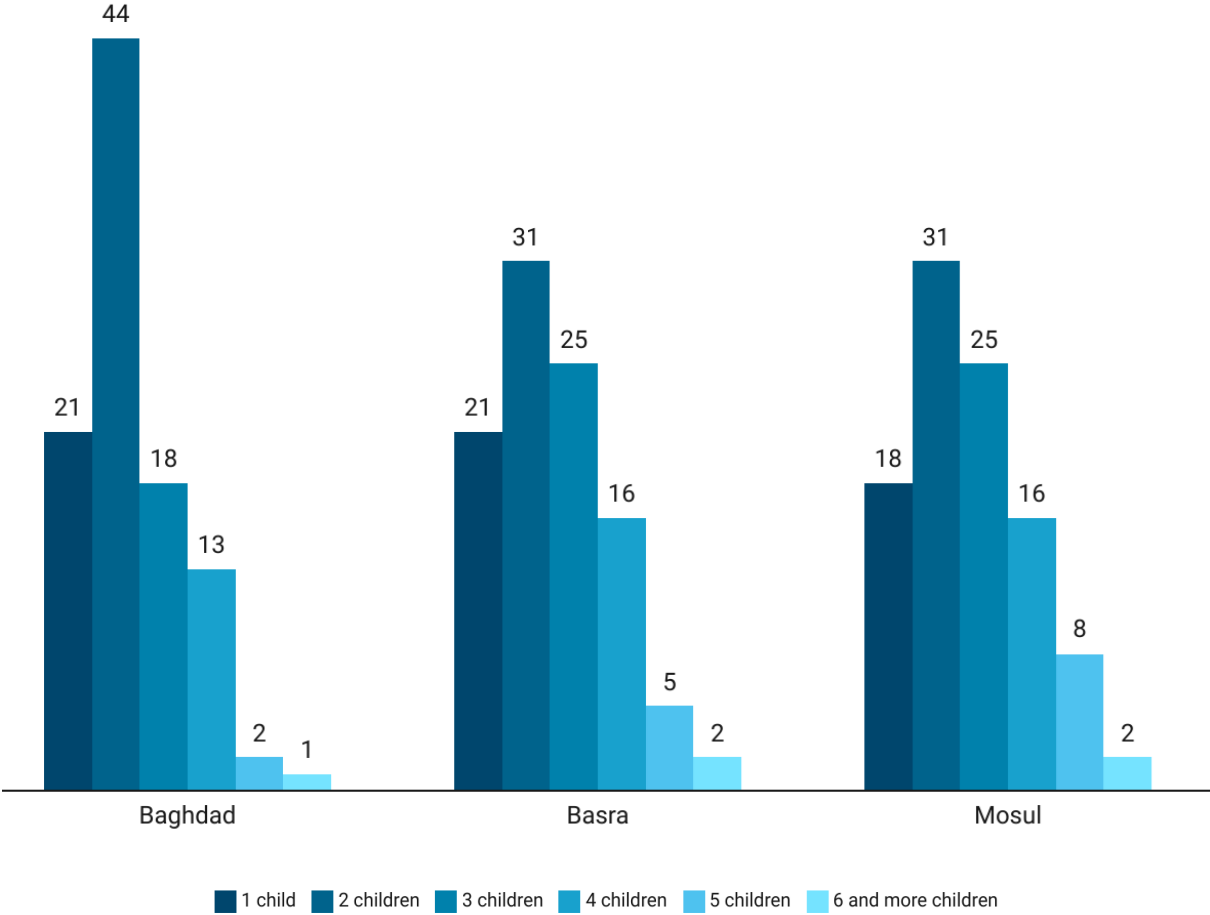


21% of each Baghdad and Basra respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 18% of Mosul respondents. 44% of Baghdad respondents as well as 31% of each Basra and Mosul respondents have 2 children.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among both Basra and Mosul respondents with each 25%, followed by Baghdad with 18%. 16% of both Basra and Mosul respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 13% of Baghdad respondents. 8% of Mosul respondents have 4 children, while this is true for 5% of Basra and 2% of Baghdad respondents.

Number of children – City (n = 376)

Number of children?

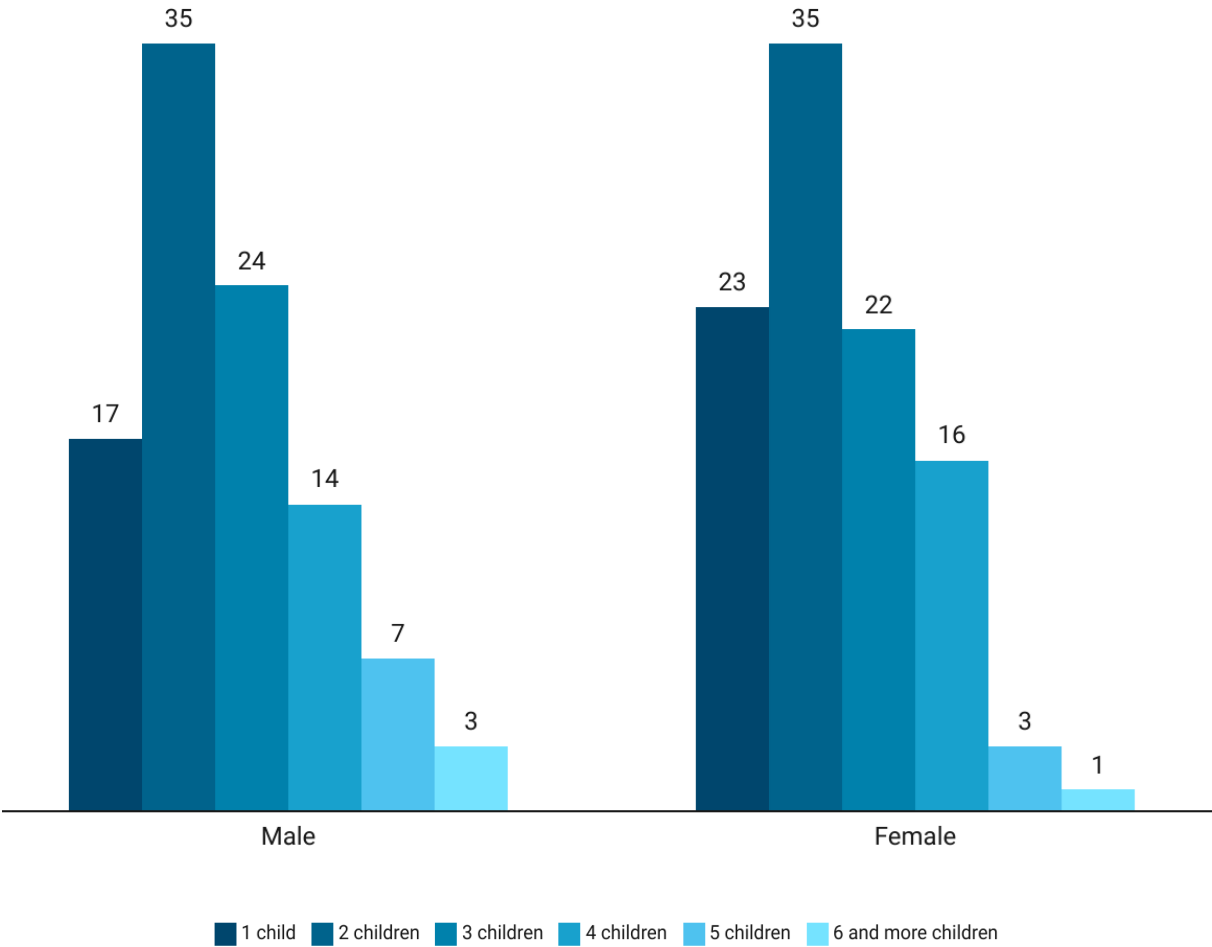


17% of male respondents and 23% female respondents have only 1 child, while 35% of each male and female respondents have 2 children. 24% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 22% of female respondents.

14% of male and 16% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 7% of male and 3% of female respondents have 5 children. 3% of male and 1% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 376)

Number of children?



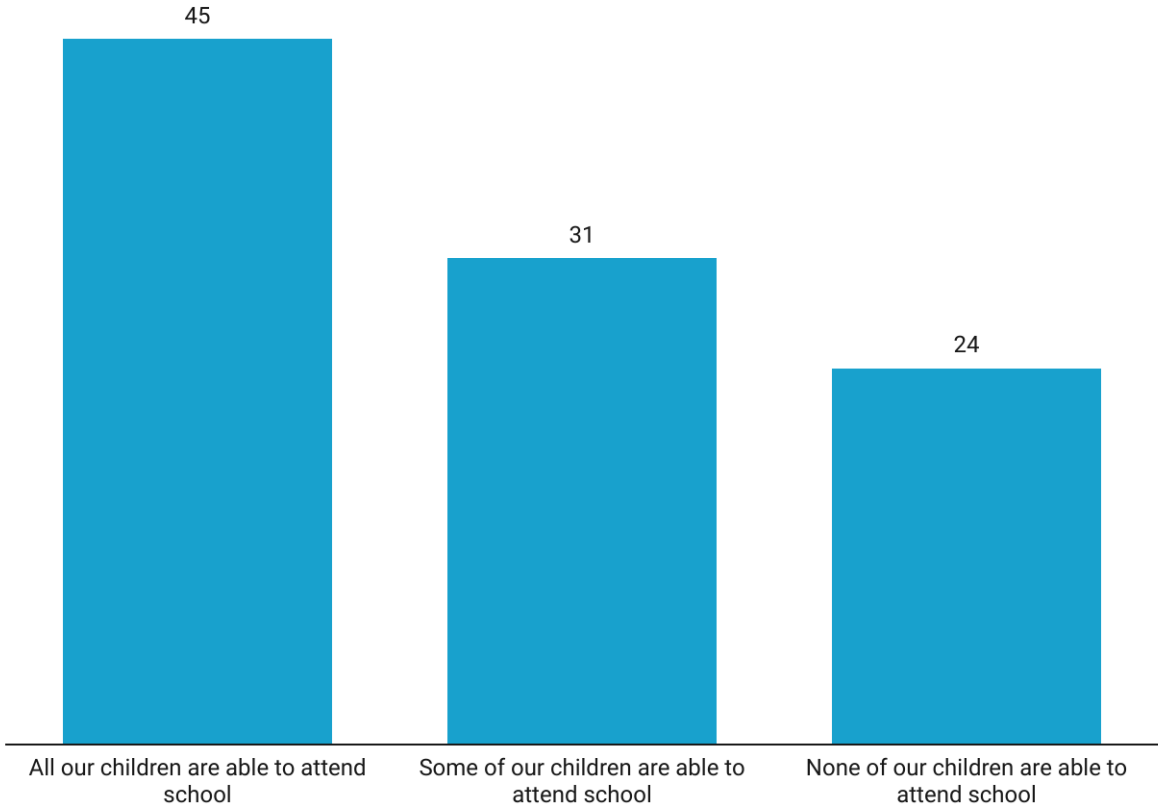
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 67% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 253.

In Baghdad, 54% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 70% among Basra respondents, and 78% among Mosul respondents. 71% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 63% among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 253) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 45% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 31% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 24% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 253)

Are your children able to attend school?

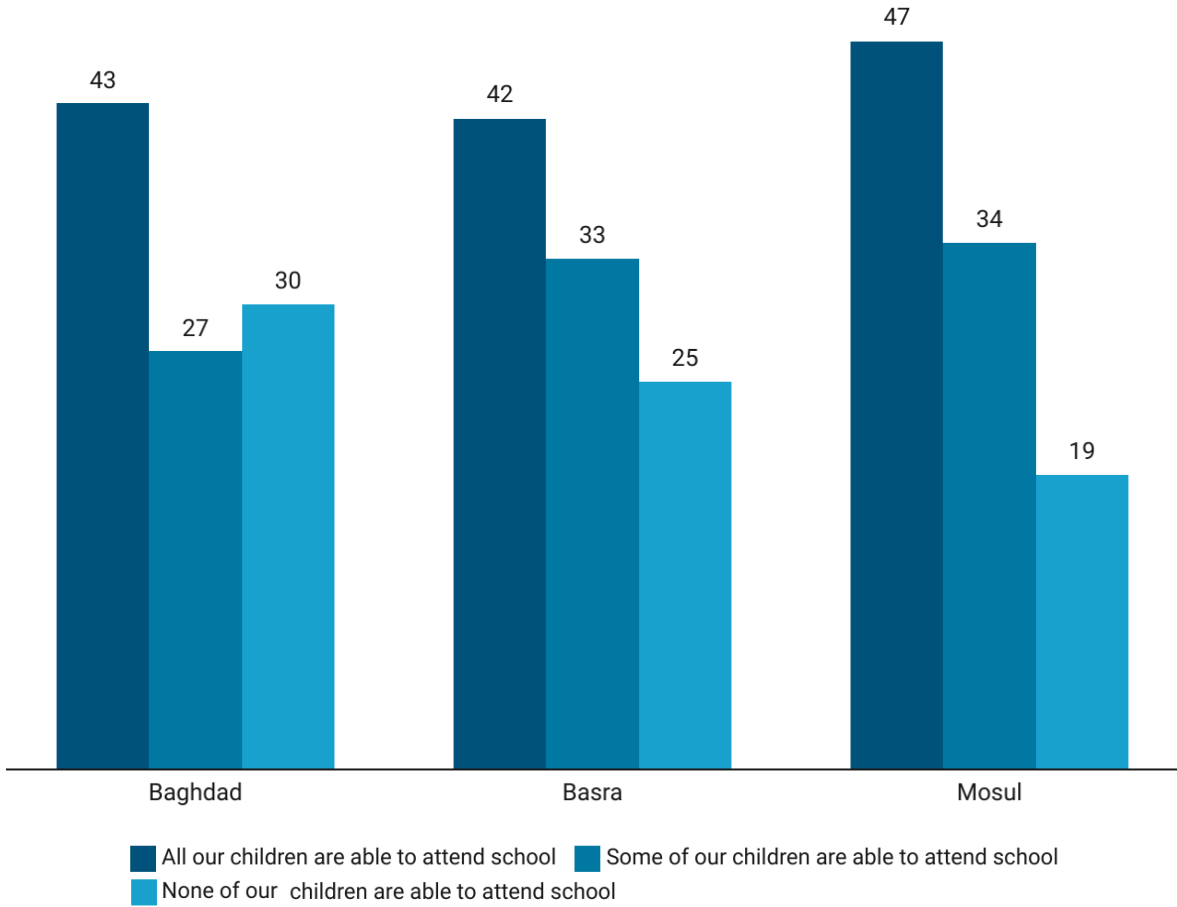


City comparison (n = 253) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Mosul with 47%, followed by 43% in Baghdad, and 42% in Basra. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Mosul with 34%, followed by Basra with 33%, and Baghdad with 27%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Baghdad respondents with a share of 30%, followed by Basra with 25%, and Mosul with 19%.

School attendance – City (n = 140)

Are your children able to attend school?

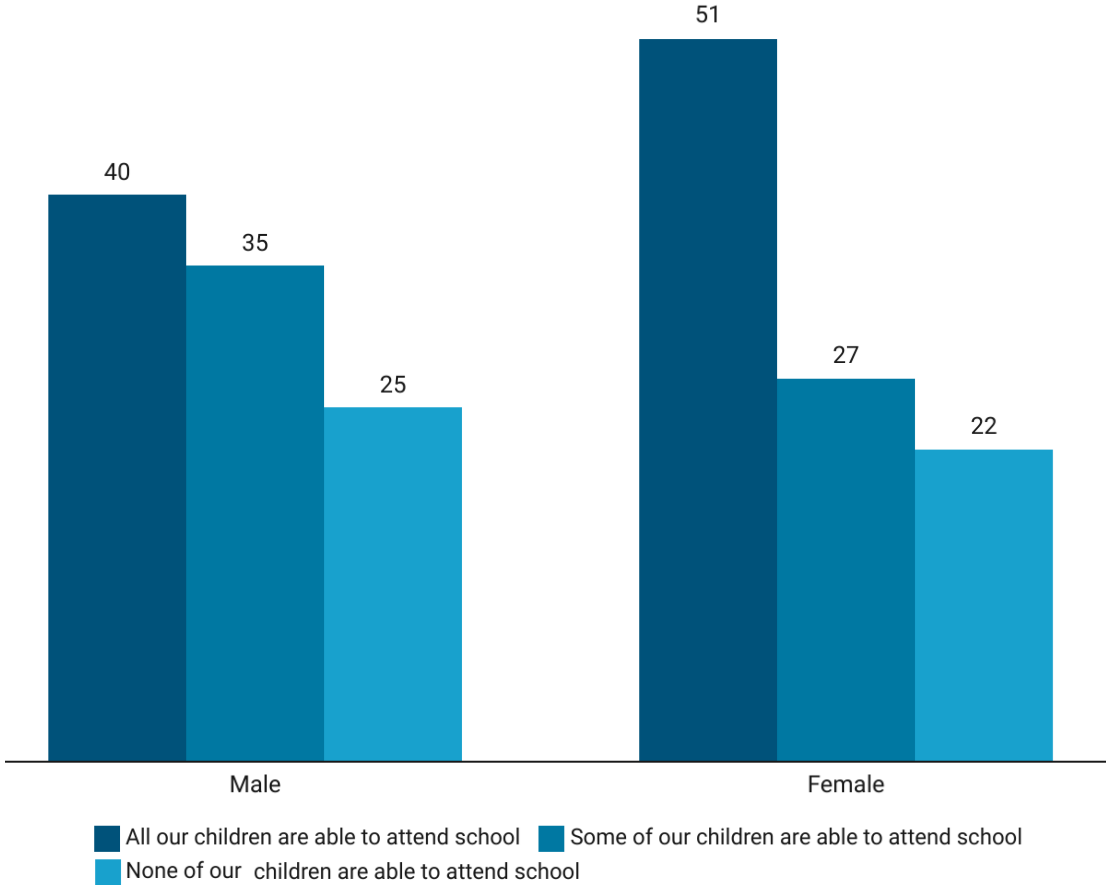


Gender comparison (n = 253) shows that a proportion of 40% of male and 51% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 35% of male and 27% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

25% of male and 22% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 253)

Are your children able to attend school?

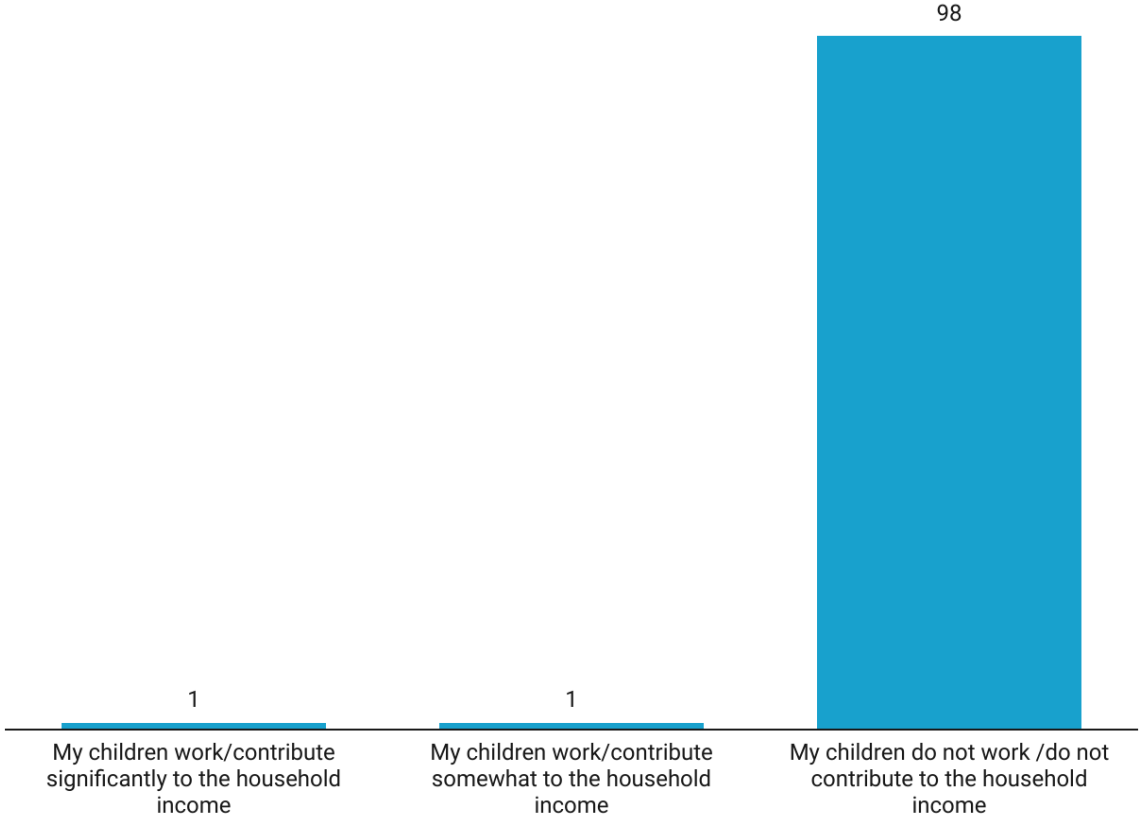


1% of the respondents (n = 253) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income.

A majority of 98% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 253)

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

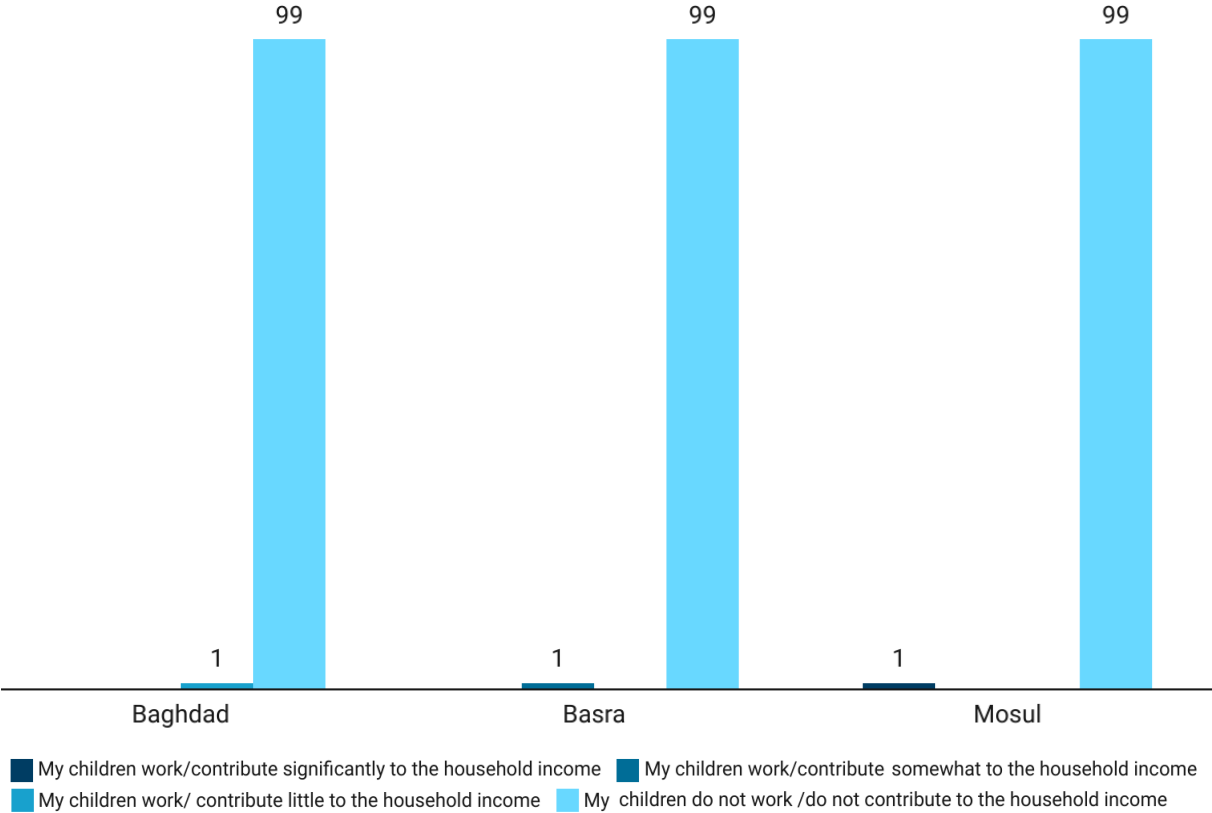


City comparison (n = 253) reveals that 1% of Mosul respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 1% of Basra respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 1% of Baghdad respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income.

99% of each Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 253)

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



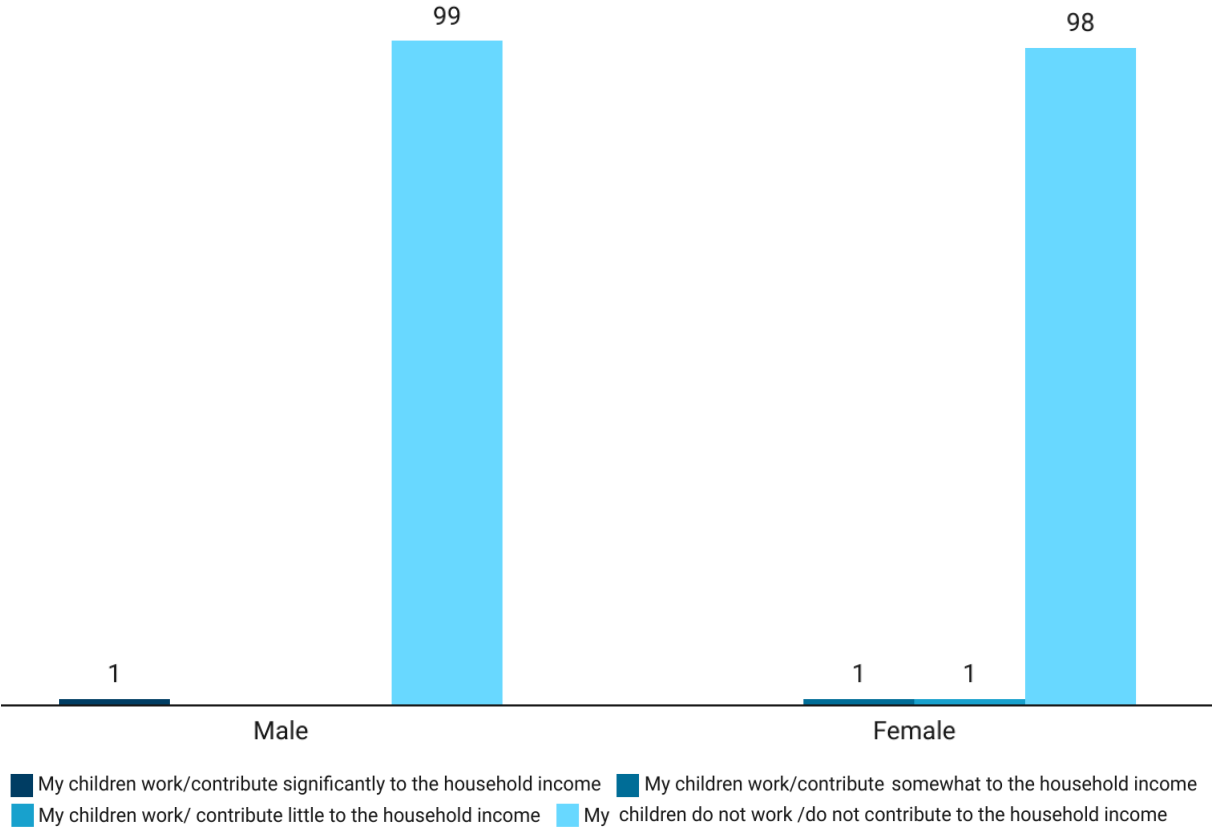
Gender comparison (n = 253) shows that 1% of male respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

1% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while another 1% of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support the household income.

99% of male and 98% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 253)

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



5. Demographics

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 201 residents of Baghdad, 198 residents of Basra, and 201 residents of Mosul. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

5.1. Location

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Baghdad	201	33.5%
Basra	198	33.5%
Mosul	201	33.5%
Total	600	100%

5.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	302	50%
Female	298	50%
Total	600	100%

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	18	3%
20-24	69	12%
25-29	162	27%
30-35	351	58%
Total	600	100%

5.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	11	2%
Elementary school	117	19%
Primary school	96	16%
Secondary school	64	11%
Vocational/technical training	33	6%
College/university	278	46%
Total	600	100%

5.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	175	29%
Married	407	68%
Divorced/separated	14	2%
Widower/widow	4	1%
Total	600	100%

5.5. Children

Number of children (n = 376)

	Frequency	Percent
1	75	20%
2	132	35%
3	86	23%
4	56	15%
5	19	5%
6 and more	8	2%
Total	376	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 376)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	253	67%
No	123	33%
Total	376	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 253)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	113	45%
Some of our children are able to attend school	80	31%
None of our children are able to attend school	60	23%
Total	253	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 253)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	0.4%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	1	0.4%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	1	0.4%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	250	98.8%
Total	253	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Baghdad

Basra

Mosul

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (*do not read*)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

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

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

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

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

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (*do not read*)

- 1 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 2 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 3 **TUNISIA**
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- 4 **EGYPT**
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