

IRAQ



Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018



Central
Statistical
Organization



Kurdistan Region
Statistics
Office



Ministry of Health



Ministry of Health
Kurdistan



United Nations
Children's Fund



Iraq

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018

Survey Findings Report

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The Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2018 by Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and the Kurdistan Region Statistical Office (KRSO) in collaboration with Ministry of Health, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical and financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The Iraq MICS was undertaken to assist The Government of Iraq (GOI) to set up baselines for SDGs, study the disparities between governorates and to enhance evidence-based programme planning and monitoring in the country.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Iraq MICS. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame - Partially Updated	Last Iraq Census was carried out in 1998. Then followed by listing and enumeration for IRAQ HHs in 2009 which was used as Iraq sampling Frame. KRSO used the same 2009 Sampling Frame but blocks within main cities and their peripheries were updated	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Children age 5-17 Water Quality Testing
Interviewer training	February-March 2018	Fieldwork	March-May 2018
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	20,521	- Eligible	16,689
- Occupied	20,318	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	16,623
- Interviewed	20,214	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.6
- Response rate (Per cent)	99.5		
Women (age 15-49)		Children age 5-17	
- Eligible for interviews	31,060	- Eligible	15,613
- Interviewed	30,660	- Mothers/caretakers interviewed	15,595
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.7	- Response rate (Per cent)	99.9
Water Quality Testing			
- Eligible Households	6,838		
- Interviewed	6,724		
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.3		

Survey population			
Average household size	6.3	- Dohuk	3.4
		- Nainawa	9.0
Percentage of population under:		- Sulaimaniya	7.2
Age 5	12.9	- Kirkuk	5.1
Age 18	46.8	- Erbil	9.3
		- Diala	5.5
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	20.3	- Anbar	3.7
		- Baghdad	16.6
		- Babil	4.7
		- Karbala	3.0
Percentage of population living in		- Wasit	3.3
Urban areas	71.7	- Salahaddin	2.9
Rural areas	28.3	- Najaf	3.8
		- Qadisyah	2.6
		- Muthana	2.9
		- Thi qar	5.8
		- Misan	3.8
		- Basrah	7.3

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rates
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
<i>E. coli</i>	Escherichia coli
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
FGM	Female genital mutilation
FCT	Field Check Tables
GAM	Global AIDS Monitoring
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDD	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
IFSS	Internet File Streaming System
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS6	Sixth global round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MMRate	Maternal Mortality Rate
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PAPI	Pen And Paper Interview
PASEC	The Programme for the Analysis of Education Systems
PNC	Post-natal Care
ppm	Parts Per Million
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

This Survey Findings Report is based on the sixth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS). It provides estimates of key indicators to help assess the situation of children and women in Iraq. The report provides statistically valid estimates at Governorate level on the status of progress on enrolment rates, child discipline and child labour, maternal and child health, and other social-economic indicators. The indicators are disaggregated by region; governorate; rural/urban; sex; age-groups; educational status and wealth index. This survey reports on over 190 indicators of sample size 20,520 households across all the governorates in Iraq.

Data and information from MICS6 provides credible and reliable evidence for the Government of Iraq to establish baselines and monitor progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It helps the government and its stakeholders to understand disparities and the wider development challenges in the country.

This survey was conducted by Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) with technical and financial support from UNICEF. We would like to acknowledge and appreciate all these institutions and their staff for the various roles they played which ensured this survey was a success.

Our gratitude goes to the Steering and Technical Committees, and UNICEF MICS teams at Country, Regional and Headquarters level who worked tirelessly to implement the survey as planned and ensure any challenges that were experienced during implementation of the survey were resolved in a timely manner.

Special thanks to survey personnel who spent long hours and days travelling to various governorates, including to some inaccessible areas to collect data. In particular, we would like to thank respondents who spared their time to provide the required information during survey interviews. Without them, this survey would not have been possible.

Lastly, we encourage all Government staff, partners, communities, academia and private sector to take an in-depth analysis of the MICS data and use it for planning, formulation of evidence-based policies, advocacy, including design of programme interventions aimed at addressing challenges facing Iraq to accelerate development efforts and achieve SDG targets set for 2030. With good planning and appropriate investments based on MICS6 data, Iraq will achieve SDG targets earlier.

Dr. Mehdi Al Alak

Secretary General for Council of Ministers

Peter Hawkins

Representative of UNICEF Iraq

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and the Kurdistan Regional Statistical Office (KRSO) would like to acknowledge all those who participated in the Iraq 2018 Multiple Indicator Survey (MICS6).

We would like to specifically thank Dr. Mehdi Al Alak, Secretary General for Council of Ministers for his leadership of the Steering Committee of MICS6.

We would also like to acknowledge the contribution of all members of the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee. With technical support from CSO and KRSO staff, the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee contributed directly or indirectly in survey design, field work, quality control, drafting the report, and dissemination of survey findings.

In addition, our gratitude goes to technical staff in both CSO and KRSO. Staff from both institutions provided their invaluable expertise, supervision and quality control support to ensure that MICS6 was executed extremely well. In this regard, we would like to especially acknowledge the leadership of Ms. Suham Mohammed (Head of Social and Education Statistics) for her untiring and relentless leadership in MICS6 and all the previous rounds of MICS. Special thanks to Mr Shwan Abbas (Head of Social and Education Statistics – KRSO) for leading the survey in Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

This survey would not have been possible without survey enumerators who worked to ensure that quality data was collected. Thank you for your dedication and invaluable time you put in the survey.

The financial support provided by UNICEF and the in-kind support provided by CSO and KRSO are dully acknowledged. In particular, we would like to deeply appreciate the technical support provided by UNICEF staff from Iraq Country Office; Middle East and North Africa UNICEF Regional Office and UNICEF MICS Global Team from UNICEF Head Quarters in New York.

The validation exercise conducted by Dr. Attila Hancioglu, Head of UNICEF's MICS Global Team, at the September 2018 Data Analysis workshop is especially appreciated.

We are also thankful to the other Government of Iraq Government Line Ministries such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Ministry of Construction, Housing and Public Municipalities who contributed to quality checks at various stages of the survey.

Head of CSO

Dr. Dhiyaa Awad Kadhim

President KRSO

Mr. Serwan Muhammed

1 INTRODUCTION

The last comprehensive survey on the situation of children and women in Iraq was conducted in 2011. Since then, the country has been through protracted conflict and political instability that has challenged many of the country's human development gains.

In response, the Government of Iraq has designed a comprehensive reconstruction and development package linking immediate stabilization to a long-term vision. In addition, Iraq adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Further, Iraq's economic growth is expected to increase due to the improving security situation, increased oil prices and the progress in investment and reconstruction. Overall GDP growth is projected to increase in the coming years. In parallel with such growth, Iraq's population will witness a major increase. It is estimated that by 2030, the population of Iraq is projected to grow by almost 50 percent. Currently, around 15.4 per cent of the population are children under the age of 5, and 46 per cent are below the age of 18. By 2030, the population of young people between 15 and 24 years will double, with an increase of 3.2 million young people.

It is against this backdrop that there is a need to take stock of the key development indicators in terms of the status and progress. This will help set revised baselines in line with the SDGs reporting requirements and provide necessary data on situation of children and women in Iraq. It will also provide baselines for the National Development Plan 2018-2022.

The complex programming environment, coupled with unpredictable security situation and access constraints posed many challenges to carry out a nation-wide survey. As such, data gaps on various key indicators rendered it indispensable to conduct a comprehensive survey to cover existing data gaps for evidence-based programming. In addition, provide sub-national level data to identify disparities among governorates and population groups in order to allocate resources based on evidence.

At the end of 2018, the Government of Iraq, with support from UNICEF finalized and launched a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 6) Report. This survey has provided the government and its partners with a comprehensive set of social economic indicators. These will be used to monitor the National Development Plan and status of SDG targets. This Survey Findings Report (SFR) presents the findings of MICS6.

1.1 BACKGROUND

This report is based on the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2018 by CSO and KRSO. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development..."

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

“We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research” (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

“...We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action.”

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” stipulates that for the success of the universal SDG agenda,

“quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind” (paragraph 48); recognizes that “...baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable...” and calls for “...strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States...”

Government of Iraq adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. The Ministry of Planning began its work on the preparation of a plan within the framework by the formation of the National Commission for Sustainable Development under the chairmanship of Minister of Planning, Govt. of Iraq. The committee began its work by forming a group of work teams according to the global agenda, as well as working on holding four conferences to prepare a roadmap in a sustainable development framework. The Iraqi Ministry of Planning organized the first scientific conference titled "Development Goals "Sustainable Development" - Roadmap in a sustainable development framework in November 2016. The sectoral strategies were then revised in view of the adopted agenda. In addition, the National Development Plan 2018-2021 was also developed in view of the adopted agenda.

The Iraq MICS results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 32 global SDG indicators adopted by the National Commission for Sustainable Development, either in their entirety or partially.

This report presents the results on all of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2018 Iraq MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Iraq;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress towards national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention.

This report presents the results of the 2018 MICS. Following Chapter 2 on survey methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in Chapter 3 titled “Indicators and definitions”. The coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in Chapter 4, “Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents”. From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations.

Chapter 5, “Survive”, includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by Chapter 6, “Thrive – Reproductive and maternal health”, which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraception, unmet need, antenatal care, neonatal tetanus, delivery care, birthweight, and post-natal care, adult and maternal mortality, and HIV.

The following chapter, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition and development” presents findings on immunisation, disease episodes, diarrhoea, household energy use, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, malaria, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, salt iodisation, and early childhood development.

Learning is the topic of the next chapter, where survey findings on early childhood education, educational attendance, and paternal involvement in children’s education.

The next chapter, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, female genital mutilation, victimisation, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and subjective well-being.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Iraq MICS 2018 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national, regional and governorates level, for urban and rural areas. The total number of sampled Enumeration Area (EAs) in the survey is 1710 and in each sampled EA, 12 HHs were randomly selected to have a total of 20,520 Households sampled. Estimates will be provided for the 2 regions – Kurdistan and South/Central Iraq and for the 18 governorates – (1) Dohuk (2) Nainawa (3) Sulaimaniya (4) Kirkuk (5) Erbil (6) Diala (7) Anbar (8) Baghdad (9) Babil (10) Karbala (11) Wasit (12) Salahaddin (13) Najaf (14) Qadisyah (15) Muthana (16) Thiqr (17) Musan (18) Basrah.¹ The urban and rural areas within each governorate were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas was selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 12 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. Despite insecurity and inaccessibility situations, Iraq MICS teams visited and collected data from all the selected enumeration areas during the fieldwork period². As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights are used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRES

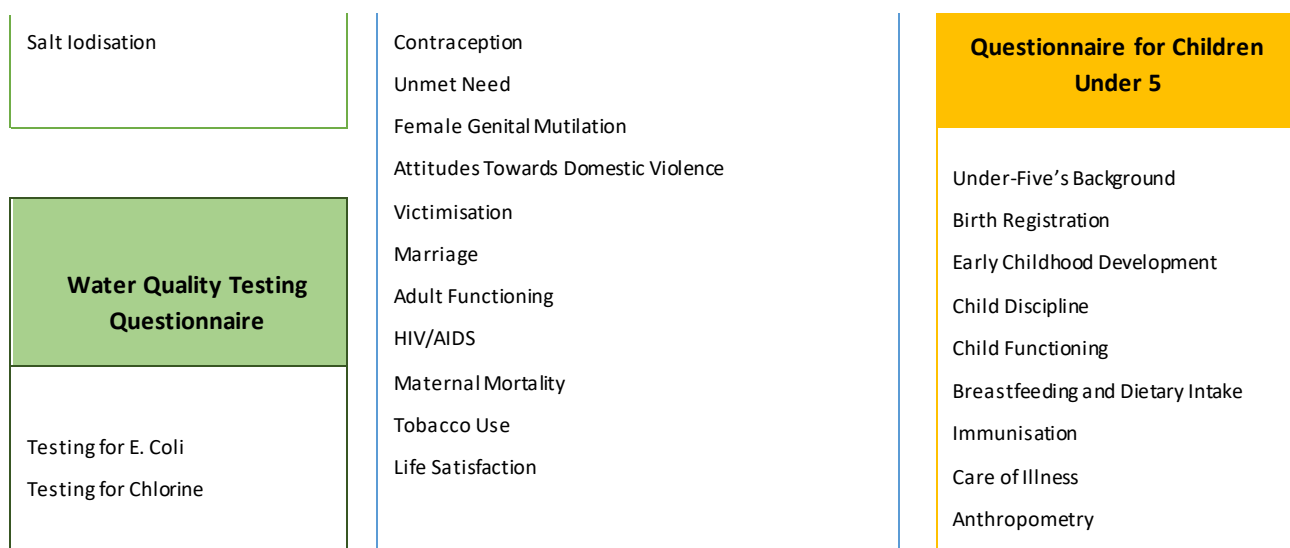
Five questionnaires were used in the survey: (1) a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a water quality testing questionnaire administered in 4 households in each cluster of the sample; 3) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 living in the household; and 5) a questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caretaker) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.³ The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire	Questionnaire for Individual Women	Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 Years
List of Household Members Education Household Characteristics Social Transfers Household Energy Use Handwashing	Woman's Background Mass Media and ICT Fertility/Birth History Desire for Last Birth Maternal and Newborn Health Post-natal Health Checks	Child's Background Child Labour Child Discipline Child Functioning Parental Involvement

¹ where possible and sample size permits, not all indicators will be possible to disaggregate at governorate level.

² Some areas were excluded from sampling frame due to security issues, see appendix A for sampling design to find out more.

³ Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caretaker in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E.



In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children under 5 years of age, and tested household and source of drinking water for *E. coli* and Chlorine levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS6 standard questionnaires.⁴ From the MICS6 model Arabic version, the questionnaires were customised and translated to two Kurdish dialects and were pre-tested in 3 governorates (Baghdad, Najaf and Basrah) in South/Central Iraq region and 3 governorates (Dohuk, Erbil & Sulaimaniya) in Kurdistan region of Iraq during Dec 2017/Jan 2018. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. Copies of the Iraq MICS 2018 questionnaires in English are provided in Appendix E.

2.3 ETHICAL PROTOCOL

There is no formal ethical approving body/institutional review board in Iraq. However, the MICS protocol was discussed by Iraq MICS 2018 Technical Committee which provided inputs on ethical issues of the survey. The survey protocol and questionnaires were submitted to institutional review board and after receiving comments, the protocol was revised and approval granted.

A Protection Protocol, which outlines the potential risks during the life cycle of the survey, was prepared and management strategies to mitigate these potential risks were shared with various stakeholders.

Verbal consent was obtained for each respondent participating and, for children age 15-17 years individually interviewed, adult consent was obtained in advance of the child's assent. All respondents were informed of the voluntary nature of participation and the confidentiality and anonymity of information. Additionally, respondents were informed of their right to refuse answering all or particular questions, as well as to stop the interview at any time.

⁴ The standard MICS6 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

2.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) software, Version 6.3, including a MICS dedicated data management platform. Procedures and standard programs⁵ developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Iraq MICS 2018 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in February 2018. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.5 TRAINING

Training for the South/Central Iraq region fieldwork was conducted by CSO in two batches for 25 days each in February 2018. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent two days on a full pilot survey in described locations (Baghdad, Najaf and Basrah). On the other hand, KRSO conducted the training for the Kurdistan region fieldwork for 25 days during February-March 2018 with a two days pilot in Dohuk governorate. The Iraq MICS training agenda was based on the template of global MICS6 training agenda.⁶

Measurers received dedicated training on anthropometric measurements and water quality testing for a total of three days, including two days in field practice and pilot survey.

Field Supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.6 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 39 teams; each team consisted of 6 members (interviewers range from 1 to 5 in each team with at least one member for anthropometry and water quality measurement). Fieldwork began in February 2018 and concluded in May 2018.

Data was collected using tablet computers running Windows 10 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

2.7 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on at least one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance was conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by survey management team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.⁷

2.8 DATA MANAGEMENT, EDITING AND ANALYSIS

⁵ The standard MICS6 data collection application can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁶ The template training agenda can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

⁷ The standard field check tables can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection>

Data were received at the Central Statistics Organization (CSO) via Internet File Streaming System (IFSS), integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to editing process described in details in the Guidelines for Secondary Editing, a customised version of the standard MICS6 documentation.⁸

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 23. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.⁹

2.9 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and names collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy. These anonymised data files are made available on Central Statistical Organization web location and on the MICS website¹⁰ and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

⁸ The standard guidelines can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing>.

⁹ The standard tabulation plan and syntax files can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis>.

¹⁰ The survey datasets can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/surveys>

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS							
SR.1	Access to electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to electricity	99.9	100.0	99.9
SR.2	Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)		WB	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	68.9	69.3	68.9
SR.3	Exposure to mass media		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	0.9	1.9	0.7
SR.5	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	98.5	99.1	98.4
SR.6	Households with a telephone		HC – MT	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	99.0	99.4	98.9
SR.7	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	24.8	44.6	19.8
SR.8	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	54.3	71.2	50.1
SR.9	Use of computer		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	7.0	11.7	5.9
SR.10	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a mobile phone	67.2	81.8	63.8
SR.11	Use of mobile phone		MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	84.6	94.3	82.4

¹¹ Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>. The Inter-agency Working Group on SDG Indicators is continuously updating the metadata of many SDG indicators and changes are being made to the list of SDG indicators. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered by MICS. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows for only the way that the MICS indicator is defined, and/or a significant part of the SDG indicator can be generated by the MICS indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG indicators, see <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

¹² Some indicators are constructed by using questions in several modules in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the module(s) which contains most of the necessary information is indicated.

¹³ All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Official%20List%20of%20Proposed%20SDG%20Indicators.pdf>

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
SR.12a SR.12b	Use of internet	17.8.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	41.2 37.4	50.7 45.7	39.0 35.5
SR.13	ICT skills	4.4.1	MT	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have carried out at least one of nine specific computer related activities during the last 3 months	5.6	10.0	4.6
SR.14a	Use of tobacco	3.a.1	TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	1.3	3.6	0.7
SR.14b	Non-smokers	3.8.1	TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who did not smoke cigarettes or any other smoked tobacco product during the last one month	98.5	95.8	99.2
SR.15	Smoking before age 15		TA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	1.2	3.8	0.5
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	1.3	0.9	1.4
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.3	3.0	4.6
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.1	0.1	0.1
SURVIVE ¹⁴							
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	14	10	15
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	8	4	9
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	23	15	24
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3	2	4
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	26	17	28

¹⁴ Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH							
TM.1	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	70	40	77
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	14.1	7.1	15.7
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	52.8	66.6	49.8
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception ¹⁵	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	54.6	34.6	59.5
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	87.6 67.9 22.2	94.5 74.6 32.1	86.3 66.7 20.3
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	79.8	87.4	78.3
TM.7	Neonatal tetanus protection		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval ¹⁶ prior to the most recent birth	62.8	66.4	62.1
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	86.6	91.0	85.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	95.6	97.9	95.2
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	33.2	45.0	30.9

¹⁵ See Table TM.3.3 for a detailed description

¹⁶ See Table TM.5.1 for a detailed description

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	72.0	84.5	69.6
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	41.9	47.4	40.8
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	77.5	83.0	76.4
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	83.7	81.6	84.1
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	8.3	17.5	6.5
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	80.8	81.6	80.6
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	83.6	90.5	82.7
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions ¹⁷		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received a least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	20.2	30.6	18.3
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	82.6	84.2	82.3
TM.21	Maternal mortality ratio ¹⁸	3.1.1	MM	Deaths during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of termination excluding accidents and acts of violence, per 100,000 live births	104	n/a	n/a

¹⁷ Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature, 4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

¹⁸ The Maternal Mortality Ratio was calculated through the direct sisterhood method, which is expressed per 100,000 live births and gives an average estimate for the period of a round 7 years before the survey. It is expected to be interpreted with caution due to limitations of the approach and large confidence intervals. The MMR will be estimated in the upcoming census to further triangulate the results.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
TM.29	Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		HA	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV ¹⁹ , know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission.	5.6	8.7	4.9
TM.30	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means ²⁰ of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	26.1	32.2	24.7
TM.31	Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of HIV reporting discriminatory attitudes ²¹ toward people living with HIV	84.5	83.6	84.8
TM.32	People who know where to be tested for HIV		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	16.3	44.1	9.9
TM.33	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	2.0	7.8	0.7
TM.34	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		HA	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	2.0	8.9	0.5
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT							
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	94.7	97.5	94.1
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received at least one dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV) and the third/fourth dose of either IPV or Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) vaccines at any time before the survey	73.6	83.6	71.7

¹⁹ Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

²⁰ Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

²¹ Respondents who answered no to either of the following two questions: 1) Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had HIV? 2) Do you think children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative?

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	68.8	83.9	65.9
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third/fourth dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	68.8	83.9	65.9
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	68.8	83.9	65.9
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	28.6	23.1	29.7
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the second/third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota2/3) at any time before the survey	60.6	74.5	58.0
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	66.4	78.4	64.0
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	71.0	82.7	68.8
TC.11	Full immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children who at age 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey	58.1	76.7	54.5
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	48.2	55.8	47.1
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	25.4 5.2	26.3 4.0	25.3 5.3
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	36.8	57.8	33.8

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
TC.15	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	99.0	99.6	98.8
TC.16	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	42.7	7.0	50.0
TC.17	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.1	99.8	99.0
TC.18	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ²²	42.3	6.9	49.5
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	44.4	69.2	38.8
TC.20	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	40.1	64.2	34.7
TC.26	Care-seeking for fever		CA	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	74.9	83.0	73.1
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	93.3	94.6	93.0
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	32.4	28.8	33.0

²² Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²³	25.8	27.9	25.5
TC.33	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ²⁴ during the previous day	41.5	34.9	42.6
TC.34	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year		BD	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	44.8	34.4	46.4
TC.35	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years		BD	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	26.7	25.5	27.0
TC.36	Duration of breastfeeding		BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	12.3	10.3	12.7
TC.37	Age-appropriate breastfeeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ²⁵ during the previous day	36.9	35.5	37.2
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	84.8	87.9	84.1
TC.39a TC.39b	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (a) breastfed children (b) non-breastfed children	39.8 30.0	49.1 29.0	38.1 30.3
TC.40	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	80.7	93.7	78.0
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more food groups ²⁶ during the previous day	44.6	41.5	45.2

²³ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

²⁴ Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

²⁵ Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

²⁶ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times ²⁷ or more during the previous day	75.8	89.5	73.2
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	56.9	69.9	54.6
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	2.9 0.8	2.1 0.6	3.1 0.8
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	9.9 3.2	4.9 1.3	10.9 3.5
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	2.5 0.8	1.8 0.4	2.6 0.8
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	6.6 2.0	5.1 0.7	6.9 2.2
TC.48	Iodized salt consumption		SA	Percentage of households with salt testing positive for any iodide/iodate among households in which salt was tested or where there was no salt	68.3	98.0	60.9
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	44.4 9.8 23.0	39.0 7.7 20.3	45.6 10.3 23.6
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	3.1	7.0	2.4
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	47.3	42.3	48.3

²⁷ Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	10.1	12.6	9.6
TC.53	Early child development index	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	79.3	89.4	77.1
LEARN							
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	2.4	1.7	2.5
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	4.2.2	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	32.0	44.1	30.2
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	10.0	23.0	7.7
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	86.5	94.4	84.9
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	91.6 57.5 33.1	96.0 67.1 52.0	90.8 55.6 28.8
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending early childhood education, primary or lower secondary school (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending primary school, lower or upper secondary school or higher	8.2 21.1 40.1	3.7 14.6 25.5	9.1 22.4 43.4
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake rate to the last grade		ED	Percentage of children of completion age (age appropriate to final grade) attending the last grade (excluding repeaters) (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	82.0 73.5	97.8 91.2	79.6 70.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate		ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	75.7 46.4 44.3	89.1 65.9 64.5	72.8 42.3 40.2
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are not repeating the last grade of primary school and in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	90.9	88.3	91.6
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of students attending in each grade who are 2 or more years older than the official school age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	4.1 17.6	2.5 13.0	4.4 18.6
LN.11a LN.11b LN.11c	Education Parity Indices (a) Gender (b) Wealth (c) Area	4.5.1	ED	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the poorest quintile divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for the richest quintile (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school Net attendance ratio (adjusted) for rural residents divided by net attendance ratio (adjusted) for urban residents (a) primary school (b) lower secondary school (c) upper secondary school	0.97 1.00 1.15 87.1 45.9 22.5 95.3 68.0 66.3	1 1.12 1.38 n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a	0.97 0.97 1.08 n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools who provided student report cards to parents	64.3	55.6	66.1
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending schools whose school governing body is open to parental participation, as reported by respondents	50.6	56.9	49.3
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member participated in school governing body meetings	43.8	52.2	42.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
LN.15	Effective participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in which key education/financial issues were discussed	29.2	35.6	27.9
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers	57.7	73.5	54.5
LN.17	Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who could not attend class due to teacher strike or absence and for whom an adult household member contacted school representatives when child could not attend class	34.6	44.9	16.9
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION							
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	98.8	99.8	98.6
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past one month	80.9	71.1	82.7
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour ²⁸	7.3	10.3	6.7
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	7.2 27.9	2.6 18.1	8.2 30.1
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married	18.4	11.8	19.9
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous	5.8	6.8	5.6
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married whose husband is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	19.0 15.1	10.3 20.4	20.2 14.2
PR.9	Prevalence of FGM among women	5.3.2	FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who report to have undergone any form of FGM	7.4	37.5	0.4

²⁸ Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See Tables PR.3.1-3 for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
PR.10	Approval for female genital mutilation (FGM)		FG	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard FGM and state that FGM should be continued	2.6	5.8	0.9
PR.11	Prevalence of FGM among girls		FG	Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years who have undergone any form of FGM, as reported by mothers age 15-49 years	0.5	3.2	0.0
PR.12	Experience of robbery and assault		VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault within the last 12 months	1.5	0.7	1.6
PR.13	Crime reporting	16.3.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last 12 months and reporting the last incidences of robbery and/or assault experienced to the police	6.1	(9.5)	5.7
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	48.9	77.2	42.3
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	36.5	21.7	40.0
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT							
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.2	99.6	99.1
WS.2	Use of basic drinking water services	1.4.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either in their dwelling/yard/plot or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	85.7	99.5	82.9
WS.3	Availability of drinking water		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source that is available when needed	77.3	94.9	73.7
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in source water	40.4	9.9	46.3
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with <i>E. coli</i> contamination in household drinking water	50.7	12.8	58.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed	39.2	84.5	30.3
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility where water and soap or detergent are present	97.0	99.4	96.5
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities	3.8.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	94.8	98.3	94.1
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	91.8	97.0	90.8
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and ever emptied	63.5	80.3	59.9
WS.11	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved sanitation facility that does not flush to a sewer and with waste disposed in-situ or removed	23.6	13.0	25.7
WS.12	Menstrual hygiene management		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months and using menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home	86.2	71.4	86.5
WS.13	Exclusion from activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation	10.6	12.6	10.2
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE							
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	18.5	11.6	19.7
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		WB CB UB	Percentage of women and children covered by health insurance a) women age 15-49 b) children age 5-17 c) children under age 5	0.4 0.5 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.0	0.5 0.6 0.6
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	34.9	24.1	37.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG ¹¹	Module ¹²	Definition ¹³	Total	Kurdistan	South/ Central Iraq
EQ.4	External economic support to the poorest households		ST – ED	Percentage of households in the two lowest wealth quintiles that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	33.0	18.1	33.7
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers		ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	30.3	17.5	32.7
EQ.6	School-related support		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related support in the current/most recent academic year	1.8	0.8	2.1
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	11.8	9.1	12.4
EQ.9a EQ.9b	Overall life satisfaction index		LS	Average life satisfaction score for women (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	6.4 6.1	7.6 7.2	6.1 5.8
EQ.10a EQ.10b	Happiness		LS	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	75.2 68.5	83.4 77.1	73.4 66.5
EQ.11a EQ.11b	Perception of a better life		LS	Percentage of women whose life improved during the last one year and who expect that their life will be better after one year (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	51.0 44.9	46.4 41.8	52.0 45.6

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Of the 20,521 households selected for the sample, 20,318 were found occupied. Of these, 20,214 were successfully interviewed, representing a household response rate of 99.5 percent.

A Water Quality Testing Questionnaire was administered to 6,838 randomly selected households in all sample clusters. Of these, 6,724 were successfully tested for *household drinking water quality* yielding a response rate of 98.3 percent. Also, 6,687 were successfully tested for *source of drinking water quality* yielding a response rate of 97.8 percent.

In the interviewed households, 31,060 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 30,660 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.7 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 16,689 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 16,623 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.6 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children 5-17 years were administered a questionnaire for children of 5-17 years. A total of 15,613 children (5-17 years) were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 15,595 which corresponds to a response rate of 99.9 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 98.2 percent, 99.1 percent and 99.4 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively. Tables SR 1.1 details the response rates by total, urban/rural and by governorates.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews (1/2)

Number of households, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Iraq, 2018													
	Total	Area		Governorate									
		Urban	Rural	Duhok	Nainawa	Sulaimaniya	Kirkuk	Erbil	Diala	Anbar	Baghdad	Central	Periphery
Households													
Sampled	20,521	14,149	6,372	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	2,160	1,080	1,080
Occupied	20,318	13,968	6,350	1,054	1,078	1,051	1,080	986	1,080	1,079	2,158	1,078	1,080
Interviewed	20,214	13,876	6,338	1,031	1,077	1,036	1,080	947	1,080	1,078	2,153	1,073	1,080
Household completion rate	98.5	98.1	99.5	95.5	99.7	95.9	100.0	87.7	100.0	99.8	99.7	99.4	100.0
Household response rate	99.5	99.3	99.8	97.8	99.9	98.6	100.0	96.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.5	100.0
Water quality testing													
Eligible	6,838	4,714	2,124	360	360	361	360	360	360	360	716	360	356
Household water quality test													
Completed	6,724	4,612	2,112	343	359	346	360	306	360	360	715	359	356
Response rate	98.3	97.8	99.4	95.3	99.7	95.8	100.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.7	100.0
Source water quality test													
Completed	6,687	4,586	2,101	343	359	346	360	303	360	359	684	347	337
Response rate	97.8	97.3	98.9	95.3	99.7	95.8	100.0	84.2	100.0	99.7	95.5	96.4	94.7
Women age 15-49 years													
Eligible	31,060	20,717	10,343	1,768	1,688	1,272	1,368	1,317	1,641	1,829	3,281	1,596	1,685
Interviewed	30,660	20,449	10,211	1,689	1,684	1,216	1,359	1,235	1,637	1,817	3,261	1,589	1,672
Women's response rate	98.7	98.7	98.7	95.5	99.8	95.6	99.3	93.8	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	99.2
Women's overall response rate	98.2	98.1	98.5	93.4	99.7	94.2	99.3	90.1	99.8	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.2
Children under 5 years													
Eligible	16,689	10,440	6,249	853	967	504	517	618	911	804	1,805	821	984
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	16,623	10,393	6,230	841	967	496	517	591	911	804	1,804	821	983
Under-5's response rate	99.6	99.5	99.7	98.6	100.0	98.4	100.0	95.6	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9
Under-5's overall response rate	99.1	98.9	99.5	96.4	99.9	97.0	100.0	91.8	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.5	99.9
Children age 5-17 years													
Number of children in interviewed households	44,632	28,132	16,500	2,188	2,413	1,434	1,911	1,505	2,202	2,700	4,806	2,107	2,699
Eligible	15,613	10,446	5,167	749	851	660	740	616	825	897	1,669	793	876
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	15,595	10,433	5,162	747	851	660	740	613	825	897	1,666	792	874
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.8
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	99.4	99.2	99.7	97.6	99.9	98.6	100.0	95.6	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.4	99.8

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews (2/2)

Number of households, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, Iraq, 2018										
	Governorate									
	Babil	Karbalah	Wasit	Salahaddin	Najaf	Qadisyah	Muthana	Thiqr	Misan	Basrah
Households										
Sampled	1,080	1,080	1,079	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,082
Occupied	1,080	1,080	1,060	1,080	1,077	1,076	1,074	1,074	1,069	1,082
Interviewed	1,080	1,080	1,059	1,073	1,077	1,074	1,071	1,074	1,062	1,082
Household completion rate	100.0	100.0	98.1	99.4	99.7	99.4	99.2	99.4	98.3	100.0
Household response rate	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.4	100.0	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.0
Water quality testing										
Eligible	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	360	361
Household water quality test										
Completed	360	360	354	358	359	355	359	359	350	361
Response rate	100.0	100.0	98.3	99.4	99.7	98.6	99.7	99.7	97.2	100.0
Source water quality test										
Completed	360	359	353	358	359	355	359	359	350	361
Response rate	100.0	99.7	98.1	99.4	99.7	98.6	99.7	99.7	97.2	100.0
Women age 15-49 years										
Eligible	1,559	1,548	1,589	1,728	1,665	1,769	1,847	1,812	1,644	1,735
Interviewed	1,554	1,543	1,581	1,720	1,663	1,754	1,800	1,802	1,618	1,727
Women's response rate	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.9	99.2	97.5	99.4	98.4	99.5
Women's overall response rate	99.7	99.7	99.4	98.9	99.9	99.0	97.2	99.4	97.8	99.5
Children under 5 years										
Eligible	859	899	919	722	942	963	1,201	1,054	1,085	1,066
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	859	899	919	721	942	960	1,190	1,052	1,084	1,066
Under-5's response rate	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.1	99.8	99.9	100.0
Under-5's overall response rate	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.2	100.0	99.5	98.8	99.8	99.3	100.0
Children age 5-17 years										
Number of children in interviewed households	2,377	2,274	2,455	2,445	2,374	2,534	2,936	2,695	2,723	2,660
Eligible	817	822	831	843	873	859	912	885	870	894
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	816	822	829	842	873	859	908	885	869	893
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.9
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.2	100.0	99.8	99.3	100.0	99.2	99.9

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether a dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (1/2)															
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018															
	Total	Area		Region		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Kurdistan	South/Central Iraq	Duhok	Nainawa	Sulaimaniya	Kirkuk	Erbil	Diala	Anbar	Baghdad	Central	Periphery
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household have electricity															
YES	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
NO	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Type of electricity source															
Public Grid	99.2	99.3	98.9	99.6	99.1	99.9	97.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.4	99.5	100.0	98.0
External Generator	78.4	87.1	56.3	90.4	75.4	97.2	95.7	88.4	77.0	89.4	70.8	73.6	80.6	81.3	78.9
Private Generator	19.7	14.9	31.8	18.4	20.1	6.5	18.7	9.2	15.4	29.8	39.9	10.8	8.1	5.0	16.8
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Energy use for cooking^A															
Clean fuels and technologies	99.0	99.3	98.4	99.6	98.9	99.7	96.4	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.3	97.9	99.7	99.9	98.9
Other fuels	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.3	0.1	1.1
No cooking done in the household	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home															
Yes	54.3	60.1	39.5	71.2	50.1	75.9	47.1	64.9	52.1	74.3	42.2	33.0	66.3	72.0	50.4
No	45.7	39.9	60.5	28.8	49.9	24.1	52.9	34.9	47.9	25.7	57.8	67.0	33.6	28.0	49.5
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (1/2)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018

	Total	Area		Region		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Kurdistan	South/Central Iraq	Duhok	Nainawa	Sulaimaniya	Kirkuk	Erbil	Diala	Anbar	Baghdad	Central	Periphery
Main material of flooring^B															
Natural floor	1.6	0.6	4.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rudimentary floor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Finished floor	97.9	99.1	95.0	97.8	97.9	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.7	95.6	100.0	94.1	99.6	99.6	99.5
Other	0.5	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Main material of roof^B															
Natural roofing	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	4.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7
Rudimentary roofing	2.7	1.6	5.6	2.8	2.7	1.1	1.0	4.4	1.6	2.2	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8
Finished roofing	96.6	98.1	92.7	96.1	96.7	94.2	98.3	95.1	98.0	97.5	95.7	99.3	99.4	99.7	98.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Main material of exterior walls^B															
Natural walls	1.8	0.5	5.1	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	3.1	4.8	1.8	0.9	4.3
Rudimentary walls	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Finished walls	95.3	96.8	91.6	89.4	96.8	95.1	97.3	97.7	97.0	80.9	96.6	94.0	98.1	99.1	95.3
Other	2.3	2.4	2.2	9.4	0.5	3.5	1.0	1.5	0.2	17.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping															
1.0	20.2	20.3	20.0	33.7	16.8	22.2	17.2	35.8	13.1	36.4	23.6	16.6	14.6	16.0	10.5
2.0	42.7	43.1	41.6	38.1	43.8	45.4	48.2	41.2	53.2	33.0	44.5	50.4	36.4	38.2	31.3
3 or more	37.1	36.6	38.4	28.2	39.4	32.4	34.6	23.0	33.6	30.6	31.9	33.0	49.1	45.8	58.1
Number of households	20,214	14,484	5,730	4,035	16,179	693	1,825	1,454	1,027	1,889	1,116	746	3,352	2,470	882
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.91	2.97	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	99.9	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.9	100.0	99.8
Number of household members	1,28,284	88,990	39,293	21,783	106,500	4,513	12,092	6,915	5,266	10,355	7,227	5,155	21,569	15,559	6,010

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (2/2)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018

	Governorate									
	Babil	Karbalah	Wasit	Salahaddin	Najaf	Qadisyah	Muthana	Thiqar	Misan	Basrah
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household have electricity										
YES	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
NO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Type of electricity source										
Public Grid	99.7	100.0	99.9	100.0	97.1	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.9
External Generator	78.8	74.1	32.4	82.5	74.9	74.8	65.9	79.4	43.5	73.8
Private Generator	47.3	32.7	20.5	33.0	17.1	43.7	9.3	19.1	29.8	6.6
Other	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Energy use for cooking^A										
Clean fuels and technologies	99.1	99.4	99.6	99.2	96.0	98.2	99.4	99.3	99.5	99.8
Other fuels	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	4.0	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2
No cooking done in the household	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Internet access at home										
Yes	39.3	51.5	41.3	37.5	48.3	46.6	39.0	36.1	42.0	67.0
No	60.7	48.4	58.7	62.5	51.7	53.4	61.0	63.9	58.0	33.0
DK/Missing	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Main material of flooring^B										
Natural floor	1.3	2.5	2.1	0.3	6.3	6.1	7.0	4.5	3.8	1.4
Rudimentary floor	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Finished floor	98.7	97.5	97.7	99.7	93.6	93.4	92.9	95.5	96.1	98.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Main material of roof^B										
Natural roofing	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8
Rudimentary roofing	0.2	1.1	10.9	2.2	8.6	5.3	1.3	5.2	7.4	2.2
Finished roofing	99.6	97.4	87.5	97.5	89.9	93.8	98.1	94.7	92.3	96.8
Other	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Main material of exterior walls^B										
Natural walls	4.6	0.8	4.2	1.4	1.0	2.8	1.3	2.6	3.7	1.9
Rudimentary walls	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3
Finished walls	94.0	98.3	95.1	96.9	94.0	96.3	97.8	97.4	96.3	97.7
Other	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping										
1.0	19.3	22.5	21.8	14.2	23.8	10.2	16.4	13.0	19.5	14.6
2.0	50.5	46.8	47.0	38.5	35.9	35.5	54.1	43.5	42.7	43.8
3 or more	30.2	30.7	31.2	47.2	40.3	54.3	29.5	43.5	37.8	41.6
Number of households	951	601	672	586	770	536	581	1,175	760	1,482
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0
Percentage of household members with access to electricity in the household¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.4	100.0	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.0
Number of household members	6,011	3,734	4,411	3,861	4,961	3,803	4,216	8,516	5,374	10,304

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (1/2)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018

	Total	Area		Region		Governorate							
		Urban	Rural	Kurdistan	South/Central Iraq	Duhok	Nainawa	Sulaimaniya	Kirkuk	Erbil	Diala	Anbar	Baghdad
Percentage of households that own a													
Television	98.5	98.8	97.7	99.1	98.4	98.6	96.0	99.2	97.3	99.3	99.5	96.1	98.9
Refrigerator	97.3	97.8	95.9	99.1	96.8	98.8	92.2	98.6	99.5	99.6	95.8	90.5	98.5
Freezer	65.6	68.1	59.3	72.5	63.9	82.2	56.1	68.4	87.3	72.1	76.5	33.8	65.4
Air conditioner	59.1	64.5	45.5	58.5	59.3	59.7	32.1	57.7	78.3	58.6	43.6	24.1	61.2
Air cooler	81.8	81.4	82.7	93.5	78.8	93.0	90.8	93.7	96.3	93.6	91.3	84.4	90.6
Water cooler	29.7	34.8	16.9	27.5	30.3	45.4	35.3	24.2	67.4	23.4	24.0	16.7	40.1
Satellite receiver	94.3	95.2	91.9	80.9	97.6	98.8	95.2	98.4	97.8	61.0	99.5	95.2	97.9
Percentage of households that own													
Agricultural land	13.9	5.7	34.6	18.5	12.8	28.4	4.8	21.2	9.7	12.8	13.4	26.6	6.0
Fish Pond	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Farm animals/Livestock	12.2	4.3	31.9	16.0	11.2	13.0	8.3	15.1	10.9	17.9	16.6	17.4	3.0
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a													
Wristwatch	60.0	63.8	50.4	73.0	56.7	68.6	54.3	64.4	70.7	81.3	60.8	38.5	57.1
Bicycle	20.7	20.4	21.6	7.6	24.0	5.4	20.1	9.3	28.0	7.1	47.3	30.4	17.5
Motorcycle or scooter	11.9	10.9	14.2	3.5	13.9	0.3	7.8	4.8	7.7	3.8	12.5	6.9	10.8
Animal-drawn cart	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
Car, truck, or van	48.9	47.6	52.2	67.0	44.4	63.3	51.4	63.0	74.2	71.4	46.1	31.7	47.4
Boat with a motor	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Computer or tablet	24.8	28.8	14.5	44.6	19.8	38.8	21.9	45.2	16.5	46.3	17.7	8.6	23.3
Mobile telephone	98.5	98.7	97.9	99.0	98.3	99.0	98.9	98.5	97.6	99.4	99.2	99.2	98.8
Bank account	3.6	4.2	2.3	9.5	2.2	25.8	1.7	4.0	0.4	7.8	4.3	0.2	3.5
Ownership of dwelling													
Owned by a household member	76.9	73.4	85.8	76.5	77.0	73.9	70.6	83.9	77.9	71.9	74.0	83.4	72.5
Not owned	23.0	26.5	14.2	23.4	22.9	25.9	29.4	16.1	22.0	28.1	26.0	16.6	27.3
Rented	14.6	18.1	5.7	17.3	13.9	19.9	23.2	13.3	16.7	19.4	17.7	12.0	18.2
Other	8.4	8.4	8.5	6.1	9.0	6.0	6.2	2.8	5.3	8.7	8.2	4.6	9.1
Missing/DK	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Number of households	20,214	14,484	5,730	4,035	16,179	693	1,825	1,454	1,027	1,889	1,116	746	3,352

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (2/2)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018

	Governorate											
	Central	Periphery	Babil	Karbala	Wasit	Salahaddin	Najaf	Qadisyah	Muthana	Thiqar	Misan	Basrah
Percentage of households that own a												
Television	99.5	97.1	99.0	98.8	99.2	98.5	98.2	98.8	98.8	99.3	99.5	98.5
Refrigerator	98.7	98.0	97.9	96.8	97.4	95.2	98.2	98.8	98.1	99.0	93.8	98.3
Freezer	64.6	67.8	66.4	65.5	71.1	74.5	49.7	60.4	57.2	56.8	47.5	74.7

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (2/2)												
Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018												
	Governorate											
	Central	Periphery	Babil	Karbala	Wasit	Salahaddin	Najaf	Qadisyah	Muthana	Thiqar	Misan	Basrah
Air conditioner	66.2	47.4	48.4	68.0	58.7	43.7	58.8	60.1	69.6	65.2	76.5	97.4
Air cooler	89.6	93.3	81.8	73.5	83.6	94.8	89.9	90.4	73.8	78.7	62.4	5.7
Water cooler	41.8	35.0	22.6	28.3	34.5	28.0	20.1	32.5	10.5	10.9	13.3	28.9
Satellite receiver	98.4	96.5	98.3	98.6	98.8	97.4	97.0	98.5	98.3	96.9	99.5	97.7
Percentage of households that own												
Agricultural land	1.1	19.8	32.1	12.4	11.5	26.8	14.1	19.6	14.2	16.9	20.3	4.3
Fish Pond	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.0
Farm animals/Livestock	0.8	9.0	23.2	6.8	7.6	16.2	13.2	16.8	9.9	21.2	17.0	6.5
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a												
Wristwatch	60.5	47.7	47.5	60.4	57.7	56.3	46.3	46.4	43.2	63.2	51.1	71.6
Bicycle	15.5	23.1	24.0	23.2	13.6	35.8	10.4	31.5	23.1	16.8	30.2	27.9
Motorcycle or scooter	12.6	6.0	15.0	31.7	16.7	11.7	16.3	13.7	17.0	9.5	33.9	20.0
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.2
Car, truck, or van	46.4	50.0	44.4	36.7	34.0	54.4	45.1	38.2	25.7	30.3	37.8	41.3
Boat with a motor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	3.0	1.2
Computer or tablet	27.0	13.0	16.8	21.8	16.6	20.9	25.7	19.4	16.9	15.9	11.8	26.2
Mobile telephone	98.7	99.3	97.6	97.9	96.5	98.2	98.1	95.4	97.0	98.7	98.7	98.8
Bank account	3.4	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.2	3.0
Ownership of dwelling												
Owned by a household member	69.4	81.3	87.2	72.2	70.2	81.1	70.4	79.8	88.6	92.5	78.0	75.3
Not owned	30.4	18.6	12.8	27.4	29.8	18.9	29.6	20.1	11.4	7.5	22.0	24.7
Rented	21.4	9.1	8.8	13.8	13.8	14.4	12.2	4.7	9.3	4.0	8.9	8.7
Other	9.0	9.5	4.0	13.6	16.0	4.5	17.4	15.3	2.0	3.5	13.1	15.9
Missing/DK	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	2,470	882	951	601	672	586	770	536	581	1,175	760	1,482

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles							
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018							
	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	1,28,284
Area							
Urban	9.9	19.5	21.7	23.5	25.4	100.0	88,990
Rural	42.8	21.3	16.1	11.9	7.9	100.0	39,293
Region							
Kurdistan	2.7	4.2	7.8	18.7	66.6	100.0	21,783
South/Central Iraq	23.5	23.2	22.5	20.2	10.5	100.0	106,500
Governorates							
Duhok	2.8	3.4	7.8	18.1	67.8	100.0	4,513
Nainawa	8.7	14.9	22.0	30.0	24.4	100.0	12,092
Sulaimaniya	2.9	2.7	5.1	21.0	68.4	100.0	6,915
Kirkuk	12.1	10.1	8.8	32.6	36.6	100.0	5,266

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence and regions, Iraq, 2018

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Erbil	2.5	5.6	9.5	17.5	64.9	100.0	10,355
Diala	16.1	22.2	31.6	24.1	6.0	100.0	7,227
Anbar	33.3	25.4	22.4	13.9	5.0	100.0	5,155
Baghdad	8.7	17.3	25.2	33.3	15.4	100.0	21,569
Central	3.8	17.5	28.0	35.6	15.2	100.0	15,559
Periphery	21.6	17.0	18.0	27.3	16.1	100.0	6,010
Babil	33.3	20.8	19.1	19.1	7.7	100.0	6,011
Karbala	29.4	25.3	22.1	16.8	6.4	100.0	3,734
Wasit	31.8	25.7	25.9	13.4	3.1	100.0	4,411
Salahaddin	14.0	23.7	27.3	21.8	13.2	100.0	3,861
Najaf	36.5	27.0	16.3	13.3	6.9	100.0	4,961
Qadisyah	30.7	25.4	24.5	14.2	5.1	100.0	3,803
Muthana	32.1	30.0	28.2	8.1	1.6	100.0	4,216
Thiqar	28.3	37.0	23.4	9.3	2.0	100.0	8,516
Misan	48.3	30.0	12.1	7.6	2.1	100.0	5,374
Basrah	41.1	30.9	21.7	5.6	0.6	100.0	10,304

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex of the household head, region, area, number of household members, and education of household head²⁹. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.³⁰

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report. The figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized. The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2018			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	20,214	20,214
Sex of household head			
Male	91.1	18,407	18,381
Female	8.9	1,807	1,833
Age of household head			

²⁹ This was determined by asking a set of questions and using them for the construction of this background variable; typical questions asked in MICS surveys are mother tongue and religion.

³⁰ See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
<18	0.0	9	12
18-34	19.5	3,933	3,620
35-64	69.4	14,036	14,186
65-84	10.4	2,101	2,246
85+	0.7	135	150
Area			
Urban	71.7	14,484	13,876
Rural	28.3	5,730	6,338
Governorates			
Duhok	3.4	693	1,031
Nainawa	9.0	1,825	1,077
Sulaimaniya	7.2	1,454	1,036
Kirkuk	5.1	1,027	1,080
Erbil	9.3	1,889	947
Diala	5.5	1,116	1,080
Anbar	3.7	746	1,078
Baghdad	16.6	3,352	2,153
Central	12.2	2,470	1,073
Periphery	4.4	882	1,080
Babil	4.7	951	1,080
Karbala	3.0	601	1,080
Wasit	3.3	672	1,059
Salahaddin	2.9	586	1,073
Najaf	3.8	770	1,077
Qadisyah	2.6	536	1,074
Muthana	2.9	581	1,071
Thiqar	5.8	1,175	1,074
Misan	3.8	760	1,062
Basrah	7.3	1,482	1,082
Region			
Kurdistan	20.0	4,035	3,014
South/Central Iraq	80.0	16,179	17,200
Education			
Pre-primary or none	15.0	3,031	3,242
Primary	33.5	6,778	6,680
Lower secondary	21.3	4,316	4,358
Upper secondary +	30.1	6,075	5,926
DK/Missing	0.1	14	8
Number of household members			
1	1.0	204	243
2	5.0	1,019	994
3	7.7	1,549	1,388
4	11.7	2,369	2,253
5	17.1	3,456	3,262
6	16.9	3,424	3,447
7+	40.5	8,194	8,627
Households with ^a			
At least one child under age 5 years	52.3	10,565	10,399
At least one child age 5-17 years	76.5	15,464	15,613
At least one child age <18 years	86.5	17,479	17,448
At least one woman age 15-49 years	92.9	18,785	18,735
At least one man age 15-49 years	91.3	18,449	18,350
No member age <50	2.5	506	569

Table SR.3.1: Household composition			
Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2018			
	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
No adult (18+) member	0.0	1	2
Mean household size			
Total	6.3	20,214	20,214
Urban	6.1	14,484	13,876
Rural	6.9	5,730	6,338

^A Each proportion presented below is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 128,284 household members were listed. Of these, 65,032 were males, and 63,251 were females.³¹

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Iraq, 2018						
	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,032	100.0	63,251	100.0	128,284	100.0
Age						
0-4	8,570	13.2	7,995	12.6	16,565	12.9
5-9	9,689	14.9	9,110	14.4	18,798	14.7
10-14	8,334	12.8	8,131	12.9	16,465	12.8
15-19	7,050	10.8	6,428	10.2	13,479	10.5
15-17	4,353	6.7	3,875	6.1	8,228	6.4
18-19	2,698	4.1	2,554	4.0	5,251	4.1
20-24	5,839	9.0	5,457	8.6	11,296	8.8
25-29	5,003	7.7	4,592	7.3	9,595	7.5
30-34	4,076	6.3	4,137	6.5	8,213	6.4
35-39	3,783	5.8	3,887	6.1	7,670	6.0
40-44	3,321	5.1	3,248	5.1	6,569	5.1
45-49	2,840	4.4	2,695	4.3	5,535	4.3
50-54	2,063	3.2	2,404	3.8	4,467	3.5
55-59	1,115	1.7	1,542	2.4	2,657	2.1
60-64	1,398	2.1	1,492	2.4	2,890	2.3
65-69	926	1.4	917	1.5	1,844	1.4
70-74	480	0.7	520	0.8	1,000	0.8
75-79	262	0.4	320	0.5	582	0.5
80-84	144	0.2	184	0.3	328	0.3
85+	138	0.2	192	0.3	330	0.3
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	30,946	47.6	29,110	46.0	60,056	46.8

³¹ The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Iraq, 2018

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Adults age 18+ years	34,086	52.4	34,141	54.0	68,227	53.2

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5 and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized).³⁰ In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table SR.5.1W provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to area, region, age, education³², marital, motherhood status, health insurance, functional difficulties (for age 18-49), and wealth index quintiles.^{33,34}

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caretaker's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years) and wealth index quintiles.

³² Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

³³ The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In Iraq MICS, about 68 household characteristics questions were used in these calculations. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D and Pritchett, L. 2001. *Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India*. Demography 38(1): 115-132; Rutstein, SO and Johnson, K. 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6; and Rutstein, SO. 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. DHS Working Papers No. 60.

³⁴ When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Iraq, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	30,660	30,660
Area			
Urban	69.9	21,436	20,449
Rural	30.1	9,224	10,211
Governorates			
Duhok	3.8	1,163	1,689
Nainawa	9.3	2,851	1,684
Sulaimaniya	6.0	1,833	1,216
Kirkuk	4.0	1,234	1,359
Erbil	9.1	2,783	1,235
Diala	5.5	1,698	1,637
Anbar	4.2	1,299	1,817
Baghdad	16.5	5,047	3,261
Central	12.0	3,691	1,589
Periphery	4.4	1,356	1,672
Babil	4.5	1,389	1,554
Karbala	2.8	864	1,543
Wasit	3.3	1,015	1,581
Salahaddin	3.1	954	1,720
Najaf	3.7	1,145	1,663
Qadisyah	2.9	899	1,754
Muthana	3.2	967	1,800
Thiqar	6.4	1,968	1,802
Misan	3.9	1,188	1,618
Basrah	7.7	2,363	1,727
Region			
Kurdistan	18.8	5,778	4,140
South/Central Iraq	81.2	24,882	26,520
Age			
15-19	21.0	6,450	6,456
15-17	12.7	3,884	3,908
18-19	8.4	2,567	2,548
20-24	17.9	5,475	5,508
25-29	15.1	4,615	4,726
30-34	13.6	4,174	4,114
35-39	12.8	3,937	3,802
40-44	10.7	3,294	3,308
45-49	8.9	2,715	2,746
Education			
Pre-primary or none	13.6	4,172	4,542
Primary	37.4	11,467	11,647
Lower secondary	19.5	5,982	5,707
Upper secondary +	29.5	9,039	8,764
Marital status			
Currently married	64.3	19,710	19,597
Widowed	2.1	642	671
Divorced	1.7	508	518
Separated	0.1	30	36
Never married	31.9	9,770	9,838
Motherhood and recent births			

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Iraq, 2018			
	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Never gave birth	38.6	11,839	12,092
Ever gave birth	61.4	18,821	18,568
Gave birth in last two years	20.3	6,218	6,250
No birth in last two years	41.1	12,602	12,318
Health insurance			
With insurance	0.4	132	175
Without insurance	99.5	30,513	30,470
Missing	0.1	16	15
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)			
Has functional difficulty	4.9	1,301	1,347
Has no functional difficulty	95.1	25,475	25,405
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.2	5,579	6,787
Second	19.1	5,866	6,330
Middle	20.0	6,130	6,094
Fourth	20.7	6,346	5,843
Richest	22.0	6,739	5,606

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2018			
	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	16,623	16,623
Sex			
Male	51.7	8,602	8,500
Female	48.3	8,021	8,123
Area			
Urban	68.0	11,305	10,393
Rural	32.0	5,318	6,230
Governorates			
Duhok	3.5	580	841
Nainawa	9.9	1,639	967
Sulaimaniya	4.4	737	496
Kirkuk	2.4	406	517
Erbil	8.7	1,445	591
Diala	6.2	1,035	911
Anbar	3.1	518	804
Baghdad	16.4	2,728	1,804
Central	11.7	1,940	821
Periphery	4.7	788	983
Babil	4.6	769	859
Karbala	3.0	505	899
Wasit	3.4	566	919
Salahaddin	2.4	393	721
Najaf	4.2	695	942
Qadisyah	2.9	487	960
Muthana	4.0	663	1,190
Thiqar	7.0	1,170	1,052

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2018

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Misan	4.9	813	1,084
Basrah	8.9	1,474	1,066
Region			
Kurdistan	16.6	2,762	1,928
South/Central Iraq	83.4	13,861	14,695
Age in months			
0-5	9.1	1,509	1,681
6-11	10.0	1,667	1,581
12-23	19.0	3,167	3,205
24-35	18.6	3,089	3,142
36-47	22.4	3,731	3,624
48-59	20.8	3,459	3,390
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	19.3	3,205	3,579
Primary	43.8	7,285	7,373
Lower secondary	17.6	2,923	2,653
Upper secondary +	19.3	3,209	3,018
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.5	16,532	16,531
Other primary caretaker	0.5	91	92
Health insurance			
With insurance	0.5	82	92
Without insurance	99.4	16,530	16,522
Missing	0.1	11	9
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^{B,C}			
Has functional difficulty	2.8	286	341
Has no functional difficulty	97.2	10,014	9,838
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	3.8	630	566
Has no functional difficulty	94.6	15,726	15,740
No information	1.6	267	317
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	22.4	3,730	4,664
Second	22.1	3,677	3,725
Middle	20.0	3,321	3,207
Fourth	18.1	3,007	2,764
Richest	17.4	2,888	2,263

^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere.

^B The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter EQ.1.

^C Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2018			
	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	15,595	15,595
Sex			
Male	51.5	8,029	8,139
Female	48.5	7,566	7,456
Area			
Urban	70.5	10,989	10,433
Rural	29.5	4,606	5,162
Governorates			
Duhok	3.2	501	747
Nainawa	9.5	1,478	851
Sulaimaniya	6.0	941	660
Kirkuk	4.5	701	740
Erbil	8.2	1,271	613
Diala	5.6	877	825
Anbar	4.0	623	897
Baghdad	16.4	2,554	1,666
Central	11.8	1,839	792
Periphery	4.6	715	874
Babil	4.7	726	816
Karbalah	3.0	461	822
Wasit	3.4	526	829
Salahaddin	3.0	468	842
Najaf	4.1	632	873
Qadisyah	2.8	439	859
Muthana	3.1	490	908
Thiqr	6.5	1,008	885
Misan	4.2	660	869
Basrah	7.9	1,240	893
Region			
Kurdistan	17.4	2,712	2,020
South/Central Iraq	82.6	12,883	13,575
Age			
5-9	45.2	7,042	7,026
10-14	34.1	5,321	5,356
15-17	20.7	3,231	3,213
Mother's education^A			
Pre-primary or none	20.3	3,173	3,228
Primary	43.2	6,734	6,875
Lower secondary	18.5	2,884	2,767
Upper secondary +	16.7	2,598	2,552
No information	1.3	198	171
DK/Missing	0.1	8	2
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire			
Mother	95.6	14,907	14,930
Other primary caretaker	3.1	490	494
Emancipated ^B	1.3	198	171
Health insurance			
With insurance	0.6	88	103
Without insurance	99.4	15,496	15,481
Missing	0.1	12	11
Child's functional difficulties^C			

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2018			
	Weighted percent	Number of children age 5-17	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Has functional difficulty	21.5	3,354	3,398
Has no functional difficulty	78.5	12,241	12,197
Mother's functional difficulties^D			
Has functional difficulty	5.8	900	911
Has no functional difficulty	79.7	12,431	12,358
No information	14.5	2,264	2,326
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.2	3,145	3,748
Second	20.1	3,129	3,329
Middle	19.5	3,046	3,022
Fourth	20.3	3,171	2,866
Richest	19.9	3,105	2,630

^A In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17, who are the respondents to the children age 5-17 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere. For emancipated children this is the education status of the selected child.

^B Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with his/her mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caretaker.

^C The results of the Child Functioning module is presented in Chapter EQ.1.

^D In this table and throughout the report, mother's functional difficulties refers to functional difficulty of mothers as well as caretakers of children age 5-17 as mentioned in note A. The category of "No information" applies to mothers or caretakers to whom the Adult Functioning module was not administered, e.g. the mother is below age 18 or above age 49. Emancipated children are also included here. Please refer to Tables 8.1W and 8.1M for results of the Adult Functioning module.

4.6 LITERACY

The literacy rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 30-40 years. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. In MICS, literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on school attendance.

Tables SR.6.1W show the survey findings for the total number of interviewed women. The Youth Literacy Rate, MICS Indicator SR.2, is calculated for women age 15-24 years and presented in the Age disaggregate in this table.

Note that those who have ever attended lower secondary or higher education are immediately classified as literate, due to their education level and are therefore not asked to read the statement. All others who successfully read the statement are also classified as literate. The tables are designed as full distributions of the survey respondents, by level of education ever attended. The total percentage literate presented in the final column is the sum of literate individuals among those with 1) pre-primary or no education, 2) primary education and 3) those with at least some secondary education.

The percent missing includes those for whom no sentence in the required language was available or for whom no response was reported.

Table SR.6.1W: Literacy (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by highest level of school attended and literacy, and the total percentage literate, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage distribution of highest level attended and literacy						Total	Total percentage literate ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Pre-primary or none		Primary		Low er Secondary	Secondary or higher ^A			
	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Literate			
Total	0.4	13.2	19.6	17.8	19.5	29.5	100.0	68.9	30,660
Area									
Urban	0.3	10.0	17.8	15.7	21.6	34.7	100.0	74.3	21,436
Rural	0.4	20.9	23.9	22.7	14.7	17.4	100.0	56.4	9,224
Governorates									
Duhok	0.6	15.7	11.3	17.6	16.6	38.2	100.0	66.7	1,163
Nainawa	0.0	7.2	26.0	23.1	18.8	25.0	100.0	69.8	2,851
Sulaimaniya	0.3	17.1	13.9	10.4	15.2	43.1	100.0	72.5	1,833
Kirkuk	0.1	9.1	13.1	22.4	16.2	39.1	100.0	68.5	1,234
Erbil	0.2	17.2	15.1	14.3	16.9	36.2	100.0	68.4	2,783
Diala	0.2	4.4	22.9	22.4	21.5	28.6	100.0	73.2	1,698
Anbar	0.2	10.3	25.4	23.8	20.3	20.0	100.0	65.9	1,299
Baghdad	0.0	8.3	20.4	14.7	23.6	33.0	100.0	77.0	5,047
Central	0.0	5.9	18.1	12.6	25.2	38.2	100.0	81.5	3,691
Periphery	0.1	15.0	26.6	20.5	19.1	18.7	100.0	64.5	1,356
Babil	0.2	13.0	23.6	21.2	13.5	28.5	100.0	65.8	1,389
Karbala	0.5	10.0	25.6	16.0	21.5	26.3	100.0	73.9	864
Wasit	1.1	15.9	21.0	15.7	20.8	25.6	100.0	68.4	1,015
Salahaddin	0.2	10.1	28.8	19.1	16.7	25.1	100.0	70.8	954
Najaf	0.7	19.2	19.9	15.4	20.4	24.4	100.0	65.4	1,145
Qadisyah	0.5	15.4	19.4	15.8	19.6	29.4	100.0	68.8	899
Muthana	2.4	25.5	15.5	19.3	20.9	16.4	100.0	55.2	967
Thiqr	0.6	24.2	15.4	17.2	14.5	28.1	100.0	58.6	1,968
Misan	1.2	22.6	21.3	22.4	15.8	16.6	100.0	55.0	1,188
Basrah	0.0	11.3	17.2	17.6	27.8	26.1	100.0	71.1	2,363
Region									
Kurdistan	0.3	16.9	13.9	13.8	16.3	38.8	100.0	69.3	5,778
South/Central Iraq	0.4	12.4	20.9	18.7	20.3	27.3	100.0	68.9	24,882
Age									
15-24 ¹	0.3	8.1	15.9	13.5	22.7	39.4	100.0	78.4	11,925
15-19	0.1	6.4	14.0	12.8	29.5	37.1	100.0	80.8	6,450
15-17	0.1	5.6	12.8	13.3	36.1	32.1	100.0	81.1	3,884
18-19	0.2	7.6	15.9	12.2	19.6	44.6	100.0	80.3	2,567
20-24	0.6	10.1	18.1	14.3	14.8	42.1	100.0	75.6	5,475
25-34	0.4	16.1	22.1	19.3	15.1	26.9	100.0	64.6	8,789
35-49	0.3	16.9	21.8	21.6	19.5	19.8	100.0	61.5	9,946
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	0.8	20.5	18.0	27.3	18.4	15.0	100.0	52.2	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	14.0	20.7	18.0	17.0	29.8	100.0	68.0	25,475
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.6	30.0	21.8	25.7	13.2	8.7	100.0	44.3	5,579
Second	0.4	13.7	23.0	22.6	21.5	18.8	100.0	63.7	5,866
Middle	0.6	8.9	22.1	19.2	23.0	26.3	100.0	72.0	6,130
Fourth	0.1	7.0	18.2	12.8	21.8	40.0	100.0	80.1	6,346
Richest	0.2	8.8	13.9	10.5	17.7	48.9	100.0	80.6	6,739

¹ MICS indicator SR.2 - Literacy rate (age 15-24 years)^A Respondents who have attended secondary school or higher are considered literate and are not tested.

4.7 MIGRATORY STATUS

The Background module of the Iraq MICS 2018 asked respondents to the Individual Questionnaire for Women how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Table SR.7.1W present the percentage of women who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of residence.

Table SR.7.1W: (Part 1/2) Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Iraq, 2018

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women who moved				Total	Number of women	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:					
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	Outside Iraq	Missing	Total
Total	40.7	6.5	20.4	12.8	19.6	100.0	30,660	47.2	31.4	20.1	1.1	0.1	100.0
Area													
Urban	38.6	6.2	20.6	13.9	20.8	100.0	21,436	55.8	31.8	10.8	1.4	0.1	100.0
Rural	45.5	7.4	19.8	10.4	17.0	100.0	9,224	24.7	30.4	44.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Governorates													
Duhok	74.4	0.1	8.3	4.6	12.6	100.0	1,163	59.3	21.3	4.4	15.0	0.0	100.0
Nainawa	41.9	19.1	17.3	9.3	12.4	100.0	2,851	60.1	19.5	19.2	0.5	0.7	100.0
Sulaimaniya	87.9	0.3	3.1	1.9	6.7	100.0	1,833	61.2	12.4	10.0	16.4	0.0	100.0
Kirkuk	51.4	4.3	17.3	8.7	18.3	100.0	1,234	49.5	39.5	10.5	0.4	0.0	100.0
Erbil	84.5	1.0	6.3	3.3	4.9	100.0	2,783	56.3	23.7	7.3	12.7	0.0	100.0
Diala	45.8	4.8	17.3	12.4	19.7	100.0	1,698	30.8	26.2	42.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Anbar	2.9	16.3	77.9	1.0	1.9	100.0	1,299	35.0	47.9	16.9	0.2	0.0	100.0
Baghdad	25.4	6.2	22.4	18.5	27.5	100.0	5,047	80.4	9.8	9.2	0.4	0.2	100.0
Central	23.6	6.5	22.2	20.1	27.6	100.0	3,691	89.8	7.4	2.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
Periphery	30.3	5.1	22.9	14.3	27.4	100.0	1,356	52.2	17.0	30.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
Babil	32.6	5.1	18.0	17.6	26.7	100.0	1,389	23.6	34.3	42.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Karbala	37.6	3.2	16.4	15.5	27.3	100.0	864	55.2	20.8	23.2	0.8	0.0	100.0
Wasit	23.5	7.6	23.6	18.0	27.2	100.0	1,015	33.6	40.6	25.7	0.1	0.1	100.0
Salahaddin	17.5	19.5	44.8	6.5	11.7	100.0	954	49.9	33.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Najaf	41.8	4.1	15.1	14.9	24.3	100.0	1,145	60.2	18.4	20.7	0.7	0.0	100.0
Qadisyah	48.6	2.0	12.6	12.5	24.2	100.0	899	43.0	26.8	29.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Muthana	31.2	2.7	28.3	15.1	22.6	100.0	967	17.9	59.3	22.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
Thiqr	22.0	3.9	20.8	23.4	29.9	100.0	1,968	12.8	58.6	28.2	0.5	0.0	100.0
Misan	46.0	5.1	14.2	14.0	20.7	100.0	1,188	43.8	37.5	17.7	1.0	0.0	100.0
Basrah	14.0	7.2	24.6	23.1	31.2	100.0	2,363	30.8	46.7	21.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
Region	83.5	0.6	5.7	3.1	7.0	100.0	5,778	58.4	20.3	7.0	14.3	0.0	100.0
Kurdistan	83.5	0.6	5.7	3.1	7.0	100.0	5,778	58.4	20.3	7.0	14.3	0.0	100.0
South/Central Iraq	30.7	7.9	23.8	15.1	22.5	100.0	24,882	46.6	32.0	20.9	0.4	0.1	100.0
Age	54.9	7.6	20.3	8.3	8.9	100.0	6,450	45.8	34.0	19.2	0.8	0.1	100.0
15-19	54.9	7.6	20.3	8.3	8.9	100.0	6,450	45.8	34.0	19.2	0.8	0.1	100.0
15-17	57.4	7.3	18.9	7.7	8.8	100.0	3,884	47.1	32.1	19.4	1.2	0.1	100.0

Table SR.7.1W: (Part 1/2) Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Iraq, 2018

	Continuously living in the same residence	Percentage of women who moved				Total	Number of women	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:					
		Less than one year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10 years or more			City	Town	Rural area	Outside Iraq	Missing	Total
18-19	51.1	8.2	22.4	9.1	9.1	100.0	2,567	44.1	36.4	19.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
20-24	43.0	7.2	26.8	15.3	7.7	100.0	5,475	43.8	34.2	20.8	1.0	0.2	100.0
25-29	34.3	7.2	23.7	19.4	15.4	100.0	4,615	48.1	30.1	20.9	0.8	0.0	100.0
30-34	37.3	5.4	19.8	13.1	24.4	100.0	4,174	47.9	30.9	19.6	1.5	0.1	100.0
35-39	36.2	6.0	18.5	12.1	27.2	100.0	3,937	45.9	31.1	21.8	1.0	0.2	100.0
40-44	35.8	5.4	13.6	10.4	34.8	100.0	3,294	50.8	28.0	19.5	1.7	0.1	100.0
45-49	30.7	5.2	13.7	11.1	39.3	100.0	2,715	50.5	29.7	18.5	1.3	0.1	100.0
Education	41.5	5.2	17.0	13.0	23.3	100.0	4,172	26.5	32.8	39.3	1.3	0.2	100.0
Pre-primary or none	41.5	5.2	17.0	13.0	23.3	100.0	4,172	26.5	32.8	39.3	1.3	0.2	100.0
Primary	34.9	8.1	22.1	13.0	21.9	100.0	11,467	42.1	32.1	25.2	0.6	0.1	100.0
Lower secondary	38.6	6.2	22.0	13.9	19.3	100.0	5,982	54.6	32.5	11.9	1.0	0.1	100.0
Upper secondary +	49.0	5.4	18.6	11.8	15.2	100.0	9,039	60.7	28.6	8.4	2.1	0.2	100.0
Marital status	31.2	7.5	23.1	15.2	22.9	100.0	20,890	47.0	31.0	21.1	0.9	0.1	100.0
Ever married	31.2	7.5	23.1	15.2	22.9	100.0	20,890	47.0	31.0	21.1	0.9	0.1	100.0
Never married	60.8	4.5	14.5	7.7	12.5	100.0	9,770	48.2	33.0	16.7	2.0	0.2	100.0
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)	34.2	4.4	22.4	10.7	28.3	100.0	1,301	46.0	34.0	19.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Has functional difficulty	34.2	4.4	22.4	10.7	28.3	100.0	1,301	46.0	34.0	19.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
Has no functional difficulty	38.4	6.5	20.5	13.7	20.8	100.0	25,475	47.3	31.2	20.3	1.2	0.1	100.0
Wealth index quintile	33.5	7.7	21.9	13.3	23.6	100.0	5,579	24.6	35.6	39.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Poorest	33.5	7.7	21.9	13.3	23.6	100.0	5,579	24.6	35.6	39.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
Second	28.7	8.2	23.6	17.0	22.5	100.0	5,866	36.6	40.0	23.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Middle	32.7	7.6	24.1	14.3	21.3	100.0	6,130	47.6	35.8	15.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
Fourth	39.0	6.8	22.7	12.9	18.6	100.0	6,346	64.8	22.5	11.3	1.3	0.1	100.0
Richest	65.8	2.8	10.7	7.5	13.2	100.0	6,739	72.8	15.9	6.5	4.5	0.3	100.0

Table SR.7.1W: (Part 2/2) Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Iraq, 2018

	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:																				Total	Number of women who changed residence	
	Duhok	Nainawa	Sulaimaniya	Kirkuk	Erbil	Diala	Anbar	Baghdad	Babil	Karbalah	Wasit	Salahaddin	Najaf	Qadisyah	Muthana	Thiqar	Misan	Basrah	Outside of Country	Missing			
Total	0.7	9.1	1.2	4.6	2.5	5.1	4.3	23.2	5.5	2.5	4.0	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.7	8.7	3.3	10.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	18,195	
Area																							
Urban	0.4	10.7	1.0	4.4	1.9	4.0	3.0	27.0	4.2	2.1	3.4	2.7	3.6	2.1	4.0	9.0	3.9	10.6	2.0	0.1	100.0	13,164	
Rural	1.4	5.0	1.7	5.1	4.0	7.9	7.7	13.1	9.0	3.7	5.7	5.2	2.6	4.0	3.0	7.9	1.7	10.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	5,031	
Governorates																							
Duhok	7.5	53.6	0.3	0.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	5.0	100.0	298	
Nainawa	3.7	83.0	0.2	1.4	6.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,657	
Sulaimaniya	0.0	0.5	1.6	7.8	22.8	5.2	4.5	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	25.6	0.0	100.0	222	
Kirkuk	0.0	1.6	7.5	83.6	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	600	
Erbil	6.4	18.1	12.5	9.5	1.6	3.2	9.2	8.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	26.9	0.0	100.0	432	
Diala	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.1	83.9	0.7	8.1	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	920	
Anbar	0.4	0.0	5.5	7.0	16.6	0.1	47.8	17.6	0.9	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,261	
Baghdad	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.1	2.7	89.7	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	3,764	
Central	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.9	91.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,819	
Periphery	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.1	4.9	85.5	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	945	
Babil	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.2	92.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	936	
Karbalah	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.2	9.8	4.7	65.9	0.8	0.8	4.2	2.5	1.3	3.0	1.1	2.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	539	
Wasit	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.5	0.8	0.5	84.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	777	
Salahaddin	0.0	0.5	2.2	16.4	6.0	2.7	0.9	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	787	
Najaf	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	6.7	1.6	2.9	1.2	0.3	73.6	2.9	0.4	3.7	0.2	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	667	
Qadisyah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.7	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.1	3.8	85.1	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	462	
Muthana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	94.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	665	
Thiqar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	95.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,535	
Misan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	80.1	3.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	642	
Basrah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.6	1.9	90.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	2,032	
Region	5.2	25.1	6.1	6.2	7.7	2.7	5.2	9.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	24.7	1.6	100.0	951	
Kurdistan	5.2	25.1	6.1	6.2	7.7	2.7	5.2	9.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	24.7	1.6	100.0	951	
South/Central Iraq	0.4	8.2	0.9	4.5	2.2	5.2	4.3	23.9	5.8	2.7	4.3	3.3	3.5	2.7	3.9	9.1	3.5	11.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	17,244	
Age	0.5	10.3	1.1	4.3	3.8	4.4	5.7	21.4	4.6	2.7	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.3	3.7	9.4	3.3	10.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	2,910	

Table SR.7.1W: (Part 2/2) Migratory status of women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by last residence according to time since last move, and percent distribution of women who changed residence according to the type and place of last residence, Iraq, 2018

	Among women who changed residence, percentage living in:																				Total	Number of women who changed residence
	Duhok	Nainawa	Sulaimaniya	Kirkuk	Erbil	Diala	Anbar	Baghdad	Babil	Karbalah	Wasit	Salahaddin	Najaf	Qadisyah	Muthana	Thiqar	Misan	Basrah	Outside of Country	Missing		
15-19	0.5	10.3	1.1	4.3	3.8	4.4	5.7	21.4	4.6	2.7	4.0	3.9	3.1	2.3	3.7	9.4	3.3	10.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	2,910
15-17	0.3	11.4	1.1	4.0	3.2	5.3	5.7	21.1	4.6	3.1	4.2	3.7	3.1	1.8	2.7	8.4	3.8	11.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	1,655
18-19	0.8	8.8	1.1	4.8	4.5	3.2	5.7	21.9	4.5	2.1	3.7	4.1	3.2	2.9	5.0	10.7	2.6	9.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,255
20-24	0.5	8.9	1.2	3.5	2.0	5.3	4.4	20.4	4.8	3.1	4.1	3.3	4.1	2.9	5.4	9.1	3.4	11.6	2.0	0.1	100.0	3,123
25-29	0.7	9.1	1.4	4.7	2.2	6.4	4.4	24.2	6.0	2.4	4.0	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.6	8.2	2.8	10.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	3,034
30-34	0.6	9.0	1.0	5.1	2.2	3.9	3.9	25.6	6.1	2.2	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.2	4.5	7.1	4.0	10.4	2.0	0.1	100.0	2,619
35-39	0.8	9.2	1.1	5.7	2.5	4.9	4.2	22.4	6.0	2.3	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	10.5	3.2	10.3	1.2	0.2	100.0	2,514
40-44	0.8	9.3	1.2	4.3	2.9	4.3	4.4	23.4	7.0	2.6	4.2	3.2	4.5	2.4	2.7	7.8	2.5	9.8	2.5	0.2	100.0	2,114
45-49	0.8	7.6	1.4	4.7	1.6	6.0	2.6	26.3	4.5	2.1	5.2	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.5	8.5	4.0	11.1	2.1	0.1	100.0	1,881
Education	0.8	5.2	1.4	3.6	3.5	2.2	3.6	14.7	4.0	2.0	5.1	3.2	4.5	2.5	7.3	18.0	6.8	9.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	2,443
Pre-primary or none	0.8	5.2	1.4	3.6	3.5	2.2	3.6	14.7	4.0	2.0	5.1	3.2	4.5	2.5	7.3	18.0	6.8	9.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	2,443
Primary	0.9	11.6	1.0	4.9	2.4	6.1	5.1	21.2	6.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	7.0	3.6	9.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	7,466
Lower secondary	0.3	8.4	0.9	3.4	2.0	5.1	4.4	26.9	3.9	2.9	4.2	2.7	3.3	2.6	4.4	5.7	2.4	15.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	3,672
Upper secondary +	0.4	7.8	1.5	5.4	2.4	4.9	3.4	28.0	6.0	2.2	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.1	8.8	1.7	9.6	2.7	0.1	100.0	4,614
Marital status	0.7	8.5	1.2	4.3	2.0	5.4	3.2	23.9	6.1	2.5	4.2	3.1	3.5	2.7	4.0	8.6	3.7	10.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	14,365
Ever married	0.7	8.5	1.2	4.3	2.0	5.4	3.2	23.9	6.1	2.5	4.2	3.1	3.5	2.7	4.0	8.6	3.7	10.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	14,365
Never married	0.4	11.3	1.1	5.6	4.1	3.9	8.3	20.6	3.3	2.4	3.4	4.5	2.7	2.1	2.4	9.0	1.8	10.3	2.7	0.2	100.0	3,830
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)	3.0	4.9	2.1	2.7	1.8	9.0	6.5	19.5	1.7	2.6	3.1	4.5	3.1	3.8	2.5	7.8	2.6	17.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	856
Has functional difficulty	3.0	4.9	2.1	2.7	1.8	9.0	6.5	19.5	1.7	2.6	3.1	4.5	3.1	3.8	2.5	7.8	2.6	17.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	856
Has no functional difficulty	0.6	9.1	1.1	4.7	2.4	4.8	4.0	23.6	5.8	2.4	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.9	8.8	3.3	10.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	15,684
Wealth index quintile	0.4	3.8	1.0	3.0	2.2	3.8	8.4	9.4	6.8	3.8	5.9	2.3	4.7	3.0	4.5	10.6	6.2	19.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,707
Poorest	0.4	3.8	1.0	3.0	2.2	3.8	8.4	9.4	6.8	3.8	5.9	2.3	4.7	3.0	4.5	10.6	6.2	19.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,707
Second	1.0	3.9	1.0	2.6	1.9	6.2	3.5	15.8	5.5	2.8	4.5	3.3	3.7	3.2	5.3	15.2	5.9	14.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,182
Middle	0.2	7.2	1.1	3.3	2.8	6.8	3.7	26.1	4.7	2.4	4.7	3.7	2.8	3.0	5.5	8.4	1.8	11.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	4,127
Fourth	0.8	13.1	1.1	6.9	2.3	4.7	2.4	37.3	6.6	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.7	2.0	1.2	4.2	1.0	3.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	3,872
Richest	1.1	23.9	2.3	8.9	3.7	2.5	3.3	29.8	3.3	1.3	0.8	3.7	2.2	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.5	0.7	8.0	0.4	100.0	2,307

4.8 ADULT FUNCTIONING

The Adult Functioning module is based on the “short set” of questions developed by the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) – a UN City Group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission. These questions reflect six domains for measuring disability: seeing, hearing, walking, cognition, self-care and communication. This module is recommended for disaggregation of SDG indicators for adults.³⁵

The MICS6 standard questionnaires include these questions in the individual questionnaires as specified previously. For women age 18-49, data are obtained directly from the respondents themselves.³⁶

Information at the individual level can also be obtained through a proxy respondent using a roster approach of these questions in the household questionnaire. This would necessitate a single proxy respondent answering on behalf of all adult household members. A proxy respondent can identify a large proportion of difficulties, but tend to under-identify persons with functional difficulties, either deliberately or inadvertently.³⁷

Self-reporting too can have methodological issues. Specifically, a self-reported approach can bias the total sample, as some individuals cannot be interviewed due to their disability (labeled as “incapacitated” in the result code of the individual questionnaires by the interviewers). The number of “incapacitated” individuals identified in household surveys is generally very low (usually around 0.5%) and holds both those incapacitated for reasons of disability and those incapacitated for any reason (e.g., sick in bed).

Regardless, to avoid such potential bias, the Adult Functioning data in MICS should not be used to estimate disability prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. These data are, however, the recommended methodology to allow countries to disaggregate the SDG indicators by disability status. It is important to interpret the disaggregate with the bias in mind: The data is representative for the household population age 18-49 for which an interview was completed, and functioning difficulty is sometimes the reason for incomplete questionnaires.

The recommendation of the WG is to use a proxy respondent for those individuals who cannot respond for themselves, as this would allow estimation of prevalence in the household population age 18-49 years. This approach is not currently sought by MICS, as the majority of data captured in individual questionnaires cannot be collected through a proxy respondent (e.g. the SDG indicators on fertility, child mortality, family planning, delivery attendance, maternal mortality, early marriage, FGM, etc.).

Table SR.8.1W present the percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within each domain (Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, and remembering).

³⁵ [Joint Statement by the Disability Sector to the IAEG-SDGs, November 2016](#)

³⁶ Note that the Adult Functioning module does not cover adults over age 49 years which is the population most at risk of having a functional limitation due to aging.

³⁷ <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/frequently-asked-questions/using-the-wg-questions-for-the-first-time/>

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Total	10.8	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	4.9	26,776	3.0	2,886	8.2	148
Area														
Urban	12.4	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	4.6	18,750	3.0	2,333	8.0	106
Rural	6.9	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.4	0.5	0.2	2.1	5.5	8,026	3.4	554	8.6	42
Governorates														
Duhok	9.2	0.6	1.7	0.4	3.7	0.4	0.2	5.5	9.9	1,011	3.8	93	(*)	6
Nainawa	10.1	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.4	2,491	1.6	252	(*)	15
Sulaimaniya	14.2	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	1,613	0.0	230	(*)	15
Kirkuk	8.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	1,087	0.0	97	(*)	3
Erbil	12.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	4.9	6.7	2,469	0.0	317	(*)	8
Diala	11.1	1.4	3.2	1.1	5.6	1.1	0.2	2.9	9.3	1,457	19.9	162	(*)	21
Anbar	8.2	0.6	2.0	0.5	4.4	2.9	0.2	0.6	6.5	1,133	8.2	93	(*)	7
Baghdad	12.8	0.6	1.3	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.5	4,426	2.2	568	(*)	26
Central	14.5	0.6	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	3.5	3,249	2.1	470	(*)	19
Periphery	8.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	3.5	1,177	2.6	98	(*)	7
Babil	7.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.8	1,206	0.7	86	(*)	6
Karbala	12.1	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.5	4.4	751	3.6	91	(*)	6
Wasit	13.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.6	885	0.4	121	(*)	4
Salahaddin	9.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	5.0	0.3	0.1	1.3	6.7	835	1.4	80	(*)	2
Najaf	10.9	0.3	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.7	5.8	999	10.8	109	(*)	3
Qadisyah	7.1	0.4	2.2	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	6.2	785	2.8	56	(*)	3
Muthana	6.7	0.2	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.1	855	1.6	57	(*)	2
Thiqr	7.7	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.1	1.7	1.8	3.9	1,705	1.0	131	(*)	9
Misan	7.7	0.4	4.0	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	6.7	1,031	3.1	79	(*)	4
Basrah	13.1	0.4	2.0	0.5	4.2	0.5	0.4	3.1	8.1	2,037	1.7	266	(*)	9

Table SR.8.1W: Adult functioning (women age 18-49 years)

Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties, by domain, and percentage who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty within domain of devices, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who:		Percentage of women age 18-49 years who have functional difficulties in the domains of:						Percentage of women age 18-49 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain ^A	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses/contact lenses	Number of women age 18-49 years who wear glasses/contact lenses	Percentage of women with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of women age 18-49 years who use hearing aid
	Wear glasses/contact lenses	Use hearing aid	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Remembering						
Region														
Kurdistan	12.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.1	0.1	3.7	5.7	5,093	0.5	639	(*)	28
South/Central Iraq	10.4	0.6	1.5	0.4	2.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	4.7	21,683	3.8	2,247	8.4	120
Age														
18-19	7.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.8	2,567	1.0	189	(*)	9
20-24	7.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.7	5,475	1.5	428	(*)	27
25-29	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.7	4,615	2.6	272	(12.6)	23
30-34	7.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	1.5	3.5	4,174	4.9	322	(*)	11
35-39	7.7	0.7	1.3	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.8	2.9	6.3	3,937	0.6	303	(11)	26
40-44	16.2	0.7	2.4	0.4	4.9	0.7	0.2	2.8	9.5	3,294	2.3	532	(*)	24
45-49	31.0	1.1	4.7	0.6	6.1	0.4	0.1	2.8	12.0	2,715	5.0	840	(*)	29
Education														
Pre-primary or none	5.5	0.8	1.7	1.5	2.8	1.0	1.4	3.6	7.0	3,949	7.7	219	(9.6)	31
Primary	7.4	0.6	1.7	0.2	2.7	0.3	0.1	1.8	5.6	10,454	4.3	778	8.7	64
Lower secondary	13.8	0.5	1.4	0.2	2.9	0.7	0.1	1.3	5.2	4,582	3.7	632	(*)	21
Upper secondary +	16.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.5	7,792	1.1	1,257	(6.8)	33
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.7	0.4	1.8	0.9	2.9	0.8	0.8	2.0	6.1	4,858	6.3	229	(*)	18
Second	8.7	0.4	2.3	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.2	1.8	5.7	5,129	6.2	448	(10.2)	23
Middle	10.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	2.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	4.5	5,306	4.3	580	(10.1)	41
Fourth	13.3	0.5	0.9	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	4.1	5,571	1.4	740	(1.7)	29
Richest	15.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	2.3	4.2	5,912	1.2	889	(11.5)	37

^A In MICS, the adult functioning module is asked to individual respondents age 18-49 for the purpose of disaggregation. No information is collected on eligible household members who, for any reason, were unable to complete the interview. It is expected that a significant proportion of the insert number of cases from working table cases of respondents for whom the response code "Incapacitated" was indicated for the individual interview are indeed incapacitated due to functional difficulties. The percentage of women with functional difficulties presented here is therefore not representing a full measure and should not be used for reporting on prevalence in the population.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

4.9 MASS MEDIA AND ICT

The Iraq MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women age 15-49 years.

Table SR.9.1W presents exposure to mass media for women. Table SR.9.2 presents information on the household ownership of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment (television, fixed telephone line or mobile telephone³⁸ and computer) and access to internet.

Tables SR.9.3W present the use of ICT by women age 15-49 based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while Table SR.9.4W present the ICT skills of women age 15-49 based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)						
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Iraq, 2018						
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
Total	3.6	5.0	91.0	0.9	91.5	30,660
Area						
Urban	4.3	5.0	91.4	1.1	92.0	21,436
Rural	2.0	4.8	90.1	0.6	90.4	9,224
Governorates						
Duhok	5.4	7.9	86.2	1.2	88.4	1,163
Nainawa	1.5	4.4	95.1	0.3	95.4	2,851
Sulaimaniya	11.5	10.7	94.8	2.2	96.0	1,833
Kirkuk	2.1	4.3	91.1	0.6	91.4	1,234
Erbil	4.5	14.4	88.8	2.1	89.6	2,783
Diala	2.0	1.3	94.5	0.4	94.6	1,698
Anbar	1.6	2.1	88.5	0.6	88.5	1,299
Baghdad	3.0	4.3	95.7	0.6	95.8	5,047
Central	3.4	4.3	95.9	0.7	96.1	3,691
Periphery	1.7	4.3	95.0	0.5	95.1	1,356
Babil	3.4	2.3	89.5	0.7	89.5	1,389
Karbala	4.5	3.9	94.9	1.8	95.0	864
Wasit	6.8	5.6	85.0	3.3	85.8	1,015
Salahaddin	3.1	4.2	90.7	0.8	91.2	954
Najaf	1.5	3.9	85.7	0.4	86.1	1,145
Qadisyah	3.1	2.6	82.6	0.5	83.1	899
Muthana	0.6	0.8	93.8	0.1	93.9	967
Thiqar	3.9	2.2	82.7	0.6	83.1	1,968
Misan	3.4	2.5	93.9	0.7	94.2	1,188
Basrah	3.2	3.1	89.7	0.6	90.5	2,363
Region						
Kurdistan	6.9	11.9	90.2	1.9	91.4	5,778
South/Central Iraq	2.8	3.3	91.2	0.7	91.5	24,882
Age						
15-19	3.0	3.5	89.0	1.0	89.2	6,450
15-17	2.9	3.2	90.0	0.9	90.2	3,884

³⁸ In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman age 15-49 responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women age 15-49.

Table SR.9.1W: Exposure to mass media (women)						
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Iraq, 2018						
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week ¹	Any media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week			
18-19	3.3	4.0	87.3	1.0	87.8	2,567
20-24	3.9	5.2	91.9	0.9	92.6	5,475
25-29	4.2	5.0	92.9	0.9	93.2	4,615
30-34	3.2	5.6	91.7	0.8	92.0	4,174
35-39	3.1	4.9	90.5	0.8	91.2	3,937
40-44	3.9	5.9	91.6	1.1	92.5	3,294
45-49	4.3	5.7	90.2	1.4	90.6	2,715
Education						
Pre-primary or none	0.2	1.9	85.7	0.1	85.9	4,172
Primary	1.8	3.8	92.9	0.5	93.1	11,467
Lower secondary	3.8	5.3	92.9	0.8	93.4	5,982
Upper secondary +	7.4	7.5	89.9	1.9	90.8	9,039
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	3.5	4.0	90.2	0.7	90.5	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	3.7	5.3	91.2	0.9	91.8	25,475
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	1.2	1.6	87.2	0.2	87.5	5,579
Second	2.4	2.6	90.7	0.5	91.0	5,866
Middle	2.8	4.7	91.3	0.8	91.7	6,130
Fourth	3.9	5.5	93.4	1.1	93.8	6,346
Richest	7.0	9.5	92.0	1.8	93.1	6,739
¹ MICS indicator SR.3 - Exposure to mass media						

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet					
Percentage of households with a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Iraq, 2018					
	Percentage of households with a:			Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Television ²	Mobile phone	Computer ⁴		
Total	98.5	99.0	24.8	54.3	20,214
Area					
Urban	98.8	99.3	28.8	60.1	14,484
Rural	97.7	98.3	14.5	39.5	5,730
Governorates					
Duhok	98.6	99.6	38.8	75.9	693
Nainawa	96.0	99.0	21.9	47.1	1,825
Sulaimaniya	99.2	99.1	45.2	64.9	1,454
Kirkuk	97.3	98.2	16.5	52.1	1,027
Erbil	99.3	99.6	46.3	74.3	1,889
Diala	99.5	99.5	17.7	42.2	1,116
Anbar	96.1	99.5	8.6	33.0	746
Baghdad	98.9	99.4	23.3	66.3	3,352
Central	99.5	99.4	27.0	72.0	2,470
Periphery	97.1	99.4	13.0	50.4	882

Table SR.9.2: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of households with a:			Percentage of household that have access to the internet at home ⁵	Number of households
	Television ²	Mobile phone	Computer ⁴		
Babil	99.0	98.1	16.8	39.3	951
Karbala	98.8	98.7	21.8	51.5	601
Wasit	99.2	97.8	16.6	41.3	672
Salahaddin	98.5	98.7	20.9	37.5	586
Najaf	98.2	98.6	25.7	48.3	770
Qadisyah	98.8	97.5	19.4	46.6	536
Muthana	98.8	98.0	16.9	39.0	581
Thiqar	99.3	99.5	15.9	36.1	1,175
Misan	99.5	98.9	11.8	42.0	760
Basrah	98.5	99.1	26.2	67.0	1,482
Region					
Kurdistan	99.1	99.4	44.6	71.2	4,035
South/Central Iraq	98.4	98.9	19.8	50.1	16,179
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	96.9	96.6	14.3	39.9	3,031
Primary	98.5	99.2	14.4	43.2	6,778
Lower secondary	98.6	99.5	20.2	54.5	4,316
Upper secondary +	99.2	99.7	44.7	73.6	6,075
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	95.2	96.9	1.5	14.5	3,798
Second	98.6	99.0	8.6	39.8	3,893
Middle	99.4	99.3	17.0	53.8	3,867
Fourth	99.2	99.6	29.0	71.0	4,196
Richest	99.8	99.9	61.5	85.4	4,460
² MICS indicator SR.5 - Households with a television					
³ MICS indicator SR.6 - Households with a telephone					
⁴ MICS indicator SR.7 - Households with a computer					
⁵ MICS indicator SR.8 - Households with internet					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	
Total	16.0	7.0	4.6	67.2	84.6	72.1	43.3	41.2	37.4	30,660
Area										
Urban	19.1	8.4	5.5	72.4	88.6	77.4	49.9	47.7	43.3	21,436
Rural	8.7	3.6	2.4	55.2	75.5	59.9	27.8	26.3	23.7	9,224
Governorates										
Duhok	21.5	9.3	6.7	78.2	91.9	79.7	53.4	51.9	46.0	1,163
Nainawa	10.5	7.3	5.3	59.6	81.5	71.9	32.9	31.9	29.9	2,851
Sulaimaniya	41.7	14.4	10.4	81.7	94.1	85.0	54.1	49.2	42.8	1,833
Kirkuk	20.1	4.2	2.6	76.1	96.3	82.0	43.0	39.9	37.2	1,234
Erbil	28.7	11.0	7.7	83.4	95.3	87.9	54.9	51.2	47.4	2,783
Diala	12.1	5.6	3.9	65.8	84.3	74.4	44.1	42.5	37.2	1,698
Anbar	6.1	1.9	1.2	54.3	71.3	58.4	25.9	23.8	20.7	1,299
Baghdad	15.4	6.9	4.2	68.8	91.5	80.0	53.6	52.6	49.6	5,047
Central	18.7	8.4	5.1	73.8	94.4	85.2	60.4	59.2	56.1	3,691
Periphery	6.2	2.8	1.8	55.0	83.6	65.7	35.3	34.7	31.6	1,356
Babil	13.7	5.9	2.7	61.8	78.9	59.7	35.8	32.1	21.9	1,389
Karbala	14.6	7.8	4.8	67.7	86.6	77.0	45.9	43.4	39.5	864
Wasit	11.9	5.9	2.7	61.1	74.7	61.2	28.8	26.7	22.8	1,015
Salahaddin	13.0	5.4	3.2	60.0	72.3	60.1	39.3	37.4	32.9	954
Najaf	12.2	8.8	6.3	68.9	77.4	60.1	41.1	39.5	33.5	1,145
Qadisyah	9.0	6.7	4.6	59.0	77.9	60.6	33.2	31.7	29.3	899
Muthana	6.0	3.9	2.3	60.1	76.9	54.5	21.5	20.9	18.2	967
Thiqar	5.9	2.7	1.0	58.7	78.2	57.1	28.1	26.7	24.1	1,968
Misan	8.4	3.7	2.3	55.1	76.2	60.1	23.1	21.7	20.5	1,188
Basrah	17.8	7.3	5.0	68.0	82.7	75.0	63.7	61.6	58.5	2,363
Region										
Kurdistan	31.4	11.7	8.4	81.8	94.3	85.3	54.3	50.7	45.7	5,778
South/Central Iraq	12.4	5.9	3.7	63.8	82.4	69.0	40.7	39.0	35.5	24,882

Table SR.9.3W: Use of ICT (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last three months, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:									
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 3 months ¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone ²	Used a mobile phone during the last 3 months ³	Used a mobile phone at least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 3 months ⁴	Used the internet at least once a week during the last three months ⁵	Number of women age 15-49 years
Age										
15-19	19.2	8.4	5.2	40.0	70.6	52.8	42.8	39.9	34.7	6,450
15-17	17.7	7.2	4.3	31.8	66.9	46.8	39.6	36.2	30.8	3,884
18-19	21.4	10.3	6.6	52.4	76.1	61.9	47.8	45.3	40.6	2,567
20-24	24.2	11.4	7.8	70.5	87.5	75.6	53.6	51.6	47.7	5,475
25-29	18.0	7.2	4.6	74.4	88.7	78.0	48.9	47.4	43.5	4,615
30-34	14.0	6.2	3.9	76.7	88.8	77.7	43.5	41.5	37.8	4,174
35-39	9.7	3.9	2.5	75.7	89.4	78.7	36.9	35.1	31.4	3,937
40-44	9.8	4.2	2.9	76.1	88.4	77.5	33.8	32.1	29.5	3,294
45-49	8.0	3.2	2.2	75.5	87.5	76.1	34.3	32.5	30.0	2,715
Education										
Pre-primary or none	0.5	0.0	0.0	46.8	67.8	49.1	7.5	6.9	5.9	4,172
Primary	2.5	0.7	0.4	63.1	82.7	69.0	27.5	26.0	23.1	11,467
Lower secondary	10.5	3.5	2.3	67.3	86.4	73.5	49.6	46.9	42.2	5,982
Upper secondary +	43.8	20.4	13.5	81.8	93.7	85.8	75.7	72.6	66.8	9,039
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	7.4	2.1	1.1	70.1	83.0	71.5	31.2	29.6	26.3	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	16.1	7.2	4.8	72.5	87.4	76.0	44.5	42.6	38.9	25,475
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.9	0.9	0.5	44.9	66.5	47.8	15.2	13.9	12.0	5,579
Second	7.0	2.6	1.4	59.4	80.6	64.6	31.2	29.2	25.7	5,866
Middle	11.5	4.5	2.6	65.7	85.4	71.6	41.3	39.3	35.4	6,130
Fourth	19.5	8.3	5.3	76.2	92.4	83.4	56.7	54.8	50.2	6,346
Richest	35.4	16.7	11.7	85.4	95.2	88.5	66.2	63.3	58.3	6,739

¹ MICS indicator SR.9 - Use of computer

² MICS indicator SR.10 - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

³ MICS indicator SR.11 - Use of mobile phone

⁴ MICS indicator SR.12a - Use of internet; SDG indicator 17.8.1

⁵ MICS indicator SR.12b - Use of internet

Table SR.9.4W: ICT skills (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer related activities, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months:										Number of women age 15-49 years
	Copied or moved a file or folder	Used a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move information within a document	Sent e-mail with attached file, such as a document, picture or video	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device, such as a modem, camera or printer	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video or charts	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Wrote a computer program in any programming language	Performed at least one of the nine listed computer related activities ¹	
Total	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.2	3.7	1.2	5.6	30,660
Area											
Urban	5.6	5.6	3.9	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	4.6	1.6	6.8	21,436
Rural	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.3	2.8	9,224
Governorates											
Duhok	6.6	6.9	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.3	3.7	5.3	2.9	7.6	1,163
Nainawa	4.4	4.3	3.2	1.7	3.6	2.4	1.9	3.9	1.8	5.4	2,851
Sulaimaniya	8.1	9.4	4.6	3.3	2.2	4.9	2.9	5.9	0.9	10.6	1,833
Kirkuk	1.9	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.2	0.2	3.1	1,234
Erbil	9.4	9.9	5.0	6.1	8.3	5.6	5.2	9.1	2.7	10.6	2,783
Diala	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.8	4.4	1,698
Anbar	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.6	1,299
Baghdad	5.4	5.3	4.2	2.5	3.3	1.7	2.6	4.1	1.4	6.4	5,047
Central	6.6	6.6	5.1	2.8	4.0	2.0	3.3	5.1	1.7	7.9	3,691
Periphery	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.4	2.3	1,356
Babil	3.4	3.6	2.8	1.0	1.9	0.9	2.6	2.4	0.8	4.5	1,389
Karbala	5.5	5.7	3.6	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.4	4.8	0.5	6.2	864
Wasit	2.8	3.4	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.2	1.7	4.2	1,015
Salahaddin	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.5	1.9	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.7	4.3	954
Najaf	4.2	3.5	2.9	1.2	2.7	2.0	2.5	3.4	1.4	4.8	1,145
Qadisyah	4.2	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.1	4.0	0.6	5.0	899
Muthana	2.8	2.8	2.3	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.5	3.3	967
Thiqr	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.4	2.2	1,968
Misan	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	2.5	1,188

Basrah	3.8	4.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.1	5.2	2,363
Region											
Kurdistan	8.4	9.2	4.7	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.2	7.3	2.2	10.0	5,778
South/Central Iraq	3.7	3.6	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.9	1.0	4.6	24,882
Age											
15-19	4.8	5.1	2.6	2.0	2.7	1.6	2.0	3.6	0.9	6.3	6,450
15-17	3.5	3.7	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.8	5.0	3,884
18-19	6.9	7.2	2.9	3.6	4.1	2.0	3.5	5.4	1.0	8.4	2,567
20-24	8.1	7.8	5.2	4.2	4.7	4.6	4.7	6.8	2.1	9.6	5,475
25-29	4.7	4.8	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	3.9	1.4	5.7	4,615
30-34	4.1	4.4	3.3	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.6	3.7	1.5	5.1	4,174
35-39	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.0	3.2	3,937
40-44	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	3,294
45-49	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	2.3	2,715
Education											
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,172
Primary	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	11,467
Lower secondary	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.1	5,982
Upper secondary +	14.4	14.5	9.5	6.9	8.9	6.9	7.4	12.0	3.9	17.3	9,039
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.6	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	4.9	4.9	3.2	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.5	4.1	1.3	5.9	25,475
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	5,579
Second	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.8	5,866
Middle	2.9	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.1	0.6	3.3	6,130
Fourth	5.1	5.2	3.8	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.4	4.0	1.4	6.7	6,346
Richest	11.9	12.3	7.4	5.7	7.8	6.0	6.1	10.1	3.3	14.2	6,739

¹ MICS indicator SR.13 - ICT skills; SDG indicator 4.4.1

4.10 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.³⁹ If mentioned, e-cigarettes are included in the other response category of smokeless tobacco product use.

The Iraq MICS collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and intensity of use among women age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

Table SR.10.1W presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years.

Table SR.10.2W present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women.

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)											
Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Iraq, 2018											
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percent age of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
Total	94.6	3.5	0.9	0.8	5.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.3	98.5	30,660
Area											
Urban	94.7	3.8	0.6	0.7	5.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.1	98.6	21,436
Rural	94.4	2.8	1.7	1.0	5.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.6	98.3	9,224
Governorates											
Duhok	91.1	7.4	0.6	0.8	8.8	2.4	0.1	0.3	2.8	97.1	1,163
Nainawa	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	99.3	2,851
Sulaimaniya	92.4	5.6	0.7	1.0	7.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.3	98.5	1,833
Kirkuk	95.5	3.2	0.3	0.5	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	99.0	1,234
Erbil	74.2	16.4	6.0	2.4	24.8	1.8	0.1	3.6	5.4	93.5	2,783
Diala	95.6	3.0	0.7	0.8	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	99.6	1,698
Anbar	97.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	99.6	1,299
Baghdad	98.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	99.2	5,047
Central	98.2	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.0	99.0	3,691
Periphery	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.8	1,356
Babil	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	99.9	1,389
Karbalah	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	98.8	864
Wasit	94.5	1.5	1.3	2.5	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	99.1	1,015
Salahaddin	95.6	3.0	0.2	1.3	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.1	97.9	954
Najaf	93.9	5.3	0.6	0.2	6.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	98.4	1,145
Qadisyah	96.6	2.5	0.3	0.5	3.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	99.2	899
Muthana	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	967
Thiqar	97.5	1.9	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	99.4	1,968
Misan	94.7	2.8	0.3	2.1	5.3	0.7	0.1	1.1	1.8	98.1	1,188
Basrah	97.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	99.3	2,363
Region											
Kurdistan	83.4	11.2	3.2	1.6	16.0	1.6	0.1	1.9	3.6	95.8	5,778

³⁹ WHO. <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

Table SR.10.1W: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)											
Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Iraq, 2018											
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Percent age of women who did not use any smoked tobacco product in the last month ²	Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product ¹		
South/Central Iraq	97.2	1.7	0.4	0.6	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	99.2	24,882
Age											
15-19	95.1	2.4	1.7	0.6	4.8	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.6	98.3	6,450
15-17	95.6	2.2	1.4	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.3	98.4	3,884
18-19	94.3	2.6	2.3	0.9	5.7	0.2	0.0	1.8	2.0	98.0	2,567
20-24	94.0	3.0	0.7	2.1	5.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.9	98.9	5,475
25-29	95.3	3.0	0.7	0.8	4.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.7	99.1	4,615
30-34	94.1	3.7	1.5	0.6	5.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	99.0	4,174
35-39	95.9	3.3	0.3	0.4	4.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.0	98.9	3,937
40-44	94.2	5.2	0.3	0.2	5.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	2.3	97.5	3,294
45-49	93.0	5.9	0.3	0.4	6.6	1.9	0.2	0.1	2.2	97.4	2,715
Education											
Pre-primary or none	94.6	4.5	0.2	0.4	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.6	98.1	4,172
Primary	95.1	3.4	0.8	0.6	4.8	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.1	98.7	11,467
Lower secondary	94.6	3.5	1.1	0.7	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	98.5	5,982
Upper secondary +	94.0	3.1	1.3	1.4	5.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.3	98.5	9,039
Under-5s in the same household											
At least one	95.1	3.0	1.0	0.8	4.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.1	98.7	16,940
None	94.0	4.1	0.8	0.9	5.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	1.5	98.3	13,720
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	90.2	8.2	0.9	0.4	9.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	3.1	96.6	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	94.7	3.5	0.8	0.9	5.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	98.7	25,475
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	99.0	5,579
Second	96.1	2.2	0.9	0.6	3.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.5	98.4	5,866
Middle	96.8	2.3	0.3	0.5	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	99.2	6,130
Fourth	93.5	3.8	1.3	1.2	6.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.7	98.2	6,346
Richest	90.4	6.7	1.5	1.0	9.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	98.1	6,739

¹ MICS indicator SR.14; SDG indicator 3.a.1 - Tobacco use

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)									
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Iraq, 2018									
	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers	
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+			
Total	1.2	30,660	58.0	9.0	12.0	21.0	100.0	286	
Area									
Urban	1.1	21,436	51.7	10.6	12.2	25.5	100	192	

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Rural	1.2	9,224	70.9	5.8	11.7	11.6	100	94
Governorates								
Duhok	1.6	1,163	66.5	7.7	16.5	9.3	100	32
Nainawa	0.6	2,851	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	16
Sulaimaniya	1.5	1,833	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	17
Kirkuk	0.2	1,234	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	7
Erbil	6.3	2,783	(75.5)	(9.7)	(9.9)	(5.0)	100	102
Diala	1.7	1,698	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	4
Anbar	0.7	1,299	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	4
Baghdad	0.1	5,047	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	28
Central	0.1	3,691	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	28
Periphery	0.0	1,356	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	0
Babil	0.1	1,389	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	1
Karbala	0.1	864	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	6
Wasit	1.0	1,015	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	3
Salahaddin	0.4	954	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	12
Najaf	1.8	1,145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	19
Qadisyah	0.7	899	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	6
Muthana	0.1	967	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	1
Thiqar	0.7	1,968	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	8
Misan	0.8	1,188	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	9
Basrah	0.3	2,363	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	13
Region								
Kurdistan	3.8	5,778	71.3	8.2	13.4	7.1	100	151
South/Central Iraq	0.5	24,882	43.2	9.9	10.4	36.4	100	135
Age								
15-19	2.2	6,450	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	51
15-17	2.7	3,884	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	5
18-19	1.4	2,567	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	46
20-24	0.9	5,475	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	23
25-29	0.8	4,615	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100	13
30-34	0.7	4,174	(50.8)	(25.9)	(9.5)	(13.9)	100	29
35-39	0.8	3,937	(60.4)	(10.6)	(11.7)	(17.3)	100	36
40-44	1.1	3,294	38.9	13.6	16.4	31.2	100	74
45-49	1.2	2,715	37.2	5.5	14.5	42.7	100	59
Education								
Pre-primary or none	1.2	4,172	50.4	8.9	8.0	32.7	100	69
Primary	0.9	11,467	51.4	14.9	13.2	20.5	100	100
Lower secondary	0.8	5,982	(72.9)	(1.6)	(15.8)	(9.7)	100	75
Upper secondary +	1.7	9,039	(59.9)	(8.5)	(8.8)	(22.9)	100	42
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	1.0	16,940	70.2	8.2	9.9	11.7	100	145
None	1.4	13,720	45.6	9.9	14.1	30.5	100	141
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	1.7	1,301	(60.7)	(10.5)	(4.2)	(24.7)	100	43
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	25,475	56.7	8.9	13.7	20.7	100	238
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.6	5,579	(58.4)	(6.0)	(8.1)	(27.5)	100	37
Second	0.8	5,866	(72.7)	(12.8)	(3.6)	(10.9)	100	82
Middle	0.8	6,130	(28.0)	(9.2)	(8.8)	(54.1)	100	33
Fourth	1.5	6,346	(40.4)	(10.3)	(24.9)	(24.3)	100	56

Table SR.10.2W: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
Richest	1.9	6,739	68.0	5.3	14.8	11.9	100	78
¹ MICS indicator SR.15 - Smoking before age 15								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

4.11 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that “the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding”. Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding children’s living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to designing targeted interventions aimed at promoting child’s care and wellbeing.

Table SR.11.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Iraq MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed “children left behind”, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.11.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.11.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Iraq, 2018

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	One parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead							
Total	92.6	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.3	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	2.7	1.3	4.3	4.2	60,056
Sex																
Male	93.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	100	2.0	0.6	4.3	4.2	30,946
Female	91.9	0.1	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.2	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	100	3.5	2.1	4.4	4.3	29,110
Area																
Urban	92.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.4	3.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	2.9	1.4	4.4	4.3	40,705
Rural	93.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	100	2.5	1.3	4.1	4.0	19,351
Governorates																
Duhok	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	1.4	0.4	1.8	1.8	2,034
Nainawa	88.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	2.1	6.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	100	2.3	1.0	7.1	7.0	5,923
Sulaimaniya	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	2.5	1.1	3.5	3.2	2,804
Kirkuk	95.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	2.1	0.9	3.1	3.0	2,254
Erbil	94.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	3.7	1.1	3.2	3.2	4,680
Diala	92.9	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	2.9	1.9	4.4	4.1	3,376
Anbar	90.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	100	2.0	1.0	7.5	7.4	2,328
Baghdad	91.6	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.5	3.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	100	3.4	1.5	4.9	4.8	9,735
Central	91.4	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.1	1.4	3.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	100	3.7	1.6	4.9	4.8	6,811
Periphery	91.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	3.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	100	2.5	1.4	5.0	4.7	2,923
Babil	93.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100	2.5	1.4	3.5	3.5	2,888
Karbala	93.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	2.2	1.5	4.1	4.0	1,777
Wasit	92.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	100	3.8	1.6	3.3	3.2	2,043
Salahaddin	90.0	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	1.9	5.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	100	2.8	1.6	6.5	6.4	1,725
Najaf	92.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.4	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100	3.2	1.9	3.6	3.6	2,412
Qadisyah	95.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	2.1	1.1	2.7	2.6	1,769
Muthana	95.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.3	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	1.5	0.9	2.8	2.6	2,140
Thiqar	95.3	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.2	4,274
Misan	91.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.0	4.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	3.3	1.3	5.3	5.2	2,783
Basrah	91.7	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.0	1.6	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	3.2	1.5	4.6	4.6	5,109

Table SR.11.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Iraq, 2018

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent ¹	One or both parents dead ²	One parents dead ²	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead							
Region																
Kurdistan	94.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100	2.8	0.9	3.0	2.9	9,518
South/Central Iraq	92.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.4	3.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	2.7	1.4	4.6	4.5	50,538
Age																
0-4	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.3	16,565
5-9	94.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	2.0	0.5	3.4	3.4	18,798
10-14	90.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.4	4.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	100	2.8	1.0	6.1	6.0	16,465
15-17	83.0	0.3	0.5	5.1	0.4	1.5	6.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	100	8.7	6.3	9.0	8.6	8,228
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	92.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.6	3.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	100	2.3	1.0	4.9	4.8	13,675
Second	92.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.0	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	100	3.2	1.9	4.7	4.6	12,840
Middle	91.7	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	100	2.7	1.6	4.6	4.5	12,024
Fourth	92.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	3.0	1.4	4.2	4.1	11,178
Richest	94.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.1	100	2.5	0.7	2.9	2.9	10,340

¹ MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

² MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsew here ^A	Only father is living elsew here ^A	Both mother and father are living elsew here ^A	At least one parent living elsew here ^A	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Total	0.7	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	60,056
Sex									
Male	0.8	1.2	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	30,946
Female	0.6	1.1	1.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	29,110
Area									
Urban	0.8	1.3	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	40,705
Rural	0.5	1.0	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	19,351
Governorates									
Duhok	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,034
Nainaw a	0.8	1.5	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	5,923
Sulaimaniya	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	2,804
Kirkuk	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,254
Erbil	1.5	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,680
Diala	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,376
Anbar	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,328
Baghdad	0.9	1.5	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,735
Central	1.1	1.4	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,811
Periphery	0.4	1.7	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,923
Babil	0.5	1.4	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2,888
Karbalah	0.3	1.3	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,777
Wasit	1.1	2.2	1.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,043
Salahaddin	0.4	1.9	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	1,725
Najaf	0.9	1.4	1.6	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	2,412
Qadisyah	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1,769
Muthana	0.3	1.3	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,140
Thiqar	0.2	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4,274
Misan	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,783
Basrah	0.8	1.6	1.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	5,109

Table SR.11.2: Children's living arrangements and co-residence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with:								Number of children age 0-17 years
	Only mother is living elsew here ^A	Only father is living elsew here ^A	Both mother and father are living elsew here ^A	At least one parent living elsew here ^A	Only mother living abroad	Only father living abroad	Both mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad ¹	
Region									
Kurdistan	1.1	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	9,518
South/Central Iraq	0.6	1.3	1.0	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	50,538
Age group									
0-4	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	16,565
5-9	0.8	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	18,798
10-14	0.8	1.4	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	16,465
15-17	1.1	1.4	5.2	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	8,228
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.7	1.2	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	57,381
Only mother alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,071
Only father alive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	474
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61
One parent deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,544
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.4	1.6	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	13,675
Second	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	12,840
Middle	0.7	1.6	1.1	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	12,024
Fourth	0.8	1.1	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	11,178
Richest	0.9	0.8	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	10,340
¹ MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad									
^A Includes parents living abroad as well as those living elsew here in the country									

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, IRAQ, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know / Missing			
Total	1.3	60,056	0.4	6.2	19.8	7.7	63.1	1.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	98.3	800
Sex													
Male	0.6	30,946	1.3	0.0	40.9	19.1	30.6	4.9	1.2	2.1	100.0	95.5	187
Female	2.1	29,110	0.1	8.1	13.4	4.2	73.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	99.2	613
Area													
Urban	1.4	40,705	0.2	5.9	21.5	7.0	62.8	1.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	98.7	551
Rural	1.3	19,351	0.6	6.8	15.9	9.2	63.8	1.7	0.1	1.8	100.0	97.4	249
Governorates													
Duhok	0.4	2,034	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	8
Nainawa	1.0	5,923	(0.0)	(1.3)	(37.6)	(2.7)	(53.1)	(3.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	100.0	98.7	58
Sulaimaniya	1.1	2,804	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	96.2	32
Kirkuk	0.9	2,254	(0.0)	(16.0)	(39.7)	(0.0)	(44.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	21
Erbil	1.1	4,680	(0.0)	(12.5)	(2.8)	(35.9)	(41.2)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	49
Diala	1.9	3,376	0.7	1.3	15.7	6.2	72.5	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	95.7	65
Anbar	1.0	2,328	(0.0)	(3.4)	(20.6)	(2.9)	(63.2)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	100.0	94.1	23
Baghdad	1.5	9,735	0.0	2.6	17.1	9.0	69.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	149
Central	1.6	6,811	(0.0)	(1.1)	(16.5)	(5.6)	(74.7)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	97.9	108
Periphery	1.4	2,923	0.0	6.6	18.7	17.7	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	42
Babil	1.4	2,888	(0.0)	(13.7)	(8.7)	(3.6)	(68.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	100.0	94.3	41
Karbala	1.5	1,777	1.5	2.4	17.4	4.7	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	26
Wasit	1.6	2,043	(0.0)	(4.9)	(28.2)	(0.0)	(64.1)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	32
Salahaddin	1.6	1,725	(2.9)	(4.0)	(11.8)	(3.2)	(77.3)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	100.0	96.3	27
Najaf	1.9	2,412	0.0	6.3	19.0	16.9	56.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	45
Qadisyah	1.1	1,769	(0.0)	(4.1)	(23.8)	(9.7)	(58.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	97.9	19
Muthana	0.9	2,140	0.0	5.7	18.6	9.8	64.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	19
Thiqar	1.6	4,274	0.0	3.2	16.5	2.6	76.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
Misan	1.3	2,783	0.0	4.6	20.0	0.0	74.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	37
Basrah	1.5	5,109	0.0	13.7	14.4	0.0	68.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	78
Region													
Kurdistan	0.9	9,518	1.4	13.0	22.9	28.1	29.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	89
South/Central Iraq	1.4	50,538	0.2	5.3	19.4	5.1	67.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	100.0	98.3	711

Table SR.11.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, IRAQ, 2018

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member ^A	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Head	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know / Missing			
Age													
0-4	0.2	16,565	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.9)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(7.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	96.9	25
5-9	0.5	18,798	0.0	0.0	69.7	9.8	15.5	3.7	0.3	1.0	100.0	98.7	85
10-14	1.0	16,465	0.0	1.5	34.3	15.7	41.6	2.9	1.3	2.7	100.0	96.0	168
15-17	6.3	8,228	0.5	9.0	4.2	5.1	80.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.1	521
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	1.0	57,381	0.1	8.4	14.5	2.0	73.8	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	566
Only mother alive	5.4	2,071	0.0	1.0	37.1	8.7	48.2	3.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.7	113
Only father alive	12.7	474	0.0	1.7	26.7	31.8	35.4	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	60
Both parents deceased	100.0	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	85.6	61
One parent deceased	6.8	2,544	0.0	1.2	33.5	16.7	43.8	3.8	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.0	173
Unknown	0.0	70	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	173
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.0	13,675	0.0	13.3	16.7	2.7	64.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	97.8	136
Second	1.9	12,840	0.5	5.2	23.1	7.7	60.5	2.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.7	240
Middle	1.6	12,024	0.2	3.6	15.3	14.6	64.2	1.3	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.0	194
Fourth	1.4	11,178	0.0	4.5	20.7	5.0	67.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	99.1	155
Richest	0.7	10,340	1.6	6.4	24.4	4.4	57.5	2.1	3.0	0.6	100.0	94.8	75

^A Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality continues to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality (${}_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality (${}_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Iraq, 2018					
	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	14	8	23	3	26
5-9	11	9	20	3	23
10-14	15	11	26	4	29
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, Iraq, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	14	8	23	3	26
Area					
Urban	15	8	23	3	26
Rural	14	8	22	4	26
Governorates					
Dohuk	12	9	22	5	26
Nainawa ah	14	10	23	3	26
Sulaimaniya	5	3	8	0	8
Kirkuk	28	4	32	8	40
Erbil	12	3	15	2	18
Diala	22	13	35	10	44
Anbar	12	13	25	6	31
Baghdad	12	10	22	1	23
Central	13	11	25	1	26
Periphery	10	5	15	1	17
Babil	10	2	12	5	17
Kerbala	18	8	26	7	32
Wasit	20	7	27	1	28
Salahdeen	21	12	33	2	35
Najaf	11	6	17	2	19
Qadissiyah	15	4	19	2	20
Munthana	6	7	13	5	18
Thiqar	13	7	20	1	21
Missan	22	12	34	4	38
Basrah	18	11	29	3	32
Region					
Kurdistan	10	4	15	2	17
South/Central Iraq	15	9	24	4	28
Mother's education					
None	14	9	23	4	27
Primary	15	9	24	3	27
Secondary+	15	7	22	2	24
Non-standard curriculum	14	5	19	4	24
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	18	9	27	5	32
Second	13	9	22	4	26
Middle	13	10	23	2	25
Fourth	18	7	25	3	28
Richest	10	4	15	1	16

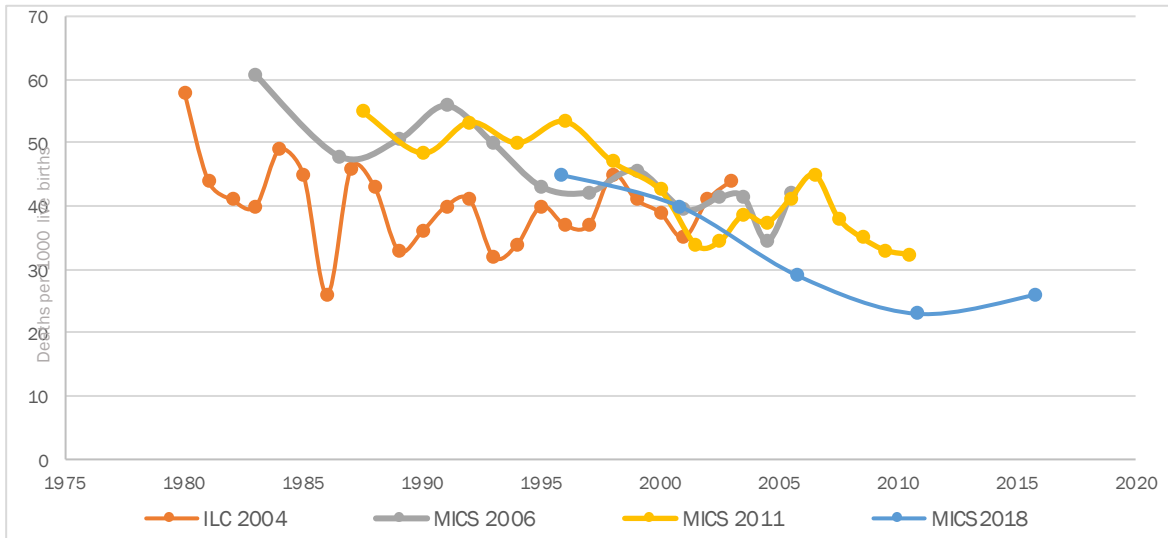
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Iraq, 2018

	Neonatal mortality rate ¹	Post-neonatal mortality rate ^{2,A}	Infant mortality rate ³	Child mortality rate ⁴	Under-five mortality rate ⁵
Total	14	8	23	3	26
Sex					
Male	15	9	25	3	27
Female	14	7	20	4	24
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	16	5	21	2	23
20-34	13	9	22	3	25
35-49	18	8	26	8	34
Birth order					
1	12	6	17	2	19
2-3	13	9	22	2	24
4-6	17	8	24	6	30
7+	22	11	33	4	36
Previous birth interval^B					
< 2 years	17	14	30	3	33
2 years	14	6	20	5	25
3 years	8	6	13	3	17
4+ years	19	7	26	3	29
¹ MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2 ² MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate ³ MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate ⁴ MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate ⁵ MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1					
^A Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates ^B Excludes first order births					

Figure CS.1: Trends in Under-Five Mortality Rates



The source data used in the above graph is taken from the final reports of Iraq Living Condition Survey 2004 (ILC 2004), MICS 2006, MICS 2011 and MICS 2018.

Child mortality source data and child mortality estimates are published on www.childmortality.org, the web portal of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME).

Data from the same source may differ between a report and UN IGME web portal as UN IGME recalculates estimates using smaller intervals and/or calendar years (if data are available).

This chapter summarises the main findings of the survey on a range of reproductive and maternal health indicators, starting with levels of fertility and levels and trends in early childbearing. Tables on contraceptive use and unmet need for contraception are followed by a series of topics that depict main maternal health indicators, from antenatal care to postnatal care, including neonatal tetanus, delivery care and birthweight. The maternal mortality module, designed to generate data for the estimation of maternal mortality ratio, also allows for estimates for adult mortality. The last part of the chapter is devoted to HIV and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates			
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Iraq, 2018			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Age^A			
15-19 ¹	68	75	70
20-24	174	160	170
25-29	191	200	194
30-34	139	166	147
35-39	98	99	99
40-44	35	60	43
45-49	4	7	5
TFR (15-49 years) ^B	3.6	3.8	3.6
GFR ^C	113.2	119.5	115.1
CBR ^D	26.3	27.2	26.6
¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2			
^A The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate			
^B TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years			

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates		
Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Iraq, 2018		
Urban	Rural	Total
^c GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years ^d CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population		

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Table TM.2.2W present a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.⁴⁰

Table TM.2.3W is designed to look at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mother before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Iraq, 2018		
	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Total	70	3.6
Area		
Urban	68	3.6
Rural	75	3.8
Governorates		
Duhok	32	3.7

⁴⁰ Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18, and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at very early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Iraq, 2018

	Adolescent birth rate ¹ (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years) ^A	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years) ^A
Nainawa	88	3.7
Sulaimaniya	22	2.8
Kirkuk	27	2.1
Erbil	55	3.1
Diala	79	4.5
Anbar	42	2.5
Baghdad	85	3.7
Central	86	3.6
Periphery	84	4.1
Babil	77	3.7
Karbalah	95	4.0
Wasit	76	4.0
Salahaddin	51	2.6
Najaf	112	3.9
Qadisyah	69	3.8
Muthana	119	5.1
Thiqar	47	3.8
Misan	93	4.9
Basrah	78	4.2
Region		
Kurdistan	40	3.1
South/Central Iraq	77	3.8
Education		
Pre-primary or none	123	4.7
Primary	117	4.1
Lower secondary	102	3.7
Upper secondary +	13	2.8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	75	3.1
Has no functional difficulty	88	3.7
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	76	4.4
Second	91	4.1
Middle	89	3.7
Fourth	58	3.1
Richest	39	3.0

¹ MICS indicator TM.1 - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years);SDG indicator 3.7.2^A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.**Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)**

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	10.4	2.7	13.2	1.0	6,450	0.0	5,475

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18 ¹	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Area							
Urban	9.9	2.9	12.9	1.0	4,392	14.8	3,707
Rural	11.4	2.3	13.7	0.8	2,059	12.7	1,767
Governorates							
Duhok	3.6	0.9	4.5	0.2	245	3.6	195
Nainawa	12.9	2.7	15.6	0.8	611	14.9	489
Sulaimaniya	4.2	1.4	5.7	0.3	356	7.2	265
Kirkuk	5.8	0.5	6.3	0.3	229	7.9	145
Erbil	9.8	3.0	12.8	0.8	573	8.3	542
Diala	12.1	4.8	16.9	0.2	388	16.8	293
Anbar	5.5	2.0	7.6	0.5	287	9.6	239
Baghdad	14.2	2.7	16.8	1.4	1,009	14.5	847
Central	12.7	2.9	15.6	1.1	726	16.4	597
Periphery	18.0	2.0	20.0	2.3	283	9.7	249
Babil	9.0	4.4	13.3	1.1	296	16.8	230
Karbalah	11.8	3.8	15.7	1.7	184	22.3	159
Wasit	12.6	2.4	15.0	1.0	211	14.9	199
Salahaddin	8.7	4.4	13.1	0.6	205	15.9	172
Najaf	15.0	2.8	17.8	3.5	219	21.4	235
Qadisyah	10.6	2.6	13.2	0.6	203	14.3	173
Muthana	21.4	1.4	22.8	1.4	216	8.4	223
Thiqr	5.9	2.0	7.9	0.7	465	19.4	374
Misan	8.2	1.6	9.7	0.7	239	18.6	234
Basrah	10.4	4.3	14.7	1.6	514	17.5	461
Region							
Kurdistan	6.8	2.1	8.9	0.5	1,174	7.1	1,003
South/Central Iraq	11.2	2.9	14.1	1.1	5,276	15.7	4,472
Education							
Pre-primary or none	13.9	4.1	18.0	3.9	423	28.3	583
Primary	18.7	5.1	23.8	2.2	1,734	22.4	1,776
Lower secondary	13.4	2.7	16.1	0.4	1,902	18.4	809
Upper secondary +	1.4	0.8	2.3	0.0	2,392	2.5	2,306
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	13.1	0.0	13.1	1.8	46	14.5	96
Has no functional difficulty	19.8	3.3	23.1	1.3	2,521	14.1	5,379
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	8.7	2.9	11.6	1.2	1,147	20.0	974
Second	16.5	2.6	19.2	2.0	1,285	14.9	1,035
Middle	11.2	3.2	14.4	0.6	1,366	17.1	1,201
Fourth	10.0	2.7	12.6	0.8	1,310	12.6	1,115
Richest	5.6	2.4	8.0	0.3	1,342	6.5	1,150

¹ MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Iraq, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	1.2	21,436	12.4	17,044	1.0	9,224	13.3	7,165	1.1	30,660	12.6	24,210
Age												
15-19	1.0	4,392	na	0	0.8	2,059	na	0	1.0	6,450	na	0
15-17	0.7	2,686	na	0	0.8	1,198	na	0	0.7	3,884	na	0
18-19	1.6	1,706	na	0	0.8	861	na	0	1.3	2,567	na	0
20-24	1.2	3,707	14.8	3,707	1.7	1,767	12.7	1,767	1.3	5,475	14.1	5,475
25-29	1.0	3,273	16.3	3,273	0.8	1,342	16.4	1,342	1.0	4,615	16.3	4,615
30-34	1.7	3,041	10.1	3,041	1.0	1,133	10.8	1,133	1.5	4,174	10.3	4,174
35-39	1.0	2,781	9.0	2,781	0.6	1,156	12.8	1,156	0.9	3,937	10.1	3,937
40-44	1.0	2,258	10.3	2,258	0.7	1,036	14.1	1,036	0.9	3,294	11.5	3,294
45-49	1.5	1,984	12.0	1,984	1.5	731	12.8	731	1.5	2,715	12.2	2,715
na: not applicable												

6.3 CONTRACEPTION

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the total number of children.⁴¹

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married. In Table TM.3.1, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.3.3 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not postpartum amenorrheic⁴² and iii) fecund⁴³ and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not postpartum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are married and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not postpartum amenorrheic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using a contraceptive method⁴⁴ and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women

⁴¹ PATH and United Nations Population Fund. 2006. Meeting the Need: Strengthening Family Planning Programs. Seattle, 2006. [Download](#)

⁴² A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

⁴³ A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and

- (1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
- (2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
- (3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
- (4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

⁴⁴ In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

who are using a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results is the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes. While SDG indicator 3.7.1 relates to all women age 15-49 years, it is only reported for women currently married and, therefore, located in Table TM.3.3 alone.

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or who are using (or whose husband is using):																			
	Modern method											Traditional method						Number of women age 15-49 years currently married		
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method ¹	
Total	47.2	3.0	0.1	8.8	3.9	0.2	16.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	15.1	0.1	0.0	36.1	16.7		52.8	19,710
Area																				
Urban	45.9	3.0	0.1	8.7	3.5	0.2	15.9	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.9	15.9	0.1	0.0	36.3	17.8	54.1	13,812	
Rural	50.3	3.0	0.0	9.1	4.6	0.1	16.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	13.2	0.1	0.0	35.7	14.0	49.7	5,898	
Governorates																				
Duhok	43.1	2.6	0.6	8.3	2.1	0.2	6.8	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	6.8	22.3	0.3	0.0	27.6	29.3	56.9	670	
Nainawa	55.6	0.6	0.0	11.3	5.7	0.0	10.5	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	8.1	0.1	0.0	35.1	9.4	44.4	1,805	
Sulaimaniya	26.6	2.4	0.5	9.8	0.4	0.3	6.1	5.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	47.7	0.1	0.1	25.3	48.0	73.4	1,084	
Kirkuk	48.7	2.5	0.0	13.9	2.6	0.1	8.8	7.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	9.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	36.5	14.8	51.3	795	
Erbil	33.9	1.1	0.0	12.3	0.6	0.1	6.3	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	40.5	0.0	0.0	24.9	41.1	66.1	1,737	
Diala	48.3	1.4	0.0	11.2	5.9	0.0	16.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	36.0	15.7	51.7	1,120	
Anbar	42.3	0.8	0.0	20.2	1.2	0.1	16.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	3.6	11.9	0.1	0.0	42.2	15.5	57.7	704	
Baghdad	45.1	2.5	0.1	11.9	3.8	0.0	19.0	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.8	11.9	0.1	0.0	41.2	13.7	54.9	3,307	
Central	44.3	2.3	0.2	12.0	3.5	0.0	20.1	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.0	11.3	0.1	0.0	42.4	13.3	55.7	2,376	
Periphery	47.1	2.9	0.0	11.6	4.6	0.0	16.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	13.3	0.0	0.0	38.1	14.8	52.9	931	
Babil	52.5	3.6	0.1	10.7	6.4	0.0	15.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	9.0	0.1	0.0	37.8	9.7	47.5	939	
Karbala	43.8	5.5	0.0	8.5	5.1	0.0	16.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	12.7	0.1	0.0	42.6	13.5	56.2	588	
Wasit	47.1	6.5	0.0	5.2	4.2	0.0	21.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	10.4	0.0	0.1	41.1	11.6	52.9	687	
Salahaddin	48.5	2.6	0.0	12.0	3.2	0.0	11.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.5	15.6	0.0	0.0	32.4	19.1	51.5	584	
Najaf	51.9	4.3	0.0	3.6	2.6	0.0	22.0	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	36.1	11.9	48.1	798	
Qadisyah	54.6	7.0	0.1	6.2	2.7	0.1	16.2	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	34.5	10.9	45.4	580	
Muthana	55.0	4.1	0.0	1.2	11.3	0.2	22.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	42.5	2.5	45.0	707	
Thiqr	57.6	7.0	0.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	18.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	7.7	0.2	0.0	34.5	8.0	42.4	1,270	
Misan	54.1	2.7	0.1	1.6	9.7	0.2	24.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	41.6	4.3	45.9	786	
Basrah	50.5	3.1	0.0	1.7	3.1	0.2	26.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.5	9.6	0.2	0.0	39.3	10.2	49.5	1,551	

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or who are using (or whose husband is using):																		
	Modern method											Traditional method						Number of women age 15-49 years currently married	
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method		Any method ¹
Region																			
Kurdistan	33.4	1.8	0.3	10.7	0.8	0.2	6.3	4.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.7	39.2	0.1	0.0	25.6	41.0	66.6	3,492
South/Central Iraq	50.2	3.2	0.1	8.4	4.5	0.2	18.0	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	9.9	0.1	0.0	38.4	11.5	49.8	16,219
Age																			
15-19	78.5	0.1	0.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	9.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	15.5	6.0	21.5	1,186
15-17	86.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	4.4	14.0	446
18-19	74.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	11.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	19.0	7.0	26.0	740
20-24	56.9	0.1	0.0	4.1	4.9	0.1	14.3	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.3	14.5	0.0	0.0	27.3	15.8	43.1	2,891
25-29	48.2	0.4	0.1	7.8	3.5	0.0	17.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	33.8	18.0	51.8	3,626
30-34	38.0	1.4	0.0	10.5	5.0	0.8	18.5	4.6	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.1	17.7	0.0	0.0	42.3	19.8	62.0	3,552
35-39	37.3	5.0	0.1	12.2	4.0	0.2	18.2	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.5	15.5	0.1	0.0	44.6	18.1	62.7	3,409
40-44	40.4	6.5	0.3	12.5	3.3	0.1	15.4	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	16.9	0.3	0.0	41.3	18.3	59.6	2,792
45-49	54.7	7.3	0.2	7.8	3.1	0.0	12.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	10.9	0.2	0.0	32.9	12.3	45.3	2,254
Education																			
Pre-primary or none	50.2	3.4	0.0	7.6	5.5	0.9	16.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	12.3	0.1	0.0	36.8	13.0	49.8	3,269
Primary	47.2	3.3	0.2	9.6	4.8	0.1	16.9	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.5	12.7	0.1	0.0	38.5	14.3	52.8	8,575
Lower secondary	46.4	3.9	0.0	9.2	3.0	0.0	15.3	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	35.4	18.2	53.6	3,749
Upper secondary +	45.5	1.1	0.1	7.9	1.3	0.1	13.9	5.8	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.1	21.0	0.1	0.0	31.2	23.2	54.5	4,117
Number of living children																			
0	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.8	2.6	1,855
1	63.3	0.2	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	9.3	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.3	17.4	0.0	0.0	18.1	18.7	36.7	2,494
2	48.1	0.1	0.1	7.4	2.1	0.1	15.3	4.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.6	19.5	0.0	0.0	30.8	21.1	51.9	3,213
3	39.6	0.7	0.0	10.6	3.9	0.1	18.6	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.9	2.7	18.9	0.1	0.0	38.7	21.7	60.4	3,515
4+	34.6	6.4	0.2	12.4	5.8	0.3	20.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.4	14.0	0.1	0.0	49.8	15.6	65.4	8,634
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																			

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women currently married or who are using (or whose husband is using):																		Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
	Modern method											Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Missing	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method ¹	
Has functional difficulty	46.9	5.2	0.1	9.8	4.5	0.0	13.8	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.2	14.8	0.3	0.0	36.8	16.3	53.1	1,003
Has no functional difficulty	46.3	2.9	0.1	8.9	3.9	0.2	16.3	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.6	15.3	0.1	0.0	36.7	17.0	53.7	18,261
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	51.8	3.9	0.0	5.6	6.6	0.1	20.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	7.5	0.1	0.0	40.0	8.1	48.2	3,744
Second	49.6	3.1	0.2	7.4	4.1	0.6	19.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	38.3	12.2	50.4	3,996
Middle	48.6	3.7	0.1	9.4	4.9	0.1	17.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.4	11.5	0.1	0.0	38.3	13.1	51.4	3,947
Fourth	45.7	2.2	0.1	10.0	2.7	0.0	14.5	4.7	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.8	16.5	0.1	0.0	34.9	19.4	54.3	3,988
Richest	40.7	2.0	0.1	11.7	1.2	0.1	8.2	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.8	28.1	0.1	0.0	29.3	30.0	59.3	4,035

¹ MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Iraq, 2108

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of dem and for family planning satisfied with:			Percentage of dem and for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method	Modern methods	Number of women currently married	Any method	Modern methods ¹	
Total	5.9	8.4	14.3	16.9	35.9	52.8	22.9	44.3	67.1	52.8	36.1	19,710	78.6	53.8	13,232
Area															
Urban	6.3	8.4	14.7	17.4	36.7	54.1	23.7	45.0	68.8	54.1	36.3	13,812	78.7	52.7	9,500
Rural	5.0	8.5	13.5	15.8	33.9	49.7	20.8	42.4	63.3	49.7	35.7	5,898	78.6	56.4	3,732
Governorates															
Duhok	5.0	5.1	10.1	18.5	38.5	56.9	23.5	43.6	67.0	56.9	27.6	670	84.9	41.2	449
Nainawa	8.8	9.9	18.7	14.1	30.3	44.4	22.8	40.3	63.1	44.4	35.1	1,805	70.4	55.5	1,139
Sulaimaniya	3.0	5.0	8.0	22.3	51.1	73.4	25.3	56.1	81.3	73.4	25.3	1,084	90.2	31.1	882
Kirkuk	3.4	6.9	10.3	16.9	34.5	51.3	20.2	41.4	61.7	51.3	36.5	795	83.3	59.2	490
Erbil	2.4	4.7	7.1	22.9	43.1	66.1	25.3	47.8	73.2	66.1	24.9	1,737	90.3	34.1	1,271
Diala	6.2	7.3	13.5	16.2	35.5	51.7	22.4	42.8	65.3	51.7	36.0	1,120	79.3	55.2	731
Anbar	4.7	5.0	9.8	26.2	31.5	57.7	31.0	36.5	67.5	57.7	42.2	704	85.5	62.5	475
Baghdad	5.4	8.4	13.8	15.3	39.6	54.9	20.7	48.0	68.7	54.9	41.2	3,307	80.0	60.0	2,271
Central	5.4	9.0	14.4	15.6	40.1	55.7	21.0	49.1	70.1	55.7	42.4	2,376	79.4	60.4	1,666
Periphery	5.4	6.7	12.1	14.5	38.4	52.9	19.9	45.1	65.0	52.9	38.1	931	81.4	58.6	605
Babil	5.2	11.0	16.2	11.0	36.4	47.5	16.2	47.5	63.7	47.5	37.8	939	74.5	59.3	598
Karbala	4.6	8.2	12.8	16.2	40.0	56.2	20.8	48.2	68.9	56.2	42.6	588	81.5	61.8	405
Wasit	4.5	8.0	12.5	15.9	36.9	52.9	20.5	44.9	65.4	52.9	41.1	687	80.8	62.9	449
Salahaddin	4.6	6.1	10.7	14.4	37.1	51.5	19.0	43.2	62.2	51.5	32.4	584	82.8	52.1	363
Najaf	6.8	9.2	16.0	14.9	33.2	48.1	21.7	42.3	64.1	48.1	36.1	798	75.0	56.4	511
Qadisyah	7.1	12.0	19.1	13.0	32.5	45.4	20.0	44.5	64.5	45.4	34.5	580	70.4	53.5	374
Muthana	12.6	11.7	24.4	15.2	29.8	45.0	27.8	41.6	69.4	45.0	42.5	707	64.9	61.3	491

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Iraq, 2108

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method			Any method	Modern methods ¹	
										Any method	Modern methods				
Thiqr	7.4	13.3	20.7	15.8	26.6	42.4	23.2	39.9	63.1	42.4	34.5	1,270	67.2	54.6	802
Misan	6.3	10.1	16.4	11.6	34.3	45.9	17.9	44.4	62.3	45.9	41.6	786	73.7	66.8	489
Basrah	8.6	9.1	17.7	21.2	28.2	49.5	29.9	37.3	67.2	49.5	39.3	1,551	73.7	58.4	1,042
Region															
Kurdistan	3.1	4.9	8.0	21.9	44.7	66.6	25.0	49.6	74.5	66.6	25.6	3,492	89.3	34.3	2,602
South/Central Iraq	6.5	9.2	15.7	15.9	34.0	49.8	22.4	43.1	65.5	49.8	38.4	16,219	76.0	58.5	10,630
Age															
15-19	11.5	2.4	13.9	16.8	4.7	21.5	28.3	7.1	35.4	21.5	15.5	1,186	60.8	43.8	420
15-17	8.8	2.0	10.8	9.7	4.4	14.0	18.5	6.4	24.9	14.0	9.7	446	56.4	38.8	111
18-19	13.1	2.6	15.7	21.0	5.0	26.0	34.2	7.6	41.7	26.0	19.0	740	62.4	45.6	309
20-24	10.2	4.6	14.8	29.6	13.5	43.1	39.9	18.1	58.0	43.1	27.3	2,891	74.4	47.1	1,676
25-29	10.5	6.6	17.1	26.7	25.0	51.8	37.3	31.7	68.9	51.8	33.8	3,626	75.1	49.0	2,499
30-34	5.3	8.4	13.6	22.0	40.0	62.0	27.3	48.3	75.7	62.0	42.3	3,552	82.0	55.8	2,688
35-39	3.8	10.0	13.8	11.0	51.8	62.7	14.8	61.7	76.5	62.7	44.6	3,409	82.0	58.4	2,608
40-44	1.3	12.7	14.0	4.8	54.8	59.6	6.2	67.5	73.6	59.6	41.3	2,792	81.0	56.1	2,056
45-49	0.1	11.7	11.8	1.0	44.3	45.3	1.0	56.0	57.1	45.3	32.9	2,254	79.3	57.7	1,286
Education															
Pre-primary or none	6.7	8.6	15.3	11.4	38.4	49.8	18.0	47.0	65.0	49.8	36.8	3,269	76.5	56.6	2,126
Primary	5.2	9.1	14.2	15.6	37.2	52.8	20.8	46.2	67.0	52.8	38.5	8,575	78.8	57.4	5,746
Lower secondary	6.1	8.5	14.6	17.3	36.3	53.6	23.4	44.9	68.3	53.6	35.4	3,749	78.6	51.9	2,560
Upper secondary +	6.8	6.7	13.5	23.8	30.7	54.5	30.6	37.4	68.0	54.5	31.2	4,117	80.1	45.9	2,800
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	2.6	10.9	13.5	10.4	42.7	53.1	13.0	53.6	66.6	53.1	36.8	1,003	79.8	55.3	668
Has no functional difficulty	6.0	8.4	14.5	17.5	36.2	53.7	23.5	44.7	68.2	53.7	36.7	18,261	78.8	53.8	12,454
Wealth index quintile															

Table TM.3.3: Need for contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with met and unmet need for contraception, total demand for contraception and percentage of women currently married with need for contraception who are using a modern method, Iraq, 2108

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	Any method			Any method	Modern methods ¹	
										Any method	Modern methods				
Poorest	6.0	11.7	17.7	13.3	34.9	48.2	19.3	46.6	65.9	48.2	40.0	3,744	73.1	60.8	2,466
Second	6.6	9.3	16.0	17.5	33.0	50.4	24.1	42.3	66.4	50.4	38.3	3,996	76.0	57.6	2,654
Middle	7.3	7.2	14.5	18.5	32.9	51.4	25.9	40.1	66.0	51.4	38.3	3,947	77.9	58.1	2,603
Fourth	5.1	7.9	13.0	17.5	36.8	54.3	22.7	44.7	67.3	54.3	34.9	3,988	80.6	51.9	2,686
Richest	4.6	6.1	10.7	17.7	41.7	59.3	22.2	47.8	70.0	59.3	29.3	4,035	84.8	41.9	2,824

¹ MICS indicator TM.4 - Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception; SDG indicator 3.7.1

6.4 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as an important factor in improving infant survival.

WHO recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.⁴⁵ WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.⁴⁵

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage. The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.4.1.

Table TM.4.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.4.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.4.3.

⁴⁵ WHO 2016. *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva 2016

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Iraq, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care ^A								Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Provided by Doctor			Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other	No antenatal care			
	Doctor (Govt.)	Doctor (Private)	Total (Doctor)								
Total	52.3	35.2	87.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.1	100.0	87.6	6,218
Area											
Urban	56.9	33.1	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.7	100.0	90.0	4,287
Rural	42.0	40.0	82.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	17.5	100.0	82.2	1,931
Governorates											
Duhok	23.8	71.2	95.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	4.1	100.0	95.3	221
Nainawa	42.5	35.1	77.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	20.4	100.0	77.9	610
Sulaimaniya	42.7	50.3	93.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	100.0	93.4	260
Kirkuk	69.6	7.0	76.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	76.8	145
Erbil	27.6	67.0	94.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.1	100.0	94.6	508
Diala	59.9	29.5	89.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	89.4	431
Anbar	19.6	65.7	85.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	14.2	100.0	85.3	163
Baghdad	73.7	19.9	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	93.6	1,071
Central	78.3	14.4	92.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	92.7	739
Periphery	63.5	32.1	95.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	95.5	332
Babil	67.7	19.9	87.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.4	100.0	87.6	296
Karbala	73.7	15.7	89.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1	100.0	89.9	202
Wasit	50.8	32.1	82.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	16.4	100.0	83.3	228
Salahaddin	35.9	42.9	78.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	100.0	78.8	144
Najaf	62.6	30.3	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.9	263
Qadisyah	41.8	26.4	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	100.0	68.2	192
Muthana	34.1	58.5	92.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	92.6	267
Thiqar	31.8	46.2	78.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	21.8	100.0	78.0	356
Misan	49.5	38.4	87.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	100.0	87.9	313
Basrah	70.7	17.0	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	100.0	87.7	549
Region											
Kurdistan	30.7	63.6	94.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	5.3	100.0	94.5	990

Table TM.4.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Iraq, 2018

	Provider of antenatal care ^A								Total	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel ^{1,B}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Provided by Doctor			Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other	No antenatal care			
	Doctor (Govt.)	Doctor (Private)	Total (Doctor)								
South/Central Iraq	56.4	29.9	86.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	13.4	100.0	86.3	5,229
Education											
Pre-primary or none	37.4	39.8	77.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	22.4	100.0	77.4	1,091
Primary	52.1	34.3	86.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.1	100.0	86.5	2,666
Lower secondary	59.2	34.0	93.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	93.2	1,196
Upper secondary +	59.0	34.5	93.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	93.6	1,265
Age at birth											
Less than 20	60.5	31.4	91.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.9	100.0	92.0	819
20-34	52.2	34.8	87.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.8	100.0	87.1	4,432
35-49	45.7	40.4	86.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	12.8	100.0	86.2	967
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	35.0	50.8	85.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	13.8	100.0	85.8	183
Has no functional difficulty	52.7	34.9	87.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.1	100.0	87.6	5,880
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	47.2	29.8	77.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	22.5	100.0	77.2	1,306
Second	55.1	32.9	88.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	88.1	1,370
Middle	55.3	32.3	87.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	11.5	100.0	87.7	1,309
Fourth	60.0	31.8	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.1	100.0	91.8	1,125
Richest	43.4	51.4	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	100.0	94.8	1,108

¹ MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage

^A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

^B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife.

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Total	12.1	19.9	67.9	22.2	12.1	55.5	25.5	3.6	3.2	0.1	100.0	6,218	3.0	5,458	
Area															
Urban	9.7	17.9	72.3	23.8	9.7	57.6	26.3	3.3	3.0	0.1	100.0	4,287	3.0	3,867	
Rural	17.5	24.4	58.1	18.7	17.5	50.8	23.9	4.2	3.6	0.1	100.0	1,931	3.0	1,592	
Governorates															
Duhok	4.1	21.7	74.2	38.3	4.1	86.4	4.7	3.4	0.5	0.8	100.0	221	1.0	210	
Nainawa	20.4	21.8	57.8	7.4	20.4	45.5	14.7	4.4	15.0	0.0	100.0	610	3.0	486	
Sulaimaniya	6.6	14.7	78.8	29.8	6.6	76.2	15.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	260	2.0	243	
Kirkuk	23.2	15.2	61.6	4.1	23.2	41.9	33.2	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	145	3.0	111	
Erbil	5.1	22.3	72.6	30.5	5.1	78.7	14.4	1.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	508	2.0	479	
Diala	10.6	19.7	69.7	37.5	10.6	55.0	29.1	3.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	431	2.0	385	
Anbar	14.2	24	61.5	24.6	14.2	66.9	12.8	2.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	163	2.0	140	
Baghdad	6.4	18.5	75.1	17.1	6.4	57.2	32.8	2.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,071	3.0	1,002	
Central	7.3	19.1	73.6	14.7	7.3	49.8	38.6	3.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	739	3.0	685	
Periphery	4.5	17.1	78.4	22.4	4.5	73.7	19.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	332	2.0	317	
Babil	12.4	26.2	61.4	13.8	12.4	47.2	27.6	2.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	296	3.0	259	
Karbala	10.1	11.2	78.4	29.7	10.1	47.7	37.9	2.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	202	3.0	182	
Wasit	16.4	19.9	63.7	20.5	16.4	47.2	27.4	7.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	228	3.0	190	
Salahaddin	21.2	25.9	53	19.8	21.2	47.5	24.5	3.4	3.0	0.4	100.0	144	3.0	113	
Najaf	7.1	21.2	71.7	29.7	7.1	60.4	25.3	6.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	263	3.0	244	
Qadisyah	31.8	16.7	51.6	13.8	31.8	33.0	19.3	4.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	192	4.0	131	
Muthana	7.3	15.5	77.2	22.3	7.3	65.4	20.1	5.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	267	3.0	248	
Thiqar	21.8	21.2	57	19.5	21.8	44.7	28.0	5.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	356	3.0	278	

Table TM.4.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider ¹	8 or more visits to any provider ²	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	DK/Missing					
Misan	12.1	22.7	65.2	16.9	12.1	51.2	27.3	8.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	313	3.0	275	
Basrah	12.3	19	68.7	29.9	12.3	43.1	41.8	2.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	549	4.0	482	
Region															
Kurdistan	5.3	20.1	74.6	32.1	5.3	79.8	12.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	990	2.0	933	
South/Central Iraq	13.4	19.9	66.7	20.3	13.4	50.9	28.0	3.9	3.8	0.0	100.0	5,229	3.0	4,526	
Education															
Pre-primary or none	22.4	25.6	51.9	13.2	22.4	42.6	26.8	4.9	3.1	0.2	100.0	1,091	3.0	844	
Primary	13.1	22.3	64.6	20.3	13.1	51.4	27.8	3.4	4.4	0.1	100.0	2,666	3.0	2,316	
Lower secondary	6.8	16.6	76.6	28.3	6.8	59.3	29.3	3.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	1,196	2.0	1,114	
Upper secondary +	6.3	13.1	80.6	28.3	6.3	71.6	16.2	3.3	2.4	0.1	100.0	1,265	2.0	1,184	
Age at birth															
Less than 20	7.9	15.6	76.4	27	7.9	59.8	26.2	3.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	819	2.0	754	
20-34	12.8	20	67.2	21.2	12.8	55.9	24.4	3.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	4,432	3.0	3,864	
35-49	12.8	23.1	64.1	22.8	12.8	49.7	30.2	3.7	3.4	0.3	100.0	967	3.0	840	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	13.8	34.4	51.8	19.4	13.8	40.1	40.9	2.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	183	4.0	158	
Has no functional difficulty	12.1	19.7	68.2	22.4	12.1	55.9	25.1	3.5	3.2	0.1	100.0	5,880	3.0	5,162	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	22.5	25.4	52.1	15.3	22.5	40.2	28.6	6.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	1,306	3.0	1,012	
Second	11.9	21.6	66.6	23.1	11.9	51.2	30.9	2.6	3.3	0.1	100.0	1,370	3.0	1,206	
Middle	11.5	17.7	70.8	21.3	11.5	53.3	27.9	3.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	1,309	3.0	1,159	
Fourth	8.1	18	73.8	24	8.1	62.1	22.5	3.3	4.0	0.0	100.0	1,125	2.0	1,034	
Richest	5.1	16	78.9	28.4	5.1	74.8	15.6	1.6	2.5	0.4	100.0	1,108	2.0	1,047	

¹ MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)

² MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (8+ visits)

Table TM.4.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken ¹	
Total	84.0	81.8	83.0	79.8	6,218
Area					
Urban	86.9	84.7	86.1	83.0	4,287
Rural	77.5	75.2	76.1	72.7	1,931
Governorates					
Duhok	87.3	86.0	87.2	84.5	221
Nainawa	73.3	66.7	66.2	65.3	610
Sulaimaniya	89.8	92.2	92.2	89.8	260
Kirkuk	75.5	74.7	74.9	74.7	145
Erbil	90.8	89.1	92.1	87.4	508
Diala	85.1	78.1	80.6	74.8	431
Anbar	82.3	82.3	83.0	81.3	163
Baghdad	90.6	89.6	89.9	88.4	1,071
Central	89.8	90.2	89.6	89.0	739
Periphery	92.4	88.3	90.5	87.1	332
Babil	86.1	85.4	83.5	82.7	296
Karbala	87.5	84.9	86.1	82.8	202
Wasit	81.7	79.8	81.1	78.4	228
Salahaddin	73.1	69.4	75.0	65.7	144
Najaf	87.7	84.5	87.6	84.0	263
Qadisyah	65.7	64.1	64.5	63.0	192
Muthana	89.6	88.5	90.0	86.9	267
Thiqar	68.7	76.2	76.3	67.7	356
Misan	85.4	82.4	83.9	81.7	313
Basrah	86.3	80.2	83.4	78.7	549
Region					
Kurdistan	89.8	89.2	91.0	87.4	990
South/Central Iraq	82.9	80.4	81.4	78.3	5,229
Education					
Pre-primary or none	70.9	70.2	72.5	66.9	1,091
Primary	82.6	79.8	81.0	78.0	2,666
Lower secondary	90.4	88.2	89.0	86.4	1,196
Upper secondary +	92.0	89.8	90.4	88.4	1,265
Age at birth					
Less than 20	88.0	86.9	88.7	84.6	819
20-34	83.0	81.2	82.4	79.1	4,432
35-49	84.8	79.9	80.8	79.0	967
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	81.4	75.8	79.9	72.9	183
Has no functional difficulty	83.9	81.9	82.9	79.9	5,880
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	72.5	69.0	71.2	67.1	1,306
Second	83.0	82.1	83.4	78.8	1,370
Middle	86.0	82.8	83.7	80.4	1,309
Fourth	87.7	85.4	86.6	84.0	1,125
Richest	92.5	91.5	91.7	90.9	1,108

¹ MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care

6.5 NEONATAL TETANUS

Tetanus immunisation during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant.⁴⁶ WHO estimated that neonatal tetanus killed more than 31,000 newborn children in 2016 within their first month of life.⁴⁷

SDG 3.1 aims at reducing by 2030 the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Eliminating maternal tetanus is one of the strategies used to achieve SDG target 3.1.

The strategy for preventing maternal and neonatal tetanus is to ensure that all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. If a woman has not received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during a particular pregnancy, she (and her newborn) are also considered to be protected against tetanus if the woman:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the previous 3 years;
- Received at least 3 doses, the last within the previous 5 years;
- Received at least 4 doses, the last within the previous 10 years;
- Received 5 or more doses anytime during her life.⁴⁸

To assess the status of tetanus vaccination coverage, women who had a live birth during the two years before the survey were asked if they had received tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for their most recent birth, and if so, how many. Women who did not receive two or more tetanus toxoid vaccinations during this recent pregnancy were then asked about tetanus toxoid vaccinations they may have previously received. Interviewers also asked women to present their vaccination card on which dates of tetanus toxoid are recorded and referred to information from the cards when available.

Table TM.5.1 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 2 years.

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Iraq, 2018							
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Total	25.7	26.3	4.0	4.9	1.8	62.8	6,218
Area							
Urban	27.1	29.9	3.8	5.0	2.1	67.9	4,287
Rural	22.6	18.5	4.5	4.6	1.2	51.4	1,931
Governorates							
Duhok	15.3	9.5	3.9	9.8	9.2	47.8	221
Nainawa	4.4	29.4	4.3	7.2	0.8	46.1	610
Sulaimaniya	25.7	30.1	4.2	9.4	7.3	76.6	260
Kirkuk	46.1	20.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	70.6	145
Erbil	29.3	10.8	14.8	12.1	2.5	69.4	508
Diala	37.8	21.2	4.8	1.7	1.2	66.7	431
Anbar	20.7	9.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	31.9	163
Baghdad	23.6	44.0	2.7	3.1	1.6	75.1	1,071
Central	21.5	51.6	2.9	3.3	1.6	80.9	739
Periphery	28.2	27.2	2.5	2.6	1.7	62.1	332

⁴⁶ Hoper et al 2007. *Maternal and neonatal tetanus*. Lancet 2007.

⁴⁷ WHO-MCEE (Maternal Child Epidemiology Estimation) estimates for child causes of death 2000–2016: http://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease.

⁴⁸ Deming, M.S. et al. 2002. *Tetanus toxoid coverage as an indicator of serological protection against neonatal tetanus*. Bulletin of the World Health Organization 80(9):696-703

Table TM.5.1: Neonatal tetanus protection							
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Iraq, 2018							
	Percentage of women who received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy	Percentage of women who did not receive two or more doses during last pregnancy but received:				Protected against tetanus ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		2 doses, the last within prior 3 years	3 doses, the last within prior 5 years	4 doses, the last within prior 10 years	5 or more doses during lifetime		
Babil	25.4	27.4	3.3	2.6	1.3	60.0	296
Karbalah	24.4	35.0	6.4	9.7	6.1	81.6	202
Wasit	36.1	18.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	56.2	228
Salahaddin	33.5	9.6	0.5	2.8	0.6	47.1	144
Najaf	34.3	15.8	2.0	4.4	0.4	56.9	263
Qadisyah	38.5	13.0	3.4	2.8	0.8	58.4	192
Muthana	27.3	9.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	38.0	267
Thiqar	42.4	15.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	59.0	356
Misan	24.1	31.6	1.0	2.2	0.5	59.3	313
Basrah	16.5	44.2	6.0	8.9	1.4	77.0	549
Region							
Kurdistan	25.2	15.6	9.6	10.9	5.2	66.4	990
South/Central Iraq	25.8	28.4	2.9	3.7	1.2	62.1	5,229
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	19.1	19.1	2.6	2.4	2.2	45.4	1,091
Primary	23.3	25.6	4.5	4.2	2.0	59.7	2,666
Lower secondary	30.8	28.9	4.5	7.7	1.5	73.4	1,196
Upper secondary +	31.9	31.6	3.6	5.6	1.5	74.3	1,265
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	12.4	13.8	26.1	5.4	2.2	60.0	183
Has no functional difficulty	25.8	27.1	3.4	5.0	1.8	63.1	5,880
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	20.4	21.7	3.2	3.5	0.7	49.5	1,306
Second	29.4	26.5	2.9	3.6	1.5	63.9	1,370
Middle	26.7	29.3	3.4	3.2	2.0	64.6	1,309
Fourth	23.6	32.3	3.2	5.4	1.8	66.2	1,125
Richest	28.5	22.1	7.8	9.5	3.5	71.4	1,108

¹ MICS indicator TM.7 - Neonatal tetanus protection

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.⁴⁹

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the last birth, and the percentage of their last births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.⁵⁰ The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case

⁴⁹ WHO. 2018. *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals Background document to the joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: Definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth*. Geneva, 2018

⁵⁰ Say, L et al. 2014. *Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis*. *The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.⁴⁹ The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition⁵¹, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to: facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth; and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the last birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non-medical reasons.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery							
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Iraq, 2018							
	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility		Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other			
Total	74.4	12.2	13.3	0.1	100.0	86.6	6,218
Area							
Urban	75.5	13.7	10.7	0.1	100.0	89.2	4,287
Rural	72.0	8.8	19.1	0	100.0	80.9	1,931
Governorates							
Duhok	90.4	7.7	1.9	0	100.0	98.1	221
Nainawa	76.6	7	15.7	0.7	100.0	83.6	610
Sulaimaniya	68.6	26	5.4	0	100.0	94.6	260
Kirkuk	87.5	2	10.5	0	100.0	89.5	145
Erbil	57.2	28.8	14	0	100.0	86.0	508
Diala	75.9	8.7	15.4	0	100.0	84.6	431
Anbar	68.8	6.9	24.1	0.2	100.0	75.7	163
Baghdad	63.2	20.2	16.6	0	100.0	83.4	1,071
Central	62.5	23.8	13.8	0	100.0	86.2	739
Periphery	65.0	12.2	22.8	0	100.0	77.2	332
Babil	82.1	6.2	11.7	0	100.0	88.3	296
Karbala	70.4	16.3	13.3	0	100.0	86.7	202
Wasit	79.0	2.2	18.8	0	100.0	81.2	228
Salahaddin	62.7	13.4	23.9	0	100.0	76.1	144
Najaf	80.3	15.6	4.1	0	100.0	95.9	263
Qadisyah	75.4	18.9	5.7	0	100.0	94.3	192
Muthana	94.3	0.6	5.1	0	100.0	94.9	267
Thiqar	79.1	6.7	13.9	0.2	100.0	85.9	356
Misan	75.4	4.1	20.5	0	100.0	79.5	313
Basrah	85.1	4.2	10.7	0	100.0	89.3	549
Region							
Kurdistan	67.7	23.3	9.0	0	100.0	91.0	990
South/Central Iraq	75.7	10	14.2	0.1	100.0	85.7	5,229
Education							

⁵¹ *Defining competent maternal and newborn health professionals*. Background document to the joint statement by WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, ICM, ICN, FIGO and IPA: Definition of skilled health personnel providing care during childbirth. 2018

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Iraq, 2018

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility ¹	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other				
Pre-primary or none	79.7	7.3	12.8	0.2	100.0	87.0	1,091	
Primary	74.9	8.4	16.6	0.1	100.0	83.3	2,666	
Lower secondary	73.4	14.7	11.8	0.1	100.0	88.1	1,196	
Upper secondary +	69.9	21.8	8.3	0	100.0	91.7	1,265	
Age at birth								
Less than 20	77.0	12.3	10.7	0	100.0	89.3	819	
20-34	75.1	11.6	13.1	0.1	100.0	86.7	4,432	
35-49	69.1	14.5	16.4	0	100.0	83.6	967	
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	71.5	6.9	21.2	0.4	100.0	78.4	755	
1-3 visits	76.2	4.8	18.9	0.1	100.0	81.0	1,239	
4+ visits	74.4	15.3	10.3	0	100.0	89.7	4,224	
8+ visits	72.3	20.1	7.6	0	100.0	92.4	1,380	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	67.9	5.8	26.3	0	100.0	73.7	183	
Has no functional difficulty	74.5	12.3	13.1	0.1	100.0	86.8	5,880	
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.4	5.2	18.3	0.1	100.0	81.6	1,306	
Second	80.2	5.8	14.0	0	100.0	86.0	1,370	
Middle	79.9	8.8	11.0	0.3	100.0	88.6	1,309	
Fourth	70.4	17.2	12.5	0	100.0	87.5	1,125	
Richest	62.7	27.1	10.2	0	100.0	89.8	1,108	
¹ MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Iraq, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years		
	Skilled attendant				Other				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²	
	Doctor (Govt)	Private Doctor	Total Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other	No attendant						Total
Total	60.2	14.4	74.5	21.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.6	22.6	10.5	33.2	6,218
Area														
Urban	61.6	15.6	77.1	19.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.8	23.9	10.8	34.7	4,287
Rural	57.0	11.7	68.7	24.3	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	92.9	19.8	10.0	29.8	1,931
Governorates														
Duhok	75.5	16.0	91.5	6.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	16.3	18.2	34.5	221
Nainawa	56.8	6.9	63.7	27.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	91.6	12.6	11.3	23.9	610
Sulaimaniya	69.4	25.2	94.6	3.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.2	32.8	13.2	46.0	260
Kirkuk	80.0	4.2	84.2	10.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	94.8	23.5	10.2	33.8	145
Erbil	56.1	30.3	86.4	11.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.7	33.0	16.1	49.1	508
Diala	66.4	13.5	79.9	18.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	21.8	15.3	37.1	431
Anbar	56.7	9.0	65.8	25.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	91.3	14.5	7.1	21.6	163
Baghdad	59.8	20.2	79.9	17.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.2	28.5	9.3	37.9	1,071
Central	60.2	23.7	83.9	15.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	33.0	10.4	43.4	739
Periphery	58.8	12.2	71.0	20.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	91.5	18.6	6.9	25.5	332
Babil	66.7	7.8	74.5	19.4	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	93.9	19.2	11.2	30.4	296
Karbala	60.2	16.5	76.7	17.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	23.4	8.7	32.1	202
Wasit	68.7	5.0	73.7	15.6	10.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	89.3	24.6	10.6	35.2	228
Salahaddin	59.7	14.2	73.9	13.6	12.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	87.5	21.8	12.1	33.9	144
Najaf	71.7	17.7	89.5	9.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.5	23.5	11.1	34.6	263
Qadisyah	56.8	22.9	79.7	17.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.9	30.8	8.5	39.3	192
Muthana	83.8	10.2	94.0	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	19.0	4.9	23.9	267
Thiqr	36.8	11.4	48.2	46.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	21.0	5.6	26.6	356
Misan	64.2	5.6	69.8	24.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.5	15.6	8.2	23.8	313
Basrah	38.7	6.8	45.5	51.7	2.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100.0	97.2	17.8	7.5	25.3	549
Region														

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Iraq, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section				Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years	
	Skilled attendant				Other				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total ²		
	Doctor (Govt)	Private Doctor	Total Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other	No attendant						Total
Kurdistan	63.9	25.7	89.7	8.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.9	29.2	15.8	45.0	990
South/Central Iraq	59.4	12.2	71.6	23.5	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.2	21.4	9.5	30.9	5,229
Education														
Pre-primary or none	64.3	10.2	74.5	19.9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	94.4	19.8	8.7	28.5	1,091
Primary	60.9	10.4	71.3	22.6	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	94.0	19.0	8.7	27.7	2,666
Lower secondary	59.1	17.0	76.1	21.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	27.1	14.7	41.7	1,196
Upper secondary +	55.9	23.7	79.7	18.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	28.6	12.1	40.7	1,265
Age at birth														
Less than 20	63.6	12.8	76.4	20.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	13.2	18.6	31.8	819
20-34	60.6	14.0	74.6	21.0	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.6	22.4	9.8	32.3	4,432
35-49	55.2	17.2	72.4	21.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	94.3	31.6	6.9	38.5	967
Number of antenatal care visits														
None	55.1	8.0	63.0	28.0	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	91.0	12.4	6.2	18.6	755
1-3 visits	60.4	6.1	66.5	27.9	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	94.4	14.7	7.4	22.2	1,239
4+ visits	61.0	17.9	78.9	17.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.8	26.8	12.2	39.0	4,224
8+ visits	58.1	23.1	81.2	17.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.2	32.2	15.5	47.7	1,380
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery														
Home	1.4	0.0	1.4	66.8	29.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	100.0	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	829
Health facility	69.3	16.6	85.8	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	26.1	12.2	38.3	5,384
Public	79.7	4.0	83.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	19.3	10.8	30.0	4,628
Private	5.4	93.5	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	68.1	20.8	88.9	756
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	53.2	10.6	63.8	32.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	18.7	10.1	28.8	183
Has no functional difficulty	60.3	14.4	74.7	20.8	4.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	95.5	23.1	10.4	33.5	5,880
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	56.1	6.9	63.0	29.4	6.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	92.5	16.0	6.6	22.6	1,306

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Iraq, 2018

	Person assisting at delivery								Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years		
	Skilled attendant				Other				Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant ¹	Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains		Total ²	
	Doctor (Govt)	Private Doctor	Total Doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other	No attendant						Total
Second	62.0	8.4	70.4	25.1	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.5	19.2	11.5	30.6	1,370
Middle	64.1	12.5	76.6	19.1	4.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.7	23.3	10.5	33.8	1,309
Fourth	59.8	18.0	77.9	17.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	95.6	26.5	11.9	38.4	1,125
Richest	58.3	29.0	87.2	12.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	30.0	12.7	42.7	1,108
¹ MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2														
² MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section														
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower IQ and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular problems.^{52,53}

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.^{54,55,56} Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.^{57,58} Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.^{59,60}

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among the unweighted, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further bias LBW estimates.⁶¹ To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.⁶² This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected

⁵² Katz J, Lee AC, Kozuki N, et al. 2013. *Mortality risk in preterm and small-for-gestational-age infants in low-income and middle-income countries: a pooled country analysis*. *Lancet* 382(9890): 417-25.

⁵³ Watkins WJ, Kotecha SJ, Kotecha S. 2016. *All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales*. *PLoS Med* 13(5): e1002018. pmid:27163787.

⁵⁴ Abu-Saad K, Fraser D. 2010. *Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes*. *Epidemiol Rev* 2010;32:5-25.

⁵⁵ Qian M, et al. 2017. *The intergenerational transmission of low birthweight and intrauterine growth restriction: A large cross-generational cohort study in Taiwan*. *Matern Child Health J*. 2017 Jul;21(7):1512-21.

⁵⁶ Drake AJ, Walker BR. 2004. *The intergenerational effects of fetal programming: non-genomic mechanisms for the inheritance of low birthweight and cardiovascular risk*. *J Endocrinol*. 2004 Jan;180(1):1-16.

⁵⁷ Han Z, et al. 2012. *Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses*. *J Obstet Gynaecol Can* 2012;34(8):721-746.

⁵⁸ Han Z, et al. 2011. *Maternal underweight and the risk of preterm birth and low birthweight a systematic review and meta-analysis*. *Int J Epidemiol*. 2011 Feb;40(1):65-101.

⁵⁹ Periera PPS, et al. 2017. *Maternal active smoking during pregnancy and low birthweight in the Americas: A systematic review and meta-analysis*. *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, Volume 19, Issue 5, 1 May 2017, Pages 497-505.

⁶⁰ Zheng W et al. 2016. *Association between maternal smoking during pregnancy and low birthweight: Effects by maternal age*. *PLoS One*. 2016; 11(1): e0146241.

⁶¹ Blanc AK, Wardlaw T. 2005. *Monitoring low birth weight: An evaluation of international estimates and an updated estimation procedure*. *Bull World Health Organ*. 2005;83(3):178-85.

⁶² UNICEF and WHO. 2004. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. UNICEF, New York, 2004.

in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not ready for inclusion in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore only present the crude percentage, which is known to not be representative for the birthweight of all children. It does however present the percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall. It should be noted that this is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution.

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those weighed at birth estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:				Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :				Number of last live-born children in the last two years with a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	DK/No response	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	DK/No response	Total	
Total	9.6	60.2	2.2	72.0	6,218	3.7	20.4	1.2	25.2	4,424
Area										
Urban	9.9	65.1	2.1	77.1	4,287	3.8	19.6	1.3	24.7	3,274
Rural	9.0	49.5	2.3	60.8	1,931	3.4	22.6	0.8	26.8	1,151
Governorates										
Duhok	13.1	68.6	3.0	84.6	221	0.8	16.8	0.3	17.9	182
Nainawa	8.7	63.7	1.4	73.8	610	10.4	15.3	0.3	26.1	443
Sulaimaniya	11.1	79.1	2.2	92.4	260	1.1	13.8	1.0	16.0	241
Kirkuk	19.6	37.5	5.3	62.5	145	3.3	22.6	7.8	33.6	90
Erbil	18.6	57.2	4.7	80.5	508	1.5	11.5	2.9	15.9	400
Diala	9.2	83.5	-	92.8	431	0.3	21.0	-	21.3	400
Anbar	1.3	46.3	1.3	48.9	163	0.7	25.2	2.3	28.1	79
Baghdad	8.6	72.1	0.6	81.3	1,071	3.3	21.6	0.4	25.3	868
Central	10.8	71.4	0.4	82.6	739	3.8	23.9	0.5	28.2	610
Periphery	3.7	73.8	0.9	78.4	332	2.1	16.3	-	18.4	259
Babil	3.1	59.1	1.0	63.2	296	4.5	36.7	0.4	41.6	187
Karbala	19.6	46.5	3.9	70.0	202	1.9	15.4	1.5	18.9	136
Wasit	10.3	49.0	3.7	63.0	228	4.2	27.7	3.8	35.6	142
Salahaddin	10.5	48.4	0.9	59.8	144	1.5	14.9	-	16.5	85
Najaf	10.1	56.6	6.0	72.7	263	1.6	17.7	0.8	20.1	178
Qadisyah	3.8	50.6	2.9	57.3	192	0.7	23.0	1.3	25.0	109
Muthana	5.4	38.7	1.5	45.6	267	0.5	3.2	0.5	4.2	120
Thiqar	9.0	54.4	0.5	63.9	356	2.7	26.3	0.8	29.7	227
Misan	16.8	43.6	2.8	63.2	313	22.9	42.4	3.0	68.3	195
Basrah	1.5	57.7	3.4	62.6	549	0.3	19.4	1.3	21.1	342
Region										
Kurdistan	15.4	65.5	3.6	84.5	990	1.2	13.3	1.8	16.4	822
South/Central Iraq	8.5	59.2	1.9	69.6	5,229	4.3	22.0	1.0	27.3	3,602
Mother's education										

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those weighed at birth estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:				Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight) ^B :				Number of last live-born children in the last two years with a recorded or recalled birth weight
	From card	From recall	DK/No response	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	DK/No response	Total	
Pre-primary or none	7.5	49.7	4.1	61.2	1,091	4.4	22.9	2.3	29.5	646
Primary	10.0	57.8	2.2	69.9	2,666	4.4	20.1	1.1	25.6	1,843
Lower secondary	9.7	62.7	1.5	73.8	1,196	2.4	21.6	1.2	25.1	880
Upper secondary +	10.5	72.1	1.3	83.9	1,265	3.2	18.3	0.7	22.1	1,055
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20 years	9.6	60.0	2.5	72.1	819	3.3	19.6	2.0	24.9	588
20-34 years	9.9	60.8	2.3	72.9	4,432	3.6	20.4	1.1	25.0	3,190
35-49 years	8.1	57.9	1.5	67.6	967	4.7	21.1	0.6	26.4	647
Place of delivery										
Home	2.8	28.2	0.3	31.3	829	6.4	31.3	-	37.7	257
Health facility	10.7	65.2	2.5	78.3	5,384	3.5	19.7	1.2	24.4	4,165
Public	9.2	64.2	2.7	76.1	4,628	3.7	19.8	1.4	24.9	3,474
Private	19.7	71.1	1.0	91.8	756	2.6	19.0	0.2	21.9	691
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Birth order										
1	9.4	67.4	2.0	78.8	1,422	4.0	21.9	1.3	27.2	1,112
2-3	11.8	58.9	2.6	73.3	2,447	3.6	19.1	1.1	23.7	1,766
4-5	8.0	60.5	1.7	70.2	1,539	3.5	18.1	1.1	22.6	1,070
6+	6.2	51.3	2.1	59.7	811	4.0	26.7	1.4	32.1	477
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.9	46.7	3.0	53.6	183	1.8	27.8	4.6	34.2	97
Has no functional difficulty	9.8	60.4	2.1	72.3	5,880	3.8	20.2	1.0	25.0	4,198
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.4	45.9	3.4	56.7	1,306	4.7	25.5	1.4	31.5	717
Second	7.8	60.5	2.1	70.5	1,370	4.5	23.5	0.7	28.8	952
Middle	8.8	61.7	1.6	72.2	1,309	2.6	16.9	1.4	21.0	940
Fourth	10.2	68.6	1.6	80.4	1,125	3.2	22.4	1.1	26.8	901
Richest	14.6	66.6	1.9	83.1	1,108	3.6	14.6	1.3	19.5	915

¹ MICS indicator TM.11 - Infants weighed at birth

^A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birth weight recorded or recalled

Table TM.7.1: Infants weighed at birth

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of those weighed at birth estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, Iraq, 2018

Percentage of live births weighed at birth:				Number of last live-born children in the last two years	Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)^B:				Number of last live-born children in the last two years with a recorded or recalled birthweight
From card	From recall	DK/No response	Total ^{1,A}		From card	From recall	DK/No response	Total	

^B The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birth-weight typically requires adjustment for heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise rate of low birth-weight (very likely an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator. More note coming later on old and new model and future of inclusion of indicator in MICS

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

6.8 POSTNATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.6 million newborns annually die in the first month of life⁶³ and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth⁶⁴, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur⁶⁵.

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as Post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up. It is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

The conventional Postnatal care program / services implies provision of care for mothers and their newborn from time of delivery till the end of puerperium (first 6 weeks after delivery or 42 days after delivery). It includes provision of routine checking to ensure wellbeing, to detect complications early, to provide preventive care such as provision of vitA and iron supplementation, and to provide vaccination services. This is in addition to provision of counselling services to support mothers for breast feeding and home care and support them to be able to recognize any danger signs for complications that require immediate visit to health care facilities. All these services are provided through a schedule of routine visits.

In Iraq, the adapted traditional schedule for routine PNC visit to the PHCC includes first visit for both mother and newborn at the end of first week after delivery and the second visit for mothers within 4- 6 weeks after delivery; during both visits mothers and their babies are provided with the above-mentioned services according to national guidelines /protocols adopted from WHO guidelines for PNC.

The new evidence recognizes that the time of birth and immediately after birth (especially the first 24 hours which is regarded as the most crucial period for both mother and their newborns), represent a critical window of opportunity to deliver life-saving interventions.

Safe motherhood programs have recently increased emphasis on the importance of early post-natal care (previously named as postpartum period) and recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery regardless of place of birth. Iraq has adopted this new definition and recently added first visit in their postnatal schedule for all institutional deliveries, which means that mothers and their newborns should receive their first postnatal checking within first two days after delivery, in addition to the previously mentioned two visits (second visit at the end of first week and the third visit within 4-6 weeks after delivery).

The newly adopted Schedule for PNC in Iraq includes 3 postnatal checking:

- First visit within 2 days in a health facility providing delivery services (hospital or PHC with labor room)
- Second visit within one week after delivery (at PHCC) where both mothers and babies are checked for their wellbeing, babies receive their BCG vaccination.
- Third visit at the end of puerperium (at PHCC) for mothers only

There is no system of postnatal care visits at home in the country apart from home visits provided to home deliveries in IDP/ refugee camps.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

⁶³ UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2017. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2017*.

⁶⁴ Lawn, JE et al. 2014. *Every Newborn: progress, priorities, and potential beyond survival*. Lancet. 2014 Jul 12; 384(9938):189-205.

⁶⁵ WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNPD, The World Bank. 2015. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2015*. World Health Organization.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.⁶⁶ To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* include any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of postnatal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.⁶⁷ Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath. Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of last live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.8 matches Table TM.8.3, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table TM.8.9 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within 2 days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.7.

⁶⁶ PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

⁶⁷ WHO (2013). *WHO recommendations on Postnatal care of the mother and newborn*. October 2013. Geneva.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Iraq, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility							12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/Missing	Total		
Total	47.1	11.1	4.7	32.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	41.9	5,384
Area									
Urban	47.1	10.9	4.1	32.9	5.0	0.0	100.0	42.0	3,823
Rural	47.1	11.4	6.3	31.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	41.6	1,561
Governorates									
Duhok	49.8	9.8	1.9	33.4	4.8	0.3	100.0	40.1	217
Nainawa	55.1	15.3	3.1	24.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	29.6	510
Sulaimaniya	41.5	27.8	10.3	18.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	30.7	246
Kirkuk	47.3	11.0	0.9	40.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	41.8	130
Erbil	33.4	6.1	16.9	42.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	60.4	437
Diala	51.9	7.8	6.2	29.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	40.2	365
Anbar	47.6	13.3	5.4	30.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	39.1	123
Baghdad	40.3	11.6	2.8	43.6	1.8	0.0	100.0	48.1	894
Central	36.4	13.8	1.4	46.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	49.8	637
Periphery	50.1	5.9	6.0	36.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	44.0	257
Babil	46.9	6.2	2.1	42.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	46.9	261
Karbala	44.6	14.4	4.5	32.6	4.0	0.0	100.0	41.0	175
Wasit	44.2	8.7	1.0	38.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	47.1	185
Salahaddin	47.3	13.6	2.0	35.2	2.0	0.0	100.0	39.2	109
Najaf	51.2	10.2	4.9	30.6	3.2	0.0	100.0	38.7	252
Qadisyah	51.3	9.0	12.2	24.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	39.7	181
Muthana	50.7	7.5	0.8	24.2	16.7	0.0	100.0	41.8	254
Thiqr	54.7	10.6	0.0	29.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	34.7	306
Misan	45.1	6.6	2.4	28.7	17.2	0.0	100.0	48.3	249
Basrah	53.6	11.5	4.1	23.9	6.8	0.0	100.0	34.9	491
Region									
Kurdistan	39.6	12.9	11.5	33.8	2.2	0.1	100.0	47.4	900
South/Central Iraq	48.6	10.7	3.4	32.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	40.8	4,484
Education									
Pre-primary or none	51.8	10.9	2.1	30.5	4.8	0.0	100.0	37.3	949
Primary	50.6	10.8	4.7	29.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	38.6	2,221
Lower secondary	39.0	9.5	7.1	37.2	7.2	0.1	100.0	51.5	1,053
Upper secondary +	43.7	13.1	4.8	36.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	43.2	1,160
Age at birth									
Less than 20	46.2	10.8	9.0	29.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	42.9	732
20-34	48.2	11.1	4.2	32.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	40.7	3,845
35-49	42.4	11.1	3.5	37.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	46.5	808
Type of health facility									
Public	52.9	11.0	4.1	27.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	4,628
Private	11.1	11.3	8.6	66.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	77.6	756
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	73.8	13.6	2.6	7.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	12.6	3,321
C-section	4.0	7.0	8.2	72.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	89.0	2,063
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	52.2	8.0	2.8	28.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	39.8	135
Has no functional difficulty	46.7	11.3	4.8	32.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	42.0	5,102
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	53.2	11.1	2.6	27.1	6.0	0.0	100.0	35.7	1,065

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Iraq, 2018

	Duration of stay in health facility							12 hours or more ¹	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing	Total		
Second	47.5	9.7	8.3	28.3	6.2	0.0	100.0	42.8	1,178
Middle	48.4	11.8	2.7	32.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	39.8	1,161
Fourth	45.4	9.4	3.6	38.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	45.2	985
Richest	40.0	13.4	6.3	38.3	2.0	0.1	100.0	46.6	995

¹ MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Iraq, 2018

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1C}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	76.7	3.2	2.2	3.1	7.2	12.3	72.1	100.0	77.5	6,218
Sex of newborn										
Male	77.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	8.0	12.1	72.0	100.0	78.7	3,180
Female	75.5	3.4	2.1	3.5	6.4	12.4	72.2	100.0	76.2	3,038
Area										
Urban	77.8	2.8	2.1	2.7	7.4	13.1	71.9	100.0	78.6	4,287
Rural	74.3	4.0	2.3	4.0	6.9	10.3	72.5	100.0	75.0	1,931
Governorates										
Duhok	73.6	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.9	12.8	79.1	100.0	75.0	221
Nainawa	70.0	2.4	2.8	5.0	15.9	13.1	60.8	100.0	72.1	610
Sulaimaniya	72.5	1.0	2.9	4.7	5.3	7.5	78.5	100.0	73.2	260
Kirkuk	77.1	23.6	8.5	3.1	3.7	0.3	60.8	100.0	77.3	145
Erbil	91.2	0.6	1.5	10.1	13.0	5.5	69.3	100.0	91.5	508
Diala	82.9	2.2	1.3	0.8	6.5	32.6	56.7	100.0	83.4	431
Anbar	76.4	9.0	8.3	3.6	7.7	4.6	66.9	100.0	77.8	163
Baghdad	87.2	0.9	0.7	1.5	8.8	20.1	68.0	100.0	87.6	1,071
Central	90.2	0.8	0.8	1.7	9.7	16.9	70.0	100.0	90.5	739
Periphery	80.6	1.1	0.5	1.0	6.7	27.2	63.5	100.0	81.0	332
Babil	69.4	8.2	7.9	6.1	3.8	6.3	67.7	100.0	71.0	296
Karbala	85.3	3.1	1.5	1.0	7.5	10.0	76.9	100.0	86.3	202
Wasit	76.3	9.6	0.8	3.1	6.4	12.0	68.1	100.0	76.9	228
Salahaddin	76.3	4.2	6.1	4.4	7.7	13.7	63.9	100.0	78.6	144
Najaf	88.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	6.4	13.7	76.0	100.0	88.5	263
Qadisyah	45.3	4.4	1.5	1.6	3.5	0.3	88.6	100.0	46.6	192
Muthana	90.6	2.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.7	93.3	100.0	90.9	267
Thiqr	71.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.9	0.6	93.5	100.0	71.1	356
Misan	73.7	4.1	1.7	1.5	6.0	5.4	81.4	100.0	73.8	313
Basrah	53.7	1.7	1.1	2.2	3.8	18.1	73.1	100.0	54.5	549

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Iraq, 2018

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for newborns ^B						Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn ^{1C}	Number of last live births in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Region										
Kurdistan	82.3	0.8	1.8	7.0	8.7	7.6	73.9	100.0	83.0	990
South/Central Iraq	75.6	3.6	2.2	2.3	6.9	13.1	71.7	100.0	76.4	5,229
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	72.1	3.2	1.7	1.5	4.3	9.0	80.3	100.0	72.6	1,091
Primary	77.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	7.9	11.8	72.0	100.0	78.0	2,666
Lower secondary	75.4	3.7	1.8	4.7	6.0	15.6	68.1	100.0	76.0	1,196
Upper secondary +	81.0	2.9	2.3	3.6	9.4	12.8	69.0	100.0	81.9	1,265
Mother's age at birth										
Less than 20	76.8	3.9	1.4	1.8	7.2	13.1	72.6	100.0	77.1	819
20-34	76.4	3.0	2.2	3.6	6.4	12.5	72.3	100.0	77.2	4,432
35-49	78.0	3.2	2.8	1.8	10.9	10.5	70.7	100.0	79.2	967
Place of delivery										
Home	61.4	3.5	1.2	1.3	11.3	12.0	70.7	100.0	62.7	829
Health facility	79.1	3.1	2.3	3.4	6.6	12.3	72.3	100.0	79.8	5,384
Public	77.3	3.4	2.2	2.6	6.0	11.9	73.8	100.0	78.0	4,628
Private	89.8	1.3	3.0	8.1	10.2	14.6	62.9	100.0	90.7	756
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	73.9	1.7	3.8	0.6	26.9	7.1	60.0	100.0	74.3	183
Has no functional difficulty	76.9	3.1	2.1	3.2	6.7	12.2	72.7	100.0	77.7	5,880
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	70.6	3.2	1.8	1.2	4.5	10.1	79.3	100.0	71.3	1,306
Second	73.6	3.3	1.9	2.3	4.7	13.0	74.7	100.0	74.4	1,370
Middle	76.7	3.1	2.1	2.2	6.9	12.3	73.4	100.0	77.4	1,309
Fourth	80.3	3.2	3.9	3.0	9.1	14.4	66.3	100.0	81.1	1,125
Richest	84.1	3.1	1.1	7.3	12.1	11.8	64.6	100.0	84.9	1,108

¹ MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Iraq, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	(Govt) Doctor	Private Doctor	Total (Doctor)	Nurse/ Midwife	Community Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant		Total
Total	1.3	66.6	30.8	0.2	1.0	100.0	66.5	30.6	97.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	974
Sex of newborn														
Male	1.4	69.2	28.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	69.2	28.4	97.6	2.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	507
Female	1.2	63.9	33.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	63.6	33.0	96.6	2.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	467
Area														
Urban	1.7	67.2	29.8	0.3	1.0	100.0	66.6	30.7	97.3	1.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	641
Rural	0.5	65.5	32.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	66.4	30.4	96.8	3.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	332
Governorates														
Duhok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Nainawa	1.9	72.9	22.5	1.0	1.6	100.0	74.6	23.8	98.4	0.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	159
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36
Kirkuk	5.4	83.5	8.9	0.0	2.2	100.0	83.5	6.9	90.4	7.0	2.0	0.6	100.0	56
Erbil	(1.8)	(54.4)	(43.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(54.9)	(44.4)	(99.3)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	128
Diala	(0.0)	(59.9)	(39.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(100.0)	(76.3)	(23.7)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	46
Anbar	0.0	64.4	29.1	0.0	6.4	100.0	59.5	34.1	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Baghdad	1.6	62.3	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.6	36.1	97.7	0.7	1.6	0.0	100.0	127
Central	(2.1)	(53.2)	(44.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(53.2)	(44.6)	(97.9)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	97
Periphery	(0.0)	(90.4)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(87.6)	(9.6)	(97.2)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31
Babil	0.0	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.3	11.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77
Karbalah	(0.0)	(55.5)	(44.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(58.1)	(41.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Wasit	0.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.2	11.5	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	45
Salahaddin	0.0	52.5	47.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.7	34.7	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Najaf	(0.0)	(50.0)	(48.2)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(100.0)	(54.7)	(43.6)	(98.3)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	27
Qadisyah	(3.5)	(69.4)	(25.2)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(100.0)	(69.6)	(30.4)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	21
Muthana	2.4	77.4	17.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	83.2	13.3	96.5	1.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	16
Thi qar	(0.0)	(47.2)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(43.9)	(52.8)	(96.7)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	21
Misan	1.9	86.0	8.6	1.2	2.3	100.0	86.7	7.8	94.5	3.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	41

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Iraq, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns						Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week of life	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	(Govt) Doctor	Private Doctor	Total (Doctor)	Nurse/Midwife	Community Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant		Total
Basrah	(0.0)	(51.2)	(48.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(45.1)	(54.9)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	48
Region														
Kurdistan	1.2	51.9	46.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	48.5	47.0	95.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	182
South/Central Iraq	1.3	70.0	27.2	0.3	1.2	100.0	70.7	26.8	97.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	791
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	0.6	78.2	19.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	74.7	20.7	95.4	4.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	116
Primary	1.7	73.9	23.2	0.0	1.1	100.0	74.5	22.2	96.7	2.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	432
Lower secondary	0.9	52.0	46.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	53.1	46.2	99.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	195
Upper secondary +	1.1	59.6	37.4	0.7	1.2	100.0	58.9	38.0	96.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	231
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	2.6	67.8	28.5	0.0	1.1	100.0	75.2	21.9	97.1	1.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	117
20-34	0.6	65.3	32.5	0.3	1.2	100.0	63.9	33.3	97.2	2.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	675
35-49	2.8	70.8	26.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	70.7	26.0	96.7	3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	182
Place of delivery														
Home	2.3	80.0	12.4	0.0	5.3	100.0	78.8	14.4	93.2	5.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	143
Health facility	1.1	64.2	34.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	64.3	33.5	97.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	828
Public	1.0	73.9	24.4	0.3	0.4	100.0	72.8	24.7	97.5	2.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	658
Private	1.3	26.8	71.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.5	67.4	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	60
Has no functional difficulty	1.3	65.0	32.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	65.2	31.8	96.9	2.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	889
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.8	80.1	17.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	76.4	17.6	94.0	5.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	139
Second	0.5	71.1	27.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	70.2	28.3	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Middle	1.6	65.2	32.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	68.2	30.9	99.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	188
Fourth	2.0	67.4	28.1	0.7	1.8	100.0	67.9	28.9	96.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	100.0	217
Richest	1.2	57.0	40.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	56.7	40.1	96.8	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	261

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath					Total	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Total	83.7	8.3	12.0	6.6	80.8	2.7	0.6	100.0	6,218
Sex of newborn									
Male	84.3	7.9	12.0	6.7	80.8	3.0	0.5	100.0	3,180
Female	83.2	8.6	12.0	6.6	80.7	2.4	0.6	100.0	3,038
Area									
Urban	83.1	9.0	12.8	6.2	80.4	2.5	0.6	100.0	4,287
Rural	85.1	6.6	10.1	7.6	81.7	3.2	0.6	100.0	1,931
Governorates									
Duhok	81.1	24.3	12.5	11.2	74.8	2.6	1.6	100.0	221
Nainawa	82.7	2.9	26.1	15.5	58.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	610
Sulaimaniya	94.3	20.4	14.0	3.3	82.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	260
Kirkuk	53.7	14.9	16.0	13.6	70.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	145
Erbil	75.4	13.0	10.1	5.2	84.1	1.2	0.6	100.0	508
Diala	94.8	0.8	26.7	19.1	53.4	3.3	0.8	100.0	431
Anbar	82.8	6.0	9.1	3.7	87.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	163
Baghdad	88.8	9.0	9.0	5.8	85.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,071
Central	87.8	9.9	10.8	5.7	83.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	739
Periphery	91.1	6.9	4.9	6.2	88.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	332
Babil	81.8	3.5	6.4	0.7	91.7	4.0	1.3	100.0	296
Karbalah	76.2	7.0	6.4	1.2	92.0	1.0	0.4	100.0	202
Wasit	73.5	0.8	12.4	9.5	78.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	228
Salahaddin	94.5	6.5	34.8	15.4	49.0	18.1	0.8	100.0	144
Najaf	80.1	23.5	2.1	2.4	95.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	263
Qadisyah	76.5	1.6	4.6	0.3	93.3	0.2	1.8	100.0	192
Muthana	80.9	7.0	6.3	0.5	92.9	2.0	0.3	100.0	267
Thiqr	91.1	7.5	6.6	0.6	90.3	2.3	2.4	100.0	356
Misan	80.6	6.0	2.5	0.7	96.2	0.4	0.6	100.0	313
Basrah	86.2	5.1	8.9	5.2	85.1	3.4	0.9	100.0	549
Region									
Kurdistan	81.6	17.5	11.7	6.0	81.6	2.9	0.7	100.0	990
South/Central Iraq	84.1	6.5	12.1	6.8	80.6	2.7	0.6	100.0	5,229
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	80.5	11.2	9.6	3.7	86.4	2.9	0.4	100.0	1,091
Primary	85.1	7.4	12.5	8.2	78.7	3.0	0.6	100.0	2,666
Lower secondary	85.9	7.6	10.6	6.4	82.3	1.7	0.6	100.0	1,196
Upper secondary +	81.5	8.4	14.4	6.2	78.8	2.9	0.6	100.0	1,265
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	89.4	8.5	9.4	4.3	86.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	819
20-34	84.1	8.1	12.4	7.5	79.6	2.7	0.6	100.0	4,432
35-49	77.5	8.7	12.5	4.8	81.8	3.2	0.9	100.0	967
Place of delivery									
Home	91.2	4.9	16.4	8.5	74.3	3.3	0.8	100.0	829
Health facility	82.6	8.8	11.3	6.4	81.7	2.6	0.5	100.0	5,384
Public	82.9	9.5	11.5	6.6	81.2	2.5	0.6	100.0	4,628
Private	80.6	4.7	10.0	4.9	85.0	3.5	0.2	100.0	756

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns									
Percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath, Iraq, 2018									
	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath					Total	Number of last-born children in the last two years
	Dried (wiped) after birth ¹	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother ²	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	More than 24 hours after birth ³	Never bathed ^A	DK/Don't remember		
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	90.9	4.3	13.6	4.9	81.1	0.9	0.4	100.0	183
Has no functional difficulty	83.4	8.2	12.1	6.8	80.6	2.8	0.6	100.0	5,880
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	81.8	7.5	7.1	5.1	87.2	1.8	0.6	100.0	1,306
Second	85.2	7.2	11.1	6.6	81.6	3.4	0.7	100.0	1,370
Middle	84.5	7.2	14.7	5.5	79.1	3.6	0.8	100.0	1,309
Fourth	86.6	7.7	13.5	9.8	76.2	2.0	0.5	100.0	1,125
Richest	80.4	12.4	14.2	6.8	78.7	2.6	0.2	100.0	1,108
¹ MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried									
² MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care									
³ MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing									
^A Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.8.5: Cord care						
Percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by what substance was applied to the cord, Iraq, 2018						
	Substances ^A applied to the cord				Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ¹	Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility
	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other non-harmful substance	Harmful substance		
Total	48.5	11.2	25.9	14.5	83.6	834
Sex of newborn						
Male	48.9	12.7	24.2	11.9	83.4	421
Female	48.0	9.7	27.7	17.1	83.7	414
Area						
Urban	47.7	11.7	29.6	13.7	86.0	465
Rural	49.5	10.6	21.3	15.4	80.4	370
Governorates						
Duhok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Nainawa	43.3	12.5	40.9	5.3	94.0	100
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Kirkuk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	71
Diala	38.4	10.9	22.8	8.1	72.2	66
Anbar	34.1	45.6	15.2	11.1	89.4	40
Baghdad	50.0	12.7	32.4	14.2	90.9	177
Central	(51.5)	(15.6)	(33.0)	(16.9)	(92.9)	102

Table TM.8.5: Cord care

Percent distribution of last live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by what substance was applied to the cord, Iraq, 2018

	Substances^A applied to the cord				Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord ¹	Number of last-born children in the last two years delivered outside a facility
	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Other non-harmful substance	Harmful substance		
Periphery	48.0	8.8	31.7	10.5	88.3	76
Babil	(36.1)	(8.9)	(46.5)	(17.1)	(87.1)	35
Karbalah	(72.7)	(12.4)	(11.1)	(14.4)	(93.9)	27
Wasit	30.0	21.8	28.7	5.1	79.2	43
Salahaddin	34.1	16.1	39.8	6.9	90.1	34
Najaf	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Qadisyah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Muthana	(73.4)	(19.3)	(7.3)	(2.8)	(100.0)	14
Thiqar	67.7	0.0	16.8	17.8	84.5	50
Misan	38.4	0.9	8.2	33.8	47.5	64
Basrah	(35.4)	(3.7)	(29.9)	(35.1)	(67.2)	59
Region						
Kurdistan	(80.0)	(1.4)	(9.2)	(10.8)	(90.5)	89
South/Central Iraq	44.7	12.4	27.9	14.9	82.7	745
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	49.8	6.1	16.9	23.0	72.1	141
Primary	49.4	9.5	26.6	13.7	83.3	445
Lower secondary	45.7	21.3	26.0	13.8	89.2	143
Upper secondary +	46.5	11.6	34.8	7.1	92.3	105
Mother's age at birth						
Less than 20	54.6	6.9	21.7	16.8	83.2	88
20-34	43.4	11.8	28.9	15.0	81.9	588
35-49	63.8	11.6	17.2	11.2	90.0	159
Place of delivery						
Home	48.5	11.3	25.8	14.5	83.5	829
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Assistance at delivery						
Skilled attendant	51.1	12.1	21.8	15.2	82.9	568
Traditional birth attendant	41.9	9.9	35.6	12.0	85.5	249
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Has no functional difficulty	46.2	11.6	27.2	14.9	82.9	777
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	40.9	6.9	23.6	23.3	69.9	240
Second	41.1	20.2	25.2	15.8	83.4	192
Middle	49.8	14.3	29.9	12.3	89.2	149
Fourth	42.3	8.8	40.6	8.7	91.7	140
Richest	82.9	4.0	8.6	3.5	95.4	113

¹MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

^A Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash, animal dung, Zarakyon (Local Material), Antibiotic (Capsule) and others. Zarakyon (Local Material and Antibiotic (Capsule) are considered other non-harmful substances. Mustard oil, ash and animal dung are considered harmful substances.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	Number of lastborn children in the last two years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Total	11.8	11.2	12.5	10.8	18.6	12	4.6	20.2	6,218
Sex of newborn									
Male	11.8	11.7	13	10.8	18.6	11.6	5.4	20.2	3,180
Female	11.9	10.7	12	10.8	18.6	12.4	3.7	20.3	3,038
Area									
Urban	11.1	10.3	12.3	11.2	18.3	11.2	4.6	20.3	4,287
Rural	13.4	13.1	13	10	19.2	13.8	4.6	20	1,931
Governorates									
Duhok	27.2	28	31.5	19.2	38.3	16.3	11.8	40.8	221
Nainawa	9.9	7.2	6.3	1.7	8	21.7	2.6	12.0	610
Sulaimaniya	7.5	7.1	5.3	24.6	29.1	11.4	5.7	31.2	260
Kirkuk	35.2	28	31.9	10.7	32.6	24.6	15	40.0	145
Erbil	17.8	15.1	16.3	8.6	23.1	16.1	6.3	25.8	508
Diala	11.9	16	7.8	6.2	20.2	15.6	2.6	20.9	431
Anbar	17.1	11.9	15.7	14.3	22.4	16.9	5.9	27.6	163
Baghdad	6.3	5	10.2	6.2	9.3	5.3	2.9	9.9	1,071
Central	6.5	5.2	13.3	8.4	11.3	5.3	3.3	12.1	739
Periphery	5.6	4.4	3.1	1.4	4.9	5.1	1.8	5.0	332
Babil	26.0	27.9	23.6	4.5	28.4	27.7	13.4	30.3	296
Karbala	5.6	4.3	4.4	2.6	5	7.1	2.9	5.2	202
Wasit	11.0	14.6	5.5	6.1	17.4	7.1	4.6	18.9	228
Salahaddin	18.1	13.6	15.6	14.7	22.8	20.6	4.1	28.5	144
Najaf	6.6	7.9	7.9	1.2	8.3	6.6	2.2	8.9	263
Qadisyah	12.5	6	4.4	4	8.6	3.8	0.9	9.4	192
Muthana	2.0	1.5	1	5.9	7.2	2.3	1.1	7.2	267
Thiqr	5.8	6.8	12.2	14.4	16.4	4.5	2.3	16.4	356
Misan	17.8	21.8	24.4	27.6	31.5	15.6	7	31.8	313
Basrah	8.2	7.4	17.4	29.4	32.5	7.3	3.6	32.7	549
Region									
Kurdistan	17.2	15.9	16.8	15.2	28.1	14.9	7.4	30.6	990
South/Central Iraq	10.8	10.3	11.7	10	16.8	11.4	4	18.3	5,229
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	7.4	7.4	7.4	9.7	14	5.2	2.4	14.8	1,091
Primary	11.3	11	12	10.9	18.3	13	4.3	19.9	2,666
Lower secondary	13.5	12.8	15.6	10.2	20.4	12.9	3.8	22.3	1,196
Upper secondary +	15.1	13.6	15.1	12.2	21.4	14.8	7.8	23.7	1,265
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	10.0	10.1	19.1	11.7	19.2	11.3	4.1	20.7	819
20-34	12.1	11.7	11.7	10.6	18.7	12.1	4.8	20.4	4,432
35-49	11.8	10	10.9	10.7	17.5	11.9	4.2	19.1	967
Place of delivery									
Home	9.9	8.4	9.8	9.6	15.6	13.3	3.7	17.1	829
Health facility	12.1	11.6	13	11	19.1	11.8	4.7	20.7	5,384
Public	11.0	10.9	12.9	11.1	18.5	11.2	4.5	19.9	4,628

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percent of last live births in the last two years for which within 2 days after birth the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counseling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counseling on danger signs for newborns was done, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of newborns receiving postnatal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received at least 2 of the preceding postnatal signal care functions within 2 days after birth ¹	Number of lastborn children in the last two years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counseling	Observation	Counseling or observation				
Private	19.2	16	13.5	10.4	22.3	15	6.3	25.5	756
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	11.5	6.7	14.7	9.8	15.1	5.9	3.3	17.7	183
Has no functional difficulty	11.9	11.4	12.3	10.7	18.6	12.2	4.6	20.2	5,880
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	8.4	7.6	10	9.7	14.1	9.6	3	15.0	1,306
Second	9.1	10.2	14.3	10.8	17.4	8.3	3.8	18.0	1,370
Middle	10.9	11.7	10.8	11.6	20	12.9	4.2	21.3	1,309
Fourth	13.4	11.3	14.8	11.2	18.9	12.4	4.8	21.9	1,125
Richest	18.6	16	13.1	10.8	23.5	17.8	7.5	26.1	1,108
¹ MICS indicator TM.19 - Postnatal signal care functions									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post natal health checks, Iraq, 2018

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home ^A	PNC visit for mothers ^B							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother ^{1,C}	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	7-13 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit			
Total	82.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.3	10.7	14.6	80.4	100.0	82.6	6,218
Sex of newborn											
Male	84.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	2.8	11.6	15.7	79.2	100.0	84.3	3,180
Female	80.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	9.8	13.5	81.6	100.0	80.9	3,038
Area											
Urban	83.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.5	10.1	14.4	80.1	100.0	83.6	4,287
Rural	80.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	12.1	15.1	80.9	100.0	80.4	1,931
Governorates											
Duhok	76.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.2	11.6	13.7	82.1	100.0	76.7	221
Nainawa	76.8	1.4	0.6	2.2	5.0	9.5	11.5	79.2	100.0	76.8	610
Sulaimaniya	72.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	21.8	23.4	73.2	100.0	72.6	260
Kirkuk	81.6	13.1	3.7	1.4	13.9	2.1	3.3	64.6	100.0	82.6	145
Erbil	93.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.9	38.8	39.6	58.8	100.0	93.4	508
Diala	83.3	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	8.6	9.2	85.9	100.0	86.1	431
Anbar	82.5	2.8	0.8	1.1	2.1	5.3	7.7	85.5	100.0	82.9	163
Baghdad	95.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.5	13.6	23.0	73.6	100.0	95.8	1,071

Central	97.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	2.5	16.0	26.0	70.1	100.0	97.6	739
Periphery	91.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.3	16.3	81.3	100.0	91.8	332
Babil	81.3	1.4	2.7	2.0	3.8	2.9	5.3	84.8	100.0	81.6	296
Karbalah	92.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	7.6	9.3	87.7	100.0	92.9	202
Wasit	79.2	1.4	2.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	7.0	86.3	100.0	79.6	228
Salahaddin	84.7	0.0	0.2	2.2	2.9	6.3	16.9	77.8	100.0	85.1	144
Najaf	90.1	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.9	11.5	20.4	74.0	100.0	91.0	263
Qadisyah	46.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.6	3.0	4.1	93.0	100.0	47.3	192
Muthana	92.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.9	2.6	4.0	93.9	100.0	92.9	267
Thiqar	72.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.7	2.8	3.5	93.8	100.0	72.6	356
Misan	83.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	2.7	4.9	94.1	100.0	83.4	313
Basrah	64.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.9	6.9	12.4	84.6	100.0	64.7	549
Region											
Kurdistan	84.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.7	28.2	29.5	67.8	100.0	84.2	990
South/Central Iraq	81.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	2.4	7.4	11.8	82.8	100.0	82.3	5,229
Education											
Pre-primary or none	75.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.3	6.7	9.4	87.8	100.0	75.3	1,091
Primary	82.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	2.4	9.0	12.6	82.4	100.0	82.7	2,666
Lower secondary	85.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.8	15.7	20.5	74.3	100.0	85.2	1,196
Upper secondary +	85.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.6	13.0	17.7	75.4	100.0	86.4	1,265
Age at birth											
Less than 20	81.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	2.2	13.1	18.1	77.4	100.0	82.1	819
20-34	82.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.9	9.5	13.1	82.5	100.0	82.7	4,432
35-49	81.3	2.5	0.5	0.9	4.3	14.5	18.5	73.2	100.0	82.9	967
Place of delivery											
Home	75.6	1.8	0.2	0.5	1.4	6.4	7.7	88.4	100.0	76.0	829
Health facility	83.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.5	11.4	15.7	79.1	100.0	83.7	5,384
Public	81.7	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.4	8.7	12.2	82.8	100.0	82.1	4,628
Private	93.5	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.9	27.8	36.9	56.6	100.0	93.7	756
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	77.2	1.5	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.7	5.6	90.7	100.0	77.7	4,156
C-section	92.6	0.6	1.6	1.3	4.1	24.8	32.8	59.6	100.0	92.7	2,063
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	76.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.6	31.4	35.0	61.5	100.0	76.2	183
Has no functional difficulty	82.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.3	10.0	13.9	81.0	100.0	82.9	5,880
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	76.8	0.8	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.9	6.8	90.7	100.0	77.2	1,306
Second	81.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.0	10.3	15.2	80.7	100.0	81.4	1,370
Middle	82.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.9	7.8	11.3	83.7	100.0	82.9	1,309
Fourth	85.1	2.1	0.8	1.2	2.6	12.5	17.4	75.8	100.0	86.3	1,125
Richest	86.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	4.0	20.9	24.2	68.5	100.0	86.7	1,108

¹ MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

^A Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

^B Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note ^a above).

^C Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note ^a above), as well as PNC visits (see note ^b above) within two days of delivery.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Iraq, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor (Govt.)	Doctor Private	Doctor Total	Nurse/ Midwife	Community Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other		Total
Total	5.6	49.8	37.6	0.2	6.8	100.0	47.8	38.0	85.8	11.9	1.4	0.9		100.0	312
Sex of newborn															
Male	4.3	42.4	46.8	0.0	6.6	100.0	39.6	48.4	88.0	9.8	1.4	0.8		100.0	164
Female	7.1	58.1	27.4	0.4	7.0	100.0	56.9	26.4	83.3	14.2	1.4	1.1		100.0	148
Area															
Urban	5.7	49.9	37.3	0.3	6.9	100.0	47.3	39.1	86.4	10.7	1.9	1.1		100.0	235
Rural	5.4	49.6	38.6	0.0	6.4	100.0	49.5	34.4	83.9	15.7	0.0	0.4		100.0	77
Governorates															
Duhok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Nainawa	(2.2)	(69.0)	(24.8)	(0.0)	(4.0)	(100.0)	(66.4)	(27.3)	(93.8)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	57
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Kirkuk	(7.3)	(44.4)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(100.0)	(46.4)	(43.9)	(90.3)	(4.0)	(4.9)	(0.7)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Diala	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Anbar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Baghdad	(5.6)	(29.0)	(46.2)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(100.0)	(29.0)	(46.2)	(75.2)	(19.2)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Periphery	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Babil	(0.0)	(70.7)	(26.4)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(100.0)	(68.6)	(28.4)	(97.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Karbala	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Wasit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Salahaddin	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Najaf	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Qadisyah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Muthana	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Thiqr	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Misan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Iraq, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor (Govt.)	Doctor Private	Doctor Total	Nurse/ Midwife	Community Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other		Total
Basrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Region															
Kurdistan	(6.5)	(26.6)	(57.5)	(2.3)	(7.1)	(100.0)	(28.1)	(48.7)	(76.8)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
South/Central Iraq	5.6	52.0	35.7	0.0	6.7	100.0	49.7	37.0	86.6	10.9	1.5	1.0		100.0	285
Education															
Pre-primary or none	(5.9)	(49.1)	(43.3)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(100.0)	(48.5)	(39.1)	(87.7)	(12.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Primary	4.6	57.7	26.9	0.0	10.8	100.0	54.1	29.2	83.3	13.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	100.0	134
Lower secondary	(3.4)	(36.9)	(51.2)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(100.0)	(34.7)	(52.2)	(86.9)	(9.4)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	61
Upper secondary +	8.8	46.9	42.5	0.7	1.1	100.0	47.1	41.1	88.2	10.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87
Age at birth															
Less than 20	(16.8)	(43.8)	(31.5)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(100.0)	(45.0)	(31.8)	(76.8)	(14.8)	(5.6)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	37
20-34	4.3	51.3	37.1	0.3	7.0	100.0	47.4	38.2	85.6	12.3	1.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	195
35-49	3.8	48.8	41.6	0.0	5.7	100.0	50.1	40.3	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Place of delivery															
Home	(5.3)	(49.6)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(31.9)	(100.0)	(49.6)	(9.7)	(59.2)	(34.6)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Health facility	5.7	49.7	40.5	0.2	3.9	100.0	47.5	41.3	88.8	9.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	279
Public	5.6	56.6	32.8	0.3	4.7	100.0	54.0	33.7	87.7	10.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	230
Private	6.1	17.1	76.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	77.2	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Type of delivery															
Vaginal birth	4.5	65.7	19.7	0.0	10.0	100.0	63.9	18.5	82.4	13.7	2.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	155
C-section	6.7	34.0	55.3	0.4	3.6	100.0	31.9	57.2	89.1	10.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)															
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Has no functional difficulty	5.7	49.9	38.2	0.2	6.0	100.0	47.8	38.6	86.4	11.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	302
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	(4.8)	(49.5)	(40.9)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(100.0)	(48.2)	(38.7)	(86.8)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Second	1.6	55.9	27.7	0.0	14.8	100.0	51.4	28.9	80.2	17.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	57

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Iraq, 2018

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers							Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth	
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Other location	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor (Govt.)	Doctor Private	Doctor Total	Nurse/Midwife	Community Health Worker	Traditional birth attendant	Other		Total
Middle	5.1	54.7	35.5	0.0	4.7	100.0	51.6	38.0	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Fourth	2.7	61.1	30.3	0.8	5.1	100.0	59.4	29.8	89.1	6.3	2.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	76
Richest	12.1	30.9	51.9	0.0	5.1	100.0	31.1	51.9	83.0	14.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	81

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	New borns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and new borns	Neither mother nor new born	
Total	77.5	82.6	73.9	13.8	6,218
Sex of newborn					
Male	78.7	84.3	75.5	12.5	3,180
Female	76.2	80.9	72.3	15.2	3,038
Area					
Urban	78.6	83.6	74.9	12.6	4,287
Rural	75.0	80.4	71.8	16.4	1,931
Governorates					
Duhok	75.0	76.7	67.1	15.5	221
Nainawa	72.1	76.8	65.9	16.9	610
Sulaimaniya	73.2	72.6	64.4	18.5	260
Kirkuk	77.3	82.6	73.3	13.3	145
Erbil	91.5	93.4	88.8	3.9	508
Diala	83.4	86.1	77.3	7.8	431
Anbar	77.8	82.9	75.4	14.6	163
Baghdad	87.6	95.8	87.0	3.6	1,071
Central	90.5	97.6	90.2	2.1	739
Periphery	81.0	91.8	79.8	7.0	332
Babil	71.0	81.6	69.2	16.6	296
Karbala	86.3	92.9	84.3	5.1	202
Wasit	76.9	79.6	74.7	18.1	228
Salahaddin	78.6	85.1	75.8	12.1	144
Najaf	88.5	91.0	85.3	5.8	263
Qadisyah	46.6	47.3	38.0	44.0	192
Muthana	90.9	92.9	89.8	6.0	267
Thiqr	71.1	72.6	67.4	23.6	356
Misan	73.8	83.4	72.9	15.7	313
Basrah	54.5	64.7	50.1	30.9	549
Region					
Kurdistan	83.0	84.2	77.5	10.3	990
South/Central Iraq	76.4	82.3	73.2	14.5	5,229
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	72.6	75.3	68.1	20.1	1,091
Primary	78.0	82.7	74.7	14.0	2,666
Lower secondary	76.0	85.2	73.5	12.3	1,196
Upper secondary +	81.9	86.4	77.7	9.3	1,265
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	77.1	82.1	74.1	14.9	819
20-34	77.2	82.7	73.7	13.8	4,432
35-49	79.2	82.9	74.8	12.8	967
Place of delivery					
Home	62.7	76.0	59.1	20.4	829
Health facility	79.8	83.7	76.2	12.7	5,384
Public	78.0	82.1	74.3	14.2	4,628
Private	90.7	93.7	88.1	3.8	756
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	72.3	77.7	67.8	17.8	4,156

Table TM.8.9: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	New borns ¹	Mothers ²	Both mothers and new borns	Neither mother nor new born	
C-section	87.9	92.7	86.2	5.7	2,063
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)					
Has functional difficulty	74.3	76.2	65.6	15.1	183
Has no functional difficulty	77.7	82.9	74.2	13.6	5,880
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	71.3	77.2	68.5	20.0	1,306
Second	74.4	81.4	68.9	13.2	1,370
Middle	77.4	82.9	75.1	14.9	1,309
Fourth	81.1	86.3	78.2	10.8	1,125
Richest	84.9	86.7	80.7	9.1	1,108
¹ MICS indicator TM.13- Post-natal health check for the newborn					
² MICS indicator TM.20- Post-natal health check for the mother					
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases					

6.9 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

Adult mortality rates in Table TM.9.1⁶⁸ are based on information collected in the Maternal Mortality module in the Women's Questionnaire. Reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters are used to construct the numerators (number of deaths). The total number of years lived by all surviving and deceased brothers and sisters (that is, exposure years) during the 7 years preceding the survey are calculated to form the denominators for each age interval shown in the table. Mortality rates are expressed per 1,000 population.

Age-specific mortality rates shown in Table TM.9.1 are converted to probabilities of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 years, separately for males and females and are presented in Table TM.9.2. Synthetic period probabilities are calculated by assuming that a hypothetical cohort would be subject to the mortality rates at each age shown in Table TM.9.1.⁶⁹

The Iraq 2018 MICS asked women age 15-49 a series of questions designed with the explicit purpose of providing the necessary information to make direct estimates of maternal mortality. This estimation of maternal mortality is done using the direct sisterhood method and requires reasonably accurate reporting of the number of sisters the respondent ever had, the number who have died, and the number who died during pregnancy, childbirth,

⁶⁸ The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was calculated through the direct sisterhood method, which is expressed per 100,000 live births and gives an average estimate for the period of around 7 years before the survey. It is expected to be interpreted with caution due to limitations of the approach and large confidence intervals. The MMR will be estimated in the upcoming census to further triangulate the results.

⁶⁹ For the calculations, age-specific mortality rates are first converted into age-specific probabilities by using the life table formula $nqx = (n * nm_x) / (1 + (n - nax) * nm_x)$ where nqx are probabilities of dying between exact ages x and $x+n$, nm_x are age-specific mortality rates for the age group x to $x+n$, n is the length of the age interval, and nax is the average number of years lived in the interval between ages x and $x+n$ by those who die in the interval. nax is assumed to be 2.5 years for all age groups. The overall probability of dying between ages 15 and 50 is then calculated by the following formula: $35q15 = 1 - ((1 - 5q15) * (1 - 5q20) * \dots * (1 - 5q45))$ and the result is expressed for a hypothetical cohort of 1,000 persons.

or within 2 months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth.⁷⁰

Each female respondent was asked to report all children born to her biological mother, excluding herself. Following a number of probes to ensure a complete list, all children to the mother, including the respondents was listed in chronological order, starting with the first born. Listing all siblings in chronological order of their birth is done with the intention of improving the completeness of reporting.

Information was then obtained on the sex and survivorship of each of the siblings, the ages of surviving siblings, years since death of deceased siblings, and the age at death of deceased siblings. For each sister who died at age 12 or above, the respondent was asked additional questions to determine whether the death was maternity related, that is, whether the sister was pregnant when she died, whether the sister died during childbirth, or whether the sister died within two months of the termination of a pregnancy or childbirth. If within two months, the exact number of days was sought, as a death within 42 days is classified as post-partum.⁷¹

Additionally, respondents were asked if the death was due to an act of violence or an accident, in order to not misclassify such deaths as related to maternity.

Table TM.9.3 presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the seven-year period prior to the survey. This period of time was chosen to reduce possible heaping of reported years since death on five-year intervals. Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of pregnancy-related deaths by years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the upper boundary for eligibility is 49 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 is standardised by the age distribution of the survey respondents.

The maternal mortality rate (MMRate)^{72,73} is converted to a maternal mortality ratio and expressed per 100,000 live births by dividing the age-standardised maternal mortality rate by the age-standardised general fertility rate. The maternal mortality ratio is often considered a more useful measure of maternal mortality because it measures the obstetric risk associated with each live birth.

It is important to note that the indicator value of maternal mortality ratio represents the period of seven years before the survey and has a significant confidence interval, as calculated in Annex 3, Table SE.1

Table TM.9.1: Adult mortality rates						
Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Iraq, 2018						
	Female			Male		
	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ^a	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ^a
Total age 15-49 years^b	574	471,294	1.25	1,158	485,398	2.39

⁷⁰ Rutenberg, N and Sullivan, JM. 1991. *Direct and indirect estimates of maternal mortality from the sisterhood method*. Demographic and Health Surveys World Conference Proceedings, August 5–7, 1991 Washington, DC. Volume III: 1669–96.

⁷¹ Please note that 42 days is a measure recently adopted as per SDG indicator definition. Previously, the indicator of maternal mortality ratio was defined as any death during pregnancy or within two months of delivery or termination. This previously employed measure is now labelled “Pregnancy-related maternal mortality ratio” and can be calculated for direct comparison. The new measure, that additionally excludes deaths due to acts of violence or accidents, produces cleaner estimates, though, due to large confidence intervals, this is not expected to make an impact on ratios. Maternal deaths are in general more likely to be underreported than over-reported.

⁷² The maternal mortality rate (MMRate) is defined as a number of maternal deaths in a given period per 100,000 women age 15-49 years during the same time period.

⁷³ The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was calculated through the direct sisterhood method, which is expressed per 100,000 live births and gives an average estimate for the period of a round 7 years before the survey. It is expected to be interpreted with caution due to limitations of the approach and large confidence intervals. The MMR will be estimated in the upcoming census to further triangulate the results.

Table TM.9.1: Adult mortality rates

Direct estimates of female and male mortality rates for the seven years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Female			Male		
	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ^a	Number of Deaths	Exposure years	Mortality rates ^a
Age						
15-19	41	75,074	0.55	106	78,479	1.35
20-24	52	85,301	0.61	228	87,775	2.60
25-29	79	87,266	0.90	204	87,525	2.33
30-34	95	83,542	1.14	190	83,372	2.27
35-39	110	68,154	1.61	181	70,050	2.59
40-44	135	45,682	2.95	125	48,818	2.56
45-49	63	26,274	2.39	124	29,379	4.22

^a Expressed per 1,000 population
^b Age-adjusted (standardized) rate

Table TM.9.2: Adult mortality probabilities

The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 50 for women and men for the seven years preceding the survey, Iraq, 2018

	Women ${}_{35}q_{15}^a$	Men ${}_{35}q_{15}^a$
IRAQ 2018	49	86

^a The probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 50 per 1,000

Table TM.9.3: Maternal mortality

Direct estimates of maternal mortality rates for the 7 years preceding the survey, by five-year age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal Deaths ^A	Exposure (Years)	Maternal mortality rates ^B
Total age 15-49 years^C	11.2	64	471,294	0.13
Age				
15-19	17.3	7	75,074	0.09
20-24	23.9	12	85,301	0.15
25-29	17.1	13	87,266	0.15
30-34	13.7	13	83,542	0.16
35-39	4.5	5	68,154	0.07
40-44	8.5	11	45,682	0.25
45-49	3.1	2	26,274	0.07
General fertility rate ^D		128		
Maternal mortality ratio ^{1,E}		104 ⁷⁴		

⁷⁴ The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was calculated through the direct sisterhood method, which is expressed per 100,000 live births and gives an average estimate for the period of a round 7 years before the survey. It is expected to be interpreted with caution due to limitations of the approach and large confidence intervals. The MMR will be estimated in the upcoming census to further triangulate the results.

Lifetime risk of maternal death ^F	0.004
¹ MICS indicator TM.21 - Maternal mortality ratio; SDG indicator 3.1.1	
<p>^A A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause except accidents or violence</p> <p>^B Expressed per 1,000 woman-years of exposure</p> <p>^C The total maternal mortality and general fertility rates are age-adjusted (standardized)</p> <p>^D Expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years for the 7 years preceding the survey</p> <p>^E Calculated as the maternal mortality rate divided by the general fertility rate, expressed per 100,000 live births</p> <p>^F Calculated as $1 - (1 - \text{MMR})^{\text{TFR}}$ where MMR is the maternal mortality ratio, and TFR represents the total fertility rate for the seven years preceding the survey</p>	

6.11 HIV

Some of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission.⁶⁰ Correct information is the first step towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts.^{59,60} The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV.^{59,60} The HIV module administered to women and men 15-49 years of age addresses part of this call.

The Global AIDS Monitoring (GAM) Reporting indicator: the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission, is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Iraq 2018 MICS a II women who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the results are detailed in Table TM.11.1W. MICS6 survey in Iraq did not include standard modules such as 1) ANC-based HIV testing and counseling, and 2) sexual behaviors that increase risk of HIV infection.

Table TM.11.1W also presents the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV transmission. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Iraq, that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and supernatural means. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table TM.11.2W.

Discrimination is a human rights violation prohibited by international human rights law and most national constitutions. Discrimination in the context of HIV refers to unfair or unjust treatment (an act or an omission) of an individual based on his or her real or perceived HIV status. Discrimination exacerbates risks and deprives people of their rights and entitlements, fuelling the HIV epidemic.⁶⁰

The following questions were asked in Iraq 2018 MICS to measure stigma and discriminatory attitudes that may result in discriminatory acts (or omissions): whether the respondent 1) would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has HIV; 2) thinks that children living with HIV should be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV; 3) thinks people hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV; 4) thinks people talk badly about those living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV; 5) thinks people living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people; 6) agrees or disagrees with the statement 'I would be ashamed if someone in my family had HIV'; and 7) fears that she/he could get HIV if she/he comes into contact with the saliva of a

person living with HIV. Table TM.11.3W presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV and measures of *perceived stigma in the community*.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek timely treatment.^{59,60} Questions related to knowledge of a place for HIV testing and whether the woman has ever been tested are presented in Table TM.11.4W.

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new HIV infections.^{59,60} The next tables present key information on this age group. Table TM.11.6W summarise information on key HIV indicators for young women.

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Total	53.8	41.7	24.7	22.8	23.5	24.8	41.8	25.6	8.7	4.9	30,660
Area											
Urban	60.2	46.5	28.1	25.8	25.8	27.8	47.0	29.3	9.4	5.3	21,436
Rural	38.9	30.5	16.8	15.7	18.1	17.8	29.8	17.2	7.1	3.9	9,224
Governorates											
Duhok	55.9	48.7	29.2	26.4	32.4	28.1	49.7	32.9	12.6	7.7	1,163
Nainawa	50.0	42.4	19.0	18.0	14.7	31.5	36.7	26.7	6.9	4.1	2,851
Sulaimaniya	89.2	50.1	29.4	22.4	39.1	38.2	77.2	44.1	16.1	6.4	1,833
Kirkuk	52.9	42.2	21.7	19.9	22.0	43.3	49.8	37.7	13.4	4.5	1,234
Erbil	70.8	61.8	20.9	19.1	35.5	25.7	56.3	23.4	11.7	3.9	2,783
Diala	48.4	39.0	24.6	21.8	24.7	19.4	38.6	26.2	7.1	4.5	1,698
Anbar	38.4	31.2	18.5	17.4	14.8	14.7	27.7	19.7	3.7	2.5	1,299
Baghdad	59.0	45.6	31.1	30.0	18.1	29.8	49.2	29.4	6.5	3.7	5,047
Central	64.2	50.9	35.3	34.1	21.1	34.5	56.5	34.0	7.6	4.5	3,691
Periphery	44.9	31.1	19.7	18.9	9.9	17.1	29.3	16.9	3.6	1.7	1,356
Babil	44.4	38.7	27.4	26.8	22.7	23.5	31.0	20.0	10.9	7.9	1,389
Karbala	35.3	29.0	22.0	21.6	19.0	19.2	27.7	17.5	8.9	7.1	864
Wasit	39.9	18.9	16.8	11.4	18.4	18.9	29.6	20.4	7.4	3.3	1,015
Salahaddin	36.9	32.4	23.4	22.1	19.8	22.4	31.0	20.7	8.8	7.1	954
Najaf	51.9	43.3	29.8	29.0	23.2	19.8	36.4	22.3	8.0	5.6	1,145
Qadisyah	41.2	30.9	12.4	11.2	11.4	14.5	24.1	14.9	4.3	2.5	899
Muthana	40.5	33.8	25.5	25.1	17.3	13.6	32.3	14.2	3.6	2.2	967
Thiqr	44.1	39.8	29.4	28.7	29.8	17.6	36.0	23.1	8.1	6.4	1,968
Misan	37.1	28.1	18.2	15.2	21.9	7.8	24.2	13.8	3.3	1.6	1,188
Basrah	64.5	41.4	26.0	23.5	28.4	24.2	38.2	26.5	12.5	8.4	2,363
Region											
Kurdistan	73.6	55.5	25.3	21.6	36.0	30.1	61.6	31.9	13.3	5.4	5,778
South/Central Iraq	49.2	38.5	24.6	23.0	20.6	23.5	37.3	24.2	7.7	4.8	24,882

Table TM.11.1W: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:			Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge ^{1,A}	Number of women age 15-49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV			
Age											
15-24 ¹	52.7	40.4	22.6	21.0	25.7	26.5	42.3	26.1	10.7	5.6	11,925
15-19	47.6	35.0	18.2	17.2	22.8	24.2	38.2	23.9	10.1	5.1	6,450
15-17	43.5	30.6	14.1	13.1	20.0	20.5	33.9	20.2	7.7	2.6	3,884
18-19	54.0	41.6	24.4	23.3	27.0	29.7	44.7	29.4	13.6	8.8	2,567
20-24	58.6	46.9	27.7	25.5	29.1	29.2	47.2	28.7	11.5	6.3	5,475
25-29	55.6	44.2	26.7	24.7	23.5	25.5	42.5	26.0	8.2	4.8	4,615
30-39	53.5	40.9	25.2	23.0	21.7	22.5	39.9	25.0	7.1	4.2	8,111
40-49	55.1	43.3	26.7	24.5	21.6	23.8	43.0	25.3	7.3	4.5	6,009
Education											
Pre-primary or none	20.4	13.6	7.9	7.3	6.6	5.0	12.2	5.1	0.8	0.3	4,172
Primary	37.6	26.6	14.7	13.1	12.1	14.3	26.1	13.9	2.9	1.5	11,467
Lower secondary	60.7	44.5	26.1	23.7	22.0	24.7	45.9	26.4	6.8	3.5	5,982
Upper secondary +	85.3	71.9	44.2	41.6	46.8	47.3	72.8	49.6	21.1	12.2	9,039
Marital status											
Ever married	52.3	40.1	25.3	23.1	20.5	21.9	39.0	23.4	6.5	4.0	20,890
Never married	56.9	45.1	23.4	22.1	30.0	30.8	48.0	30.4	13.5	6.8	9,770
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)											
Has functional difficulty	44.6	33.0	18.8	16.1	19.7	16.1	32.8	17.2	4.9	3.1	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	55.9	43.8	26.6	24.6	24.2	25.9	43.5	26.9	9.1	5.4	25,475
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	26.4	18.3	11.5	10.5	10.7	9.1	16.1	9.9	3.2	2.2	5,579
Second	44.0	32.4	20.7	18.9	20.0	16.6	30.9	18.6	5.9	3.8	5,866
Middle	51.3	39.5	25.1	23.4	21.4	22.1	40.0	23.4	6.5	4.1	6,130
Fourth	65.9	53.3	31.4	29.7	27.6	34.9	53.4	33.5	11.7	6.4	6,346
Richest	75.8	60.2	32.4	29.1	35.3	37.8	63.3	39.5	14.9	7.4	6,739

¹MICS indicator TM.29 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention includes those who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
Total	34.0	32.3	30.6	37.4	26.1	10.6	9.1	16.4	34.0
Area									
Urban	38.3	36.4	34.0	42.0	28.9	12.0	10.3	18.2	38.3
Rural	24.0	22.9	22.9	26.5	19.5	7.2	6.5	12.4	24.0
Governorates									
Duhok	39.6	37.6	37.5	42.9	33.0	15.8	15.0	13.0	39.6
Nainawa	30.9	29.5	21.3	33.1	18.7	9.5	6.9	16.9	30.9
Sulaimaniya	41.7	39.3	44.1	56.8	24.2	13.5	9.7	32.3	41.7
Kirkuk	35.4	36.3	32.5	39.3	29.2	6.5	6.1	13.7	35.4
Erbil	43.3	41.7	46.5	51.0	37.1	7.4	7.1	19.8	43.3
Diala	32.0	28.6	25.8	34.3	21.8	13.2	10.9	14.1	32.0
Anbar	24.5	24.0	21.2	27.3	18.1	7.1	5.8	11.0	24.5
Baghdad	41.1	39.9	32.9	42.0	31.6	11.7	10.2	17.0	41.1
Central	47.3	46.1	36.8	48.1	35.8	13.8	11.9	16.1	47.3
Periphery	24.1	23.1	22.2	25.4	20.3	6.0	5.6	19.5	24.1
Babil	20.9	20.6	20.2	21.7	18.8	9.3	9.0	22.6	20.9
Karbala	22.7	23.1	18.4	23.8	17.7	8.7	7.9	11.5	22.7
Wasit	23.1	22.0	22.8	24.2	20.5	7.4	7.1	15.7	23.1
Salahaddin	29.9	28.6	27.4	32.1	24.3	15.7	13.8	4.7	29.9
Najaf	35.4	32.9	28.2	37.8	24.3	12.5	9.4	14.1	35.4
Qadisyah	18.8	18.4	14.8	19.3	14.0	6.0	5.5	21.9	18.8
Muthana	27.5	28.3	28.1	29.9	25.6	11.6	11.2	10.6	27.5
Thiqar	37.9	34.4	34.8	39.0	32.6	8.5	7.5	5.1	37.9
Misan	25.5	23.9	24.6	29.0	19.9	17.7	16.4	8.1	25.5
Basrah	36.4	30.9	35.5	40.3	28.2	9.8	8.4	24.3	36.4
Region									
Kurdistan	42.1	40.1	43.9	51.2	32.2	11.0	9.5	22.4	42.1

Table TM.11.2W: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who:								
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:			
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means ¹	By at least one of the three means and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	By breastfeeding and that risk can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of women age 15-49
South/Central Iraq	32.2	30.5	27.6	34.2	24.7	10.5	9.0	15.0	32.2
Age group									
15-24	34.8	33.6	32.0	38.3	27.3	11.5	10.1	14.4	34.8
15-19	31.0	29.4	28.6	34.0	24.2	9.8	8.9	13.6	31.0
15-17	27.9	25.9	26.2	31.1	21.6	8.4	7.5	12.4	27.9
18-19	35.6	34.6	32.3	38.4	28.1	11.9	11.1	15.5	35.6
20-24	39.3	38.6	35.9	43.3	31.1	13.6	11.6	15.2	39.3
25-29	35.1	32.7	31.1	38.4	26.3	10.1	8.9	17.3	35.1
30-39	31.9	29.7	28.6	35.4	23.8	9.6	8.1	18.1	31.9
40-49	34.7	33.0	30.4	37.5	26.6	10.3	8.7	17.6	34.7
Education									
Pre-primary or none	10.9	10.4	11.0	12.1	9.2	3.0	2.8	8.3	10.9
Primary	20.0	18.6	18.4	22.3	15.0	6.0	5.2	15.3	20.0
Lower secondary	35.7	33.5	33.0	39.6	27.6	11.1	9.5	21.1	35.7
Upper secondary +	61.4	59.0	53.7	66.7	47.0	19.5	16.8	18.5	61.4
Marital status									
Ever married	31.8	29.8	28.2	35.1	23.7	9.5	8.1	17.3	31.8
Never married	38.8	37.6	35.8	42.3	31.2	12.8	11.3	14.7	38.8
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	27.2	24.4	25.3	30.0	20.8	9.3	8.3	14.6	27.2
Has no functional difficulty	35.3	33.7	31.6	38.7	27.1	11.0	9.4	17.1	35.3
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	14.6	13.3	13.8	16.1	11.2	5.1	4.7	10.3	14.6
Second	27.9	25.4	24.5	29.5	21.5	9.0	8.0	14.5	27.9
Middle	32.5	31.2	29.9	35.3	26.2	10.2	9.0	16.0	32.5
Fourth	44.4	42.8	38.7	47.8	34.5	14.3	12.2	18.2	44.4
Richest	47.1	45.3	43.1	53.9	34.6	13.3	11.1	21.9	47.1

¹ MICS indicator TM.30 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A,B}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	79.3	76.2	84.5	67.5	79.0	76.6	52.1	73.9	16,497
Area									
Urban	79.4	76.7	84.8	67.8	79.4	76.8	51.9	74.9	12,908
Rural	78.9	74.6	83.2	66.6	77.5	75.7	52.9	70.1	3,589
Governorates									
Duhok	73.8	67.9	80.5	77.3	83.4	85.6	55.1	76.1	650
Nainawa	79.9	80.2	86.4	68.7	74.9	74.8	61.4	85.2	1,425
Sulaimaniya	76.4	69.1	80.1	64.7	78.8	68.8	38.7	84.8	1,634
Kirkuk	84.1	85.5	91.8	65.9	79.9	79.4	45.7	87.4	653
Erbil	84.5	80.5	87.5	69.2	90.0	90.6	66.2	74.4	1,970
Diala	79.8	74.2	83.7	78.0	76.5	70.8	31.0	57.3	822
Anbar	86.2	79.8	91.2	64.9	77.1	72.8	60.7	84.8	498
Baghdad	85.8	85.8	90.2	63.4	82.4	80.5	61.8	74.8	2,977
Central	87.1	87.3	90.8	67.1	84.7	84.1	64.2	75.9	2,368
Periphery	81.0	80.2	87.9	49.3	73.1	66.8	52.4	70.4	609
Babil	66.9	63.5	73.1	61.1	70.8	68.4	62.2	65.5	617
Karbala	65.5	62.5	72.9	74.5	79.6	77.9	45.0	55.3	305
Wasit	75.2	70.2	78.4	55.9	56.5	54.7	31.1	60.8	405
Salahaddin	84.9	76.5	89.8	76.1	79.3	74.0	31.3	70.9	352
Najaf	71.9	71.1	78.8	75.0	80.6	79.0	43.0	64.6	594
Qadisyah	81.7	76.4	86.3	61.2	63.7	59.4	27.1	75.5	371
Muthana	76.4	73.4	79.4	70.5	82.4	88.0	77.6	65.8	391
Thiqar	79.9	80.0	89.5	61.0	82.3	82.7	58.2	88.6	867
Misan	77.4	74.2	85.9	72.7	71.3	66.1	45.6	75.4	441
Basrah	71.3	65.9	76.1	69.4	73.5	69.2	40.2	55.2	1,525
Region									
Kurdistan	79.7	74.2	83.6	68.7	84.7	81.5	53.9	78.7	4,254
South/Central Iraq	79.2	76.9	84.8	67.1	77.0	74.9	51.5	72.2	12,243
Age									

Table TM.11.3W: Attitudes towards people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who report discriminating attitudes towards people living with HIV, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who:			Percentage of women who think people:			Percentage of women who:		
	Would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV	Report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^{1,A,B}	Hesitate to take an HIV test because they are afraid of how other people will react if the test result is positive for HIV	Talk badly about people living with HIV, or who are thought to be living with HIV	Living with HIV, or thought to be living with HIV, lose the respect of other people	Would be ashamed if someone in family had HIV	Fear getting HIV if coming into contact with the saliva of a person living with HIV	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
15-24	76.4	71.8	80.8	66.7	77.7	75.4	47.9	72.3	6,280
15-19	77.1	71.6	80.7	65.3	77.7	76.0	46.1	73.5	3,073
15-17	76.6	70.7	80.1	63.6	77.8	74.2	44.9	73.9	1,688
18-19	77.7	72.7	81.5	67.3	77.5	78.1	47.6	72.9	1,385
20-24	75.7	71.9	81.0	68.0	77.8	75.0	49.6	71.2	3,207
25-29	77.8	76.4	84.0	67.5	79.9	76.9	47.1	73.0	2,567
30-39	81.0	77.9	86.7	68.5	79.3	76.1	55.9	74.9	4,338
40-49	83.9	82.3	88.9	67.9	80.3	79.0	59.1	76.2	3,313
Education									
Pre-primary or none	82.3	79.1	86.3	63.2	78.8	80.5	68.2	75.4	850
Primary	82.3	79.8	87.5	64.1	75.0	72.9	56.2	74.4	4,310
Lower secondary	81.8	78.5	86.0	65.8	77.6	74.9	52.5	69.8	3,630
Upper secondary +	76.2	72.8	81.9	70.7	81.9	79.0	47.9	75.3	7,707
Marital status									
Ever married	80.9	78.9	86.5	67.3	78.6	76.4	54.5	73.0	10,935
Never married	76.2	71.0	80.5	68.0	79.8	76.9	47.4	75.5	5,563
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	82.6	78.6	88.2	71.5	81.5	77.7	57.5	76.5	581
Has no functional difficulty	79.5	76.8	84.8	67.8	79.0	76.8	52.8	73.7	14,229
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	76.1	71.4	81.0	62.3	70.5	66.9	46.3	65.1	1,475
Second	75.2	72.5	81.4	67.3	75.4	73.2	49.1	65.0	2,583
Middle	81.8	79.2	86.5	67.1	77.4	77.5	55.6	73.1	3,146
Fourth	79.3	76.1	83.8	68.1	80.6	77.5	52.8	77.3	4,185
Richest	80.9	77.8	86.4	68.9	82.9	79.7	52.7	78.5	5,109

¹ MICS indicator TM.31 - Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

^A This is a composite indicator of those who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive and think children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV

^B As part of respondent protection, those who mentioned that they are HIV-positive in their answer to this question have been recorded to "No", and thus treated as having no fear of contracting HIV

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}	
Total	16.3	6.9	6.0	2.3	2.0	30,660
Area						
Urban	18.2	7.7	6.6	2.3	2.1	21,436
Rural	12.0	5.3	4.5	2.3	1.7	9,224
Governorates						
Duhok	37.6	18.4	17.4	3.7	3.5	1,163
Nainawa	8.5	6.4	5.6	0.7	0.5	2,851
Sulaimaniya	51.2	29.8	27.4	8.7	7.6	1,833
Kirkuk	25.3	9.8	9.7	6.4	6.3	1,234
Erbil	42.2	26.7	24.3	11.3	9.6	2,783
Diala	14.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1,698
Anbar	4.4	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.8	1,299
Baghdad	10.5	3.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	5,047
Central	11.3	4.7	1.8	1.0	0.7	3,691
Periphery	8.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1,356
Babil	5.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	1,389
Karbala	4.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	864
Wasit	9.1	1.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	1,015
Salahaddin	7.0	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	954
Najaf	6.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	1,145
Qadisyah	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	899
Muthana	18.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	967
Thiqar	9.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,968
Misan	4.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,188
Basrah	9.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	2,363
Region						
Kurdistan	44.1	26.0	23.9	8.9	7.8	5,778
South/Central Iraq	9.9	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.7	24,882
Age						
15-24	16.5	5.7	4.8	2.5	2.0	11,925
15-19	13.7	3.3	2.3	1.5	0.7	6,450
15-17	11.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	3,884
18-19	17.5	6.1	4.1	2.5	0.7	2,567
20-24	19.8	8.5	7.7	3.7	3.6	5,475
25-29	18.4	9.4	8.2	2.7	2.3	4,615
30-39	15.5	8.1	6.9	2.2	2.0	8,111
40-49	15.4	6.0	5.4	1.8	1.7	6,009
Education						
Pre-primary or none	7.5	3.1	2.6	0.9	0.7	4,172
Primary	9.5	4.9	4.3	1.8	1.7	11,467
Lower secondary	14.5	6.6	5.8	1.3	1.2	5,982
Upper secondary +	30.2	11.5	9.8	4.3	3.5	9,039
Marital status						
Ever married	15.6	8.2	7.1	2.2	2.0	20,890
Never married	17.9	4.3	3.6	2.5	2.0	9,770
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						

Table TM.11.4W: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested ¹	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result ^{2,3}		
Has functional difficulty	12.6	5.4	3.9	2.1	1.7	1,301	
Has no functional difficulty	17.3	7.9	6.8	2.6	2.2	25,475	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	5,579	
Second	9.0	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.2	5,866	
Middle	10.5	3.3	2.4	0.6	0.5	6,130	
Fourth	18.2	6.3	5.1	1.9	1.6	6,346	
Richest	36.2	20.3	18.4	7.7	6.8	6,739	
¹ MICS indicator TM.32 - People who know where to be tested for HIV							
² MICS indicator TM.33 - People who have been tested for HIV and know the results							
³ MICS indicator TM.34 - Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results							

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	
Total	5.6	27.3	16.5	4.8	2.0	11,925	80.8	6,280
Area								
Urban	5.6	30.0	16.4	3.6	1.2	8,099	81.7	4,696
Rural	5.6	21.7	16.6	7.4	3.7	3,826	78.2	1,584
Governorates								
Duhok	9.5	38.4	35.2	9.7	2.0	441	75.3	270
Nainawa	3.9	14.0	5.1	2.6	0.9	1,100	84.7	440
Sulaimaniya	9.2	26.4	52.3	19.5	4.9	621	67.1	566
Kirkuk	4.2	30.6	27.4	4.4	2.5	374	91.8	218
Erbil	8.1	45.7	53.4	28.5	13.9	1,115	79.3	879
Diala	5.1	23.9	16.2	1.4	1.0	681	75.9	330
Anbar	3.5	17.8	4.9	1.4	0.9	527	91.7	198
Baghdad	2.0	29.1	8.8	0.6	0.2	1,856	90.4	1,004
Central	2.2	31.3	9.4	0.6	0.2	1,324	92.2	753
Periphery	1.7	23.5	7.2	0.6	0.3	532	85.1	252
Babil	9.4	21.3	3.6	0.7	0.0	526	72.9	232
Karbala	8.5	22.0	6.3	0.4	0.1	343	67.3	138
Wasit	3.6	20.1	9.2	0.3	0.3	410	83.2	160
Salahaddin	7.6	24.9	8.0	1.4	1.1	377	88.8	139
Najaf	5.7	24.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	454	77.4	221
Qadisyah	2.1	12.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	376	86.9	143

Table TM.11.6W: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:							Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge ¹	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage who report discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ^A	
Muthana	3.3	30.3	18.2	0.1	0.1	439	86.4	194
Thiqr	8.7	39.3	12.0	0.3	0.2	838	86.9	400
Misan	0.5	19.3	2.2	0.1	0.0	472	78.9	179
Basrah	8.8	28.0	9.3	0.7	0.6	975	72.8	569
Region								
Kurdistan	8.7	38.7	49.4	22.1	8.9	2,177	74.6	1,715
South/Central Iraq	4.9	24.8	9.2	1.0	0.5	9,748	83.2	4,565
Age								
15-19	5.1	24.2	13.7	2.3	0.7	6,450	80.7	3,073
15-17	2.6	21.6	11.1	1.2	0.7	3,884	80.1	1,688
18-19	8.8	28.1	17.5	4.1	0.7	2,567	81.5	1,385
20-24	6.3	31.1	19.8	7.7	3.6	5,475	81.0	3,207
20-22	6.2	31.9	20.3	7.6	3.9	3,285	80.2	1,928
23-24	6.4	29.7	19.1	8.0	3.2	2,190	82.1	1,279
Education								
Pre-primary or none	0.3	4.7	2.6	0.3	0.1	1,006	82.3	87
Primary	0.8	10.9	7.4	4.1	2.9	3,509	84.3	946
Lower secondary	2.7	23.7	12.4	4.0	0.9	2,712	83.8	1,371
Upper secondary +	12.1	46.5	28.6	6.8	2.5	4,698	78.9	3,875
Marital status								
Ever married	3.7	20.1	14.2	6.6	1.5	4,265	84.0	1,976
Never married	6.7	31.3	17.8	3.8	2.3	7,660	79.4	4,304
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	4.0	20.9	15.1	2.8	1.2	141	89.8	67
Has no functional difficulty	7.1	30.3	19.2	6.6	2.7	7,900	81.0	4,524
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	2.8	11.4	4.1	0.6	0.2	2,121	76.1	537
Second	4.4	21.8	8.8	2.3	0.2	2,320	80.6	1,002
Middle	4.1	26.0	11.4	2.5	0.5	2,566	85.3	1,271
Fourth	7.2	36.9	19.8	4.2	1.0	2,425	76.5	1,531
Richest	9.2	38.1	36.2	13.8	7.8	2,492	82.8	1,939

¹ MICS indicator TM.29- Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people

^A Refer to Table TM.11.3W for the two components.

7.1 IMMUNISATION

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year.⁷⁵ It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO recommended Routine Immunisations for Children⁷⁶ recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, and rubella.⁷⁷

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Iraq National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio, and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Hexavalent vaccine containing DTP, Polio, Hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of measles,. In addition, there is one dose of MMR (Measles, mumps, and rubella antigens) scheduled at 15 months and also one dose Penta + OPV booster at 18 months. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 15 and Penta + OPV booster at 18 months. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Iraq 2018 MICS are based on children age 12-23 and 24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caretakers were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports.

⁷⁵ "Immunization Highlights 2015." World Health Organization. June 27, 2016. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://www.who.int/immunization/highlights/2015/en/>.

⁷⁶ "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. August 22, 2018. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

⁷⁷ Additionally, vaccination against the human papillomavirus (HPV) is recommended for girls from 9 to 14 years of age⁷⁶, but coverage of this vaccine is not yet included in MICS, as methodology is under development.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Iraq, 2018

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR and Booster by 24 months)
	Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	
Antigen								
BCG ¹	77.4	17.2	94.7	94.3	65.1	28.8	93.9	93.3
Hep B	72.5	1.9	74.4	74.4	61.7	1.1	62.9	62.5
Polio (OPV)								
At birth	74.0	13.7	87.8	87.5	61.5	22.9	84.3	83.8
OPV1	74.5	16.4	90.9	89.5	61.7	27.8	89.5	87.2
OPV2	70.3	14.2	84.5	82.8	57.6	24.5	82.1	77.8
OPV3 ²	64.9	8.7	73.6	69.1	54.7	16.2	70.9	65.0
Hexavalent								
Hexa1	73.3	12.6	85.9	84.6	59.1	24.5	83.6	81.3
Hexa2	69.0	10.6	79.6	78.0	55.7	20.3	75.9	71.6
Hexa3 ^{3,4,5}	62.5	6.3	68.8	64.3	50.2	13.3	63.5	57.7
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
Pcv1	32.1	6.0	38.1	37.3	13.9	10.0	23.9	22.6
Pcv2	28.5	5.5	34.0	33.1	13.0	7.4	20.4	18.5
Pcv3 ⁶	25.8	2.9	28.6	27.0	11.6	3.8	15.4	13.6
Rotavirus								
Rota1	58.1	8.2	66.2	65.7	50.4	16.6	67.0	65.7
Rota2 ⁷	54.0	6.6	60.6	59.8	45.3	13.0	58.4	56.5
Measles¹⁰	60.4	10.6	71.0	65.6	51.0	20.9	71.9	63.3
MMR⁸	37.5	5.8	43.3	na	48.0	18.5	66.4	63.1
First booster (Polio, Penta)	15.8	3.1	18.9	na	37.7	15.2	52.9	48.6
Fully vaccinated ^C	44.4	2.4	46.9	38.5	35.8	5.8	41.6	30.8
Fully immunized ^{11,D}	54.6	3.5	58.1	49.4	43.9	8.5	52.4	40.4
No vaccinations	0.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	0.1	3.6	3.6	3.7
Number of children	3,167	3,167	3,167	3,167	3,089	3,089	3,089	3,089
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage								
² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage								
³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								
⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage								
⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage								
⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								
⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage								
⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage								
¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1								
¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage								

na: not applicable

^A Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^B MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11 refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.9 and TC.10 refer to children age 24-35 months

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Iraq, 2018

Children age 12-23 months:					Children age 24-35 months:				
Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:					Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				
Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age		Vaccination records ^A	Mother's report	Either ^B (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR and Booster by 24 months)	

^C Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3, Rotavirus 1, Rotavirus 2 and Measles as per the vaccination schedule in Iraq

^D Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3 and Measles

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (1/2)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:														
	BCG ¹	Hep B	Polio (OPV)			Hexa			Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles ¹⁰	
			At Birth	1	2	3 ²	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1		2 ⁷
Total	94.7	74.4	87.8	90.9	84.5	73.6	85.9	79.6	68.8	38.1	34.0	28.6	66.2	60.6	71.0
Sex															
Male	95.0	74.2	87.6	91.6	84.4	73.3	86.8	79.2	67.5	38.5	35.1	28.7	66.6	60.3	70.7
Female	94.3	74.7	88.0	90.2	84.6	74.0	84.9	80.0	70.2	37.7	32.7	28.5	65.8	61.0	71.4
Area															
Urban	95.7	75.5	89.2	91.7	86.4	76.8	87.4	82.3	72.9	39.0	36.1	32.2	68.0	63.3	74.3
Rural	92.5	72.2	84.6	89.2	80.4	66.6	82.5	73.7	59.8	36.3	29.4	20.8	62.2	54.7	63.9
Governorates															
Dohuk	96.2	89.6	93.7	95.4	92.3	83.3	95.2	92.1	83.4	28.0	24.0	22.8	84.0	78.1	88.3
Nainawa h	91.4	54.4	85.4	90.7	77.5	62.2	77.6	63.8	46.7	6.0	6.0	1.5	22.9	19.0	67.0
Sulaimaniya	99.1	87.6	99.1	92.3	90.5	87.5	92.4	91.5	88.6	43.8	42.9	46.1	91.1	89.4	81.9
Kirkuk	97.7	59.0	85.3	95.4	84.3	62.1	89.8	82.4	57.1	74.1	67.2	50.8	85.2	72.9	76.9
Erbil	97.4	81.8	96.6	88.9	85.1	81.8	89.9	87.5	81.8	28.7	13.8	11.8	70.6	65.4	80.6
Diala	98.1	90.7	95.9	91.3	86.2	79.8	87.2	82.6	74.3	19.2	16.7	13.3	78.1	72.1	75.3
Anbar	93.1	73.2	84.9	88.6	82.0	70.6	64.5	48.9	40.3	36.6	33.7	24.4	54.9	46.1	60.9
Baghdad	94.0	76.8	81.4	94.2	90.4	78.2	89.8	86.4	79.0	51.1	47.6	43.3	69.5	67.3	69.3
Central	94.7	78.7	81.8	94.0	90.3	79.4	91.4	87.8	81.4	48.0	44.0	42.1	69.6	67.8	70.9
Periphery	92.4	72.2	80.4	94.8	90.5	75.5	86.3	83.2	73.6	58.3	55.8	46.1	69.4	66.2	65.6
Babil	95.1	66.6	85.2	90.5	85.1	70.6	85.3	80.1	69.4	58.9	56.5	44.8	74.9	69.3	66.3
Kerbala	96.3	80.3	93.9	92.3	88.4	81.9	92.4	88.0	84.6	31.4	28.5	23.5	76.2	69.2	75.9
Wasit	97.0	74.4	93.6	94.3	90.3	71.1	92.4	88.5	70.2	85.9	83.1	65.3	67.6	59.3	73.5
Salahdeen	90.8	60.6	79.0	87.4	76.7	60.6	75.4	66.2	44.8	58.0	49.9	38.8	67.1	51.8	53.7
Najaf	91.6	64.6	85.1	86.3	79.9	60.8	75.5	71.0	47.8	30.4	21.7	18.4	59.0	50.4	57.9
Qadissiyah	92.4	62.4	82.3	90.1	75.9	60.5	76.9	67.1	49.4	59.0	54.3	38.6	58.3	53.2	64.4
Munthana	95.5	66.4	91.6	75.2	69.2	57.7	68.6	62.5	51.7	10.7	9.7	5.4	61.7	58.1	56.6

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (1/2)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:														
	BCG ¹	Hep B	Polio (OPV)			Hexa			Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		Measles ¹⁰	
			At Birth	1	2	3 ²	1	2	3 ^{3,4,5}	1	2	3 ⁶	1		2 ⁷
Thiqar	83.5	66.0	79.0	81.9	67.8	53.7	77.5	67.2	46.2	21.0	18.3	12.4	56.5	49.5	48.5
Missan	97.3	80.1	93.2	91.6	85.3	87.2	93.6	77.5	77.9	74.9	69.2	70.8	68.6	58.8	76.5
Basrah	97.3	83.7	83.7	96.1	92.2	82.4	94.8	91.8	85.3	34.9	32.1	25.6	79.4	74.0	84.4
Region															
Kurdistan	97.5	85.1	96.6	91.3	88.1	83.6	91.8	89.6	83.9	32.4	23.6	23.1	79.0	74.5	82.7
South/Central Iraq	94.1	72.4	86.1	90.8	83.8	71.7	84.8	77.7	65.9	39.2	36.0	29.7	63.8	58.0	68.8
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	88.8	65.0	79.8	80.9	69.2	55.4	73.9	65.2	50.8	34.1	28.3	24.3	57.4	48.2	54.1
Primary	94.9	74.3	87.0	91.6	84.4	71.9	86.2	77.5	67.0	36.5	34.0	27.8	64.9	59.3	67.6
Lower secondary	96.4	81.1	92.2	95.1	91.7	83.4	90.9	87.8	77.6	39.9	32.1	28.2	68.0	63.6	80.6
Upper secondary +	97.4	76.1	91.9	93.7	90.4	82.9	90.5	88.1	79.3	43.1	40.4	34.5	74.8	70.8	83.3
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	90.2	67.3	81.4	86.4	75.6	61.2	80.7	70.2	55.6	35.0	28.8	23.5	59.4	51.2	58.2
Second	95.8	74.4	86.1	91.0	84.2	74.4	85.3	76.8	66.2	35.5	33.5	26.7	64.8	58.1	71.4
Middle	94.8	72.7	88.6	89.1	82.7	71.3	83.8	78.3	68.9	39.8	37.0	31.5	64.6	60.7	69.2
Fourth	95.1	73.9	90.2	92.0	86.6	74.9	86.6	82.1	70.9	37.1	35.3	29.5	68.1	62.9	71.1
Richest	97.7	85.5	94.1	97.0	95.2	88.6	94.3	93.2	85.8	44.5	35.8	33.1	76.0	72.5	87.5

¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage

^A Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3, Rota and Measles as per the vaccination schedule in Iraq

^B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down

^C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

^D Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3 and Measles

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (2/2)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Iraq, 2018

	Fully Vaccinated ^A	Fully immunized ^{D, 11}	Percentage with:			No. of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Percentage with:		No. of children age 24-35 months
			None	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen		Measles	MMR ⁸	First Booster (Polio, Penta)	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	
Total	46.9	58.1	3.0	88.3	78.8	3,167	71.9	66.4	52.9	82.0	66.0	3,089
Sex												
Male	46.1	57.1	2.6	88.9	79.4	1,626	71.3	64.8	53.3	83.1	68.1	1,630
Female	47.6	59.1	3.4	87.7	78.2	1,541	72.6	68.3	52.5	80.9	63.7	1,459
Area												
Urban	50.8	62.3	2.5	89.1	79.4	2,174	75.5	69.8	56.3	83.4	67.7	2,090
Rural	38.2	48.8	4.1	86.6	77.5	992	64.5	59.3	45.8	79.2	62.4	1,000
Governorates												
Dohuk	70.7	78.3	1.6	97.6	92.2	119	87.7	80.4	75.3	97.8	89.7	129
Nainawa h	14.4	38.7	3.6	74.7	66.2	336	71.0	54.0	38.2	63.7	40.6	281
Sulaimaniya	78.7	80.0	0.9	95.9	87.6	129	80.5	73.3	60.8	97.2	88.8	156
Kirkuk	47.6	47.6	2.3	83.3	67.4	66	73.6	72.0	50.1	66.6	41.6	53
Erbil	56.5	74.3	2.6	91.3	81.8	260	82.7	80.6	72.6	86.4	76.9	234
Diala	57.5	65.7	1.0	94.5	92.1	250	74.3	70.0	51.7	96.5	89.9	196
Anbar	17.4	26.3	2.2	85.1	74.8	78	61.1	55.2	39.5	64.3	53.6	99
Baghdad	55.2	65.3	3.0	90.6	80.6	537	73.0	72.8	56.4	82.1	67.9	503
Central	56.1	67.1	3.2	92.3	81.7	374	75.5	75.6	57.9	84.1	69.2	348
Periphery	53.0	61.1	2.7	86.7	77.8	162	67.3	66.4	53.1	77.6	65.0	156
Babil	51.6	56.9	1.5	90.3	74.5	160	69.1	69.0	45.1	87.0	64.3	153
Kerbala	55.0	68.7	3.2	92.7	83.5	107	62.3	68.5	54.8	87.6	69.3	92
Wasit	46.8	63.2	1.2	92.6	80.5	120	72.1	76.5	58.4	86.5	57.4	99
Salahdeen	34.1	37.2	7.1	74.2	63.0	69	53.0	41.0	29.5	64.2	55.9	72
Najaf	27.1	37.4	5.7	82.9	70.7	146	64.9	60.7	44.5	82.6	65.2	130
Qadissiyah	30.4	36.8	4.0	82.4	65.7	88	56.2	52.7	41.7	69.0	51.0	94
Munthana	39.5	44.6	3.1	77.3	67.8	113	58.5	46.8	37.1	74.3	59.3	161
Thiqar	19.5	28.5	10.7	89.9	75.6	159	48.8	44.0	45.3	90.4	61.0	206
Missan	48.1	58.5	1.5	84.7	81.4	150	91.9	74.8	57.9	67.0	57.8	176
Basrah	65.1	77.0	0.9	95.4	87.2	280	82.8	77.5	64.4	91.4	71.7	255
Region												
Kurdistan	65.5	76.7	1.9	93.9	85.7	508	83.3	78.4	69.7	92.5	83.7	520
South/Central Iraq	43.3	54.5	3.2	87.2	77.5	2,658	69.6	64.0	49.5	79.9	62.4	2,569
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	32.7	40.4	6.8	80.9	70.9	535	59.5	56.2	43.3	78.8	64.2	632
Primary	44.4	54.1	2.4	87.7	79.0	1,368	69.7	62.2	48.6	80.4	64.4	1,353
Low er secondary	52.0	68.8	2.3	92.5	83.7	622	76.7	71.0	58.1	80.1	63.2	483
Upper secondary +	59.0	70.9	1.7	91.7	80.3	642	85.6	82.4	68.2	90.4	73.5	621
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	32.2	41.1	5.5	84.9	74.1	662	62.4	56.6	41.3	77.9	61.0	746
Second	44.9	56.0	2.2	89.2	77.7	741	68.4	63.2	53.3	78.1	59.8	627
Middle	45.6	56.7	3.4	85.4	76.6	630	67.2	62.0	46.9	82.8	64.0	615
Fourth	51.5	60.8	1.9	87.2	77.9	571	78.1	72.2	56.4	84.3	71.6	545

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (2/2)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Iraq, 2018

	Fully Vaccinated ^A	Fully immunized ^{D, 11}	Percentage with:			No. of children age 12-23 months	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:			Percentage with:		No. of children age 24-35 months
			None	Vaccination cards	Vaccination cards seen		Measles	MMR ⁸	First Booster (Polio, Penta)	Vaccination cards ^B	Vaccination cards seen ^C	
Richest	63.4	79.5	1.6	95.5	89.1	563	87.7	82.6	71.3	89.0	76.5	557
¹ MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage ² MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage ³ MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 ⁴ MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage ⁵ MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage ⁶ MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 ⁷ MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage ⁸ MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage ¹⁰ MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 ¹¹ MICS indicator TC.11 - Full immunization coverage												
^A Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3, Rota and Measles as per the vaccination schedule in Iraq ^B Vaccination card or other documents where the vaccinations are written down ^C Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability) ^D Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3 and Measles												

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.⁷⁸ Target 3.3 of the SDGs on ending the epidemics on malaria by 2030 along with other diseases is interpreted as the attainment of the Global Technical Strategy for malaria 2016–2030 and the Roll Back Malaria advocacy plan, Action and Investment to defeat Malaria 2016–2030 targets which aim at reducing malaria mortality rates globally by 90 percent compared with 2015.

Table TC.2.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes				
Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Iraq, 2018				
	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	12.8	3.4	18.2	16,623
Sex				
Male	12.3	3.7	19.0	8,602
Female	13.3	3.0	17.4	8,021
Area				
Urban	13.0	3.1	18.6	11,305
Rural	12.2	3.9	17.4	5,318
Governorates				

⁷⁸ The main killers of children under age 5 in 2016 included preterm birth complications (18 per cent), pneumonia (16 per cent), intrapartum related events (12 per cent), diarrhoea (8 per cent), neonatal sepsis (7 per cent) and malaria (5 per cent). UNICEF, WHO, World Bank Group, and United Nations. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report 2017*. New York: UNICEF, 2017. https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_101071.html

Table TC.2.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caretaker reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Dohuk	12.0	4.4	26.8	580
Nainawah	9.0	1.1	13.4	1,639
Sulaimaniya	7.4	1.2	13.5	737
Kirkuk	25.5	3.4	13.6	406
Erbil	10.1	4.7	20.0	1,445
Diala	18.5	5.1	31.1	1,035
Anbar	8.9	4.0	12.6	518
Baghdad	13.5	3.2	18.6	2,728
Central	12.9	4.1	19.6	1,940
Periphery	15.0	1.0	16.2	788
Babil	6.5	1.0	10.3	769
Kerbala	5.2	2.4	4.8	505
Wasit	11.7	0.6	14.0	566
Salahdeen	13.8	3.0	18.1	393
Najaf	16.7	4.5	21.0	695
Qadissiyah	11.7	5.8	16.3	487
Munthana	10.8	2.9	11.0	663
Thiqar	10.8	1.6	14.5	1,170
Missan	18.5	4.7	28.4	813
Basrah	18.9	6.4	24.5	1,474
Region				
Kurdistan	9.8	3.7	19.7	2,762
South/Central Iraq	13.4	3.3	17.9	13,861
Age (in months)				
0-11	19.2	4.7	19.7	3,177
12-23	20.1	4.0	22.0	3,167
24-35	10.7	4.0	20.2	3,089
36-47	7.8	2.2	15.5	3,731
48-59	7.5	2.2	14.4	3,459
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	14.1	5.3	19.4	3,205
Primary	13.2	3.1	18.4	7,285
Lower secondary	14.8	3.1	18.8	2,923
Upper secondary +	8.6	2.4	16.0	3,209
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.3	4.2	18.8	3,730
Second	13.9	3.2	20.3	3,677
Middle	12.1	3.6	16.7	3,321
Fourth	12.0	2.4	17.7	3,007
Richest	9.7	3.2	17.0	2,888

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.⁷⁹ Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.⁸⁰ In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Hand washing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.⁷⁹

In MICS, mothers or caretakers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.3.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where.

Table TC.3.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.3.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC.3.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments.

Table TC.3.5 provides information on the source of ORS and zinc for children age 0-59 months who received these treatments.

⁷⁹ United Nations Children's Fund. *One is Too Many: Ending Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/UNICEF-Pneumonia-Diarrhoea-report2016-web-version.pdf>.

⁸⁰ In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to continued feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea*. Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:						Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers			Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1B}	No advice or treatment sought	
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A				
Total	26.1	34.2	0.1	1.4	48.2	41.0	2,125
Sex							
Male	28.2	35.3	0.2	1.1	50.7	37.6	1,057
Female	24.0	33.2	0.0	1.6	45.7	44.3	1,068
Area							
Urban	28.5	36.2	0.1	1.0	50.9	37.3	1,475
Rural	20.8	29.7	0.1	2.2	42.1	49.4	651
Governorates							
Dohuk	25.7	34.7	0.8	3.6	55.3	40.5	69
Nainawah	9.5	47.4	1.2	4.9	53.4	42.4	147
Sulaimaniya	(38.0)	(38.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(64.6)	(35.4)	55
Kirkuk	75.3	8.6	0.0	2.0	80.4	18.4	104
Erbil	24.5	32.6	0.0	0.0	52.7	46.5	147
Diala	31.7	25.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	43.7	191
Anbar	26.4	32.0	0.0	2.8	44.5	39.6	46
Baghdad	32.3	41.3	0.0	1.9	61.3	26.2	369
Central	35.3	38.0	0.0	0.6	63.1	27.7	251
Periphery	25.8	48.3	0.0	4.7	57.5	22.8	118
Babil	22.7	37.9	0.0	0.0	49.0	43.3	50
Kerbala	(16.5)	(46.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(46.2)	(38.5)	26
Wasit	15.9	27.3	0.0	0.7	30.3	58.6	66
Salahdeen	22.8	37.2	0.6	2.8	44.5	37.7	54
Najaf	29.3	34.5	0.0	0.8	49.0	42.2	116
Qadissiyah	23.0	32.5	0.0	0.6	42.9	46.1	57
Munthana	14.6	20.2	0.0	0.0	24.2	68.2	72
Thiqr	15.8	39.6	0.0	0.0	26.7	45.1	127
Missan	28.9	19.4	0.3	0.4	34.6	51.5	150
Basrah	13.4	42.2	0.0	1.5	37.1	45.1	279
Region							
Kurdistan	27.5	34.3	0.2	0.9	55.8	42.7	271
South/Central Iraq	25.9	34.2	0.1	1.4	47.1	40.7	1,854
Age (in months)							
0-11	25.7	30.1	0.1	1.2	48.0	45.0	609
12-23	20.5	36.8	0.1	1.1	46.9	42.9	636
24-35	27.5	40.8	0.5	2.3	48.5	36.4	330
36-47	33.0	30.0	0.0	1.0	51.0	39.0	291
48-59	31.6	33.8	0.1	1.6	48.3	35.0	260
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	32.7	30.9	0.1	0.5	51.9	40.3	452
Primary	24.7	35.7	0.3	1.7	47.1	40.5	964
Lower secondary	27.3	27.8	0.0	0.9	45.6	45.0	432
Upper secondary +	18.3	44.4	0.0	2.3	49.7	37.4	277
Mother's functional difficulties							

Table TC.3.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Iraq, 2018

Has functional difficulty	39.4	33.8	0.0	1.0	59.8	29.8	114
Has no functional difficulty	25.5	34.0	0.2	1.4	47.4	41.6	1,980
No information	(19.5)	(48.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.8)	(40.2)	31
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.9	31.7	0.4	1.7	43.2	47.1	572
Second	27.8	35.3	0.1	0.3	47.1	38.2	512
Middle	18.0	34.9	0.1	2.1	41.1	47.6	401
Fourth	30.0	36.6	0.0	1.3	53.5	34.1	360
Richest	36.1	33.3	0.0	1.8	63.6	33.0	280
¹ MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea							
<p>^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities</p> <p>^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy</p> <p>() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases</p>							

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Iraq, 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	7.3	23.9	42.4	23.2	3.0	0.2	100.0	10.3	36.1	40.2	7.5	5.9	0.1	100.0	2,125
Sex															
Male	8.2	23.7	43.0	21.5	3.4	0.1	100.0	11.1	35.6	39.4	7.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	1,057
Female	6.3	24.1	41.7	24.9	2.6	0.4	100.0	9.4	36.6	41.0	7.7	5.1	0.3	100.0	1,068
Area															
Urban	7.4	24.0	43.4	22.0	3.0	0.3	100.0	10.6	35.2	40.3	8.7	5.0	0.1	100.0	1,475
Rural	7.1	23.8	40.0	26.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	9.5	38.1	39.8	4.7	7.9	0.2	100.0	651
Governorates															
Dohuk	12.4	17.4	27.0	41.1	2.1	0.0	100.0	14.6	29.1	27.4	18.9	10.0	0.0	100.0	69
Nainawah	3.5	17.1	45.8	20.8	11.4	1.4	100.0	9.8	29.5	46.7	8.3	4.1	1.6	100.0	147
Sulaimaniya	(4.0)	(8.2)	(31.0)	(53.8)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(13.3)	(23.6)	(25.4)	(34.7)	(3.0)	(0.0)	100.0	55
Kirkuk	12.2	25.6	49.2	11.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	10.4	35.7	47.9	5.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	104
Erbil	2.9	8.1	21.1	64.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	12.5	47.4	25.1	11.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	147
Diala	5.4	11.7	44.1	31.3	7.4	0.0	100.0	5.2	23.3	47.5	12.4	11.6	0.0	100.0	191
Anbar	23.6	32.2	38.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.2	42.5	28.6	3.0	7.7	0.0	100.0	46
Baghdad	8.8	50.2	33.7	6.4	0.1	0.8	100.0	8.4	62.0	19.9	0.2	9.3	0.2	100.0	369
Central	12.5	58.1	24.4	3.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	10.5	60.8	18.3	0.0	10.4	0.0	100.0	251
Periphery	0.9	33.5	53.6	11.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	4.0	64.3	23.3	0.7	7.2	0.6	100.0	118
Babil	4.3	33.5	32.3	26.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	49.4	37.9	6.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	50
Kerbala	(3.2)	(12.9)	(43.5)	(35.4)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(11.1)	(35.3)	(43.7)	(5.1)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Wasit	5.7	8.1	51.8	32.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	19.8	7.1	43.7	20.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	66
Salahdeen	10.2	17.3	59.4	10.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	10.1	31.7	44.2	0.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	54
Najaf	8.1	28.1	50.2	13.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	11.9	23.9	56.3	5.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	116
Qadissiyah	17.7	29.7	37.8	7.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	21.6	33.1	40.5	0.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	57
Munthana	2.6	14.9	73.9	7.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	1.8	14.4	75.7	5.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	72
Thiqar	10.2	54.7	20.5	6.9	7.7	0.0	100.0	10.6	56.3	26.4	2.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	127

Table TC.3.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Iraq, 2018

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea							Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:							Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Missan	1.7	14.4	57.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	37.3	52.4	4.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	150
Basrah	7.0	7.1	53.8	31.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	13.8	18.2	53.7	9.4	4.9	0.0	100.0	279
Region															
Kurdistan	5.5	10.5	24.6	56.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	13.2	37.9	25.7	18.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	271
South/Central Iraq	7.5	25.9	45.0	18.4	2.9	0.3	100.0	9.8	35.8	42.3	5.9	6.0	0.2	100.0	1,854
Age (in months)															
0-11	6.2	22.5	50.4	17.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	6.7	26.8	46.1	5.4	14.9	0.1	100.0	609
12-23	5.9	24.9	34.2	32.0	2.9	0.1	100.0	10.8	42.1	33.0	11.1	2.8	0.2	100.0	636
24-35	10.3	19.2	45.8	21.3	2.5	0.8	100.0	13.9	34.4	42.2	7.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	330
36-47	8.1	24.7	37.2	27.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	13.5	40.5	37.5	5.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	291
48-59	8.5	30.0	44.8	14.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	9.0	40.2	44.1	5.2	1.1	0.4	100.0	260
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	8.7	23.5	47.1	18.0	2.0	0.7	100.0	12.0	36.2	40.3	5.6	5.9	0.0	100.0	452
Primary	7.7	27.2	38.8	21.4	4.8	0.1	100.0	9.7	37.5	38.5	7.5	6.6	0.2	100.0	964
Lower secondary	5.5	15.2	50.8	28.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	9.9	32.8	47.7	6.4	3.3	0.0	100.0	432
Upper secondary +	6.5	26.9	33.8	30.6	2.0	0.3	100.0	10.1	36.2	34.0	11.9	7.3	0.4	100.0	277
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	5.3	21.3	35.1	37.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	10.4	46.5	27.8	13.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	114
Has no functional difficulty	7.4	23.9	42.9	22.4	3.1	0.3	100.0	10.3	35.6	40.9	7.2	5.9	0.1	100.0	1,980
No information	(6.2)	(33.1)	(35.1)	(23.8)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(9.9)	(28.8)	(36.3)	(6.1)	(16.6)	(2.3)	100.0	31
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	7.6	22.5	48.1	18.6	2.6	0.5	100.0	11.0	32.3	46.0	5.1	5.6	0.0	100.0	572
Second	6.3	28.6	39.2	24.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	9.7	39.8	38.3	6.9	5.1	0.1	100.0	512
Middle	10.2	20.9	42.2	19.6	6.8	0.3	100.0	11.0	25.6	44.4	10.4	8.4	0.3	100.0	401
Fourth	5.3	28.4	44.5	18.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	5.8	42.4	37.4	7.8	6.7	0.0	100.0	360
Richest	6.8	16.8	33.7	41.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	14.6	43.9	29.2	8.6	3.3	0.4	100.0	280

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), homemade fluid, and zinc, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)							
	Fluid from ORS Packet	Pre-Packaged ORS Fluid (Dextrolite)	Home-made ORS	Any ORS ¹	Zinc Tablets	Zinc Syrup	ORS & Zinc ²	
Total	23.9	4.8	3.4	25.4	3.9	5.4	5.2	2,125
Sex								
Male	25.3	5.8	5.0	27.1	4.8	6.5	6.4	1,057
Female	22.5	3.8	1.9	23.8	3.0	4.4	3.9	1,068
Area								
Urban	26.7	5.5	4.1	28.6	5.1	7.0	6.3	1,475
Rural	17.7	3.3	1.8	18.3	1.2	1.9	2.6	651
Governorates								
Dohuk	42.2	10.4	1.4	44.2	5.9	3.9	8.3	69
Nainawah	9.0	9.3	0.0	15.0	2.8	3.0	4.7	147
Sulaimaniya	(16.0)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(3.0)	55
Kirkuk	75.8	20.6	54.9	75.8	40.5	42.4	39.2	104
Erbil	18.0	4.8	2.6	19.7	0.0	3.3	2.4	147
Diala	8.7	0.7	0.4	9.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	191
Anbar	26.3	2.6	7.3	26.3	1.7	3.8	5.5	46
Baghdad	39.6	1.0	0.1	39.6	0.2	1.8	2.0	369
Central	40.6	1.2	0.0	40.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	251
Periphery	37.5	0.6	0.2	37.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	118
Babil	30.7	6.3	0.0	30.7	11.6	2.9	11.6	50
Kerbala	(15.3)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(17.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Wasit	12.0	15.6	1.0	24.8	10.3	4.0	10.2	66
Salahdeen	20.8	12.7	0.0	20.8	2.7	8.2	6.2	54
Najaf	28.5	1.7	0.0	28.9	7.3	4.1	8.9	116
Qadissiyah	29.2	10.3	2.2	30.5	6.5	9.2	12.5	57
Munthana	16.5	1.5	1.1	17.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	72
Thiqr	5.8	4.6	0.9	8.8	1.8	21.9	3.2	127
Missan	13.7	2.8	0.9	14.8	0.5	0.9	1.4	150
Basrah	17.5	0.4	0.4	17.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	279
Region								
Kurdistan	23.8	6.9	1.8	26.3	1.5	3.7	4.0	271
South/Central Iraq	23.9	4.5	3.6	25.3	4.3	5.7	5.3	1,854
Age (in months)								
0-11	25.0	6.3	4.1	25.6	4.0	4.7	4.4	609
12-23	23.4	5.0	1.0	25.5	3.8	2.0	5.1	636
24-35	23.2	3.8	3.0	24.3	1.8	3.3	3.5	330
36-47	23.2	5.9	1.9	27.0	2.2	5.8	6.0	291
48-59	24.1	1.1	9.9	24.6	8.4	18.0	8.3	260
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	23.2	3.7	1.3	24.5	2.2	2.0	4.0	452
Primary	23.2	2.6	2.0	23.9	1.3	4.5	1.8	964
Lower secondary	23.1	10.3	10.1	25.9	12.2	11.7	13.8	432
Upper secondary +	28.7	5.9	1.4	31.6	2.8	4.2	5.3	277
Mother's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	13.7	3.4	1.0	13.9	2.5	1.0	1.1	114
Has no functional difficulty	24.4	5.0	3.6	26.0	4.0	5.7	5.5	1,980

Table TC.3.3: Oral rehydration solutions, homemade fluid and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), homemade fluid, and zinc, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received:							Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)							
	Fluid from ORS Packet	Pre-Packaged ORS Fluid (Dextrolite)	Home-made ORS	Any ORS ¹	Zinc Tablets	Zinc Syrup	ORS & Zinc ²	
No information	(28.8)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(1.8)	31
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.1	2.4	1.7	20.8	2.1	1.4	2.8	572
Second	19.4	2.3	1.1	20.2	1.4	5.9	2.2	512
Middle	20.6	7.4	1.1	24.0	3.2	4.0	4.7	401
Fourth	26.2	3.0	2.7	27.6	2.6	4.5	4.8	360
Richest	41.5	13.4	15.3	43.7	14.7	15.9	16.4	280
¹ MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)								
² MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Iraq, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with increased fluids	ORT (ORS or homemade fluid or increased fluids, zinc, pills & zinc syrup)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Other treatments												
						Pill or syrup				Injection			Other					
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous (IV)	Home remedy/herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment			
Total	7.4	43.0	6.4	45.3	36.8	29.8	30.6	3.5	2.2	7.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	2.2	39.5	22.0	2,125
Sex																		
Male	7.6	43.0	6.0	44.0	34.7	29.8	35.8	3.3	3.2	7.7	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.7	33.5	21.0	1,057
Female	7.1	43.0	6.9	46.5	39.0	29.9	25.5	3.8	1.3	6.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7	45.4	22.9	1,068
Area																		
Urban	9.2	44.8	7.3	47.7	38.8	32.8	29.5	4.3	2.3	7.0	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.1	38.1	20.8	1,475
Rural	3.1	38.9	4.6	39.8	32.3	23.2	33.3	1.7	2.2	7.3	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.6	42.5	24.6	651
Governorates																		
Dohuk	8.9	64.1	17.9	64.7	53.8	7.8	13.3	3.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	76.2	22.0	69
Nainawah	5.8	32.1	1.8	33.2	25.2	18.3	49.7	3.2	5.8	24.9	3.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.8	20.7	17.4	147
Sulaimaniya	(4.7)	(62.0)	(34.7)	(63.8)	(50.0)	(51.5)	(2.8)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(11.6)	(8.0)	(24.8)	(8.6)	55
Kirkuk	44.3	83.2	5.6	88.8	78.5	27.5	40.7	2.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.1	5.1	104
Erbil	3.3	75.7	6.5	75.7	62.6	28.8	12.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.2	61.1	10.5	147
Diala	0.3	36.4	12.4	36.8	30.2	34.0	44.7	1.7	0.4	3.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	1.7	23.4	20.4	191
Anbar	5.5	32.0	1.2	38.1	23.1	42.8	27.2	2.7	1.7	9.7	1.4	1.2	5.8	0.0	4.0	27.5	21.5	46
Baghdad	2.0	43.1	0.2	43.1	34.9	58.6	20.5	2.9	4.0	12.2	4.7	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.9	20.9	14.7	369
Central	2.6	41.6	0.0	41.6	31.2	58.8	20.9	3.8	0.8	16.7	4.4	2.2	1.6	0.0	2.0	25.1	18.2	251
Periphery	0.8	46.4	0.7	46.4	42.8	58.1	19.7	1.0	11.0	2.6	5.2	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	12.0	7.2	118
Babil	14.5	51.4	6.2	54.3	52.0	47.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.4	3.5	35.2	22.5	50
Kerbala	(1.8)	(42.4)	(5.1)	(42.4)	(31.3)	(30.3)	(3.4)	(6.3)	(8.3)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(45.2)	(31.1)	26
Wasit	14.4	44.6	20.9	48.0	35.4	13.7	34.4	3.8	0.8	8.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	52.8	23.1	66

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Iraq, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Children with diarrhoea who were given:					Other treatments												
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with increased fluids	ORT (ORS or homemade fluid or increased fluids, zinc, pills & zinc syrup)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup				Injection			Intra-venous (IV)	Home remedy/herbal medicine	Other	No other treatment		
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown							
Salahdeen	10.9	26.2	0.7	29.5	19.4	39.4	34.9	2.0	3.7	5.7	3.5	2.9	2.0	0.0	1.3	27.4	19.0	54
Najaf	11.4	39.8	4.2	41.8	32.4	6.5	32.0	1.4	0.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	58.4	29.4	116
Qadissiyah	15.3	35.2	0.0	39.1	22.7	17.5	53.9	0.8	3.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	31.7	22.3	57
Munthana	0.4	23.0	5.6	23.5	22.0	13.6	44.8	0.7	2.3	5.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	6.0	0.8	41.6	37.2	72
Thiqr	22.8	12.9	1.6	32.5	30.2	15.2	30.9	0.6	1.3	5.1	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.3	55.1	28.4	127
Missan	1.4	35.3	4.4	35.3	32.1	21.5	32.9	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	49.5	36.3	150
Basrah	0.5	41.2	9.4	41.6	32.2	21.9	30.5	8.5	3.7	6.0	1.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.3	44.2	31.5	279
Region																		
Kurdistan	5.0	70.0	15.1	70.5	57.8	28.0	10.8	7.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7	2.6	3.4	57.6	13.1	271
South/Central Iraq	7.7	39.1	5.2	41.6	33.8	30.1	33.5	3.0	2.6	8.0	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.1	36.8	23.2	1,854
Age (in months)																		
0-11	5.4	37.8	5.1	38.8	29.2	32.0	33.0	3.4	1.4	5.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.3	39.2	26.1	609
12-23	5.6	49.9	8.5	50.6	43.0	31.7	33.4	3.1	1.5	9.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.2	2.2	35.5	15.5	636
24-35	4.9	40.2	7.3	41.8	35.7	30.3	29.1	2.6	4.8	8.2	3.3	0.1	0.6	2.0	3.2	36.5	23.1	330
36-47	7.4	47.6	5.7	48.9	35.5	21.7	26.1	6.5	3.6	4.9	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.2	1.8	46.2	27.9	291
48-59	19.3	36.9	4.5	47.8	42.5	28.8	25.3	2.7	1.3	7.8	0.3	2.2	1.4	0.0	1.5	46.1	19.9	260
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary or none	4.2	38.4	5.6	38.7	29.0	21.4	32.8	2.6	1.3	8.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.4	45.2	29.6	452
Primary	5.5	40.2	5.6	44.3	35.5	31.1	31.4	4.9	2.9	8.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.2	3.1	34.7	20.3	964
Lower secondary	15.0	48.0	6.1	48.9	42.3	32.5	30.2	1.6	1.7	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.3	44.8	20.2	432
Upper secondary +	6.9	52.7	11.6	54.0	45.8	35.1	25.2	3.4	2.4	5.6	3.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.2	38.4	17.9	277
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	3.5	45.6	11.9	47.6	42.0	24.3	26.4	2.9	2.4	3.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.4	46.5	35.6	114

Table TC.3.4: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Iraq, 2018

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:																Not given any treatment or drug	Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Children with diarrhoea who were given:					Other treatments												
	Zinc	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with increased fluids	ORT (ORS or homemade fluid or increased fluids, zinc, pills & zinc syrup)	ORT with continued feeding ¹	Pill or syrup				Injection						No other treatment		
					Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Anti-biotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intra-venous (IV)	Home remedy/herbal medicine	Other				
Has no functional difficulty	7.6	42.8	6.1	45.1	36.6	30.0	31.1	3.4	2.2	7.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.1	39.2	21.3	1,980
No information	(3.5)	(48.9)	(6.1)	(50.6)	(32.8)	(37.6)	(15.1)	(14.5)	(3.2)	(5.2)	(6.8)	(7.0)	(9.5)	(10.2)	(8.2)	(30.8)	(11.7)	31
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	3.6	34.2	4.9	35.0	26.7	21.0	34.7	3.4	2.6	7.8	0.8	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.0	43.6	29.7	572
Second	7.4	39.8	4.9	45.3	36.5	26.9	33.3	1.8	2.0	7.9	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.2	3.2	39.1	20.6	512
Middle	6.9	38.3	10.0	40.7	32.7	31.5	34.1	2.9	1.0	8.4	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.2	38.4	26.3	401
Fourth	6.1	41.0	5.9	42.5	36.2	42.8	22.9	6.1	4.3	6.2	3.2	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	27.3	15.7	360
Richest	17.3	76.2	8.1	76.5	65.1	34.1	22.3	4.8	0.9	3.5	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	3.3	48.9	10.4	280
¹ MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding																		
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																		

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Total	61.3	43.0	1.2	0.9	99.3	541	50.8	49.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	156
Sex												
Male	65.3	36.8	0.1	0.7	99.7	287	68.3	31.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	81
Female	56.7	49.9	2.5	1.1	98.9	254	32.2	67.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	76
Area												
Urban	62.5	42.5	1.6	1.0	99.2	422	52.3	47.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	136
Rural	57.0	44.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	119	(41.1)	(58.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	20
Governorates												
Dohuk	(55.1)	(51.6)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(100.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Nainawah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Kirkuk	98.1	2.7	0.0	1.1	98.9	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	46
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Diala	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Anbar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Baghdad	63.0	39.9	0.0	1.7	98.3	146	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Central	(69.7)	(34.8)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(98.0)	102	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Periphery	(47.5)	(51.6)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(99.2)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Babil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Kerbala	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Wasit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Salahdeen	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Najaf	(58.5)	(63.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Qadissiyah	(57.1)	(41.1)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(98.2)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Munthana	(37.9)	(62.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Thiqr	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Missan	(68.2)	(31.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Basrah	(50.9)	(49.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Region												
Kurdistan	52.7	50.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
South/Central Iraq	62.6	41.9	1.4	0.9	99.2	469	52.8	47.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	143
Age (in months)												
0-11	56.0	44.6	0.1	2.4	97.9	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
12-23	50.2	54.2	3.9	0.4	100.0	162	(43.8)	(56.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	36
24-35	68.9	41.6	0.0	0.5	99.5	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
36-47	68.9	38.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	78	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
48-59	83.2	18.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	64	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	50
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	66.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	62.1	39.6	0.2	1.6	98.6	230	(27.0)	(73.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	53
Lower secondary	72.7	32.7	5.7	0.3	99.7	112	(70.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(100.0)	65
Upper secondary +	38.6	62.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Has no functional difficulty	61.8	42.2	1.3	0.9	99.3	516	51.6	48.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	151
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	59.6	46.7	0.0	1.2	99.3	119	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20

Table TC.3.5: Source of ORS and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, and percentage given zinc, by the source of ORS and zinc, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Percentage of children for whom the source of zinc was:					Number of children age 0-59 months who were given zinc as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers						Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B		Public	Private	Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^B	
Second	61.4	43.3	0.0	0.3	99.7	103	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Middle	57.4	52.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	96	(19.4)	(80.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
Fourth	62.8	37.2	0.0	2.1	97.9	99	(53.5)	(46.5)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(100.0)	22
Richest	64.6	36.2	0.0	0.9	99.7	123	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.4 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.⁸¹

The Iraq 2018 MICS included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the use of technologies with chimneys or other venting mechanisms which can improve indoor air quality through moving a fraction of the pollutants outdoors.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using electric stove, solar cooker, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table TC.4.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table TC.4.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking while Table TC.4.3 presents the percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on central heating or using solar air heater, electricity, piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table TC.4.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating. Table TC.4.5 presents the percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Table TC.4.6 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology” for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table TC.4.7 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

⁸¹ WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, IRAQ, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:										Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total			
Total	0.4	0.4	98.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	128,284	99.0	128,264
Area													
Urban	0.5	0.6	98.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	88,990	99.3	88,982
Rural	0.3	0.1	97.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	39,293	98.3	39,282
Governorates													
Dohuk	0.4	0.7	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,513	99.4	4,513
Nainawa ah	0.2	0.3	95.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,092	96.1	12,092
Sulaimaniya	0.4	0.4	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,915	99.8	6,912
Kirkuk	1.0	0.2	98.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,266	99.4	5,266
Erbil	0.2	0.0	99.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	10,355	99.5	10,355
Diala	0.1	0.0	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,227	99.4	7,221
Anbar	0.2	0.2	97.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,155	97.8	5,155
Baghdad	0.4	0.5	98.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,569	99.7	21,569
Central	0.4	0.3	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,559	100.0	15,559
Periphery	0.5	1.1	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,010	98.9	6,010
Babil	1.5	0.3	97.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,011	99.3	6,006
Kerbala	0.1	0.1	99.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,734	99.8	3,732
Wasit	0.7	0.3	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,411	99.3	4,411
Salahdeen	0.2	0.3	99.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,861	99.5	3,859
Najaf	0.5	0.1	94.7	0.1	0.0	1.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,961	95.3	4,961
Qadissiyah	1.1	0.5	96.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,803	98.1	3,803
Munthana	1.2	0.1	98.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,216	99.5	4,215
Thiqr	0.1	2.9	96.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,516	99.3	8,516
Missan	0.6	0.0	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,374	99.7	5,374

Table TC.4.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, IRAQ, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:									Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other fuels for cooking and using									
	Electric stove	Solar cooker	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household				
Basrah	0.1	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,304	100.0	10,304
Region													
Kurdistan	0.3	0.3	99.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,783	99.6	21,781
South/Central Iraq	0.5	0.5	97.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	106,500	98.8	106,483
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	0.7	0.1	96.4	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,242	97.2	20,237
Primary	0.4	0.3	98.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	44,903	98.8	44,892
Lower secondary	0.4	1.1	98.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,676	99.6	27,676
Upper secondary +	0.4	0.3	99.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	35,365	99.7	35,362
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	100.0	97
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.4	0.2	95.1	2.2	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	25,652	95.8	25,635
Second	0.2	0.1	98.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662	99.2	25,662
Middle	0.3	1.0	98.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662	99.9	25,660
Fourth	0.7	0.5	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,608	100.0	25,608
Richest	0.6	0.4	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,699	100.0	25,699

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Iraq, 2018

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:

	Solid fuels for cooking													Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw / Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household			
Total	99.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	128,284
Area																
Urban	99.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	88,990
Rural	98.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	39,293
Governorates																
Dohuk	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	4,513
Nainaw ah	96.1	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	12,092
Sulaimaniya	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	6,915
Kirkuk	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5,266
Erbil	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10,355
Diala	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.3	7,227
Anbar	97.8	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	5,155
Baghdad	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	21,569
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	15,559
Periphery	98.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	6,010
Babil	99.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.2	6,011
Kerbala	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	3,734
Wasit	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	4,411
Salahdeen	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.0	3,861
Najaf	95.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	4,961
Qadissiyah	98.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	3,803
Munthana	99.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	4,216
Thiqr	99.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	8,516
Missan	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	5,374
Basrah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	10,304

Table TC.4.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technology for cooking and percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Iraq, 2018

Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:

	Solid fuels for cooking													Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
	Clean fuels and technologies ¹	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw / Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household			
Region																
Kurdistan	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	21,783
South/Central Iraq	98.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	106,500
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	97.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	20,242
Primary	98.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	44,903
Lower secondary	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	27,676
Upper secondary +	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	35,365
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	95.7	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1.7	25,652
Second	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25,662
Middle	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25,662
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25,608
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25,699

¹ MICS indicator TC.15 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and								Total	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:								
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors					
					No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place			
Total	1.0	128,284	0.0	0.0	31.5	33.8	8.2	23.1	3.2	0.2	100.0	5.9	128,284
Area													
Urban	0.7	88,990	0.0	0.0	43.4	22.9	5.1	24.9	3.6	0.1	100.0	1.0	88,990
Rural	0.7	88,990	0.0	0.0	19.4	44.8	11.4	21.2	2.8	0.3	100.0	10.8	39,293
Governorates													
Dohuk	0.6	4,513	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.5)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(25.4)	4,513
Nainawa h	3.9	12,092	0.0	0.0	58.8	34.6	1.3	0.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	12,092
Sulaimaniya	0.2	6,915	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6,915
Kirkuk	0.6	5,266	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.1)	(18.1)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	5,266
Erbil	0.5	10,355	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	10,355
Diala	0.6	7,227	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.9)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(61.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	7,227
Anbar	2.2	5,155	0.0	0.0	43.6	21.5	18.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	5,155
Baghdad	0.3	21,569	0.0	0.0	21.0	71.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	21,569
Central	0.0	15,559	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15,559
Periphery	1.1	6,010	0.0	0.0	22.2	69.7	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	6,010
Babil	0.7	6,011	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.2)	(23.7)	(47.3)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	6,011
Kerbala	0.2	3,734	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3,734
Wasit	0.7	4,411	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0	15.8	80.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,411
Salahdeen	0.5	3,861	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(71.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(100.0)	(0.0)	3,861
Najaf	4.7	4,961	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	11.1	84.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	4,961
Qadissiyah	1.8	3,803	0.0	0.1	30.1	61.6	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.7	3,803
Munthana	0.5	4,216	0.0	0.0	7.4	33.3	41.4	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	4,216
Thiqar	0.7	8,516	0.0	0.0	10.3	73.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	10.3	8,516
Missan	0.3	5,374	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(61.5)	(22.5)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(49.2)	5,374

Table TC.4.3: Polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using polluted fuels for cooking by type and characteristics of cookstove and by place of cooking, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members	Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and									Percentage of household members cooking with polluting fuels and technology in poorly ventilated locations	Number of household members in households using polluting fuels and technology for cooking
			Cookstove has		Place of cooking is:						Total		
			Chimney	Fan	In main house			Outdoors					
No separate room	In a separate room	In a separate building	Open air	On veranda or covered porch	Other place								
Basrah	0.0	10,304	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,304
Region													
Kurdistan	0.4	21,783	0.0	0.0	4.4	60.8	0.0	18.4	16.5	0.0	100.0	7.4	21,783
South/Central Iraq	1.2	106,500	0.0	0.0	33.4	31.9	8.8	23.4	2.3	0.2	100.0	5.8	106,500
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	2.8	20,242	0.0	0.0	33.8	17.1	10.7	32.9	5.4	0.1	100.0	4.6	20,242
Primary	1.2	44,903	0.0	0.0	37.1	45.7	6.4	8.7	1.8	0.4	100.0	6.4	44,903
Lower secondary	0.4	27,676	0.0	0.0	19.6	57.4	4.2	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.2	27,676
Upper secondary +	0.3	35,365	0.0	0.0	3.6	38.0	8.4	48.1	2.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	35,365
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4.2	25,652	0.0	0.0	25.4	34.3	9.2	28.2	2.6	0.2	100.0	6.8	25,652
Second	0.8	25,662	0.0	0.0	68.8	30.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25,662
Middle	0.1	25,662	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(14.8)	(34.1)	(0.0)	(46.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(14.8)	25,662
Fourth	0.0	25,608	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25,608
Richest	0.0	25,699	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25,699

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, IRAQ, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :					Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :														
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Cooking gas	Alcohol/Ethanol	Gasoline/Diesel	Kerosene/Paraffin	Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs	Animal dung/waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Other	No response					
Total	0.3	0.0	34.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	55.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	128,284	42.9	127,662
Area																				
Urban	0.3	0.0	36.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	53.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	88,990	45.2	88,679
Rural	0.3	0.0	29.6	7.5	0.0	0.0	58.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	39,293	37.7	38,983
Governorates																				
Dohuk	0.2	0.2	2.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	82.8	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,513	4.1	4,500
Nainawah	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	12,092	4.6	12,002
Sulaimaniya	0.3	0.0	2.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,915	5.2	6,915
Kirkuk	0.1	0.0	0.6	21.0	0.0	0.0	77.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,266	21.8	5,259
Erbil	0.2	0.0	4.7	4.5	0.1	0.0	84.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,355	9.5	10,344
Diala	0.9	0.0	19.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,227	20.9	7,222
Anbar	0.3	0.0	17.8	12.7	0.0	0.0	67.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	5,155	31.1	5,087
Baghdad	0.6	0.0	24.5	18.6	0.1	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,569	43.7	21,564
Central	0.6	0.0	28.2	22.0	0.1	0.0	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,559	50.9	15,559
Periphery	0.5	0.0	15.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,010	25.1	6,005
Babil	0.2	0.0	24.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	6,011	31.6	5,997
Kerbala	0.2	0.0	35.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	3,734	42.5	3,682
Wasit	0.3	0.0	69.3	7.8	0.1	0.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,411	77.4	4,407
Salahdeen	0.9	0.0	18.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,861	19.8	3,861
Najaf	0.1	0.0	70.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	4,961	74.2	4,892
Qadissiyah	0.1	0.1	55.2	30.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	3,803	88.4	3,711
Munthana	0.3	0.0	70.5	13.4	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	100.0	4,216	86.7	4,093

Table TC.4.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, IRAQ, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on															No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating) ¹	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Clean fuels for space heating ^A :					Polluting fuels for space heating ^A :														
	Central heating	Solar air heater	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs	Animal dung/ waste	Processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips	Other	No response					
Thiqr	0.1	0.0	82.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	8,516	85.0	8,459
Missan	0.5	0.0	68.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,374	72.9	5,371
Basrah	0.2	0.0	91.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,304	95.1	10,297
Region																				
Kurdistan	0.2	0.0	3.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	86.3	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,783	7.0	21,759
South/Central Iraq	0.3	0.0	40.6	9.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	106,500	50.3	105,903
Education of household head																				
Pre-primary or none	0.4	0.0	29.1	8.4	0.0	0.0	57.1	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	20,242	38.4	19,980
Primary	0.1	0.0	34.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	56.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	44,903	41.8	44,659
Lower secondary	0.3	0.0	38.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	27,676	46.0	27,603
Upper secondary +	0.5	0.0	34.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	35,365	44.3	35,323
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	66.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	68.4	97
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	0.1	0.0	45.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	42.6	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	25,652	53.8	25,076
Second	0.4	0.0	49.7	6.8	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	25,662	57.0	25,629
Middle	0.1	0.0	40.3	9.3	0.0	0.0	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662	49.7	25,654
Fourth	0.6	0.0	25.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	61.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,608	36.6	25,604
Richest	0.3	0.0	11.1	6.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	25,699	17.6	25,699

¹ MICS indicator TC.16 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

^A For those living in households that are not using central heating

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Total	Number of household members		
	Space heater					Cookstove for space heating					Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other			No space heating in the household	
	Central heating	Manufactured		Traditional		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney						Without chimney
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney											
Total	0.3	3.3	93.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	128,284		
Area																
Urban	0.3	4.1	93.8	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	88,990		
Rural	0.3	1.6	93.7	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	100.0	39,293		
Governorates																
Dohuk	0.2	18.2	69.9	7.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,513		
Nainawah	0.0	0.2	98.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	12,092		
Sulaimaniya	0.3	9.4	85.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,915		
Kirkuk	0.1	0.6	97.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,266		
Erbil	0.2	4.4	89.4	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	10,355		
Diala	0.9	0.3	98.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,227		
Anbar	0.3	0.5	97.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	5,155		
Baghdad	0.6	7.5	90.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,569		
Central	0.6	8.7	88.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,559		
Periphery	0.5	4.6	93.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,010		
Babil	0.2	2.4	95.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6,011		
Kerbala	0.2	0.6	97.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	3,734		
Wasit	0.3	0.6	98.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,411		
Salahdeen	0.9	1.0	97.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,861		
Najaf	0.1	0.5	97.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	4,961		
Qadissiyah	0.1	0.7	95.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.4	100.0	3,803		
Munthana	0.3	2.7	92.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	2.9	100.0	4,216		
Thiqr	0.1	0.1	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	8,516		
Missan	0.5	0.1	95.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5,374		

Table TC.4.5: Type of space heater mainly used and presence of chimney

Percent distribution of household members by the type of space heating mainly used in the household and presence of chimney, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members mainly using:												Total	Number of household members		
	Space heater					Cookstove for space heating					Three stone stove / Open fire for space heating	Other			No space heating in the household	
	Central heating	Manufactured		Traditional		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney						Without chimney
		With chimney	Without chimney	With chimney	Without chimney											
Basrah	0.2	1.6	97.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	10,304	
Region																
Kurdistan	0.2	8.9	84.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	21,783		
South/Central Iraq	0.3	2.2	95.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	106,500		
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	0.4	3.0	90.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	100.0	20,242		
Primary	0.1	2.9	94.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	44,903		
Lower secondary	0.3	2.4	95.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	27,676		
Upper secondary +	0.5	4.7	93.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	35,365		
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.1	0.7	93.8	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.2	100.0	25,652		
Second	0.4	1.3	96.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	25,662		
Middle	0.1	2.6	95.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	25,662		
Fourth	0.6	3.8	93.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	25,608		
Richest	0.3	8.1	90.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	25,699		

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on														Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)	
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:						Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing	Total				
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle								
Total	96.1	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128,284	99.1	128,264
Area																		
Urban	96.7	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88,990	99.4	88,974
Rural	94.8	0.2	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	39,293	98.5	39,290	
Governorates																		
Dohuk	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,513	99.9	4,513	
Nainawah	82.3	1.3	13.9	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,092	97.6	12,092	
Sulaimaniya	99.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,915	99.8	6,915	
Kirkuk	92.8	0.0	5.9	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,266	98.9	5,266	
Erbil	98.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,355	99.8	10,355	
Diala	98.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,227	99.5	7,227	
Anbar	83.3	0.0	7.5	7.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,155	97.8	5,155	
Baghdad	98.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,569	99.0	21,569	
Central	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,559	99.5	15,559	
Periphery	96.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,010	97.5	6,010	
Babil	93.4	0.0	3.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,011	97.8	5,992	
Kerbala	98.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,734	99.3	3,734	
Wasit	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,411	100.0	4,411	
Salahdeen	98.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,861	98.9	3,861	
Najaf	98.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,961	98.8	4,961	
Qadissiyah	99.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,803	99.9	3,803	
Munthana	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,216	99.8	4,216	
Thiqr	98.7	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,516	99.6	8,516	
Missan	97.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,374	100.0	5,374	

Table TC.4.6: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on												Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting ¹	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)		
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:													
	Electricity	Solar lantern	Rechargeable flashlight, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Kerosene or paraffin lamp	Charcoal	Wood	Animal dung/waste	Oil lamp	Candle	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Missing					
Basrah	98.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,304	99.5	10,304	
Region																		
Kurdistan	99.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,783	99.8	21,783	
South/Central Iraq	95.5	0.2	2.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	106,500	99.0	106,481	
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	95.3	0.2	2.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,242	98.4	20,238	
Primary	95.8	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44,903	99.1	44,898	
Lower secondary	96.3	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,676	99.3	27,670	
Upper secondary +	96.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35,365	99.4	35,360	
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	100.0	97	
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	92.0	0.3	4.5	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	25,652	97.6	25,638	
Second	96.5	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662	99.3	25,662	
Middle	97.2	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662	99.4	25,662	
Fourth	97.0	0.2	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,608	99.4	25,602	
Richest	98.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,699	99.8	25,699	

¹ MICS indicator TC.17 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Table TC.4.7: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Iraq, 2018

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting ^{1,A}	Number of household members
Total	42.7	128,284
Area		
Urban	44.9	88,990
Rural	37.6	39,293
Governorates		
Dohuk	4.4	4,513
Nainawa h	4.8	12,092
Sulaimaniya	5.1	6,915
Kirkuk	21.8	5,266
Erbil	9.5	10,355
Diala	20.8	7,227
Anbar	30.3	5,155
Baghdad	43.5	21,569
Central	50.6	15,559
Periphery	25.0	6,010
Babil	31.3	6,011
Kerbala	43.1	3,734
Wasit	77.2	4,411
Salahdeen	19.8	3,861
Najaf	71.3	4,961
Qadissiyah	87.6	3,803
Munthana	86.7	4,216
Thiqar	84.7	8,516
Missan	72.7	5,374
Basrah	94.6	10,304
Region		
Kurdistan	7.1	21,783
South/Central Iraq	50.0	106,500
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	38.3	20,242
Primary	41.7	44,903
Low er secondary	45.7	27,676
Upper secondary +	44.0	35,365
DK/Missing	68.4	97
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	53.0	25,652
Second	56.7	25,662
Middle	49.6	25,662
Fourth	36.5	25,608
Richest	17.6	25,699
¹ MICS indicator TC.18 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2		
^A In order to be able to calculate the indicator, household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator		

7.5 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Iraq 2018 MICS to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.⁷⁸ Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caretakers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.⁸² While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area and socioeconomic factors and the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics.

⁸² Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics		
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						Health facilities or providers										
	Health facilities or providers						Other source			A health facility or provider ^{1B}	No advice or treatment sought	Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Voluntary Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1B}	No advice or treatment sought						Public	Private	Voluntary Community health provider ^A		Other source	A health facility or provider ^C
Total	19.0	36.5	2.0	0.9	44.4	9.8	40.1	562	27.9	74.8	0.1	1.1	99.0	225			
Sex																	
Male	18.5	41.9	1.7	1.1	50.0	9.0	46.3	318	21.1	81.3	0.0	0.3	99.4	147			
Female	19.6	29.6	2.4	0.7	37.1	10.8	32.0	243	40.7	62.4	0.3	2.7	98.2	78			
Area																	
Urban	18.7	28.7	2.3	1.5	36.9	9.1	34.3	355	34.9	68.4	0.2	2.1	98.5	122			
Rural	19.4	50.1	1.6	0.0	57.3	10.9	50.1	206	19.7	82.3	0.0	0.0	99.6	103			
Governorates																	
Dohuk	(24.8)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.6)	(19.1)	(46.2)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12			
Nainawah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12			
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4			
Kirkuk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8			
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	51			
Diala	16.9	35.1	1.0	0.0	42.7	3.3	43.5	52	(24.5)	(75.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	23			
Anbar	(12.9)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	(5.4)	(19.2)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4			
Baghdad	(22.7)	(37.3)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(46.0)	(2.6)	(36.2)	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31			
Central	(23.0)	(38.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(47.2)	(2.8)	(35.4)	79	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28			
Periphery	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3			
Babil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3			
Kerbala	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2			
Wasit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2			
Salahdeen	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4			
Najaf	9.9	22.9	0.0	1.6	23.6	34.4	44.9	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14			

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:									Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers									Public	Private	Voluntary Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C	
	Public	Private	Voluntary Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought									
Qadissiyah	7.9	38.7	3.3	1.1	32.1	15.3	39.3	28	(24.6)	(82.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	11	
Munthana	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Thiqr	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	
Missan	14.0	34.3	0.0	1.3	31.7	23.4	32.5	39	(9.5)	(87.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.4)	13	
Basrah	23.1	38.2	7.2	0.0	45.9	15.5	31.7	95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30	
Region															
Kurdistan	21.3	54.0	0.0	0.0	69.2	6.7	64.2	103	(15.9)	(86.2)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(100.0)	66	
South/Central Iraq	18.4	32.6	2.5	1.2	38.8	10.5	34.7	459	32.9	70.0	0.1	1.2	98.6	159	
Age (in months)															
0-11	25.6	26.0	2.3	0.5	41.6	6.5	33.0	151	36.9	75.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	50	
12-23	23.8	28.7	3.1	0.0	41.5	13.0	40.9	126	38.1	62.4	0.5	1.4	100.0	51	
24-35	9.2	50.1	1.5	2.5	52.7	9.5	53.9	124	(10.9)	(89.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	67	
36-47	22.1	41.8	1.6	0.0	47.0	11.5	42.1	83	(36.5)	(63.3)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(97.3)	35	
48-59	10.5	42.5	0.9	1.8	38.4	9.5	28.3	78	(21.7)	(76.5)	(0.0)	(6.2)	(93.8)	22	
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	16.6	49.3	0.9	0.0	54.7	11.6	50.2	171	17.0	85.3	0.0	0.0	99.5	86	
Primary	21.2	26.6	2.2	0.0	37.6	9.9	28.3	223	39.0	68.7	0.4	0.8	99.2	63	
Lower secondary	22.2	40.9	5.3	3.9	51.0	8.3	49.5	89	(38.3)	(61.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44	
Upper secondary +	13.8	31.8	0.0	2.4	33.7	7.0	41.0	78	(20.8)	(76.6)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(95.7)	32	
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	13.2	29.1	1.0	0.0	38.9	14.4	32.2	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	
Has no functional difficulty	19.1	37.1	1.6	1.1	45.0	9.6	40.9	496	27.3	75.1	0.1	1.3	98.9	203	
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	19.9	34.0	5.2	0.0	41.2	16.9	33.9	155	35.2	68.4	0.0	0.0	99.2	53	

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:							Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics ²	Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was:					Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics
	Advice or treatment was sought from:									Health facilities or providers					
	Health facilities or providers									Health facilities or providers					
	Public	Private	Voluntary Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1,B}	No advice or treatment sought	Public			Private	Voluntary Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^C		
Second	20.2	32.7	1.2	0.3	39.1	10.4	33.2	119	23.0	77.7	0.6	1.2	98.8	40	
Middle	18.1	30.3	0.9	3.3	35.9	5.0	30.3	121	(33.3)	(70.3)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(96.3)	37	
Fourth	31.2	24.7	1.0	0.7	48.0	7.4	48.5	73	(57.7)	(46.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	35	
Richest	7.4	63.1	0.0	0.5	64.5	5.2	65.3	93	(4.2)	(97.5)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(100.0)	61	

¹ MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

² MICS indicator TC.20 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Excludes private pharmacy

^C Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

7.6 FEVER

Table TC.6.10 presents the percentage of children under age five with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by source of advice or treatment. Table TC.6.11 provide further insight on treatment of children with fever.

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever							
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Iraq, 2018							
	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers		Voluntary Community health provider ^A	Other source	A health facility or provider ^{1B}	No advice or treatment sought	
Public	Private						
Total	27.5	49.9	2.5	1.6	74.9	24.1	3,026
Sex							
Male	27.9	53.3	2.9	1.6	78.2	21.0	1,633
Female	27.0	45.9	2.0	1.7	71.1	27.7	1,393
Area							
Urban	29.7	49.3	3.2	1.8	76.4	22.6	2,102
Rural	22.3	51.0	0.9	1.3	71.5	27.4	924
Governorates							
Dohuk	28.0	53.4	0.4	0.0	77.9	22.1	156
Nainawa h	23.6	52.0	2.3	7.7	73.3	26.1	220
Sulaimaniya	31.6	61.3	7.7	1.2	82.4	16.4	99
Kirkuk	66.8	11.3	8.3	0.0	76.1	23.9	55
Erbil	24.8	61.8	0.4	0.4	85.9	14.1	289
Diala	24.2	60.2	0.9	0.0	84.0	16.0	322
Anbar	23.1	46.4	1.2	5.5	68.2	26.4	65
Baghdad	39.3	42.7	2.9	2.8	77.1	20.1	507
Central	37.7	39.6	0.8	3.2	74.1	22.7	380
Periphery	44.0	52.1	9.3	1.7	86.1	12.3	128
Babil	33.8	41.9	3.6	1.0	72.0	27.0	79
Kerbala	(19.6)	(54.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.1)	(29.9)	24
Wasit	28.3	46.0	9.3	0.0	73.2	26.8	79
Salahdeen	17.7	56.9	0.9	0.6	71.9	27.5	71
Najaf	12.4	32.1	0.8	1.2	43.8	55.0	146
Qadissiyah	19.1	45.3	2.1	1.0	61.2	37.7	79
Munthana	35.7	41.8	1.6	0.0	76.3	23.7	73
Thiqa r	18.8	58.2	1.0	0.5	75.9	23.6	170
Missan	34.7	29.0	4.7	0.2	62.9	36.9	231
Basrah	18.2	61.8	2.9	2.1	78.1	20.4	361
Region							
Kurdistan	26.9	59.3	1.8	0.4	83.0	16.8	544
South/Central Iraq	27.6	47.8	2.7	1.9	73.1	25.7	2,482
Age (in months)							
0-11	26.3	45.9	0.9	1.2	69.9	29.1	627
12-23	27.7	51.6	2.6	1.2	76.6	22.4	698
24-35	27.2	50.6	2.5	3.8	75.4	22.6	624
36-47	27.6	52.7	2.4	0.7	77.7	22.3	580
48-59	28.6	48.2	4.4	1.2	75.0	24.1	496
Mother's education							

Table TC.6.10: Care-seeking during fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children with fever for whom:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers				Other source	No advice or treatment sought	
Public	Private	Voluntary Community health provider ^A	A health facility or provider ^{1B}				
Pre-primary or none	33.9	41.7	2.7	0.5	73.0	26.5	623
Primary	27.0	48.4	2.3	1.8	73.1	26.1	1,338
Lower secondary	23.5	58.0	3.7	2.3	78.8	18.9	551
Upper secondary +	25.1	55.0	1.5	1.8	77.7	21.3	515
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	32.7	46.9	0.9	0.0	77.9	22.1	182
Has no functional difficulty	27.0	49.9	2.6	1.8	74.4	24.5	2,789
No information	34.1	58.2	4.8	0.0	89.5	10.5	55
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	25.3	41.1	3.2	2.8	65.3	33.5	702
Second	26.3	53.6	1.2	0.4	78.0	21.6	746
Middle	26.1	50.2	1.9	2.2	74.2	24.4	555
Fourth	33.2	46.1	4.7	1.0	75.9	23.1	531
Richest	27.5	60.3	1.7	1.8	83.6	15.1	492

¹ MICS indicator TC.26 - Care-seeking for fever

^A Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

^B Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private. Also includes shops

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Iraq, 2018

	Children with a fever in the last weeks who were given medications:											Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/Paradol/Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Iron syrup	Vitamin D3 drops	Other	Missing/DK	
Total	38.1	2.2	6.9	8.1	70.4	0.2	6.4	0.9	0.3	18.1	0.5	3,026
Sex												
Male	39.1	2.4	8.4	9.7	69.4	0.3	8.5	0.7	0.4	19.3	0.4	1,633
Female	36.9	2.0	5.1	6.3	71.6	0.1	3.8	1.1	0.2	16.7	0.6	1,393
Area												
Urban	37.9	2.4	6.9	8.8	72.4	0.2	5.6	0.7	0.3	15.5	0.4	2,102
Rural	38.5	1.8	6.9	6.6	65.8	0.2	8.0	1.5	0.3	23.9	0.7	924
Governorates												
Dohuk	42.6	1.4	5.3	0.3	62.2	1.2	7.7	0.8	1.3	23.9	0.0	156
Nainawah	25.6	8.4	13.3	12.5	82.3	0.0	8.0	0	0	6.4	0.6	220
Sulaimaniya	44.7	0.0	12.0	7.5	50.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	99
Kirkuk	56.2	0.8	1.6	4.7	84.6	0.0	4.6	2.2	1.2	4.6	0.0	55
Erbil	43.9	4.1	15.5	1.1	33.7	0.0	18.8	0	0	53.4	0.0	289
Diala	47.7	0.9	1.7	8.0	81.4	0.0	6.5	2.3	0.0	18.1	0.0	322
Anbar	32.9	0.6	2.8	8.9	88.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.7	65
Baghdad	39.6	2.9	12.9	5.2	81.3	0.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.9	507
Central	41.8	3.5	13.5	5.3	85.8	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.5	380
Periphery	33.0	1.2	11.1	4.9	67.8	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0	5.4	2.2	128
Babil	50.6	1.1	1.8	12.2	75.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.3	79
Kerbala	(17.3)	(3.9)	(3.0)	(12.6)	(52.4)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)	(2.8)	24
Wasit	18.4	1.2	5.6	5.5	79.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.5	13.4	0.0	79
Salahdeen	34.2	0.9	5.9	14.8	81.6	0.0	2.1	1.7	3.5	17.6	2.7	71
Najaf	51.1	1.7	1.0	5.3	63.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.3	146
Qadissiyah	44.9	1.6	3.3	15.7	66.6	0.0	4.4	1.5	2.7	15.8	0.0	79
Munthana	71.3	1.3	0.8	26.0	58.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	33.4	0.0	73
Thiqar	21.8	2.8	3.6	3.4	71.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.4	9.7	0.8	170
Missan	33.1	0.5	4.4	17.0	77.2	0.0	0.7	5.4	0.0	15.0	0.2	231
Basrah	26.1	0.3	2.8	9.6	68.7	0.9	5.1	0.6	0.3	23.1	0.3	361
Region												
Kurdistan	43.7	2.6	12.0	2.0	44.8	0.3	14.1	0.2	0.4	38.4	0.0	544
South/Central Iraq	36.9	2.1	5.8	9.4	76.0	0.2	4.7	1.1	0.3	13.6	0.6	2,482
Age (in months)												
0-11	30.9	3.8	7.9	5.4	66.9	0.0	4.9	0.3	0.7	14.4	0.4	627
12-23	39.5	1.3	6.0	8.0	70.6	0.0	11.3	0.4	0.3	19.3	0.7	698
24-35	36.2	2.8	10.7	7.4	69.3	0.7	3.2	0.3	0.3	20.4	0.6	624
36-47	43.4	1.6	5.4	11.6	71.6	0.5	6.1	1.9	0.3	19.3	0.3	580
48-59	41.5	1.4	4.0	8.4	74.6	0.0	5.6	2.0	0.0	16.5	0.3	496
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	35.4	2.9	8.0	7.8	59.2	0.1	2.4	1.7	0.2	23.6	0.9	623
Primary	36.0	2.3	6.6	7.9	74.6	0.5	3.6	0.4	0.4	13.7	0.5	1,338
Lower secondary	43.3	1.6	6.2	8.7	71.8	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.3	22.5	0.2	551
Upper secondary +	41.3	1.6	7.2	8.3	71.6	0.0	9.3	2.0	0.4	18.1	0.1	515
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	37.4	1.1	1.7	7.7	63.5	0.6	2.8	1.2	0.6	16.2	0.0	182

Table TC.6.11: Treatment of children with fever												
Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Iraq, 2018												
	Children with a fever in the last weeks who were given medications:											Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Amoxicillin	Cotrimoxazole	Other antibiotic pill or syrup	Other antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/Panadol/Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Iron syrup	Vitamin D3 drops	Other	Missing/DK	
Has no functional difficulty	38.0	2.3	7.3	8.2	70.5	0.2	6.4	0.9	0.3	18.2	0.5	2,789
No information	45.9	0.0	2.5	4.8	88.4	0.0	16.9	0.0	2.4	19.9	0.0	55
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	31.1	1.7	2.7	9.8	70.2	0.8	2.2	2	0.3	13.3	0.8	702
Second	39.8	1.6	4.2	7.7	70.4	0.0	8.1	1.0	0.2	23.7	0.9	746
Middle	39.8	3.2	7.0	10.8	77.2	0.0	4.9	0.5	0.4	14.1	0.1	555
Fourth	39.3	2.4	9.3	6.9	75.7	0.4	6.5	0.6	0.5	14.0	0.3	531
Richest	42.4	2.4	14.5	4.7	57.4	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.1	25.3	0.0	492
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

7.7 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.⁸³ Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.⁸⁴ Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.⁸⁵ As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.⁸⁶

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.⁸⁷ Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available

⁸³ Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(15\)01024-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7)

⁸⁴ UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere*. New York: UNICEF, 2016. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf>

⁸⁵ Gosner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

⁸⁶ Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 452–477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

⁸⁷ WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. <http://a.pps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1>

about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from food consistency to responsive feeding.^{88, 89} The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators^{90,91} have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹²	Notes on interpretation ⁹³	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	Early Initiation of breastfeeding Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ⁹⁴	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.3
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months) Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e. all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.6
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year and 2 years Percentage of children age 12-15 months (1 year) and 20-23 months (2 years) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for different populations of interest (children should be breastfed for up to 2 years) in a 24-hour period. However, the label of 1 and 2 years can be confusing given the actual age range in months for each indicator.	TC.7.3
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months) <u>Breastfed children:</u> Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day <u>Non-breastfed children:</u> At least four meals/snacks <u>and/or milk feeds</u> provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.7
Provide foods with appropriate nutrient content	Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only	TC.7.7

⁸⁸ PAHO. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*. 2003.

⁸⁹ WHO. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2005.

<http://a.pps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43281/9241593431.pdf?sequence=1>

⁹⁰ WHO, UNICEF, USAID, AED, UCDAVIS, IFPRI. *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices, Part I definitions*. 2008.

⁹¹ UNICEF, FANTA, USAID, WHO. *Reconsidering, refining and extending the WHO IYCF Indicators*. Meeting Report, New York, 2017.

<https://data.unicef.org/resources/meeting-report-infant-young-child-feeding-indicators/>

⁹² It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

⁹³ For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

⁹⁴ Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures ⁹²	Notes on interpretation ⁹³	Table
	At least five of eight food groups ⁹⁵ consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	meant to capture yes/no responses. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	
Provide an appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists		na
Provide food with appropriate consistency	No standard indicator exists		na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.8
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		N/A

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of “minimum acceptable diet”. This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

- (i) The appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;
- (ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups for breastfed children; and 4 out of 7⁹⁶ food groups for non-breastfed children; and
- (iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers’ reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth.

Table TC.7.2 presents information about liquids or other items newborns were given in the first 3 days of life, apart from breastmilk. The data are disaggregated by various background characteristics, including whether the child was ever breastfed or not.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.3 through TC.7.6 are based on the mother’s report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent’s ability to provide a full report on the child’s liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.3, breastfeeding status is presented for *exclusively breastfed* infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and *predominantly* breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to plain water and/or non-milk liquids). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–15 months and age 20–23 months.

⁹⁵ The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

⁹⁶ Note that the denominator becomes 7 food groups for non-breastfed children in the composite indicator as the milk products group is removed from diet diversity, as this is assessed separately.

Table TC.7.4 shows the median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0–35 months and the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0–23 months.

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding practices for children under the age of 24 months is provided in Table TC.7.5. Different feeding criteria are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0–5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6–23 months are considered appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Table TC.7.6 further looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.7 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the potential for contamination if the bottle and/or nipple are not properly cleaned or sterilized. Bottle-feeding can also hinder breastfeeding due to nipple confusion, especially at the youngest ages.⁹⁷ Table TC.7.8 presents the percentage of children aged 0–23 months who were bottle-fed with a nipple during the previous day.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding				
Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Iraq, 2018				
	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Total	93.3	32.4	80.6	6,218
Area				
Urban	93.1	31.3	80.7	4,287
Rural	93.6	34.8	80.4	1,931
Governorates				
Dohuk	91.4	38.1	76.3	221
Nainawah	96.7	45.5	91.6	610
Sulaimaniya	97.4	32.6	79.1	260
Kirkuk	93.9	27.3	86.3	145
Erbil	94.6	22.7	75.6	508
Diala	89.7	18.2	70.1	431
Anbar	87.0	9.7	66.5	163
Baghdad	92.3	17.8	79.3	1,071
Central	91.2	20.0	78.7	739
Periphery	94.9	13.1	80.6	332
Babil	95.4	59.7	88.7	296
Kerbala	96.0	51.4	90.6	202
Wasit	91.4	32.6	81.9	228
Salahdeen	85.0	20.1	66.4	144
Najaf	86.2	18.1	67.4	263
Qadissiyah	83.3	12.7	68.5	192
Munthana	96.5	31.6	83.8	267
Thiqar	94.2	57.0	83.3	356
Missan	97.5	41.3	84.3	313

⁹⁷ Zimmerman, E. and K. Thompson. "Clarifying Nipple confusion." *J Perinatol* 35, no.11 (2015):895-9. doi: 10.1038/jp.2015.83.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage who were ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children who were first breastfed:		Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth ²	Within one day of birth	
Basrah	96.9	46.2	89.2	549
Region				
Kurdistan	94.6	28.8	76.7	990
South/Central Iraq	93.0	33.0	81.3	5,229
Months since last birth				
0-11 months	93.6	32.4	79.3	3,161
12-23 months	92.9	32.3	81.9	3,057
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	93.1	38.8	80.1	1,091
Primary	93.2	33.0	80.8	2,666
Lower secondary	95.2	29.1	81.0	1,196
Upper secondary +	92.0	28.5	80.2	1,265
Assistance at delivery				
Skilled attendant	93.4	31.2	80.3	5,945
Traditional birth attendant	92.9	57.6	87.8	251
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Place of delivery				
Home	94.9	46.4	84.8	829
Health facility	93.0	30.1	79.9	5,384
Public	93.1	33.3	82.1	4,628
Private	92.8	10.8	67.0	756
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	94.7	44.7	88.4	4,156
C-Section	90.5	7.5	64.8	2,063
Mother's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	91.4	15.9	54.8	183
Has no functional difficulty	93.3	32.6	81.4	5,880
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	94.5	42.0	84.8	1,306
Second	93.1	33.7	80.2	1,370
Middle	92.0	30.2	79.4	1,309
Fourth	92.4	28.4	79.0	1,125
Richest	94.6	25.9	79.3	1,108
¹ MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed				
² MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases				

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	Any	
Total	8.1	10.9	21.8	1.9	0.1	26.8	2.5	0.2	4.4	1.7	19.7	24.2	10.4	54.2	6,218
Area															
Urban	8.1	10.3	19.4	1.7	0.1	27.2	2.3	0.3	3.4	1.7	18.6	26.2	8.8	53.6	4,287
Rural	8.0	12.3	27.0	2.3	0.2	25.7	2.9	0.2	6.7	1.6	22.2	19.6	13.9	55.7	1,931
Governorates															
Dohuk	2.5	6.6	34.5	0.3	0.0	31.0	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	28.2	21.9	11.1	61.2	221
Nainaw ah	2.0	4.0	38.8	0.0	0.2	13.9	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.7	38.5	12.6	2.7	53.9	610
Sulaimaniya	1.5	4.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.0	6.9	40.9	7.6	55.4	260
Kirkuk	6.5	5.3	14.1	3.0	1.8	12.2	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	14.7	11.3	6.5	32.5	145
Erbil	3.7	9.8	29.7	0.1	0.0	41.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	3.0	14.9	25.1	20.2	60.2	508
Diala	9.8	9.8	25.4	4.8	0.0	57.7	0.9	0.4	4.7	0.0	10.5	49.8	17.7	78.0	431
Anbar	2.5	11.2	45.6	1.8	0.0	35.1	1.9	0.6	5.0	2.6	32.2	17.9	18.7	68.8	163
Baghdad	17.1	13.6	14.4	2.2	0.0	21.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	11.7	28.4	10.2	50.3	1,071
Central	15.6	14.0	12.9	2.6	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	10.7	30.1	9.9	50.7	739
Periphery	20.6	12.7	17.6	1.2	0.0	15.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.6	13.9	24.4	11.1	49.4	332
Babil	4.2	4.1	5.8	4.7	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	8.2	23.0	2.3	33.4	296
Kerbala	5.8	0.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	13.4	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	8.8	17.9	1.1	27.8	202
Wasit	11.6	6.4	11.7	0.3	0.0	32.6	3.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	10.3	36.0	7.4	53.7	228
Salahdeen	17.0	6.9	53.6	1.3	0.6	20.8	2.3	0.0	16.4	0.0	27.2	9.7	28.1	65.0	144
Najaf	18.1	24.7	23.1	2.9	0.0	23.6	1.6	0.7	8.2	4.4	23.4	22.2	18.2	63.8	263
Qadissiyah	7.1	32.7	14.8	3.5	0.1	27.1	6.8	0.5	29.4	3.5	29.1	18.4	15.6	63.1	192
Munthana	12.3	21.4	12.6	0.6	0.0	16.5	1.3	0.0	3.1	1.0	20.3	23.4	5.4	49.1	267

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	Any	
Thiqar	7.8	1.0	16.7	2.8	0.3	12.7	10.8	0.0	2.8	2.2	22.2	15.0	5.6	42.8	356
Missan	6.4	16.2	26.9	6.8	0.0	19.8	13.1	0.0	22.6	1.6	36.6	16.1	9.7	62.5	313
Basrah	0.8	16.0	18.7	0.4	0.4	29.6	5.8	0.0	1.0	3.6	21.8	21.6	8.7	52.1	549
Region															
Kurdistan	2.8	7.6	25.6	0.1	0.0	40.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	1.6	15.8	28.5	14.8	59.1	990
South/Central Iraq	9.0	11.5	21.0	2.2	0.2	24.1	2.9	0.1	5.1	1.7	20.4	23.3	9.5	53.3	5,229
Months since last birth															
0-11 months	7.9	10.2	20.5	1.7	0.2	26.8	2.7	0.2	4.5	1.9	19.2	25.3	9.0	53.5	3,161
12-23 months	8.2	11.6	23.1	2.2	0.1	26.7	2.4	0.3	4.3	1.5	20.3	23.0	11.8	55.0	3,057
Breastfeeding status															
Ever breastfed	7.0	10.7	21.7	1.9	0.1	24.4	2.6	0.2	4.2	1.6	20.4	21.7	9.6	51.6	5,802
Never breastfed	22.5	13.8	22.6	2.4	0.0	59.2	0.9	0.3	7.0	3.5	10.3	59.0	21.8	91.1	415
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0	20.8	2
Assistance at delivery															
Skilled attendant	8.2	11.0	21.4	1.9	0.1	27.5	2.4	0.2	4.2	1.7	19.1	24.7	10.6	54.5	5,945
Traditional birth attendant	5.5	7.5	28.4	1.3	0.0	11.6	5.1	0.2	8.1	1.1	31.6	12.1	4.9	48.5	251
Other / No attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Place of delivery															
Home	5.4	15.3	29.3	2.7	0.0	14.3	3.4	0.2	4.3	1.1	28.4	12.6	7.0	48.0	829
Health facility	8.5	10.2	20.6	1.8	0.2	28.7	2.4	0.3	4.4	1.8	18.3	25.9	10.9	55.2	5,384
Public	7.6	10.4	20.8	1.9	0.1	26.2	2.5	0.2	4.3	1.9	20.2	24.1	9.5	53.7	4,628
Private	13.5	9.4	18.9	1.2	0.3	44.0	1.6	0.5	5.4	1.0	6.9	37.6	19.5	64.0	756
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Mother's education															

Table TC.7.2: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children who consumed:										Type ^A of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 3 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Sugar or glucose water	Gripe water	Fruit juice	Infant formula	Tea/Infusions/Traditional herbal preparations	Honey	Prescribed medicine/ORS/Sugar-salt solutions	Other	Non-milk based liquids	Milk-based liquids	Both	Any	
Pre-primary or none	6.6	10.6	23.2	1.9	0.1	20.9	4.3	0.2	3.5	2.3	24.8	19.4	7.7	52.0	1,091
Primary	8.3	12.3	24.0	2.5	0.1	23.0	2.6	0.4	6.0	1.3	22.2	21.3	9.9	53.4	2,666
Lower secondary	6.6	9.7	24.0	1.5	0.1	32.5	2.0	0.2	3.5	2.6	16.7	23.9	14.9	55.5	1,196
Upper secondary +	10.1	9.5	13.6	1.1	0.2	34.2	1.1	0.0	2.6	1.1	13.0	34.3	9.5	56.8	1,265
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	4.1	31.2	44.1	2.1	0.3	26.5	5.0	0.0	3.9	3.2	43.6	19.2	10.5	73.3	183
Has no functional difficulty	8.2	10.4	21.0	1.9	0.1	27.0	2.5	0.3	4.4	1.7	18.9	24.4	10.5	53.8	5,880
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	5.9	13.7	21.8	3.2	0.1	18.9	5.2	0.0	7.9	2.9	24.4	15.0	9.8	49.1	1,306
Second	6.8	13.3	27.1	3.0	0.3	26.8	3.4	0.1	4.8	1.5	23.4	19.8	13.5	56.6	1,370
Middle	11.4	11.7	19.8	1.7	0.0	26.9	1.8	0.4	4.5	1.2	17.6	28.2	9.9	55.7	1,309
Fourth	9.3	7.1	17.4	1.0	0.2	30.0	1.3	0.1	2.3	1.3	16.5	32.1	7.0	55.6	1,125
Richest	6.9	7.6	21.8	0.3	0.1	32.4	0.3	0.6	1.7	1.6	15.3	27.5	11.3	54.1	1,108

^A Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, gripe water, fruit juice, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations, honey and "other". Note that prescribed medicine/ORS/sugar-salt solutions are not included in any category.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status							
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Iraq, 2018							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Total	25.8	41.5	1,509	44.8	1,103	26.7	943
Sex							
Male	26.5	40.1	758	44.9	540	23.3	534
Female	25.2	43.0	751	44.8	563	31.1	410
Area							
Urban	24.8	38.7	1,012	40.9	755	28.2	643
Rural	28.0	47.3	498	53.4	349	23.6	300
Governorates							
Dohuk	18.1	29.1	54	28.6	40	15.6	48
Nainawa h	30.4	39.7	163	61.3	112	31.8	117
Sulaimaniya	(48.9)	(55.2)	(87)	(58.8)	(34)	(41.5)	45
Kirkuk	(33.1)	(40.4)	(32)	(52.0)	(22)	(32.5)	25
Erbil	(8.7)	(13.5)	(68)	(25.2)	(66)	(22.5)	87
Diala	17.9	24.8	85.1	46.6	100	8.3	79
Anbar	(20.5)	(40.7)	(49)	(32.3)	(27)	(18.8)	21
Baghdad	18.3	35.2	265	34.2	226	19.3	98
Central	(18.3)	(28.8)	(183)	(39.1)	(143)	(18.7)	67
Periphery	18.5	49.4	82	25.9	83	20.5	31
Babil	(34.2)	(47.6)	(75)	(42.6)	(63)	(36.5)	40
Kerbala	49.2	64.4	50	69.4	36	45.6	34
Wasit	34.0	44.1	60.7	46.2	32	29.2	37
Salahdeen	(24.1)	(32.6)	(45)	(41.7)	(21)	(16.2)	25
Najaf	34.1	61.5	71	58.0	47	38.1	50
Qadissiyah	29.1	55.8	55	65.1	26	26.3	32
Munthana	18.8	49.0	45	42.4	44	36.8	24
Thiqar	42.3	59.5	85	65.3	56	45.3	49
Missan	9.0	52.1	57	58.4	53	19.0	50
Basrah	16.0	34.5	164	28.3	98	22.4	82
Region							
Kurdistan	27.9	34.9	208	34.4	141	25.5	180
South/Central Iraq	25.5	42.6	1,301	46.4	963	27.0	763
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	32.5	55.8	255	46.7	167	31.8	195
Primary	27.1	42.5	637	51.0	553	28.1	364
Low er secondary	24.9	43.5	257	43.7	158	16.6	190
Upper secondary +	19.5	28.4	361	29.1	225	28.9	195
Mother's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(21.0)	(34.5)	(24)	(61.0)	(26)	(25.9)	40
Has no functional difficulty	25.9	41.7	1,418	44.6	1,060	26.7	897
No information	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	29.5	52.9	318	56.8	232	32.6	222
Second	21.9	38.7	312	46.3	194	20.0	275

Table TC.7.3: Breastfeeding status							
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Iraq, 2018							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Percent predominantly breastfed ²	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) ³	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) ⁴	Number of children
Middle	27.7	41.8	334	44.7	254	20.9	140
Fourth	24.1	39.8	308	41.7	217	27.1	162
Richest	25.6	32.1	237	33.5	205	35.6	144
¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months ² MICS indicator TC.33 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months ³ MICS indicator TC.34 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year ⁴ MICS indicator TC.35 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding					
Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Iraq, 2018					
	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	12.3	9,432	0.7	1.7	6,343
Sex					
Male	10.7	4,887	0.6	1.5	3,256
Female	12.9	4,546	0.7	1.9	3,087
Area					
Urban	11.1	6,452	0.7	1.5	4,362
Rural	13.9	2,981	0.6	2.2	1,981
Governorates					
Dohuk	5.9	351	0.5	0.7	221
Nainawa h	17.0	911	1.3	1.9	630
Sulaimaniya	13.7	423	2.3	3.5	267
Kirkuk	7.6	207	1.2	1.9	154
Erbil	10.5	726	0.5	0.6	492
Diala	6.3	648	0.6	0.6	452
Anbar	5.9	264	0.5	1.2	164
Baghdad	7.1	1,600	0.6	1.1	1,097
Central	8.7	1,107	0.7	0.7	760
Periphery	6.7	493	0.5	2.4	337
Babil	12.1	456	1.0	2.2	303
Kerbala	20.3	296	2.5	3.8	204
Wasit					
Salahdeen	5.9	219	0.6	0.6	147
Najaf	14.5	394	0.7	4.1	265
Qadissiyah	16.9	286	0.6	3.1	192
Munthana	13.5	426	0.6	2.4	266
Thiqar	19.3	562	0.7	3.5	357
Missan	17.4	495	0.5	2.6	319
Basrah	10.1	830	0.6	1.5	575

Table TC.7.4: Duration of breastfeeding					
Median duration of any breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months and median duration of exclusive breastfeeding and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-23 months, Iraq, 2018					
	Median duration (in months) of any breastfeeding ¹	Number of children age 0-35 months	Median duration (in months) of:		Number of children age 0-23 months
			Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Region					
Kurdistan	10.3	1,500	0.6	0.7	980
South/Central Iraq	12.7	7,933	0.7	1.9	5,363
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	13.7	1,759	0.7	3.0	1,127
Primary	13.8	4,063	0.6	1.7	2,710
Lower secondary	8.0	1,693	0.7	1.8	1,211
Upper secondary +	9.4	1,917	0.6	0.7	1,296
Mother's functional difficulties					
Has functional difficulty	15.9	295	0.5	0.7	194
Has no functional difficulty	12.2	8,939	0.7	1.8	5,983
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	16.7	2,081	0.6	2.8	1,335
Second	13.3	2,030	0.6	1.5	1,402
Middle	13.0	1,948	0.8	1.7	1,334
Fourth	9.1	1,704	0.6	1.6	1,159
Richest	9.2	1,670	0.6	0.7	1,113
¹ MICS indicator TC.36 - Duration of breastfeeding					

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding						
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Iraq, 2018						
	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Total	25.8	1,509	40.4	4,834	36.9	6,343
Sex						
Male	26.5	758	39.0	2,498	36.1	3,256
Female	25.2	751	41.8	2,336	37.7	3,087
Area						
Urban	24.8	1,012	38.6	3,350	35.4	4,362
Rural	28.0	498	44.3	1,484	40.2	1,981
Governorates						
Dohuk	18.1	54	25.3	168	23.6	221
Nainawah	30.4	163	51.5	466	46.0	630
Sulaimaniya	48.9	87	46.3	180	47.1	267
Kirkuk	(33.1)	32	36.9	122	36.1	154
Erbil	(8.7)	68	38.7	424	34.5	492
Diala	17.9	85	25.8	367	24.3	452
Anbar	20.5	49	31.3	115	28.1	164
Baghdad	18.3	265	30.5	831	27.6	1,097
Central	18.3	183	31.8	577	28.5	760

Table TC.7.5: Age-appropriate breastfeeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Iraq, 2018

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed ¹	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed ²	Number of children
Periphery	18.5	82	27.7	254	25.5	337
Babil	34.2	75	43.1	228	40.9	303
Kerbala	49.2	50	57.7	154	55.6	204
Wasit	34.0	61	39.6	180	38.2	240
Salahdeen	24.1	45	30.3	102	28.4	147
Najaf	34.1	71	48.1	194	44.3	265
Qadissiyah	29.1	55	45.0	137	40.4	192
Munthana	18.8	45	47.6	220	42.8	266
Thiqar	42.3	85	61.0	272	56.6	357
Missan	9.0	57	50.1	262	42.8	319
Basrah	16.0	164	35.3	411	29.8	575
Region						
Kurdistan	27.9	208	37.5	772	35.5	980
South/Central Iraq	25.5	1,301	40.9	4,062	37.2	5,363
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	32.5	255	45.4	872	42.5	1,127
Primary	27.1	637	44.0	2,072	40.0	2,710
Lower secondary	24.9	257	33.4	954	31.6	1,211
Upper secondary +	19.5	361	34.6	935	30.4	1,296
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	(21.0)	24	52.0	170	48.2	194
Has no functional difficulty	25.9	1,418	40.0	4,565	36.7	5,983
No information	26.3	68	36.7	99	32.4	166
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	29.5	318	49.8	1,017	44.9	1,335
Second	21.9	312	38.1	1,091	34.5	1,402
Middle	27.7	334	39.1	1,000	36.2	1,334
Fourth	24.1	308	35.8	852	32.7	1,159
Richest	25.6	237	38.1	875	35.4	1,113

¹ MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months² MICS indicator TC.37 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.6: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Iraq, 2018						
	<u>Currently breastfeeding</u>		<u>Currently not breastfeeding</u>		<u>All</u>	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods ¹	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	81.6	529	89.9	330	84.8	859
Sex						
Male	83.3	299	89.1	183	85.5	482
Female	79.3	230	91.0	147	83.9	378
Area						
Urban	81.5	326	93.0	257	86.6	584
Rural	81.7	203	79.2	73	81.0	276
Region						
Kurdistan	88.3	116	86.7	38	87.9	154
South/Central Iraq	79.7	414	90.4	292	84.1	706
¹ MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods						

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Iraq, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}		Minimum acceptable diet ^C
Total	52.3	64.2	39.8	2,125	38.5	84.9	30.0	80.7	2,708	44.6	75.8	34.3	4,834
Sex													
Male	52.0	64.4	38.8	1,067	40.5	85.9	32.9	81.1	1,432	45.4	76.8	35.4	2,498
Female	52.7	63.9	40.7	1,059	36.2	83.7	26.8	80.2	1,277	43.7	74.8	33.1	2,336
Area													
Urban	54.4	66.1	42.4	1,398	41.1	85.2	32.3	81.4	1,953	46.6	77.2	36.5	3,350
Rural	48.5	60.4	34.7	728	31.8	84.2	24.2	78.9	756	40.0	72.5	29.4	1,484
Governorates													
Dohuk	41.8	61.5	30.4	48	33.5	91.2	28.1	91.5	120	35.9	82.7	28.7	168
Nainawa h	55.6	58.3	39.2	257	49.5	77.4	33.9	65.3	209	52.8	66.9	36.8	466
Sulaimaniya	56.8	70.3	49.6	89	55.1	96.9	46.1	88.4	92	55.9	83.8	47.8	180
Kirkuk	37.6	58.1	23.2	48	47.7	79.1	41.2	81.2	74	43.7	70.8	34.1	122
Erbil	56.1	87.8	54.0	178	24.0	99.4	23.1	96.8	246	37.5	94.5	36.1	424
Diala	30.3	66.7	25.3	118	28.6	84.8	25.2	79.3	248	29.2	78.9	25.3	367
Anbar	51.5	62.8	40.3	41	42.4	74.5	29.6	72.5	75	45.6	70.4	33.4	115
Baghdad	50.3	67.6	42.2	273	38.4	88.1	32.9	84.3	559	42.3	81.4	36.0	831
Central	54.7	69.0	46.4	199	44.5	87.2	38.0	83.8	378	48.0	80.9	40.9	577
Periphery	38.7	63.9	31.0	74	25.7	89.9	22.2	85.5	180	29.5	82.3	24.8	254
Babil	60.3	59.1	39.1	107	56.1	78.9	43.1	79.7	121	58.0	69.6	41.2	228
Kerbala	51.7	74.2	47.5	98	53.7	78.0	38.5	68.5	56	52.4	75.6	44.2	154
Wasit	39.8	52.8	20.9	80	30.7	69.7	21.0	74.2	100	34.8	62.2	20.9	180
Salahdeen	54.0	62.2	35.2	34	33.2	74.3	19.4	73.7	68	40.0	70.3	24.6	102

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Iraq, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}		Minimum acceptable diet ^C
Najaf	74.7	67.0	53.2	96	63.8	52.3	25.3	56.3	97	69.2	59.6	39.2	194
Qadissiyah	58.0	61.7	46.1	70	53.5	83.2	35.8	68.7	67	55.8	72.3	41.0	137
Munthana	55.4	61.8	50.0	116	20.3	90.2	16.7	88.9	105	38.8	75.3	34.2	220
Thiqr	61.1	50.0	40.3	180	40.6	81.7	33.5	85.1	91	54.2	60.6	38.0	272
Missan	52.8	52.1	25.3	138	49.4	85.5	39.0	76.0	124	51.2	67.9	31.8	262
Basrah	40.4	70.2	33.3	156	26.2	92.5	22.6	83.0	255	31.6	84.1	26.7	411
Region													
Kurdistan	54.1	78.9	49.1	315	32.7	96.7	29.0	93.7	457	41.5	89.5	37.2	772
South/Central Iraq	52.0	61.6	38.1	1,811	39.7	82.5	30.3	78.0	2,251	45.2	73.2	33.8	4,062
Age (in months)													
6-8	31.7	67.2	29.6	529	22.0	89.9	20.9	90.1	330	28.0	75.9	26.3	859
9-11	51.3	56.6	35.6	477	31.6	94.4	29.4	91.7	331	43.2	72.1	33.0	808
12-17	59.9	63.2	42.7	710	36.7	87.8	30.4	86.8	990	46.4	77.5	35.5	1,700
18-23	67.2	70.8	52.7	409	47.5	77.7	32.8	68.6	1,058	53.0	75.8	38.4	1,467
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	51.9	57.6	37.1	451	37.4	77.8	26.8	76.8	422	44.9	67.4	32.1	872
Primary	50.4	64.4	37.9	999	38.8	84.0	29.9	78.6	1,073	44.4	74.5	33.8	2,072
Lower secondary	48.2	66.6	37.7	339	33.9	86.4	26.8	80.6	615	39.0	79.3	30.7	954
Upper secondary +	63.1	70.0	51.0	336	43.3	90.0	35.8	87.1	599	50.4	82.8	41.3	935
Mother's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	62.7	74.2	57.5	100	31.5	74.6	26.1	72.3	70	49.9	74.4	44.6	170
Has no functional difficulty	51.8	63.6	38.8	1,987	38.8	85.1	30.1	80.7	2,578	44.5	75.7	33.9	4,565
No information	(53.2)	(70.0)	(46.4)	38	33.4	90.4	30.6	90.8	61	41.0	82.5	36.7	99
Wealth index quintile													

Table TC.7.7: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Iraq, 2018

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding				All				
	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	
	Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{1,C}		Minimum dietary diversity ^A	Minimum meal frequency ^B	Minimum acceptable diet ^{2,C}		At least 2 milk feeds ³	Minimum dietary diversity ^{4,A}	Minimum meal frequency ^{5,B}		Minimum acceptable diet ^C
Poorest	46.1	55.8	29.8	555	37.4	79.6	27.1	75.3	462	42.1	66.6	28.6	1,017
Second	54.3	67.1	43.5	460	38.3	79.5	25.9	72.9	630	45.0	74.2	33.3	1,091
Middle	48.9	64.5	37.4	420	37.8	87.1	32.2	84.2	580	42.5	77.6	34.4	1,000
Fourth	52.4	64.8	41.9	331	40.1	86.9	32.8	81.8	520	44.9	78.3	36.3	852
Richest	63.5	72.4	51.2	359	38.9	91.8	32.5	89.9	516	49.0	83.8	40.2	875

¹ MICS indicator TC.39a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed children)

² MICS indicator TC.39b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed children)

³ MICS indicator TC.40 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

⁴ MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

⁵ MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

^A Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

^B Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times.

^C The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.8: Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple ¹	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	56.9	6,343
Sex		
Male	58.5	3,256
Female	55.3	3,087
Area		
Urban	60.4	4,362
Rural	49.3	1,981
Governorates		
Dohuk	69.0	221
Nainawah	40.4	630
Sulaimaniya	59.8	267
Kirkuk	55.6	154
Erbil	75.8	492
Diala	70.9	452
Anbar	62.8	164
Baghdad	66.8	1,097
Central	70.0	760
Periphery	59.5	337
Babil	45.2	303
Kerbala	39.9	204
Wasit	59.7	240
Salahdeen	64.6	147
Najaf	41.2	265
Qadissiyah	48.3	192
Munthana	47.3	266
Thiqar	40.6	357
Missan	51.8	319
Basrah	58.5	575
Region		
Kurdistan	69.9	980
South/Central Iraq	54.6	5,363
Age (in months)		
0-5	52.8	1,509
6-11	59.9	1,667
12-23	57.4	3,167
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	50.1	1,127
Primary	53.7	2,710
Lower secondary	58.6	1,211
Upper secondary +	68.0	1,296
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	47.8	194
Has no functional difficulty	57.1	5,983
No information	60.5	166
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	43.0	1,335
Second	57.4	1,402
Middle	57.6	1,334
Fourth	64.6	1,159
Richest	64.2	1,113

¹ MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

7.8 MALNUTRITION

Children’s nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.⁹⁸ Children suffering from undernutrition are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of children who die from causes related to undernutrition only had mild or moderate forms of undernutrition – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability.⁹⁹ The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce by 40 per cent the prevalence of stunting among children under five between 2012 and 2025 as well as to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also assist in the goal to reduce child mortality as well as several other goals.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for how children under age five years should grow. Under-nutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to this reference population. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards.¹⁰⁰ Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height - can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight*.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted*. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted*. Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. Children whose *weight-for-height* is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted*, while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

⁹⁸ Black, R.E., et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries.” *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60937-x

⁹⁹ Black, R.E., et al. “Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences.” *The Lancet* 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

¹⁰⁰ WHO. *Child Growth Standards*. Technical Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2006.
http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/Technical_report.pdf?ua=1

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.¹⁰¹ Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements in conjunction with the age in months data based on birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Table TC.8.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

Children whose measurements were not taken due to absence from the home during interviews or other reasons, or whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table TC.8.1. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, or their age is not available, whichever is applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables DQ.3.4, DQ.3.5, and DQ.3.6 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 0.7% percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, 1.4% percent from the height-for-age indicator, and 1.7% percent for the weight-for-height indicator.

¹⁰¹ See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Iraq, 2018

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Number of children under age 5	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Percent below -3 SD ²			Percent below -2 SD ³	Percent below -3 SD ⁴			Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Percent below -3 SD ⁶	Percent above +2 SD ⁷	Percent above +3 SD ⁸		
Total	2.9	0.8	0.0	16,505	9.9	3.2	-0.3	16,385	2.5	0.8	6.6	2.0	0.3	16,343
Sex														
Male	2.0	0.5	0.2	8,536	7.5	2.4	-0.1	8,485	2.1	0.8	7.4	2.1	0.4	8,468
Female	4.0	1.1	-0.2	7,969	12.5	4.0	-0.6	7,900	2.8	0.7	5.8	1.8	0.2	7,876
Area														
Urban	2.8	0.8	0.1	11,219	9.9	3.3	-0.3	11,123	2.4	0.7	7.0	2.2	0.3	11,091
Rural	3.2	0.8	0.0	5,285	9.8	2.9	-0.4	5,263	2.6	0.9	5.9	1.5	0.3	5,252
Governorates														
Dohuk	3.5	0.8	0.1	552	6.1	1.5	-0.1	551	1.8	0.2	5.1	1.0	0.2	550
Nainawah	3.6	0.5	-0.2	1,635	12.7	3.2	-0.7	1,628	1.6	0.2	4.1	0.7	0.3	1,626
Sulaimaniya	2.4	1.0	0.2	722	5.0	1.0	0.1	713	3.4	1.1	4.0	1.0	0.1	705
Kirkuk	3.4	1.4	0.2	402	14.6	5.9	0.0	397	3.2	1.8	7.4	2.9	0.4	397
Erbil	1.3	0.3	0.3	1,432	4.4	1.5	0.1	1,428	1.1	0.0	5.7	0.5	0.3	1,419
Diala	1.1	0.6	0.3	1,034	5.2	1.1	-0.1	1,029	1.4	0.3	10.7	1.1	0.5	1,029
Anbar	5.2	1.0	0.0	517	10.0	3.3	-0.5	511	4.0	1.1	5.7	2.0	0.3	509
Baghdad	2.3	0.6	0.1	2,717	13.9	5.6	-0.4	2,675	2.7	0.9	9.7	4.1	0.4	2,668
Central	1.8	0.5	0.1	1,932	12.4	4.7	-0.3	1,899	2.7	1.0	10.1	4.2	0.4	1,900
Periphery	3.4	1.0	-0.1	786	17.6	8.0	-0.6	776	2.7	0.8	8.7	3.9	0.3	769
Babil	2.2	0.8	0.1	762	6.4	2.5	-0.2	756	1.9	0.8	4.9	1.1	0.3	758
Kerbala	2.9	0.9	-0.1	502	8.1	1.4	-0.4	502	3.3	1.1	3.2	0.6	0.1	500
Wasit	3.5	0.5	0.0	564	8.6	1.5	-0.4	562	1.9	0.5	5.5	2.0	0.3	563
Salahdeen	1.7	0.0	0.1	390	6.9	1.5	-0.1	388	1.9	0.6	6.0	0.9	0.3	388
Najaf	2.3	0.7	0.0	689	9.1	2.9	-0.3	677	5.0	2.9	6.4	2.0	0.2	683
Qadissiyah	4.9	1.3	0.0	484	10.4	3.1	-0.3	479	5.0	1.9	8.1	3.4	0.2	478
Munthana	4.3	2.8	0.0	662	13.9	7.7	-0.4	660	1.9	0.6	6.7	1.2	0.3	659
Thiqar	4.7	1.1	-0.1	1,170	14.5	5.8	-0.6	1,164	1.7	0.6	8.1	3.5	0.4	1,154
Missan	3.4	0.6	-0.1	807	11.2	1.8	-0.5	801	1.9	0.5	5.2	2.1	0.3	798
Basrah	3.3	0.6	-0.1	1,464	8.3	1.3	-0.4	1,464	3.5	0.6	5.7	1.6	0.1	1,459

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Iraq, 2018

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)	
	Percent below -2 SD ¹	Percent below -3 SD ²			Percent below -2 SD ³	Percent below -3 SD ⁴			Percent below -2 SD ⁵	Percent below -3 SD ⁶	Percent above +2 SD ⁷	Percent above +3 SD ⁸		Number of children under age 5
Region														
Kurdistan	2.1	0.6	0.2	2,706	4.9	1.3	0.1	2,692	1.8	0.4	5.1	0.7	0.3	2,674
South/Central Iraq	3.1	0.8	0.0	13,799	10.9	3.5	-0.4	13,693	2.6	0.8	6.9	2.2	0.3	13,670
Age (in months)														
0-5	6.3	1.8	0.0	1,499	9.4	3.6	0.1	1,448	8.9	3.5	7.4	2.9	-0.1	1,442
6-11	1.6	0.5	0.5	1,658	6.9	2.9	0.5	1,632	3.4	0.8	11.1	3.1	0.4	1,645
12-17	1.5	0.7	0.4	1,696	9.8	2.9	-0.1	1,683	1.7	0.5	10.7	3.4	0.6	1,680
18-23	1.9	0.4	0.3	1,453	11.2	4.1	-0.4	1,446	1.9	0.5	8.6	1.8	0.6	1,447
24-35	2.8	0.5	0.1	3,065	12.4	3.4	-0.5	3,047	1.5	0.4	6.0	1.5	0.4	3,041
36-47	3.3	1.0	-0.1	3,700	11.5	3.9	-0.6	3,698	1.5	0.5	4.9	1.8	0.3	3,680
48-59	2.9	0.7	-0.3	3,435	7.0	1.8	-0.5	3,431	1.7	0.5	3.7	0.9	0.1	3,408
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	3.6	1.2	-0.1	3,175	14.4	4.6	-0.6	3,157	2.1	0.5	6.9	2.3	0.3	3,137
Primary	3.1	0.7	0.0	7,244	9.8	3.2	-0.4	7,183	2.5	0.9	6.9	1.8	0.3	7,174
Lower secondary	2.6	0.7	0.1	2,908	8.3	2.2	-0.2	2,891	2.1	0.5	5.4	1.7	0.3	2,882
Upper secondary +	2.2	0.5	0.2	3,178	6.9	2.5	0.0	3,154	3.1	1.0	6.8	2.2	0.3	3,151
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	3.2	0.7	0.0	2,918	10.6	3.1	-0.4	2,903	2.3	0.6	6.4	1.1	0.3	2,890
20-34	2.9	0.8	0.0	10,965	9.7	3.3	-0.3	10,890	2.6	0.8	6.6	2.2	0.3	10,869
35-49	2.6	0.5	0.1	2,583	9.8	2.7	-0.2	2,554	1.9	0.7	7.2	1.9	0.3	2,547
No information on biological mother	(1.9)	(0.0)	(-0.3)	(38.5)	(17.9)	(13.8)	(-0.9)	(38.5)	(5.7)	(3.0)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.2)	38
Mother's functional difficulties														
Has functional difficulty	2.3	0.5	0.2	625	6.6	1.4	-0.1	624	0.7	0.2	9.0	0.4	0.4	623
Has no functional difficulty	2.9	0.8	0.0	15,620	9.9	3.2	-0.3	15,501	2.5	0.8	6.5	2.0	0.3	15,467
No information	5.1	0.5	-0.1	260	14.5	7.1	-0.4	260	4.4	1.3	7.5	1.5	0.2	254
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.6	1.2	-0.2	3,705	12.9	3.7	-0.6	3,682	2.9	0.8	5.2	1.5	0.2	3,682
Second	2.7	0.8	0.0	3,665	10.3	3.6	-0.4	3,647	1.8	0.6	5.7	1.6	0.3	3,641
Middle	2.4	0.5	0.1	3,298	9.1	2.9	-0.3	3,269	2.3	0.7	8.9	2.7	0.4	3,262
Fourth	2.6	0.8	0.0	2,996	9.7	3.5	-0.3	2,964	3.0	1.1	6.7	2.6	0.3	2,951

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Iraq, 2018

	<u>Weight for age</u>			Number of children under age 5	<u>Height for age</u>			Number of children under age 5	<u>Weight for height</u>					
	<u>Underweight</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)		<u>Stunted</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)		<u>Wasted</u>		<u>Overweight</u>		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Percent below - 2 SD ¹	Percent below - 3 SD ²			Percent below - 2 SD ³	Percent below - 3 SD ⁴			Percent below - 2 SD ⁵	Percent below - 3 SD ⁶	Percent above + 2 SD ⁷	Percent above + 3 SD ⁸		
Richest	2.1	0.6	0.3	2,840	6.5	1.8	0.1	2,824	2.2	0.6	7.1	1.5	0.3	2,807
¹ MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) ² MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe) ³ MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1 ⁴ MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe) ⁵ MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2 ⁶ MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe) ⁷ MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2 ⁸ MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)														
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														

7.9 SALT IODISATION

Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children.¹⁰² In its most extreme form, iodine deficiency causes cretinism. It also increases the risks of stillbirth and miscarriage in pregnant women. Iodine deficiency is most commonly and visibly associated with goitre. IDD takes its greatest toll in impaired mental growth and development, contributing in turn to poor school performance, reduced intellectual ability, and impaired work performance.¹⁰³ The indicator reported in MICS is the percentage of households consuming iodized salt as assessed using rapid test kits.

Iraqi soil is deficient with iodine and therefore all food products will be deficient with iodine and require fortification to prevent Iodine Deficiency Disorders. Iodine should be added to food and this is best done through table salt; 5 gm of iodized salt/day is enough to give the body its requirement of iodine.

A project to achieve universal iodization of salt in Iraq was initiated by UNICEF during the 90s. UNICEF coordinated with MOH and ministry of Industry to provide feeders and Potassium Iodate (KIO₃) to factories registered in the Ministry of Industry. In addition, UNICEF built the capacity of MOH/NRI/Health inspection to monitor and supervise the iodization process at field level (factories and entry points at borders) and in markets. After the collapse of the system in 2003, UNICEF continued to provide the KIO₃ until 2008 and handed over the project to MOI.

In 2016 UNICEF supported a high-level meeting between MOH, MOT, MOI, MOF and Prime Minister's Office to discuss the situation of the programme and how to improve it. MOH approach is to let the manufacturers procure KIO₃ and add it to salt (the standard specification of salt became mandatory iodized by law) while they strengthen the monitoring and supervision at the borders and local markets to identify and stop un-iodized salt.

UNICEF continued supporting MOH through:

1. Training of staff on urinary iodine analysis.
2. Providing salt testing kits for monitoring of salt in the market.
3. Including Iodine deficiency diseases control in all nutrition programmes and nutrition package training.
4. Supporting health promotion to produce IEC materials and run campaign on salt iodization promotion to increase demand of the community on iodized salt targeting school age children at schools to turn them as promoters at their family level for iodized salt.

In Iraq 2018 MICS, salt used for cooking in the household was tested for presence of iodine using rapid test kits for both potassium iodide and potassium iodate. Table TC.9.1 presents the percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt.

¹⁰² ICCIDD, UNICEF, WHO. *Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination: a guide for programme managers*. Geneva: WHO Press (2007). http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43781/9789241595827_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹⁰³ Zimmermann M.B. "The role of iodine in human growth and development." *Seminars in Cell & Developmental Biology* 22, (2011): 645-652. doi: 10.1016/j.semcdb.2011.07.009

Table TC.9.1: Iodized salt consumption

Percent distribution of households by consumption of iodized salt, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of households in which salt was tested	Number of households	Percent of households with:				Percentage of households with iodized salt ¹	Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt	
			Salt test result			Total			
			No salt	Not iodized 0 ppm	>0 and <15 ppm				15+ ppm
Total	99.7	20,214	0.2	31.5	27.1	41.2	100.0	68.3	20,192
Area									
Urban	99.6	14,484	0.3	28.6	26.3	44.8	100.0	71.1	14,464
Rural	99.9	5,730	0.1	38.7	29.1	32.1	100.0	61.2	5,727
Governorates									
Dohuk	100.0	693	0.0	1.7	21.1	77.1	100.0	98.3	693
Nainawah	99.4	1,825	0.2	34.0	19.8	45.9	100.0	65.7	1,818
Sulaimaniya	99.9	1,454	0.1	3.0	7.1	89.9	100.0	96.9	1,454
Kirkuk	99.9	1,027	0.1	16.0	29.3	54.7	100.0	83.9	1,027
Erbil	100.0	1,889	0.0	1.3	20.0	78.8	100.0	98.7	1,889
Diala	100.0	1,116	0.0	58.4	7.4	34.2	100.0	41.6	1,116
Anbar	99.6	746	0.4	63.5	20.9	15.3	100.0	36.2	746
Baghdad	99.0	3,352	0.9	48.4	19.6	31.1	100.0	50.7	3,350
Central	98.8	2,470	1.2	40.2	19.8	38.8	100.0	58.6	2,467
Periphery	99.8	882	0.2	71.3	18.8	9.6	100.0	28.5	882
Babil	100.0	951	0.0	35.0	44.8	20.2	100.0	65.0	951
Kerbala	99.7	601	0.3	19.5	42.9	37.3	100.0	80.2	601
Wasit	100.0	672	0.0	25.6	53.1	21.3	100.0	74.4	672
Salahdeen	100.0	586	0.0	38.6	36.1	25.3	100.0	61.4	586
Najaf	99.1	770	0.0	36.5	49.7	13.8	100.0	63.5	764
Qadissiyah	99.9	536	0.1	68.4	24.1	7.4	100.0	31.5	535
Munthana	99.9	581	0.1	47.7	34.4	17.8	100.0	52.2	581
Thiqar	100.0	1,175	0.0	36.1	41.8	22.1	100.0	63.9	1,175
Missan	99.2	760	0.0	19.0	40.3	40.7	100.0	80.9	754
Basrah	99.9	1,482	0.1	27.7	36.1	36.1	100.0	72.2	1,482
Region									
Kurdistan	100.0	4,035	0.0	2.0	15.5	82.5	100.0	98.0	4,035
South/Central Iraq	99.6	16,179	0.3	38.9	30.0	30.9	100.0	60.9	16,157
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	99.7	3,798	0.1	45.1	34.8	20.0	100.0	54.8	3,791
Second	99.8	3,893	0.1	39.7	31.2	29.0	100.0	60.2	3,887
Middle	99.7	3,867	0.2	38.7	27.3	33.8	100.0	61.1	3,861
Fourth	99.6	4,196	0.3	28.6	24.7	46.4	100.0	71.1	4,193
Richest	99.6	4,460	0.4	9.2	19.1	71.3	100.0	90.4	4,458

¹ MICS indicator TC.48 - Iodized salt consumption

7.10 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first years of life, and the quality of children's home environment and their interactions with caregivers is a major determinant of their development during this period.¹⁰⁴ Children's early experiences with responsive caregiving serves as an important neurological function and these interactions can boost cognitive, physical, social and emotional development.¹⁰⁵ In this context, engagement of adults in activities with children, presence of books and playthings in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators.

Information on a number of activities that provide children with early stimulation and responsive care was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults in the household with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides children with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give them opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance. The mothers/caretakers of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

Some research has found that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.¹⁰⁶ In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

¹⁰⁴ Black, Maureen M., et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff, Jack P., et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

¹⁰⁵ Britto, Pia R., et al. "Nurturing Care: Promoting early childhood development." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2017): 91-102. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(16)31390-3; Milteer, Regina M., et al. "The Importance of Play in Promoting Healthy Child Development and Maintaining Strong Parent-Child Bond: Focus on children in poverty" *American Academy of Pediatrics* 1129, no. 1 (2012): 183-191. doi: 10.1542/peds.2011-2953

¹⁰⁶ L. D. Howe, S. R. A. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x; Morrongiello Barbara A., Michael Corbett, Meghan McCourt, and Natalie Johnston. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: [10.1093/jpepsy/isi073](https://doi.org/10.1093/jpepsy/isi073)

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Iraq, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Total	44.4	3.2	10.6	97.3	99.3	9.8	1.3	23.0	2.0	10,300
Sex										
Male	43.6	3.2	10.5	97.2	99.3	10.8	1.4	22.7	2.0	5,353
Female	45.3	3.2	10.8	97.4	99.2	8.8	1.3	23.4	2.1	4,947
Area										
Urban	47.3	3.3	8.2	97.2	99.1	11.6	1.5	26.3	2.2	6,949
Rural	38.4	2.8	15.7	97.6	99.5	6.3	1.0	16.2	1.6	3,351
Governorates										
Dohuk	34.0	2.8	14.0	99.5	100.0	6.4	1.3	19.9	1.9	358
Nainaw ah	56.6	3.7	4.7	92.9	98.7	15.3	1.7	37.2	2.7	1,012
Sulaimaniya	43.6	3.2	6.1	97.8	99.4	10.2	1.6	27.9	2.4	472
Kirkuk	56.3	4.1	3.2	97.3	99.3	23.3	2.2	29.9	2.5	257
Erbil	38.6	2.8	13.9	99.6	99.8	6.9	1.2	16.7	1.6	953
Diala	40.5	3.0	11.7	98.1	99.7	8.8	1.2	20.0	1.9	583
Anbar	54.5	3.4	11.4	96.2	99.2	8.5	1.4	16.2	2.0	354
Baghdad	48.8	3.5	2.6	97.9	99.4	7.1	1.4	23.3	2.2	1,631
Central	50.0	3.5	1.8	98.0	99.2	8.9	1.5	26.5	2.5	1,180
Periphery	45.8	3.3	4.7	97.8	99.8	2.4	1.0	14.7	1.7	451
Babil	65.0	4.1	6.5	97.1	98.8	21.3	1.9	38.6	2.8	466
Kerbala	41.5	2.9	20.2	98.1	99.8	5.7	1.1	25.5	2.0	301
Wasit	39.9	2.6	35.8	95.1	97.8	11.8	1.3	12.4	1.2	326
Salahdeen	30.4	2.7	16.8	95.9	99.2	5.9	1.0	14.1	1.4	248

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Iraq, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Najaf	41.6	3.0	7.7	98.2	99.5	2.3	0.8	26.4	2.1	430
Qadissiyah	37.0	2.8	22.2	98.4	99.4	9.5	1.0	20.8	1.8	297
Munthana	55.9	3.5	3.5	98.0	99.8	14.0	1.5	18.2	1.9	398
Thiqr	39.6	3.0	15.1	98.7	99.8	17.3	1.8	25.2	2.0	819
Missan	28.2	2.5	11.3	98.1	99.0	2.3	0.8	10.0	1.5	495
Basrah	36.7	2.8	15.2	95.7	98.3	5.5	0.9	18.4	1.7	899
Region										
Kurdistan	39.0	2.9	11.9	99.1	99.8	7.7	1.3	20.3	1.9	1,783
South/Central Iraq	45.6	3.2	10.4	96.9	99.1	10.3	1.4	23.6	2.1	8,517
Age										
2	41.5	3.1	11.3	97.8	99.6	8.9	1.3	21.8	2.0	3,109
3	45.7	3.2	10.3	97.2	99.2	10.2	1.4	24.5	2.1	3,731
4	45.8	3.2	10.4	97.0	99.0	10.3	1.4	22.5	2.0	3,460
Mother's education^A										
Pre-primary or none	26.1	2.3	19.8	98.3	99.4	7.0	1.0	10.3	1.3	2,080
Primary	41.2	3.1	10.6	97.2	99.2	8.5	1.3	18.3	1.8	4,587
Lower secondary	50.2	3.4	8.1	95.7	99.1	9.3	1.4	25.0	2.2	1,716
Upper secondary	66.9	4.1	3.1	97.9	99.5	16.8	1.9	46.3	3.2	1,916
+ Functional difficulties										
Has functional difficulty	35.0	2.5	21.0	95.5	99.3	5.9	1.0	17.7	1.7	286
Has no functional difficulty	44.7	3.2	10.4	97.4	99.3	10.0	1.4	23.2	2.0	10,014

Table TC.10.1: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers, Iraq, 2018

	Adult household members			Percentage of children living with their:		Father		Mother		Number of children age 2-4 years
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities ¹	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Father	Mother	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities ²	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities ³	Mean number of activities with mothers	
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	30.6	2.5	19.3	97.1	99.2	5.3	0.9	12.8	1.5	2,403
Second	40.3	3.0	10.8	97.3	99.3	8.5	1.2	18.7	1.9	2,280
Middle	48.4	3.4	8.1	96.6	99.4	10.4	1.4	25.5	2.2	1,991
Fourth	55.3	3.6	6.5	96.9	98.7	12.8	1.6	31.8	2.5	1,849
Richest	52.8	3.5	5.8	98.7	99.7	14.2	1.7	30.4	2.4	1,777
	¹ MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member ² MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father ³ MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother									
^A In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to educational attainment of mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere										

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Total	3.1	0.3	18.7	79.1	45.3	47.3	16,623
Sex							
Male	2.8	0.3	19.5	80.3	46.2	48.3	8,602
Female	3.5	0.4	17.9	77.8	44.3	46.3	8,021
Area							
Urban	3.6	0.4	18.9	81.4	40.7	45.4	11,305
Rural	2.1	0.1	18.4	74.1	55.1	51.3	5,318
Governorates							
Dohuk	7.2	0.4	13.7	81.2	31.5	35.4	580
Nainawa h	3.5	0.7	46.4	71.9	41.8	54.3	1,639
Sulaimaniya	8.0	0.9	4.3	85.9	50.8	50.7	737
Kirkuk	1.2	0.1	60.4	73.9	30.6	63.9	406
Erbil	6.4	0.7	15.1	89.6	38.4	40.8	1,445
Diala	2.3	0.1	3.3	87.2	38.0	38.8	1,035
Anbar	1.4	0.0	40.6	70.6	55.9	59.1	518
Baghdad	2.6	0.0	6.1	80.8	27.8	29.7	2,728
Central	3.4	0.0	7.9	81.2	27.7	31.4	1,940
Periphery	0.9	0.0	1.6	80.0	27.8	25.5	788
Babil	1.4	0.0	33.5	67.2	59.8	59.1	769
Kerbala	3.2	0.3	15.1	74.2	51.9	49.6	505
Wasit	2.6	0.0	12.3	76.2	47.5	43.5	566
Salahdeen	2.4	0.5	12.6	72.0	58.4	52.5	393
Najaf	3.5	0.2	22.5	76.8	73.2	70.0	695
Qadissiyah	3.1	0.4	33.1	81.3	59.8	64.9	487
Munthana	0.1	0.1	15.0	75.4	57.0	53.1	663
Thiqar	0.7	0.1	16.1	84.8	56.7	58.5	1,170
Missan	1.7	0.1	35.4	71.1	61.6	59.9	813
Basrah	3.3	0.7	1.4	80.6	40.8	37.1	1,474
Region							
Kurdistan	7.0	0.7	11.9	86.8	40.3	42.3	2,762
South/Central Iraq	2.4	0.2	20.1	77.5	46.3	48.3	13,861
Age							
0-1	0.6	0.1	12.7	63.5	28.3	30.7	6,323
2-4	4.7	0.5	22.4	88.6	55.7	57.5	10,300
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	0.6	0.0	17.7	69.2	53.4	47.4	3,205
Primary	1.9	0.1	19.8	77.3	46.7	48.0	7,285
Low er secondary	3.2	0.3	19.1	86.6	42.5	49.0	2,923
Upper secondary +	8.4	1.1	17.0	86.0	36.4	44.2	3,209
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	2.7	0.9	23.9	81.7	63.7	65.6	286
Has no functional difficulty	4.8	0.5	22.3	88.8	55.5	57.3	10,014

Table TC.10.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books ¹	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings ²	
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.5	0.0	19.3	68.0	60.4	51.7	3,730
Second	1.5	0.1	17.5	78.7	51.2	51.2	3,677
Middle	2.1	0.4	17.2	79.0	39.4	43.7	3,321
Fourth	4.3	0.4	19.9	83.5	37.8	45.3	3,007
Richest	8.6	0.9	20.1	89.2	32.8	43.0	2,888
	¹ MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books						
	² MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings						

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Total	7.4	6.2	10.1	16,623
Sex				
Male	7.4	6.5	10.3	8,602
Female	7.4	5.9	9.9	8,021
Residence				
Urban	7.4	5.9	10.0	11,305
Rural	7.4	6.9	10.3	5,318
Governorates				
Dohuk	2.9	5.8	6.7	580
Nainawah	2.7	1.6	3.2	1,639
Sulaimaniya	3.0	2.1	4.3	737
Kirkuk	7.6	9.0	11.3	406
Erbil	16.9	7.5	19.2	1,445
Diala	5.2	5.6	9.3	1,035
Anbar	9.1	2.1	10.0	518
Baghdad	5.1	4.9	8.4	2,728
Central	5.7	4.1	8.3	1,940
Periphery	3.6	6.8	8.6	788
Babil	14.0	4.5	15.1	769
Kerbala	2.7	3.2	4.3	505

Table TC.10.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number of children under age 5
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week ¹	
Wasit	21.8	21.7	23.5	566
Salahdeen	7.9	8.9	13.9	393
Najaf	10.3	8.6	12.8	695
Qadissiyah	9.4	7.5	12.2	487
Munthana	13.1	12.0	16.2	663
Thiqr	1.3	3.8	4.5	1,170
Missan	11.5	11.7	15.6	813
Basrah	3.3	5.9	6.3	1,474
Region				
Kurdistan	10.2	5.7	12.6	2,762
South/Central Iraq	6.9	6.3	9.6	13,861
Age				
0-1	6.1	4.6	8.0	6,323
2-4	8.3	7.2	11.4	10,300
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	8.0	8.4	11.0	3,205
Primary	7.2	6.2	10.0	7,285
Lower secondary	6.7	5.2	9.3	2,923
Upper secondary +	7.9	4.9	10.1	3,209
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	6.6	10.5	12.0	286
Has no functional difficulty	8.3	7.1	11.4	10,014
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	8.8	8.9	12.2	3,730
Second	5.8	5.9	8.4	3,677
Middle	6.4	5.5	9.3	3,321
Fourth	6.9	4.4	8.9	3,007
Richest	9.5	5.9	11.8	2,888

¹ MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision

7.11 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is multidimensional and involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life.¹⁰⁷ Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which build the foundation for later life and set the trajectory for health, learning and well-being.¹⁰⁸

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Iraq. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother/caretaker does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.
- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	12.9	97.6	85.3	90.3	79.3	7,191
Sex						
Male	13.0	97.5	82.9	90.9	78.4	3,715
Female	12.8	97.7	87.8	89.6	80.2	3,476
Area						
Urban	12.3	97.8	84.9	91.2	79.2	4,853
Rural	14.1	97.3	86.1	88.3	79.4	2,337
Governorates						
Dohuk	33.3	95.3	90.2	91.6	86.8	229
Nainawah	8.9	99.5	73.3	94.2	71.3	728

¹⁰⁷ *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale*. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016.

¹⁰⁸ Shonkoff, Jack P., and Deborah Phillips. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.; United Nations Children's Fund, *Early Moments Matter*, New York: UNICEF, 2017.

Table TC.11.1: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 3-4 years who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score ¹	Number of children age 3-4 years
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sulaimaniya	13.3	100.0	93.2	99.7	94.2	314
Kirkuk	38.5	99.6	89.9	75.9	78.5	199
Erbil	29.5	98.4	81.0	97.2	88.1	720
Diala	7.0	99.8	90.0	91.7	84.6	387
Anbar	10.8	94.0	86.5	86.9	81.6	255
Baghdad	11.3	99.0	89.1	91.7	84.1	1,127
Central	11.2	98.8	86.4	92.7	83.1	833
Periphery	11.7	99.6	96.8	88.9	87.0	295
Babil	16.8	97.5	84.8	84.3	74.6	313
Kerbala	5.6	99.3	92.9	97.2	92.1	209
Wasit	10.4	98.1	89.9	76.6	71.0	226
Salahdeen	4.4	93.9	79.3	90.4	68.4	175
Najaf	8.5	94.6	84.4	93.2	76.4	301
Qadissiyah	8.2	97.7	86.3	80.7	71.8	201
Munthana	12.8	98.1	94.8	95.4	90.5	237
Thiqr	8.9	99.7	78.5	80.8	62.6	608
Missan	2.3	97.0	84.6	87.2	79.2	319
Basrah	6.9	91.3	87.8	91.1	75.3	644
Region						
Kurdistan	26.1	98.3	85.7	96.8	89.4	1,262
South/Central Iraq	10.1	97.5	85.2	88.9	77.1	5,928
Age						
3	8.2	97.9	85.6	89.6	77.7	3,731
4	18.0	97.3	85.0	91.1	80.9	3,460
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	45.6	96.1	90.2	94.3	87.1	171
Not attending	12.1	97.7	85.2	90.2	79.1	7,020
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	4.2	96.5	83.9	86.1	71.6	1,446
Primary	10.5	98.2	85.2	90.7	78.9	3,222
Lower secondary	14.0	97.8	87.0	92.8	84.1	1,230
Upper secondary +	27.3	97.3	85.5	91.5	84.2	1,292
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	15.9	82.1	49.0	60.0	43.0	195
Has no functional difficulty	12.8	98.1	86.3	91.1	80.3	6,996
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	5.9	94.9	82.9	84.8	71.3	1,649
Second	9.6	98.0	83.0	89.8	78.0	1,648
Middle	15.1	98.8	87.4	90.2	79.8	1,372
Fourth	12.9	98.8	86.3	92.6	81.6	1,302
Richest	24.3	98.3	88.2	96.0	88.7	1,219

¹ MICS indicator TC.53- Early child development index; SDG Indicator 4.2.1

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to early childhood education programmes or through pre-school. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

ECD is a priority for the Government of Iraq and Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Iraq National Development Plan has a target of 30% access to ECE by 2022 while MOE/KRI has set a target of 50% access to ECE by 2020. GOI has established a national task force in the Office of the Prime Minister to develop a national strategy on ECD. Ministry of Education (MoE) provides Kindergarten - KG1 & KG2 services to children between ages 4-5 years. MoE (Federal) has developed an ECD curriculum and teacher training strategy. In cooperation with the World Bank, MoE in Kurdistan Iraq developed a comprehensive Early Childhood Education ECE strategy in 2017. Coverage of ECE is limited. MICS4 (2011) reported that only 4% of children aged 3-5 accessed ECE. MoE in Kurdistan introduced alternative ECE models to increase access to ECE for children ages 4 and 5 years in urban poor and rural areas in KRI. Provision of ECE is constrained by inadequate infrastructure, weak human resource capacity and lack of awareness by parents on the importance of registering their children in ECE centres.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education: MICS indicator LN.1. This is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under 5. If the child was currently on a school break, but regularly attends, the interviewer is asked to record this as currently attending.

Table LN.1.2 is similar to Table LN.1.1, but looks only at children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year. In Iraq, the school year begins in September of one year to June of the following year.

Specifically, the table presents the percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education. This table utilises question UB7 for attendance. The indicator captured is the adjusted net attendance ratio, which corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted¹⁰⁹). The official primary school entry age in Iraq is age 6 years.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education		
Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Iraq, 2018		
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	2.4	7,191
Sex		
Male	2.2	3,715
Female	2.5	3,476
Area		
Urban	3.4	4,853
Rural	0.3	2,337
Governorates		
Duhok	2.2	229
Nainawa	2.9	728
Sulaimaniya	1.0	314
Kirkuk	2.8	199
Erbil	1.9	720

¹⁰⁹ The ratio is termed "adjusted" since it also includes children attending primary education. All children age one year before official primary school entry age (at the beginning of the school year) are included in the denominator.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education ¹	Number of children age 36-59 months
Diala	0.7	387
Anbar	2.7	255
Baghdad	5.3	1,127
Central	7.0	833
Periphery	0.4	295
Babil	1.7	313
Karbala	2.8	209
Wasit	1.3	226
Salahaddin	4.2	175
Najaf	1.8	301
Qadisyah	2.1	201
Muthana	1.7	237
Thiqar	0.7	608
Misan	0.7	319
Basrah	1.8	644
Region		
Kurdistan	1.7	1,262
South/Central Iraq	2.5	5,928
Age (in months)		
36-47	1.0	3,731
48-59	3.9	3,459
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	0.3	1,446
Primary	1.5	3,222
Lower secondary	2.0	1,230
Upper secondary +	7.2	1,292
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	3.0	195
Has no functional difficulty	2.4	6,996
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	0.5	1,649
Second	1.1	1,648
Middle	2.7	1,372
Fourth	4.0	1,302
Richest	4.6	1,219
¹ MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education		

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Iraq, 2018

	Percent of children:				Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total		
Total	10.8	21.2	68.0	100.0	32.0	3,823
Sex						
Male	11.0	21.1	67.9	100.0	32.1	1,939

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by attendance to education, and attendance to an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), Iraq, 2018

	Percent of children:				Net attendance ratio ¹	Number of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education	Total		
Female	10.6	21.3	68.2	100.0	31.8	1,884
Area						
Urban	14.3	22.5	63.2	100.0	36.8	2,635
Rural	3.1	18.3	78.6	100.0	21.4	1,188
Governorates						
Duhok	18.3	21.3	60.4	100.0	39.6	105
Nainawa	8.9	18.5	72.6	100.0	27.4	399
Sulaimaniya	22.4	28.2	49.4	100.0	50.6	161
Kirkuk	2.8	25.0	72.2	100.0	27.8	174
Erbil	20.2	21.1	58.7	100.0	41.3	215
Diala	14.0	27.4	58.7	100.0	41.3	192
Anbar	8.5	19.4	72.1	100.0	27.9	173
Baghdad	13.2	22.4	64.4	100.0	35.6	643
Central	17.7	25.7	56.6	100.0	43.4	449
Periphery	2.6	14.7	82.7	100.0	17.3	193
Babil	6.3	24.2	69.5	100.0	30.5	179
Karbala	10.2	21.0	68.8	100.0	31.2	112
Wasit	11.1	22.0	66.9	100.0	33.1	135
Salahaddin	6.8	27.4	65.8	100.0	34.2	119
Najaf	9.7	16.4	73.9	100.0	26.1	145
Qadisyah	11.6	15.5	72.9	100.0	27.1	95
Muthana	6.6	12.0	81.4	100.0	18.6	140
Thiqar	2.6	16.0	81.4	100.0	18.6	324
Misan	2.8	21.3	75.9	100.0	24.1	192
Basrah	16.3	22.9	60.7	100.0	39.3	320
Region						
Kurdistan	20.5	23.5	55.9	100.0	44.1	481
South/Central Iraq	9.4	20.9	69.8	100.0	30.2	3,342
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	2.6	14.5	82.9	100.0	17.1	805
Primary	6.9	24.2	68.9	100.0	31.1	1,751
Lower secondary	15.9	20.1	63.9	100.0	36.1	686
Upper secondary +	27.5	22.9	49.6	100.0	50.4	582
Mother's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	6.2	17.8	76.0	100.0	24.0	173
Has no functional difficulty	10.9	21.5	67.5	100.0	32.5	3,558
No information	14.1	14.8	71.1	100.0	28.9	92
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	2.7	16.7	80.7	100.0	19.3	952
Second	6.4	21.8	71.8	100.0	28.2	811
Middle	11.4	21.2	67.5	100.0	32.5	741
Fourth	12.4	26.1	61.5	100.0	38.5	745
Richest	27.5	21.6	50.9	100.0	49.1	575

¹ MICS indicator LN.2- Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any early childhood education the previous year¹¹⁰.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Iraq, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary at age 12 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 6 grades in primary school and 6 grades in secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 6. For lower secondary school, grades are referred to as grade 1 to grade 3. In upper secondary grades are referred to as grade 4 to grade 6.

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age 6 to 11 years who are attending primary or secondary school¹¹¹, and those who are out of school. Similarly, the lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio is presented in Table LN.2.4¹¹² for children age 12 to 14 years.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in grade 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in grade 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

The upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6¹¹³.

The secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio, and out of school children ratio are presented in Table LN.2.6a.

The gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate of primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged 3 to 5 years above the official age of the last grade of primary education, that is, the percentage of children who are 14 to 16 years old, who completed primary education in Iraq.

¹¹⁰ The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

¹¹¹ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

¹¹² Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

¹¹³ Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

The table also provides the “effective” transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level.¹¹⁴

Table LN.2.8 focusses on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness		
Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Iraq, 2018		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	10.0	4,315
Sex		
Male	11.0	2,141
Female	9.0	2,174
Area		
Urban	13.8	2,931
Rural	1.9	1,384
Governorates		
Duhok	22.8	114
Nainawa	0.8	493
Sulaimaniya	41.8	180
Kirkuk	3.4	151
Erbil	13.4	351
Diala	16.3	220
Anbar	2.8	229
Baghdad	13.0	643
Central	17.8	457
Periphery	1.1	186
Babil	4.3	244
Karbala	8.6	132
Wasit	7.1	128
Salahaddin	8.7	160
Najaf	3.7	182
Qadisyah	11.7	113
Muthana	2.4	145
Thiqr	4.5	256
Misan	1.6	244
Basrah	19.3	329
Region		
Kurdistan	23.0	645
South/Central Iraq	7.7	3,670
Mother's education		

¹¹⁴ The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year ¹	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Pre-primary or none	3.2	974
Primary	7.8	2,151
Lower secondary	14.8	651
Upper secondary +	25.4	535
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	10.2	216
Has no functional difficulty	10.0	3,988
No information	7.0	111
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	1.9	1,056
Second	5.6	989
Middle	10.9	840
Fourth	13.7	804
Richest	24.5	626

¹ MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry**

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	86.5	3,798
Sex		
Male	84.5	1,898
Female	88.4	1,900
Area		
Urban	88.4	2,616
Rural	82.3	1,182
Governorates		
Duhok	91.8	125
Nainawa	86.8	422
Sulaimaniya	97.1	149
Kirkuk	82.8	146
Erbil	94.3	343
Diala	91.8	172
Anbar	89.4	159
Baghdad	85.2	621
Central	87.8	418
Periphery	79.9	203
Babil	86.8	196
Karbalah	86.3	103
Wasit	80.5	116
Salahaddin	87.2	120
Najaf	76.7	165
Qadisyah	81.8	116
Muthana	84.3	137
Thiqr	82.9	219

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 ¹	Number of children of primary school entry age
Misan	81.6	197
Basrah	85.0	293
Region		
Kurdistan	94.4	617
South/Central Iraq	84.9	3,181
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	77.1	890
Primary	88.0	1,722
Lower secondary	90.5	650
Upper secondary +	92.2	536
Mother's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	85.1	208
Has no functional difficulty	86.7	3,497
No information	82.4	93
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	75.1	886
Second	89.6	788
Middle	86.2	761
Fourth	90.9	747
Richest	93.7	615

¹ MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Iraq, 2018

	Male					Female					Total							
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:				Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:				Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:				Number of children
		Not attending school or early childhood	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A				Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A				Not attending school or early childhood	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2-A}		
Total	92.7	7.1	0.2	7.1	11,117	90.4	9.5	0.1	9.5	10,497	91.6	8.2	0.1	8.2	21,614			
Area																		
Urban	93.8	6.0	0.2	6.0	7,584	92.2	7.7	0.1	7.7	7,053	93.0	6.8	0.2	6.8	14,637			
Rural	90.5	9.5	0.0	9.5	3,532	86.7	13.2	0.1	13.2	3,444	88.6	11.3	0.1	11.3	6,977			
Governorates																		
Duhok	95.4	4.0	0.1	4.0	370	96.0	3.3	0.5	3.3	343	95.7	3.7	0.3	3.7	713			
Nainawa	90.6	9.4	0.0	9.4	1,224	85.6	14.3	0.2	14.3	1,071	88.3	11.7	0.1	11.7	2,294			
Sulaimaniya	97.0	2.4	0.6	2.4	467	98.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	456	97.9	1.6	0.5	1.6	923			
Kirkuk	94.5	5.0	0.5	5.0	478	93.3	6.6	0.2	6.6	469	93.9	5.8	0.3	5.8	948			
Erbil	95.3	4.5	0.0	4.5	787	94.9	5.1	0.0	5.1	853	95.1	4.8	0.0	4.8	1,640			
Diala	95.9	4.0	0.2	4.0	638	93.3	6.6	0.1	6.6	537	94.7	5.2	0.1	5.2	1,175			
Anbar	94.5	5.1	0.4	5.1	455	91.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	458	93.1	6.7	0.2	6.7	913			
Baghdad	92.1	7.7	0.2	7.7	1,772	92.2	7.6	0.0	7.6	1,692	92.2	7.7	0.1	7.7	3,464			
Central	92.7	7.0	0.3	7.0	1,237	93.9	5.9	0.0	5.9	1,156	93.3	6.4	0.2	6.4	2,393			
Periphery	90.6	9.4	0.0	9.4	535	88.6	11.4	0.0	11.4	536	89.6	10.4	0.0	10.4	1,071			
Babil	93.2	6.8	0.0	6.8	554	88.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	508	90.7	9.3	0.0	9.3	1,062			
Karbala	92.5	7.5	0.0	7.5	324	92.1	7.6	0.3	7.6	302	92.3	7.6	0.2	7.6	626			
Wasit	92.5	7.0	0.5	7.0	325	87.6	12.3	0.1	12.3	339	90.0	9.7	0.3	9.7	665			
Salahaddin	90.5	9.5	0.0	9.5	349	88.5	11.5	0.0	11.5	316	89.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	665			
Najaf	89.3	10.7	0.0	10.7	458	85.2	14.8	0.1	14.8	424	87.3	12.6	0.0	12.6	882			
Qadisyah	89.1	10.5	0.4	10.5	323	87.4	12.2	0.4	12.2	307	88.3	11.3	0.4	11.3	630			
Muthana	94.6	5.3	0.1	5.3	343	83.8	16.0	0.2	16.0	405	88.8	11.1	0.2	11.1	748			
Thiqr	93.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	808	89.9	10.1	0.0	10.1	645	91.6	8.4	0.0	8.4	1,453			
Misan	90.1	9.8	0.1	9.8	523	85.6	14.4	0.0	14.4	470	88.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	993			
Basrah	91.6	8.3	0.1	8.3	919	89.8	10.0	0.2	10.0	900	90.7	9.1	0.2	9.1	1,819			
Region																		
Kurdistan	95.8	3.8	0.2	3.8	1,624	96.2	3.5	0.2	3.5	1,653	96.0	3.7	0.2	3.7	3,276			
South/Central Iraq	92.2	7.7	0.2	7.7	9,493	89.3	10.6	0.1	10.6	8,844	90.8	9.1	0.1	9.1	18,337			

Table LN.2.3: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, Iraq, 2018

	Male					Female					Total							
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:				Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:				Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:				Number of children
		Not attending school or early childhood	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A				Not attending school or early childhood education	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^A				Not attending school or early childhood	Attending early childhood education	Out of school ^{2,A}		
Age at beginning of school year																		
6	84.9	14.7	0.4	14.7	1,898	89.0	10.8	0.2	10.8	1,900	87.0	12.7	0.3	12.7	3,798			
7	95.3	4.5	0.2	4.5	2,014	92.9	7.0	0.1	7.0	1,739	94.2	5.7	0.1	5.7	3,753			
8	95.9	4.0	0.1	4.0	1,899	93.9	5.9	0.2	5.9	1,772	94.9	4.9	0.2	4.9	3,671			
9	94.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	1,894	90.2	9.8	0.1	9.8	1,693	92.2	7.8	0.1	7.8	3,586			
10	94.6	5.3	0.1	5.3	1,656	91.4	8.6	0.0	8.6	1,698	93.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	3,353			
11	91.7	8.0	0.2	8.0	1,756	84.8	14.9	0.1	14.9	1,695	88.3	11.4	0.1	11.4	3,452			
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary or none	86.3	13.5	0.1	13.5	2,333	81.9	18.0	0.1	18.0	2,264	84.1	15.7	0.1	15.7	4,597			
Primary	93.4	6.4	0.2	6.4	5,295	91.0	8.9	0.1	8.9	4,924	92.3	7.6	0.1	7.6	10,219			
Low er secondary	95.6	4.2	0.2	4.2	1,917	93.3	6.3	0.3	6.3	1,903	94.5	5.2	0.2	5.2	3,821			
Upper secondary + DK/Missing	96.4 (*)	3.3 (*)	0.2 (*)	3.3 (*)	1,565 6	97.8 -	2.1 -	0.1 -	2.1 -	1,406 0	97.1 (*)	2.8 (*)	0.1 (*)	2.8 (*)	2,971 6			
Mother's functional difficulties																		
Has functional difficulty	92.4	7.4	0.2	7.4	669	93.1	6.8	0.0	6.8	630	92.8	7.1	0.1	7.1	1,299			
Has no functional difficulty	92.9	6.9	0.2	6.9	9,908	90.3	9.6	0.1	9.6	9,370	91.6	8.2	0.2	8.2	19,278			
No information	89.3	10.7	0.0	10.7	541	88.7	11.3	0.0	11.3	497	89.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	1,037			
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	86.6	13.4	0.1	13.4	2,620	81.6	18.3	0.1	18.3	2,572	84.1	15.8	0.1	15.8	5,192			
Second	93.1	6.8	0.1	6.8	2,469	90.8	9.1	0.0	9.1	2,128	92.0	7.9	0.1	7.9	4,598			
Middle	93.4	6.3	0.3	6.3	2,187	91.1	8.8	0.1	8.8	2,092	92.3	7.5	0.2	7.5	4,280			
Fourth	95.7	3.9	0.3	3.9	2,075	95.5	4.0	0.3	4.0	1,936	95.6	4.0	0.3	4.0	4,011			
Richest	97.0	2.8	0.1	2.8	1,765	96.1	3.8	0.1	3.8	1,768	96.6	3.3	0.1	3.3	3,533			

¹ MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

^A The percentage of children out of school are those not attending school and further includes those attending early childhood education

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of low er secondary school age attending low er secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Total	57.5	27.8	14.7	4,707	57.5	14.7	27.7	4,585	57.5	21.3	21.1	9,291
Area												
Urban	63.7	23.7	12.5	3,120	65.2	14.0	20.8	3,044	64.5	18.9	16.6	6,164
Rural	45.2	35.8	19.0	1,586	42.4	16.1	41.5	1,541	43.8	26.1	30.1	3,127
Governorates												
Duhok	64.3	24.2	11.5	151	73.4	7.9	18.7	179	69.2	15.4	15.4	330
Nainawa	47.8	34.5	17.8	413	44.7	17.0	38.2	415	46.3	25.7	28.0	828
Sulaimaniya	72.9	20.3	6.8	254	75.9	12.0	12.1	226	74.3	16.4	9.3	480
Kirkuk	70.9	19.5	9.6	177	74.8	7.4	17.8	173	72.8	13.5	13.7	350
Erbil	54.6	38.3	7.1	318	66.5	7.3	26.2	400	61.2	21.0	17.7	718
Diala	65.2	19.5	15.3	240	73.9	9.7	16.4	241	69.5	14.6	15.9	481
Anbar	40.3	40.7	19.0	200	39.1	29.9	31.0	170	39.7	35.8	24.5	370
Baghdad	60.1	22.9	16.7	838	61.5	13.1	25.3	619	60.7	18.8	20.4	1,458
Central	62.1	22.1	15.4	560	67.2	12.6	20.2	431	64.3	18.0	17.5	991
Periphery	56.1	24.6	19.3	278	48.6	14.5	37.0	189	53.1	20.5	26.4	467
Babil	62.7	19.0	18.3	238	46.5	17.0	36.5	215	55.0	18.1	26.9	453
Karbala	46.9	37.3	15.5	142	55.8	16.8	27.4	134	51.2	27.3	21.3	275
Wasit	41.4	39.9	18.4	198	43.4	15.9	40.7	167	42.3	29.0	28.6	365
Salahaddin	53.0	30.8	16.1	144	54.1	14.1	31.8	133	53.6	22.8	23.6	277
Najaf	58.1	26.0	15.9	172	44.4	19.7	35.9	206	50.7	22.6	26.8	378
Qadisyah	55.8	28.8	15.0	149	62.0	16.4	21.5	148	58.9	22.7	18.3	297
Muthana	52.1	40.5	7.4	163	45.5	26.6	27.9	169	48.7	33.4	17.9	333
Thiqar	62.1	25.5	12.4	315	60.8	17.0	22.2	374	61.4	20.9	17.7	689
Misan	51.8	32.5	15.7	181	42.6	17.4	40.0	220	46.7	24.2	29.1	400
Basrah	61.6	20.4	17.9	412	57.6	12.7	29.7	398	59.6	16.7	23.7	810

Table LN.2.4: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school adolescents

Percentage of children of low er secondary school age attending low er secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^A			Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	
Region												
Kurdistan	63.1	29.0	7.9	724	70.6	8.8	20.6	805	67.1	18.4	14.6	1,528
South/Central Iraq	56.5	27.5	15.9	3,983	54.7	16.0	29.3	3,780	55.6	21.9	22.4	7,763
Age at beginning of school year												
12	45.7	46.3	8.0	1,785	51.4	27.1	21.5	1,536	48.3	37.4	14.3	3,322
13	62.3	22.7	14.8	1,456	56.3	12.4	31.3	1,592	59.2	17.3	23.4	3,048
14	67.2	10.2	22.6	1,465	65.4	4.2	30.4	1,457	66.3	7.2	26.5	2,921
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	41.6	36.8	21.7	1,081	41.4	16.3	42.3	1,095	41.5	26.5	32.1	2,177
Primary	52.4	31.5	16.0	2,187	49.1	18.4	32.5	2,044	50.8	25.2	23.9	4,231
Low er secondary	69.8	20.3	9.9	849	77.0	11.7	11.3	843	73.4	16.0	10.6	1,692
Upper secondary +	88.2	7.9	3.9	588	90.5	3.8	5.7	583	89.3	5.8	4.8	1,171
No information ^B	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
DK/Missing	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	52.7	28.4	18.9	270	52.7	12.9	34.5	355	52.7	19.6	27.8	625
Has no functional difficulty	57.6	28.8	13.5	3,721	58.6	15.4	25.9	3,508	58.1	22.3	19.5	7,229
No information ^B	58.8	22.2	19.0	716	54.5	12.2	33.3	721	56.6	17.2	26.2	1,438
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	38.9	37.0	24.0	1,112	30.8	19.9	49.3	959	35.2	29.1	35.7	2,072
Second	53.8	30.8	15.4	970	49.1	19.0	31.9	968	51.5	24.9	23.6	1,938
Middle	55.0	31.2	13.7	928	58.5	17.8	23.8	1,012	56.8	24.2	19.0	1,940
Fourth	70.5	17.7	11.8	888	77.6	8.6	13.8	832	74.0	13.3	12.8	1,720
Richest	76.0	18.5	5.2	809	77.3	6.2	16.6	813	76.6	12.3	10.9	1,622
¹ MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
² MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for adolescents of lower secondary school age												
^A The percentage of children of low er secondary school age out of school are those w ho are not attending primary, secondary or higher education ^B Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and low er secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Iraq, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Number of children attending low er secondary school	
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		Total
Total	3.7	86.7	5.5	4.1	100.0	22,433	4.3	64.8	13.3	17.6	100.0	7,923
Sex												
Male	3.5	84.4	6.9	5.2	100.0	11,998	3.9	58.1	15.2	22.8	100.0	4,486
Female	3.9	89.3	4.0	2.8	100.0	10,435	4.8	73.6	10.8	10.8	100.0	3,438
Area												
Urban	4.0	87.5	4.7	3.8	100.0	15,227	4.8	66.0	12.5	16.7	100.0	5,755
Rural	3.1	84.9	7.3	4.7	100.0	7,206	2.8	61.7	15.3	20.2	100.0	2,168
Governorates												
Duhok	3.0	89.9	3.9	3.2	100.0	750	2.2	67.6	12.8	17.5	100.0	315
Nainawa	3.2	86.5	6.4	4.0	100.0	2,311	3.5	53.5	13.8	29.2	100.0	691
Sulaimaniya	4.7	87.0	4.4	3.9	100.0	1,013	4.8	69.3	12.2	13.7	100.0	483
Kirkuk	4.7	89.6	3.3	2.4	100.0	944	12.3	68.6	10.3	8.8	100.0	358
Erbil	2.8	88.1	7.6	1.4	100.0	1,743	4.1	69.2	16.7	10.1	100.0	597
Diala	4.4	89.4	4.4	1.9	100.0	1,218	4.8	67.4	9.1	18.6	100.0	482
Anbar	3.5	82.6	7.7	6.2	100.0	1,016	3.5	47.5	18.0	31.0	100.0	300
Baghdad	4.1	87.2	4.4	4.3	100.0	3,591	4.3	65.8	12.8	17.1	100.0	1,291
Central	4.6	87.0	4.4	4.0	100.0	2,514	4.8	65.6	12.2	17.4	100.0	924
Periphery	2.8	87.8	4.5	4.9	100.0	1,076	3.2	66.4	14.1	16.3	100.0	367
Babil	4.1	87.8	5.3	2.9	100.0	1,080	3.9	69.1	11.1	15.9	100.0	342
Karbalah	3.5	84.1	6.7	5.8	100.0	674	5.5	63.0	16.4	15.1	100.0	212
Wasit	4.1	80.1	8.1	7.7	100.0	738	2.6	60.1	18.9	18.3	100.0	242
Salahaddin	4.7	84.7	5.6	5.0	100.0	691	3.9	59.7	13.5	22.9	100.0	240
Najaf	2.8	87.0	5.7	4.5	100.0	878	2.5	71.3	10.0	16.2	100.0	260
Qadisyah	2.5	85.9	6.4	5.2	100.0	629	5.5	60.7	13.1	20.7	100.0	278
Muthana	2.2	83.2	7.5	7.1	100.0	790	2.5	64.4	13.4	19.6	100.0	248
Thiqar	3.5	86.6	4.8	5.1	100.0	1,516	3.3	71.0	15.4	10.3	100.0	583
Misan	4.1	84.9	7.0	4.0	100.0	1,019	2.8	60.5	7.6	29.1	100.0	309
Basrah	4.1	88.4	4.0	3.6	100.0	1,832	4.2	67.8	14.1	13.8	100.0	693
Region												
Kurdistan	3.4	88.2	5.9	2.5	100.0	3,506	3.9	68.9	14.2	13.0	100.0	1,395

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percentage of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade, Iraq, 2018

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:					Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Number of children attending lower secondary school	
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ¹	Total		Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years ²		Total
South/Central Iraq	3.8	86.4	5.5	4.4	100.0	18,927	4.4	64.0	13.1	18.6	100.0	6,529
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	2.6	84.2	7.2	6.0	100.0	4,559	2.2	66.5	18.0	13.3	100.0	1,306
Primary	4.0	85.5	6.3	4.2	100.0	10,878	3.9	68.1	16.0	12.0	100.0	3,080
Lower secondary	3.5	89.0	4.4	3.1	100.0	3,947	5.5	70.2	12.9	11.4	100.0	1,716
Upper secondary +	4.6	92.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	3,000	7.7	78.5	8.1	5.7	100.0	1,227
No information	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	43	0.0	0.5	0.8	98.7	100.0	594
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	18.5	80.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	4,315	11.3	80.5	4.9	3.4	100.0	2,773
2 (primary/lower secondary)	0.6	99.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	4,147	0.8	74.4	13.7	11.0	100.0	2,323
3 (primary/lower secondary)	0.0	98.4	1.0	0.6	100.0	3,669	0.3	41.6	21.1	37.0	100.0	2,827
4 (primary)	0.0	94.5	3.3	2.2	100.0	3,459	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	0.1	81.6	11.1	7.3	100.0	3,761	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	0.1	61.7	21.3	17.0	100.0	3,083	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	2.3	87.9	5.3	4.5	100.0	1,355	2.7	60.1	22.3	14.8	100.0	527
Has no functional difficulty	4.0	87.4	5.2	3.4	100.0	19,850	5.5	72.8	13.1	8.6	100.0	5,566
No information	1.1	73.4	10.8	14.7	100.0	1,229	1.1	42.0	11.1	45.8	100.0	1,830
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.1	84.3	7.1	5.4	100.0	5,132	3.3	61.4	14.6	20.7	100.0	1,176
Second	3.7	85.4	5.7	5.2	100.0	4,874	4.2	64.1	12.5	19.2	100.0	1,532
Middle	3.5	85.2	6.7	4.7	100.0	4,566	3.5	62.3	14.1	20.0	100.0	1,709
Fourth	4.7	89.3	3.7	2.3	100.0	4,206	4.4	68.4	12.0	15.2	100.0	1,751
Richest	3.6	90.6	3.9	1.9	100.0	3,656	5.6	66.6	13.5	14.3	100.0	1,755

¹ MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Total	31.0	30.9	2.7	34.7	4,426	35.3	16.7	0.6	46.1	3,947	33.1	24.2	1.7	40.1	8,373
Area															
Urban	34.5	29.5	3.1	32.0	2,948	39.6	18.6	0.6	39.7	2,726	37.0	24.2	1.9	35.7	5,674
Rural	24.1	33.6	1.9	39.9	1,478	25.7	12.7	0.7	60.3	1,221	24.9	24.1	1.3	49.1	2,700
Governorates															
Duhok	36.7	28.5	1.2	33.6	160	51.8	20.3	0.4	26.4	149	44.0	24.6	0.8	30.1	309
Nainawa	24.3	35.9	5.7	33.8	371	24.8	25.1	1.0	49.1	347	24.6	30.7	3.4	41.2	717
Sulaimaniya	50.0	25.6	1.8	22.2	257	63.8	18.6	0.0	16.5	226	56.5	22.3	0.9	19.6	483
Kirkuk	50.2	20.3	0.8	28.7	204	46.6	14.5	2.5	35.4	130	48.8	18.0	1.4	31.3	334
Erbil	43.9	29.9	0.5	25.5	406	62.5	6.7	0.0	29.7	341	52.4	19.3	0.3	27.4	747
Diala	38.1	34.1	1.7	24.2	243	32.9	15.2	0.4	51.0	223	35.6	25.1	1.0	37.0	466
Anbar	26.7	48.3	3.1	21.6	158	19.5	25.9	1.6	52.7	161	23.1	37.0	2.3	37.3	318
Baghdad	22.9	28.5	3.9	43.0	694	29.5	17.8	0.6	48.5	687	26.2	23.2	2.3	45.7	1,381
Central	24.5	27.6	4.6	41.1	502	33.0	16.7	0.9	46.6	494	28.7	22.2	2.8	43.8	996
Periphery	18.4	30.8	2.2	47.8	192	20.8	20.7	0.0	53.3	194	19.6	25.7	1.1	50.6	385
Babil	27.7	29.8	1.8	40.1	216	37.0	10.9	0.2	51.3	175	31.8	21.3	1.1	45.1	391
Karbala	25.6	28.2	4.9	41.0	134	38.8	20.2	1.1	39.0	109	31.5	24.6	3.2	40.1	244
Wasit	30.6	31.8	3.5	33.7	172	31.5	20.8	0.6	45.2	132	31.0	27.0	2.3	38.7	304
Salahaddin	31.7	34.1	5.0	27.4	143	29.3	15.0	0.8	54.2	114	30.6	25.6	3.1	39.4	257
Najaf	29.9	19.2	1.7	48.3	161	29.0	14.7	0.6	55.2	140	29.5	17.1	1.2	51.5	302
Qadisyah	25.6	38.6	2.0	33.2	148	32.1	19.1	1.3	46.9	119	28.5	29.9	1.7	39.3	266
Muthana	26.1	27.7	2.1	43.6	127	19.1	19.2	0.2	61.5	131	22.6	23.4	1.1	52.7	258
Thiqar	32.2	37.1	1.6	28.9	277	38.1	11.5	0.8	49.2	287	35.2	24.1	1.2	39.3	564

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Misan	19.6	33.9	6.2	40.3	196	24.8	10.7	0.6	63.5	153	21.9	23.7	3.7	50.5	349
Basrah	23.1	28.8	1.2	45.7	360	22.6	18.0	0.0	58.1	322	22.9	23.7	0.6	51.5	682
Region															
Kurdistan	44.4	28.3	1.0	26.0	823	60.7	13.3	0.1	24.8	716	52.0	21.3	0.6	25.5	1,539
South/Central Iraq	28.0	31.4	3.1	36.6	3,603	29.7	17.5	0.7	50.8	3,231	28.8	24.9	2.0	43.3	6,834
Age at beginning of school year															
15	20.1	46.3	4.4	29.0	1,468	27.0	30.2	1.1	41.6	1,227	23.3	39.0	2.9	34.7	2,695
16	34.7	28.9	2.2	33.9	1,484	38.0	14.5	0.7	46.6	1,372	36.3	22.0	1.5	40.0	2,856
17	38.2	17.4	1.5	41.0	1,474	40.2	6.8	0.1	49.7	1,348	39.1	12.3	0.8	45.2	2,822
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	23.6	34.3	2.2	39.9	854	30.1	16.5	0.7	52.7	704	26.5	26.2	1.5	45.7	1,558
Primary	21.7	37.6	4.5	36.1	1,600	30.4	21.3	0.9	47.3	1,221	25.5	30.6	2.9	40.9	2,821
Lower secondary	36.1	35.7	2.5	25.5	700	43.2	29.4	0.9	26.5	567	39.3	32.9	1.8	25.9	1,267
Upper secondary +	62.3	24.8	0.7	11.4	413	65.9	15.8	0.5	16.9	424	64.1	20.2	0.6	14.2	837
No information ^B	36.4	13.9	1.0	45.4	857	27.9	4.9	0.1	63.0	1,032	31.7	9.0	0.5	55.0	1,889
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's functional difficulties															
Has functional difficulty	16.1	46.0	3.1	34.8	322	38.1	23.4	0.2	38.2	204	24.6	37.2	2.0	36.1	526
Has no functional difficulty	31.8	33.5	3.4	31.1	2,425	38.6	21.0	0.9	39.3	1,898	34.8	28.0	2.3	34.7	4,323
No information ^B	32.8	24.2	1.6	39.8	1,679	31.7	11.6	0.4	53.9	1,845	32.2	17.6	1.0	47.2	3,524
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	12.2	31.2	3.5	52.8	837	13.8	12.3	0.6	73.3	721	13.0	22.5	2.2	62.3	1,558
Second	20.6	31.3	4.4	43.0	848	26.7	15.3	1.0	56.5	782	23.5	23.6	2.8	49.5	1,630

Table LN.2.6: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending lower secondary school, attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq, 2018

	Male					Female					Total				
	Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) ¹	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school ^{2,A}	Number of children
Middle	29.1	34.4	3.4	32.3	908	27.6	22.3	1.1	48.5	795	28.4	28.8	2.3	39.9	1,703
Fourth	38.0	30.3	1.7	28.8	842	42.9	17.9	0.2	36.9	782	40.3	24.4	1.0	32.7	1,624
Richest	51.7	27.3	0.8	19.3	991	61.4	15.6	0.1	20.1	867	56.2	21.9	0.5	19.7	1,858

¹ MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

² MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for youth of upper secondary school age

^A The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.6a: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children
Total	59.6	15.6	24.4	9,132	55.0	8.2	36.2	8,532	57.4	12.0	30.1	17,664
Area												
Urban	63.9	13.7	22.0	6,068	61.9	7.7	29.7	5,770	62.9	10.8	25.8	11,838

Table LN.2.6a: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children
Rural	51.2	19.4	29.1	3,064	40.6	9.3	49.8	2,762	46.2	14.6	38.9	5,826
Governorates												
Duhok	64.8	12.4	22.8	311	72.8	4.5	22.2	328	68.9	8.3	22.5	639
Nainawa	53.7	20.9	25.4	784	47.1	9.7	43.2	762	50.4	15.4	34.1	1,546
Sulaimaniya	74.1	11.0	14.7	511	79.1	6.0	14.3	452	76.4	8.6	14.6	963
Kirkuk	70.7	9.4	19.9	381	68.9	5.3	25.3	303	69.9	7.6	22.3	684
Erbil	65.4	17.1	17.4	725	67.7	4.0	27.8	741	66.6	10.4	22.7	1,465
Diala	68.7	10.5	19.8	484	61.5	5.2	33.0	464	65.2	7.9	26.3	947
Anbar	55.6	24.1	20.1	357	42.1	16.2	41.6	331	49.1	20.3	30.4	688
Baghdad	56.2	14.3	28.6	1,532	54.1	6.6	37.5	1,307	55.2	10.7	32.7	2,839
Central	57.4	13.8	27.5	1,063	58.0	6.3	34.2	924	57.7	10.3	30.6	1,987
Periphery	53.3	15.4	30.9	470	44.6	7.1	45.7	382	49.4	11.7	37.5	852
Babil	60.2	10.8	28.6	454	47.2	9.5	43.1	389	54.2	10.2	35.3	844
Karbalah	50.2	21.5	27.9	276	57.3	9.7	32.6	243	53.5	16.0	30.1	519
Wasit	51.3	23.0	25.5	370	47.3	9.1	42.7	299	49.5	16.8	33.2	669
Salahaddin	59.4	18.0	21.8	287	49.6	7.9	42.2	247	54.8	13.3	31.2	534
Najaf	53.7	14.3	31.6	333	44.2	11.9	43.7	346	48.8	13.1	37.8	679
Qadisyah	60.0	15.5	24.1	297	57.2	9.7	32.8	266	58.7	12.7	28.2	563
Muthana	52.8	23.7	23.2	290	42.4	15.1	42.5	301	47.5	19.3	33.1	591
Thiqar	65.5	14.3	20.1	592	55.9	9.9	34.0	661	60.4	12.0	27.4	1,253
Misan	52.7	18.8	28.5	377	39.6	10.5	49.7	373	46.2	14.7	39.1	750
Basrah	57.1	11.5	30.9	772	50.0	7.0	42.4	720	53.7	9.3	36.4	1,492
Region												
Kurdistan	68.1	14.1	17.6	1,547	72.2	4.7	22.6	1,521	70.2	9.4	20.1	3,067
South/Central Iraq	57.9	15.9	25.7	7,586	51.3	9.0	39.2	7,011	54.7	12.6	32.2	14,597
Age at beginning of school year												
12	45.7	46.3	8.0	1,785	51.4	27.1	21.4	1,536	48.3	37.4	14.2	3,322
13	62.3	22.7	14.8	1,456	56.3	12.4	31.3	1,592	59.2	17.3	23.4	3,048
14	67.1	10.2	22.7	1,465	65.3	4.2	30.5	1,457	66.2	7.2	26.6	2,921

Table LN.2.6a: Secondary school attendance and out of school youth

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Iraq MICS, 2018

	Male				Female				Total			
	Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary school	Out of school ^A	Number of children
15	66.5	4.4	29.0	1,468	57.3	1.1	41.6	1,227	62.3	2.9	34.7	2,695
16	63.7	2.2	33.9	1,484	52.5	0.7	46.6	1,372	58.3	1.5	40.0	2,856
17	55.6	1.5	41.0	1,474	47.0	0.1	49.7	1,348	51.4	0.8	45.2	2,822
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	48.8	21.5	29.7	1,935	43.4	10.2	46.4	1,799	46.2	16.1	37.8	3,735
Primary	55.3	20.1	24.5	3,787	50.1	11.8	38.0	3,264	52.9	16.3	30.8	7,052
Lower secondary	70.7	12.3	16.9	1,549	75.2	7.4	17.4	1,410	72.9	9.9	17.2	2,959
Upper secondary +	87.8	4.9	7.0	1,001	86.8	2.4	10.4	1,007	87.3	3.7	8.7	2,007
No information [B]	50.1	1.1	45.4	859	32.6	0.1	63.2	1,049	40.5	0.6	55.2	1,908
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	57.8	14.7	27.6	591	55.9	8.2	35.8	559	56.9	11.5	31.6	1,151
Has no functional difficulty	60.6	18.8	20.5	6,146	59.0	10.3	30.6	5,406	59.9	14.8	25.2	11,552
No information ^B	57.5	7.7	33.6	2,395	46.4	3.7	48.1	2,567	51.8	5.7	41.1	4,962
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	40.9	22.6	36.4	1,950	28.8	11.6	59.6	1,680	35.3	17.5	47.1	3,630
Second	52.9	18.5	28.3	1,817	45.9	10.9	42.9	1,750	49.5	14.8	35.5	3,567
Middle	59.3	17.4	22.9	1,836	54.6	10.4	34.7	1,807	57.0	14.0	28.8	3,643
Fourth	69.5	9.9	20.1	1,730	69.5	4.5	25.0	1,615	69.5	7.3	22.5	3,344
Richest	77.6	8.7	12.9	1,799	77.2	3.1	18.3	1,680	77.4	6.0	15.5	3,480

^A The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education

^B Children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Iraq, 2018

	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 21-23 years ^A
Total	82.0	3,452	75.7	8,472	90.9	2,522	73.5	2,921	46.4	7,593	44.3	6,884
Sex												
Male	85.7	1,756	77.9	4,416	94.2	1,319	79.8	1,465	46.2	3,898	45.2	3,641
Female	78.2	1,695	73.2	4,056	87.3	1,203	67.2	1,457	46.6	3,695	43.3	3,243
Area												
Urban	84.5	2,351	79.1	5,653	92.6	1,831	80.5	1,923	50.3	5,127	46.2	4,677
Rural	76.6	1,100	68.8	2,820	86.6	691	60.0	998	38.4	2,466	40.2	2,207
Governorates												
Duhok	86.0	116	80.9	305	96.8	94	76.1	104	62.6	287	57.3	254
Nainawa	91.5	338	68.3	716	65.0	206	104.2	238	34.4	660	39.0	581
Sulaimaniya	87.0	151	91.3	484	97.1	135	93.2	146	72.4	431	65.9	342
Kirkuk	84.3	194	88.1	346	96.9	122	75.2	135	63.9	280	51.1	205
Erbil	114.2	183	91.1	712	80.7	261	97.4	204	62.8	597	66.8	563
Diala	75.3	195	85.8	484	81.5	149	78.1	159	48.8	430	45.8	368
Anbar	85.0	134	63.9	354	98.4	72	64.4	132	36.7	299	35.5	288
Baghdad	81.7	573	73.4	1,304	96.7	444	84.1	427	44.1	1,233	41.4	1,170
Central	81.6	424	76.2	929	96.8	291	88.8	293	46.8	869	44.8	830
Periphery	81.8	149	66.5	375	96.5	153	73.9	134	37.5	364	33.3	340
Babil	67.1	171	72.7	416	94.5	93	59.2	155	42.6	371	43.1	324
Karbalah	67.6	99	71.7	257	94.6	68	65.4	90	43.4	216	39.0	217
Wasit	95.2	102	69.4	330	97.0	74	55.9	117	39.6	275	41.4	256
Salahaddin	78.0	112	75.3	256	92.8	84	69.8	90	45.1	256	42.6	235
Najaf	74.3	136	64.7	298	92.9	88	56.5	108	39.9	274	37.5	287
Qadisyah	64.3	104	75.6	283	93.5	77	60.5	101	43.4	250	44.8	221
Muthana	94.4	118	68.7	238	95.4	77	101.4	80	29.9	264	23.9	268
Thiqr	88.5	261	76.2	574	99.6	186	64.7	220	49.1	529	44.8	477
Misan	67.2	167	60.9	365	87.2	89	37.7	147	31.2	338	38.9	290
Basrah	66.8	298	72.2	750	95.9	204	50.4	269	41.7	605	35.0	538

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake rate and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake rate and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Iraq, 2018

Region	Gross intake rate to the last grade of primary school ¹	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate ²	Total number of children age 14-16 years ^A	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school ³	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake rate to the last grade of lower secondary school ⁴	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate ⁵	Total number of adolescents age 17-19 years ^A	Upper secondary completion rate ⁶	Total number of youth age 21-23 years ^A
Region												
Kurdistan	97.8	449	89.1	1,501	88.3	489	91.2	454	65.9	1,314	64.5	1,159
South/Central Iraq	79.6	3,002	72.8	6,971	91.6	2,033	70.2	2,467	42.3	6,279	40.2	5,725
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	66.9	735	65.9	1,949	91.1	444	46.3	698	37.4	307	na	0
Primary	80.7	1,698	71.4	3,570	88.6	1,079	59.0	1,254	32.1	505	na	0
Lower secondary	91.5	581	87.4	1,616	96.3	542	80.7	583	63.6	234	na	0
Upper secondary +	94.6	438	96.7	1,041	93.5	421	99.8	365	76.1	161	na	0
No information [B]	na	0	53.2	295	46.6	36	1303.1	19	46.6	6,384	44.3	6,884
DK/Missing	na	0	(*)	2	na	0	(*)	2	(*)	2	na	0
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	77.2	210	78.0	627	73.6	176	90.2	192	36.9	90	na	0
Has no functional difficulty	81.3	2,922	76.9	5,679	93.2	2,025	62.4	2,123	48.7	767	na	0
No information ^B	91.6	320	71.7	2,166	86.2	321	106.9	606	46.3	6,735	44.3	6,884
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	63.5	850	54.0	1,700	94.1	377	35.6	658	23.1	1,399	22.5	1,209
Second	85.7	733	68.4	1,690	89.6	528	61.5	597	35.5	1,512	33.1	1,333
Middle	90.0	670	76.9	1,711	90.2	524	76.4	606	41.1	1,587	36.9	1,439
Fourth	85.3	621	86.6	1,658	92.1	566	97.6	552	56.7	1,489	57.4	1,468
Richest	91.5	577	92.5	1,714	89.5	528	106.9	508	72.7	1,606	67.0	1,435

¹ MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Primary)

² MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary)

³ MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

⁴ MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake rate to the last grade (Lower secondary)

⁵ MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary)

⁶ MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary)

^A Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

^B Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, low er and upper secondary school, Iraq, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for low er secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Total³	90.4	92.7	91.6	0.97	57.5	57.5	57.5	1.00	36.5	31.7	34.0	1.15
Area												
Urban	92.2	93.8	93.0	0.98	65.2	63.7	64.5	1.02	41.2	35.3	38.1	1.17
Rural	86.7	90.5	88.6	0.96	42.4	45.2	43.8	0.94	26.2	24.5	25.3	1.07
Governorates												
Duhok	96.0	95.4	95.7	1.01	73.4	64.3	69.2	1.14	52.9	36.7	44.5	1.44
Nainaw a	85.6	90.6	88.3	0.94	44.7	47.8	46.3	0.94	24.8	24.5	24.7	1.01
Sulaimaniya	98.8	97.0	97.9	1.02	75.9	72.9	74.3	1.04	64.8	50.4	57.2	1.29
Kirkuk	93.3	94.5	93.9	0.99	74.8	70.9	72.8	1.06	47.7	50.2	49.2	0.95
Erbil	94.9	95.3	95.1	1.00	66.5	54.6	61.2	1.22	63.6	44.2	53.0	1.44
Diala	93.3	95.9	94.7	0.97	73.9	65.2	69.5	1.13	33.4	39.0	36.3	0.86
Anbar	91.7	94.5	93.1	0.97	39.1	40.3	39.7	0.97	19.8	27.0	23.3	0.73
Baghdad	92.2	92.1	92.2	1.00	61.5	60.1	60.7	1.02	33.0	24.6	28.8	1.34
Central	93.9	92.7	93.3	1.01	67.2	62.1	64.3	1.08	35.8	26.7	31.2	1.34
Periphery	88.6	90.6	89.6	0.98	48.6	56.1	53.1	0.87	26.0	19.3	22.7	1.35
Babil	88.0	93.2	90.7	0.94	46.5	62.7	55.0	0.74	37.6	28.4	32.5	1.32
Karbalah	92.1	92.5	92.3	1.00	55.8	46.9	51.2	1.19	39.4	25.8	31.9	1.53
Wasit	87.6	92.5	90.0	0.95	43.4	41.4	42.3	1.05	33.0	30.9	31.9	1.07
Salahaddin	88.5	90.5	89.5	0.98	54.1	53.0	53.6	1.02	30.0	33.0	31.6	0.91
Najaf	85.2	89.3	87.3	0.95	44.4	58.1	50.7	0.77	29.5	30.8	30.2	0.96
Qadisyah	87.4	89.1	88.3	0.98	62.0	55.8	58.9	1.11	32.6	25.8	28.9	1.26
Muthana	83.8	94.6	88.8	0.89	45.5	52.1	48.7	0.87	19.1	26.4	22.7	0.73
Thiqar	89.9	93.0	91.6	0.97	60.8	62.1	61.4	0.98	38.5	32.4	35.5	1.19
Misan	85.6	90.1	88.0	0.95	42.6	51.8	46.7	0.82	25.2	19.6	22.1	1.28
Basrah	89.8	91.6	90.7	0.98	57.6	61.6	59.6	0.93	23.9	24.3	24.1	0.98

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, low er and upper secondary school, Iraq, 2018

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for low er secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³
Region												
Kurdistan	96.2	95.8	96.0	1.00	70.6	63.1	67.1	1.12	61.7	44.7	52.6	1.38
South/Central Iraq	89.3	92.2	90.8	0.97	54.7	56.5	55.6	0.97	30.9	28.7	29.8	1.08
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	81.9	86.3	84.1	0.95	41.4	41.6	41.5	1.00	30.1	23.6	26.5	1.27
Primary	91.0	93.4	92.3	0.97	49.1	52.4	50.8	0.94	30.5	21.7	25.5	1.4
Low er secondary	93.3	95.6	94.5	0.98	77.0	69.8	73.4	1.10	43.2	36.3	39.4	1.19
Upper secondary +	97.8	96.4	97.1	1.02	90.5	88.2	89.3	1.03	66.8	63.0	64.9	1.06
No information [A]	na	na	na	na	20.8	0.0	19.1	na	32.0	39.3	35.3	0.81
DK/Missing	na	100.0	100.0	na	0.0	na	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	na
Mother's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	93.1	92.4	92.8	1.01	52.7	52.7	52.7	1.00	38.2	16.1	24.7	2.38
Has no functional difficulty	90.3	92.9	91.6	0.97	58.6	57.6	58.1	1.02	38.8	32.0	34.9	1.21
No information ^A	88.7	89.3	89.0	0.99	54.5	58.8	56.6	0.93	34.1	34.3	34.2	0.99
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.6	86.6	84.1	0.94	30.8	38.9	35.2	0.79	13.8	12.4	13.0	1.11
Second	90.8	93.1	92.0	0.98	49.1	53.8	51.5	0.91	27.2	20.9	23.9	1.30
Middle	91.1	93.4	92.3	0.98	58.5	55.0	56.8	1.06	28.1	29.8	29.0	0.94
Fourth	95.5	95.7	95.6	1.00	77.6	70.5	74.0	1.10	44.9	39.1	41.9	1.15
Richest	96.1	97.0	96.6	0.99	77.3	76.0	76.6	1.02	64.1	52.6	58.0	1.22
Parity indices												
Wealth												
Poorest/Richest ¹	84.9	89.2	87.1	na	39.9	51.2	45.9	na	21.5	23.5	22.5	na
Area												
Rural/Urban ²	94.1	96.5	95.3	na	65.0	70.9	68.0	na	63.7	69.3	66.3	na
Orphanhood												
Orphans/non-orphans	103.8	107.8	104.8	na	29.3	21.0	24.9	na	56.9	43.0	48.2	na

¹ MICS indicator LN.11b - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1

² MICS indicator LN.11c - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, low er and upper secondary school, Iraq, 2018

Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR ³	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Low er secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for low er secondary school adjusted NAR ³	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), total ^{1,2}	Gender parity index (GPI) for Upper secondary school adjusted NAR ³

³ MICS indicator LN.11a - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1

^A Includes emancipated children age 15-17 years and children age 18 or higher at the time of the interview

na: not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.¹¹⁵ Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.¹¹⁶

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.¹¹⁷ Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.¹¹⁸

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers (Paper No. 5).¹¹⁹

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult household member received a report card and was involved in school management and school activities in the last year, including discussion with teachers on children's progress.

In Table LN.3.2 reasons for children unable to attend class due to school-related reasons are presented. Reasons include natural and man-made disaster, teacher strike and teacher absenteeism.

Lastly, Table LN.3.3 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers use the language also spoken at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

¹¹⁵ Gest SD, Freeman NR, Domitrovich CE, Welsh JA. *Shared book reading and children's language comprehension skills: the moderating role of parental discipline practices*. *Early Child Res Q*. 2004;19: 319–336. doi:10.1016/j.jecresq.2004.04.007

¹¹⁶ Flouri E, Buchanan A. *Early father's and mother's involvement and child's later educational outcomes*. *Br J Educ Psychol*. 2004;74: 141–153. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806

¹¹⁷ Pomerantz EM, Moorman EA, Litwack SD. *The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better*. *Rev Educ Res*. 2007;77: 373–410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567

¹¹⁸ Desforges C, Abouchaar A. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review*. [Internet]. 2003. Report No.: 433.

¹¹⁹ Hattori H., Cardoso M., and Ledoux B. (2017). *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF New York.

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Total	88.8	27,401	64.3	50.6	43.8	29.2	10.5	57.7	24,344
Sex									
Male	91.8	14,011	66.4	50.3	43.5	29.0	10.9	58.1	12,860
Female	85.8	13,390	62.0	50.8	44.1	29.4	9.9	57.2	11,484
Area									
Urban	90.6	18,403	64.9	50.6	45.0	30.6	12.3	60.8	16,671
Rural	85.3	8,997	63.0	50.5	41.2	26.3	6.4	50.8	7,673
Governorates									
Duhok	92.1	945	50.7	71.2	63.5	40.6	9.2	45.5	870
Nainawa	83.9	2,806	71.2	69.2	61.8	34.6	15.5	45.5	2,355
Sulaimaniya	96.6	1,245	62.7	42.0	37.3	25.0	10.6	73.1	1,202
Kirkuk	93.3	1,101	63.3	62.8	50.9	41.9	25.8	39.2	1,027
Erbil	94.2	2,126	53.4	59.6	56.2	39.8	6.8	85.9	2,002
Diala	94.2	1,472	90.4	65.4	61.9	45.8	7.6	73.1	1,387
Anbar	90.0	1,088	59.0	71.5	59.1	41.4	9.4	36.4	979
Baghdad	89.2	4,337	70.1	22.4	19.4	14.3	8.8	65.3	3,870
Central	90.8	2,947	68.7	22.2	20.3	17.3	11.1	69.6	2,675
Periphery	85.9	1,390	73.2	22.9	17.5	7.6	3.6	55.6	1,194
Babil	86.3	1,322	82.0	71.5	53.3	45.2	17.3	54.7	1,141
Karbala	86.5	842	79.7	48.9	45.5	18.7	11.8	66.1	729
Wasit	83.0	923	35.7	33.0	26.9	14.0	11.8	35.7	766
Salahaddin	83.9	850	70.8	81.3	74.5	50.0	15.0	53.0	713
Najaf	84.1	1,055	64.3	88.7	80.0	55.9	11.7	41.3	887
Qadisyah	87.4	816	58.5	59.3	53.3	37.4	12.2	35.6	714
Muthana	92.5	994	51.9	26.3	24.7	19.7	12.3	36.7	920
Thiqr	88.3	1,881	39.9	50.1	39.6	23.6	5.1	33.7	1,660
Misan	83.8	1,223	87.5	58.5	43.6	19.6	6.4	48.6	1,024

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Basrah	88.4	2,374	57.4	16.8	12.8	8.1	4.8	90.8	2,099
Region									
Kurdistan	94.4	4,316	55.6	56.9	52.2	35.6	8.4	73.5	4,074
South/Central Iraq	87.8	23,085	66.1	49.3	42.1	27.9	10.9	54.5	20,270
Age at beginning of school year									
6	92.2	1,834	59.0	56.4	47.6	35.7	10.6	57.5	1,691
7	94.9	3,734	67.6	47.0	40.6	24.8	10.7	59.5	3,545
8	94.3	3,488	66.5	52.7	44.7	27.6	11.1	59.3	3,289
9	93.0	3,599	66.9	48.9	41.6	28.0	11.3	55.2	3,346
10	93.7	3,379	61.4	53.6	48.0	35.5	10.9	60.4	3,165
11	89.2	3,609	65.1	57.1	50.2	31.9	9.9	61.1	3,218
12	84.5	3,195	66.7	49.0	42.0	27.9	9.1	51.7	2,699
13	76.4	3,107	59.1	42.4	36.9	24.5	10.7	53.9	2,373
14	69.9	1,455	59.2	45.1	40.2	29.6	7.9	59.8	1,017
School attendance^A									
Early childhood education	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Primary	100.0	19,905	64.5	51.3	44.1	29.5	10.3	57.3	19,905
Lower secondary	100.0	4,396	63.5	47.3	42.2	28.1	11.2	59.3	4,396
Upper secondary	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Out-of-school	0.0	3,057	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	81.0	5,980	57.0	44.9	37.6	24.1	5.9	49.8	4,845
Primary	88.5	12,913	65.9	49.8	42.4	26.3	8.5	54.8	11,428
Lower secondary	93.9	4,883	63.2	51.5	46.7	34.1	10.4	64.3	4,583
Upper secondary +	96.3	3,612	70.8	59.7	53.2	39.7	23.3	69.3	3,477
No information	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
DK/Missing	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	84.0	5,884	65.3	50.9	45.5	30.3	10.5	56.5	4,941

Table LN.3.1: Support for child learning at school

Percentage of children attending school and, among those, percentage of children for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, and involvement of adults in school management and school activities in the last year, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children attending school ^A	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year received a report card for the child ¹	Involvement by adult in school management in last year			Involvement by adult in school activities in last year		Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
				School has a governing body open to parents ²	Attended meeting called by governing body ³	A meeting discussed key education/ financial issues ⁴	Attended school celebration or a sport event	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress ⁵	
Has no functional difficulty	90.2	21,517	64.1	50.5	43.4	28.9	10.5	58.0	19,404
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	91.3	1,893	63.7	56.3	48.3	35.8	3.7	61.7	1,729
Has no functional difficulty	89.2	23,467	64.4	49.9	43.4	28.6	10.8	57.2	20,935
No information	82.3	2,041	63.5	53.1	44.5	29.5	12.8	59.5	1,681
School Management									
GOVT. / PUBLIC	100.0	23,846	64.1	50.3	43.4	28.9	10.1	57.2	23,837
RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG	(*)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	47
PRIVATE	100.0	427	76.4	68.0	64.8	49.6	28	82.2	427
OTHER (ARABIC OR FOREIGN)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	81.5	6,511	61.1	39.8	29.8	16.1	5.0	46.0	5,310
Second	87.1	5,871	62.4	42.6	36.2	22.5	6.9	50.9	5,112
Middle	88.1	5,434	67.5	52.3	46.8	32.8	10.6	60.6	4,786
Fourth	94.8	4,924	67.0	57.0	51.1	35.7	16.8	64.4	4,668
Richest	95.9	4,660	64.2	63.9	58.2	42.0	14.2	69.2	4,468
¹ MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance									
² MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in School Management									
³ MICS indicator LN.14: Participation in school management									
⁴ MICS indicator LN.15 - Effective participation in school management									
⁵ MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress									
^A Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to net attendance ratios reported in preceding tables, which utilize information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Parental Participation and Foundational Learning Skills modules administered to mothers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years. na: not applicable (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other			
Total	24.7	24,344	40.2	2.0	44.2	14.4	6,020	34.6	3,592
Sex									
Male	24.2	12,860	40.5	2.4	36.6	18.6	3,110	38.0	1,676
Female	25.3	11,484	39.9	1.6	52.3	10.0	2,910	31.7	1,916
Area									
Urban	25.2	16,671	39.5	1.4	46.9	14.6	4,206	42.7	2,593
Rural	23.6	7,673	41.8	3.6	37.9	14.0	1,813	13.8	999
Governorates									
Duhok	9.4	870	(34.2)	(3.3)	(25.1)	(38.0)	81	(*)	26
Nainawa	16.7	2,355	6.7	4.3	60.0	11.2	392	26.2	371
Sulaimaniya	94.4	1,202	15.9	1.0	99.5	2.9	1,135	64.7	1,130
Kirkuk	13.0	1,027	4.6	13.8	12.7	71.6	133	(24.6)	99
Erbil	60.5	2,002	7.3	0.6	91.1	13.4	1,210	25.7	1,119
Diala	28.5	1,387	95.8	2.8	2.8	1.8	396	(*)	24
Anbar	28.3	979	93.8	1.0	1.2	6.3	277	(4.5)	61
Baghdad	24.7	3,870	82.9	0.6	1.6	5.3	957	(15.6)	251
Central	26.6	2,675	89.9	0.6	1.8	0.8	712	(*)	170
Periphery	20.6	1,194	62.6	0.6	1.1	18.4	245	(*)	80
Babil	19.6	1,141	97.5	0.5	0.5	5.4	223	(*)	15
Karbala	1.9	729	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	2
Wasit	19.9	766	62.7	1.6	2.7	8.5	153	(9.3)	58
Salahaddin	17.3	713	62.5	17.9	1.7	42.9	124	(*)	15
Najaf	7.5	887	(6.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(49.5)	66	(*)	36
Qadisyah	11.5	714	73.3	4.0	1.1	21.6	82	(*)	9
Muthana	22.6	920	14.8	1.0	0.5	81.6	208	(*)	12
Thiqr	5.0	1,660	(22.5)	(1.9)	(5.7)	(14.6)	83	(*)	58
Misan	14.7	1,024	(4.5)	(1.7)	(18.7)	(6.1)	150	(*)	138
Basrah	16.0	2,099	42.6	2.0	24.6	30.5	335	(14.0)	166
Region									
Kurdistan	59.6	4,074	12.2	0.8	92.9	9.3	2,427	44.9	2,275
South/Central Iraq	17.7	20,270	59.1	2.8	11.3	17.9	3,593	16.9	1,317
Age at beginning of school year									
6	31.6	1,691	35.0	3.2	51.1	18.3	535	24.8	346
7	23.5	3,545	39.9	1.7	49.3	11.6	833	33.5	525
8	22.2	3,289	46.3	2.1	35.2	17.0	729	44.8	384
9	26.4	3,346	37.3	1.5	40.4	12.3	884	35.4	599
10	29.4	3,165	37.2	1.1	54.3	9.0	930	23.5	604
11	22.0	3,218	43.9	3.9	44.3	17.2	708	45.9	396
12	22.0	2,699	41.9	1.4	37.3	19.0	594	34.9	311
13	25.9	2,373	36.8	1.1	39.8	16.9	614	36.6	327
14	18.9	1,017	53.3	4.6	40.7	9.6	192	(46.8)	100

Table LN.3.2: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children not able to attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure, by reason for inability, and percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to absence of teacher or school closure	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason	Percentage of adult household members contacting school officials or governing body representatives on instances of teacher strike or absence ¹	Number of children age 7-14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to teacher strike or absence
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other			
School attendance									
Early childhood education	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	7
Primary	25.2	19,905	39.6	2.1	44.1	15.3	5,006	32.9	3,011
Lower secondary	22.8	4,396	43.4	1.9	44.9	10.2	1,000	43.9	572
Upper secondary+	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Out-of-school	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	31.7	4,845	28.1	3.4	63.9	14.2	1,536	37.3	1,151
Primary	23.0	11,428	43.1	1.3	37.9	14.3	2,623	28.8	1,496
Lower secondary	24.4	4,583	45.3	1.9	38.9	17.1	1,119	36.7	560
Upper secondary +	21.2	3,477	47.1	2.0	33.8	11.2	737	46.4	385
No information	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	-	0
DK/Missing	(*)	6	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
School Management									
GOVT. / PUBLIC	24.9	23,837	40.0	2.1	44.6	14.3	5,942	34.6	3,566
RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG	(*)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26	(*)	4
PRIVATE	8.7	427	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37	(*)	14
OTHER (ARABIC OR FOREIGN)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	24.6	4,941	40.4	1.5	29.1	22.6	1,213	32.1	639
Has no functional difficulty	24.8	19,404	40.2	2.2	48.0	12.4	4,806	35.2	2,953
Mother's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	33.9	1,729	39.8	0.9	49.9	9.3	586	15.4	357
Has no functional difficulty	23.9	20,935	39.9	2.1	43.8	15.4	5,010	36.8	2,989
No information	25.2	1,681	45.2	2.9	41.4	9.8	424	36.6	246
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	17.6	5,310	53.5	2.8	18.2	19.3	935	10.7	423
Second	19.3	5,112	55.2	3.2	8.3	25.6	985	18.2	332
Middle	17.8	4,786	60.7	2.8	18.4	11.5	850	36.8	299
Fourth	27.7	4,668	41.2	1.7	48.0	10.4	1,292	32.9	812
Richest	43.8	4,468	16.8	0.9	83.5	10.4	1,957	44.1	1,727
¹ MICS indicator LN.17 - Contact with school concerning teacher strike or absence									
() figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality are every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.¹²⁰ Birth certificates are proof of registration and the first form of legal identity and are often required to access health care or education. Having legal identification can also be one form of protection from entering into marriage or the labour market, or being conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. Birth registration and certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

Birth registration in Iraq is mandatory and has been mandatory since Iraq gained its independence in 1921. The law governing birth registration is Law No. 148 of 1971 which itself was an amendment of Law No. 30 of 1947. Iraq used to have one of the best birth registration system in the Middle East as part of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Registration System. National average in MICS4 shows 99.2% birth registration. Per Law No. 148, the institutional home for birth registration is Ministry of Health within which there is a Directorate of Health and Vital Statistics. Despite its recent troubles, birth registration rate in Iraq remained high at 96% (MICS 2011). According to Law No. 148, birth registration consists of two parts. The first part is the entry of the details of the birth into a register and the second part is the issuance of a birth certificate. The general procedure for birth registration as described in the law is that when a birth occurs in a hospital or health facility, the attending doctor, nurse or mid-wife issues a certificate in triplicate copies. One copy is sent to the competent health authority for proper registration in a register. The second copy is given to the person concerned and the third is sent to Census office within seven days for entry into the parents' census book. The law allows a delay in registration of birth from 7 days to 30 days depending on the circumstance of the birth, whether it is in a health facility or not, whether it is in Iraq or outside Iraq or whether it was attended to by a doctor or not or whether the birth was in or out of wedlock.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Iraq, 2018							
	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births (among unregistered)	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	67.4	25.8	5.6	98.8	16,623	67.8	198
Sex							
Male	67.6	25.5	5.7	98.8	8,602	69.1	103
Female	67.1	26.3	5.5	98.8	8,021	66.4	95
Area							
Urban	66.7	26.6	5.3	98.6	11,305	71.7	154
Rural	68.7	24.3	6.2	99.2	5,318	54.2	44
Governorates							
Duhok	72.2	26.7	0.6	99.4	580	(*)	3
Nainawa	72.6	4.0	15.9	92.6	1,639	78.2	122
Sulaimaniya	93.1	5.8	1.0	99.8	737	(*)	1
Kirkuk	67.7	28.7	2.5	98.9	406	(*)	5
Erbil	70.6	25.2	4.2	100.0	1,445	(*)	0
Diala	62.0	36.4	1.6	100.0	1,035	(*)	0

¹²⁰ UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. UNICEF.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births, Iraq, 2018

	Children under age 5 whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Percent of children whose mothers/caretakers know how to register births (among unregistered)	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered ¹			
	Seen	Not seen					
Anbar	75.8	20.7	2.6	99.1	518	(*)	5
Baghdad	46.1	45.9	7.6	99.6	2,728	(*)	11
Central	48.2	43.7	7.8	99.6	1,940	(*)	8
Periphery	40.9	51.4	7.3	99.6	788	(*)	3
Babil	66.4	26.1	7.0	99.5	769	(*)	4
Karbalah	67.2	32.0	0.8	100.0	505	(*)	0
Wasit	76.2	12.2	9.9	98.3	566	(*)	10
Salahaddin	65.7	30.4	2.9	99.0	393	(*)	4
Najaf	72.3	23.6	4.1	99.9	695	(*)	1
Qadisyah	87.0	10.9	1.5	99.3	487	(*)	3
Muthana	66.5	30.9	2.0	99.5	663	(*)	4
Thiqr	68.3	28.0	3.1	99.4	1,170	(*)	7
Misan	83.5	5.6	10.1	99.3	813	(*)	6
Basrah	63.1	32.0	4.0	99.1	1,474	(*)	14
Region							
Kurdistan	77.0	20.3	2.6	99.8	2,762	(*)	5
South/Central Iraq	65.4	26.9	6.2	98.6	13,861	67.3	193
Age (in months)							
0-11	62.1	24.9	10.9	98.0	3,177	59.7	64
12-23	68.5	23.7	6.0	98.3	3,167	(62.9)	54
24-35	67.4	27.0	4.5	98.9	3,089	(*)	34
36-47	68.4	26.8	3.9	99.1	3,731	(*)	35
48-59	69.9	26.6	3.2	99.7	3,459	(*)	11
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	67.3	26.0	5.1	98.4	3,205	70.6	51
Primary	68.2	23.9	6.4	98.5	7,285	76.1	107
Lower secondary	67.3	26.4	5.5	99.2	2,923	(*)	24
Upper secondary +	65.6	29.5	4.3	99.5	3,209	(*)	16
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-4 years)^A							
Has functional difficulty	73.1	21.9	4.9	100.0	286	(*)	0
Has no functional difficulty	68.5	26.9	3.8	99.2	10,014	77.6	80
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	61.5	27.3	10.9	99.7	630	(*)	2
Has no functional difficulty	67.7	25.8	5.4	98.8	15,726	67.9	190
No information	63.8	27.2	6.7	97.7	267	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	68.6	24.5	5.2	98.3	3,730	51.9	64
Second	67.0	26.7	5.2	98.9	3,677	(59.8)	40
Middle	64.9	25.6	8.2	98.8	3,321	(77.4)	41
Fourth	65.7	27.9	5.1	98.7	3,007	(*)	38
Richest	70.9	24.5	4.1	99.5	2,888	(*)	14

¹ MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies ¹²¹ have found that exposing children to violent discipline has harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the Iraq 2018 MICS, mothers or caretakers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline						
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Iraq, 2018						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
Any			Severe			
Total	11.5	78.6	58.4	30.8	80.9	48,683
Sex						
Male	10.9	79.7	59.8	32.8	82.1	24,890
Female	12.3	77.5	56.8	28.6	79.8	23,793
Area						
Urban	12.2	77.5	56.4	30.3	79.9	33,055
Rural	10.2	81.1	62.4	31.8	83.2	15,627
Governorates						
Duhok	23.7	68.5	36.5	16.2	71.9	1,633
Nainawa	3.5	93.3	80.3	35.3	94.1	4,863
Sulaimaniya	32.8	60.0	37.0	14.3	64.2	2,200
Kirkuk	21.2	52.7	47.9	17.8	55.4	1,869
Erbil	18.0	73.1	51.0	16.9	74.8	3,729
Diala	13.1	80.2	61.1	38.1	82.5	2,694
Anbar	10.7	81.4	62.5	28.2	84.5	1,883
Baghdad	6.8	80.8	50.9	31.8	82.5	7,911
Central	7.9	78.4	46.6	30.0	80.2	5,525
Periphery	4.3	86.5	61.0	35.8	88.0	2,386
Babil	11.1	80.2	62.0	27.5	82.2	2,337
Karbala	18.4	71.0	50.4	27.3	73.0	1,461
Wasit	7.1	83.2	66.0	35.3	85.8	1,673
Salahaddin	11.2	82.0	70.2	35.3	84.5	1,402
Najaf	4.4	89.5	69.6	48.5	89.9	1,953
Qadisyah	4.0	85.6	70.8	43.2	88.4	1,423
Muthana	13.0	59.0	38.5	12.9	62.7	1,769
Thiqr	11.3	82.5	68.3	49.7	86.1	3,488
Misan	7.8	82.1	63.6	37.5	85.2	2,245

¹²¹ Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. *Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts*. Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18(5): 459-83.

Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. *A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment*. School Psychology Review 16: 156-68. Schneider, MW et al. 2005. *Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?* Child Abuse & Neglect 29(5): 513-32.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline						
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Iraq, 2018						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method ¹	
Any			Severe			
Basrah	10.4	80.0	55.7	28.1	82.6	4,149
Region						
Kurdistan	23.5	68.3	43.8	16.0	71.1	7,562
South/Central Iraq	9.3	80.5	61.0	33.5	82.7	41,121
Age						
1-2	8.7	68.9	52.4	22.8	72.3	6,290
3-4	9.0	83.0	68.4	36.4	85.6	7,191
5-9	10.1	82.6	66.8	37.7	85.0	18,711
10-14	15.4	75.9	46.7	23.5	77.5	16,491
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	12.4	76.3	60.4	35.7	79.6	10,124
Primary	10.5	80.9	61.2	32.6	82.9	22,537
Lower secondary	10.6	79.1	56.0	28.2	81.1	8,561
Upper secondary +	14.5	74.3	49.7	21.5	76.6	7,449
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Child's functional difficulty (age 2-14 years)^A						
Has functional difficulty	8.3	83.1	65.7	40.1	84.3	8,235
Has no functional difficulty	12.4	79.2	58.1	30.0	81.7	37,267
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	12.5	80.6	63.0	33.4	84.5	2,777
Has no functional difficulty	11.1	79.0	59.2	31.2	81.2	43,604
No information	19.2	70.0	36.7	19.5	71.6	2,302
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.9	81.6	63.9	38.0	84.4	11,352
Second	9.3	82.3	61.1	34.8	84.5	10,506
Middle	12.8	78.0	58.4	33.9	80.1	9,703
Fourth	13.1	76.5	54.7	26.3	78.4	8,861
Richest	17.5	72.7	51.1	17.0	75.4	8,260
¹ MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1						
^A Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment		
Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Iraq, 2018		
	Percentage of mothers/caretakers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caretakers responding to a child discipline module
Total	18.4	17,120
Sex		
Male	14.8	88
Female	18.4	17,032
Area		
Urban	16.4	11,832
Rural	22.8	5,288

Governorates		
Duhok	5.0	678
Nainawa	20.7	1,511
Sulaimaniya	4.5	876
Kirkuk	15.1	576
Erbil	4.3	1,569
Diala	28.2	1,014
Anbar	27.3	656
Baghdad	15.6	2,849
Central	15.2	2,025
Periphery	16.7	824
Babil	22.4	806
Karbalah	16.2	501
Wasit	12.1	719
Salahaddin	36.7	501
Najaf	30.8	690
Qadisyah	27.2	471
Muthana	25.8	628
Thiqar	25.2	1,027
Misan	29.0	726
Basrah	14.3	1,321
Region		
Kurdistan	4.5	3,124
South/Central Iraq	21.5	13,996
Age		
<25	19.9	2,416
25-34	20.1	6,972
35-49	16.6	6,784
Missing/DK	14.1	947
Education		
Pre-primary or none	21.8	3,257
Primary	20.8	7,361
Lower secondary	14.2	3,170
Upper secondary +	13.6	3,323
DK/Missing	(*)	9
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	21.7	855
Has no functional difficulty	18.5	15,170
No information	14.4	1,095
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	24.2	3,465
Second	23.2	3,489
Middle	19.4	3,415
Fourth	16.7	3,359
Richest	8.0	3,392
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases		

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

Starting from 1980, Iraq has experienced several wars – the 2003 invasion, the ensuing insurgency, the internal strife, the ISIS occupation, internal displacements and insecurity – which have pushed many families and their children into poverty and vulnerability. The unstable situation has led to increase in poverty level, estimated to be 30.6% in rural areas and 14.8% in urban areas (Central Statistics Organization)¹²². The cumulative effect of these has been that many children drop out of school as families send their children to work as a coping mechanism. This has pushed many children into the labour force.

Iraq's domestic labour legislation puts minimum age of work at 15 years, prohibits the worst forms of child labour and identifies hazardous occupations to which children 15-18 should not be exposed to. However, weakness of institutions meant that the laws are not enforced; leaving many children exposed to exploitative labour practices.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).¹²³ The module also collects information on hazardous working conditions.^{124,125}

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activities without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
- ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
- iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activities above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

- i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more
- ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 provides the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Table PR.3.3 combines the children working and performing economic activities and household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported as working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator.¹²⁶ Table PR.3.3a is similar to table PR.3.3 but covers age group 5-14 only.

¹²² POVERTY ESTIMATES AND TRENDS IN IRAQ: 2007-2012 – world bank - IHSES

¹²³ Please note that activities of collecting firewood and fetching water per Resolution I, Section 22(b), of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) is to be classified as own-use production work, i.e. an economic activity. Because the 20th ICLS is expected to discuss this classification and this classification has enormous impact on child labour prevalence in large parts of the world, these activities remain classified as household chores in MICS, pending outcome of the ICLS.

¹²⁴ UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

¹²⁵ The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

¹²⁶ Note that the definition of child labour, hence the MICS indicator PR.3 presented in this report, also includes working in

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	3.1	25,669	5.8	4.2	9,532	17.6	1.7	8,665
Sex								
Male	4.1	12,879	7.5	5.9	5,010	28.2	3.0	4,478
Female	2.2	12,790	4.0	2.2	4,522	6.2	0.4	4,187
Area								
Urban	1.7	17,286	3.3	2.4	6,625	11.4	1.4	5,771
Rural	6.0	8,384	11.5	8.2	2,907	29.8	2.5	2,894
Governorates								
Duhok	6.7	834	19.8	3.3	322	30.5	0.0	314
Nainawa	1.3	2,538	5.7	3.1	979	16.6	4.2	804
Sulaimaniya	2.5	1,136	3.1	12.0	465	15.5	0.0	487
Kirkuk	7.5	1,157	8.2	2.3	376	18.9	0.0	331
Erbil	6.0	1,964	10.8	1.8	549	35.0	0.0	781
Diala	1.7	1,434	5.8	2.2	428	12.8	3.6	500
Anbar	2.2	1,055	5.6	2.0	396	14.7	0.2	375
Baghdad	1.3	4,297	4.8	4.2	1,442	15.2	0.7	1,338
Central	0.8	2,939	2.8	3.9	1,027	12.9	0.0	953
Periphery	2.4	1,358	9.6	4.9	415	20.9	2.5	385
Babil	7.0	1,269	16.5	6.2	442	27.8	0.0	429
Karbala	2.2	736	2.4	2.2	315	15.2	4.1	232
Wasit	2.6	825	2.9	5.7	404	11.7	4.5	261
Salahaddin	2.4	806	3.9	3.7	281	12.9	0.7	256
Najaf	3.7	1,049	9.0	4.7	328	14.3	2.0	355
Qadisyah	5.2	737	6.6	1.9	301	15.7	1.8	256
Muthana	0.6	811	1.5	1.3	447	17.2	2.6	238
Thiqar	5.1	1,546	2.5	7.5	965	10.4	2.8	620
Misan	2.8	1,236	3.2	7.0	364	16.8	0.3	389
Basrah	1.9	2,239	2.9	1.6	730	11.4	4.2	700
Region								
Kurdistan	5.1	3,933	10.3	5.7	1,336	28.1	0.0	1,582
South/Central Iraq	2.8	21,736	5.1	3.9	8,197	15.2	2.1	7,083
School attendance								
Attending	3.2	19,932	5.1	2.8	7,681	13.4	0.6	5,472
Not attending	2.9	5,738	8.9	9.8	1,852	24.8	3.6	3,191
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	6.7	5,264	9.4	7.5	2,241	30.2	0.6	1,961
Primary	2.9	12,236	6.0	4.3	4,352	16.8	2.8	3,717
Lower secondary	1.7	4,442	3.0	1.9	1,762	11.1	1.4	1,587
Upper secondary +	0.5	3,717	2.6	0.6	1,174	7.2	0.1	1,020

activities that are hazardous in nature. However, to ensure comparability of estimates, it has been decided by UNICEF and ILO to exclude engagement in hazardous occupations or under hazardous working conditions from the estimates of child labour for the purpose of reporting on SDG 8.7.1 in 2018. Another reason for exclusion of hazardous conditions in the reporting is the further methodological work needed to validate questions aimed at identifying children engaged in hazardous activities.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
No information [A]	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	2	14.7	3.1	376
DK/Missing	(*)	6	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulty								
Has functional difficulty	3.0	5,897	5.9	5.6	2,052	18.7	4.0	1,762
Has no functional difficulty	3.2	19,772	5.8	3.8	7,481	17.3	1.1	6,903
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	3.7	1,659	7.2	7.5	587	14.7	5.2	534
Has no functional difficulty	3.1	23,010	5.7	4.0	7,787	17.8	1.7	5,728
No information	3.0	1,001	5.8	3.7	1,158	17.5	1.1	2,403
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	6.0	5,979	9.7	7.4	2,308	25.2	2.5	1,741
Second	2.8	5,292	4.2	4.1	2,197	13.9	2.1	1,769
Middle	1.8	5,159	5.0	2.6	1,928	19.0	2.7	1,694
Fourth	1.7	4,868	4.1	4.5	1,570	18.4	1.0	1,812
Richest	3.0	4,371	5.1	1.0	1,529	11.1	0.3	1,649

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated
na: not applicable
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Total	40.1	0.3	25,669	64.3	1.4	9,532	69.7	1.2	8,665
Sex									
Male	33.1	0.2	12,879	52.9	0.5	5,010	52.2	0.4	4,478
Female	47.1	0.4	12,790	76.9	2.4	4,522	88.4	2.2	4,187
Area									
Urban	40.0	0.2	17,286	62.8	1.1	6,625	71.3	0.5	5,771
Rural	40.2	0.6	8,384	67.8	2.1	2,907	66.5	2.8	2,894
Governorates									
Duhok	49.0	0.0	834	76.5	0.0	322	87.5	0.0	314
Nainawa	37.7	0.0	2,538	71.4	0.1	979	67.5	0.0	804

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		
	House hold chores less than 28 hours	House hold chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 5-11 years	House hold chores less than 28 hours	House hold chores for 28 hours or more	Number of children age 12-14 years	House hold chores less than 43 hours	House hold chores for 43 hours or more	Number of children age 15-17 years
Sulaimaniya	22.8	0.0	1,136	64.7	0.0	465	62.0	0.0	487
Kirkuk	35.7	1.0	1,157	69.6	2.0	376	65.2	4.4	331
Erbil	47.2	0.0	1,964	83.1	0.0	549	65.7	0.0	781
Diala	47.2	1.2	1,434	68.0	2.2	428	72.0	1.1	500
Anbar	47.1	0.0	1,055	70.3	2.9	396	81.5	0.1	375
Baghdad	40.3	0.2	4,297	65.2	0.7	1,442	72.2	0.0	1,338
Central	33.8	0.3	2,939	60.8	0.0	1,027	70.1	0.0	953
Periphery	54.5	0.1	1,358	76.0	2.4	415	77.2	0.0	385
Babil	43.2	0.6	1,269	64.9	0.2	442	78.5	0.0	429
Karbalah	22.7	0.0	736	53.5	0.4	315	64.4	3.9	232
Wasit	24.0	0.3	825	47.6	0.7	404	57.2	1.2	261
Salahaddin	44.8	0.5	806	69.3	4.2	281	78.5	0.0	256
Najaf	33.4	0.0	1,049	47.7	2.5	328	68.0	0.0	355
Qadisyah	40.4	1.4	737	67.2	0.0	301	62.0	2.1	256
Muthana	39.4	0.1	811	53.2	1.3	447	53.0	0.8	238
Thiqr	36.1	0.1	1,546	48.8	2.1	965	75.5	2.2	620
Misan	53.6	0.6	1,236	65.1	3.9	364	52.5	14.0	389
Basrah	42.2	0.2	2,239	69.7	4.3	730	75.0	0.0	700
Region									
Kurdistan	40.6	0.0	3,933	75.1	0.0	1,336	68.9	0.0	1,582
South/Central Iraq	40.0	0.4	21,736	62.5	1.7	8,197	69.9	1.5	7,083
School attendance									
Attending	44.4	0.3	19,932	62.4	0.8	7,681	67.3	1.0	5,472
Not attending	24.8	0.3	5,738	72.1	4.0	1,852	73.9	1.6	3,191
Missing	na	na	0	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	39.1	0.3	5,264	62.3	2.0	2,241	66.2	3.1	1,961
Primary	42.0	0.3	12,236	62.3	1.6	4,352	70.0	0.7	3,717
Lower secondary	41.1	0.5	4,442	68.6	0.8	1,762	70.1	0.2	1,587
Upper secondary +	33.7	0.1	3,717	69.0	0.7	1,174	68.3	0.2	1,020
No information ^A	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	2	86.8	4.1	376
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	6	na	na	0	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulty									
Has functional difficulty	37.1	0.3	5,897	61.2	1.1	2,052	63.6	3.5	1,762
Has no functional difficulty	40.9	0.3	19,772	65.1	1.5	7,481	71.2	0.7	6,903
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)									
Has functional difficulty	56.7	0.5	1,659	76.2	3.2	587	74.3	1.3	534
Has no functional difficulty	38.9	0.3	23,010	63.8	1.3	7,787	67.1	1.3	5,728
No information	39.1	0.1	1,001	61.6	1.3	1,158	74.8	1.1	2,403
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	39.1	0.6	5,979	61.6	3.4	2,308	63.1	4.6	1,741
Second	42.4	0.3	5,292	60.3	1.5	2,197	71.7	1.1	1,769
Middle	38.2	0.2	5,159	64.7	0.9	1,928	73.3	0.2	1,694
Fourth	38.6	0.3	4,868	67.4	0.5	1,570	64.8	0.2	1,812
Richest	42.3	0.0	4,371	70.3	0.1	1,529	76.1	0.1	1,649

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:			Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:			Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:			Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 or more hours			Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 or more hours			Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 or more hours		
	na: not applicable											
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Iraq, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
	Total	5.0	3.1	51.2			
Sex							
Male	7.6	4.3	41.3	0.3	9.2	10.2	22,368
Female	2.3	1.9	61.4	1.2	2.5	4.3	21,499
Area							
Urban	3.2	1.8	51.1	0.4	3.0	4.1	29,681
Rural	8.7	5.8	51.2	1.4	11.9	13.9	14,185
Governorates							
Duhok	13.8	4.5	63.3	0.0	5.7	8.6	1,470
Nainawa	4.4	2.2	50.9	0.0	5.0	5.5	4,321
Sulaimaniya	4.3	4.0	41.3	0.0	6.3	7.1	2,087
Kirkuk	5.2	5.1	47.7	1.8	8.8	10.0	1,863
Erbil	10.6	3.9	57.6	0.0	11.5	13.1	3,294
Diala	4.2	2.2	56.3	1.4	3.9	6.0	2,362
Anbar	4.3	1.7	59.2	0.7	5.3	6.0	1,825
Baghdad	3.8	1.8	51.4	0.3	4.0	4.8	7,076
Central	3.1	1.3	46.5	0.2	2.4	3.2	4,919
Periphery	5.6	2.9	62.7	0.5	7.5	8.4	2,158
Babil	9.5	5.4	54.8	0.4	11.6	13.2	2,140
Karbala	3.3	2.5	37.8	0.8	3.9	5.3	1,283
Wasit	2.8	3.8	36.2	0.6	5.6	7.0	1,490
Salahaddin	3.3	2.3	56.4	1.2	4.8	6.3	1,344
Najaf	4.6	3.6	43.2	0.5	6.5	7.6	1,732
Qadisyah	4.8	3.8	50.9	1.2	6.0	7.9	1,294
Muthana	3.2	1.1	45.7	0.6	2.9	3.6	1,496
Thiqr	2.9	5.4	47.8	1.1	7.3	8.3	3,131
Misan	4.1	3.1	55.5	3.8	5.9	10.2	1,989
Basrah	3.0	2.2	54.0	1.0	3.2	4.9	3,669
Region							

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Iraq, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Kurdistan	9.4	4.1	53.8	0.0	8.7	10.3	6,851
South/Central Iraq	4.2	2.9	50.7	0.9	5.4	6.7	37,015
Age							
5-11	0.4	3.1	40.1	0.3	2.1	3.4	25,669
12-14	5.8	4.2	64.3	1.4	7.3	9.2	9,532
15-17	17.6	1.7	69.7	1.2	15.5	16.6	8,665
School attendance							
Attending	3.6	2.7	52.4	0.6	4.3	5.7	33,085
Not attending	9.1	4.3	47.4	1.3	10.7	12.2	10,780
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	8.8	5.6	50.2	1.3	11.5	13.8	9,467
Primary	4.6	3.2	51.5	0.6	5.6	6.9	20,305
Lower secondary	3.1	1.7	53.2	0.5	3.2	4.1	7,791
Upper secondary +	2.1	0.5	46.7	0.2	1.1	1.5	5,911
No information ^A	14.4	3.1	86.7	4.0	14.5	18.4	383
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	4.8	3.8	47.0	1.1	6.8	8.7	9,711
Has no functional difficulty	5.0	2.9	52.4	0.6	5.6	6.9	34,156
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	5.1	4.8	64.2	1.2	6.3	9.1	2,780
Has no functional difficulty	4.2	3.1	48.6	0.7	5.4	6.7	36,525
No information	11.0	2.2	63.6	0.9	10.0	11.0	4,562
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.9	5.7	48.5	1.9	10.1	12.6	10,029
Second	3.7	3.0	52.3	0.7	5.3	6.4	9,258
Middle	4.9	2.1	50.8	0.4	5.3	6.0	8,781
Fourth	5.0	2.1	49.9	0.3	5.2	6.1	8,250
Richest	4.0	2.0	55.4	0.0	2.5	4.0	7,549

¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

^A Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3a: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Iraq, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	1.9	3.4	46.6	0.6	3.5	5.0	35,202

Table PR.3.3a: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Iraq, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Sex							
Male	2.4	4.6	38.6	0.3	5.1	6.3	17,890
Female	1.3	2.2	54.9	0.9	1.9	3.6	17,312
Area							
Urban	1.2	1.9	46.3	0.4	1.6	2.8	23,911
Rural	3.3	6.6	47.3	1.0	7.7	9.5	11,291
Governorates							
Duhok	9.3	5.7	56.7	0.0	2.5	6.3	1,156
Nainawa	1.6	1.8	47.1	0.0	2.8	3.4	3,518
Sulaimaniya	0.9	5.2	35.0	0.0	4.9	5.9	1,600
Kirkuk	2.3	6.2	44.0	1.2	6.9	8.3	1,533
Erbil	3.0	5.1	55.1	0.0	4.5	6.7	2,513
Diala	1.9	1.8	52.0	1.5	1.8	4.0	1,861
Anbar	1.6	2.1	53.4	0.8	3.1	4.0	1,451
Baghdad	1.2	2.0	46.6	0.4	2.2	3.3	5,739
Central	0.7	1.6	40.8	0.2	1.2	2.2	3,966
Periphery	2.3	3.0	59.5	0.6	4.6	5.7	1,773
Babil	4.9	6.8	48.8	0.5	8.5	10.5	1,711
Karbala	0.7	2.2	31.9	0.1	1.8	2.4	1,051
Wasit	1.0	3.6	31.8	0.4	3.3	4.8	1,229
Salahaddin	1.0	2.7	51.1	1.4	2.9	4.6	1,087
Najaf	2.1	4.0	36.8	0.6	5.1	6.3	1,377
Qadisyah	2.1	4.2	48.1	1.0	4.1	6.3	1,038
Muthana	0.6	0.9	44.3	0.6	1.1	1.8	1,258
Thiqar	1.1	6.0	41.0	0.9	6.3	7.0	2,511
Misan	1.0	3.8	56.3	1.4	3.6	5.6	1,600
Basrah	1.0	1.8	49.0	1.2	1.2	3.3	2,969
Region							
Kurdistan	3.8	5.3	49.3	0.0	4.2	6.3	5,269
South/Central Iraq	1.5	3.1	46.1	0.7	3.4	4.7	29,933
Age							
5-11	0.4	3.1	40.1	0.3	2.1	3.4	25,669
12-14	5.8	4.2	64.3	1.4	7.3	9.2	9,532
School attendance							
Attending	1.7	3.1	49.4	0.5	3.0	4.4	27,612
Not attending	2.4	4.6	36.3	1.2	5.4	7.1	7,589
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	3.2	6.9	46.1	0.8	7.5	9.6	7,506
Primary	1.8	3.3	47.3	0.6	3.3	4.9	16,588
Lower secondary	1.1	1.8	48.9	0.6	1.7	2.8	6,204
Upper secondary +	1.0	0.5	42.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	4,891
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Child's functional difficulty							
Has functional difficulty	1.7	3.7	43.3	0.5	3.9	5.4	7,949
Has no functional difficulty	1.9	3.3	47.6	0.6	3.4	4.9	27,253
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)							
Has functional difficulty	2.8	4.7	61.8	1.2	3.8	7.0	2,246

Table PR.3.3a: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Iraq, 2018

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour ¹	Number of children age 5-14 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Has no functional difficulty	1.7	3.3	45.2	0.6	3.4	4.8	30,797
No information	3.7	3.4	51.2	0.7	5.0	6.1	2,159
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.0	6.4	45.4	1.4	7.4	9.6	8,288
Second	1.4	3.2	47.7	0.7	3.5	4.6	7,489
Middle	1.6	2.0	45.4	0.4	2.5	3.3	7,087
Fourth	1.2	2.4	45.6	0.4	2.1	3.2	6,438
Richest	2.0	2.5	49.6	0.0	1.1	3.0	5,900
¹ MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage¹²⁷ before the age of 18 is a violation of human rights yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.¹²⁸

¹²⁷ All references to marriage in this chapter excludes cohabiting unions.

¹²⁸ Bajra charya, A ND Amin, S. 2010. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey*. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.
Godha, D et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization*. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.^{129,130} In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table PR.4.1W presents the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls aged 15-19 who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Table PR.4.2W presents the proportion of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

¹²⁹ Godha, D., Hotchkiss, D. R., & Gage, A. J. (2013). *Association between child marriage and reproductive health outcomes and service utilization: A multi-country study from South Asia*. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 552-558.

¹³⁰ Nour, N. M. (2006). *Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa*. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 1644-1649.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Iraq, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	5.7	30,660	6.0	24.8	24,210	7.2	27.9	5,475	18.4	6,450	5.8	19,710
Area												
Urban	5.4	21,436	5.6	24.0	17,044	7.4	28.0	3,707	17.3	4,392	4.8	13,812
Rural	6.3	9,224	7.0	26.8	7,165	6.8	27.6	1,767	20.6	2,059	8.4	5,898
Governorates												
Duhok	4.5	1,163	5.5	18.3	918	1.8	8.1	195	6.3	245	2.9	670
Nainawa	5.2	2,851	5.4	27.1	2,239	7.1	31.5	489	18.6	611	4.8	1,805
Sulaimaniya	3.3	1,833	3.8	20.8	1,477	1.7	13.5	265	7.5	356	4.5	1,084
Kirkuk	2.7	1,234	2.8	15.9	1,005	5.6	18.1	145	9.6	229	4.2	795
Erbil	5.9	2,783	6.9	22.1	2,210	3.4	24.0	542	16.7	573	9.6	1,737
Diala	4.7	1,698	5.0	20.9	1,310	5.9	32.1	293	23.7	388	6.5	1,120
Anbar	4.3	1,299	4.4	21.4	1,011	2.8	17.3	239	11.9	287	4.9	704
Baghdad	5.6	5,047	5.3	23.4	4,037	7.4	27.9	847	23.3	1,009	4.5	3,307
Central	5.3	3,691	4.9	22.0	2,964	7.7	29.7	597	23.0	726	3.5	2,376
Periphery	6.2	1,356	6.4	27.2	1,073	6.4	23.6	249	24.2	283	7.2	931
Babil	5.4	1,389	5.6	25.3	1,094	8.2	30.6	230	20.5	296	5.7	939
Karbala	7.6	864	7.5	31.2	680	12.6	36.8	159	21.2	184	5.8	588
Wasit	5.9	1,015	5.7	27.7	805	7.9	28.7	199	21.1	211	8.7	687
Salahaddin	5.0	954	5.4	22.3	749	8.1	22.7	172	18.2	205	6.6	584
Najaf	8.5	1,145	8.2	30.7	926	11.6	37.2	235	23.8	219	5.7	798
Qadisyah	5.4	899	6.2	24.4	696	6.5	25.3	173	17.5	203	4.3	580
Muthana	10.1	967	9.8	27.3	752	4.9	23.2	223	26.2	216	10.2	707
Thiqr	6.6	1,968	7.7	26.0	1,503	12.1	34.8	374	12.5	465	4.7	1,270
Misan	8.0	1,188	8.9	35.0	950	14.8	43.5	234	21.4	239	8.9	786

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Iraq, 2018

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Basrah	6.2	2,363	6.8	31.5	1,849	8.7	33.5	461	22.4	514	5.1	1,551
Region												
Kurdistan	4.8	5,778	5.6	20.9	4,604	2.6	18.1	1,003	11.8	1,174	6.8	3,492
South/Central Iraq	5.9	24,882	6.1	25.7	19,605	8.2	30.1	4,472	19.9	5,276	5.6	16,219
Age												
15-19	4.4	6,450	na	na	0	na	na	0	18.4	6,450	2.2	1,186
15-17	3.5	3,884	na	na	0	na	na	0	11.5	3,884	1.5	446
18-19	5.8	2,567	na	na	0	na	na	0	28.8	2,567	2.7	740
20-24	7.2	5,475	7.2	27.9	5,475	7.2	27.9	5,475	na	0	2.0	2,891
25-29	5.8	4,615	5.8	29.9	4,615	na	na	0	na	0	2.8	3,626
30-34	4.6	4,174	4.6	22.3	4,174	na	na	0	na	0	5.1	3,552
35-39	5.4	3,937	5.4	19.9	3,937	na	na	0	na	0	8.1	3,409
40-44	4.8	3,294	4.8	22.4	3,294	na	na	0	na	0	10.2	2,792
45-49	8.4	2,715	8.4	23.8	2,715	na	na	0	na	0	9.8	2,254
Education												
Pre-primary or none	11.7	4,172	12.0	33.8	3,750	19.5	46.2	583	28.6	423	10.6	3,269
Primary	8.1	11,467	8.0	32.0	9,733	11.3	41.4	1,776	33.6	1,734	6.2	8,575
Lower secondary	4.4	5,982	4.3	28.8	4,080	7.8	40.2	809	20.5	1,902	4.2	3,749
Upper secondary + secondary +	0.6	9,039	0.7	6.8	6,647	0.6	8.5	2,306	3.9	2,392	2.7	4,117
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	9.2	1,301	9.4	28.8	1,256	10.2	32.9	96	12.1	46	11.0	1,003

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, Iraq, 2018

	<u>Women age 15-49 years</u>		<u>Women age 20-49 years</u>			<u>Women age 20-24 years</u>			<u>Women age 15-19 years</u>		<u>Women age 15-49 years</u>	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage married before age 15 ¹	Percentage married before age 18 ²	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married ³	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Has no functional difficulty	5.8	25,475	5.8	24.6	22,954	7.1	27.8	5,379	29.1	2,521	5.7	18,261
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.2	5,579	8.0	29.6	4,432	12.2	35.8	974	18.1	1,147	7.7	3,744
Second	7.2	5,866	7.1	30.1	4,581	7.6	37.3	1,035	25.1	1,285	5.8	3,996
Middle	6.2	6,130	6.7	25.3	4,764	9.5	30.3	1,201	21.6	1,366	5.2	3,947
Fourth	4.1	6,346	4.1	21.6	5,036	4.3	23.8	1,115	17.3	1,310	4.0	3,988
Richest	4.1	6,739	4.5	18.9	5,397	2.9	14.2	1,150	10.0	1,342	6.6	4,035
¹ MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1 ² MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage; SDG 5.3.1 ³ MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married ⁴ MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny												
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area and age groups, Iraq, 2018

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	5.4	21,436	24.0	17,044	6.3	9,224	26.8	7,165	5.7	30,660	24.8	24,210
Age												
15-19	4.7	4,392	na	0	4.0	2,059	na	0	4.4	6,450	na	0
15-17	3.7	2,686	na	0	3.3	1,198	na	0	3.5	3,884	na	0
18-19	6.2	1,706	na	0	4.9	861	na	0	5.8	2,567	na	0
20-24	7.4	3,707	28.0	3,707	6.8	1,767	27.6	1,767	7.2	5,475	27.9	5,475
25-29	5.0	3,273	28.9	3,273	7.8	1,342	32.5	1,342	5.8	4,615	29.9	4,615
30-34	4.6	3,041	21.8	3,041	4.4	1,133	23.5	1,133	4.6	4,174	22.3	4,174
35-39	4.4	2,781	18.5	2,781	7.9	1,156	23.3	1,156	5.4	3,937	19.9	3,937
40-44	4.6	2,258	21.0	2,258	5.1	1,036	25.5	1,036	4.8	3,294	22.4	3,294
45-49	7.5	1,984	22.8	1,984	10.9	731	26.6	731	8.4	2,715	23.8	2,715
na: not applicable												

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband , Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total	
Total	2.7	33.4	44.9	19.0	100.0	1,186	8.7	44.0	32.2	15.1	100.0	2,891
Area												
Urban	2.0	34.5	42.3	21.2	100.0	762	8.2	45.1	32.0	14.7	100.0	1,967
Rural	3.9	31.5	49.5	15.1	100.0	424	9.8	41.6	32.8	15.8	100.0	924
Governorates												
Duhok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	7.7	51.7	32.4	8.2	100.0	69
Nainawa	4.6	36.9	40.1	18.3	100.0	114	7.1	41.0	36.8	15.1	100.0	273
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	5.4	40.9	37.8	15.8	100.0	84
Kirkuk	(0.0)	(53.7)	(24.5)	(21.8)	100.0	22	3.9	41.3	33.2	21.6	100.0	62
Erbil	(0.0)	(23.9)	(69.3)	(6.8)	100.0	96	1.9	29.0	43.3	25.8	100.0	230
Diala	0.0	21.6	58.2	20.3	100.0	92	6.3	55.4	27.9	10.4	100.0	174
Anbar	3.9	30.8	41.5	23.8	100.0	34	5.4	49.0	34.2	11.4	100.0	104
Baghdad	2.9	35.5	37.6	24.0	100.0	235	12.2	43.9	30.8	13.1	100.0	470
Central	3.6	35.3	33.2	27.9	100.0	167	10.3	40.9	35.2	13.6	100.0	316
Periphery	1.2	35.9	48.4	14.5	100.0	69	15.9	50.2	21.8	12.1	100.0	154
Babil	7.8	35.8	31.6	24.8	100.0	61	13.0	40.8	30.6	15.5	100.0	136
Karbalah	2.9	39.2	43.5	14.4	100.0	39	13.4	38.4	33.4	14.8	100.0	98
Wasit	5.7	24.0	51.0	19.3	100.0	45	4.3	47.0	28.6	20.1	100.0	120
Salahaddin	1.7	22.2	50.8	25.3	100.0	37	6.7	50.1	35.6	7.6	100.0	81
Najaf	6.5	35.3	46.2	12.1	100.0	52	11.6	41.4	31.9	15.0	100.0	148
Qadisyah	1.3	37.5	49.8	11.4	100.0	35	11.3	43.2	33.6	11.9	100.0	88
Muthana	3.4	43.8	47.8	5.1	100.0	57	14.5	53.6	26.2	5.7	100.0	159
Thiqr	1.6	31.5	36.7	30.3	100.0	58	8.6	45.1	25.1	21.2	100.0	203
Misan	0.8	24.3	59.2	15.8	100.0	51	5.5	38.3	31.4	24.8		130

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband , Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:					Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband is:					Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ¹	Total		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older ²	Total	
Basrah	2.3	42.8	33.5	21.4	100.0	115	9.9	48.6	30.6	10.9	261	
Region												
Kurdistan	0.0	26.1	63.6	10.3	100.0	138	3.7	35.8	40.1	20.4	383	
South/Central Iraq	3.1	34.4	42.4	20.2	100.0	1,048	9.5	45.2	31.0	14.2	2,507	
Education												
Pre-primary or none	11.7	46.1	33.8	8.4	100.0	121	15.1	44.8	30.0	10.0	410	
Primary	2.2	34.2	43.5	20.1	100.0	582	8.1	44.1	31.5	16.3	1,204	
Lower secondary	0.8	31.3	47.5	20.4	100.0	391	8.2	44.0	29.9	17.9	530	
Upper secondary +	2.6	20.6	56.6	20.2	100.0	92	6.6	43.3	36.3	13.8	747	
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)												
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(3.0)	(40.5)	(32.8)	(23.8)	38	
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	33.5	45.4	17.6	100.0	734	8.8	44.0	32.2	14.9	2,852	
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	7.0	44.2	33.3	15.5	100.0	208	11.3	47.7	27.8	13.2	592	
Second	2.2	32.3	50.9	14.7	100.0	322	9.7	41.0	35.8	13.5	623	
Middle	1.2	31.4	47.1	20.4	100.0	294	8.9	44.3	27.8	19.0	720	
Fourth	1.5	34.5	40.0	24.1	100.0	227	7.2	43.2	35.0	14.6	519	
Richest	2.9	22.3	51.6	23.2	100.0	135	5.4	43.5	37.1	14.0	437	
¹ MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)												
² MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)												
na: not applicable												
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases												
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases												

9.5 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is the partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs. FGM is always traumatic with immediate complications including excruciating pain, shock, urine retention, ulceration of the genitals and injury to adjacent tissue. Other complications include septicaemia, infertility, obstructed labour, and even death.

FGM is prevalent in Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Current survey finding indicates that there is a declining in this practice in Kurdistan. Table 5.1 shows that FGM is much more in the older generation. The highest prevalence of FGM among girls and women aged 15-49 is in Sulaimaniya 46.5% and Erbil 46.6%. FGM is inversely proportionate with education. Among women who heard about FGM, 93.6% think that this phenomena should discontinue compared to 2.6% only who believe it should continue (see table 5.2). Among daughters only 0.5% had FGM and it's mainly in Erbil and Sulaimaniya governorates.

FGM is a fundamental violation of human rights. It subjects girls and women to health risks and has life-threatening consequences. A number of human rights instruments are often interpreted as condemning FGM, including Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being" and has been used to argue that FGM violates the right to health and bodily integrity. Furthermore, it could be argued that girls, i.e. children, cannot be said to give informed consent to such a potentially damaging practice as FGM.

Table PR.5.1 presents the prevalence of FGM among women age 15-49 years and the type of procedure while Table PR.5.2 presents women's attitudes towards FGM. Finally, Table PR.5.3 presents the prevalence and type of FGM performed on all living daughters (age 0-14 years) of the respondents. It is important to remember that prevalence data for girls age 0-14 years reflect their current – not final – FGM status, since many of them may not have reached the customary age for FGM at the time of the survey. They are reported as being uncut but are still at risk of undergoing the procedure.

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by FGM status and percent distribution of women who had FGM by type of FGM, Iraq, 2018								
	Percentage of women who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Total	7.4	30,660	84.3	6.0	1.3	8.4	100.0	2,270
Area								
Urban	7.0	21,436	84.9	3.9	1.6	9.7	100.0	1,508
Rural	8.3	9,224	83.1	10.3	0.8	5.8	100.0	762
Governorates								
Duhok	1.5	1,163	(34.8)	(10.1)	(19.9)	(35.1)	(100.0)	17
Nainawa	0.0	2,851	-	-	-	-	0.0	0
Sulaimaniya	46.5	1,833	87.0	3.2	1.9	7.9	100.0	852
Kirkuk	5.6	1,234	17.0	53.6	1.7	27.7	100.0	70
Erbil	46.6	2,783	86.5	5.4	0.6	7.5	100.0	1,298
Diala	0.3	1,698	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Anbar	0.0	1,299	-	-	-	-	-	0
Baghdad	0.0	5,047	-	-	-	-	-	0
Central	0.0	3,691	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table PR.5.1: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among women

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by FGM status and percent distribution of women who had FGM by type of FGM, Iraq, 2018								
	Percentage of women who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sewn closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Periphery	0.0	1,356	-	-	-	-	-	0
Babil	0.1	1,389	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Karbalah	0.0	864	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wasit	0.0	1,015	-	-	-	-	-	0
Salahaddin	0.1	954	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Najaf	0.1	1,145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Qadisyah	0.3	899	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Muthana	0.0	967	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Thiqar	1.2	1,968	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Misan	0.0	1,188	-	-	-	-	-	0
Basrah	0.0	2,363	-	-	-	-	-	0
Region								
Kurdistan	37.5	5,778	86.3	4.6	1.3	7.9	100.0	2,167
South/Central Iraq	0.4	24,882	42.6	36.0	2.4	19.0	100.0	104
Age								
15-19	3.5	6,450	81.5	6.1	1.6	10.9	100.0	225
15-17	3.2	3,884	82.1	5.1	2.8	9.9	100.0	124
18-19	3.9	2,567	80.7	7.2	0.0	12.0	100.0	101
20-24	6.7	5,475	81.6	13.9	0.5	3.9	100.0	369
25-29	5.7	4,615	79.6	4.8	3.6	12.0	100.0	262
30-34	9.3	4,174	86.9	3.8	1.9	7.4	100.0	387
35-39	9.7	3,937	86.0	5.5	0.6	7.9	100.0	382
40-44	12.0	3,294	86.2	4.8	0.3	8.7	100.0	394
45-49	9.3	2,715	85.8	1.8	1.6	10.9	100.0	252
Education								
Pre-primary or none	13.3	4,172	88.1	3.9	0.4	7.5	100.0	553
Primary	7.5	11,467	89.3	3.6	0.9	6.2	100.0	859
Lower secondary	4.4	5,982	79.6	3.3	1.8	15.4	100.0	265
Upper secondary +	6.6	9,039	75.5	12.7	2.5	9.3	100.0	593
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	10.5	1,301	95.4	1.0	0.4	3.2	100.0	137
Has no functional difficulty	7.9	25,475	83.6	6.4	1.3	8.7	100.0	2,010
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.4	5,579	60.3	21.0	0.7	18.0	100.0	79
Second	2.6	5,866	55.8	32.8	0.7	10.7	100.0	155
Middle	2.8	6,130	88.3	3.9	2.7	5.1	100.0	172
Fourth	6.3	6,346	88.8	3.5	1.9	5.8	100.0	402
Richest	21.7	6,739	86.9	3.3	1.1	8.7	100.0	1,463
¹ MICS indicator PR.9 - Prevalence of FGM among women; SDG indicator 5.3.2								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table PR.5.2: Approval of female genital mutilation (FGM)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM, and percent distribution of women according to attitudes towards whether the practice of FGM should be continued, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who have heard of FGM	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM should be:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM
			Continued ¹	Discontinued	Depends	DK/Missing		
Total	44.9	30,660	2.6	93.6	1.2	2.5	100.0	13,764
Area								
Urban	47.0	21,436	2.0	94.4	1.1	2.4	100.0	10,066
Rural	40.1	9,224	4.3	91.4	1.5	2.7	100.0	3,698
Governorates								
Duhok	51.8	1,163	2.1	94.6	1.3	2.0	100.0	603
Nainawa	34.6	2,851	0.0	98.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	988
Sulaimaniya	96.3	1,833	5.0	91.3	1.6	2.0	100.0	1,765
Kirkuk	70.6	1,234	1.3	94.5	1.3	2.9	100.0	871
Erbil	91.3	2,783	7.1	86.7	2.1	4.0	100.0	2,541
Diala	37.1	1,698	0.5	96.8	0.3	2.4	100.0	630
Anbar	25.9	1,299	0.7	98.3	0.3	0.7	100.0	337
Baghdad	36.1	5,047	0.5	98.2	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,822
Central	43.2	3,691	0.4	98.6	0.1	0.9	100.0	1,594
Periphery	16.8	1,356	0.8	95.8	0.0	3.4	100.0	228
Babil	37.3	1,389	1.2	93.6	0.2	5.0	100.0	518
Karbala	13.2	864	0.5	95.2	1.5	2.8	100.0	114
Wasit	28.8	1,015	7.5	91.2	0.0	1.3	100.0	293
Salahaddin	22.7	954	0.3	94.2	0.8	4.7	100.0	217
Najaf	46.7	1,145	1.0	93.3	3.4	2.3	100.0	535
Qadisyah	44.9	899	1.2	96.1	1.7	0.9	100.0	404
Muthana	22.3	967	1.4	95.9	2.1	0.6	100.0	216
Thiqr	39.6	1,968	0.1	95.9	3.6	0.5	100.0	779
Misan	31.7	1,188	1.7	92.9	0.2	5.2	100.0	377
Basrah	31.9	2,363	0.6	94.6	0.2	4.6	100.0	754
Region								
Kurdistan	84.9	5,778	5.8	89.3	1.9	3.0	100.0	4,908
South/Central Iraq	35.6	24,882	0.9	96.0	0.9	2.2	100.0	8,856
Age								
15-19	31.3	6,450	2.3	93.0	1.2	3.5	100.0	2,020
15-17	27.5	3,884	2.1	92.4	1.3	4.1	100.0	1,067
18-19	37.1	2,567	2.6	93.5	1.1	2.8	100.0	953
20-24	43.8	5,475	3.3	94.5	0.8	1.5	100.0	2,399
25-29	47.3	4,615	2.0	95.5	0.8	1.7	100.0	2,185
30-34	50.2	4,174	2.0	94.1	1.1	2.8	100.0	2,097
35-39	49.6	3,937	1.9	94.5	0.6	3.0	100.0	1,951
40-44	53.1	3,294	3.3	92.0	2.1	2.5	100.0	1,749
45-49	50.2	2,715	4.3	90.1	2.7	3.0	100.0	1,363
Education								
Pre-primary or none	35.1	4,172	8.2	83.9	3.5	4.3	100.0	1,466
Primary	35.4	11,467	3.7	91.3	1.7	3.3	100.0	4,054
Lower secondary	42.4	5,982	1.6	94.6	0.9	2.9	100.0	2,534
Upper secondary +	63.2	9,039	0.9	97.3	0.5	1.3	100.0	5,709
FGM experience								
No FGM	40.5	28,390	0.9	96.3	0.6	2.2	100.0	11,494

Table PR.5.2: Approval of female genital mutilation (FGM)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM, and percent distribution of women according to attitudes towards whether the practice of FGM should be continued, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who have heard of FGM	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percent distribution of women who believe the practice of FGM should be:				Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of FGM
			Continued ¹	Discontinued	Depends	DK/Missing		
Had FGM	100.0	2,270	11.5	80.0	4.5	3.9	100.0	2,270
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	42.0	1,301	6.2	88.7	2.0	3.1	100.0	546
Has no functional difficulty	47.7	25,475	2.5	93.9	1.2	2.3	100.0	12,150
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	27.0	5,579	3.3	91.6	1.4	3.8	100.0	1,507
Second	32.8	5,866	1.6	92.7	2.6	3.1	100.0	1,926
Middle	36.3	6,130	3.0	93.1	1.3	2.6	100.0	2,222
Fourth	51.2	6,346	1.4	96.3	0.4	1.9	100.0	3,250
Richest	72.1	6,739	3.5	93.0	1.2	2.3	100.0	4,859

¹ MICS indicator PR.10 - Approval for FGM

Table PR.5.3: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among girls

Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years by FGM status and percent distribution of daughters who had FGM by type of FGM, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of daughters who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of daughters age 0-14 years	Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sew n closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Total	0.5	24,438	88.8	9.1	1.0	1.1	100.0	128
Area								
Urban	0.6	16,495	86.3	11.0	1.2	1.5	100.0	99
Rural	0.4	7,942	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	29
Governorates								
Duhok	0.0	837	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nainawa	0.0	2,363	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sulaimaniya	5.9	1,131	(88.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	67
Kirkuk	0.1	866	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Erbil	3.0	2,036	(90.7)	(4.9)	(2.0)	(2.4)	(100.0)	61
Diala	0.0	1,285	-	-	-	-	-	0
Anbar	0.0	931	-	-	-	-	-	0
Baghdad	0.0	3,937	-	-	-	-	-	0
Central	0.0	2,725	-	-	-	-	-	0
Periphery	0.0	1,212	-	-	-	-	-	0
Babil	0.0	1,161	-	-	-	-	-	0
Karbalah	0.0	719	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wasit	0.0	814	-	-	-	-	-	0
Salahaddin	0.0	671	-	-	-	-	-	0
Najaf	0.0	1,016	-	-	-	-	-	0
Qadisyah	0.0	733	-	-	-	-	-	0
Muthana	0.0	995	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thiqr	0.0	1,713	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table PR.5.3: Female genital mutilation (FGM) among girls

Percentage of daughters age 0-14 years by FGM status and percent distribution of daughters who had FGM by type of FGM, Iraq, 2018								
	Percentage of daughters who had any form of FGM ¹	Number of daughters age 0-14 years	Percent distribution of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM:				Total	Number of daughters age 0-14 years who had FGM
			Had flesh removed	Were nicked	Were sew n closed	Form of FGM not determined		
Misan	0.0	1,177	-	-	-	-	-	0
Basrah	0.0	2,053	-	-	-	-	-	0
Region								
Kurdistan	3.2	4,004	89.4	8.5	1.0	1.1	100.0	127
South/Central Iraq	0.0	20,434	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age								
0-4	0.1	8,087	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
5-9	0.2	8,968	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
10-14	1.4	7,383	90.3	7.1	1.2	1.4	100.0	102
Mother's Education								
Pre-primary or none	1.6	5,000	(94.5)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(100.0)	82
Primary	0.3	11,397	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Lower secondary	0.3	4,282	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Upper secondary +	0.1	3,759	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's FGM experience								
No FGM	0.0	22,531	-	-	-	-	-	0
Had FGM	6.7	1,906	88.8	9.1	1.0	1.1	100.0	128
Mother's approval for FGM								
Continued	24.5	231	(97.8)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	57
Discontinued	0.5	9,492	(81.9)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(100.0)	45
Depends	8.6	181	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Not asked	0.0	14,250	-	-	-	-	-	0
DK/Missing	3.9	284	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	2.2	1,359	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	22,981	86.7	11.9	0.0	1.5	100.0	98
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	5,683	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Second	0.1	5,235	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Middle	0.4	4,830	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Fourth	0.4	4,580	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Richest	2.1	4,110	(87.3)	(10.9)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(100.0)	85

¹ MICS indicator PR.11 - Prevalence of FGM among girls

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.6 VICTIMISATION

Crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income. Crime can also carry significant economic costs to the community through the provision of preventative measures as well as corrective services¹³¹.

¹³¹ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime & United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. 2010. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. United Nations, Geneva. Available at <https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime->

Table PR.6.1W presents the percentage of women and men who were victims of robbery or assault in the last 3 and 1 year prior to the survey, by various background characteristics. Table PR.6.2W shows if weapons (namely, knife, gun or other weapons) were used during the last robbery. Table PR.6.3W expands on the circumstances of the latest assault, indicating where it took place and type of weapon used. Finally, Table PR.6.4W indicates if the last robbery or assault experienced by women was reported to the police.

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)										
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Iraq, 2018										
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
Total	2.1	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	3.3	1.5	0.8	30,660
Area	2.2	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.7	3.4	1.5	0.9	21,436
Urban	2.0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.5	3.0	1.3	0.5	9,224
Rural										
Governorates										
Duhok	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	2.4	1.5	0.3	1,163
Nainawa	10.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	10.4	1.4	0.4	2,851
Sulaimaniya	0.9	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.3	1,833
Kirkuk	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	1,234
Erbil	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	2,783
Diala	2.2	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	3.1	1.8	0.5	1,698
Anbar	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.3	1,299
Baghdad	1.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	2.8	1.5	1.0	5,047
Central	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	2.1	1.1	0.6	3,691
Periphery	2.5	0.2	0.1	2.9	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.4	2.2	1,356
Babil	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.9	0.9	0.4	1,389
Karbala	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.1	864
Wasit	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.3	0.6	2.7	2.0	0.7	1,015
Salahaddin	1.8	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	3.0	1.6	0.9	954
Najaf	1.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.7	0.9	3.2	1.8	1.0	1,145
Qadisyah	1.4	0.8	0.3	5.1	3.7	2.5	6.2	4.3	2.8	899
Muthana	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	967
Thiqar	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	1,968
Misan	5.3	1.7	0.8	11.1	8.6	6.0	15.2	9.4	6.7	1,188
Basrah	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	2,363
Region										
Kurdistan	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.2	5,778
South/Central Iraq	2.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	3.7	1.6	0.9	24,882
Age										
15-19	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.4	1.1	0.7	6,450
15-17	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.4	0.9	3,884
18-19	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.3	2,567
20-24	1.9	0.8	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	3.1	1.6	0.7	5,475
25-29	2.6	0.9	0.1	2.3	1.7	1.0	4.6	2.4	1.1	4,615
30-34	2.4	0.4	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.8	3.8	1.3	1.0	4,174
35-39	1.8	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.6	3,937

Table PR.6.1W: Victims of robbery and assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of robbery, assault and robbery or assault in the last 3 years, last 1 year and multiple times in the last year, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were victims of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Robbery ^A			Assault ^B			In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year ¹	Multiple times in the last 1 year	
	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year	In the last 3 years	In the last 1 year	Multiple times in the last 1 year				
40-44	3.0	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	4.0	1.5	0.8	3,294
45-49	2.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	3.3	0.9	0.6	2,715
Education										
Pre-primary or none	2.1	0.5	0.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	4.0	1.9	1.5	4,172
Primary	2.5	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.7	3.9	1.6	0.9	11,467
Lower secondary	2.2	1.0	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.6	3.6	1.9	0.8	5,982
Upper secondary +	1.6	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.3	9,039
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	3.6	0.6	0.3	2.5	1.9	1.7	5.5	2.4	1.8	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	2.1	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	3.3	1.4	0.7	25,475
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	2.3	0.5	0.2	2.5	1.6	1.0	4.4	1.9	1.2	5,579
Second	2.6	1.2	0.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	4.3	2.3	1.0	5,866
Middle	2.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	3.5	1.2	0.7	6,130
Fourth	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	2.6	1.1	0.5	6,346
Richest	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.9	0.5	6,739

¹ MICS indicator PR.12 - Victims of robbery and assault^A A robbery is here defined as "taking or trying to take something, by using force or threatening to use force".^B An assault is here defined as a physical attack.**Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)**

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Iraq, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing robbery in the last 3 year
	Robbery with no weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	57.8	5.1	40.4	3.4	42.2	649
Area						
Urban	59.7	5.5	38.1	1.8	40.3	468
Rural	52.9	4.3	46.4	7.6	47.1	181
Governorates						
Duhok	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Nainawa	25.1	9.2	73.6	1.0	74.9	285
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Kirkuk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Diala	(93.3)	(1.7)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	38
Anbar	(80.1)	(0.0)	(19.9)	(0.0)	(19.9)	14
Baghdad	59.8	2.0	38.1	26.5	40.2	62
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Periphery	(40.4)	(3.6)	(55.8)	(49.2)	(59.6)	33
Babil	(75.1)	(4.0)	(24.9)	(0.0)	(24.9)	24
Karbala	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wasit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15

Table PR.6.2W: Circumstances of latest incident of robbery (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the circumstances of the latest robbery, Iraq, 2018

	Circumstances of the last robbery:					Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing robbery in the last 3 year
	Robbery with no weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Salahaddin	(73.2)	(0.0)	(26.8)	(0.0)	(26.8)	17
Najaf	(85.2)	(11.7)	(10.8)	(3.6)	(14.8)	15
Qadisyah	(90.7)	(4.0)	(4.0)	(5.3)	(9.3)	12
Muthana	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Thiqar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Misan	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	63
Basrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Region						
Kurdistan	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	56
South/Central Iraq	54.0	5.6	44.1	3.7	46.0	594
Age						
15-19	51.7	1.1	48.3	3.8	48.3	104
15-17	59.9	1.8	40.1	5.0	40.1	63
18-19	(38.9)	(0.0)	(61.1)	(1.9)	(61.1)	40
20-24	68.1	5.2	30.5	1.9	31.9	103
25-29	54.1	11.9	45.9	1.7	45.9	118
30-34	54.5	1.1	43.9	3.2	45.5	98
35-39	59.5	6.2	36.6	6.5	40.5	69
40-44	56.8	5.5	39.7	4.4	43.2	97
45-49	63.1	3.4	32.8	3.9	36.9	59
Education						
Pre-primary or none	50.8	8.0	46.0	4.5	49.2	87
Primary	41.7	7.7	56.3	5.2	58.3	288
Lower secondary	79.8	1.3	19.9	2.1	20.2	130
Upper secondary +	74.4	1.8	23.8	0.4	25.6	144
Last incident occurred						
More than 1 year ago	87.6	2.9	11.0	1.2	12.4	179
Less than 1 year ago	43.0	6.4	54.9	4.5	57.0	442
Don't remember	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	28
Robbery outcome						
Robbery	54.7	6.0	44.2	0.8	45.3	410
Attempted robbery	62.9	3.8	34.1	7.0	37.1	230
DK/Not sure	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)						
Has functional difficulty	61.9	0.0	36.4	1.8	38.1	46
Has no functional difficulty	57.2	6.0	40.8	3.4	42.8	540
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	56.8	6.5	42.2	10.6	43.2	130
Second	55.5	8.8	42.5	0.6	44.5	151
Middle	43.4	4.9	54.7	1.3	56.6	154
Fourth	57.7	3.5	39.5	3.4	42.3	118
Richest	86.0	0.0	13.1	1.3	14.0	96
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Iraq, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault							Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Total	92.6	3.0	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	94.8	1.9	2.8	1.6	5.2	434
Area														
Urban	93.2	2.4	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	95.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	4.1	319
Rural	90.7	4.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	91.5	3.6	5.6	2.1	8.5	115
Governorates														
Duhok	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Nainawa	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Kirkuk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Diala	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Anbar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Baghdad	96.6	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.5	97
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
Periphery	(98.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(96.3)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(3.7)	40
Babil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Karbalah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wasit	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Salahaddin	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Najaf	(94.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(78.5)	(21.5)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(21.5)	26
Qadisyah	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.1	0.0	0.9	1.9	2.9	46
Muthana	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Thiqr	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Misan	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.3	0.0	2.4	2.6	131
Basrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Region														
Kurdistan	(82.6)	(3.8)	(9.2)	(2.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(96.4)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	30
South/Central Iraq	93.3	2.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	94.7	2.0	2.8	1.7	5.3	403

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Iraq, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault							Total	Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing assault in the last 3 years
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place		No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other	Any weapon	
Age														
15-19	80.4	5.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	90.2	1.6	6.2	3.6	9.8	61
15-17	80.9	2.7	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	100.0	89.3	2.1	8.0	2.7	10.7	47
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
20-24	96.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	2.3	0.9	0.7	3.0	81
25-29	92.2	3.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	97.7	1.5	2.0	0.0	2.3	108
30-34	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	2.0	64
35-39	92.5	2.5	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	96.2	3.1	1.2	0.8	3.8	45
40-44	93.8	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.3	2.4	7.7	5.0	12.7	41
45-49	(92.5)	(3.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(89.5)	(1.9)	(6.1)	(2.5)	(10.5)	33
Education														
Pre-primary or none	98.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.8	101
Primary	92.1	3.3	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	95.6	1.5	0.7	2.2	4.4	184
Lower secondary	91.1	3.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	3.8	8.1	0.2	8.3	97
Upper secondary +	86.3	4.8	6.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	100.0	91.2	2.6	4.7	2.4	8.8	53
Last incident occurred														
More than 1 year ago	84.9	5.8	7.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	91.6	1.7	5.5	1.8	8.4	140
Less than 1 year ago	96.4	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.4	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.6	291
Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Number of offenders														
1	94.0	2.9	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	96.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	4.0	397
2 or more	(79.1)	(4.1)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(84.7)	(6.1)	(12.7)	(2.6)	(15.3)	33
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Recognition of offender(s)														
Yes	94.8	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	95.8	1.9	2.0	1.3	4.2	413
No	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
DK/Don't remember	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	(93.4)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(89.1)	(3.1)	(5.0)	(5.9)	(10.9)	32
Has no functional difficulty	94.0	3.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	96.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	4.0	354

Table PR.6.3W: Location and circumstances of latest incident of assault (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by classification of the location and circumstances of the latest assault, Iraq, 2018

	Location of last incident of assault							Use of weapon during last assault					Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing assault in the last 3 years	
	At home	In another home	In the street	On public transport	Other public	At school/ workplace	Other place	Total	No weapon	Knife	Gun	Other		Any weapon
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	92.8	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	95.1	1.6	1.2	2.3	4.9	137
Second	94.7	3.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	113
Middle	93.4	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	1.8	2.3	1.6	4.9	72
Fourth	91.2	0.9	6.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	85.0	6.2	12.4	2.7	15.0	57
Richest	(87.7)	(2.1)	(8.8)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(94.9)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(1.5)	(5.1)	55

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage of women age 15-49 whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Total	8.2	6.6	14.8	179	3.0	0.6	3.5	291	6.1	447
Area										
Urban	9.9	1.6	11.5	130	3.3	0.7	4.1	221	4.7	331
Rural	3.8	19.9	23.6	49	1.8	0.0	1.8	70	9.9	116
Governorates										
Duhok	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	18
Nainawa	(*)	(*)	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	40
Sulaimaniya	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	12
Kirkuk	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage of women age 15-49 whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom the last incident of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	11
Diala	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(6.0)	31
Anbar	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	11
Baghdad	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	64	(8.0)	74
Central	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	42
Periphery	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	33
Babil	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	12
Karbala	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	2
Wasit	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	20
Salahaddin	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(0.0)	15
Najaf	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	19	(6.2)	21
Qadisyah	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	3.8	0.0	3.8	33	1.3	39
Muthana	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	5
Thiqar	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	9
Misan	(4.2)	(1.9)	(6.2)	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	102	1.1	112
Basrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	9
Region										
Kurdistan	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(9.5)	42
South/Central Iraq	7.0	7.7	14.7	154	2.5	0.2	2.7	275	5.7	406
Age										
15-19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34	1.5	0.0	1.5	41	0.0	73
15-17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30	0.0	55
18-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(0.0)	18
20-24	(4.9)	(1.8)	(6.7)	42	1.1	0.0	1.1	57	3.1	89
25-29	(*)	(*)	(*)	41	2.1	0.0	2.1	76	6.2	112
30-34	(15.8)	(12.6)	(28.4)	18	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	42	9.1	56

Table PR.6.4W: Reporting of robbery and assault in the last one year (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced robbery in the last year, by type of last robbery, percentage of women age 15-49 years who experienced assault in the last 1 year, by type of last assault, and percentage of women age 15-49 whose last experience of either robbery or assault was reported to the police, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom last incident of robbery was reported to the police			Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing robbery in the last year	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom last incident of assault was reported to the police			Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing assault in the last year	Percentage of women age 15-49 years for whom the last incident of physical violence of robbery and/or assault in the last year was reported to the police ^{1,A}	Number of women age 15-49 years experiencing physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year
	Robbery with no weapon	Robbery with any weapon	Any robbery		Assault with no weapon	Assault with any weapon	Any assault			
35-39	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(5.6)	(1.9)	(7.5)	29	18.6	45
40-44	(9.4)	(6.4)	(15.8)	22	(4.8)	(0.0)	(4.8)	28	7.0	49
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(7.3)	(6.0)	(13.4)	18	(1.8)	23
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	0.9	0.0	0.9	71	2.6	81
Primary	6.6	13.9	20.5	60	3.2	0.0	3.2	123	6.9	178
Lower secondary	(8.9)	(3.8)	(12.7)	58	1.0	0.0	1.0	64	6.4	115
Upper secondary +	(11.4)	(0.0)	(11.4)	41	(10.3)	(4.9)	(15.1)	33	7.2	73
Party reporting crime										
Self	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	20
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	17
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	31
Has no functional difficulty	9.9	7.9	17.8	145	3.7	0.7	4.4	236	7.3	362
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(5.5)	(7.3)	(12.7)	25	2.2	0.0	2.2	90	3.0	108
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	74	(*)	134
Middle	(7.7)	(3.4)	(11.1)	29	3.2	0.0	3.2	46	4.4	74
Fourth	(8.0)	(0.0)	(8.0)	33	(7.3)	(1.5)	(8.8)	38	4.7	68
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	44	(6.9)	64

¹ MICS indicator PR.13 - Crime reporting; SDG indicator 16.3.1

^A This indicator is constructed using both last incidences of robbery and assault, as respondents may have experienced 1) no incident, 2) one last incident of either robbery or assault or 3) both robbery and assault.

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

9.7 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety¹³².

Table PR.7.1W presents data for women on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)																	
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Iraq, 2018																	
	<u>Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:</u>						Total	<u>Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:</u>						Total	Percent of women age 15-49 years who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Percent of women age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹		Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark					
Total	14.0	34.9	10.0	2.2	38.9	100.0	48.9	17.9	47.0	8.5	1.4	25.1	100.0	64.9	2.8	30,660	
Area																	
Urban	13.7	34.7	9.4	2.1	40.0	100.0	48.4	17.0	48.8	8.2	1.3	24.7	100.0	65.8	2.7	21,436	
Rural	14.7	35.4	11.3	2.3	36.3	100.0	50.1	20.2	42.8	9.2	1.8	26.0	100.0	63.0	3.0	9,224	
Governorates																	
Duhok	26.8	48.8	2.8	0.3	21.2	100.0	75.6	28.7	53.9	3.2	0.3	14.0	100.0	82.6	0.3	1,163	
Nainawa	4.8	39.1	8.4	2.8	44.9	100.0	43.9	8.6	49.5	5.8	2.5	33.5	100.0	58.2	4.9	2,851	
Sulaimaniya	70.2	20.8	2.5	0.2	6.3	100.0	91.0	67.8	21.8	2.1	0.4	7.9	100.0	89.4	0.5	1,833	
Kirkuk	5.2	69.3	6.0	1.6	17.9	100.0	74.3	5.0	58.2	4.7	2.4	29.8	100.0	63.0	3.4	1,234	
Erbil	29.8	39.0	1.9	0.1	29.2	100.0	68.7	36.0	46.3	1.3	0.1	16.3	100.0	82.2	0.1	2,783	

¹³² United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime & United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. 2010. *Manual on Victimization Surveys*. United Nations, Geneva. Available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Crime-statistics/Manual_on_Victimization_surveys_2009_web.pdf

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Iraq, 2018

	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:						Percent of women age 15-49 years who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women age 15-49 years	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of women age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				Total
Diala	19.3	14.6	13.1	11.0	42.1	100.0	33.8	28.6	30.5	10.3	6.6	24.0	100.0	59.1	12.2	1,698
Anbar	0.7	15.7	30.9	9.1	43.6	100.0	16.4	0.8	30.0	25.5	5.0	38.7	100.0	30.8	10.1	1,299
Baghdad	4.5	36.9	10.6	2.6	45.3	100.0	41.4	6.8	67.5	9.7	1.0	15.0	100.0	74.3	2.9	5,047
Central	4.1	36.8	9.6	2.6	46.9	100.0	41.0	6.7	66.4	9.3	0.5	17.0	100.0	73.1	2.8	3,691
Periphery	5.5	37.2	13.4	2.7	41.2	100.0	42.8	7.1	70.5	10.8	2.2	9.5	100.0	77.6	3.2	1,356
Babil	18.6	62.8	7.0	0.1	11.5	100.0	81.4	18.5	62.6	6.4	0.1	12.4	100.0	81.1	0.1	1,389
Karbalah	16.5	27.5	2.0	0.0	54.1	100.0	43.9	22.1	46.4	1.0	0.1	30.4	100.0	68.3	0.1	864
Wasit	6.6	50.2	2.1	0.1	41.0	100.0	56.8	8.3	66.8	3.3	0.0	21.6	100.0	75.1	0.1	1,015
Salahaddin	11.6	39.1	11.4	0.0	37.9	100.0	50.7	14.5	44.1	10.2	0.4	30.8	100.0	58.5	0.4	954
Najaf	6.8	30.2	46.5	2.4	14.0	100.0	37.1	14.2	54.6	23.3	0.2	7.7	100.0	68.8	2.4	1,145
Qadisyah	7.0	50.7	9.7	0.4	32.2	100.0	57.7	8.9	52.1	9.1	0.6	29.4	100.0	61.0	0.7	899
Muthana	3.8	23.6	10.8	0.4	61.4	100.0	27.4	9.5	41.6	10.3	0.4	38.2	100.0	51.1	0.6	967
Thiqr	4.8	33.7	7.0	0.5	54.0	100.0	38.5	15.5	38.0	6.4	0.6	39.5	100.0	53.5	0.8	1,968
Misan	12.8	28.3	16.6	1.9	40.4	100.0	41.1	23.2	32.3	23.9	1.1	19.5	100.0	55.5	2.2	1,188
Basrah	4.3	15.1	6.7	2.1	71.7	100.0	19.5	8.0	27.9	8.1	2.4	53.6	100.0	35.9	3.8	2,363
Region																
Kurdistan	42.0	35.2	2.3	0.2	20.4	100.0	77.2	44.6	40.1	1.9	0.2	13.2	100.0	84.6	0.3	5,778
South/Central Iraq	7.5	34.8	11.8	2.6	43.2	100.0	42.3	11.7	48.6	10.0	1.7	27.9	100.0	60.4	3.4	24,882
Age																
15-19	9.4	26.7	10.5	2.1	51.2	100.0	36.1	12.2	37.7	10.4	1.6	38.1	100.0	49.9	2.7	6,450
15-17	9.9	26.2	10.7	2.3	50.9	100.0	36.1	12.2	35.5	10.9	1.7	39.7	100.0	47.7	3.0	3,884
18-19	8.7	27.4	10.2	1.8	51.8	100.0	36.1	12.3	41.0	9.6	1.6	35.6	100.0	53.2	2.3	2,567
20-24	12.6	29.6	10.5	1.8	45.5	100.0	42.2	16.7	43.6	8.6	1.4	29.7	100.0	60.3	2.4	5,475
25-29	12.3	34.3	11.0	2.4	39.9	100.0	46.6	17.1	47.7	9.2	1.4	24.5	100.0	64.8	3.1	4,615
30-34	15.7	36.4	10.1	2.5	35.3	100.0	52.1	20.0	50.1	8.6	1.2	20.0	100.0	70.1	2.8	4,174
35-39	16.5	40.5	9.8	1.9	31.3	100.0	57.0	20.6	50.7	7.4	1.0	20.3	100.0	71.3	2.4	3,937

Table PR.7.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Iraq, 2018

	Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:						Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years who being home alone after dark feel:						Percent of women age 15-49 years who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighborhood or being home alone	Number of women age 15-49 years	
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percent of women age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark ¹	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				Total
40-44	18.9	44.1	8.7	2.0	26.3	100.0	63.0	22.6	54.2	7.0	1.8	14.4	100.0	76.8	3.1	3,294
45-49	18.5	44.5	7.8	2.4	26.8	100.0	63.0	22.4	56.0	5.9	1.6	14.1	100.0	78.4	3.6	2,715
Education																
Pre-primary or none	17.6	37.9	10.1	1.5	32.9	100.0	55.4	21.0	46.8	9.1	1.1	22.0	100.0	67.7	1.9	4,172
Primary	12.8	36.1	11.0	2.3	37.7	100.0	49.0	16.2	48.3	9.2	1.8	24.6	100.0	64.4	3.1	11,467
Lower secondary	11.2	31.0	10.4	2.3	45.1	100.0	42.2	15.7	45.9	9.6	1.6	27.2	100.0	61.6	3.0	5,982
Upper secondary +	15.7	34.5	8.4	2.2	39.2	100.0	50.2	20.2	46.3	6.6	1.1	25.8	100.0	66.5	2.7	9,039
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	17.4	31.2	8.5	3.0	39.8	100.0	48.6	21.7	42.0	9.1	2.0	25.2	100.0	63.6	4.1	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	14.5	36.4	10.0	2.1	37.1	100.0	50.9	18.6	49.0	8.1	1.4	22.9	100.0	67.6	2.7	25,475
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	9.9	32.5	12.4	2.4	42.8	100.0	42.5	14.5	40.1	12.2	1.9	31.4	100.0	54.5	3.1	5,579
Second	8.3	30.4	11.6	2.5	47.2	100.0	38.7	12.1	44.1	10.6	2.1	31.1	100.0	56.3	3.5	5,866
Middle	8.6	34.6	10.6	2.4	43.9	100.0	43.1	13.7	48.6	9.0	1.4	27.2	100.0	62.4	3.1	6,130
Fourth	13.5	36.5	10.1	2.7	37.2	100.0	50.0	16.8	51.1	7.7	1.4	23.1	100.0	67.8	3.4	6,346
Richest	27.8	39.5	6.1	1.0	25.6	100.0	67.3	30.8	50.0	4.0	0.5	14.8	100.0	80.7	1.2	6,739

¹ MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

9.8 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Iraq 2018 MICS assessed the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Table PR.8.1W for women.

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)										
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Iraq, 2018										
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If he feels she is wasteful	If she leaks house secrets	For any of these seven reasons	
Total	28.6	25.3	27.7	23.4	13.5	36.5	20.6	33.8	39.9	30,660
Area										
Urban	23.9	20.8	22.9	19.6	10.9	31.0	16.9	28.4	34.3	21,436
Rural	39.6	35.5	38.9	32.1	19.4	49.3	29.1	46.5	53.0	9,224
Governorates										
Duhok	13.7	14.6	13.4	15.1	5.5	20.1	12.8	18.9	22.6	1,163
Nainawa	17.5	13.5	20.1	14.4	8.5	26.9	13.1	23.0	29.7	2,851
Sulaimaniya	4.4	4.0	4.7	3.7	1.1	6.7	2.6	6.1	7.9	1,833
Kirkuk	6.2	5.3	7.4	5.3	2.6	10.2	6.2	16.9	19.2	1,234
Erbil	21.9	22.2	19.8	17.3	3.7	32.1	14.2	26.7	34.0	2,783
Diala	36.2	33.6	37.1	27.8	15.6	43.5	24.9	40.0	46.1	1,698
Anbar	42.9	37.1	39.0	30.2	21.7	58.3	30.9	56.8	64.6	1,299
Baghdad	29.0	23.0	23.3	20.0	13.2	32.3	17.6	31.0	35.4	5,047
Central	23.5	17.9	19.4	16.2	11.1	26.4	14.2	24.5	28.8	3,691
Periphery	43.9	36.9	33.9	30.4	18.8	48.6	26.9	48.6	53.5	1,356
Babil	35.5	26.3	34.1	32.7	17.1	40.8	26.9	37.4	42.5	1,389
Karbala	29.2	16.7	25.6	25.5	9.1	37.2	21.8	37.1	42.9	864
Wasit	36.4	34.9	37.4	29.4	19.2	45.1	25.1	42.0	48.1	1,015
Salahaddin	49.8	40.0	46.1	42.2	22.1	60.0	33.5	57.9	64.3	954
Najaf	40.3	33.1	30.9	29.2	18.8	48.6	24.5	38.8	51.9	1,145
Qadisyah	34.7	29.6	34.2	28.5	20.9	40.0	25.9	36.5	42.2	899
Muthana	18.7	15.0	18.9	18.9	11.8	24.3	16.9	19.4	25.6	967
Thiqar	45.2	46.4	51.3	40.6	29.3	55.5	43.5	55.0	59.2	1,968
Misan	49.1	51.5	53.1	48.1	25.8	66.8	35.8	58.0	70.6	1,188
Basrah	29.8	27.8	30.7	24.3	14.0	41.3	19.3	38.1	46.5	2,363
Region										
Kurdistan	14.7	14.9	13.7	12.5	3.2	21.7	10.2	18.6	23.4	5,778
South/Central Iraq	31.9	27.7	30.9	25.9	15.8	40.0	23.0	37.4	43.7	24,882
Age										
15-19	24.1	21.4	23.9	17.3	11.7	31.3	18.7	29.6	34.6	6,450
15-17	22.8	20.9	23.3	15.5	11.2	30.5	19.0	29.1	34.0	3,884
18-19	26.2	22.0	24.9	20.1	12.4	32.5	18.2	30.3	35.4	2,567
20-24	25.2	21.7	24.6	19.7	11.1	32.2	17.9	31.1	35.9	5,475
25-29	32.2	27.1	29.5	25.3	15.0	38.6	21.7	35.2	41.7	4,615
30-34	32.0	28.7	29.8	27.2	15.5	40.5	21.4	35.6	43.7	4,174

Table PR.8.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:									Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons ¹	If he feels she is wasteful	If she leaks house secrets	For any of these seven reasons	
35-39	30.0	26.2	28.5	25.3	12.8	38.3	21.1	36.3	42.6	3,937
40-44	30.0	27.8	31.7	27.5	15.0	41.0	23.0	37.2	43.8	3,294
45-49	31.6	28.6	30.6	28.4	16.0	40.0	23.5	36.5	43.2	2,715
Education										
Pre-primary or none	48.1	44.7	46.6	41.9	27.0	56.4	38.4	52.1	59.1	4,172
Primary	38.2	32.3	36.3	31.1	18.5	46.8	27.0	43.5	50.6	11,467
Lower secondary	23.5	21.5	23.9	19.3	9.7	33.3	16.1	29.5	36.8	5,982
Upper secondary +	10.9	9.8	10.6	7.8	3.3	16.4	7.1	15.9	19.5	9,039
Marital status										
Currently married	33.5	29.6	32.2	28.5	15.5	42.0	23.3	38.3	45.3	19,710
Formerly married	27.2	23.2	27.4	22.6	13.2	36.1	20.6	34.3	39.3	1,180
Never married	19.1	16.7	18.6	13.1	9.4	25.6	14.9	24.8	29.0	9,770
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	35.7	34.0	39.0	30.7	16.1	49.0	25.5	42.9	52.6	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	29.2	25.5	27.8	24.2	13.7	36.8	20.5	34.1	40.2	25,475
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	47.1	42.9	46.3	38.9	25.7	57.2	35.9	52.6	60.8	5,579
Second	39.6	35.1	38.8	32.7	20.3	48.2	29.6	44.5	51.4	5,866
Middle	28.1	23.6	26.8	22.8	13.3	36.2	19.8	33.7	39.9	6,130
Fourth	20.8	18.2	19.7	15.7	7.7	28.0	12.8	26.7	31.9	6,346
Richest	11.7	10.3	10.9	10.1	3.0	17.6	7.9	15.8	20.1	6,739

¹ MICS indicator PR.15 - Attitudes towards domestic violence

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right¹³³. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.¹³⁴

The SDG targets relating to drinking water are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1). For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene.¹³⁵

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection, and packaged or delivered water¹³⁶.

Table WS 1.2 shows the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' drinking water service.

Table WS.1.3 presents the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection among household members without water sources on premises. Table WS 1.4 shows the average time spent each day by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water.

Table WS.1.5 shows the proportion of household members with sufficient water available when needed from their main source of drinking water and the main reasons household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed.

Table WS.1.6 presents the proportion of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water. Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the proportion of household population with improved and unimproved drinking water sources located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination. Households with improved sources accessible on premises,

¹³³ The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

¹³⁴ WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. <https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf>.

¹³⁵ "Home." JMP. Accessed September 06, 2018. <https://washdata.org/>.

¹³⁶ Packaged water (bottled water and sachet water) and delivered water (tanker truck and cart with small drum/tank) are treated as improved based in new SDG definition.

with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services.

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Iraq, 2018

	Main source of drinking water																		Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sources													Unimproved sources				Total		
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water ^A big/small	Desalinated & Sterilized Water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water	Other			
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe																	
Total	51.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	9.4	6.8	4.4	10.6	12.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	100	99.2	128,284
Area																				
Urban	55.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	8.8	6.9	3.0	11.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	99.8	88,990
Rural	41.9	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	3.3	0.1	0.0	10.7	6.7	7.5	9.9	12.8	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	100	97.9	39,293
Governorates																				
Dohuk	92.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	99.6	4,513
Ninevah	93.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	12,092
Sulaimaniyah	85.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	8.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100	98.9	6,915
Kirkuk	86.8	2.8	0.1	0.4	3.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99.8	5,266
Erbil	90.3	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	10,355
Diala	52.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	35.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	100	97.2	7,227
Anbar	78.0	14.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100	99.7	5,155
Baghdad	49.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.8	4.7	23.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	100	98.8	21,569
Central	49.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.2	2.9	26.1	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100	99.7	15,559
Periphery	47.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	13.5	9.6	15.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	100	96.5	6,010
Babil	37.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	15.4	26.6	12.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	100	97.8	6,011
Kerbala	17.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	22.7	13.8	17.5	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	99.5	3,734
Wasit	19.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	36.0	25.6	13.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100	99.0	4,411
Salahdeen	74.7	4.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	17.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	100	98.1	3,861
Najaf	27.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	49.5	16.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100	98.1	4,961
Qadissiyah	36.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	36.7	23.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	99.3	3,803
Munthana	15.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.5	4.3	73.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100	99.8	4,216
Thiqar	13.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	82.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	99.6	8,516

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Iraq, 2018

	Main source of drinking water																Total	Percentage using improved sources of drinking water ¹	Number of household members	
	Improved sources												Unimproved sources							
	Piped water				Tube-well/ bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rain-water collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water ^A big/small	Desalinated & Sterilized Water	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Surface water				Other
Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe																	
Missan	22.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	13.0	3.1	1.2	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	5,374
Basrah	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.5	5.3	3.1	5.6	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	10,304
Region																				
Kurdistan	89.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	100	99.6	21,783
South/Central Iraq	44.0	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	11.3	8.2	5.3	12.2	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	100	99.1	106,500
Education of household head																				
None	50.6	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	9.5	7.3	4.8	7.6	13.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	100	99.3	20,242
Primary	49.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	8.8	7.3	4.7	10.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100	99.2	44,903
Low er Secondary	49.9	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.1	7.7	4.7	10.3	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	100	99.3	27,676
Upper Secondary+	57.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.3	3.5	13.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	100	99.1	35,365
DK/Missing	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	97
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	16.2	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.9	0.1	0.0	24.0	15.6	7.8	6.4	18.0	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.2	100	97.2	25,652
Second	30.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	14.8	11.4	6.7	11.4	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	100	99.5	25,662
Middle	49.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	5.4	4.1	14.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100	99.8	25,662
Fourth	69.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.9	15.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	99.6	25,608
Richest	92.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	100.0	25,699

¹ MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources

^A Delivered and packaged water considered improved sources of drinking water based on new SDG definition.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Iraq, 2018

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	77.7	21.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.7	128,284
Area											
Urban	80.6	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	88,990
Rural	70.9	25.6	1.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	83.0	39,293
Governorates											
Dohuk	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,513
Ninevah	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	12,092
Sulaimaniyah	97.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	6,915
Kirkuk	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	5,266
Erbil	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	10,355
Diala	93.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.3	7,227
Anbar	96.1	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	5,155
Baghdad	85.5	13.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	84.2	21,569
Central	92.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.2	15,559
Periphery	68.3	27.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	86.8	6,010
Babil	51.9	45.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	6,011
Kerbala	61.3	37.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	3,734
Wasit	36.8	59.7	2.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	4,411
Salahdeen	97.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	3,861
Najaf	31.0	61.4	5.7	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	4,961
Qadissiyah	98.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.9	3,803
Munthana	91.2	8.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.7	4,216
Thiqr	97.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.1	8,516
Missan	30.0	69.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	5,374
Basrah	9.8	90.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	10,304

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using basic drinking water services, Iraq, 2018

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using basic drinking water services ¹	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises	Up to and including 30 minutes ^A	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Region											
Kurdistan	99.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	21,783
South/Central Iraq	73.3	25.3	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.9	106,500
Education of household head											
None	76.5	21.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	20,242
Primary	77.3	21.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.7	44,903
Lower Secondary	74.3	24.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	27,676
Upper Secondary+	81.5	17.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.2	35,365
DK/Missing	37.7	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	97
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	46.8	48.7	1.6	0.1	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	76.8	25,652
Second	65.9	33.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.6	25,662
Middle	82.3	17.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.9	25,662
Fourth	94.0	5.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	25,608
Richest	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	25,699

¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1

^A Includes cases where household members do not collect

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water					Total	Number of household members without
			Woman (15+)	Man (15+)	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
Total	21.9	128,284	6.0	30.8	0.2	2.5	60.5	100.0	28,142
Area									
Urban	19.2	88,990	6.4	23.5	0.3	2.7	67.2	100.0	17,057
Rural	28.2	39,293	5.3	42.1	0.1	2.2	50.2	100.0	11,085
Governorates									
Dohuk	0.4	4,513	(19.9)	(62.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(100.0)	17
Ninevah	2.1	12,092	4.3	12.6	0.0	3.0	80.2	100.0	249
Sulaimaniyah	1.8	6,915	46.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Kirkuk	0.0	5,266	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Erbil	0.4	10,355	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Diala	5.1	7,227	0.2	33.0	0.0	0.0	66.8	100.0	366
Anbar	3.9	5,155	3.0	24.1	0.0	4.1	68.9	100.0	201
Baghdad	14.2	21,569	0.9	47.7	0.0	4.0	47.4	100.0	3,062
Central	7.6	15,559	0.8	46.8	0.0	3.0	49.4	100.0	1,176
Periphery	31.4	6,010	1.0	48.3	0.0	4.6	46.2	100.0	1,886
Babil	47.1	6,011	4.8	73.1	0.2	2.4	19.4	100.0	2,832
Kerbala	38.2	3,734	0.8	32.0	0.3	6.9	60.0	100.0	1,428
Wasit	62.2	4,411	11.4	68.6	0.1	4.0	15.8	100.0	2,745
Salahdeen	0.5	3,861	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18
Najaf	67.3	4,961	1.3	28.9	0.1	2.6	67.0	100.0	3,337
Qadissiyah	1.2	3,803	(35.4)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.6)	(100.0)	47
Munthana	8.7	4,216	19.8	25.7	0.7	0.0	53.8	100.0	366
Thiqar	2.9	8,516	9.6	47.6	0.0	13.2	29.5	100.0	248
Missan	70.0	5,374	23.2	28.3	1.2	3.1	44.3	100.0	3,762
Basrah	90.2	10,304	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.5	96.3	100.0	9,299
Region									
Kurdistan	0.8	21,783	55.8	42.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	182
South/Central Iraq	26.3	106,500	5.6	30.8	0.2	2.5	60.9	100.0	27,960
Education of household head									
None	23.3	20,242	7.7	35.8	0.0	1.6	54.9	100.0	4,715
Primary	22.2	44,903	7.1	33.6	0.2	3.4	55.7	100.0	9,985
Lower Secondary	25.3	27,676	4.6	27.2	0.6	1.6	65.9	100.0	7,000
Upper Secondary+	18.0	35,365	4.4	27.1	0.0	2.6	65.8	100.0	6,381
DK/Missing	62.3	97	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	61
Source of drinking water									
Improved	21.7	127,269	5.8	30.3	0.2	2.4	61.2	100.0	27,649
Unimproved	48.6	1,015	14.4	59.3	0.0	7.2	19.1	100.0	493
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	52.2	25,652	7.0	27.5	0.1	1.9	63.5	100.0	13,378
Second	33.8	25,662	5.4	28.7	0.5	3.1	62.4	100.0	8,662
Middle	17.5	25,662	4.3	33.6	0.2	2.7	59.2	100.0	4,498
Fourth	5.6	25,608	5.3	59.4	0.0	4.3	31.1	100.0	1,436
Richest	0.7	25,699	1.6	89.6	0.0	0.0	8.7	100.0	168

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 0-WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Iraq, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises and where household members are primarily responsible for collecting water
	Up to 30 minutes	31-60 minutes	61-180 minutes	Beyond 181 minutes (more than 3 hours)	DK/Missing		
Total	97.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	11,120
Area							
Urban	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	5,601
Rural	95.8	2.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	100.0	5,519
Governorates							
Dohuk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Ninevah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
Sulaimaniya	85.3	14.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Kirkuk	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	
Erbil	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Diala	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	122
Anbar	88.7	0.0	4.3	6.9	0.0	100.0	63
Baghdad	94.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	1,611
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	596
Periphery	91.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	1,015
Babil	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2,282
Kerbala	95.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	571
Wasit	98.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,312
Salahdeen	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18
Najaf	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,100
Qadissiyah	88.4	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Munthana	86.9	3.2	1.6	3.2	5.1	100.0	169
Thiqar	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	174
Missan	98.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,097
Basrah	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	340
Region							
Kurdistan	84.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	180
South/Central Iraq	97.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	100.0	10,940
Education							
None	97.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.2	100.0	2,868
Primary	97.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	4,744
Lower Secondary	98.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	2,641
Upper Secondary+	96.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	865
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age							
<15	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	764
15-17	95.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	465
15-49	97.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.2	100.0	8,497
50+	98.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,858
Sex							
Male	98.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	9,380
Female	94.5	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.9	100.0	1,740
Source of drinking water							
Improved	97.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	10,720
Unimproved	87.3	11.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	399
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.7	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.1	100.0	4,884
Second	98.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	3,258
Middle	98.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,835
Fourth	96.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	990

Table 0-WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, Iraq, 2018

	Average time spent collecting water per day					Total	Number of household members w ithout drinking w ater on premises and w here household members are primarily responsible for collecting w ater
	Up to 30 minutes	31-60 minutes	61-180 minutes	Beyond 181 minutes (more than 3 hours)	DK/Missing		
Richest	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	153

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	77.3	128,284	90.2	2.0	5.6	1.3	0.9	100.0	28,547
Area									
Urban	78.4	88,990	91.9	2.1	3.7	1.2	1.1	100.0	18,847
Rural	75.0	39,293	86.9	1.8	9.3	1.5	0.5	100.0	9,700
Governorates									
Dohuk	93.7	4,513	65.9	0.0	5.8	23.8	4.5	100.0	268
Ninevah	59.8	12,092	97.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,839
Sulaimaniya	97.2	6,915	86.2	5.4	6.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	193
Kirkuk	69.0	5,266	98.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	1,598
Erbil	93.9	10,355	72.9	0.0	0.0	20.5	6.7	100.0	612
Diala	80.6	7,227	89.5	1.8	5.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	1,405
Anbar	30.1	5,155	97.1	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,602
Baghdad	73.5	21,569	90.5	2.6	4.5	0.2	2.1	100.0	5,612
Central	74.9	15,559	91.2	3.5	2.4	0.3	2.6	100.0	3,816
Periphery	69.8	6,010	89.1	0.7	8.9	0.1	1.2	100.0	1,796
Babil	71.3	6,011	91.2	2.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,694
Kerbala	91.4	3,734	59.8	26.4	8.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	314
Wasit	66.8	4,411	57.9	5.1	36.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,246
Salahdeen	32.4	3,861	97.3	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	2,608
Najaf	84.8	4,961	80.4	0.4	14.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	721
Qadissiyah	56.9	3,803	92.9	0.7	5.5	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,629
Munthana	72.9	4,216	88.0	0.7	8.7	2.4	0.2	100.0	1,140
Thiqr	97.0	8,516	72.6	2.2	21.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	254
Missan	93.4	5,374	84.9	3.6	8.5	2.1	0.9	100.0	334
Basrah	95.4	10,304	58.4	9.0	29.7	0.0	2.9	100.0	478
Region									
Kurdistan	94.9	21,783	73.5	1.0	2.7	17.9	4.9	100.0	1,073
South/Central Iraq	73.7	106,500	90.9	2.0	5.7	0.7	0.7	100.0	27,474
Education of household head									

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available when needed and percent distribution of the main reasons household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of household members	Main reason that the household members are unable to access water in sufficient quantities					Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed
			Water not available from source	Water too expensive	Source not accessible	Other	DK/ Missing		
None	79.2	20,242	87.1	2.2	8.1	2.0	0.6	100.0	4,122
Primary	79.4	44,903	88.0	3.2	6.1	2.2	0.6	100.0	9,091
Lower Secondary	75.8	27,676	89.7	1.9	6.9	0.5	1.0	100.0	6,509
Upper Secondary+	74.8	35,365	94.3	0.8	2.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	8,824
DK/Missing	100.0	97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0
Source of drinking water									
Improved	77.4	127,269	90.6	2.0	5.2	1.3	0.9	100.0	28,307
Unimproved	75.8	1,015	39.5	0.0	56.0	1.4	3.1	100.0	240
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	78.1	25,652	76.2	5.0	16.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	5,495
Second	78.4	25,662	89.4	3.4	5.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	5,344
Middle	75.8	25,662	92.8	1.5	4.4	0.3	1.0	100.0	6,145
Fourth	73.1	25,608	97.1	0.1	1.5	0.7	0.6	100.0	6,804
Richest	81.3	25,699	94.2	0.2	1.0	2.8	1.8	100.0	4,759

¹ MICS indicator WS.3 - Availability of drinking water**Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking water**Percentage of household population at risk of contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, Iraq, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	59.6	18.7	16.7	5.0	100.0	40.4	42,501
Area							
Urban	64.6	18.3	14.0	3.1	100.0	35.4	29,444
Rural	48.6	19.5	22.7	9.3	100.0	51.4	13,056
Governorates							
Dohuk	79.3	10.2	7.1	3.4	100.0	20.7	1,472
Ninevah	76.4	13.2	6.6	3.7	100.0	23.6	4,046
Sulaimaniya	89.5	5.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	10.5	2,288
Kirkuk	97.6	0.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	2.4	1,654
Erbil	95.4	1.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	4.6	3,235
Diala	56.4	25.2	16.0	2.3	100.0	43.6	2,356
Anbar	38.7	34.8	24.9	1.7	100.0	61.3	1,685
Baghdad	66.4	21.2	10.9	1.4	100.0	33.6	7,109
Central	68.5	23.1	7.9	0.5	100.0	31.5	5,050
Periphery	61.4	16.6	18.3	3.7	100.0	38.6	2,059
Babil	37.6	26.6	25.5	10.3	100.0	62.4	1,960

Table WS.1.6: Quality of source drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking, Iraq, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in source water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Kerbala	68.9	14.6	10.0	6.5	100.0	31.1	1,262
Wasit	47.8	27.6	18.8	5.8	100.0	52.2	1,547
Salahdeen	49.3	5.9	21.9	22.9	100.0	50.7	1,246
Najaf	38.2	25.2	29.2	7.4	100.0	61.8	1,621
Qadissiyah	55.6	25.2	10.3	8.8	100.0	44.4	1,244
Munthana	46.6	26.2	19.3	7.9	100.0	53.4	1,568
Thiqar	13.7	21.0	62.2	3.2	100.0	86.3	2,834
Missan	32.6	31.7	25.8	9.9	100.0	67.4	1,862
Basrah	46.8	24.0	16.0	13.2	100.0	53.2	3,510
Region							
Kurdistan	90.1	4.8	4.4	0.7	100.0	9.9	6,995
South/Central Iraq	53.7	21.4	19.1	5.9	100.0	46.3	35,505
Education of household head							
None	59.3	16.7	15.8	8.2	100.0	40.7	6,707
Primary	57.3	18.7	19.0	5.1	100.0	42.7	14,820
Low er Secondary	56.4	21.6	17.7	4.3	100.0	43.6	9,424
Upper Secondary+	65.5	17.5	13.3	3.7	100.0	34.5	11,526
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Improved sources of drinking water							
Improved sources	59.8	18.6	16.7	4.8	100.0	40.2	42,214
Piped w ater	71.3	13.7	11.8	3.2	100.0	28.7	22,494
Tube w ell/Borehole	80.4	10.2	5.5	3.9	100.0	19.6	232
Protected w ell or spring	62.6	9.8	19.0	8.5	100.0	37.4	510
Water kiosk	39.0	27.0	23.8	10.2	100.0	61.0	1,889
Tanker-truck/Cart w ith small tank	39.8	26.2	23.1	10.9	100.0	60.2	6,884
Bottled/Sachet w ater	66.8	20.5	10.6	2.1	100.0	33.2	4,921
Desalinized & Sterilized w ater	36.7	26.0	32.7	4.5	100.0	63.3	5,284
Unimproved sources of drinking water							
Unprotected w ell or spring	(93.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(100.0)	(6.8)	35
Surface water or other	25.5	27.5	12.3	34.7	100.0	74.5	252
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	32.2	25.9	30.6	11.2	100.0	67.8	8,470
Second	47.8	23.3	22.3	6.5	100.0	52.2	8,552
Middle	59.9	21.6	14.3	4.2	100.0	40.1	8,424
Fourth	73.3	14.0	10.2	2.5	100.0	26.7	8,602
Richest	84.9	8.4	6.0	0.7	100.0	15.1	8,453
¹ MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water							
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases							
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases							

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

 Percentage of household population at risk of contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Iraq, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	49.3	23.0	20.9	6.8	100.0	50.7	42,766
Area							
Urban	53.7	22.2	20.1	4.0	100.0	46.3	29,665
Rural	39.4	24.7	22.8	13.1	100.0	60.6	13,101
Governorates							
Dohuk	75.0	12.1	8.7	4.2	100.0	25.0	1,479
Ninevah	68.4	18.9	9.0	3.7	100.0	31.6	4,066
Sulaimaniya	83.7	6.6	9.7	0.0	100.0	16.3	2,295
Kirkuk	97.3	1.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.7	1,662
Erbil	95.1	1.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	4.9	3,245
Diala	47.2	28.0	14.4	10.4	100.0	52.8	2,367
Anbar	27.3	34.5	16.6	21.6	100.0	72.7	1,692
Baghdad	44.7	35.9	17.8	1.7	100.0	55.3	7,227
Central	47.1	36.2	15.9	0.8	100.0	52.9	5,177
Periphery	38.5	35.0	22.6	3.9	100.0	61.5	2,050
Babil	24.6	32.7	31.7	11.0	100.0	75.4	1,970
Kerbala	55.3	21.8	17.2	5.7	100.0	44.7	1,267
Wasit	41.1	22.3	27.5	9.2	100.0	58.9	1,555
Salahdeen	54.5	8.5	25.2	11.8	100.0	45.5	1,252
Najaf	25.6	23.3	37.7	13.4	100.0	74.4	1,629
Qadissiyah	47.8	27.8	13.7	10.6	100.0	52.2	1,250
Munthana	35.8	31.0	24.1	9.0	100.0	64.2	1,575
Thiqr	8.5	18.8	65.0	7.8	100.0	91.5	2,848
Missan	21.8	31.5	36.0	10.7	100.0	78.2	1,870
Basrah	29.4	31.3	26.4	12.9	100.0	70.6	3,518
Region							
Kurdistan	87.2	5.5	6.3	1.0	100.0	12.8	7,018
South/Central Iraq	41.9	26.4	23.8	7.9	100.0	58.1	35,748
Education of household head							
None	48.0	19.0	23.8	9.2	100.0	52.0	6,693
Primary	46.8	24.8	20.8	7.6	100.0	53.2	14,924
Low er Secondary	44.3	24.9	24.2	6.5	100.0	55.7	9,448
Upper Secondary+	57.2	21.5	16.6	4.6	100.0	42.8	11,676
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Improved sources of drinking water							
Piped w ater	64.0	17.9	13.5	4.6	100.0	36.0	22,584
Tube w ell/Borehole	79.1	14.9	2.1	3.9	100.0	20.9	233
Protected w ell or spring	67.3	12.6	9.7	10.4	100.0	32.7	512
Water kiosk	24.1	28.5	36.5	10.9	100.0	75.9	1,896
Tanker-truck/Cart w ith small tank	22.8	32.4	32.7	12.1	100.0	77.2	6,969
Bottled/Sachet w ater	59.1	21.5	14.3	5.1	100.0	40.9	4,923
Desalinized & Sterilized w ater	20.3	32.8	39.2	7.7	100.0	79.7	5,364
Unimproved sources of drinking water							
Unprotected w ell or spring	(85.0)	(6.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(15.0)	35
Surface water or other	25.0	27.8	19.5	27.7	100.0	75.0	284
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.0	27.3	34.8	15.9	100.0	78.0	8,510
Second	35.1	27.8	28.3	8.8	100.0	64.9	8,607
Middle	46.0	28.0	21.1	4.9	100.0	54.0	8,531
Fourth	62.4	21.6	13.0	3.0	100.0	37.6	8,668

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking waterPercentage of household population at risk of contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water, Iraq, 2018

	Risk level based on number of <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household population with <i>E. coli</i> in household drinking water ¹	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per mL)	Very high (>100 per mL)			
	Richest	81.2	10.3	7.3			

¹ MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7a: Residual chlorine in household drinking water

Percentage distribution of households water test for chlorine, Iraq MICS, 2018

	Percent of households with chlorine test result				Total	Number of households in which chlorine was tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5		
Total	12.8	77.0	6.0	4.2	100.0	6,724
Area						
Urban	14.4	74.2	7.0	4.4	100.0	4,817
Rural	8.8	84.1	3.4	3.7	100.0	1,907
Governorates						
Dohuk	17.5	58.0	15.5	9.1	100.0	232
Ninevah	3.0	84.7	9.1	3.2	100.0	607
Sulaimaniya	22.0	57.7	13.4	6.8	100.0	484
Kirkuk	0.2	84.3	11.6	3.9	100.0	341
Erbil	7.3	73.2	10.2	9.3	100.0	627
Diala	4.2	91.5	1.7	2.6	100.0	371
Anbar	3.4	92.7	1.0	3.0	100.0	248
Baghdad	47.3	43.5	3.4	5.8	100.0	1,113
Central	46.0	45.1	3.2	5.6	100.0	820
Periphery	51.0	38.8	3.9	6.2	100.0	293
Babil	2.2	93.9	3.0	0.9	100.0	316
Kerbala	5.7	76.7	6.6	11.0	100.0	200
Wasit	1.1	93.3	4.0	1.5	100.0	226
Salahdeen	3.6	79.2	8.9	8.3	100.0	195
Najaf	7.8	90.5	1.4	0.3	100.0	256
Qadissiyah	0.0	84.4	13.1	2.6	100.0	177
Munthana	0.7	98.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	193
Thiqar	3.0	94.6	1.3	1.0	100.0	392
Missan	15.1	82.2	2.7	0.0	100.0	252
Basrah	0.2	98.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	493
Region						
Kurdistan	14.4	65.0	12.3	8.4	100.0	1,344
South/Central Iraq	12.5	80.0	4.4	3.1	100.0	5,380
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	11.2	73.2	8.1	7.6	100.0	992

Table WS.1.7a: Residual chlorine in household drinking water

Percentage distribution of households water test for chlorine, Iraq MICs, 2018

	Percent of households with chlorine test result				Total	Number of households in which chlorine was tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5		
Primary	13.2	77.6	5.6	3.6	100.0	2,262
Lower secondary	10.0	80.9	5.9	3.2	100.0	1,470
Upper secondary +	15.3	75.4	5.3	3.9	100.0	1,997
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Main source of drinking water						
Improved sources of drinking water	12.7	77.1	6.0	4.2	100.0	6,681
Piped water	13.6	71.2	8.9	6.3	100.0	3,735
Tube well/Borehole	(64.1)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(41.9)	42
Protected well or spring	12.4	84.5	3.1	0.0	100.0	83
Water kiosk	6.1	88.7	3.0	2.2	100.0	274
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	5.0	92.9	1.9	0.2	100.0	988
Bottled/Sachet water	25.3	68.9	2.9	2.9	100.0	823
Desalinized & Sterilized water	5.8	91.0	1.6	1.6	100.0	735
Unimproved sources of drinking water	33.5	63.3	0.0	3.2	100.0	43
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Surface water or other	25.5	70.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	38
Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
Low (<1 per 100 mL)	16.6	68.7	8.4	6.3	100.0	3,615
Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	7.8	88.0	2.6	1.6	100.0	1,432
High (11-100 per 100 mL)	9.7	84.6	3.6	2.1	100.0	1,264
Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	6.5	90.1	2.5	0.8	100.0	383
DK/Missing	(73.0)	(14.8)	(4.2)	(100.0)	(31.1)	31
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.8	89.9	2.2	1.1	100.0	1,231
Second	8.4	85.1	4.4	2.1	100.0	1,327
Middle	13.7	77.4	4.8	4.1	100.0	1,249
Fourth	18.4	67.3	7.6	6.6	100.0	1,432
Richest	15.6	68.2	9.8	6.3	100.0	1,484

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7b: Residual chlorine in source of drinking water

Percentage distribution of households' source water test results for chlorine, Iraq MICS, 2018						
	Percent of households with chlorine test result					Number of households in w hich chlorine was tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5	Total	
Total	12.8	76.2	6.0	5.0	100	6,739
Area						
Urban	14.8	72.8	6.8	5.5	100	4,833
Rural	7.6	84.9	3.8	3.7	100	1,906
Governorates						
Dohuk	17.1	60.1	12.8	10.0	100	231
Ninevah	3.4	85.3	7.6	3.7	100	604
Sulaimaniya	23.2	56.7	9.6	10.4	100	482
Kirkuk	0.2	81.6	14.2	4.0	100	340
Erbil	7.7	72.4	10.0	10.0	100	629
Diala	4.6	90.2	2.7	2.5	100	369
Anbar	1.8	93.4	2.3	2.5	100	247
Baghdad	46.9	41.9	4.5	6.7	100	1,148
Central	45.5	43.3	4.4	6.8	100	843
Periphery	50.9	38.0	4.6	6.6	100	305
Babil	3.9	92.9	2.1	1.1	100	315
Kerbala	1.7	77.4	8.7	12.2	100	199
Wasit	0.9	94.3	2.3	2.5	100	225
Salahdeen	5.7	69.5	12.7	12.1	100	194
Najaf	7.6	90.3	1.9	0.3	100	255
Qadissiyah	0.0	81.8	15.4	2.8	100	176
Munthana	0.7	98.6	0.5	0.2	100	192
Thiqar	2.3	94.2	1.4	2.1	100	390
Missan	8.0	88.9	2.8	0.3	100	251
Basrah	0.0	98.8	1.0	0.2	100	490
Region						
Kurdistan	14.9	64.6	10.3	10.1	100	1,342
South/Central Iraq	12.2	79.1	4.9	3.7	100	5,397
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	11.5	71.8	7.8	8.8	100	995
Primary	12.3	77.9	6.0	3.8	100	2,266
Lower secondary	10.7	79.6	5.7	4.0	100	1,472
Upper secondary +	15.3	74.3	5.2	5.2	100	2,003
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
Low (<1 per 100 mL)	15.9	70.2	7.4	6.6	100	4,195
Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	7.4	85.9	3.7	3.0	100	1,154
High (11-100 per 100 mL)	7.9	85.9	3.9	2.4	100	1,033
Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	7.3	90.8	1.3	0.6	100	184
DK/Missing	(15.3)	(66.0)	(13.4)	(5.3)	(100)	25

Table WS.1.7b: Residual chlorine in source of drinking water						
Percentage distribution of households' source water test results for chlorine, Iraq MICS, 2018						
	Percent of households with chlorine test result					Number of households in which chlorine was tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5	Total	
Main source of drinking water						
Improved sources of drinking water	12.6	76.4	6.0	5.0	100	6,695
Piped water	13.3	70.7	8.6	7.3	100	3,744
Tube well/Borehole	(35.0)	(63.5)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(100)	42
Protected well or spring	12.4	85.0	2.6	0.0	100	83
Water kiosk	6.3	88.1	2.7	3.0	100	275
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	4.2	93.7	1.7	0.5	100	988
Bottled/Sachet water	25.5	65.9	4.6	4.1	100	827
Desalinized & Sterilized water	6.6	89.1	2.3	2.0	100	737
Unimproved sources of drinking water	40.4	56.5	0.0	3.1	100	44
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Surface water or other	32.0	64.4	0.0	3.6	100	38
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	6.4	89.5	2.8	1.2	100	1,227
Second	7.5	86.1	3.3	3.1	100	1,330
Middle	14.0	75.8	5.9	4.2	100	1,254
Fourth	17.4	66.4	8.1	8.1	100	1,441
Richest	17.1	66.3	9.1	7.5	100	1,487
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table WS.1.7c: Residual chlorine in Household drinking water- PIPED WATER						
Percentage distribution of households water test for chlorine, Iraq MICS, 2018						
	Percent of households with chlorine test result					Number of households in which chlorine was tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5	Total	
Total	13.6	71.2	8.9	6.3	100.0	3,735
Area						
Urban	15.4	68.0	10.2	6.4	100.0	2,805
Rural	8.0	80.8	5.1	6.1	100.0	929
Governorates						
Dohuk	18.5	54.4	17.1	9.9	100.0	208
Ninevah	2.1	84.6	9.8	3.4	100.0	562
Sulaimaniya	20.0	56.8	15.3	7.9	100.0	418
Kirkuk	0.2	82.8	12.7	4.3	100.0	313
Erbil	7.3	72.8	10.2	9.6	100.0	607
Diala	4.9	91.2	1.7	2.3	100.0	182
Anbar	3.6	92.9	0.7	2.8	100.0	230
Baghdad	50.9	32.7	5.8	10.6	100.0	541

Table WS.1.7c: Residual chlorine in Household drinking water- PIPED WATER

Percentage distribution of households w ater test for chlorine, Iraq MICS, 2018						
	Percent of households with chlorine test result					Number of households in w hich chlorine w as tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5	Total	
Central	46.3	38.0	5.4	10.3	100.0	396
Periphery	63.4	18.0	7.0	11.6	100.0	146
Babil	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	100.0	123
Kerbala	11.5	78.7	6.9	3.0	100.0	47
Wasit	1.0	88.9	5.5	4.7	100.0	43
Salahdeen	3.6	75.4	11.0	10.0	100.0	155
Najaf	2.4	93.9	2.2	1.4	100.0	54
Qadissiyah	0.0	76.8	18.7	4.5	100.0	62
Munthana	1.9	96.3	0.9	1.0	100.0	38
Thiqar	4.1	94.0	1.1	0.8	100.0	75
Missan	29.3	69.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	66
Basrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Region						
Kurdistan	13.5	64.3	13.1	9.1	100.0	1,233
South/Central Iraq	13.6	74.6	6.8	5.0	100.0	2,502
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	11.8	63.5	12.2	12.5	100.0	576
Primary	14.1	71.3	9.0	5.6	100.0	1,196
Low er secondary	10.8	76.4	8.6	4.3	100.0	754
Upper secondary +	15.7	71.4	7.4	5.4	100.0	1,206
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Main source of drinking w ater						
Improved sources of drinking water	13.6	71.2	8.9	6.3	100.0	3,735
Piped w ater	13.6	71.2	8.9	6.3	100.0	3,735
Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL						
Low (<1 per 100 mL)	14.7	67.1	10.6	7.6	100.0	2,518
Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	10.9	83.0	3.0	3.1	100.0	589
High (11-100 per 100 mL)	14.0	73.0	7.8	5.2	100.0	455
Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	4.7	89.3	4.6	1.3	100.0	148
DK/Missing	(10.3)	(65.6)	(18.8)	(5.3)	(100)	24
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.2	88.4	4.9	2.5	100.0	284
Second	11.6	77.4	7.6	3.4	100.0	467
Middle	11.8	75.5	7.3	5.5	100.0	605
Fourth	15.5	66.4	9.3	8.8	100.0	1,015
Richest	15.6	67.1	10.6	6.7	100.0	1,365
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table WS.1.7d: Residual chlorine in source of drinking water - PIPED WATER

Percentage distribution of households' source water test results for chlorine, Iraq MICS, 2018

	Percent of households with chlorine test result					Total	Number of households in which chlorine was tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5			
Total	13.6	71.2	8.9	6.3	100	3,735	
Area							
Urban	15.4	68.0	10.2	6.4	100	2,805	
Rural	8.0	80.8	5.1	6.1	100	929	
Governorates							
Dohuk	18.5	54.4	17.1	9.9	100	208	
Ninevah	2.1	84.6	9.8	3.4	100	562	
Sulaimaniya	20.0	56.8	15.3	7.9	100	418	
Kirkuk	0.2	82.8	12.7	4.3	100	313	
Erbil	7.3	72.8	10.2	9.6	100	607	
Diala	4.9	91.2	1.7	2.3	100	182	
Anbar	3.6	92.9	0.7	2.8	100	230	
Baghdad	50.9	32.7	5.8	10.6	100	541	
Central	46.3	38.0	5.4	10.3	100	396	
Periphery	63.4	18.0	7.0	11.6	100	146	
Babil	0.0	98.1	1.9	0.0	100	123	
Kerbala	11.5	78.7	6.9	3.0	100	47	
Wasit	1.0	88.9	5.5	4.7	100	43	
Salahdeen	3.6	75.4	11.0	10.0	100	155	
Najaf	2.4	93.9	2.2	1.4	100	54	
Qadissiyah	0.0	76.8	18.7	4.5	100	62	
Munthana	1.9	96.3	0.9	1.0	100	38	
Thiqar	4.1	94.0	1.1	0.8	100	75	
Missan	29.3	69.2	1.5	0.0	100	66	
Basrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	
Region							
Kurdistan	13.5	64.3	13.1	9.1	100	1,233	
South/Central Iraq	13.6	74.6	6.8	5.0	100	2,502	
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	11.8	63.5	12.2	12.5	100	576	
Primary	14.1	71.3	9.0	5.6	100	1,196	
Lower secondary	10.8	76.4	8.6	4.3	100	754	
Upper secondary +	15.7	71.4	7.4	5.4	100	1,206	
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	
Risk level based on number of E. coli per 100 mL							
Low (<1 per 100 mL)	14.7	67.1	10.6	7.6	100	2,518	
Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	10.9	83.0	3.0	3.1	100	589	
High (11-100 per 100 mL)	14.0	73.0	7.8	5.2	100	455	
Very high (>100 per 100 mL)	4.7	89.3	4.6	1.3	100	148	
DK/Missing	(10.3)	(65.6)	(18.8)	(5.3)	(100)	24	

Table WS.1.7d: Residual chlorine in source of drinking water - PIPED WATER						
Percentage distribution of households' source water test results for chlorine, Iraq MICS, 2018						
	Percent of households with chlorine test result					Number of households in which chlorine was tested
	No chlorine	Less than 0.2	0.2 - 0.5	More than 0.5	Total	
Main source of drinking water						
Improved sources of drinking water	13.6	71.2	8.9	6.3	100	3,735
Piped water	13.6	71.2	8.9	6.3	100	3,735
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.2	88.4	4.9	2.5	100	284
Second	11.6	77.4	7.6	3.4	100	467
Middle	11.8	75.5	7.3	5.5	100	605
Fourth	15.5	66.4	9.3	8.8	100	1,015
Richest	15.6	67.1	10.6	6.7	100	1,365
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases						
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases						

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services								
Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed, Iraq, 2018								
	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Total	59.8	77.6	78.3	33.8	80.8	41.7	39.2	42,501
Area								
Urban	64.6	78.1	80.9	78.8	64.7	84.3	42.7	29,444
Rural	48.9	76.4	72.2	30.2	82.1	38.3	31.3	13,056
Governorates								
Dohuk	79.2	95.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	75.2	1,472
Ninevah	76.4	60.4	99.0	na	na	na	46.7	4,046
Sulaimaniya	89.4	97.0	97.4	100.0	81.0	81.0	83.3	2,288
Kirkuk	97.6	76.3	100.0	na	na	na	73.9	1,654
Erbil	95.4	94.4	99.7	na	na	na	89.5	3,235
Diala	56.7	93.1	94.5	47.4	100.0	51.8	48.6	2,356
Anbar	38.9	27.1	96.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	18.9	1,685
Baghdad	67.1	68.5	88.6	3.0	48.5	0.8	39.2	7,109
Central	68.5	71.2	94.4	na	na	na	46.2	5,050
Periphery	63.7	61.9	73.7	3.0	48.5	0.8	22.3	2,059
Babil	38.3	68.8	48.8	10.3	94.8	55.7	14.9	1,960
Kerbala	68.9	90.5	62.0	na	na	na	37.1	1,262
Wasit	47.6	64.1	39.4	62.5	37.5	100.0	11.5	1,547
Salahdeen	49.4	50.7	99.3	34.3	100.0	100.0	24.8	1,246
Najaf	38.2	79.9	23.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	11.7	1,621
Qadissiyah	55.6	60.1	99.4	na	na	na	36.5	1,244
Munthana	46.6	61.7	93.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	40.2	1,568

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percent distribution of household population with drinking water on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, Iraq, 2018

	Main source of drinking water						Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of <i>E. coli</i> and available when needed ¹	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Improved sources			Unimproved sources				
	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises	Without <i>E. coli</i> in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed	Drinking water accessible on premises		
Thiqr	13.6	98.6	98.0	28.7	100.0	28.7	12.7	2,834
Missan	32.6	91.9	26.4	na	na	na	7.7	1,862
Basrah	46.8	97.9	17.8	na	na	na	10.7	3,510
Region								
Kurdistan	90.0	95.5	99.0	100.0	84.2	67.0	84.5	6,995
South/Central Iraq	53.9	74.0	74.2	24.3	80.3	38.1	30.3	35,505
Education of household head								
None	59.5	79.7	75.0	32.5	58.0	27.7	41.0	6,707
Primary	57.5	80.1	78.6	21.1	89.0	34.4	40.0	14,820
Lower Secondary	56.7	77.3	74.9	21.8	85.7	51.8	35.1	9,424
Upper Secondary+	65.4	73.3	82.4	82.2	84.2	61.5	40.4	11,526
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	(*)	24
Improved sources of drinking water								
Piped water	71.3	71.6	100.0	na	na	na	53.9	22,494
Tube well/Borehole	80.4	89.1	100.0	na	na	na	75.6	232
Protected well or spring	62.6	89.3	90.7	na	na	na	54.7	510
Water kiosk	39.0	81.0	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	1,889
Bottled or sachet water	39.8	90.4	0.0	na	na	na	0.0	6,884
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	66.8	74.0	95.5	na	na	na	48.2	4,921
Desalinized & Sterilized water	36.7	86.8	97.9	na	na	na	32.5	5,284
Unimproved sources of drinking water								
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	(93.2)	(77.1)	(75.6)	(0.0)	35
Surface water or other	na	na	na	25.5	81.3	37.0	0.0	252
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	32.4	78.3	50.1	24.8	80.0	33.4	14.5	8,470
Second	47.8	76.4	66.9	77.6	100.0	81.6	23.0	8,552
Middle	59.9	77.7	80.7	56.7	100.0	100.0	37.9	8,424
Fourth	73.3	73.1	93.8	100.0	30.8	69.2	51.2	8,602
Richest	84.9	82.6	99.2	Na	na	na	69.6	8,453

¹ MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Iraq, 2018

	Water treatment method used in the household											Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter ^A	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Adding disinfective tablets	HH Water Treatment Unit ^B	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	70.7	2.0	1.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.4	1.8	17.9	0.5	0.0	28.7	128,284
Area													
Urban	69.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.2	1.6	18.2	0.5	0.0	29.9	88,990
Rural	73.1	3.3	2.2	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.7	2.4	17.3	0.3	0.0	26.2	39,293
Governorates													
Dohuk	75.7	1.4	0.0	0.5	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	23.9	4,513
Ninevah	64.2	3.8	3.9	0.1	28.1	0.0	0.6	5.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	35.2	12,092
Sulaimaniya	78.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	21.2	6,915
Kirkuk	75.9	2.4	1.2	0.1	8.4	0.0	1.0	2.8	13.9	0.5	0.0	23.2	5,266
Erbil	79.3	3.9	0.1	0.0	15.8	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	19.4	10,355
Diala	42.9	1.8	4.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	5.4	46.0	1.3	0.0	55.5	7,227
Anbar	17.7	17.8	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.1	4.0	74.5	2.6	0.0	81.9	5,155
Baghdad	57.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	34.8	1.1	0.0	41.2	21,569
Central	55.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	35.4	1.5	0.0	42.6	15,559
Periphery	62.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	0.1	0.0	37.7	6,010
Babil	61.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	35.3	0.0	0.0	38.1	6,011
Kerbala	85.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	14.7	3,734
Wasit	82.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	17.0	0.0	0.0	17.5	4,411
Salahdeen	58.2	3.1	14.9	0.1	11.1	0.2	0.3	6.9	13.0	0.1	0.0	41.5	3,861
Najaf	80.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	18.1	0.0	0.0	19.6	4,961
Qadissiyah	83.5	0.8	1.7	0.1	7.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	6.0	0.1	0.0	16.1	3,803
Munthana	89.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.5	0.0	10.3	4,216
Thiqr	87.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	10.4	0.0	0.0	11.9	8,516
Missan	81.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	17.2	0.2	0.0	18.5	5,374
Basrah	95.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	10,304
Region													
Kurdistan	78.4	2.4	0.2	0.1	16.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.0	20.9	21,783
South/Central Iraq	69.1	1.9	1.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.3	2.1	21.1	0.5	0.0	30.4	106,500
Education of household head													
None	81.0	1.3	0.7	0.2	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	12.1	0.3	0.0	18.6	20,242
Primary	75.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.3	1.5	14.5	0.4	0.0	24.0	44,903
Lower Secondary	70.2	1.7	1.6	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.2	2.0	18.7	0.6	0.0	29.3	27,676
Upper Secondary+	59.0	2.8	1.7	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.6	2.7	25.1	0.5	0.0	40.3	35,365
DK/Missing	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	97
Source of drinking water													
Improved	70.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.3	1.8	17.9	0.5	0.0	28.6	127,269
Unimproved	50.6	8.6	6.2	0.0	2.6	0.0	5.8	7.6	24.3	0.0	0.0	47.5	1,015
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	87.2	2.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.5	2.0	7.9	0.3	0.0	12.4	25,652
Second	82.0	2.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.5	12.5	0.3	0.0	17.2	25,662
Middle	69.4	1.3	1.8	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.3	2.2	21.5	0.5	0.0	30.1	25,662
Fourth	58.6	2.5	1.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	28.3	0.6	0.0	40.7	25,608
Richest	56.2	2.1	0.9	0.1	22.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	19.5	0.5	0.0	43.3	25,699

^Aceramic or sand filters used in the HH

^BHousehold water treatment unit usually work on electricity and has RO membrane

10.2 HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five¹³⁷. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place^{138,139}.

Hygiene was omitted from the MDGs but has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic handwashing facility at home (SDG 1.4 and 6.2).

Table WS.2.1 shows the proportion of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed on premises (in the dwelling, yard or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed. Household members with a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water available meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' handwashing facility.

¹³⁷ Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion* Chapter 41 in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*. 2nd Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.

¹³⁸ Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. *Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior*. American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

¹³⁹ Handwashing place or facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Iraq, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available			
Total	95.2	3.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	128,284	98.7	98.7	0.1	126,888	97.0	128,039
Area												
Urban	97.6	1.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	88,990	99.2	99.0	0.1	88,257	97.9	88,785
Rural	89.8	8.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	39,293	97.5	98.1	0.1	38,631	95.0	39,254
Governorates												
Dohuk	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,513	99.4	99.2	0.0	4,509	98.5	4,513
Ninevah	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,092	97.7	98.1	0.0	12,083	96.6	12,089
Sulaimaniya	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,915	99.9	100.0	0.0	6,905	99.9	6,906
Kirkuk	96.3	2.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	5,266	98.7	99.0	0.0	5,225	97.6	5,264
Erbil	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	10,355	100.0	99.6	0.0	10,329	99.6	10,335
Diala	93.0	4.7	2.0	0.2	100.0	7,227	99.9	97.0	0.0	7,067	94.9	7,212
Anbar	90.1	9.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	5,155	94.7	97.6	0.0	5,144	94.0	5,155
Baghdad	97.1	2.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	21,569	98.7	99.1	0.0	21,374	98.0	21,457
Central	98.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	15,559	98.6	98.8	0.0	15,376	97.8	15,453
Periphery	94.5	5.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,010	98.9	99.9	0.0	5,998	98.7	6,004
Babil	96.2	3.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	6,011	95.3	96.3	0.1	5,995	94.1	6,011
Kerbala	98.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,734	99.6	99.9	0.0	3,716	99.2	3,727
Wasit	91.9	7.1	0.4	0.6	100.0	4,411	98.4	98.6	0.0	4,369	97.3	4,384
Salahdeen	93.1	6.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	3,861	99.0	99.4	0.0	3,823	97.9	3,840
Najaf	83.1	12.6	4.1	0.1	100.0	4,961	99.4	98.5	1.2	4,748	94.0	4,953
Qadissiyah	95.2	1.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	3,803	98.8	98.6	0.1	3,677	94.5	3,802
Munthana	89.6	9.6	0.6	0.2	100.0	4,216	98.5	99.4	0.0	4,182	97.6	4,206
Thiqar	86.2	13.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	8,516	99.2	98.9	0.1	8,470	98.0	8,511
Missan	94.5	3.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	5,374	99.7	97.9	0.1	5,267	95.7	5,372
Basrah	96.5	0.6	2.9	0.0	100.0	10,304	98.5	99.4	0.0	10,006	95.2	10,301
Region												

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water on premises

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap or detergent at the handwashing facility, Iraq, 2018

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present ¹	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					water available	soap available	ash/mud/sand available			
Kurdistan	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	21,783	99.8	99.6	0.0	21,742	99.4	21,754
South/Central Iraq	94.3	4.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	106,500	98.4	98.5	0.1	105,146	96.5	106,285
Education of household head												
None	90.9	7.4	1.5	0.1	100.0	20,242	98.0	97.9	0.3	19,912	95.4	20,212
Primary	94.1	4.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	44,903	98.4	98.4	0.0	44,345	96.4	44,794
Lower Secondary	96.2	2.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	27,676	98.7	98.8	0.0	27,365	97.1	27,640
Upper Secondary+	98.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	35,365	99.3	99.5	0.0	35,170	98.6	35,297
DK/Missing	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	97	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(95.9)	(100.0)	96
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.1	14.9	3.7	0.3	100.0	25,652	95.1	96.1	0.3	24,616	89.5	25,574
Second	96.4	2.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	25,662	99.2	98.7	0.0	25,446	97.7	25,607
Middle	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	25,662	99.1	99.0	0.0	25,585	98.4	25,607
Fourth	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	25,608	99.8	99.9	0.0	25,553	99.6	25,562
Richest	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,699	100.0	99.8	0.0	25,689	99.8	25,689

¹ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

Note: Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator.
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third¹⁴⁰, and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases which affect over 1 billion people worldwide¹⁴¹.

The SDG targets relating to sanitation are much more ambitious than the MDGs and variously aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2).

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets. Table WS.3.1 shows the population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. It also shows the proportion who dispose of faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open water bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste, a practice known as 'open defecation'.

Table WS.3.2 presents the distribution of household population using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for a 'basic' sanitation service and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.3 shows the methods used for emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied) or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safely disposed in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is *removed by a service provider to treatment may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment* received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Table WS.3.4 summarises the main ways in which excreta is managed from households with improved on-site sanitation systems (improved pit latrines and septic tanks) and compares these with the proportion with sewer connections, unimproved sanitation or practicing open defecation.

Table WS.3.5 shows the main methods used for disposal of child faeces among households with children aged 0-2 years. Appropriate methods for disposing of the stool include the child using a toilet or latrine and putting or rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world, is only considered an appropriate means of disposal if there is also a system in place for hygienic collection and disposal of the solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review.

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional and global progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. As of 2015, updated water and sanitation ladders have been introduced which build on established indicators and establish new rungs with additional criteria relating to service levels. A third ladder has also been introduced for handwashing hygiene¹⁴². Table WS.3.6 summarises the percentages of household population meeting the SDG criteria for 'basic' drinking water, sanitation and handwashing services.

¹⁴⁰ Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

¹⁴¹ WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

¹⁴² WHO, UNICEF and JMP. 2017. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Iraq, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility							
	Flush/Pour flush to:					Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Other	D/K Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)			
Piped sewer system	Pit latrine (Septic Tank)	DK where	Pit latrine with slab										
Total	27.8	60.5	0.4	6.2	3.9	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	67.0	100	94.8	128,284
Area													
Urban	38.9	56.2	0.2	2.1	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	58.4	100	97.3	88,990
Rural	2.8	70.2	0.8	15.4	7.2	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	86.4	100	89.2	39,293
Governorates													
Dohuk	2.8	95.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	100	99.2	4,513
Ninevah	4.5	92.2	0.0	2.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.4	100	98.9	12,092
Sulaimaniya	81.9	13.7	1.3	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	15.0	100	96.9	6,915
Kirkuk	23.6	67.9	0.2	7.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.9	100	99.5	5,266
Erbil	5.2	93.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	93.6	100	98.8	10,355
Diala	3.2	93.1	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	100	98.7	7,227
Anbar	2.4	96.3	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	100	99.9	5,155
Baghdad	61.9	33.3	0.3	0.8	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.3	100	96.2	21,569
Central	81.9	16.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	100	98.9	15,559
Periphery	10.4	77.3	0.6	1.2	10.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	79.1	100	89.4	6,010
Babil	6.0	65.6	0.3	13.3	7.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	79.2	100	85.2	6,011
Kerbala	46.0	39.2	0.0	11.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	50.8	100	96.8	3,734
Wasit	16.8	61.7	1.5	13.4	5.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.7	100	93.5	4,411
Salahdeen	20.9	73.5	0.0	4.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.3	100	99.2	3,861
Najaf	41.0	33.1	0.0	20.4	0.9	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	53.5	100	94.5	4,961
Qadissiyah	28.4	38.8	0.2	20.4	7.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	59.4	100	87.8	3,803
Munthana	11.7	76.1	0.1	10.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	86.1	100	97.8	4,216
Thiqr	22.3	51.7	0.6	24.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.4	100	98.7	8,516
Missan	53.1	24.4	0.0	8.3	7.9	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	32.8	100	85.9	5,374
Basrah	18.2	59.2	0.3	1.2	20.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	100	78.8	10,304
Region													
Kurdistan	29.0	68.2	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	69.2	100	98.3	21,783

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of sanitation facility used by the household, Iraq, 2018

	Type of sanitation facility used by household										Total	Percentage using improved sanitation ¹	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility								
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Other	D/K Missing	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Onsite Sanitation			
Piped sewer system	Pit latrine (Septic Tank)	DK where	Pit latrine with slab										
South/Central Iraq	27.6	58.9	0.3	7.4	4.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	66.5	100	94.1	106,500
Education of household head													
None	24.3	58.3	0.6	9.5	5.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	68.4	100	92.7	20,242
Primary	22.6	63.6	0.3	7.0	4.9	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	70.8	100	93.4	44,903
Lower Secondary	30.1	59.0	0.5	5.3	3.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	64.8	100	94.8	27,676
Upper Secondary+	34.7	58.9	0.3	3.9	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	63.1	100	97.8	35,365
DK/Missing	18.5	74.3	5.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.5	100	100.0	97
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	31.7	59.7	0.3	4.4	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	64.3	100	96.0	100,627
In plot/yard	14.1	64.0	0.8	12.6	5.7	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	77.4	100	91.5	27,137
Elsewhere	0.0	37.0	0.0	21.9	21.7	18.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	58.8	100	58.8	345
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100	0.0	133
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	9.5	50.4	1.0	21.8	12.2	4.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	73.2	100	82.8	25,652
Second	24.0	65.5	0.2	5.1	4.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	70.8	100	94.8	25,662
Middle	30.9	64.8	0.3	2.2	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	67.2	100	98.1	25,662
Fourth	38.6	58.7	0.3	1.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.3	100	98.9	25,608
Richest	36.1	62.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	63.4	100	99.5	25,699

¹ MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

Table WS.3.2: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Iraq, 2018

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities					Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Shared by					Shared by							
	Not shared ¹	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing	Not shared	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Public facility	DK/ Missing			
Total	91.8	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	128,284
Area													
Urban	94.3	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88,990
Rural	86.2	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	9.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	39,293
Governorates													
Dohuk	98.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,513
Ninevah	93.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,092
Sulaimaniya	96.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,915
Kirkuk	96.7	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,266
Erbil	96.4	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,355
Diala	95.8	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,227
Anbar	96.2	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,155
Baghdad	92.2	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,569
Central	93.8	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,559
Periphery	88.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,010
Babil	83.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	6,011
Kerbala	92.5	3.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,734
Wasit	92.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,411
Salahdeen	97.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,861
Najaf	93.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,961
Qadissiyah	79.6	5.8	0.1	2.3	0.0	11.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,803
Munthana	96.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	4,216
Thiqr	97.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,516
Missan	81.1	4.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	10.4	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	5,374
Basrah	76.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,304

Region														
Kurdistan	97.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,783	
South/Central Iraq	90.8	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	106,500	
Education of household head														
None	89.0	2.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	20,242	
Primary	90.2	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44,903	
Lower Secondary	91.3	3.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	27,676	
Upper Secondary+	95.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35,365	
DK/Missing	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	
Location of sanitation facility														
In dwelling	93.3	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100,627	
In plot/yard	87.1	4.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	7.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27,137	
Elsewhere	53.7	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	31.7	8.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	345	
No facility/Bush/Field	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	133	
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	78.5	3.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	15.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	25,652	
Second	91.2	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662	
Middle	94.8	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662	
Fourth	95.9	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,608	
Richest	98.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,699	
¹ MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1														

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines by method of emptying, Iraq, 2018

	Emptying of improved pit latrines								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?													
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied						
Total	5.9	24.1	2.6	0.7	0.1	4.2	48.0	5.2	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	5.7	0.2	100.0	63.5	1.1	35.4	85,457	
Area																						
Urban	7.2	30.2	1.9	0.8	0.1	5.6	43.6	7.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	54.6	1.3	44.1	51,818	
Rural	3.9	14.8	3.5	0.5	0.1	2.0	54.9	2.2	0.1	1.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	12.1	0.3	100.0	77.1	0.9	22.0	33,639	
Governorates																						
Dohuk	0.5	3.3	0.4	1.2	0.1	14.7	64.3	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	80.2	1.3	18.5	4,321	
Ninevah	8.3	23.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	50.1	14.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	66.1	0.0	33.9	11,418	
Sulaimaniya	0.0	9.9	1.6	3.3	2.2	2.9	77.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.8	5.5	12.8	946	
Kirkuk	15.9	34.6	6.5	0.0	0.1	2.6	21.4	8.5	0.5	4.0	3.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	100.0	41.4	0.6	57.9	3,986	
Erbil	0.6	9.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	9.6	72.6	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	80.2	0.1	19.7	9,638	
Diala	2.5	36.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	57.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	60.5	0.5	39.0	6,904	
Anbar	0.1	15.4	13.0	0.3	0.1	3.6	63.8	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.5	0.4	19.2	4,962	
Baghdad	4.4	51.9	2.9	2.5	0.5	7.4	26.2	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	32.6	3.0	64.4	7,336	
Central	4.8	44.9	2.5	6.2	1.5	14.8	18.1	3.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	26.8	7.7	65.5	2,620	
Periphery	4.2	55.9	3.1	0.4	0.0	3.3	30.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	35.8	0.4	63.8	4,716	
Babil	10.5	45.5	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	22.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.1	100.0	43.0	0.3	56.6	4,741	
Kerbala	4.0	25.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.0	44.4	1.1	0.3	3.6	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.4	100.0	63.5	2.4	34.1	1,898	
Wasit	9.0	23.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	35.3	9.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.4	1.7	100.0	65.5	0.0	34.5	3,316	
Salahdeen	3.4	13.2	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	74.2	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.3	100.0	81.9	0.5	17.6	3,022	
Najaf	14.0	9.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.3	34.3	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.1	8.8	0.0	2.6	20.9	0.1	100.0	59.8	9.3	30.9	2,655	

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines by method of emptying, Iraq, 2018

	Emptying of improved pit latrines								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?												
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied					
Qadissiyah	7.8	27.8	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	26.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.9	100.0	62.8	1.0	36.2	2,251
Munthana	2.9	3.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.7	78.5	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	0.0	100.0	92.4	0.3	7.2	3,629
Thiqr	11.7	23.8	6.5	2.3	0.0	0.2	21.8	1.8	0.5	3.6	16.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	10.1	0.4	100.0	57.3	2.4	40.3	6,457
Missan	4.8	25.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	42.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	24.3	0.1	100.0	67.5	0.3	32.2	1,758
Basrah	6.4	25.1	1.8	0.4	0.1	12.8	49.4	2.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	54.3	0.6	45.0	6,218
Region																	100.0				
Kurdistan	0.5	7.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	10.7	70.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	80.3	0.8	18.9	14,905
South/Central Iraq	7.0	27.6	3.0	0.7	0.1	2.8	43.3	4.3	0.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	6.8	0.2	100.0	59.9	1.2	38.9	70,552
Education of household head																					
Pre-primary or none	4.6	19.9	2.4	0.2	0.1	6.0	46.2	6.5	0.4	0.6	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.6	8.2	0.2	100.0	66.3	1.5	32.2	13,718
Primary	4.9	24.2	2.3	0.7	0.0	3.4	49.2	5.3	0.2	0.7	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.1	0.2	100.0	65.5	0.9	33.6	31,676
Lower secondary	7.5	22.0	2.9	0.9	0.3	4.3	48.6	5.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	63.6	1.4	35.0	17,794
Upper secondary +	6.7	28.4	2.9	0.7	0.1	4.0	46.8	4.2	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	58.6	1.1	40.3	22,195
DK/Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(95.0)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	74
Type of on-site sanitation facility																					
Flush to piped sewer system	6.5	26.6	2.8	0.7	0.1	4.6	52.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.5	0.9	37.7	77,554
Latrines and other improved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.2	19.5	3.9	0.0	2.0	61.6	2.0	100.0	83.1	3.9	13.0	7,903
Type of sanitation facility																					
Flush to piped sewer system	6.5	26.6	2.8	0.7	0.1	4.6	52.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.5	0.9	37.7	77,554

Table WS.3.3: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved pit latrines

Percent distribution of household members in households with improved pit latrines by method of emptying, Iraq, 2018

	Emptying of improved pit latrines								Emptying of other improved on-site sanitation facilities								Total	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities ¹	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on-site sanitation facilities	Number of household members in households with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Where were the contents emptied to?								Where were the contents emptied to?													
	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied	Removed by a service provider to treatment	Removed by a service provider to DK	Buried in a covered pit	To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	DK if ever emptied						
Flush to pit latrine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	9.2	19.5	3.9	0.0	2.0	61.6	2.0	100.0	83.1	3.9	13.0	7,903	
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	3.6	13.9	4.4	0.5	0.0	2.0	42.5	2.8	0.5	1.4	6.1	1.4	0.0	0.6	19.8	0.4	100.0	76.1	1.9	22.0	18,530	
Second	6.9	27.3	2.1	0.7	0.3	3.5	47.7	4.3	0.1	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4.7	0.3	100.0	60.1	1.1	38.8	18,122	
Middle	7.8	27.1	2.4	0.9	0.2	3.8	48.9	5.6	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	59.2	1.2	39.6	17,175	
Fourth	7.4	28.6	2.6	1.1	0.0	4.2	47.8	6.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	57.6	1.3	41.1	15,366	
Richest	4.0	24.8	1.1	0.1	0.0	7.8	54.0	7.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	62.8	0.2	37.0	16,265	
¹ MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities																						
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases																						

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities									
Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Iraq, 2018									
	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on- site sanitation facilities ¹						
Total	42.3	0.8	23.6	28.2	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	128,284
Area									
Urban	31.8	0.8	25.7	39.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	88,990
Rural	66.0	0.8	18.9	3.6	10.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	39,293
Governorates									
Dohuk	76.8	1.2	17.8	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,513
Ninevah	62.4	0.0	32.0	4.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,092
Sulaimaniya	11.2	0.7	1.8	83.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,915
Kirkuk	31.4	0.5	43.8	23.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,266
Erbil	74.6	0.1	18.3	5.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,355
Diala	57.8	0.5	37.2	3.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,227
Anbar	77.5	0.3	18.5	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,155
Baghdad	11.1	1.0	21.9	62.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,569
Central	4.5	1.3	11.0	82.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,559
Periphery	28.1	0.3	50.1	11.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,010
Babil	33.9	0.3	44.7	6.3	14.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	6,011
Kerbala	32.3	1.2	17.3	46.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,734
Wasit	49.3	0.0	25.9	18.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,411
Salahdeen	64.1	0.4	13.7	20.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,861
Najaf	32.0	5.0	16.5	41.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,961
Qadissiyah	37.2	0.6	21.5	28.6	12.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,803
Munthana	79.6	0.3	6.2	11.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	4,216
Thiqr	43.4	1.8	30.6	22.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,516
Missan	22.1	0.1	10.5	53.2	13.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	5,374
Basrah	32.8	0.4	27.2	18.5	21.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,304

Table WS.3.4: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, Iraq, 2018

	Using improved on-site sanitation systems (including shared)			Connected to sewer	Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practising open defecation	Missing	Total	Number of household members
	Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment from on- site sanitation facilities ¹						
Region									
Kurdistan	54.9	0.5	13.0	29.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,783
South/Central Iraq	39.7	0.8	25.7	27.9	5.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	106,500
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	45.0	1.0	21.8	24.9	6.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	20,242
Primary	46.2	0.7	23.7	22.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	44,903
Lower secondary	40.9	0.9	22.5	30.5	5.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	27,676
Upper secondary +	36.8	0.7	25.3	35.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	35,365
DK/Missing	75.9	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
Type of sanitation facility									
Improved	44.6	0.8	24.9	29.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121,634
Unimproved	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,517
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	133
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	55.0	1.4	15.9	10.5	16.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	25,652
Second	42.4	0.8	27.4	24.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662
Middle	39.6	0.8	26.5	31.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,662
Fourth	34.6	0.8	24.7	38.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,608
Richest	39.8	0.1	23.4	36.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,699

¹ MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of excreta for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Iraq, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/ Missing			
Total	8.5	7.3	1.7	80.0	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	15.8	9,432
Area											
Urban	7.5	6.7	0.5	84.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	14.2	6,452
Rural	10.7	8.5	4.1	70.2	0.6	4.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	19.3	2,981
Governorates											
Dohuk	6.1	1.3	0.0	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	7.3	351
Ninevah	5.0	7.8	0.5	85.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.8	911
Sulaimaniya	9.5	15.2	0.9	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.7	423
Kirkuk	11.6	39.0	4.0	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.6	207
Erbil	2.0	0.7	0.9	95.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	726
Diala	8.3	8.4	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.7	648
Anbar	13.8	7.5	0.9	70.2	0.2	6.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	21.3	264
Baghdad	2.8	1.5	0.4	94.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.2	1,600
Central	3.0	1.2	0.0	95.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.2	1,107
Periphery	2.4	2.0	1.3	92.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	493
Babil	15.7	15.8	5.0	63.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.5	456
Kerbala	9.5	0.5	1.4	81.8	0.2	3.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	10.0	296
Wasit	9.1	7.6	0.4	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.6	340
Salahdeen	9.3	11.1	1.7	72.1	0.0	1.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	20.4	219
Najaf	6.9	1.7	2.4	80.1	1.6	6.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	8.6	394
Qadissiyah	8.4	4.8	4.4	75.5	0.0	5.9	0.9	0.1	100.0	13.2	286
Munthana	20.0	3.0	5.2	69.6	0.3	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	22.9	426
Thiqr	5.5	26.9	5.6	57.6	0.2	3.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	32.4	562
Missan	15.4	8.4	0.8	64.6	0.6	5.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	23.9	495
Basrah	15.9	1.5	1.5	79.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.4	830
Region											
Kurdistan	5.1	4.9	0.7	88.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	10.0	1,500

Table WS.3.5: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Iraq, 2018

	Place of disposal of child's faeces								Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely ^A	Number of children age 0-2 years
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	DK/Missing			
South/Central Iraq	9.2	7.7	1.8	78.4	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	16.9	7,933
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	10.7	7.5	3.1	72.6	0.7	4.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	18.2	1,759
Primary	9.0	8.0	1.6	79.0	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	17.0	4,063
Lower secondary	6.2	5.4	1.6	85.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	11.7	1,693
Upper secondary +	7.7	7.0	0.5	83.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	14.7	1,917
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Type of sanitation facility											
Improved	8.1	7.1	1.6	80.9	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	15.2	8,876
Unimproved	15.3	10.1	2.0	66.1	0.3	6.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	25.4	545
Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	14.6	7.4	4.2	65.8	0.8	5.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	22.0	2,081
Second	8.6	8.2	1.3	80.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	16.8	2,030
Middle	8.2	5.7	1.2	84.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	13.9	1,948
Fourth	4.7	8.9	0.8	85.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	13.6	1,704
Richest	5.2	6.2	0.3	87.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	11.4	1,670

^A In many countries, disposal of children's faeces with solid waste is a common. The risks will vary between and within countries depending on whether solid waste is regularly collected and well managed. For the purposes of international comparability solid waste is not considered safely disposed.

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:															Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members
	Drinking water				Sanitation					Handwashing ^A							
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Un improved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Un improved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other	Total		
Total	93.1	6.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	91.8	3.0	5.1	0.1	100.0	96.8	2.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	83.7	128,284
Area																	
Urban	96.0	3.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.3	3.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.7	1.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	88.5	88,990
Rural	86.6	11.3	0.5	1.7	100.0	86.2	3.0	10.5	0.3	100.0	94.9	3.4	1.6	0.1	100.0	72.8	39,293
Governorates																	
Dohuk	99.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	96.8	4,513
Ninevah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	5.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	96.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.8	12,092
Sulaimaniya	98.7	0.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	96.7	0.2	3.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.5	6,915
Kirkuk	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.7	2.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	97.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.2	5,266
Erbil	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	2.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	95.7	10,355
Diala	94.6	2.6	0.0	2.8	100.0	95.8	2.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	94.8	3.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	86.3	7,227
Anbar	99.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.2	3.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.0	5.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	90.7	5,155
Baghdad	92.9	5.9	0.3	0.9	100.0	92.2	4.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	97.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	83.7	21,569
Central	96.5	3.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.8	5.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.1	1.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	87.6	15,559
Periphery	83.4	13.1	0.2	3.3	100.0	88.1	1.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	73.8	6,010
Babil	70.3	27.5	0.2	2.0	100.0	83.8	1.3	14.1	0.7	100.0	94.1	5.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	61.1	6,011
Kerbala	84.8	14.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	92.5	4.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	77.6	3,734
Wasit	72.9	26.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	1.4	6.5	0.0	100.0	96.7	2.3	0.4	0.6	100.0	65.6	4,411
Salahdeen	97.5	0.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.4	1.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.4	1.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	93.4	3,861
Najaf	80.6	17.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	93.0	1.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	93.9	1.8	4.1	0.1	100.0	71.9	4,961
Qadissiyah	96.7	2.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	79.6	8.2	12.0	0.2	100.0	94.5	2.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	73.3	3,803
Munthana	88.2	11.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	96.4	1.4	1.7	0.5	100.0	97.3	1.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	84.5	4,216
Thiqar	90.2	9.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.1	1.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	97.9	1.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	86.6	8,516
Missan	96.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.1	4.8	13.2	0.9	100.0	95.7	2.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	76.4	5,374
Basrah	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.6	2.2	21.2	0.0	100.0	95.1	2.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	69.9	10,304

Table WS.3.6: Drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water, sanitation and handwashing ladders, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household population using:														Basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service	Number of household members	
	Drinking water				Sanitation				Handwashing ^A								
	Basic service ¹	Limited service	Un improved	Surface water	Total	Basic service ²	Limited service	Un improved	Open defecation	Total	Basic facility ³	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see / other			Total
Region																	
Kurdistan	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.8	21,783
South/Central Iraq	91.8	7.3	0.2	0.6	100.0	90.8	3.4	5.8	0.1	100.0	96.3	2.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	81.2	106,500
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	91.3	8.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	89.0	3.7	6.9	0.4	100.0	95.2	3.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	79.1	20,242
Primary	92.9	6.3	0.3	0.5	100.0	90.2	3.2	6.5	0.0	100.0	96.2	2.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	81.6	44,903
Lower secondary	93.3	6.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	91.3	3.5	5.1	0.1	100.0	97.0	1.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	83.2	27,676
Upper secondary + DK/Missing	94.4	4.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	95.9	1.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	98.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	89.3	35,365
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	97	
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	84.4	12.8	0.6	2.2	100.0	78.5	4.3	16.7	0.5	100.0	89.2	6.8	3.7	0.3	100.0	60.2	25,652
Second	91.2	8.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	91.2	3.6	5.2	0.0	100.0	97.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	100.0	80.9	25,662
Middle	94.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	3.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.2	1.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	88.1	25,662
Fourth	95.9	3.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.9	3.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	91.4	25,608
Richest	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	25,699
¹ MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG Indicator 1.4.1																	
² MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1																	
³ MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1																	
^A For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see / other" is included in the denominator.																	

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.¹⁴³

Table WS.4.1 shows the percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who menstruated in the last 12 months reporting having a private place to wash and change while at home. It also presents whether they used appropriate materials including reusable and non-reusable materials during last menstruation. Table WS.4.2 shows the percentage of women who reported not being able to participate in social activities, school or work during their last menstruation.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home and using reusable or non-reusable materials during last menstruation, Iraq, 2018						
	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate ^A materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK whether reusable/ Missing		
Total	88.6	11.1	84.8	0.0	86.2	19,733
Area						
Urban	89.3	8.5	87.4	0.0	86.8	13,961
Rural	87.0	17.4	78.5	0.0	84.7	5,773
Governorates						
Dohuk	57.8	0.8	92.2	0.0	53.5	614
Ninevah	97.7	18.5	77.1	0.0	94.4	1,866
Sulaimaniya	75.6	7.8	91.8	0.0	75.6	1,074
Kirkuk	88.7	5.3	91.6	0.0	86.9	785
Erbil	76.5	15.8	83.4	0.0	75.6	1,669
Diala	80.4	16.8	82.1	0.0	79.4	1,115
Anbar	89.4	8.2	89.0	0.0	87.4	744
Baghdad	88.2	9.5	86.7	0.0	85.0	3,432
Central	88.3	7.6	88.2	0.0	84.6	2,470
Periphery	87.9	14.2	82.9	0.0	85.8	962
Babil	79.6	15.5	82.9	0.0	78.0	949
Kerbala	97.3	3.4	95.2	0.0	95.8	591
Wasit	80.8	5.1	78.6	0.0	74.5	685
Salahdeen	95.2	10.6	87.5	0.0	93.7	606
Najaf	92.2	7.9	89.9	0.1	91.1	778
Qadissiyah	73.3	7.2	79.3	0.0	70.7	555
Munthana	82.2	5.3	83.8	0.2	77.3	674
Thiqr	87.8	12.9	84.2	0.0	86.7	1,240
Missan	92.7	30.0	66.9	0.0	90.1	797
Basrah	96.6	4.5	93.1	0.0	94.7	1,561
Region						
Kurdistan	72.5	9.2	89.0	0.0	71.4	3,357
South/Central Iraq	89.0	11.2	84.6	0.0	86.5	16,376
Age						

¹⁴³ Sommer M, Sutherland C, Chandra-Mouli V. *Putting menarche and girls into the global population health agenda*. Reproductive health 2015; 12(1): 24.

Table WS.4.1: Menstrual hygiene management

Percentage of women with a private place to wash and change while at home and using reusable or non-reusable materials during last menstruation, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage with a private place to wash and change while at home	Percentage using appropriate ^A materials for menstrual management during last menstruation who			Percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
		Used reusable materials	Not using reusable materials	DK w hether reusable/ Missing		
15-19	89.6	7.2	87.2	0.0	86.7	1,205
20-24	89.3	9.7	85.9	0.0	86.5	2,881
25-29	89.0	9.7	86.5	0.0	86.4	3,580
30-39	88.5	11.4	84.9	0.0	86.4	7,083
40-49	87.8	13.6	82.0	0.0	85.4	4,984
Education						
Pre-primary or none	87.8	21.4	73.8	0.0	84.9	3,179
Primary	89.8	12.8	83.1	0.0	87.2	8,615
Lower secondary	88.0	6.8	89.2	0.0	85.4	3,782
Upper secondary +	87.2	4.1	92.3	0.0	85.4	4,157
Functional difficulties (age 18-49)						
Has functional difficulty	90.3	18.7	78.7	0.0	88.3	932
Has no functional difficulty	88.6	10.9	85.0	0.0	86.1	18,353
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	87.1	21.2	74.3	0.0	84.3	3,711
Second	91.0	10.8	85.6	0.0	88.6	4,056
Middle	88.5	9.9	85.0	0.0	85.8	3,969
Fourth	88.1	6.7	89.0	0.0	85.2	4,043
Richest	88.0	3.9	94.0	0.0	87.0	3,955
¹MICS indicator WS.12 - Menstrual hygiene management						
^A Appropriate materials include sanitary pads, tampons or cloth						

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Total	10.6	19,733
Area		
Urban	10.0	13,961
Rural	12.1	5,773
Governorates		
Dohuk	13.0	614
Ninevah	6.2	1,866
Sulaimaniya	18.4	1,074
Kirkuk	2.7	785
Erbil	8.6	1,669
Diala	12.5	1,115
Anbar	18.7	744

Table WS.4.2: Exclusion from activities during menstruation

Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school, or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months ¹	Number of women age 15-49 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
Baghdad	6.2	3,432
Central	4.3	2,470
Periphery	11.2	962
Babil	11.7	949
Kerbala	5.7	591
Wasit	7.3	685
Salahdeen	18.7	606
Najaf	15.9	778
Qadissiyah	3.5	555
Munthana	15.5	674
Thiqar	8.5	1,240
Missan	23.6	797
Basrah	12.5	1,561
Region		
Kurdistan	12.6	3,357
South/Central Iraq	10.2	16,376
Age		
15-19	7.8	1,205
20-24	9.5	2,881
25-29	9.1	3,580
30-39	11.2	7,083
40-49	12.2	4,984
Education		
None	12.4	3,179
Primary	11.5	8,615
Lower Secondary	9.1	3,782
Upper Secondary+	8.9	4,157
Disability status (age 18-49 years)		
Has functional difficulty	21.0	932
Has no functional difficulty	10.1	18,353
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	14.3	3,711
Second	10.4	4,056
Middle	9.9	3,969
Fourth	7.9	4,043
Richest	10.8	3,955

¹MICS indicator WS.13 - Exclusion from activities during menstruation

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 2006) outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realization of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment, and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

Iraq 2018 MICS included child functioning modules intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. The module was included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module was also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)										
Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by type of difficulty, Iraq, 2018										
	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.8	10,300
Sex										
Male	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.1	5,353
Female	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.5	4,947
Area										
Urban	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.4	6,949
Rural	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	3.6	3,351
Governorates										
Duhok	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.4	358
Nainawa	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.4	1,012
Sulaimaniya	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	472
Kirkuk	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.5	257
Erbil	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	953
Diala	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.0	583
Anbar	0.2	0.6	4.2	4.2	5.8	2.9	6.4	0.2	7.3	354

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who have functional difficulty, by type of difficulty, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:								Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Baghdad	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	1,631
Central	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.7	1,180
Periphery	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	451
Babil	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.7	466
Karbalah	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5	301
Wasit	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5	326
Salahaddin	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	4.6	248
Najaf	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.9	430
Qadisyah	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.1	4.8	7.0	297
Muthana	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	398
Thiqr	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.8	2.5	819
Misan	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.2	0.5	0.5	2.3	5.9	495
Basrah	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	2.5	1.6	1.3	2.4	5.8	899
Region										
Kurdistan	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.5	1,783
South/Central Iraq	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	3.0	8,517
Age										
2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	2.9	3,109
3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.6	3,731
4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.8	3,460
Early childhood education attendance^B										
Attending	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.4	171
Not attending	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.7	7,020
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	3.9	2,080
Primary	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.6	4,587
Lower secondary	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	3.0	1,716
Upper secondary +	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.9	1,916
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	0.4	0.2	3.2	2.5	4.9	2.4	4.1	2.4	9.1	436
Has no functional difficulty	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	2.5	9,763
No information	0.0	0.0	4.8	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.4	0.0	5.6	101
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	4.8	2,403
Second	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.7	2,280
Middle	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.3	2.7	1,991
Fourth	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	1,849
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.4	1,777

^A Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

^B Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by type of difficulty, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.3	16.3	6.6	22.1	43,867
Sex															
Male	1.3	0.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	3.0	2.2	1.3	19.1	6.7	25.2	22,368
Female	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	13.3	6.5	18.9	21,499
Area															
Urban	1.0	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.3	17.7	6.8	23.3	29,681
Rural	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	13.4	6.3	19.7	14,185
Governorates															
Duhok	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.5	0.8	4.9	1.8	10.1	1,470
Nainawa	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	30.7	10.2	33.1	4,321
Sulaimaniya	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	6.6	1.5	8.0	2,087
Kirkuk	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	5.4	1.9	6.7	1,863
Erbil	1.8	0.8	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	2.6	12.7	4.2	20.1	3,294
Diala	0.4	0.7	2.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	3.3	1.0	3.8	3.1	0.4	15.3	10.7	28.7	2,362
Anbar	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	5.1	13.4	6.4	22.0	1,825
Baghdad	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	15.2	5.6	18.4	7,076
Central	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	14.8	3.0	18.3	4,919
Periphery	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	16.1	11.5	18.4	2,158
Babil	0.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	12.0	1.3	15.3	2,140
Karbalah	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	14.7	3.9	18.7	1,283
Wasit	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	14.7	3.1	18.2	1,490
Salahaddin	1.2	0.7	4.0	2.2	2.2	4.4	1.9	1.7	4.5	5.8	2.6	19.4	8.5	32.2	1,344
Najaf	3.7	0.5	3.8	3.6	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.0	4.7	4.3	3.3	21.9	13.9	27.3	1,732
Qadisyah	1.2	0.7	4.6	1.5	1.1	4.5	2.0	1.2	10.5	11.1	1.6	24.1	10.2	33.1	1,294
Muthana	6.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	14.6	1.7	22.1	1,496
Thiqr	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	17.9	9.2	20.8	3,131
Misan	0.5	0.1	3.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	16.0	8.8	25.4	1,989
Basrah	0.4	0.6	5.4	0.7	1.5	2.5	2.0	1.3	10.2	1.6	0.9	19.0	9.9	31.1	3,669

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years who have functional difficulty, by type of difficulty, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years with functional difficulty ^A in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression			
Region																
Kurdistan	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	9.2	2.9	14.3	6,851	
South/Central Iraq	0.8	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.7	2.4	1.7	1.2	17.6	7.3	23.6	37,015	
Age																
5-9	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	2.5	1.8	1.1	18.7	6.5	23.7	18,711	
10-14	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.5	14.9	6.7	21.3	16,491	
15-17	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.3	1.4	13.7	6.6	20.3	8,665	
School attendance																
Attending	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.6	15.0	5.9	20.3	33,085	
Not attending	1.2	0.9	3.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.7	3.5	2.8	3.5	20.4	8.9	27.8	10,780	
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	2	
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	1.0	0.6	2.7	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	2.6	1.9	2.2	14.8	7.3	22.1	9,467	
Primary	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.1	16.7	6.8	21.7	20,305	
Lower secondary	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.4	2.6	1.5	1.2	17.6	6.1	24.8	7,791	
Upper secondary +	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	15.1	5.4	19.9	5,911	
No information	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.0	6.5	25.2	383	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)																
Has functional difficulty	0.8	0.7	3.1	1.4	1.6	3.7	4.4	1.9	7.4	4.9	3.2	19.0	12.4	34.1	2,780	
Has no functional difficulty	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	16.1	6.1	21.2	36,525	
No information	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.5	2.1	16.1	7.4	22.2	4,562	
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	2.1	0.5	3.2	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	4.0	2.6	2.2	16.6	8.7	25.3	10,029	
Second	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.6	1.7	0.8	18.2	7.7	24.7	9,258	
Middle	0.4	0.2	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.9	18.9	6.1	23.7	8,781	
Fourth	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	15.8	6.7	19.8	8,250	
Richest	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	11.1	3.0	15.5	7,549	

^A Functional difficulty for children age 5-17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty by type of assistive devices, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	2.7	0.6	1.1	54,167	6.1	1,437	12.4	321	29.7	595
Sex										
Male	2.4	0.7	1.3	27,721	9.5	654	19.7	187	35.6	361
Female	3.0	0.5	0.9	26,446	3.4	784	2.3	134	20.8	235
Area										
Urban	3.2	0.6	1.0	36,630	6.2	1,169	13.4	228	33.6	372
Rural	1.5	0.5	1.3	17,536	5.9	268	10.0	94	23.3	224
Governorates										
Duhok	2.7	0.3	0.5	1,828	(8.9)	49	(*)	6	(*)	9
Nainawa	2.4	0.7	1.4	5,333	(0.0)	130	(*)	35	(*)	74
Sulaimaniya	5.2	0.7	1.4	2,559	2.0	134	(*)	18	(*)	35
Kirkuk	1.6	0.2	0.5	2,120	(0.0)	35	(*)	5	(*)	11
Erbil	3.6	1.3	1.0	4,247	(22.4)	155	(*)	55	(*)	43
Diala	3.4	1.2	1.1	2,945	(4.4)	100	(*)	36	(*)	33
Anbar	2.7	1.1	2.3	2,180	(7.6)	60	(*)	23	(46.9)	51
Baghdad	2.3	0.3	0.8	8,708	4.6	205	(*)	26	(*)	70
Central	2.9	0.4	1.0	6,099	(2.4)	178	(*)	26	(*)	60
Periphery	1.0	0.0	0.4	2,609	(*)	26	(*)	0	(*)	10
Babil	1.8	0.2	1.3	2,606	(0.0)	46	(*)	5	(*)	34
Karbala	3.3	0.7	0.8	1,584	(7.8)	53	(*)	10	(*)	13
Wasit	3.6	0.9	5.4	1,816	(2.6)	66	(*)	16	(23.3)	98
Salahaddin	2.7	0.9	1.5	1,592	(5.0)	43	(*)	15	(6.6)	23
Najaf	3.1	0.4	0.6	2,163	(9.2)	68	(*)	9	(*)	13
Qadisyah	3.6	0.7	1.9	1,591	(14.8)	57	(*)	11	(33.2)	30
Muthana	1.4	0.2	0.3	1,894	(15.5)	26	(*)	3	(*)	6
Thiqr	2.2	0.3	0.6	3,950	(1.3)	86	(*)	10	(*)	23
Misan	1.1	1.0	0.6	2,483	(1.2)	27	(*)	25	(*)	14
Basrah	2.2	0.3	0.4	4,567	(0.0)	100	(*)	12	(*)	17
Region										
Kurdistan	3.9	0.9	1.0	8,635	12.4	338	(33.6)	79	(57.6)	87
South/Central Iraq	2.4	0.5	1.1	45,532	4.2	1,100	5.5	243	25.0	508
Age										
2-4	1.1	0.5	1.6	10,300	1.3	110	15.0	56	16.1	170
5-9	2.0	0.6	1.1	18,711	3.7	378	(22.5)	120	37.1	202
10-14	3.7	0.5	0.9	16,491	9.3	606	(1.8)	90	24.7	143
15-17	4.0	0.6	0.9	8,665	4.8	344	(*)	56	(49.0)	81
School attendance^A										
Attending	3.4	0.5	0.8	33,256	6.4	1,143	16.3	159	28.6	273
Not attending	1.5	0.8	1.5	17,800	5.5	273	6.9	146	34.0	270
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulty by type of assistive devices, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	1.9	0.4	0.9	11,547	5.2	225	(17.7)	43	36.4	101
Primary	2.1	0.7	1.2	24,893	4.4	529	15.7	182	28.4	292
Lower secondary	3.6	0.5	1.3	9,507	14.4	341	(6.3)	52	33.9	128
Upper secondary +	4.3	0.6	1.0	7,828	1.3	337	(0.8)	44	19.0	75
No information	1.4	0.0	0.0	383	(*)	5	(*)	0	(*)	0
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	0	(*)	0	(*)	0
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)										
Has functional difficulty	4.5	0.3	1.7	3,216	(3.9)	144	(*)	10	(*)	53
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	0.7	1.1	46,288	7.0	1,142	12.4	306	28.9	493
No information	3.2	0.1	1.1	4,663	1.8	151	(*)	5	(*)	49
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.3	0.5	1.2	12,432	7.2	163	(6.1)	59	30.0	145
Second	2.3	0.5	0.7	11,538	5.6	267	(8.4)	55	20.5	81
Middle	2.6	0.7	1.4	10,771	4.0	276	(0.9)	75	35.7	152
Fourth	3.1	0.5	1.3	10,099	2.7	311	(16.3)	48	22.8	136
Richest	4.5	0.9	0.9	9,326	10.0	420	(27.1)	86	(39.1)	80
^a Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years. () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one	Number of children age 5-17 years	Proportion of total Children 2-17 by domain							Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
					seeing	hearing	walking	communication	learning	behavior			
Total	2.8	10,300	22.1	43,867	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	18.5	54,167	
Sex													
Male	3.1	5,353	25.2	22,368	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	2.0	20.9	27,721	
Female	2.5	4,947	18.9	21,499	0.3	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	15.9	26,446	
Area													
Urban	2.4	6,949	23.3	29,681	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	19.3	36,630	
Rural	3.6	3,351	19.7	14,185	0.4	0.4	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	16.6	17,536	
Governorates													
Duhok	2.4	358	10.1	1,470	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	8.6	1,828	
Nainawa	2.4	1,012	33.1	4,321	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	27.3	5,333	
Sulaimaniya	2.3	472	8.0	2,087	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.3	7.0	2,559	
Kirkuk	1.5	257	6.7	1,863	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.8	6.1	2,120	
Erbil	0.7	953	20.1	3,294	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.0	15.8	4,247	
Diala	2.0	583	28.7	2,362	0.3	0.6	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.5	23.4	2,945	
Anbar	7.3	354	22.0	1,825	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	19.6	2,180	
Baghdad	1.5	1,631	18.4	7,076	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	15.2	8,708	
Central	1.7	1,180	18.3	4,919	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	15.1	6,099	
Periphery	1.0	451	18.4	2,158	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	15.4	2,609	
Babil	1.7	466	15.3	2,140	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.9	12.8	2,606	
Karbala	1.5	301	18.7	1,283	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.8	15.4	1,584	
Wasit	1.5	326	18.2	1,490	0.1	-	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	15.2	1,816	
Salahaddin	4.6	248	32.2	1,344	1.0	0.7	3.6	2.3	3.9	5.0	27.9	1,592	
Najaf	2.9	430	27.3	1,732	3.0	0.5	3.2	1.2	1.9	3.5	22.5	2,163	
Qadisyah	7.0	297	33.1	1,294	1.1	0.6	3.9	1.0	3.9	9.9	28.2	1,591	
Muthana	1.7	398	22.1	1,496	5.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	17.8	1,894	
Thiqr	2.5	819	20.8	3,131	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	17.0	3,950	
Misan	5.9	495	25.4	1,989	0.4	0.1	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	21.5	2,483	
Basrah	5.8	899	31.1	3,669	0.5	0.6	4.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	26.1	4,567	
Region													
Kurdistan	1.5	1,783	14.3	6,851	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.9	11.6	8,635	
South/Central Iraq	3.0	8,517	23.6	37,015	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.6	19.7	45,532	
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	3.9	2,080	22.1	9,467	0.9	0.6	2.4	0.9	1.7	1.8	18.9	11,547	
Primary	2.6	4,587	21.7	20,305	0.5	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	18.2	24,893	
Lower secondary	3.0	1,716	24.8	7,791	1.7	0.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.3	20.9	9,507	
Upper secondary +	1.9	1,916	19.9	5,911	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	15.5	7,828	
No information	-	-	25.2	383	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	25.2	383	
DK/Missing	-	-	(*)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	10	
Mother's functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)													
Has functional difficulty	9.1	436	34.1	2,780	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.0	3.5	4.5	30.7	3,216	
Has no functional difficulty	2.5	9,763	21.2	36,525	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	17.3	46,288	
No information	5.6	101	22.2	4,562	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	21.9	4,663	
Wealth index quintile													

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)														
Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17 and 2-17 years with functional difficulty, Iraq, 2018														
	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulty in at least one	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one	Number of children age 5-17 years	Proportion of total Children 2-17 by domain								Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain ¹	Number of children age 2-17 years
					seeing	hearing	walking	communication	learning	behavior				
Poorest	4.8	2,403	25.3	10,029	1.8	0.5	2.8	1.5	1.7	2.4	21.4	12,432		
Second	2.7	2,280	24.7	9,258	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	20.4	11,538		
Middle	2.7	1,991	23.7	8,781	0.3	0.2	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	19.8	10,771		
Fourth	1.7	1,849	19.8	8,250	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.0	16.5	10,099		
Richest	1.4	1,777	15.5	7,549	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	12.8	9,326		
¹ MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty														
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases														
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases														

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.¹⁴⁴

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as 'free economic help' and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Iraq include:

The Government of Iraq provides three noncontributory social protection schemes:

- Public distribution System (PDS) which provides universal food ration to over 95% of Iraqi families, irrespective of their poverty level,
- The Social Protection Network (SPN) which provides social safety net to all vulnerable categories defined in the Social Protection Law of 2014, to reduce their economic and social vulnerabilities for those falling under the national poverty line. The SPN currently supports 1.2 million families.
- The third social protection system emerged during the humanitarian crisis under the leadership of the Ministry of Migration and Displacement (MoMD) which provided one time off financial assistance to some of the displaced families as the first line response to the humanitarian situation.

In addition, the government provides electricity subsidies, free education and social insurance.

¹⁴⁴ UNICEF. 2016. *Collecting Data to Measure Social Protection Programme Coverage: Pilot-Testing the Social Protection Module in Viet Nam, A methodological report.*

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W present the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborate the existence of health insurance for children under age five and 5-17 separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondents to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or other school related support available for any household member age 5-24. SDG indicator 1.3.1, the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems is presented in this table.

It is well known that social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and place barriers to services for children. In particular, poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks through the increased burden of health costs; the illness and death of household members, leading to labour constraints in the household and the further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver; and other vulnerable children, cause them to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours. As an attempt to measure coverage of social protection programmes, a global indicator, 'Proportion of the poorest households that received external economic support in the past three months', was proposed to measure the extent to which economic support is reaching households severely affected by various shock.¹⁴⁵ Table EQ.2.6 presents the percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits.

Finally, Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, while Table EQ.2.8 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)								
Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Iraq, 2018								
	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women age 15-49 years with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.4	30,660	4.4	88.5	3.1	3.6	0.0	132
Area								
Urban	0.5	21,436	4.3	86.9	3.9	4.5	0.0	106
Rural	0.3	9,224	(4.9)	(95.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Governorates								
Duhok	0.0	1,163	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Nainawa	0.0	2,851	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Sulaimaniya	0.1	1,833	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Kirkuk	2.6	1,234	(2.4)	(92.5)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Erbil	0.1	2,783	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

¹⁴⁵ UNAIDS. 2014. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting 2014: Construction of core indicators for monitoring the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS.*

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of women age 15-49 years	Among women having health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women age 15-49 years with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Diala	0.1	1,698	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Anbar	0.3	1,299	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Baghdad	0.5	5,047	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Central	0.5	3,691	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Periphery	0.4	1,356	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Babil	0.2	1,389	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Karbala	0.3	864	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wasit	0.0	1,015	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Salahaddin	1.3	954	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Najaf	0.2	1,145	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Qadisyah	0.1	899	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Muthana	0.0	967	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Thiqar	0.0	1,968	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Misan	1.6	1,188	(7.0)	(93.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
Basrah	1.1	2,363	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Region								
Kurdistan	0.1	5,778	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
South/Central Iraq	0.5	24,882	4.5	89.7	2.6	2.9	0.0	128
Age								
15-19	0.4	6,450	(4.3)	(95.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
20-24	0.2	5,475	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
25-29	0.5	4,615	(0.0)	(80.4)	(1.3)	(16.1)	(0.0)	23
30-34	0.5	4,174	(7.1)	(86.9)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	21
35-39	0.8	3,937	(3.6)	(90.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
40-44	0.3	3,294	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
45-49	0.3	2,715	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Education								
Pre-primary or none	0.3	4,172	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	0.3	11,467	2.8	90.4	6.8	0.0	0.0	40
Lower secondary	0.4	5,982	(8.7)	(91.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23
Upper secondary +	0.6	9,039	2.0	94.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	56
Marital status								
Ever married	0.4	20,890	2.6	87.2	4.3	5.3	0.0	89
Never married	0.4	9,770	8.1	91.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	43
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	0.4	1,301	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Has no functional difficulty	0.4	25,475	3.4	88.7	3.3	4.2	0.0	114
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	5,579	(0.9)	(99.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Second	0.3	5,866	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Middle	0.3	6,130	(18.6)	(66.1)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	18
Fourth	0.7	6,346	(4.0)	(87.1)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(0.0)	42
Richest	0.6	6,739	1.7	92.0	2.2	2.8	0.0	38

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.5	43,867	2.0	91.6	3.3	2.2	0.9	231
Area								
Urban	0.7	29,681	2.3	90.1	3.9	2.6	1.0	196
Rural	0.2	14,185	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Governorates								
Duhok	0.1	1,470	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Nainawa	0.0	4,321	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Sulaimaniya	0.0	2,087	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Kirkuk	2.7	1,863	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51
Erbil	0.2	3,294	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Diala	0.0	2,362	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Anbar	0.1	1,825	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Baghdad	0.8	7,076	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55
Central	1.0	4,919	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	48
Periphery	0.3	2,158	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Babil	0.1	2,140	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Karbala	0.3	1,283	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wasit	0.1	1,490	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Salahaddin	1.4	1,344	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Najaf	0.3	1,732	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Qadisyah	0.1	1,294	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Muthana	0.0	1,496	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Thiqar	0.1	3,131	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Misan	1.6	1,989	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33
Basrah	1.2	3,669	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
Region								
Kurdistan	0.1	6,851	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
South/Central Iraq	0.6	37,015	1.3	95.0	0.5	2.3	0.9	223
Age								
5-9	0.6	18,711	2.4	89.1	5.5	3.1	0.0	120
10-14	0.5	16,491	(0.0)	(96.7)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(0.0)	75
15-17	0.4	8,665	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36
School attendance								
Attending	0.6	33,085	1.7	90.7	4.0	2.6	1.1	194
Not attending	0.3	10,780	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	0.2	9,467	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Primary	0.5	20,305	(0.4)	(97.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	94
Lower secondary	0.5	7,791	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36
Upper secondary +	1.4	5,911	(3.4)	(87.3)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	83
No information [A]	0.2	383	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
DK/Missing	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	0.5	9,711	(2.5)	(97.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	51
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	34,156	1.8	90.0	4.3	2.8	1.1	181
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.3	10,029	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Second	0.5	9,258	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	44
Middle	0.3	8,781	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Fourth	0.9	8,250	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	78
Richest	0.7	7,549	(3.1)	(78.5)	(12.1)	(2.5)	(3.8)	54
¹ MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)								
^a Children age 15 or higher identified as emancipated								
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases								
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases								

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	0.5	16,623	0.8	90.3	0.0	9.0	0.0	82
Area								
Urban	0.6	11,305	0.9	88.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	68
Rural	0.3	5,318	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Governorates								
Duhok	0.2	580	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Nainawa	0.0	1,639	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sulaimaniya	0.0	737	-	-	-	-	-	0
Kirkuk	1.7	406	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Erbil	0.0	1,445	-	-	-	-	-	0
Diala	0.0	1,035	-	-	-	-	-	0
Anbar	0.0	518	-	-	-	-	-	0
Baghdad	0.9	2,728	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Central	1.1	1,940	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Periphery	0.3	788	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Babil	0.4	769	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Karbala	0.2	505	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wasit	0.0	566	-	-	-	-	-	0
Salahaddin	1.7	393	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage covered by any health insurance ¹	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Najaf	0.1	695	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Qadisyah	0.3	487	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Muthana	0.0	663	-	-	-	-	-	0
Thiqar	0.1	1,170	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Misan	2.1	813	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	17
Basrah	1.3	1,474	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Region								
Kurdistan	0.0	2,762	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
South/Central Iraq	0.6	13,861	0.8	90.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	81
Age								
0-11 months	0.6	3,177	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
12-23 months	0.5	3,167	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
24-35 months	0.4	3,089	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
36-47 months	0.4	3,731	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
48-59 months	0.6	3,459	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	0.5	3,205	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Primary	0.4	7,285	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Lower secondary	0.5	2,923	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Upper secondary +	0.7	3,209	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)^A								
Has functional difficulty	0.2	286	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	10,014	0.0	92.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	46
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.4	3,730	(4.3)	(95.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	14
Second	0.3	3,677	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Middle	0.3	3,321	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Fourth	1.2	3,007	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	37
Richest	0.3	2,888	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

¹ MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)^A Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of households w ho are aware and have received external economic support, Iraq, 2018			
	Percentage of households w ho are aw are of economic assistance programme	Percentage of households w ho are aw are and have ever received assistance	Number of households
Total	96.3	34.7	20,214
Sex of household head			
Male	96.2	31.6	18,407
Female	97.2	66.1	1,807
Area			
Urban	96.2	35.2	14,484
Rural	96.4	33.5	5,730
Governorates			
Duhok	96.4	31.8	693
Nainawa	99.0	58.4	1,825
Sulaimaniya	99.7	27.0	1,454
Kirkuk	68.8	22.9	1,027
Erbil	98.6	26.6	1,889
Diala	99.5	39.7	1,116
Anbar	99.0	36.3	746
Baghdad	98.0	33.6	3,352
Central	97.5	35.1	2,470
Periphery	99.2	29.3	882
Babil	96.2	28.6	951
Karbalah	96.9	38.1	601
Wasit	99.8	31.6	672
Salahaddin	95.6	39.5	586
Najaf	99.8	33.7	770
Qadisyah	93.2	39.2	536
Muthana	95.6	30.4	581
Thiqar	97.5	31.4	1,175
Misan	99.1	41.3	760
Basrah	93.8	32.6	1,482
Region			
Kurdistan	98.6	27.6	4,035
South/Central Iraq	95.7	36.5	16,179
Age of household head			
15-19	(94.3)	(50.6)	36
20-24	96.1	25.0	328
25-49	95.5	22.7	12,401
50+	97.6	55.0	7,448
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	98.1	65.1	1,212
With no orphans	96.2	32.8	19,002
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	95.9	34.3	3,798
Second	97.2	33.3	3,893
Middle	97.7	36.4	3,867
Fourth	94.4	36.3	4,196
Richest	96.5	33.3	4,460

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
	Social Safety Nets	Spl. Programmes related to	Spl. Programmes for local Arabic or	Any retirement pension	Any other external	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24				
Total	13.2	0.4	0.7	20.6	0.4	2.5	34.9	65.1	128,284	
Sex of household head										
Male	12.8	0.3	0.7	18.9	0.3	2.6	33.0	67.0	118,979	
Female	18.5	1.5	0.8	41.9	1.2	2.0	59.9	40.1	9,305	
Area										
Urban	12.3	0.3	0.4	22.1	0.4	2.7	35.4	64.6	88,990	
Rural	15.3	0.6	1.3	17.3	0.3	2.2	33.9	66.1	39,293	
Governorates										
Duhok	8.2	0.6	0.7	19.1	1.7	3.4	29.9	70.1	4,513	
Nainawa	9.8	0.0	3.7	22.9	2.4	12.2	44.5	55.5	12,092	
Sulaimaniya	5.1	0.5	1.2	16.7	0.1	0.9	22.4	77.6	6,915	
Kirkuk	4.4	1.1	0.0	16.1	0.0	2.3	22.0	78.0	5,266	
Erbil	4.1	0.2	2.4	16.6	0.5	0.8	22.6	77.4	10,355	
Diala	20.8	0.2	0.2	24.6	0.0	1.1	41.8	58.2	7,227	
Anbar	17.5	0.0	0.4	21.7	0.4	0.2	38.0	62.0	5,155	
Baghdad	11.6	0.0	0.0	25.2	0.1	1.5	36.4	63.6	21,569	
Central	12.1	0.0	0.1	27.0	0.2	1.6	38.6	61.4	15,559	
Periphery	10.2	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	1.3	30.6	69.4	6,010	
Babil	10.5	0.1	0.0	18.8	0.0	1.6	29.3	70.7	6,011	
Karbala	17.3	0.4	0.0	23.3	0.3	2.0	40.3	59.7	3,734	
Wasit	15.1	0.3	0.1	15.8	0.1	4.9	34.2	65.8	4,411	
Salahaddin	15.2	0.5	0.9	26.8	0.1	4.8	41.5	58.5	3,861	
Najaf	21.6	2.0	0.0	13.4	0.2	1.4	37.0	63.0	4,961	
Qadisyah	23.5	0.2	0.0	20.4	0.3	1.8	42.9	57.1	3,803	
Muthana	21.9	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	1.8	34.4	65.6	4,216	
Thiqr	13.9	0.4	0.0	20.8	0.1	0.7	33.8	66.2	8,516	
Misan	25.5	0.2	0.0	20.9	0.3	0.6	45.5	54.5	5,374	
Basrah	14.7	1.5	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.8	34.6	65.4	10,304	
Region										
Kurdistan	5.2	0.4	1.7	17.1	0.6	1.4	24.1	75.9	21,783	
South/Central Iraq	14.9	0.4	0.5	21.3	0.4	2.8	37.1	62.9	106,500	
Education household head										
Pre-primary or none	21.8	0.3	0.6	24.6	0.5	2.2	46.3	53.7	20,242	
Primary	15.4	0.3	0.9	18.5	0.4	2.9	35.2	64.8	44,903	
Lower secondary	12.8	0.6	0.8	20.1	0.7	2.9	34.5	65.5	27,676	
Upper secondary +	5.9	0.4	0.4	21.4	0.2	2.0	28.4	71.6	35,365	
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	86.5	97	
Wealth quintile										
Poorest	22.0	0.5	0.8	12.5	0.4	1.9	35.4	64.6	25,652	
Second	16.6	0.6	0.6	17.9	0.4	3.4	36.3	63.7	25,662	
Middle	15.3	0.3	0.3	21.3	0.3	2.9	36.8	63.2	25,662	
Fourth	7.0	0.3	1.3	25.6	0.6	2.5	34.5	65.5	25,608	
Richest	5.2	0.3	0.6	25.7	0.4	2.1	31.6	68.4	25,699	

¹ MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Households in the lowest two quintiles

Percentage of households in the lowest two quintiles that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of households in the two lowest quintiles
	Social Safety Nets	Spl. Programmes related to religious institutions	Spl. Programmes for local Arabic or foreign CSOs	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	16.9	0.6	0.6	14.7	0.4	2.3	33.0	67.0	7,691
Sex of household head									
Male	16.1	0.4	0.6	12.6	0.2	2.4	30.2	69.8	7,044
Female	25.9	2.7	1.1	37.6	1.8	1.6	63.5	36.5	647
Area									
Urban	16.6	0.5	0.3	16.0	0.3	2.6	34.5	65.5	4,057
Rural	17.3	0.6	1.0	13.2	0.4	2.0	31.4	68.6	3,633
Governorates									
Duhok	10.5	0.9	0.0	8.8	8.9	1.5	26.5	73.5	43
Nainawa	13.6	0.0	8.7	8.9	3.8	24.2	50.0	50.0	416
Sulaimaniya	8.3	2.8	1.3	23.0	0.0	1.3	32.3	67.7	77
Kirkuk	4.5	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	3.2	25.2	74.8	211
Erbil	2.9	0.0	2.0	9.8	0.0	0.6	10.4	89.6	190
Diala	21.3	0.0	0.4	17.6	0.0	0.7	37.8	62.2	439
Anbar	16.7	0.0	0.5	17.2	0.5	0.2	33.7	66.3	445
Baghdad	15.8	0.0	0.0	14.7	0.0	1.3	30.5	69.5	842
Central	16.7	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	1.4	34.3	65.7	525
Periphery	14.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	1.1	24.2	75.8	318
Babil	12.6	0.2	0.0	13.7	0.1	0.7	26.1	73.9	493
Karbalah	22.5	0.8	0.0	18.0	0.1	1.6	39.4	60.6	329
Wasit	19.3	0.3	0.1	12.0	0.2	2.7	33.3	66.7	376
Salahaddin	14.4	1.2	1.7	18.5	0.3	1.6	32.9	67.1	225
Najaf	22.4	1.3	0.0	9.9	0.4	0.9	33.6	66.4	503
Qadisyah	27.6	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.4	1.4	40.8	59.2	294
Muthana	19.3	0.1	0.0	9.6	0.0	1.3	29.1	70.9	373
Thiqr	13.0	0.3	0.0	14.4	0.1	0.4	27.2	72.8	779
Misan	24.6	0.1	0.0	16.4	0.1	0.2	40.4	59.6	595
Basrah	15.3	2.2	0.0	17.5	0.0	1.2	32.4	67.6	1,058
Region									
Kurdistan	5.3	0.8	1.5	12.9	1.2	0.9	18.1	81.9	310
South/Central Iraq	17.4	0.5	0.6	14.8	0.3	2.4	33.7	66.3	7,380
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
20-24	16.2	3.5	0.0	11.6	0.5	0.8	28.9	71.1	170
25-29	5.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.7	0.6	15.4	84.6	600
30-34	12.0	0.4	0.3	7.3	0.0	2.4	20.9	79.1	1,027
35-39	14.3	1.3	1.0	5.5	0.4	3.3	23.5	76.5	1,271
40-44	19.1	0.4	0.3	6.2	0.5	3.0	28.1	71.9	1,247
45-49	19.5	0.5	1.4	10.6	0.2	3.1	32.0	68.0	1,058
50-59	19.6	0.2	0.4	19.6	0.3	1.5	39.6	60.4	1,127
60-69	20.9	0.2	0.2	40.5	0.7	2.0	60.2	39.8	813
70+	28.3	0.1	1.4	47.2	0.1	1.1	71.8	28.2	356
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	26.3	0.3	0.7	19.9	0.4	2.3	46.7	53.3	1,421

Primary	17.6	0.5	0.5	13.1	0.4	2.3	32.5	67.5	3,132
Lower secondary	15.1	0.8	0.8	13.3	0.4	3.4	30.4	69.6	1,746
Upper secondary +	8.2	0.5	0.7	14.7	0.2	1.2	23.5	76.5	1,387
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	20.0	0.5	0.7	12.1	0.4	1.6	33.0	67.0	3,798
Second	13.9	0.6	0.6	17.2	0.4	3.0	33.1	66.9	3,893
¹ MICS indicator EQ.4 - External economic support to the poorest households									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households									
Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Iraq, 2018									
	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	Social Safety Nets	Spl. Programmes related to religious institutions	Spl. Programmes for local Arabic or foreign CSOs	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Total	13.1	0.5	0.8	15.3	0.4	3.0	30.3	69.7	60,056
Sex of household head									
Male	12.8	0.3	0.8	13.8	0.4	3.0	28.5	71.5	56,600
Female	18.3	2.6	0.7	39.2	1.3	2.6	58.8	41.2	3,456
Area									
Urban	12.2	0.4	0.4	16.5	0.4	3.2	30.7	69.3	40,705
Rural	14.9	0.7	1.5	12.6	0.4	2.5	29.4	70.6	19,351
Governorates									
Duhok	7.7	0.5	0.8	14.7	1.7	4.0	26.0	74.0	2,034
Nainawa	9.5	0.0	4.4	17.5	2.5	14.9	41.8	58.2	5,923
Sulaimaniya	4.2	0.7	1.0	9.4	0.0	1.1	14.8	85.2	2,804
Kirkuk	2.4	1.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	2.9	14.5	85.5	2,254
Erbil	3.9	0.2	2.9	8.7	0.4	0.9	15.4	84.6	4,680
Diala	21.4	0.1	0.2	18.2	0.0	1.0	36.8	63.2	3,376
Anbar	17.1	0.0	0.4	16.9	0.5	0.2	32.9	67.1	2,328
Baghdad	12.3	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	1.6	31.0	69.0	9,735
Central	13.2	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.1	1.6	32.8	67.2	6,811
Periphery	10.2	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	1.5	26.9	73.1	2,923
Babil	10.2	0.1	0.0	14.2	0.0	1.6	24.3	75.7	2,888
Karbalah	17.4	0.5	0.0	18.8	0.3	2.3	36.4	63.6	1,777
Wasit	15.0	0.3	0.1	12.2	0.1	4.9	30.7	69.3	2,043
Salahaddin	13.9	0.8	0.9	20.7	0.2	4.6	35.4	64.6	1,725
Najaf	21.6	2.3	0.0	9.5	0.2	1.5	33.6	66.4	2,412
Qadisyah	23.6	0.2	0.0	17.1	0.3	2.0	39.9	60.1	1,769
Muthana	21.2	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	1.9	31.7	68.3	2,140
Thiqr	12.1	0.3	0.0	16.6	0.1	0.8	28.4	71.6	4,274
Misan	24.4	0.2	0.0	16.5	0.2	0.7	40.3	59.7	2,783
Basrah	14.4	1.9	0.0	17.0	0.0	1.1	30.8	69.2	5,109
Region									

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Number of children under age 18
	Social Safety Nets	Spl. Programmes related to religious institutions	Spl. Programmes for local Arabic or foreign CSOs	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24	Any social transfers or benefits ¹	No social transfers or benefits	
Kurdistan	4.8	0.4	1.9	10.2	0.6	1.6	17.5	82.5	9,518
South/Central Iraq	14.6	0.5	0.6	16.2	0.4	3.2	32.7	67.3	50,538
Age of household head									
15-19	5.8	0.0	2.7	21.8	12.0	4.7	44.3	55.7	66
20-24	12.5	2.0	0.0	11.8	0.8	1.1	24.4	75.6	598
25-29	5.4	0.2	0.6	11.6	0.6	1.6	19.1	80.9	2,840
30-34	11.1	0.3	0.4	7.2	0.1	3.5	21.0	79.0	6,989
35-39	10.0	0.8	1.6	7.1	0.4	3.1	21.2	78.8	11,306
40-44	12.3	0.3	0.5	7.2	0.4	3.0	22.0	78.0	11,859
45-49	14.1	0.6	1.1	9.7	0.2	3.3	26.3	73.7	9,560
50-59	14.7	0.4	0.4	22.3	0.4	2.7	38.5	61.5	8,956
60-69	19.0	0.2	0.5	44.7	0.6	2.9	61.0	39.0	5,718
70+	23.7	0.1	0.6	51.3	1.0	2.4	71.2	28.8	2,162
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	22.5	0.4	0.5	19.3	0.6	2.7	42.4	57.6	8,341
Primary	14.8	0.4	0.9	13.9	0.4	3.3	31.0	69.0	22,668
Lower secondary	13.1	0.6	1.0	14.6	0.6	3.4	30.2	69.8	13,426
Upper secondary +	5.7	0.5	0.5	15.6	0.2	2.2	23.0	77.0	15,583
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	21.3	0.6	0.8	9.7	0.5	2.2	32.5	67.5	13,675
Second	15.9	0.7	0.7	14.2	0.4	4.1	32.8	67.2	12,840
Middle	14.3	0.3	0.2	16.3	0.3	3.4	31.6	68.4	12,024
Fourth	6.3	0.4	1.6	20.3	0.5	2.7	29.6	70.4	11,178
Richest	4.6	0.4	0.6	17.3	0.4	2.3	23.4	76.6	10,340
¹ MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers									
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases									

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year (2017-18), Iraq, 2018

	Education related financial or material support				No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹			
Total	1.4	1.2	1.8	98.2	36,717	
Sex of household head						
Male	1.6	1.2	2.1	97.9	19,633	

Table EQ.2.8: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year (2017-18), Iraq, 2018

	Education related financial or material support			No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending school
	School tuition support	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support ¹		
Female	1.1	1.1	1.6	98.4	17,084
Area					
Urban	1.5	1.3	2.0	98.0	25,515
Rural	0.9	0.9	1.4	98.6	11,202
Governorates					
Duhok	0.0	2.0	2.1	97.9	1,401
Nainawa	9.4	5.8	10.5	89.5	3,538
Sulaimaniya	0.4	0.4	0.7	99.3	2,053
Kirkuk	0.6	0.7	1.2	98.8	1,624
Erbil	0.1	0.2	0.3	99.7	2,968
Diala	0.4	0.5	0.8	99.2	2,062
Anbar	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.9	1,543
Baghdad	0.5	0.4	0.8	99.2	5,757
Central	0.4	0.4	0.7	99.3	4,099
Periphery	0.7	0.5	0.9	99.1	1,657
Babil	0.5	0.4	0.6	99.4	1,753
Karbala	0.4	1.1	1.3	98.7	1,074
Wasit	2.0	2.4	3.1	96.9	1,225
Salahaddin	3.1	3.8	4.2	95.8	1,145
Najaf	0.3	0.4	0.7	99.3	1,327
Qadisyah	0.5	0.4	0.9	99.1	1,124
Muthana	0.9	1.3	1.4	98.6	1,175
Thiqr	0.2	0.1	0.3	99.7	2,610
Misan	0.1	0.1	0.2	99.8	1,517
Basrah	0.2	0.4	0.5	99.5	2,820
Region					
Kurdistan	0.2	0.7	0.8	99.2	6,423
South/Central Iraq	1.6	1.3	2.1	97.9	30,294
Age					
5-9	1.8	1.4	2.4	97.6	12,586
10-14	1.3	1.2	1.8	98.2	13,804
15-19	0.9	0.9	1.2	98.8	7,511
20-24	0.7	0.9	1.2	98.8	2,815
Education of household head					
Pre-primary or none	0.9	1.1	1.5	98.5	4,298
Primary	1.9	1.3	2.3	97.7	12,764
Lower secondary	1.6	1.3	2.1	97.9	8,550
Upper secondary +	0.7	0.9	1.2	98.8	11,086
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	1.1	0.9	1.4	98.6	6,870
Second	2.2	1.4	2.8	97.2	7,391
Middle	1.7	1.6	2.2	97.8	7,427
Fourth	0.9	1.1	1.6	98.4	7,587
Highest	0.8	0.9	1.2	98.8	7,443

¹ MICS indicator EQ.6 - Support for school-related support

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Table EQ.3.1W shows the percentage of women who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)								
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Iraq, 2018								
	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Age	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
Total	5.1	6.8	3.7	1.1	2.7	11.8	88.2	30,660
Area								
Urban	4.3	6.1	3.6	1.0	2.7	10.9	89.1	21,436
Rural	6.9	8.4	4.0	1.2	2.8	13.8	86.2	9,224
Governorates								
Duhok	2.6	3.1	1.4	1.0	0.4	4.5	95.5	1,163
Nainawa	13.2	9.3	3.7	1.1	0.5	14.9	85.1	2,851
Sulaimaniya	1.0	4.2	2.0	0.5	1.2	7.5	92.5	1,833
Kirkuk	2.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.7	96.3	1,234
Erbil	4.1	8.3	5.3	1.3	1.6	12.0	88.0	2,783
Diala	2.8	17.8	9.8	0.4	1.8	20.5	79.5	1,698
Anbar	48.2	25.6	10.5	2.0	8.7	52.0	48.0	1,299
Baghdad	1.3	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.3	5.4	94.6	5,047
Central	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.9	3.5	96.5	3,691
Periphery	4.1	7.3	2.4	0.7	3.3	10.6	89.4	1,356
Babil	0.6	10.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	11.9	88.1	1,389
Karbala	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.6	98.4	864
Wasit	2.8	4.2	4.8	4.3	1.1	8.4	91.6	1,015
Salahaddin	5.8	4.2	3.6	0.4	1.2	11.4	88.6	954
Najaf	2.5	9.8	4.3	1.5	4.0	15.2	84.8	1,145
Qadisyah	0.5	5.6	5.7	1.1	2.6	9.2	90.8	899
Muthana	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.5	98.5	967
Thiqr	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.6	4.5	95.5	1,968
Misan	0.4	2.5	1.3	1.9	4.5	7.7	92.3	1,188
Basrah	2.1	8.9	8.2	0.7	11.1	20.7	79.3	2,363
Region								
Kurdistan	2.8	5.9	3.5	0.9	1.2	9.1	90.9	5,778
South/Central Iraq	5.6	7.0	3.8	1.1	3.1	12.4	87.6	24,882
Age								
15-19	4.1	7.3	4.2	1.1	1.8	11.5	88.5	6,450
15-17	3.8	7.2	4.6	1.3	1.8	11.6	88.4	3,884
18-19	4.5	7.5	3.6	0.9	1.7	11.4	88.6	2,567
20-24	5.4	7.1	3.4	1.0	2.9	12.1	87.9	5,475
25-29	5.7	7.3	4.1	1.2	2.5	12.1	87.9	4,615
30-34	5.9	7.6	4.2	1.3	3.4	13.7	86.3	4,174
35-39	5.3	5.8	3.4	0.9	3.5	11.4	88.6	3,937

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed and those who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:						Percentage of women age 15-49 who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Ethnic or immigration origin	Gender	Age	Disability	Other reason	Any reason ¹		
40-44	4.5	6.0	3.4	1.0	2.3	9.8	90.2	3,294
45-49	4.7	5.8	2.8	1.1	3.3	10.8	89.2	2,715
Education								
Pre-primary or none	4.5	6.0	3.1	1.9	2.3	11.1	88.9	4,172
Primary	6.3	7.3	3.6	1.2	3.0	12.8	87.2	11,467
Lower secondary	4.9	6.8	4.5	0.9	2.9	12.2	87.8	5,982
Upper secondary +	3.9	6.7	3.7	0.8	2.4	10.4	89.6	9,039
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	8.2	12.1	6.6	5.2	4.6	19.3	80.7	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	5.1	6.5	3.5	0.8	2.8	11.4	88.6	25,475
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	9.1	11.0	5.6	1.9	4.6	17.9	82.1	5,579
Second	5.0	6.4	3.9	1.1	3.3	12.2	87.8	5,866
Middle	4.6	6.3	3.5	0.8	3.0	11.7	88.3	6,130
Fourth	4.1	5.7	2.8	0.7	1.6	9.3	90.7	6,346
Richest	3.1	5.3	3.2	1.0	1.4	8.6	91.4	6,739
¹ MICS indicator EQ.7 - Discrimination; SDG Indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1								

11.4 SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.¹⁴⁶

Iraq MICS 2018 included a question about happiness and the respondents' overall satisfaction with life. To assist respondents in answering the question on happiness, they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix E) 'very happy', 'somewhat happy', 'neither happy nor unhappy', 'somewhat unhappy' and 'very unhappy'. They were then shown a pictorial of a ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top and asked to indicate at which step of the ladder they feel they are standing at the time of the survey to indicate their level of life satisfaction. Table EQ.4.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years, and age 15-24 years separately, who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, ladder step reported and the average life satisfaction score.

In addition to the questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to the understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people. In Table EQ.4.2W, women's perceptions of a better life are shown.

¹⁴⁶ OECD. 2013. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being*. OECD. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en>

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Iraq, 2018

	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Total			
Total	11.3	41.3	47.3	100.0	6.4	75.2	11,925	13.5	44.9	41.5	100.0	6.1	68.5	30,660
Area														
Urban	11.4	42.5	46.0	100.0	6.3	75.0	8,099	13.3	45.4	41.2	100.0	6.1	68.6	21,436
Rural	11.2	38.8	49.9	100.0	6.5	75.8	3,826	13.9	43.8	42.2	100.0	6.1	68.3	9,224
Governorates														
Duhok	3.9	22.2	73.8	100.0	7.6	89.1	441	5.2	25.2	69.4	100.0	7.3	85.5	1,163
Nainawa	18.7	55.7	25.6	100.0	5.4	63.7	1,100	19.0	54.9	26.1	100.0	5.4	57.3	2,851
Sulaimaniya	4.4	26.1	69.5	100.0	7.3	76.8	621	5.4	33.5	61.2	100.0	6.9	69.6	1,833
Kirkuk	22.6	61.9	15.3	100.0	4.8	86.3	374	20.5	63.2	16.3	100.0	4.9	85.8	1,234
Erbil	5.3	16.5	78.3	100.0	7.8	84.9	1,115	4.5	28.8	66.7	100.0	7.3	78.5	2,783
Diala	6.3	41.4	52.3	100.0	6.5	74.3	681	11.7	43.4	44.7	100.0	6.2	67.0	1,698
Anbar	12.2	49.5	38.2	100.0	6.0	74.6	527	15.2	52.5	32.2	100.0	5.6	66.4	1,299
Baghdad	11.1	47.2	41.8	100.0	6.1	77.4	1,856	14.6	49.9	35.4	100.0	5.8	70.7	5,047
Central	10.9	48.2	40.9	100.0	6.1	79.1	1,324	14.8	52.4	32.8	100.0	5.7	71.3	3,691
Periphery	11.4	44.5	44.0	100.0	6.3	73.2	532	14.2	43.1	42.6	100.0	6.1	69.2	1,356
Babil	12.9	57.5	29.5	100.0	5.8	68.3	526	13.3	60.0	26.7	100.0	5.6	61.1	1,389
Karbala	5.5	30.1	63.9	100.0	7.3	80.9	343	6.7	35.3	57.7	100.0	7.0	77.6	864
Wasit	16.7	51.5	31.8	100.0	5.5	75.6	410	16.7	52.6	30.7	100.0	5.5	69.9	1,015
Salahaddin	2.3	29.6	68.0	100.0	7.4	85.6	377	4.2	36.2	59.4	100.0	7.0	79.1	954
Najaf	13.2	38.0	48.5	100.0	6.3	69.9	454	15.5	43.2	41.1	100.0	6.0	62.0	1,145
Qadisyah	10.8	49.5	39.2	100.0	6.0	73.8	376	12.1	50.0	37.6	100.0	5.9	67.8	899
Muthana	12.5	24.0	63.5	100.0	7.1	83.6	439	13.3	30.6	56.1	100.0	6.7	75.1	967
Thiqr	19.7	33.9	46.1	100.0	6.1	64.2	838	23.5	39.1	37.4	100.0	5.7	53.2	1,968
Misan	15.8	35.8	48.4	100.0	6.4	72.8	472	26.4	36.0	37.5	100.0	5.5	58.1	1,188
Basrah	8.9	59.0	32.2	100.0	6.0	69.8	975	11.9	55.8	32.3	100.0	5.9	64.6	2,363
Region														
Kurdistan	4.7	20.4	74.9	100.0	7.6	83.4	2,177	4.9	29.6	65.5	100.0	7.2	77.1	5,778
South/Central Iraq	12.8	46.0	41.1	100.0	6.1	73.4	9,748	15.5	48.5	36.0	100.0	5.8	66.5	24,882
Age														
15-19	12.2	40.8	46.9	100.0	6.3	74.7	6,450	12.2	40.8	46.9	100.0	6.3	74.7	6,450

Table EQ.4.1W: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by level of overall life satisfaction, average life satisfaction score, and the percentage who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, Iraq, 2018

	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ¹	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ²	Number of women age 15-24 years	Ladder step reported:				Average life satisfaction score ³	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy ⁴	Number of women age 15-49 years
	0-3	4-6	7-10	Total				0-3	4-6	7-10	Total			
15-17	11.6	40.8	47.5	100.0	6.4	75.7	3,884	11.6	40.8	47.5	100.0	6.4	75.7	3,884
18-19	13.2	40.7	46.1	100.0	6.3	73.2	2,567	13.2	40.7	46.1	100.0	6.3	73.2	2,567
20-24	10.3	41.9	47.7	100.0	6.4	75.8	5,475	10.3	41.9	47.7	100.0	6.4	75.8	5,475
25-29	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	13.9	43.5	42.6	100.0	6.1	69.1	4,615
30-34	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.1	46.4	39.3	100.0	5.9	65.0	4,174
35-39	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	14.1	50.4	35.4	100.0	5.8	63.3	3,937
40-44	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.5	46.7	37.7	100.0	5.8	62.4	3,294
45-49	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	18.1	50.4	31.5	100.0	5.6	58.5	2,715
Education														
Pre-primary or none	16.4	43.3	40.1	100.0	5.9	65.1	1,006	18.5	43.4	37.8	100.0	5.8	59.2	4,172
Primary	12.6	44.8	42.6	100.0	6.2	73.2	3,509	15.8	47.5	36.7	100.0	5.9	64.6	11,467
Lower secondary	13.4	40.8	45.6	100.0	6.3	74.8	2,712	13.6	45.9	40.5	100.0	6.1	69.8	5,982
Upper secondary +	8.1	38.6	53.3	100.0	6.6	79.1	4,698	8.2	41.7	50.1	100.0	6.5	76.9	9,039
Marital Status														
Ever married	11.4	40.7	47.8	100.0	6.5	77.1	4,265	14.1	45.7	40.1	100.0	6.0	67.5	20,890
Never married	11.3	41.6	47.0	100.0	6.3	74.2	7,660	12.1	43.3	44.5	100.0	6.2	70.8	9,770
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)														
Has functional difficulty	24.5	37.1	36.4	100.0	5.6	54.8	141	24.1	45.8	29.7	100.0	5.3	51.3	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	11.0	41.6	47.4	100.0	6.4	75.4	7,900	13.2	45.5	41.2	100.0	6.1	68.3	25,475
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	15.4	46.5	37.9	100.0	5.9	67.5	2,121	20.1	49.9	29.9	100.0	5.5	57.3	5,579
Second	13.8	45.1	41.0	100.0	6.2	71.3	2,320	16.7	48.6	34.6	100.0	5.8	62.4	5,866
Middle	12.6	42.1	45.2	100.0	6.2	72.8	2,566	15.2	44.9	39.8	100.0	5.9	67.2	6,130
Fourth	8.7	42.2	49.1	100.0	6.5	79.8	2,425	10.1	45.4	44.5	100.0	6.3	74.3	6,346
Richest	6.8	31.7	61.5	100.0	7.0	83.5	2,492	6.9	37.0	56.0	100.0	6.8	78.9	6,739

¹ MICS Indicator EQ.9a - Life satisfaction among women age 15-24

² MICS Indicator EQ.9b - Life satisfaction among women age 15-49

³ MICS indicator EQ.10a - Happiness among women age 15-24

⁴ MICS indicator EQ.10b - Happiness among women age 15-49

na: not applicable

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹		Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	
Total	53.3	78.8	51.0	11,925	47.2	75.3	44.9	30,660
Area								
Urban	55.1	79.2	52.7	8,099	48.2	75.3	45.8	21,436
Rural	49.6	77.9	47.4	3,826	45.0	75.5	42.7	9,224
Governorates								
Duhok	56.3	69.7	52.0	441	50.2	62.6	45.7	1,163
Nainawa	74.7	81.0	72.6	1,100	71.2	78.0	68.7	2,851
Sulaimaniya	46.2	66.8	39.2	621	39.8	66.6	34.6	1,833
Kirkuk	49.4	78.5	45.8	374	38.9	79.4	35.8	1,234
Erbil	48.7	79.2	48.2	1,115	45.7	78.9	44.8	2,783
Diala	53.6	84.2	51.4	681	44.6	77.9	41.7	1,698
Anbar	64.6	75.0	58.1	527	58.0	75.1	52.8	1,299
Baghdad	50.4	79.5	49.9	1,856	42.2	73.1	41.7	5,047
Central	51.3	80.5	50.8	1,324	41.8	71.9	41.3	3,691
Periphery	48.3	77.1	47.9	532	43.4	76.2	42.7	1,356
Babil	41.1	63.1	38.3	526	37.1	59.7	34.3	1,389
Karbala	66.0	86.9	64.7	343	59.5	84.4	58.2	864
Wasit	53.2	94.7	52.9	410	46.0	93.1	45.5	1,015
Salahaddin	64.0	91.3	62.6	377	59.2	88.7	57.9	954
Najaf	48.8	74.4	47.1	454	44.0	71.3	42.0	1,145
Qadisyah	40.4	72.6	38.7	376	38.8	72.6	37.0	899
Muthana	63.0	86.9	61.1	439	59.6	79.7	55.3	967
Thiqar	45.6	84.5	44.9	838	37.7	79.8	36.8	1,968
Misan	43.8	87.1	42.4	472	40.0	80.1	38.1	1,188
Basrah	50.6	70.7	45.1	975	43.8	70.0	39.4	2,363
Region								
Kurdistan	49.5	73.8	46.4	2,177	44.7	71.7	41.8	5,778
South/Central Iraq	54.2	79.9	52.0	9,748	47.8	76.2	45.6	24,882
Age								
15-19	54.6	78.9	52.1	6,450	54.6	78.9	52.1	6,450
15-17	53.7	78.1	51.2	3,884	53.7	78.1	51.2	3,884
18-19	55.9	80.1	53.4	2,567	55.9	80.1	53.4	2,567
20-24	51.8	78.7	49.7	5,475	51.8	78.7	49.7	5,475
25-29	na	na	na	na	48.4	76.1	46.0	4,615
30-34	na	na	na	na	44.3	74.0	41.6	4,174
35-39	na	na	na	na	42.5	72.7	40.5	3,937
40-44	na	na	na	na	41.7	73.1	39.3	3,294
45-49	na	na	na	na	36.4	67.5	34.3	2,715
Education								
Pre-primary or none	40.8	67.2	37.8	1,006	36.8	65.1	34.2	4,172
Primary	49.3	78.9	47.7	3,509	44.8	75.0	42.5	11,467
Lower secondary	54.3	77.4	52.0	2,712	47.7	75.4	45.9	5,982
Upper secondary +	58.5	82.0	55.7	4,698	54.8	80.5	52.2	9,039
Marital Status								
Ever married	56.9	80.4	55.1	4,265	47.0	75.1	44.7	20,890

Table EQ.4.2W: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Iraq, 2018

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their life				Percentage of women age 15-49 years who think that their life			
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ¹	Number of women age 15-24 years	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both ²	Number of women age 15-49 years
Never married	51.3	77.9	48.8	7,660	47.8	75.8	45.2	9,770
Functional difficulties (age 18-49 years)								
Has functional difficulty	32.2	62.9	30.4	141	33.1	62.5	30.2	1,301
Has no functional difficulty	53.5	79.4	51.3	7,900	47.0	75.6	44.7	25,475
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	41.0	70.1	38.0	2,121	37.1	68.9	34.1	5,579
Second	52.0	80.5	50.1	2,320	43.7	74.7	41.6	5,866
Middle	54.0	78.3	52.1	2,566	49.2	75.3	47.2	6,130
Fourth	61.1	81.9	58.9	2,425	53.0	79.0	50.9	6,346
Richest	56.9	82.1	54.1	2,492	51.4	77.8	48.9	6,739
	¹ MICS indicator EQ.11a - Perception of a better life							
	² MICS indicator EQ.11b - Perception of a better life							
na: not applicable								

APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Iraq MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the two regions and 18 governorates of the country: 2 Regions – Kurdistan and South/Central Iraq and 18 Governorates – (1) Dohuk (2) Nainawa (3) Sulaimaniya (4) Kirkuk (5) Erbil (6) Diala (7) Anbar (8) Baghdad (9) Babil (10) Karbala (11) Wasit (12) Salahaddin (13) Najaf (14) Qadisyah (15) Muthana (16) Thiqr (17) Musan (18) Basrah. Urban and rural areas in each of the 18 governorates were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Iraq MICS, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2011, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The last census in Iraq was carried out in 1998 and the sampling frame was developed during that time. The most recent update of this sampling frame was done in 2009 which was used by Central Statistical Office (CSO) for the selection of the Clusters in Iraq region. On the other hand, the Kurdistan Region Statistical Office (KRSO) has updated the 2009 sampling frame for the 3 main cities of Kurdish region and their periphery and used it to draw the Clusters. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs). A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Iraq MICS partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Iraq from the 2009 updated sampling frame was first examined by governorate, urban and rural strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, updated Census frame 2009						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	70,178	42,254	27,924	4,696,265	3,437,083	1,259,182
Governorate						
Dohuk		1,545	1,287		113,054	39,073
Nainawa		3,821	3,012		264,508	161,353
Sulaimaniya		4,259	2,503		314,761	51,198
Kirkuk		1,884	1,164		182,326	52,371
Erbil		2,863	1,289		247,101	46,252
Diala		1,573	2,176		106,042	96,129
Anbar		1,436	1,656		92,033	86,250

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame						
Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, updated Census frame 2009						
	Number of EAs			Number of Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Baghdad		9,058	1,937	927,578	109,611	
- Central		7,332		793,609		
- Periphery		1,726	1,937	133,969	109,611	
Babil		1,741	1,980	129,235	116,447	
Karbala		1,379	811	104,671	44,737	
Wasit		1,176	1,075	96,560	56,217	
Salahaddin		1,353	1,893	88,878	91,664	
Najaf		1,559	836	129,457	47,675	
Qadisyah		1,235	1,606	86,238	54,610	
Muthana		648	915	43,249	41,354	
Thiqar		1,772	1,705	142,510	72,044	
Misan		1,203	840	89,723	33,124	
Basrah		3,749	1,239	279,159	59,073	

The sample size has been calculated using the prevalence rates of key indicators from the 2011 MICS. For the purpose of identifying the optimal sample size for 2018 MICS, all the factors such as time, cost, domain of estimation, sampling and non-sampling errors were taken into account, as well as the desired level of precision of the key prevalence indicator. The sample size was calculated at the governorate level. It was decided that 2018 MICS will provide the estimates at the governorate level, so the indicative sample size¹⁴⁷ has been calculated using governorate as the domain for the geographic representation. The required sample size was calculated by applying the following formula:

$$n = \frac{[4 * r * (1 - r) * deff]}{[(RME * r)^2 * pb * Avesize * RR]}$$

A number of meetings were held in the CSO to finalize the sample size, and various refinements were studied using the referred formula. Inter alia, discussions were also aimed at discussing the desired level of precision and other factors affecting the survey such as time of the field work, training of staff and survey costs. As a result of these discussions the MICS Technical Committee reached a consensus on a sample size of 1,080 households for each governorate, based on the following assumptions¹⁴⁸:

- **n** = Sample Size
- Predictor indicator **r = 0.226**
[Stunting prevalence of 22.6% in children under 5 – MICS4]
- *Design Effect deff* = **1.5**
- Relative Margin of Error **RME = 0.139** that can be tolerated at 95% confidence level.

¹⁴⁷ The formula was used to estimate the sample size for various candidate indicators including; a) Percentage of Children under 5 with Diarrhoea in two weeks preceding the survey; b) Percentage of Children with oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding; and c) Percentage of children (9-59 months) with Vitamin A supplementation d) prevalence of stunting among children under 5.

¹⁴⁸ Based on the objectives of the survey, time, cost and other considerations, stunting prevalence was used to provide a representative sample.

- [In this survey, RME has been kept at 13.9% of the predictor indicator r].
- Percentage of predictor indicator population in the total population **pb = 0.15**
[15% of total population under 5 as per MICS4]
 - Average HH/family size **Avesize = 6.7**
 - Response Rate RR= 98% (0.98)

This provided a sample size of 1,080 households for each of the governorates; covered by 90 sample clusters with 12 households selected per cluster in each governorate. The total sample size for all 19 domains is therefore 1,080 X 19 = 20,520 households.

One-third of the sampled households was selected for water quality testing, which means 360 households per governorate or 6,840 (360 X 19) households for the overall survey. The subsample of 4 households for the water quality testing in each cluster are selected using systematic random sampling.

The level of disaggregation of reporting is at the governorate level which is the basis for calculating the sample size as well.

The MICS survey considers the households and their members in all urban and rural areas of Iraq as the Universe. Thus, the Universe for Iraq consists of all the persons in the country residing in various geographic locations considering all special ethnic or economic groups in the rural and urban areas of Iraq. For the purposes of this survey, Internally Displaced Persons living in United Nations/government notified camps, military installations, and non-residential units such as business establishments was not considered in the scope of the survey.

Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the sample clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Iraq 2018 MICS						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	1,710	1,181	529	20,520	14,172	6,348
Governorate						
Dohuk	90	69	21	1,080	828	252
Nainawa	90	77	13	1,080	924	156
Sulaimaniya	90	81	9	1,080	972	108
Kirkuk	90	70	20	1,080	840	240
Erbil	90	79	11	1,080	948	132
Diala	90	47	43	1,080	564	516
Anbar	90	46	44	1,080	552	528
Baghdad	180	138	42	2,160	1,656	504
- Central	90	90	0	1,080	1,080	0
- Periphery	90	48	42	1,080	576	504
Babil	90	47	43	1,080	564	516
Karbalah	90	61	29	1,080	732	348
Wasit	90	57	33	1,080	684	396

Table SD.2: Sample allocation						
Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Iraq 2018 MICS						
	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Salahaddin	90	43	47	1,080	516	564
Najaf	90	66	24	1,080	792	288
Qadisyah	90	55	35	1,080	660	420
Muthana	90	46	44	1,080	552	528
Thiqr	90	60	30	1,080	720	360
Misan	90	66	24	1,080	792	288
Basrah	90	73	17	1,080	876	204

A total sample size of 20,520 households¹⁴⁹ has been calculated which was located across 1,710 sample clusters (EAs-Enumeration Areas) covering all the 18 governorates of Iraq. There are 19 individual domains since Baghdad has been sub-divided into two administrative areas. The distribution of the sample is summarized below.

Each Governorate is further stratified into urban and rural areas, and the sample within each governorate is allocated proportionately to the urban and rural strata based on the population. The urban and rural areas within each governorate are the main sampling strata. Within each stratum, a specified number of clusters is selected systematically using probability proportionate to size (PPS) sampling methodology. After the selection of the clusters in each rural and urban stratum, a new listing of households was conducted in each sample cluster. Then a systematic random sample of 12 households per cluster is drawn from the listing for each rural and urban sample cluster. The following table shows the estimated number of sample of first and second stage sampling units for the Iraq 2018 MICS:

Table SD3. Clusters and Population covered in the Sample, Iraq 2018 MICS			
#	Parameter	Per Governorate	Iraq
1	No. of Governorates		18 (15 in Iraq + 3 in Kurdistan Region of Iraq)
2	No. of Clusters	90	$90 \times 19^{150} = 1,710$
3	Total No. of Households Surveyed (@ 12 Households per Cluster)	$90 \times 12 = 1,080$	$1080 \times 19 = 20,520$
4	Estimated Population to be covered (@ Average Household Size of 6.7)	$1080 \times 6.7 = 7,236$	137,484

The estimated number of sample subjects that was covered under each sub-population category is shown in the following table:

Table SD4. Estimate for Approximate Number of Women and Children Covered in the Sample, Iraq 2018 MICS					
#	Parameter	Population Proportion	Coverage	Per Governorate	Iraq
1	No. of sample households			1,080	20,520

149 The sample size has been agreed after a series of discussions with CSO and KRSO's technical experts. The CSO is of the view that any sample size below 1000 per domain would not provide a sufficient level of precision for the estimates of key indicators, so the sample size should not be reduced further.

150 Baghdad is treated as two domains and therefore the total number is 19

2	Estimated Population to be covered (@ Average Household Size of 6.7)			7,236	137,484
3	No. of sample eligible women	24%	All	1,736	32,996
4	No. of sample children age 5-17	33%	1 per household	1,080	20,520
5	No. of sample children under five	15%	All	1,085	20,622
6	No. of sample children age 12-23 months	3%	All	217	4,124
7	No. of sample women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 yrs.	25% of the total women age 15-49	All	434	8,246

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the Iraq 2009 sampling frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the 19 sampling domains, separately for the urban and rural strata. However, there are a few areas belonging to two governorates that were not accessed due to security reasons. These governorates are Ninevah and Kirkuk. In Ninevah 5 districts were excluded (Ba'aj, Al-Hadar, Telafer, Sinjar and Makhmoor), while only Haweja district in Kirkuk was excluded. The excluded districts represent around 22% of the urban population and 51% of the rural population in Ninevah. The final sample for Kirkuk represents 5% of the Urban and 42% of the rural population, following the exclusion of Haweja district.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2009 sampling frame, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. 16 teams from CSO and 3 teams from KRSO were involved in the sample PSU update and listing activities. The listing operation lasted for 32 working days and it was accomplished around November 2017. No segmentation was used in the listing process; each sample PSU was completely updated.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Central Statistical Office, where the selection of 12 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS6 spreadsheet template for systematic random selection of households was adapted for this purpose.¹⁵¹

The Iraq 2018 MICS also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 4 of the 12 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic

¹⁵¹ Available here: <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source, including a chlorine test. The MICS6 household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Iraq 2018 MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating an equal number of households to each of the domains, different sampling fractions were used in each domain since the number of households in the Census frame varies by domain. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the overall sampling probability employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi} , the sampling probability for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi},$$

where $p_{s hi}$ is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i -th sample PSU in the h -th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h},$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2009 sampling frame for the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2009 sampling frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h ; for Iraq 2018 MICS, $p_{2hi} = 1$ for all sample PSUs, since no PSU was segmented

$$p_{3hi} = \frac{12}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i -th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2009 sampling frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h , defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h .

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h , defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (for example, women age 15-49 years or under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Iraq 2018 MICS are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 4 households was selected from the 12 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{12}{4} = \frac{3}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}},$$

where:

- W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i -th sample EA in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)
- m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum h
- m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum h (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

The Iraq 2018 MICS full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed to obtain standardised weights for the individual women, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between lowest weight and highest weight in the 1,710 sample enumeration areas (clusters). The lowest sample weight is 0.00000 then 0.099783 and the highest sample weight is 37.141684.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-5s, 5-17-year olds and water quality testing with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

MICS Field Teams - CSO			
Name		Designation and office	
1	Dr. Yasser Youssef Majid	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Nineva Statistics Department
2	Mr. Nofal Soliman requested	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
3	Mr. Waad Mari Abdullah	Field Supervisor	
4	Mr. Nofal Saad Hamid	Field Supervisor	
5	Mr. Abdullah Nateq Saeed	Field interview er	
6	Mr. Iyad Tariq Yousef	Field interview er	
7	Mr. Emad Attieh Hussein	Field interview er	
8	Mr. Saleh Yassin Saleh	Field interview er	
9	Dr. Safana Abdel Moneim Mahmoud	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Health Nineveh
10	Dr. Ayman Abdullah Mari	Field interview er	
11	Dr. Fayza Ibrahim Abdullah	Field interview er	
12	Dr. Salwa Ahmed Hussein	Field interview er	
13	Dr. Sara Hikmat Rashad	Field interview er	
14	Dr. Marib Younis Abdullah	Field interview er	
15	Dr. Hind Khaled Sabeeh	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Salahuddin Statistics Department
16	Mr. Ahmed Khalil Ibrahim	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
17	Mr. Ali Saadallah Ahmed	Field Supervisor	
18	Mr. Qutaiba Hisham Abdullatif	Field Supervisor	
19	Mr. Ahmed Abdullah Mohammed	Field interview er	
20	Ahmed Rashid Abdel Razzaq	Field interview er	
21	Mr. Mudar Mahmoud Ismail	Field interview er	
22	Mr. Essam Ahmed Shaker	Field interview er	
23	Sayed Ali Farouk Mohammed	Field interview er	
24	Shaimaa Mohammed Alo	Field interview er	Ministry of Health/ Salahuddin Health Directorate
25	Dr. Malak Khalaf Attieh	Field interview er	
26	Dr. Saba' Khudair Zain	Field interview er	
27	Dr. Aseel Khalil Ibrahim	Field interview er	
28	Dr. Shahad Qassim Mohammed	Field interview er	
29	Dr. Sherban Kazem Askar	Field interview er	
30	Maha Ajil Ali	Field interview er	
31	Dr. Saad Eldeen Hussein Ali	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Diyala Statistics Department
32	Mr. Jassim Saeed Hussein	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
33	Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Salem	Field Supervisor	

MICS Field Teams - CSO			
Name		Designation and office	
34	Mr. Ammar Ahmed Majid	Field Supervisor	
35	Mr. Mohamed Shaker Mahmoud	Field interview er	
36	Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Ali	Field interview er	
37	Mr. Ali Faisal Hussein	Field interview er	
38	Mr. Sikban Hussein Akla	Field interview er	
39	Mr. Adel Hassan Azm	Field interview er	
40	Ms. Akhlas Nouri Mohammed	Field interview er	
41	Dr. Mareem Abdelhasan Nasri	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Diyala Health Directorate
42	Dr. Haneen Laith Abdul Khaliq	Field interview er	
43	Ph. Abeer Ahmed Nasser	Field interview er	
44	Ph. Abeer Omar Jalil	Field interview er	
45	Ph. Sara Firas Harboun	Field interview er	
46	Ph. Marw a Kassem	Field interview er	
47	Dr. Marw a Ahmed Mohamed	Field interview er	
48	Dr. Nidal Ibrahim Abdullah	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Anbar Statistics Department
49	Mr. Ali Fakhri Abdulmalik	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
50	Mr. Thaer Salman Mohammed	Field Supervisor	
51	Mr. Muhannad Nafi Asaad	Field Supervisor	
52	Mr. Ahmed Jubair Jassim	Field interview er	
53	Mr. Sorour Jassam Mohammed	Field interview er	
54	Mr. Wissam Najem Abdullah	Field interview er	
55	Mr. Ahmed Abdullah Ahmed	Field interview er	
56	Dr. Najat Juma'a Latif	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Anbar Health Directorate
57	Dr. Banan Khalid Fayyad	Field interview er	
58	Dr. Maha Ibrahim Khalaf	Field interview er	
59	Dr. Rafal Thaer Abdul Razzaq	Field interview er	
60	Dr. Karw an Khalid Kazem	Field interview er	
61	Dr. Munira Arak Matlab	Field interview er	
62	Ms. Hadeel Abdulhussain	Central Supervisor / CSO	Al Qadisiyah Statistics Department
63	Mr. Mohamed Abdmarshad	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
64	Mr. Rabie Mohamed Sikban	Field Supervisor	
65	Mr. Ahmed Abdel Mohsen Abdel Rahim	Field Supervisor	
66	Mr. Riad Turki Zagher	Field interview er	
67	Mr. Hossam Hussein Hassan	Field interview er	
68	Mr. Khudair Abdul-Abbas Mohammed	Field interview er	

MICS Field Teams - CSO			
Name		Designation and office	
69	Mr. Ali Hussein Yousef	Field interview er	
70	Dr. Abeer Alwan Mohammed	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Health of Health Directorate
71	Ph. Zainab Faisal Abbas	Field interview er	
72	Dr. Fatima Kamir Helil	Field interview er	
73	Dr. Alaa Falah AbdulSada	Field interview er	
74	Dr. Sura Jabbar Shamran	Field interview er	
75	Dr. Rua Ali Hassan	Field interview er	
76	Miss Wafaa AbdelRidha Hemet	Central Supervisor / CSO	Maysan Statistics Department
77	Mr. Ali Arian Saleh	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
78	Mr. Alaa Jassim Khalif	Field Supervisor	
79	Mr. Ahmed Saad Hamed	Field Supervisor	
80	Mr. Ali Fadel Abdelhassen	Field interview er	
81	Mr. Ali Latif Hassan	Field interview er	
82	Mr. Ahmed Sabet Taima	Field interview er	
83	Mr. Hadi Makki Abdulaziz	Field interview er	
84	Dr. Asil Abd Ali	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Maysan Health Directorate
85	Dr. Samah AbdulHamid Majid	Field interview er	
86	Ph. Maab Munther Nasser	Field interview er	
87	Dr. Zahra Abdel-Zahra Aboud	Field interview er	
88	Ph. Muna Abed Ali	Field interview er	
89	Ph. Raghda Salam	Field interview er	
90	Ms. Hadeel Abdulhussain	Central Supervisor / CSO	Najaf Statistics Department
91	Mr. Fadel Abdelhur Abd	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
92	Mr. Ali Mohammed Jassem	Field Supervisor	
93	Mr. Nabil Saleh Mohamed Reza	Field Supervisor	
94	Mr. Mohamed Rasheed Majid	Field interview er	
95	Mr. Ahmed Gamal Abdel Ghani	Field interview er	
96	Mr. Dargham Mohi Najm	Field interview er	
97	Mr. Haider Azhar Shaker	Field interview er	
98	Dr. Enas Mohammed AbdulZahra	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Najaf Health Directorate
99	Dr. Tamara Mohammed Ibrahim	Field interview er	
100	Medical Technician / Rasha Haider Sharif	Field interview er	
101	Medical Technician / Hamida Saeed Mohammed	Field interview er	
102	Medical Technician / Mervat Makki Mahdi	Field interview er	
103	Medical Technician / Nour Idris Nour	Field interview er	

MICS Field Teams - CSO			
Name		Designation and office	
104	Dr. Maysaa Adel Kazem	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Baghdad Statistics Department
105	Miss Raja Mahmoud Awad	Central Supervisor / CSO	
106	Mr. Falah Hassan Ali	Local Supervisor	
107	Mr. Khalid Walid Mohammed	Field Supervisor	
108	Mr. Ammar Ahmed Ali	Field Supervisor	
109	Mr. Yasser Mohamed Nada	Field interview er	
110	Mr. Ahmed Samawi Fadel	Field interview er	
111	Mr. Ali Mustafa Jawad	Field interview er	
112	Mr. Qais Ghazi Jawad	Field interview er	
113	Dr. Kifah Hamid Abdul Majeed	Field interview er	
114	Dr. Shaimaa Refaat Nafi	Field interview er	
115	Dr. Dalia Tariq Ali	Field interview er	
116	Dr. Azhar Ismail Hossam	Field interview er	
117	Dr. Sahar Aziz	Field interview er	
118	Dr. Wa'am Ghassan Abdul Hamid	Field interview er	
119	Mr. Ali Abdul Karim Ibrahim	Field Supervisor	Baghdad Statistics Department
120	Mr. Mustafa Falah Abbas	Field Supervisor	
121	Mr. Hussein Ali Ibrahim	Field interview er	
122	Mr. Firas Zaki Hadi	Field interview er	
123	Mr. Khaldoun Subhi Khazal	Field interview er	
124	Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Mohamed	Field interview er	
125	Dr. Suha Abdul Karim Mahdi	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Baghdad / Rusafa Health Directorate
126	Dr. Suha Khair Ali	Field interview er	
127	Dr. Ban Abdul Jabbar Salman	Field interview er	
128	Dr. Ban Abdul-Amir Khazal	Field interview er	
129	Dr. Reem Zaki Mohammed	Field interview er	
130	Dr. Sally Alaa Mohammed Reda	Field interview er	
131	Dr. Sandas Jamal Boutros	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Basrah Statistics Department
132	Mr. Ahmed Abdel Hafez Salman	Local Supervisor	
133	Mr. Mustafa Mohamed Khader	Field Supervisor	
134	Mr. Alaa Mahmoud Taha	Field Supervisor	
135	Mr. Mahmoud Adnan Mahmoud	Field interview er	
136	Mr. Ahmed Abdul Amir Samad	Field interview er	
137	Mr. Youssef Alaeddin Abdelhafid	Field interview er	
138	Mr. Moataz Abdulqader	Field interview er	

MICS Field Teams - CSO			
Name		Designation and office	
139	Dr. Zainab Kamel Dhahi	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Basrah Health Directorate
140	Dr. Lubna Qais Mohammed Jaw ad	Field interview er	
141	Dr. Hadil Sami Mohsen	Field interview er	
142	Dr. Firyal Zubari Sabti	Field interview er	
143	Dr. Azhar AbdulAmeer Najm	Field interview er	
144	Dr. Sakina Mahmoud AbdelHamid	Field interview er	
145	Miss. Eman AbdulWahab AbdulRazzaq	Central Supervisor / CSO	Thiqar Statistics Department
146	Mr. Khalid Ahmed Farhan	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
147	Mr. Salam Kamel Katie	Field Supervisor	
148	Mr. Hamoudi Lazem Mohammed	Field Supervisor	
149	Mr. Ali Ahmed Merdas	Field interview er	
150	Mr. Ali AbdulRazzaq Hamid	Field interview er	
151	Mr. Hussein Ali Kaid	Field interview er	
152	Mr. Hussein Khashan Ghadban	Field interview er	
153	Ms. Muntaha Abd Samir	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Thiqar Health Directorate
154	Ms. Eman Hadi Hammoud	Field interview er	
155	Ms. Zahra Moheisen Hamed	Field interview er	
156	Ms. Riham Alawi Hussain	Field interview er	
157	Ms. Ithmar Hussein Ali	Field interview er	
158	Mrs. Wafaa Mohammed Daham	Field interview er	
159	Miss Eman AbdulWahab AbdulRazzaq	Central Supervisor / CSO	Muthanna Statistics Department
160	Mr. Razak Mayouf Hussein	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
161	Mr. Mouin Loiti Ibrahim	Field Supervisor	
162	Mr. Ali Jaw ad Mousa	Field Supervisor	
163	Mr. Mohammed Alaa Jaw ad	Field interview er	
164	Mr. Mohammed Salman Sharif	Field interview er	
165	Mr. Alaa Attia Abdul-Jabbar	Field interview er	
166	Mr. Walid Attieh Sw eilem	Field interview er	
167	Dr. Duaa' Asad Sahib	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Muthanna Health Directorate
168	Dr. Esraa Hussein Ibrahim	Field interview er	
169	Dr. Suha Abdullah Najj	Field interview er	
170	Dr. Marw a Haitham Khalaf	Field interview er	
171	Dr. Thamina AbdulAziz Mohammed	Field interview er	
172	Dr. Alla Karim Mahmoud	Field interview er	
173	Pramedic. Anw ar Eyal Saget	Field interview er	

MICS Field Teams - CSO			
Name		Designation and office	
174	Dr. Haidar Hashem Nasser	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Wassit Statistics Department
175	Mr. Adel Latif Ghafil	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
176	Mr. Ahmed Saad Fadel	Field Supervisor	
177	Mr. Sadiq Jaw ad Guru	Field Supervisor	
178	Mr. Rafie Ahmed Hassan	Field interview er	
179	Mr. Maitham Zaher Mutlaq	Field interview er	
180	Mr. Ali Jadah Mohamed	Field interview er	
181	Mr. Ahmed Obaid Hadioui	Field interview er	
182	Dr. Amana Rahim Abdulhussain	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Wasit Health Directorate
183	Dr. Naw ares Falah Hassan	Field interview er	
184	Dr. Rana Naim Arrouk	Field interview er	
185	Dr. Zahra Emad Karim	Field interview er	
186	Dr. Sura Majed Hussein	Field interview er	
187	Dr. Wassen Hamza Obaid	Field interview er	
188	Mr. Haider Shnaoua Hamza	Central Supervisor / CSO	Karbala Statistics Department
189	Mr. Adeb Mohammed Ali Majid	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
190	Mr. Ahmed Allaw i Hussein	Field Supervisor	
191	Mr. Jaw ad Kazim Mohammed	Field Supervisor	
192	Mr. Louay Hadi Ali	Field interview er	
193	Mr. Rabie Mohammed Sobh	Field interview er	
194	Mr. Abbas Khaled Ali	Field interview er	
195	Mr. Kassem Fadel Khudair	Field interview er	
196	Dr. Bayda Ibrahim Salman	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Karbala Health Directorate
197	Dr. Amani Ismail Ali	Field interview er	
198	Dr. Shaima Hassoun Shbat	Field interview er	
199	Dr. Hadia Wahid Obaid	Field interview er	
200	Dr. Ghazzw a Saadi Jassim	Field interview er	
201	Dr. Eqbal Abdali Rida	Field interview er	
202	Mrs. Rasha Kamel AbdulRazzaq	Central Supervisor / CSO	Babylon Statistics Department
203	Mr. Aqeel Sadik Hadi	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
204	Mr. Alaa Hassan Hamid	Field Supervisor	
205	Mr. Mohamed Abdel Rida Obaid	Field Supervisor	
206	Mr. Sinan Emad Eddin Mahmoud	Field interview er	
207	Mr. Sarmad Ali Farhan	Field interview er	
208	Mr. Ali Talib Abdelkazem	Field interview er	
209	Mr. Ali Abbas Abboud	Field interview er	
210	Dr. Rifat Abbas Aboud	Field interview er	Ministry of Health / Babylon Health Directorate
211	Dr. Ayman Nasser Ahmed	Field interview er	
212	Dr. Shujan Yas Khudair	Field interview er	

MICS Field Teams - CSO			
Name		Designation and office	
213	Dr. Ruaa Nashat Abdel-Amir	Field interview er	
214	Dr. Enas Tariq Abdel-Amir	Field interview er	
215	Dr. Ruaa Adel Abbas	Field interview er	
216	Dr. Nidal Kamil Kaki	Central Supervisor / Ministry of Health	Kirkuk Statistics Department
217	Mr. Adnan Reza Baba Ali	Local Supervisor / Statistics Department Manager	
218	Ms. Fadel Rashid Dahi	Field Supervisor	
219	Ms. Werya Hadi Fardh ali	Field Supervisor	
220	Mr. Khalil Noman Samir	Field interview er	
221	Mr. Abdulrahman Kabel Hasib	Field interview er	
222	Mr. Fahad Kader Shehab	Field interview er	
223	Mr. Yousef Mustafa Mohammed	Field interview er	
224	Dr. Zainab Abdullah Jaafar	Field interview er	
225	Dr. Hoda Mohammed Iskandar	Field interview er	
226	Dr. Zahra Dawood	Field interview er	
227	Dr. Hanan Edriss Mahmoud	Field interview er	
228	Dr. Najwa Sheikhan Qaly	Field interview er	
229	Dr. Hala Ahmed Attieh	Field interview er	

MICS6 Field Teams - KRSO			
Name		Designation and office	
1	Mazin Fathullah Mohammed	Local Supervisor - Erbil - KRSO	Ministry of planning - KRI
2	Berivan Adnan Yaseen	Local Supervisor - Erbil	Ministry of Health - KRI
3	Rizgar Arif Jarjis	Team leader	Kurdistan Region Statistics office - Ministry of planning - KRI
4	Mariwan Hassan Abdullah	Interview er	
5	Ayad ahmed Hassan	Interview er	
6	Lanja Abubakir Ali	Interview er	
7	Hero Qasim Shareef	Interview er	
8	Rasha Qais Mohammed	Team leader	
9	Bahra Faisal Arab	Interview er	Ministry of Health - KRI
10	Noor Alhuda Ilew i Nasir	Interview er	
11	Avan Hamad Aziz	Interview er	
12	Jwan Abdulqadir Jalil	Interview er	
13	Lara Abbas Mohammed	Interview er	
14	Sahar Aziz Haji	Interview er	
15	Shamal Raof Mohammed	Local Supervisor - Sulaimaniya - KRSO	Ministry of planning - KRI
16	Rozhgar Abdulla Salim	Local Supervisor - Sulaimaniya	Ministry of Health - KRI
17	Mahmood Hama Gharib	Interview er	Kurdistan Region Statistics office
18	Rebar Bakhtyar Abdullah	Interview er	

MICS6 Field Teams - KRSO			
Name		Designation and office	
19	Nazdar Mohammed Saeed	Interview er	- Ministry of planning - KRI
20	Gona Noori Ali	Team leader	
21	Niyaz Jamal Ali	Team leader	
22	Medya Ahmed Mohammed	Interview er	Ministry of Health - KRI
23	Soma Saeed Hama	Interview er	
24	Kani Omer Sabri	Interview er	
25	Rozh Mustafa Ahmad	Interview er	
26	Aw az Kamal Mawlood	Interview er	
27	Raw a Jamil Mohammed	Interview er	
28	Shanaz Omer ALI	Interview er	Ministry of planning - KRI
29	Rafia Mohammed Hafiz Abdullah	Local Supervisor - Duhok - KRSO	
30	Farhad Ismaail Shahab	Local Supervisor - Duhok	Ministry of Health - KRI
31	Kaw a Abdulbaqi Ismaail	Team leader	Kurdistan Region Statistics office - Ministry of planning - KRI
32	Azad Hassan Jasim	Interview er	
33	Drav Abdullah Nasir	Team leader	
34	Reber Akram Sdiq	Interview er	
35	Mehvan Sidqi Mustafa	Interview er	
36	Sabah Ibrahim Mumammed Tahir	Interview er	
37	Lelav Halat Arif	Interview er	Ministry of Health - KRI
38	Rozhman Abid Sleman	Interview er	
39	Tavan Ammar Hassan	Interview er	
40	Hliz Sleman Younis	Interview er	
41	Nina Daw id Khzqiya	Interview er	
42	Zainab Qahar Haji	Interview er	

APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the IRAQ 2018 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error (se)*: Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value (r) of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0 and SPSS Version 23 Complex Samples module have been used.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter III. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), for Kurdistan and South-Center Iraq (Tables SE.4 and SE.5) and for all governorates (Tables SE.6 to SE.25).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population living in these households.

- Access to electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of basic drinking water services
- Use of safely managed drinking water services

- Handwashing facility with water and soap
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities
- Population covered by social transfers

Table SE.1: Sampling Errors: Total

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9989	0.0003	0.000	1.510	1.229	128,284	20,214	0.998	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6722	0.0094	0.014	12.349	3.514	30,660	30,660	0.653	0.691
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4123	0.0114	0.028	16.457	4.057	30,660	30,660	0.390	0.435
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0560	0.0027	0.049	4.335	2.082	30,660	30,660	0.051	0.061
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0127	0.0025	0.196	15.178	3.896	30,660	30,660	0.008	0.018
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14.4437	1.4091	0.098	na	na	na	na	11.625	17.262
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	22.5399	1.7133	0.076	na	na	na	na	19.113	15.966
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	25.7458	1.8219	0.071	na	na	na	na	22.102	29.390
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.6324	0.0809	0.022	na	na	na	na	3.471	3.794
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	69.9884	3.7398	0.053	na	na	na	na	62.509	77.468
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5280	0.0070	0.013	3.891	1.973	19,710	19,597	0.514	0.542
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5461	0.0084	0.015	3.614	1.901	13,030	12,655	0.529	0.563
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6792	0.0101	0.015	2.906	1.705	6,218	6,250	0.659	0.699
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9561	0.0037	0.004	2.024	1.423	6,218	6,250	0.949	0.963
Maternal Mortality	TM.21	104	13.6840	0.132	na	na	na	na	77	131
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6883	0.0159	0.023	3.793	1.947	3,167	3,205	0.656	0.720
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2863	0.0156	0.054	3.810	1.952	3,167	3,205	0.255	0.318
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7104	0.0145	0.020	3.285	1.812	3,167	3,205	0.681	0.739
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.4268	0.0151	0.035	18.958	4.354	128,284	20,214	0.397	0.457

Table SE.1: Sampling Errors: TotalStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5216	0.0113	0.022	0.299	0.547	562	586	0.499	0.544
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2582	0.0100	0.039	0.878	0.937	1,509	1,681	0.238	0.278
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0989	0.0053	0.054	5.255	2.292	16,385	16,366	0.088	0.110
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0245	0.0019	0.079	2.581	1.606	16,343	16,312	0.021	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0664	0.0037	0.056	3.596	1.896	16,343	16,312	0.059	0.074
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7926	0.0110	0.014	5.200	2.280	7,191	7,014	0.771	0.815
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3198	0.0164	0.051	4.759	2.181	3,823	3,830	0.287	0.353
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9881	0.0025	0.003	8.909	2.985	16,623	16,623	0.983	0.993
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8093	0.0064	0.008	6.783	2.604	48,683	25,757	0.797	0.822
Child labour	PR.3	0.0728	0.0043	0.059	4.257	2.063	43,867	15,595	0.064	0.081
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0718	0.0058	0.080	2.746	1.657	5,475	5,508	0.060	0.083
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2790	0.0109	0.039	3.245	1.801	5,475	5,508	0.257	0.301
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0741	0.0103	0.139	47.232	6.873	30,660	30,660	0.053	0.095
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.0606	0.0079	0.130	0.545	0.738	447	501	0.045	0.076
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4889	0.0081	0.017	8.031	2.834	30,660	30,660	0.473	0.505
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8568	0.0144	0.017	34.325	5.859	128,284	20,214	0.828	0.886
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3923	0.0184	0.047	11.225	3.350	42,501	6,650	0.355	0.429
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9700	0.0029	0.003	5.978	2.445	128,039	20,163	0.964	0.976
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9482	0.0046	0.005	8.668	2.944	128,284	20,214	0.939	0.957
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9181	0.0048	0.005	6.250	2.500	128,284	20,214	0.908	0.928
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4228	0.0150	0.035	18.580	4.310	128,284	20,214	0.393	0.453
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1846	0.0066	0.036	7.412	2.723	54,167	25,774	0.171	0.198

Table SE.1: Sampling Errors: TotalStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3492	0.0074	0.021	4.883	2.210	128,284	20,214	0.334	0.364
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1176	0.0069	0.059	14.038	3.747	30,660	30,660	0.104	0.131
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3739	0.0730	0.011	11.765	3.430	11,916	11,949	6.228	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling Errors: Urban

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9994	0.0002	0.000	1.019	1.009	88,990	13,876	0.999	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7238	0.0095	0.013	9.159	3.026	21,436	20,449	0.705	0.743
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4766	0.0130	0.027	13.757	3.709	21,436	20,449	0.451	0.503
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0679	0.0035	0.051	3.900	1.975	21,436	20,449	0.061	0.075
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0114	0.0012	0.101	2.402	1.550	21,436	20,449	0.009	0.014
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	14.7233	1.6682	0.113	na	na	na	na	11.387	18.060
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	22.8923	2.0163	0.088	na	na	na	na	18.860	26.925
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	25.7245	2.1402	0.083	na	na	na	na	21.444	30.005
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.5510	0.0894	0.025	na	na	na	na	3.372	3.730
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	67.8015	4.7130	0.070	na	na	na	na	58.376	77.227
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5411	0.0084	0.016	3.688	1.920	13,812	12,929	0.524	0.558
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5356	0.0078	0.015	2.090	1.446	9,354	8,533	0.520	0.551
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7234	0.0125	0.017	3.096	1.760	4,287	3,940	0.698	0.749
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9681	0.0042	0.004	2.253	1.501	4,287	3,940	0.960	0.977
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7294	0.0192	0.026	3.754	1.938	2,174	2,009	0.691	0.768
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3219	0.0191	0.059	3.352	1.831	2,174	2,009	0.284	0.360
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7429	0.0169	0.023	3.013	1.736	2,174	2,009	0.709	0.777
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.4493	0.0174	0.039	17.037	4.128	88,990	13,876	0.414	0.484

Table SE.2: Sampling Errors: UrbanStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4460	0.0146	0.033	0.324	0.570	355	376	0.417	0.475
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2476	0.0120	0.049	0.819	0.905	1,012	1,055	0.224	0.272
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0993	0.0063	0.063	4.514	2.125	11,123	10,215	0.087	0.112
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0239	0.0021	0.088	1.942	1.394	11,091	10,177	0.020	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0698	0.0049	0.070	3.739	1.934	11,091	10,177	0.060	0.080
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7918	0.0107	0.014	3.066	1.751	4,853	4,402	0.770	0.813
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3676	0.0239	0.065	5.890	2.427	2,635	2,394	0.320	0.415
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9864	0.0036	0.004	9.801	3.131	11,305	10,393	0.979	0.993
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7986	0.0082	0.010	7.020	2.650	33,055	16,612	0.782	0.815
Child labour	PR.3	0.0412	0.0037	0.090	3.666	1.915	29,681	10,433	0.034	0.049
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0738	0.0075	0.101	2.995	1.730	3,707	3,672	0.059	0.089
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2805	0.0141	0.050	3.595	1.896	3,707	3,672	0.252	0.309
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0704	0.0050	0.071	7.743	2.783	21,436	20,449	0.060	0.080
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.0470	0.0096	0.205	0.713	0.844	331	344	0.028	0.066
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4838	0.0093	0.019	7.095	2.664	21,436	20,449	0.465	0.502
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8686	0.0201	0.023	49.283	7.020	88,990	13,876	0.828	0.909
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.4274	0.0191	0.045	8.069	2.841	29,444	4,555	0.389	0.466
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9789	0.0033	0.003	7.508	2.740	88,785	13,836	0.972	0.986
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9730	0.0031	0.003	5.024	2.242	88,990	13,876	0.967	0.979
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9429	0.0039	0.004	3.940	1.985	88,990	13,876	0.935	0.951
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3181	0.0125	0.039	9.940	3.153	88,990	13,876	0.293	0.343
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1933	0.0077	0.040	6.439	2.537	36,630	16,779	0.178	0.209

Table SE.2: Sampling Errors: UrbanStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3538	0.0091	0.026	5.047	2.247	88,990	13,876	0.336	0.372
Discrimination (w omen)	EQ.7	0.1089	0.0055	0.050	6.330	2.516	21,436	20,449	0.098	0.120
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3124	0.0559	0.009	4.584	2.141	8,092	7,809	6.201	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling Errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9976	0.0008	0.001	1.841	1.357	39,293	6,338	0.996	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5522	0.0325	0.059	43.638	6.606	9,224	10,211	0.487	0.617
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2629	0.0367	0.139	70.849	8.417	9,224	10,211	0.190	0.336
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0285	0.0066	0.230	15.837	3.980	9,224	10,211	0.015	0.042
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0159	0.0076	0.479	37.829	6.151	9,224	10,211	0.001	0.031
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	13.8451	2.6383	0.191	na	na	na	na	8.568	19.122
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	21.7817	3.2596	0.150	na	na	na	na	15.263	28.301
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	25.7867	3.5276	0.137	na	na	na	na	18.731	32.842
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.8334	0.1899	0.050	na	na	na	na	3.454	4.213
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	74.5017	6.2364	0.084	na	na	na	na	62.029	86.974
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4973	0.0148	0.030	5.863	2.421	5,898	6,668	0.468	0.527
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5728	0.0238	0.042	9.538	3.088	3,676	4,122	0.525	0.620
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.5810	0.0150	0.026	2.130	1.459	1,931	2,310	0.551	0.611
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9294	0.0088	0.009	2.717	1.648	1,931	2,310	0.912	0.947
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5981	0.0345	0.058	5.917	2.433	992	1,196	0.529	0.667
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2083	0.0215	0.103	3.355	1.832	992	1,196	0.165	0.251
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6391	0.0312	0.049	5.031	2.243	992	1,196	0.577	0.701
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.3759	0.0264	0.070	18.828	4.339	39,293	6,338	0.323	0.429

Table SE.3: Sampling Errors: Rural

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.6518	0.0199	0.031	0.366	0.605	206	210	0.612	0.692
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2798	0.0179	0.064	0.989	0.994	498	626	0.244	0.316
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0979	0.0100	0.102	6.905	2.628	5,263	6,151	0.078	0.118
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0258	0.0041	0.160	4.136	2.034	5,252	6,135	0.018	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0591	0.0052	0.088	3.009	1.735	5,252	6,135	0.049	0.070
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7943	0.0255	0.032	10.365	3.220	2,337	2,612	0.743	0.845
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.2140	0.0168	0.078	2.401	1.550	1,188	1,436	0.180	0.248
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9918	0.0019	0.002	2.727	1.651	5,318	6,230	0.988	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8319	0.0095	0.011	5.846	2.418	15,627	9,145	0.813	0.851
Child labour	PR.3	0.1388	0.0087	0.062	3.231	1.798	14,185	5,162	0.121	0.156
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0678	0.0085	0.126	2.113	1.454	1,767	1,836	0.051	0.085
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2760	0.0163	0.059	2.435	1.561	1,767	1,836	0.243	0.309
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0826	0.0315	0.381	133.711	11.563	9,224	10,211	0.020	0.146
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.0994	0.0069	0.070	0.084	0.289	116	157	0.086	0.113
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5008	0.0162	0.032	10.666	3.266	9,224	10,211	0.468	0.533
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8300	0.0151	0.018	10.263	3.204	39,293	6,338	0.800	0.860
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3132	0.0463	0.148	24.909	4.991	13,056	2,095	0.221	0.406
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9498	0.0061	0.006	4.899	2.213	39,254	6,327	0.938	0.962
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.8920	0.0139	0.016	12.618	3.552	39,293	6,338	0.864	0.920
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8620	0.0127	0.015	8.637	2.939	39,293	6,338	0.837	0.887
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.6598	0.0270	0.041	20.657	4.545	39,293	6,338	0.606	0.714
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1662	0.0114	0.069	8.484	2.913	17,536	8,995	0.143	0.189

Table SE.3: Sampling Errors: RuralStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3386	0.0124	0.037	4.328	2.080	39,293	6,338	0.314	0.363
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1376	0.0195	0.141	32.548	5.705	9,224	10,211	0.099	0.177
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.5041	0.1831	0.028	24.788	4.979	3,824	4,140	6.138	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.4: Sampling Errors: Kurdistan

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9996	0.0004	0.000	1.201	1.096	21,783	3,014	0.999	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8182	0.0184	0.022	9.373	3.062	5,778	4,140	0.782	0.855
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.5070	0.0283	0.056	13.297	3.646	5,778	4,140	0.450	0.564
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1002	0.0069	0.068	2.156	1.468	5,778	4,140	0.086	0.114
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0358	0.0099	0.278	11.847	3.442	5,778	4,140	0.016	0.056
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10.3823	2.9313	0.282	na	na	na	na	4.520	16.245
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	14.8189	3.7031	0.250	na	na	na	na	7.413	22.225
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	16.8506	4.1834	0.248	na	na	na	na	8.484	25.217
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.0962	0.1440	0.047	na	na	na	na	2.808	3.384
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	40.3468	8.9086	0.221	na	na	na	na	22.530	58.164
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6657	0.0117	0.018	1.488	1.220	3,492	2,435	0.642	0.689
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3463	0.0117	0.034	1.095	1.046	2,577	1,803	0.323	0.370
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7458	0.0205	0.028	1.526	1.235	990	687	0.705	0.787
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9795	0.0081	0.008	2.266	1.505	990	687	0.963	0.996
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8387	0.0291	0.035	2.219	1.490	508	355	0.780	0.897
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2307	0.0394	0.171	3.089	1.758	508	355	0.152	0.309
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8272	0.0317	0.038	2.491	1.578	508	355	0.764	0.891
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0706	0.0082	0.116	3.083	1.756	21,783	3,014	0.054	0.087

Table SE.4: Sampling Errors: Kurdistan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.7208	0.0359	0.050	0.365	0.604	103	58	0.649	0.793
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2787	0.0183	0.066	0.296	0.544	208	178	0.242	0.315
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0487	0.0102	0.209	4.137	2.034	2,692	1,858	0.028	0.069
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0185	0.0048	0.259	2.326	1.525	2,674	1,849	0.009	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0512	0.0083	0.162	2.620	1.619	2,674	1,849	0.035	0.068
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8940	0.0263	0.029	5.966	2.443	1,262	816	0.841	0.947
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.4409	0.0419	0.095	2.701	1.643	481	381	0.357	0.525
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9983	0.0009	0.001	0.917	0.958	2,762	1,928	0.997	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7106	0.0137	0.019	2.877	1.696	7,562	3,140	0.683	0.738
Child labour	PR.3	0.1033	0.0137	0.133	4.108	2.027	6,851	2,020	0.076	0.131
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0264	0.0092	0.347	2.198	1.483	1,003	674	0.008	0.045
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.1811	0.0177	0.098	1.422	1.192	1,003	674	0.146	0.216
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.3749	0.0205	0.055	7.387	2.718	5,778	4,140	0.334	0.416
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.0952)	(0.0055)	(0.057)	(0.013)	(0.116)	42	40	(0.000)	(-0.106)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.7716	0.0394	0.051	36.543	6.045	5,778	4,140	0.693	0.850
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9945	0.0030	0.003	4.841	2.200	21,783	3,014	0.989	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.8446	0.0270	0.032	6.369	2.524	6,995	985	0.791	0.899
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9945	0.0014	0.001	1.043	1.021	21,754	3,008	0.992	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9826	0.0052	0.005	4.731	2.175	21,783	3,014	0.972	0.993
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9695	0.0073	0.008	5.435	2.331	21,783	3,014	0.955	0.984
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.5492	0.0539	0.098	35.355	5.946	21,783	3,014	0.441	0.657
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1165	0.0190	0.163	11.424	3.380	8,635	3,247	0.078	0.155

Table SE.4: Sampling Errors: Kurdistan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2407	0.0105	0.044	1.830	1.353	21,783	3,014	0.220	0.262
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0906	0.0141	0.155	9.947	3.154	5,778	4,140	0.062	0.119
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.6145	0.1210	0.016	5.614	2.369	2,177	1,524	7.372	1.000
na: not applicable										
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases										

Table SE.5: Sampling Errors: South Center Iraq

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9987	0.0003	0.000	1.553	1.246	106,500	17,200	0.998	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6383	0.0078	0.012	6.987	2.643	24,882	26,520	0.623	0.654
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3903	0.0103	0.026	11.801	3.435	24,882	26,520	0.370	0.411
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0458	0.0024	0.051	3.370	1.836	24,882	26,520	0.041	0.050
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0074	0.0009	0.120	2.859	1.691	24,882	26,520	0.006	0.009
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.2585	1.5676	0.103	na	na	na	na	12.123	18.394
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	24.0788	1.8677	0.078	na	na	na	na	20.343	27.814
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	27.5037	1.9584	0.071	na	na	na	na	23.587	31.421
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.7516	0.0876	0.023	na	na	na	na	3.576	3.927
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	76.7320	4.3203	0.056	na	na	na	na	68.091	85.373
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4983	0.0072	0.014	3.580	1.892	16,219	17,162	0.484	0.513
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5954	0.0071	0.012	2.241	1.497	10,453	10,852	0.581	0.610
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6666	0.0116	0.017	3.367	1.835	5,229	5,563	0.643	0.690
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9517	0.0039	0.004	1.844	1.358	5,229	5,563	0.944	0.959
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6595	0.0166	0.025	3.494	1.869	2,658	2,850	0.626	0.693
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2970	0.0164	0.055	3.651	1.911	2,658	2,850	0.264	0.330
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6880	0.0150	0.022	2.967	1.722	2,658	2,850	0.658	0.718
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.4997	0.0145	0.029	14.529	3.812	106,500	17,200	0.471	0.529

Table SE.5: Sampling Errors: South Center Iraq

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4769	0.0118	0.025	0.296	0.544	459	528	0.453	0.501
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2550	0.0112	0.044	1.000	1.000	1,301	1,503	0.232	0.277
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1088	0.0054	0.050	4.357	2.087	13,693	14,508	0.098	0.120
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0257	0.0021	0.081	2.510	1.584	13,670	14,463	0.022	0.030
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0693	0.0042	0.060	3.925	1.981	13,670	14,463	0.061	0.078
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7710	0.0092	0.012	2.947	1.717	5,928	6,198	0.753	0.789
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3024	0.0172	0.057	4.842	2.200	3,342	3,449	0.268	0.337
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9861	0.0030	0.003	9.478	3.079	13,861	14,695	0.980	0.992
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8275	0.0070	0.008	7.747	2.783	41,121	22,617	0.813	0.841
Child labour	PR.3	0.0671	0.0040	0.060	3.502	1.871	37,015	13,575	0.059	0.075
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0820	0.0067	0.082	2.897	1.702	4,472	4,834	0.069	0.095
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3010	0.0126	0.042	3.661	1.913	4,472	4,834	0.276	0.326
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0042	0.0011	0.258	7.396	2.720	24,882	26,520	0.002	0.006
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.0570	0.0085	0.149	0.618	0.786	406	461	0.040	0.074
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4233	0.0085	0.020	7.841	2.800	24,882	26,520	0.406	0.440
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8286	0.0166	0.020	33.224	5.764	106,500	17,200	0.795	0.862
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3032	0.0158	0.052	8.003	2.829	35,505	5,665	0.272	0.335
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9650	0.0034	0.004	6.018	2.453	106,285	17,155	0.958	0.972
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9411	0.0053	0.006	8.798	2.966	106,500	17,200	0.930	0.952
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9076	0.0057	0.006	6.778	2.604	106,500	17,200	0.896	0.919
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3969	0.0115	0.029	9.553	3.091	106,500	17,200	0.374	0.420
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1975	0.0063	0.032	5.618	2.370	45,532	22,527	0.185	0.210

Table SE.5: Sampling Errors: South Center Iraq

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3714	0.0081	0.022	4.891	2.211	106,500	17,200	0.355	0.388
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1238	0.0075	0.061	13.777	3.712	24,882	26,520	0.109	0.139
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0966	0.0508	0.008	5.056	2.249	9,739	10,425	5.995	1.000

na: not applicable

Table SE.6: Sampling Errors: Dohuk

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4,513	1,031	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7822	0.0159	0.020	2.520	1.588	1,163	1,689	0.750	0.814
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.5194	0.0236	0.045	3.772	1.942	1,163	1,689	0.472	0.567
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0764	0.0095	0.124	2.157	1.469	1,163	1,689	0.057	0.095
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0275	0.0045	0.165	1.304	1.142	1,163	1,689	0.018	0.037
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12.4912	3.9901	0.319	na	na	na	na	4.511	20.471
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	21.8475	5.5074	0.252	na	na	na	na	10.833	32.862
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	26.4242	5.9802	0.226	na	na	na	na	14.464	38.384
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.6883	0.2007	0.054	na	na	na	na	3.287	4.090
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	31.7177	6.7434	0.213	na	na	na	na	18.231	45.205
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5693	0.0149	0.026	0.855	0.924	670	939	0.539	0.599
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.4213	0.0241	0.057	1.493	1.222	439	627	0.373	0.470
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7421	0.0252	0.034	0.999	1.000	221	301	0.692	0.793
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9829	0.0091	0.009	1.490	1.221	221	301	0.965	1.000
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8338	0.0349	0.042	1.397	1.182	119	160	0.764	0.904

Table SE.6: Sampling Errors: Dohuk

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2276	0.0285	0.125	0.734	0.857	119	160	0.171	0.285
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8828	0.0299	0.034	1.379	1.174	119	160	0.823	0.943
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0435	0.0079	0.182	1.559	1.248	4,513	1,031	0.028	0.059
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.5369)	(0.0564)	(0.105)	(0.461)	(0.679)	26	37	(0.000)	(-0.650)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1812	0.0361	0.199	0.695	0.834	54	80	0.109	0.253
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0609	0.0122	0.200	2.069	1.438	551	798	0.037	0.085
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0183	0.0047	0.255	0.962	0.981	550	796	0.009	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0512	0.0092	0.179	1.372	1.171	550	796	0.033	0.070
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8677	0.0255	0.029	1.915	1.384	229	339	0.817	0.919
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3964	0.0431	0.109	1.220	1.105	105	158	0.310	0.483
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9944	0.0034	0.003	1.703	1.305	580	841	0.988	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7189	0.0218	0.030	2.972	1.724	1,633	1,269	0.675	0.762
Child labour	PR.3	0.0864	0.0146	0.169	2.021	1.422	1,470	747	0.057	0.116
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0182	0.0098	0.536	1.555	1.247	195	293	0.000	0.038
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.0814	0.0167	0.205	1.090	1.044	195	293	0.048	0.115
Prevalence of FGMC among women	PR.9	0.0147	0.0066	0.452	5.138	2.267	1,163	1,689	0.001	0.028
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	23	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.7562	0.0274	0.036	6.857	2.619	1,163	1,689	0.701	0.811
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9957	0.0026	0.003	1.614	1.270	4,513	1,031	0.991	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.7520	0.0324	0.043	2.518	1.587	1,472	343	0.687	0.817
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9850	0.0041	0.004	1.179	1.086	4,513	1,031	0.977	0.993
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9921	0.0036	0.004	1.711	1.308	4,513	1,031	0.985	0.999

Table SE.6: Sampling Errors: Dohuk

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9860	0.0049	0.005	1.783	1.335	4,513	1,031	0.976	0.996
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.7675	0.0219	0.028	2.760	1.661	4,513	1,031	0.724	0.811
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0859	0.0111	0.129	2.007	1.417	1,828	1,277	0.064	0.108
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2994	0.0178	0.059	1.554	1.247	4,513	1,031	0.264	0.335
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0453	0.0069	0.152	1.848	1.359	1,163	1,689	0.032	0.059
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.5628	0.1189	0.016	2.409	1.552	441	663	7.325	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.7: Sampling Errors: Ninevah

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9985	0.0011	0.001	0.900	0.949	12,092	1,077	0.996	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5956	0.0263	0.044	4.824	2.196	2,851	1,684	0.543	0.648
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3187	0.0272	0.085	5.751	2.398	2,851	1,684	0.264	0.373
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0537	0.0063	0.117	1.301	1.141	2,851	1,684	0.041	0.066
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0063	0.0035	0.562	3.369	1.835	2,851	1,684	0.000	0.013
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	13.5922	3.6681	0.270	na	na	na	na	20.928	0.000
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	23.1938	5.2839	0.228	na	na	na	na	33.762	0.000
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	26.0496	5.6522	0.217	na	na	na	na	37.354	0.000
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.6705	0.2008	0.055	na	na	na	na	3.269	4.072
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	87.8357	10.5957	0.121	na	na	na	na	66.644	109.027
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4441	0.0184	0.041	1.456	1.207	1,805	1,059	0.407	0.481
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5640	0.0223	0.039	1.332	1.154	1,122	661	0.519	0.609
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.5779	0.0318	0.055	1.473	1.213	610	357	0.514	0.641
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9158	0.0149	0.016	1.025	1.012	610	357	0.886	0.946
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4668	0.0567	0.121	2.450	1.565	336	191	0.354	0.580
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.0145	0.0080	0.549	0.845	0.919	336	191	0.000	0.031
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6698	0.0404	0.060	1.405	1.185	336	191	0.589	0.751
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0477	0.0079	0.166	1.489	1.220	12,092	1,077	0.032	0.064
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	14	(*)	(*)

Table SE.7: Sampling Errors: Ninevah

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3044	0.0392	0.129	0.719	0.848	163	100	0.226	0.383
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1268	0.0227	0.179	4.439	2.107	1,628	959	0.082	0.172
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0156	0.0046	0.294	1.307	1.143	1,626	958	0.006	0.025
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0406	0.0052	0.128	0.664	0.815	1,626	958	0.030	0.051
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7126	0.0350	0.049	2.550	1.597	728	428	0.643	0.783
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.2739	0.0403	0.147	1.883	1.372	399	232	0.193	0.354
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9256	0.0202	0.022	5.725	2.393	1,639	967	0.885	0.966
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.9410	0.0088	0.009	2.034	1.426	4,863	1,464	0.923	0.959
Child labour	PR.3	0.0550	0.0103	0.188	1.740	1.319	4,321	851	0.034	0.076
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0711	0.0146	0.206	0.974	0.987	489	302	0.042	0.100
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3149	0.0420	0.133	2.462	1.569	489	302	0.231	0.399
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2,851	1,684	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	40	20	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4387	0.0160	0.037	1.755	1.325	2,851	1,684	0.407	0.471
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9992	0.0008	0.001	0.826	0.909	12,092	1,077	0.998	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.4672	0.0486	0.104	3.725	1.930	4,046	359	0.370	0.564
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9661	0.0107	0.011	3.747	1.936	12,089	1,076	0.945	0.987
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9894	0.0058	0.006	3.407	1.846	12,092	1,077	0.978	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9308	0.0105	0.011	1.854	1.362	12,092	1,077	0.910	0.952
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.6239	0.0238	0.038	2.607	1.615	12,092	1,077	0.576	0.672
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2731	0.0151	0.055	1.649	1.284	5,333	1,445	0.243	0.303
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4450	0.0249	0.056	2.711	1.646	12,092	1,077	0.395	0.495

Table SE.7: Sampling Errors: Ninevah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1492	0.0125	0.084	2.083	1.443	2,851	1,684	0.124	0.174
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.4023	0.1267	0.023	2.395	1.548	1,100	659	5.149	1.000

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.8: Sampling Errors: Sulaimanyah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9988	0.0012	0.001	1.281	1.132	6,915	1,036	0.996	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8171	0.0195	0.024	3.094	1.759	1,833	1,216	0.778	0.856
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4915	0.0265	0.054	3.423	1.850	1,833	1,216	0.438	0.545
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1065	0.0109	0.103	1.523	1.234	1,833	1,216	0.085	0.128
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0131	0.0033	0.251	1.012	1.006	1,833	1,216	0.007	0.020
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	5.0934	2.9849	0.586	na	na	na	na	-0.877	11.063
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	8.0246	3.6242	0.452	na	na	na	na	0.776	15.273
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	8.0246	3.6242	0.452	na	na	na	na	0.776	15.273
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.7714	0.1868	0.067	na	na	na	na	2.398	3.145
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	21.6457	6.8839	0.318	na	na	na	na	7.878	35.413
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.7336	0.0181	0.025	1.223	1.106	1,084	732	0.697	0.770
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3148	0.0174	0.055	0.831	0.912	871	591	0.280	0.350
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7876	0.0308	0.039	0.964	0.982	260	171	0.726	0.849
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9817	0.0137	0.014	1.766	1.329	260	171	0.954	1.000
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8857	0.0279	0.031	0.653	0.808	129	86	0.830	0.941
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4606	0.0623	0.135	1.329	1.153	129	86	0.336	0.585
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8195	0.0353	0.043	0.715	0.845	129	86	0.749	0.890
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0514	0.0120	0.233	3.046	1.745	6,915	1,036	0.027	0.075
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	6	(*)	(*)

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4890	0.0282	0.058	0.179	0.423	87	57	0.433	0.545
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0495	0.0099	0.201	1.006	1.003	713	481	0.030	0.069
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0339	0.0122	0.360	2.163	1.471	705	477	0.009	0.058
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0401	0.0106	0.264	1.390	1.179	705	477	0.019	0.061
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9421	0.0148	0.016	0.857	0.926	314	214	0.912	0.972
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.5065	0.0539	0.106	1.302	1.141	161	113	0.399	0.614
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9981	0.0019	0.002	0.977	0.989	737	496	0.994	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6416	0.0252	0.039	2.532	1.591	2,200	915	0.591	0.692
Child labour	PR.3	0.0715	0.0255	0.356	6.446	2.539	2,087	660	0.021	0.122
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0168	0.0093	0.557	0.905	0.951	265	172	0.000	0.035
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.1349	0.0283	0.210	1.173	1.083	265	172	0.078	0.192
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.4648	0.0352	0.076	6.037	2.457	1,833	1,216	0.394	0.535
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	10	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.9098	0.0096	0.011	1.377	1.173	1,833	1,216	0.891	0.929
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9873	0.0088	0.009	6.445	2.539	6,915	1,036	0.970	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.8330	0.0343	0.041	3.445	1.856	2,288	346	0.764	0.902
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9990	0.0008	0.001	0.755	0.869	6,906	1,035	0.997	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9688	0.0098	0.010	3.310	1.819	6,915	1,036	0.949	0.988
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9665	0.0106	0.011	3.572	1.890	6,915	1,036	0.945	0.988
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.1119	0.0251	0.225	6.576	2.564	6,915	1,036	0.062	0.162
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0696	0.0117	0.168	2.067	1.438	2,559	979	0.046	0.093
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2245	0.0112	0.050	0.748	0.865	6,915	1,036	0.202	0.247
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0748	0.0110	0.147	2.130	1.459	1,833	1,216	0.053	0.097
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.2780	0.1135	0.016	1.383	1.176	621	403	7.051	1.000
na: not applicable										
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases										

Table SE.9: Sampling Errors: Kirkuk

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9993	0.0007	0.001	0.738	0.859	5,266	1,080	0.998	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7614	0.0339	0.045	8.599	2.932	1,234	1,359	0.694	0.829
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3989	0.0202	0.051	2.314	1.521	1,234	1,359	0.359	0.439
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0313	0.0083	0.265	3.079	1.755	1,234	1,359	0.015	0.048
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0055	0.0026	0.471	1.657	1.287	1,234	1,359	0.000	0.011
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	27.9780	21.4803	0.768	na	na	na	na	-14.983	70.939
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	32.3653	21.4850	0.664	na	na	na	na	-10.605	75.335
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	40.0934	21.4700	0.535	na	na	na	na	-2.847	83.033
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.1131	0.2228	0.105	na	na	na	na	1.667	2.559
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	26.7324	6.7789	0.254	na	na	na	na	13.175	40.290
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5134	0.0353	0.069	4.156	2.039	795	836	0.443	0.584
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5965	0.0311	0.052	2.005	1.416	487	499	0.534	0.659
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6160	0.0505	0.082	1.874	1.369	145	175	0.515	0.717
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9476	0.0199	0.021	1.388	1.178	145	175	0.908	0.987
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5712	0.0456	0.080	0.720	0.849	66	86	0.480	0.662
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.5076	0.0627	0.123	1.335	1.155	66	86	0.382	0.633
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7692	0.0451	0.059	0.972	0.986	66	86	0.679	0.859
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2176	0.0357	0.164	8.073	2.841	5,266	1,080	0.146	0.289

Table SE.9: Sampling Errors: Kirkuk

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	19	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.3305)	(0.0632)	(0.191)	(0.867)	(0.931)	32	49	(0.204)	(0.457)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1456	0.0230	0.158	2.136	1.461	397	502	0.100	0.192
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0322	0.0066	0.205	0.702	0.838	397	502	0.019	0.045
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0737	0.0120	0.163	1.058	1.029	397	502	0.050	0.098
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7854	0.0372	0.047	2.051	1.432	199	251	0.711	0.860
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.2780	0.0320	0.115	0.879	0.938	174	173	0.214	0.342
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9888	0.0054	0.005	1.380	1.175	406	517	0.978	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.5538	0.0453	0.082	8.388	2.896	1,869	1,009	0.463	0.645
Child labour	PR.3	0.0997	0.0261	0.262	5.628	2.372	1,863	740	0.047	0.152
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0557	0.0176	0.316	1.220	1.105	145	208	0.020	0.091
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.1805	0.0271	0.150	1.025	1.013	145	208	0.126	0.235
Prevalence of FGMC among women	PR.9	0.0564	0.0150	0.266	5.762	2.400	1,234	1,359	0.026	0.086
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	4	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.7432	0.0198	0.027	2.794	1.672	1,234	1,359	0.704	0.783
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9958	0.0024	0.002	1.481	1.217	5,266	1,080	0.991	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.7392	0.0776	0.105	13.328	3.651	1,654	340	0.584	0.894
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9765	0.0082	0.008	3.175	1.782	5,264	1,079	0.960	0.993
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9948	0.0036	0.004	2.744	1.657	5,266	1,080	0.988	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9671	0.0096	0.010	3.135	1.770	5,266	1,080	0.948	0.986
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3137	0.0278	0.089	3.883	1.971	5,266	1,080	0.258	0.369
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.0606	0.0155	0.255	4.491	2.119	2,120	1,069	0.030	0.092

Table SE.9: Sampling Errors: Kirkuk

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2201	0.0257	0.117	4.146	2.036	5,266	1,080	0.169	0.271
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0371	0.0106	0.286	4.296	2.073	1,234	1,359	0.016	0.058
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	4.8358	0.2060	0.043	6.525	2.554	373	458	4.424	1.000

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.10: Sampling Errors: Erbil

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10,355	947	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.8340	0.0314	0.038	8.812	2.969	2,783	1,235	0.771	0.897
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.5121	0.0540	0.106	14.425	3.798	2,783	1,235	0.404	0.620
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.1059	0.0114	0.108	1.704	1.305	2,783	1,235	0.083	0.129
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0543	0.0160	0.295	6.153	2.480	2,783	1,235	0.022	0.086
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12.2380	6.2643	0.512	na	na	na	na	-0.290	24.767
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	15.4476	7.5060	0.486	na	na	na	na	0.436	30.460
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	17.5930	8.5995	0.489	na	na	na	na	0.394	34.792
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.1174	0.2497	0.080	na	na	na	na	2.618	3.617
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	55.0597	13.8697	0.252	na	na	na	na	27.320	82.799
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.6606	0.0197	0.030	1.316	1.147	1,737	764	0.621	0.700
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.3420	0.0181	0.053	0.850	0.922	1,267	585	0.306	0.378
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7260	0.0317	0.044	1.084	1.041	508	215	0.663	0.789
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9769	0.0142	0.015	1.920	1.386	508	215	0.948	1.000
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8177	0.0583	0.071	2.463	1.570	260	109	0.701	0.934
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.1181	0.0444	0.376	2.043	1.429	260	109	0.029	0.207
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8056	0.0626	0.078	2.703	1.644	260	109	0.680	0.931
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.0951	0.0191	0.200	3.997	1.999	10,355	947	0.057	0.133

Table SE.10: Sampling Errors: Erbil

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	68	15	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.0870)	(0.0402)	(0.462)	(0.814)	(0.902)	68	41	(0.007)	(0.167)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0435	0.0169	0.388	3.958	1.990	1,428	579	0.010	0.077
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0109	0.0045	0.417	1.099	1.048	1,419	576	0.002	0.020
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0567	0.0128	0.227	1.773	1.332	1,419	576	0.031	0.082
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8814	0.0486	0.055	5.929	2.435	720	263	0.784	0.979
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.4134	0.0808	0.195	2.936	1.714	215	110	0.252	0.575
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1,445	591	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7476	0.0219	0.029	2.436	1.561	3,729	956	0.704	0.791
Child labour	PR.3	0.1310	0.0186	0.142	1.866	1.366	3,294	613	0.094	0.168
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0340	0.0157	0.462	1.559	1.249	542	209	0.003	0.065
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2396	0.0265	0.111	0.802	0.896	542	209	0.187	0.293
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.4663	0.0234	0.050	2.710	1.646	2,783	1,235	0.420	0.513
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	7	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.6870	0.0599	0.087	20.609	4.540	2,783	1,235	0.567	0.807
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9988	0.0010	0.001	0.782	0.884	10,355	947	0.997	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.8949	0.0410	0.046	5.804	2.409	3,235	296	0.813	0.977
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9955	0.0021	0.002	0.891	0.944	10,335	942	0.991	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9877	0.0079	0.008	4.875	2.208	10,355	947	0.972	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9643	0.0126	0.013	4.360	2.088	10,355	947	0.939	0.990
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.7461	0.0657	0.088	21.541	4.641	10,355	947	0.615	0.877
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1579	0.0450	0.285	15.105	3.887	4,247	991	0.068	0.248

Table SE.10: Sampling Errors: ErbilStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2259	0.0175	0.078	1.663	1.290	10,355	947	0.191	0.261
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1199	0.0353	0.294	14.559	3.816	2,783	1,235	0.049	0.190
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.8224	0.1539	0.020	2.683	1.638	1,115	458	7.515	1.000

na: not applicable
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.11: Sampling Errors: Diala

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	7,227	1,080	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6576	0.0212	0.032	3.254	1.804	1,698	1,637	0.615	0.700
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4248	0.0284	0.067	5.396	2.323	1,698	1,637	0.368	0.482
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0444	0.0111	0.249	4.720	2.173	1,698	1,637	0.022	0.067
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0037	0.0018	0.485	1.432	1.197	1,698	1,637	0.000	0.007
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	21.6712	10.3757	0.479	na	na	na	na	0.920	42.423
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	34.6906	9.9326	0.286	na	na	na	na	14.825	54.556
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	44.1018	7.5572	0.171	na	na	na	na	28.987	59.216
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.4750	0.4953	0.111	na	na	na	na	3.484	5.466
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	78.6117	29.0426	0.369	na	na	na	na	20.526	136.697
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5172	0.0212	0.041	1.812	1.346	1,120	1,011	0.475	0.560
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5727	0.0286	0.050	2.164	1.471	704	647	0.515	0.630
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6965	0.0303	0.043	1.524	1.234	431	352	0.636	0.757
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9825	0.0076	0.008	1.197	1.094	431	352	0.967	0.998
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7426	0.0658	0.089	4.445	2.108	250	197	0.611	0.874
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.1331	0.0301	0.226	1.541	1.241	250	197	0.073	0.193
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7526	0.0688	0.091	4.988	2.233	250	197	0.615	0.890
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2079	0.0251	0.121	4.142	2.035	7,227	1,080	0.158	0.258
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5033	0.0260	0.052	0.151	0.388	52	57	0.451	0.555

Table SE.11: Sampling Errors: Diala

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1788	0.0253	0.142	0.354	0.595	85	82	0.128	0.229
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0523	0.0100	0.192	1.833	1.354	1,029	905	0.032	0.072
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0138	0.0045	0.324	1.331	1.154	1,029	905	0.005	0.023
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.1072	0.0122	0.113	1.395	1.181	1,029	905	0.083	0.131
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8456	0.0345	0.041	3.376	1.837	387	372	0.777	0.915
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.4132	0.0364	0.088	1.004	1.002	192	185	0.340	0.486
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1,035	911	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8250	0.0312	0.038	9.349	3.058	2,694	1,387	0.763	0.887
Child labour	PR.3	0.0597	0.0145	0.243	3.083	1.756	2,362	825	0.031	0.089
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0589	0.0253	0.429	3.280	1.811	293	285	0.008	0.110
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3205	0.0683	0.213	6.090	2.468	293	285	0.184	0.457
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0028	0.0028	0.995	4.561	2.136	1,698	1,637	0.000	0.008
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.0603)	(0.0001)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.003)	31	25	(0.060)	(0.061)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.3382	0.0148	0.044	1.592	1.262	1,698	1,637	0.309	0.368
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9226	0.0236	0.026	8.377	2.894	7,227	1,080	0.875	0.970
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.4856	0.0767	0.158	9.989	3.161	2,356	360	0.332	0.639
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9494	0.0185	0.020	7.710	2.777	7,212	1,078	0.912	0.987
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9874	0.0073	0.007	4.565	2.137	7,227	1,080	0.973	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9585	0.0091	0.009	2.230	1.493	7,227	1,080	0.940	0.977
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.5780	0.0329	0.057	4.802	2.191	7,227	1,080	0.512	0.644
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2338	0.0315	0.135	7.596	2.756	2,945	1,369	0.171	0.297
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4181	0.0310	0.074	4.254	2.063	7,227	1,080	0.356	0.480

Table SE.11: Sampling Errors: Diala

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2045	0.0446	0.218	19.990	4.471	1,698	1,637	0.115	0.294
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.5087	0.2473	0.038	8.880	2.980	681	625	6.014	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.12: Sampling Errors: Anbar

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9897	0.0034	0.003	1.255	1.120	5,155	1,078	0.983	0.997
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5427	0.0194	0.036	2.767	1.664	1,299	1,817	0.504	0.582
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2376	0.0232	0.098	5.382	2.320	1,299	1,817	0.191	0.284
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0164	0.0041	0.248	1.866	1.366	1,299	1,817	0.008	0.025
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0039	0.0016	0.395	1.124	1.060	1,299	1,817	0.001	0.007
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12.2909	3.7630	0.306	na	na	na	na	4.765	19.817
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	25.3712	5.4625	0.215	na	na	na	na	14.446	36.296
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	31.0854	6.1720	0.199	na	na	na	na	18.741	43.429
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.4574	0.4140	0.168	na	na	na	na	1.629	3.285
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	42.2014	11.2547	0.267	na	na	na	na	19.692	64.711
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5772	0.0309	0.054	4.111	2.028	704	1,051	0.515	0.639
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6338	0.0201	0.032	1.172	1.083	468	677	0.594	0.674
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6152	0.0304	0.049	1.062	1.031	163	273	0.554	0.676
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9131	0.0144	0.016	0.711	0.843	163	273	0.884	0.942
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4025	0.0381	0.095	0.779	0.883	78	130	0.326	0.479
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2443	0.0451	0.185	1.424	1.193	78	130	0.154	0.335
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6089	0.0360	0.059	0.702	0.838	78	130	0.537	0.681
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.3026	0.0173	0.057	1.521	1.233	5,155	1,078	0.268	0.337

Table SE.12: Sampling Errors: Anbar

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.3198)	(0.0340)	(0.106)	(0.207)	(0.455)	21	40	(0.252)	(0.388)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2046	0.0332	0.162	0.550	0.741	49	82	0.138	0.271
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0995	0.0161	0.161	2.282	1.511	511	794	0.067	0.132
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0397	0.0177	0.446	6.499	2.549	509	790	0.004	0.075
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0572	0.0097	0.170	1.378	1.174	509	790	0.038	0.077
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8157	0.0268	0.033	1.799	1.341	255	378	0.762	0.869
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.2787	0.0604	0.217	4.449	2.109	173	246	0.158	0.400
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9909	0.0032	0.003	0.929	0.964	518	804	0.984	0.997
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8447	0.0182	0.022	3.455	1.859	1,883	1,375	0.808	0.881
Child labour	PR.3	0.0600	0.0145	0.242	3.360	1.833	1,825	897	0.031	0.089
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0282	0.0109	0.386	1.380	1.175	239	321	0.006	0.050
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.1733	0.0446	0.258	4.447	2.109	239	321	0.084	0.262
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1,299	1,817	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	18	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.1641	0.0320	0.195	13.542	3.680	1,299	1,817	0.100	0.228
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9946	0.0038	0.004	2.929	1.711	5,155	1,078	0.987	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1895	0.0342	0.181	3.471	1.863	1,685	359	0.121	0.258
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9399	0.0088	0.009	1.480	1.217	5,155	1,078	0.922	0.957
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9986	0.0011	0.001	1.034	1.017	5,155	1,078	0.996	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9616	0.0074	0.008	1.584	1.259	5,155	1,078	0.947	0.976
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.7745	0.0151	0.020	1.408	1.187	5,155	1,078	0.744	0.805
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1962	0.0125	0.064	1.405	1.185	2,180	1,425	0.171	0.221

Table SE.12: Sampling Errors: Anbar

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3801	0.0213	0.056	2.073	1.440	5,155	1,078	0.338	0.423
Discrimination (w omen)	EQ.7	0.5199	0.0349	0.067	8.875	2.979	1,299	1,817	0.450	0.590
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.9663	0.1322	0.022	2.679	1.637	526	724	5.702	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.13: Sampling Errors: Baghdad

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9995	0.0004	0.000	0.598	0.773	21,569	2,153	0.999	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6876	0.0176	0.026	4.726	2.174	5,047	3,261	0.652	0.723
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.5260	0.0204	0.039	5.463	2.337	5,047	3,261	0.485	0.567
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0639	0.0064	0.101	2.266	1.505	5,047	3,261	0.051	0.077
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0076	0.0019	0.252	1.598	1.264	5,047	3,261	0.004	0.012
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	12.2795	3.4476	0.281	na	na	na	na	5.384	19.175
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	21.8904	4.2079	0.192	na	na	na	na	13.475	30.306
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	23.2433	4.4603	0.192	na	na	na	na	14.323	32.164
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.7387	0.1650	0.044	na	na	na	na	3.409	4.069
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	85.4141	10.3117	0.121	na	na	na	na	64.791	106.038
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5491	0.0146	0.027	1.846	1.359	3,307	2,143	0.520	0.578
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6069	0.0176	0.029	1.819	1.349	2,244	1,395	0.572	0.642
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7509	0.0235	0.031	2.003	1.415	1,071	680	0.704	0.798
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9717	0.0088	0.009	1.908	1.381	1,071	680	0.954	0.989
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7903	0.0235	0.030	1.179	1.086	537	356	0.743	0.837
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4331	0.0436	0.101	2.744	1.656	537	356	0.346	0.520
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6934	0.0421	0.061	2.953	1.718	537	356	0.609	0.777
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.4346	0.0168	0.039	2.487	1.577	21,569	2,153	0.401	0.468

Table SE.13: Sampling Errors: Baghdad

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.5240)	(0.0124)	(0.024)	(0.027)	(0.165)	87	45	(0.499)	(0.549)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1833	0.0263	0.144	0.864	0.930	265	188	0.131	0.236
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1391	0.0104	0.075	1.600	1.265	2,675	1,772	0.118	0.160
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0274	0.0052	0.189	1.767	1.329	2,668	1,758	0.017	0.038
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0972	0.0147	0.152	4.348	2.085	2,668	1,758	0.068	0.127
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8413	0.0171	0.020	1.623	1.274	1,127	743	0.807	0.875
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3556	0.0332	0.093	2.030	1.425	643	424	0.289	0.422
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9961	0.0017	0.002	1.398	1.182	2,728	1,804	0.993	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8254	0.0114	0.014	2.462	1.569	7,911	2,751	0.803	0.848
Child labour	PR.3	0.0482	0.0071	0.148	1.835	1.355	7,076	1,666	0.034	0.062
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0735	0.0124	0.168	1.309	1.144	847	583	0.049	0.098
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2790	0.0229	0.082	1.520	1.233	847	583	0.233	0.325
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5,047	3,261	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.0801)	(0.0340)	(0.425)	(0.612)	(0.783)	74	40	(0.012)	(0.148)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4145	0.0133	0.032	2.360	1.536	5,047	3,261	0.388	0.441
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8421	0.0175	0.021	4.969	2.229	21,569	2,153	0.807	0.877
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3924	0.0369	0.094	4.325	2.080	7,109	684	0.319	0.466
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9805	0.0083	0.008	7.609	2.758	21,457	2,139	0.964	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9623	0.0058	0.006	1.988	1.410	21,569	2,153	0.951	0.974
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9219	0.0070	0.008	1.468	1.212	21,569	2,153	0.908	0.936
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.1108	0.0100	0.090	2.164	1.471	21,569	2,153	0.091	0.131
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1519	0.0115	0.076	2.804	1.674	8,708	2,742	0.129	0.175

Table SE.13: Sampling Errors: Baghdad

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3639	0.0163	0.045	2.465	1.570	21,569	2,153	0.331	0.396
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0544	0.0052	0.096	1.745	1.321	5,047	3,261	0.044	0.065
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.1138	0.0925	0.015	1.890	1.375	1,856	1,244	5.929	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.14: Sampling Errors: Baghdad - Center

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	15,559	1,073	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.7380	0.0230	0.031	4.338	2.083	3,691	1,589	0.692	0.784
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.5918	0.0260	0.044	4.428	2.104	3,691	1,589	0.540	0.644
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0789	0.0081	0.102	1.427	1.194	3,691	1,589	0.063	0.095
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0102	0.0026	0.253	1.050	1.025	3,691	1,589	0.005	0.015
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	13.3003	4.6166	0.347	na	na	na	na	4.067	22.533
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	24.5944	5.5041	0.224	na	na	na	na	13.586	35.603
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	25.8798	5.8570	0.226	na	na	na	na	14.166	37.594
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.5901	0.2101	0.059	na	na	na	na	3.170	4.010
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	86.1108	13.7833	0.160	na	na	na	na	58.544	113.677
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5571	0.0183	0.033	1.385	1.177	2,376	1,020	0.520	0.594
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6125	0.0210	0.034	1.306	1.143	1,644	705	0.571	0.654
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7360	0.0239	0.033	0.917	0.958	739	312	0.688	0.784
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9971	0.0002	0.000	0.004	0.063	739	312	0.997	0.997
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8136	0.0261	0.032	0.710	0.843	374	159	0.761	0.866
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4209	0.0427	0.101	1.182	1.087	374	159	0.336	0.506
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7095	0.0527	0.074	2.125	1.458	374	159	0.604	0.815
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.5059	0.0182	0.036	1.428	1.195	15,559	1,073	0.469	0.542

Table SE.14: Sampling Errors: Baghdad - Center

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(0.5329)	(0.0130)	(0.024)	(0.021)	(0.145)	79	32	(0.507)	(0.559)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1827	0.0339	0.185	0.623	0.789	183	82	0.115	0.250
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1239	0.0129	0.104	1.240	1.114	1,899	805	0.098	0.150
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0273	0.0066	0.243	1.335	1.155	1,900	805	0.014	0.041
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.1013	0.0203	0.200	3.632	1.906	1,900	805	0.061	0.142
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8312	0.0212	0.026	1.098	1.048	833	343	0.789	0.874
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.4340	0.0343	0.079	0.923	0.961	449	194	0.365	0.503
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9961	0.0023	0.002	1.078	1.038	1,940	821	0.992	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8018	0.0148	0.019	1.773	1.332	5,525	1,280	0.772	0.832
Child labour	PR.3	0.0324	0.0073	0.226	1.350	1.162	4,919	792	0.018	0.047
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0774	0.0156	0.201	0.871	0.933	597	258	0.046	0.109
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2970	0.0281	0.095	0.970	0.985	597	258	0.241	0.353
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3,691	1,589	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	17	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4096	0.0167	0.041	1.826	1.351	3,691	1,589	0.376	0.443
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.8321	0.0214	0.026	3.508	1.873	15,559	1,073	0.789	0.875
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.4616	0.0451	0.098	3.034	1.742	5,050	347	0.371	0.552
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9779	0.0112	0.011	6.200	2.490	15,453	1,062	0.955	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9885	0.0060	0.006	3.361	1.833	15,559	1,073	0.977	1.000
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9378	0.0083	0.009	1.279	1.131	15,559	1,073	0.921	0.954
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.0451	0.0099	0.219	2.420	1.556	15,559	1,073	0.025	0.065
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1511	0.0149	0.099	2.224	1.491	6,099	1,285	0.121	0.181

Table SE.14: Sampling Errors: Baghdad - Center

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3861	0.0200	0.052	1.818	1.348	15,559	1,073	0.346	0.426
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0353	0.0056	0.159	1.462	1.209	3,691	1,589	0.024	0.047
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0576	0.1131	0.019	1.329	1.153	1,324	567	5.831	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.15: Sampling Errors: Baghdad - Periphery

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9982	0.0014	0.001	1.112	1.054	6,010	1,080	0.995	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5504	0.0385	0.070	10.022	3.166	1,356	1,672	0.473	0.627
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3469	0.0221	0.064	3.589	1.895	1,356	1,672	0.303	0.391
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0228	0.0074	0.324	4.098	2.024	1,356	1,672	0.008	0.038
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0007	0.0002	0.281	0.090	0.300	1,356	1,672	0.000	0.001
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9.7966	3.6408	0.372	na	na	na	na	2.515	17.078
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	15.2019	4.8677	0.320	na	na	na	na	5.467	24.937
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	16.6637	5.0612	0.304	na	na	na	na	6.541	26.786
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.1321	0.1924	0.047	na	na	na	na	3.747	4.517
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	83.7231	11.9301	0.142	na	na	na	na	59.863	107.583
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5286	0.0219	0.041	2.159	1.469	931	1,123	0.485	0.572
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5914	0.0294	0.050	2.457	1.568	600	690	0.533	0.650
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7840	0.0457	0.058	4.522	2.126	332	368	0.693	0.875
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9153	0.0203	0.022	1.941	1.393	332	368	0.875	0.956
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7365	0.0577	0.078	3.357	1.832	162	197	0.621	0.852
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4612	0.0993	0.215	7.774	2.788	162	197	0.263	0.660
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6563	0.0753	0.115	4.925	2.219	162	197	0.506	0.807
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.2500	0.0290	0.116	4.852	2.203	6,010	1,080	0.192	0.308
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	13	(*)	(*)

Table SE.15: Sampling Errors: Baghdad - Periphery

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1846	0.0378	0.205	0.994	0.997	82	106	0.109	0.260
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1763	0.0194	0.110	2.511	1.585	776	967	0.137	0.215
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0275	0.0071	0.259	1.799	1.341	769	953	0.013	0.042
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0871	0.0094	0.108	1.061	1.030	769	953	0.068	0.106
Early child development index	TC.53	0.8698	0.0275	0.032	2.660	1.631	295	400	0.815	0.925
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.1732	0.0480	0.277	3.688	1.920	193	230	0.077	0.269
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9960	0.0022	0.002	1.242	1.115	788	983	0.992	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8799	0.0122	0.014	2.087	1.444	2,386	1,471	0.855	0.904
Child labour	PR.3	0.0841	0.0187	0.222	3.959	1.990	2,158	874	0.047	0.122
Child marriage (before age 15) (w omen)	PR.4a	0.0641	0.0143	0.223	1.108	1.053	249	325	0.035	0.093
Child marriage (before age 18) (w omen)	PR.4b	0.2360	0.0326	0.138	1.908	1.381	249	325	0.171	0.301
Prevalence of FGM/C among w omen	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1,356	1,672	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (w omen)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	23	(*)	(*)
Safety (w omen)	PR.14	0.4278	0.0172	0.040	2.020	1.421	1,356	1,672	0.393	0.462
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking w ater services	WS.2	0.8681	0.0269	0.031	6.836	2.615	6,010	1,080	0.814	0.922
Use of safely managed drinking w ater services	WS.6	0.2227	0.0498	0.224	5.763	2.401	2,059	337	0.123	0.322
Handw ashing facility with w ater and soap	WS.7	0.9871	0.0050	0.005	2.076	1.441	6,004	1,077	0.977	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.8945	0.0143	0.016	2.354	1.534	6,010	1,080	0.866	0.923
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8807	0.0143	0.016	2.096	1.448	6,010	1,080	0.852	0.909
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.2810	0.0360	0.128	6.938	2.634	6,010	1,080	0.209	0.353
Equitable chance in life										
Children w ith functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1538	0.0151	0.098	2.536	1.592	2,609	1,457	0.124	0.184
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3063	0.0212	0.069	2.292	1.514	6,010	1,080	0.264	0.349

Table SE.15: Sampling Errors: Baghdad - Periphery

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1062	0.0141	0.132	3.476	1.864	1,356	1,672	0.078	0.134
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.2537	0.1537	0.025	2.629	1.621	532	677	5.946	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.16: Sampling Errors: Babil

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	6,011	1,080	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6178	0.0227	0.037	3.380	1.838	1,389	1,554	0.572	0.663
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3213	0.0196	0.061	2.747	1.658	1,389	1,554	0.282	0.361
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0453	0.0065	0.143	1.497	1.224	1,389	1,554	0.032	0.058
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0012	0.0008	0.712	0.936	0.967	1,389	1,554	0.000	0.003
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	9.7569	3.1823	0.326	na	na	na	na	3.392	16.121
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	11.5720	3.4760	0.300	na	na	na	na	4.620	18.524
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	16.7833	4.0330	0.240	na	na	na	na	8.717	24.849
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.6598	0.1719	0.047	na	na	na	na	3.316	4.004
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	77.0794	10.6836	0.139	na	na	na	na	55.712	98.447
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4748	0.0178	0.037	1.321	1.149	939	1,046	0.439	0.510
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5995	0.0204	0.034	1.138	1.067	592	659	0.559	0.640
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6142	0.0324	0.053	1.444	1.202	296	327	0.549	0.679
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9393	0.0148	0.016	1.254	1.120	296	327	0.910	0.969
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.6937	0.0357	0.051	1.041	1.020	160	175	0.622	0.765
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.4481	0.0383	0.085	1.030	1.015	160	175	0.372	0.525
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6631	0.0354	0.053	0.975	0.987	160	175	0.592	0.734
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.3132	0.0183	0.058	1.681	1.297	6,011	1,080	0.277	0.350
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	10	(*)	(*)

Table SE.16: Sampling Errors: BabilStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3420	0.0407	0.119	0.620	0.787	75	85	0.261	0.423
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0636	0.0092	0.144	1.187	1.090	756	844	0.045	0.082
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0189	0.0044	0.231	0.872	0.934	758	846	0.010	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0491	0.0089	0.181	1.430	1.196	758	846	0.031	0.067
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7460	0.0228	0.031	0.958	0.979	313	350	0.700	0.792
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3048	0.0301	0.099	0.849	0.922	179	199	0.244	0.365
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9950	0.0026	0.003	1.138	1.067	769	859	0.990	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8221	0.0167	0.020	2.559	1.600	2,337	1,343	0.789	0.856
Child labour	PR.3	0.1319	0.0246	0.187	4.319	2.078	2,140	816	0.083	0.181
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0816	0.0203	0.249	1.443	1.201	230	264	0.041	0.122
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3062	0.0348	0.114	1.502	1.226	230	264	0.237	0.376
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0008	0.0008	0.993	1.245	1.116	1,389	1,554	0.000	0.002
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	14	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.8138	0.0173	0.021	3.075	1.754	1,389	1,554	0.779	0.848
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9579	0.0122	0.013	3.981	1.995	6,011	1,080	0.934	0.982
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1486	0.0224	0.151	1.750	1.323	1,960	360	0.104	0.193
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9411	0.0154	0.016	4.617	2.149	6,011	1,080	0.910	0.972
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.8516	0.0186	0.022	2.945	1.716	6,011	1,080	0.815	0.889
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8384	0.0187	0.022	2.777	1.666	6,011	1,080	0.801	0.876
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3395	0.0172	0.051	1.428	1.195	6,011	1,080	0.305	0.374
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1284	0.0109	0.085	1.411	1.188	2,606	1,339	0.107	0.150
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.2927	0.0205	0.070	2.200	1.483	6,011	1,080	0.252	0.334

Table SE.16: Sampling Errors: Babil

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1190	0.0102	0.086	1.539	1.241	1,389	1,554	0.099	0.139
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.8155	0.1068	0.018	1.624	1.274	526	594	5.602	1.000

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.17: Sampling Errors: Kerbala

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3,734	1,080	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6770	0.0210	0.031	3.099	1.760	864	1,543	0.635	0.719
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.4345	0.0233	0.054	3.416	1.848	864	1,543	0.388	0.481
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0624	0.0082	0.131	1.760	1.327	864	1,543	0.046	0.079
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0077	0.0023	0.296	1.053	1.026	864	1,543	0.003	0.012
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	17.8723	5.0541	0.283	na	na	na	na	7.764	27.980
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	25.8138	5.6786	0.220	na	na	na	na	14.457	37.171
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	32.1607	6.8755	0.214	na	na	na	na	18.410	45.912
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.0162	0.1873	0.047	na	na	na	na	3.642	4.391
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	95.3899	11.3169	0.119	na	na	na	na	72.756	118.024
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5618	0.0174	0.031	1.280	1.131	588	1,045	0.527	0.597
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6230	0.0208	0.033	1.304	1.142	402	709	0.581	0.665
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7835	0.0275	0.035	1.578	1.256	202	356	0.729	0.838
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9461	0.0145	0.015	1.461	1.209	202	356	0.917	0.975
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8457	0.0247	0.029	0.862	0.929	107	185	0.796	0.895
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2346	0.0406	0.173	1.686	1.298	107	185	0.153	0.316
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7589	0.0278	0.037	0.779	0.883	107	185	0.703	0.815
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.4314	0.0224	0.052	2.207	1.486	3,734	1,080	0.387	0.476

Table SE.17: Sampling Errors: Kerbala

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	20	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4924	0.0423	0.086	0.629	0.793	50	89	0.408	0.577
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0806	0.0085	0.106	0.872	0.934	502	893	0.064	0.098
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0335	0.0065	0.194	1.158	1.076	500	890	0.020	0.046
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0321	0.0073	0.226	1.511	1.229	500	890	0.018	0.047
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9214	0.0172	0.019	1.512	1.230	209	373	0.887	0.956
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3124	0.0277	0.089	0.716	0.846	112	201	0.257	0.368
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.0000	0.0000	na	na	0.000	505	899	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.7303	0.0164	0.023	1.900	1.378	1,461	1,386	0.697	0.763
Child labour	PR.3	0.0531	0.0113	0.212	2.078	1.441	1,283	822	0.031	0.076
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.1257	0.0186	0.148	0.884	0.940	159	283	0.089	0.163
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3677	0.0340	0.092	1.403	1.184	159	283	0.300	0.436
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	864	1,543	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	5	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4390	0.0175	0.040	1.910	1.382	864	1,543	0.404	0.474
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7235	0.0239	0.033	3.079	1.755	3,734	1,080	0.676	0.771
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3708	0.0403	0.109	3.479	1.865	1,262	359	0.290	0.451
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9918	0.0032	0.003	1.341	1.158	3,727	1,077	0.985	0.998
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9679	0.0102	0.011	3.593	1.895	3,734	1,080	0.948	0.988
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9246	0.0118	0.013	2.151	1.467	3,734	1,080	0.901	0.948
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3228	0.0229	0.071	2.598	1.612	3,734	1,080	0.277	0.369
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1540	0.0158	0.103	2.605	1.614	1,584	1,361	0.122	0.186

Table SE.17: Sampling Errors: Kerbala

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4026	0.0173	0.043	1.335	1.155	3,734	1,080	0.368	0.437
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0157	0.0036	0.228	1.279	1.131	864	1,543	0.009	0.023
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.3163	0.0917	0.013	1.141	1.068	341	607	7.133	1.000

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.18: Sampling Errors: Wasit

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	4,411	1,059	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6107	0.0335	0.055	7.437	2.727	1,015	1,581	0.544	0.678
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2672	0.0306	0.115	7.577	2.753	1,015	1,581	0.206	0.328
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0421	0.0095	0.226	3.554	1.885	1,015	1,581	0.023	0.061
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0076	0.0037	0.478	2.785	1.669	1,015	1,581	0.000	0.015
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20.1437	5.5599	0.276	na	na	na	na	9.024	31.264
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	27.2208	6.4784	0.238	na	na	na	na	14.264	40.178
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	28.3300	6.5215	0.230	na	na	na	na	15.287	41.373
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.0431	0.2013	0.050	na	na	na	na	3.640	4.446
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	75.8226	12.0080	0.158	na	na	na	na	51.807	99.838
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5285	0.0320	0.060	4.274	2.067	687	1,043	0.465	0.592
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6350	0.0373	0.059	3.998	1.999	445	666	0.560	0.710
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6372	0.0333	0.052	1.655	1.287	228	346	0.571	0.704
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8928	0.0273	0.031	2.684	1.638	228	346	0.838	0.947
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7025	0.0811	0.115	4.842	2.200	120	155	0.540	0.865
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.6534	0.0858	0.131	5.009	2.238	120	155	0.482	0.825
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7349	0.0867	0.118	5.942	2.438	120	155	0.562	0.908
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.7725	0.0255	0.033	3.918	1.979	4,411	1,059	0.721	0.823
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	7	(*)	(*)

Table SE.18: Sampling Errors: WasitStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3405	0.0439	0.129	0.908	0.953	61	107	0.253	0.428
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0863	0.0150	0.174	2.594	1.611	562	913	0.056	0.116
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0192	0.0047	0.246	1.081	1.040	563	914	0.010	0.029
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0551	0.0188	0.342	6.219	2.494	563	914	0.017	0.093
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7101	0.0427	0.060	3.462	1.861	226	392	0.625	0.795
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3313	0.0369	0.111	1.331	1.154	135	218	0.258	0.405
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9828	0.0064	0.007	2.237	1.496	566	919	0.970	0.996
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8579	0.0128	0.015	1.869	1.367	1,673	1,387	0.832	0.884
Child labour	PR.3	0.0703	0.0153	0.218	2.975	1.725	1,490	829	0.040	0.101
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0793	0.0293	0.369	3.184	1.784	199	272	0.021	0.138
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2870	0.0216	0.075	0.616	0.785	199	272	0.244	0.330
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	1,015	1,581	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	19	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5677	0.0264	0.046	4.475	2.115	1,015	1,581	0.515	0.620
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9459	0.0121	0.013	3.037	1.743	4,411	1,059	0.922	0.970
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1149	0.0453	0.394	9.048	3.008	1,547	349	0.024	0.205
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9729	0.0077	0.008	2.375	1.541	4,384	1,052	0.957	0.988
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9351	0.0140	0.015	3.398	1.843	4,411	1,059	0.907	0.963
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9212	0.0152	0.017	3.384	1.840	4,411	1,059	0.891	0.952
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4926	0.0571	0.116	13.781	3.712	4,411	1,059	0.379	0.607
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1519	0.0270	0.178	7.874	2.806	1,816	1,389	0.098	0.206
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3418	0.0183	0.054	1.576	1.256	4,411	1,059	0.305	0.378

Table SE.18: Sampling Errors: Wasit

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0845	0.0115	0.136	2.707	1.645	1,015	1,581	0.061	0.108
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.4569	0.1609	0.029	3.248	1.802	410	616	5.135	1.000

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.19: Sampling Errors: Salahdeen

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9992	0.0008	0.001	0.810	0.900	3,861	1,073	0.998	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5999	0.0219	0.036	3.427	1.851	954	1,720	0.556	0.644
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3740	0.0304	0.081	6.793	2.606	954	1,720	0.313	0.435
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0427	0.0078	0.182	2.530	1.591	954	1,720	0.027	0.058
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0209	0.0046	0.219	1.762	1.328	954	1,720	0.012	0.030
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	20.7956	5.5444	0.267	na	na	na	na	9.707	31.885
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	32.5104	7.3616	0.226	na	na	na	na	17.787	47.234
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	34.8041	7.5076	0.216	na	na	na	na	19.789	49.819
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	2.6337	0.2086	0.079	na	na	na	na	2.216	3.051
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	50.9689	7.7861	0.153	na	na	na	na	35.397	66.541
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.5147	0.0160	0.031	1.069	1.034	584	1,046	0.483	0.547
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5298	0.0206	0.039	1.080	1.039	357	637	0.489	0.571
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.5296	0.0320	0.060	1.073	1.036	144	262	0.466	0.594
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.8751	0.0305	0.035	2.218	1.489	144	262	0.814	0.936
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4477	0.0452	0.101	1.073	1.036	69	131	0.357	0.538
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3878	0.0482	0.124	1.272	1.128	69	131	0.291	0.484
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5371	0.0386	0.072	0.778	0.882	69	131	0.460	0.614
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.1978	0.0196	0.099	2.583	1.607	3,861	1,073	0.159	0.237
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	22	(*)	(*)

Table SE.19: Sampling Errors: Salahdeen

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2408	0.0387	0.161	0.623	0.790	45	77	0.163	0.318
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0689	0.0097	0.141	1.041	1.020	388	712	0.049	0.088
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0187	0.0074	0.396	2.128	1.459	388	712	0.004	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0601	0.0121	0.202	1.848	1.359	388	712	0.036	0.084
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6838	0.0225	0.033	0.737	0.858	175	316	0.639	0.729
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3419	0.0349	0.102	1.149	1.072	119	213	0.272	0.412
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9902	0.0050	0.005	1.860	1.364	393	721	0.980	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8448	0.0186	0.022	3.264	1.807	1,402	1,244	0.808	0.882
Child labour	PR.3	0.0630	0.0111	0.177	1.768	1.330	1,344	842	0.041	0.085
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0806	0.0227	0.281	2.155	1.468	172	312	0.035	0.126
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2268	0.0273	0.120	1.325	1.151	172	312	0.172	0.281
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0007	0.0007	1.002	1.270	1.127	954	1,720	0.000	0.002
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.0000)	(0.0000)	(0.000)	na	na	15	27	(0.000)	(0.000)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5068	0.0218	0.043	3.266	1.807	954	1,720	0.463	0.550
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9725	0.0125	0.013	6.285	2.507	3,861	1,073	0.947	0.998
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.2481	0.0312	0.126	2.597	1.611	1,246	356	0.186	0.311
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9790	0.0088	0.009	4.002	2.000	3,840	1,067	0.961	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.9915	0.0034	0.003	1.517	1.232	3,861	1,073	0.985	0.998
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9745	0.0076	0.008	2.485	1.576	3,861	1,073	0.959	0.990
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.6413	0.0365	0.057	6.215	2.493	3,861	1,073	0.568	0.714
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2793	0.0154	0.055	1.517	1.232	1,592	1,295	0.249	0.310
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4154	0.0224	0.054	2.213	1.488	3,861	1,073	0.371	0.460

Table SE.19: Sampling Errors: Salahdeen

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1141	0.0148	0.130	3.739	1.934	954	1,720	0.084	0.144
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.3991	0.0945	0.013	1.556	1.247	377	687	7.210	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.20: Sampling Errors: Najaf

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9936	0.0053	0.005	4.681	2.164	4,961	1,077	0.983	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6886	0.0275	0.040	5.860	2.421	1,145	1,663	0.634	0.744
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3948	0.0340	0.086	8.019	2.832	1,145	1,663	0.327	0.463
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0485	0.0076	0.157	2.097	1.448	1,145	1,663	0.033	0.064
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0158	0.0054	0.345	3.161	1.778	1,145	1,663	0.005	0.027
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	10.5295	3.8301	0.364	na	na	na	na	2.869	18.190
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	16.9377	4.6950	0.277	na	na	na	na	7.548	26.328
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	18.9340	5.0431	0.266	na	na	na	na	8.848	29.020
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.8771	0.2594	0.067	na	na	na	na	3.358	4.396
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	112.2003	11.1549	0.099	na	na	na	na	89.890	134.510
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4808	0.0151	0.031	1.041	1.020	798	1,141	0.451	0.511
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5730	0.0256	0.045	1.884	1.373	503	705	0.522	0.624
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7170	0.0294	0.041	1.534	1.239	263	360	0.658	0.776
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9851	0.0060	0.006	0.892	0.944	263	360	0.973	0.997
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4781	0.0567	0.119	2.293	1.514	146	179	0.365	0.592
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.1839	0.0313	0.170	1.162	1.078	146	179	0.121	0.247
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5788	0.0377	0.065	1.039	1.019	146	179	0.503	0.654
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.7133	0.0321	0.045	5.412	2.326	4,961	1,077	0.649	0.777

Table SE.20: Sampling Errors: Najaf

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.3275	0.0553	0.169	0.693	0.833	31	51	0.217	0.438
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.3408	0.0765	0.224	2.682	1.638	71	104	0.188	0.494
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0910	0.0117	0.129	1.531	1.237	677	921	0.068	0.114
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0505	0.0085	0.169	1.401	1.184	683	920	0.033	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0640	0.0127	0.198	2.464	1.570	683	920	0.039	0.089
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7635	0.0334	0.044	2.391	1.546	301	388	0.697	0.830
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.2608	0.0439	0.168	2.046	1.431	145	206	0.173	0.349
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9992	0.0008	0.001	0.757	0.870	695	942	0.998	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8989	0.0144	0.016	3.331	1.825	1,953	1,452	0.870	0.928
Child labour	PR.3	0.0759	0.0116	0.153	1.680	1.296	1,732	873	0.053	0.099
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.1165	0.0213	0.183	1.559	1.248	235	355	0.074	0.159
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3725	0.0311	0.084	1.466	1.211	235	355	0.310	0.435
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0005	0.0005	1.004	0.856	0.925	1,145	1,663	0.000	0.002
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(0.0620)	(0.0039)	(0.063)	(0.008)	(0.089)	21	31	(0.054)	(0.070)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.3705	0.0343	0.092	8.362	2.892	1,145	1,663	0.302	0.439
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9174	0.0368	0.040	19.220	4.384	4,961	1,077	0.844	0.991
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1172	0.0199	0.170	1.765	1.329	1,621	359	0.077	0.157
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9400	0.0265	0.028	13.414	3.662	4,953	1,075	0.887	0.993
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9455	0.0250	0.026	13.044	3.612	4,961	1,077	0.895	0.995
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9303	0.0256	0.028	10.917	3.304	4,961	1,077	0.879	0.982
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3203	0.0247	0.077	3.024	1.739	4,961	1,077	0.271	0.370
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2245	0.0171	0.076	2.438	1.561	2,163	1,452	0.190	0.259

Table SE.20: Sampling Errors: Najaf

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3698	0.0182	0.049	1.528	1.236	4,961	1,077	0.333	0.406
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.1521	0.0110	0.072	1.567	1.252	1,145	1,663	0.130	0.174
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.3110	0.2390	0.038	7.890	2.809	453	668	5.833	1.000

na: not applicable

() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SE.21: Sampling Errors: Qadissiyah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	3,803	1,074	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5895	0.0207	0.035	3.107	1.763	899	1,754	0.548	0.631
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.3174	0.0155	0.049	1.938	1.392	899	1,754	0.286	0.348
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0495	0.0093	0.188	3.235	1.798	899	1,754	0.031	0.068
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0070	0.0017	0.250	0.768	0.876	899	1,754	0.004	0.010
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	15.1693	4.4659	0.294	na	na	na	na	6.237	24.101
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	18.8171	4.7163	0.251	na	na	na	na	9.385	28.250
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	20.3094	4.9799	0.245	na	na	na	na	10.350	30.269
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.8429	0.1791	0.047	na	na	na	na	3.485	4.201
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	69.2931	9.3523	0.135	na	na	na	na	50.588	87.998
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4545	0.0165	0.036	1.267	1.125	580	1,148	0.421	0.488
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5395	0.0193	0.036	1.107	1.052	371	742	0.501	0.578
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.5157	0.0371	0.072	2.074	1.440	192	378	0.442	0.590
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9693	0.0097	0.010	1.188	1.090	192	378	0.950	0.989
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4936	0.0409	0.083	1.221	1.105	88	183	0.412	0.575
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.3855	0.0384	0.100	1.133	1.064	88	183	0.309	0.462
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.6441	0.0461	0.072	1.685	1.298	88	183	0.552	0.736
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.8757	0.0162	0.018	2.585	1.608	3,803	1,074	0.843	0.908
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4263	0.0496	0.116	0.603	0.776	28	61	0.327	0.525

Table SE.21: Sampling Errors: Qadissiyah

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.2908	0.0315	0.108	0.521	0.722	55	109	0.228	0.354
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1042	0.0121	0.116	1.478	1.216	479	946	0.080	0.128
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0499	0.0096	0.192	1.809	1.345	478	939	0.031	0.069
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0814	0.0166	0.204	3.453	1.858	478	939	0.048	0.115
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7182	0.0242	0.034	1.130	1.063	201	390	0.670	0.767
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.2715	0.0354	0.130	1.226	1.107	95	195	0.201	0.342
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9931	0.0037	0.004	1.963	1.401	487	960	0.986	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8837	0.0130	0.015	2.367	1.539	1,423	1,433	0.858	0.910
Child labour	PR.3	0.0786	0.0126	0.160	1.867	1.366	1,294	859	0.054	0.104
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0651	0.0121	0.186	0.818	0.904	173	342	0.041	0.089
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2528	0.0204	0.081	0.754	0.868	173	342	0.212	0.294
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0035	0.0017	0.481	1.406	1.186	899	1,754	0.000	0.007
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.0126	0.0127	1.007	0.907	0.952	39	71	0.000	0.038
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.5765	0.0374	0.065	10.033	3.168	899	1,754	0.502	0.651
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.7388	0.0239	0.032	3.166	1.779	3,803	1,074	0.691	0.787
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.3655	0.0410	0.112	3.589	1.895	1,244	355	0.283	0.447
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9454	0.0116	0.012	2.801	1.674	3,802	1,073	0.922	0.969
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.8783	0.0174	0.020	3.053	1.747	3,803	1,074	0.843	0.913
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7964	0.0204	0.026	2.756	1.660	3,803	1,074	0.756	0.837
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3716	0.0303	0.081	4.215	2.053	3,803	1,074	0.311	0.432
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2822	0.0160	0.057	1.809	1.345	1,591	1,438	0.250	0.314
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4294	0.0217	0.050	2.058	1.435	3,803	1,074	0.386	0.473

Table SE.21: Sampling Errors: Qadissiyah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0916	0.0133	0.146	3.752	1.937	899	1,754	0.065	0.118
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.9720	0.1159	0.019	2.625	1.620	374	722	5.740	1.000
na: not applicable										

Table SE.22: Sampling Errors: Muthana

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9981	0.0016	0.002	1.452	1.205	4,216	1,071	0.995	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6010	0.0278	0.046	5.792	2.407	967	1,800	0.545	0.657
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2091	0.0404	0.193	17.793	4.218	967	1,800	0.128	0.290
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0330	0.0110	0.334	6.868	2.621	967	1,800	0.011	0.055
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0007	0.0006	0.774	0.772	0.879	967	1,800	0.000	0.002
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	6.3333	3.6211	0.572	na	na	na	na	-0.909	13.576
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	13.2850	6.9189	0.521	na	na	na	na	-0.553	27.123
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	18.0924	8.7686	0.485	na	na	na	na	0.555	35.630
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	5.0772	0.6818	0.134	na	na	na	na	-0.909	13.576
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	118.7376	46.2311	0.389	na	na	na	na	3.713	6.441
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4502	0.0514	0.114	13.266	3.642	707	1,245	26.275	211.200
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6179	0.0342	0.055	3.612	1.901	487	731	0.347	0.553
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.7717	0.0808	0.105	18.170	4.263	267	491	0.550	0.686
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9669	0.0162	0.017	4.033	2.008	267	491	0.610	0.933
Maternal Mortality									0.934	0.999
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.5167	0.0277	0.054	0.720	0.848	113	236	0.461	0.572
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.0537	0.0206	0.385	1.972	1.404	113	236	0.012	0.095
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.5662	0.0341	0.060	1.114	1.056	113	236	0.498	0.634
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.8670	0.0399	0.046	14.786	3.845	4,216	1,071	0.787	0.947

Table SE.22: Sampling Errors: Muthana

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	11	(*)	(*)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1885	0.0258	0.137	0.531	0.729	45	123	0.137	0.240
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1393	0.0116	0.083	1.313	1.146	660	1,179	0.116	0.162
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0195	0.0073	0.374	3.277	1.810	659	1,177	0.005	0.034
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0675	0.0091	0.135	1.542	1.242	659	1,177	0.049	0.086
Early child development index	TC.53	0.9051	0.0292	0.032	4.487	2.118	237	452	0.847	0.964
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.1860	0.0399	0.214	2.822	1.680	140	270	0.106	0.266
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9947	0.0029	0.003	1.901	1.379	663	1,190	0.989	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.6269	0.0134	0.021	1.281	1.132	1,769	1,669	0.600	0.654
Child labour	PR.3	0.0362	0.0128	0.354	4.257	2.063	1,496	908	0.011	0.062
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0487	0.0226	0.463	3.775	1.943	223	345	0.004	0.094
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.2321	0.0347	0.150	2.326	1.525	223	345	0.163	0.302
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0004	0.0003	0.790	0.426	0.652	967	1,800	0.000	0.001
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	12	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.2741	0.0544	0.198	26.740	5.171	967	1,800	0.165	0.383
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.2574	0.0437	0.170	10.694	3.270	4,216	1,071	0.170	0.345
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.4021	0.1354	0.337	35.430	5.952	1,568	359	0.131	0.673
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9756	0.0086	0.009	3.322	1.823	4,206	1,067	0.958	0.993
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9782	0.0079	0.008	3.164	1.779	4,216	1,071	0.962	0.994
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9644	0.0119	0.012	4.420	2.102	4,216	1,071	0.941	0.988
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.7957	0.0423	0.053	11.749	3.428	4,216	1,071	0.711	0.880
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1781	0.0679	0.381	50.235	7.088	1,894	1,597	0.042	0.314

Table SE.22: Sampling Errors: MuthanaStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3436	0.0276	0.080	3.602	1.898	4,216	1,071	0.289	0.399
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0148	0.0055	0.376	3.808	1.951	967	1,800	0.004	0.026
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	7.0525	0.1429	0.020	2.499	1.581	439	734	6.767	1.000

na: not applicable
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.23: Sampling Errors: Thiqr

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	0.9989	0.0008	0.001	0.630	0.794	8,516	1,074	0.997	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.5868	0.0399	0.068	11.848	3.442	1,968	1,802	0.507	0.667
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.2668	0.0412	0.154	15.615	3.952	1,968	1,802	0.184	0.349
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0218	0.0064	0.294	3.469	1.863	1,968	1,802	0.009	0.035
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0051	0.0019	0.367	1.248	1.117	1,968	1,802	0.001	0.009
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	13.1239	5.9052	0.450	na	na	na	na	1.314	24.934
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	19.7333	7.8909	0.400	na	na	na	na	3.952	35.515
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	20.9719	8.3725	0.399	na	na	na	na	4.227	37.717
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	3.7600	0.3220	0.086	na	na	na	na	3.116	4.404
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	47.4102	14.9363	0.315	na	na	na	na	17.538	77.283
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4241	0.0326	0.077	4.979	2.231	1,270	1,148	0.359	0.489
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.5528	0.0235	0.043	1.632	1.278	791	729	0.506	0.600
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.5701	0.0463	0.081	3.386	1.840	356	388	0.477	0.663
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9449	0.0090	0.009	0.599	0.774	356	388	0.927	0.963
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.4624	0.0421	0.091	1.398	1.183	159	197	0.378	0.547
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.1242	0.0187	0.151	0.632	0.795	159	197	0.087	0.162
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.4846	0.0348	0.072	0.953	0.976	159	197	0.415	0.554
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.8470	0.0374	0.044	11.587	3.404	8,516	1,074	0.772	0.922
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	21	(*)	(*)

Table SE.23: Sampling Errors: ThiqrStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.4229	0.0436	0.103	0.772	0.878	85	100	0.336	0.510
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1451	0.0272	0.187	6.225	2.495	1,164	1,044	0.091	0.200
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0167	0.0055	0.329	1.896	1.377	1,154	1,035	0.006	0.028
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0813	0.0201	0.247	5.596	2.366	1,154	1,035	0.041	0.122
Early child development index	TC.53	0.6262	0.0241	0.039	1.175	1.084	608	473	0.578	0.674
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.1860	0.0821	0.441	9.872	3.142	324	223	0.022	0.350
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9939	0.0030	0.003	1.522	1.234	1,170	1,052	0.988	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8606	0.0188	0.022	4.614	2.148	3,488	1,567	0.823	0.898
Child labour	PR.3	0.0834	0.0221	0.265	5.646	2.376	3,131	885	0.039	0.128
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.1210	0.0431	0.356	6.227	2.495	374	357	0.035	0.207
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3483	0.0639	0.183	6.399	2.530	374	357	0.221	0.476
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0120	0.0094	0.783	13.345	3.653	1,968	1,802	0.000	0.031
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	13	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.3854	0.0171	0.044	2.235	1.495	1,968	1,802	0.351	0.420
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.1710	0.0166	0.097	2.098	1.448	8,516	1,074	0.138	0.204
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1265	0.0341	0.269	4.303	2.074	2,834	359	0.058	0.195
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9797	0.0080	0.008	3.423	1.850	8,511	1,072	0.964	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.9873	0.0044	0.004	1.687	1.299	8,516	1,074	0.978	0.996
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.9708	0.0079	0.008	2.387	1.545	8,516	1,074	0.955	0.987
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.4343	0.0647	0.149	18.304	4.278	8,516	1,074	0.305	0.564
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.1698	0.0235	0.138	6.041	2.458	3,950	1,548	0.123	0.217
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3385	0.0505	0.149	12.234	3.498	8,516	1,074	0.237	0.440

Table SE.23: Sampling Errors: Thiqr

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.0449	0.0114	0.253	5.427	2.329	1,968	1,802	0.022	0.068
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.0589	0.2070	0.034	4.964	2.228	836	762	5.645	1.000

na: not applicable

(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.24: Sampling Errors: Missan

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	5,374	1,062	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (w omen)	SR.10	0.5515	0.0197	0.036	2.530	1.591	1,188	1,618	0.512	0.591
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (w omen)	SR.12a	0.2166	0.0448	0.207	19.168	4.378	1,188	1,618	0.127	0.306
ICT skills (w omen)	SR.13	0.0254	0.0077	0.305	3.914	1.978	1,188	1,618	0.010	0.041
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0185	0.0077	0.418	5.302	2.303	1,188	1,618	0.003	0.034
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	21.8583	7.9032	0.362	na	na	na	na	6.052	37.665
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	34.0563	8.5310	0.250	na	na	na	na	16.994	51.118
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	37.6436	8.6861	0.231	na	na	na	na	20.271	55.016
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.8629	0.2775	0.057	na	na	na	na	4.308	5.418
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	92.7541	15.1847	0.164	na	na	na	na	62.385	123.124
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4588	0.0381	0.083	6.315	2.513	786	1,082	0.383	0.535
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6959	0.0232	0.033	1.684	1.298	470	661	0.649	0.742
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6519	0.0531	0.081	5.201	2.281	313	420	0.546	0.758
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9455	0.0165	0.017	2.203	1.484	313	420	0.913	0.978
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.7788	0.0544	0.070	4.070	2.017	150	238	0.670	0.888
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.7084	0.1068	0.151	13.094	3.619	150	238	0.495	0.922
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.7650	0.0655	0.086	5.661	2.379	150	238	0.634	0.896
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.7265	0.0360	0.050	6.926	2.632	5,374	1,062	0.655	0.799
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.4435	0.0521	0.117	0.802	0.896	39	74	0.339	0.548

Table SE.24: Sampling Errors: MissanStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.0902	0.0418	0.463	2.106	1.451	57	100	0.007	0.174
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.1125	0.0233	0.207	5.771	2.402	801	1,065	0.066	0.159
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0185	0.0068	0.369	2.722	1.650	798	1,062	0.005	0.032
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0518	0.0071	0.137	1.085	1.041	798	1,062	0.038	0.066
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7919	0.0421	0.053	4.646	2.155	319	433	0.708	0.876
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.2410	0.0917	0.381	10.215	3.196	192	223	0.057	0.424
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9927	0.0029	0.003	1.280	1.131	813	1,084	0.987	0.999
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8518	0.0212	0.025	5.597	2.366	2,245	1,579	0.810	0.894
Child labour	PR.3	0.1019	0.0251	0.247	5.994	2.448	1,989	869	0.052	0.152
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.1475	0.0289	0.196	1.913	1.383	234	288	0.090	0.205
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.4354	0.0568	0.131	3.770	1.942	234	288	0.322	0.549
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1,188	1,618	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	0.0111	0.0073	0.656	0.762	0.873	112	158	0.000	0.026
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.4112	0.0385	0.094	9.882	3.144	1,188	1,618	0.334	0.488
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9303	0.0299	0.032	14.608	3.822	5,374	1,062	0.871	0.990
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.0770	0.0223	0.289	2.954	1.719	1,862	346	0.033	0.122
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9569	0.0096	0.010	2.379	1.542	5,372	1,061	0.938	0.976
Use of improved sanitation facilitation	WS.8	0.8590	0.0608	0.071	32.376	5.690	5,374	1,062	0.737	0.981
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.8105	0.0525	0.065	19.007	4.360	5,374	1,062	0.706	0.915
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.2207	0.0343	0.156	7.277	2.698	5,374	1,062	0.152	0.289
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2148	0.0289	0.135	7.498	2.738	2,483	1,516	0.157	0.273
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.4551	0.0344	0.076	5.076	2.253	5,374	1,062	0.386	0.524

Table SE.24: Sampling Errors: Missan

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

									Confidence limits	
	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deft</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Low er bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Discrimination (w omen)	EQ.7	0.0774	0.0072	0.093	1.182	1.087	1,188	1,618	0.063	0.092
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	6.4315	0.1896	0.029	3.189	1.786	472	616	6.052	1.000
na: not applicable										

Table SE.25: Sampling Errors: Basrah

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound <i>r</i> - 2 <i>se</i>	Upper bound <i>r</i> + 2 <i>se</i>
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to electricity	SR.1	1.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	10,304	1,082	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone (women)	SR.10	0.6800	0.0229	0.034	4.150	2.037	2,363	1,727	0.634	0.726
Use of internet (during the last 3 months) (women)	SR.12a	0.6156	0.0260	0.042	4.931	2.221	2,363	1,727	0.564	0.668
ICT skills (women)	SR.13	0.0518	0.0067	0.128	1.556	1.247	2,363	1,727	0.038	0.065
Use of tobacco (women)	SR.14	0.0067	0.0023	0.339	1.333	1.155	2,363	1,727	0.002	0.011
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate	CS.1	18.3980	4.2418	0.231	na	na		na	9.914	26.882
Infant mortality rate	CS.3	29.2096	5.7346	0.196	na	na		na	17.740	40.679
Under-five mortality rate	CS.5	32.3759	6.1457	0.190	na	na		na	20.085	44.667
Thrive - Reproductive and maternal health										
Total fertility rate	-	4.1593	0.1827	0.044	na	na		na	3.794	4.525
Adolescent birth rate	TM.1	78.0826	10.3984	0.133	na	na		na	57.286	98.879
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.4948	0.0220	0.045	2.171	1.474	1,551	1,118	0.451	0.539
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.6021	0.0219	0.036	1.464	1.210	1,011	734	0.558	0.646
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.6875	0.0338	0.049	2.111	1.453	549	398	0.620	0.755
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.9724	0.0083	0.009	1.023	1.012	549	398	0.956	0.989
Maternal Mortality										
Thrive - Child health, nutrition and development										
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.8535	0.0308	0.036	1.589	1.261	280	211	0.792	0.915
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.2558	0.0328	0.128	1.190	1.091	280	211	0.190	0.321
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.8437	0.0271	0.032	1.166	1.080	280	211	0.790	0.898
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	TC.18	0.9465	0.0131	0.014	3.687	1.920	10,304	1,082	0.920	0.973
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.5747	0.0423	0.074	0.550	0.742	95	76	0.490	0.659
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.1602	0.0406	0.253	1.312	1.145	164	108	0.079	0.241

Table SE.25: Sampling Errors: Basrah

 Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.0833	0.0132	0.159	2.430	1.559	1,464	1,059	0.057	0.110
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.0351	0.0086	0.246	2.313	1.521	1,459	1,055	0.018	0.052
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.0572	0.0078	0.137	1.193	1.092	1,459	1,055	0.042	0.073
Early child development index	TC.53	0.7526	0.0279	0.037	1.911	1.382	644	459	0.697	0.808
Learn										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.3927	0.0344	0.088	1.194	1.093	320	241	0.324	0.462
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.9908	0.0030	0.003	1.081	1.040	1,474	1,066	0.985	0.997
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.8262	0.0145	0.018	2.290	1.513	4,149	1,571	0.797	0.855
Child labour	PR.3	0.0487	0.0124	0.254	2.942	1.715	3,669	893	0.024	0.073
Child marriage (before age 15) (women)	PR.4a	0.0870	0.0131	0.151	0.686	0.828	461	317	0.061	0.113
Child marriage (before age 18) (women)	PR.4b	0.3350	0.0275	0.082	1.073	1.036	461	317	0.280	0.390
Prevalence of FGM/C among women	PR.9	0.0000	0.0000	0.000	na	na	2,363	1,727	0.000	0.000
Crime reporting (women)	PR.13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	4	(*)	(*)
Safety (women)	PR.14	0.1945	0.0157	0.081	2.706	1.645	2,363	1,727	0.163	0.226
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.9384	0.0116	0.012	2.530	1.591	10,304	1,082	0.915	0.962
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.1074	0.0244	0.227	2.497	1.580	3,510	361	0.059	0.156
Handwashing facility with water and soap	WS.7	0.9515	0.0112	0.012	2.927	1.711	10,301	1,081	0.929	0.974
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.7882	0.0320	0.041	6.627	2.574	10,304	1,082	0.724	0.852
Use of basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.7657	0.0327	0.043	6.441	2.538	10,304	1,082	0.700	0.831
Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.3278	0.0358	0.109	6.293	2.509	10,304	1,082	0.256	0.399
Equitable chance in life										
Children with functional difficulty	EQ.1	0.2610	0.0193	0.074	2.970	1.723	4,567	1,542	0.222	0.300
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.3457	0.0202	0.059	1.959	1.400	10,304	1,082	0.305	0.386
Discrimination (women)	EQ.7	0.2067	0.0134	0.065	1.902	1.379	2,363	1,727	0.180	0.234

Table SE.25: Sampling Errors: Basrah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, IRAQ, 2018.

	MICS Indicator	Value (<i>r</i>)	Standard error (<i>se</i>)	Coefficient of variation (<i>se/r</i>)	Design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Square root of design effect (<i>deff</i>)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound $r - 2se$	Upper bound $r + 2se$
Overall life satisfaction index (women age 15-24)	EQ.9a	5.9910	0.1186	0.020	2.052	1.433	975	709	5.754	1.000

na: not applicable
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

APPENDIX D. DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Iraq, 2018

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					Age				
0	1,594	2.5	1,538	2.4	45	602	0.9	630	1.0
1	1,640	2.5	1,525	2.4	46	586	0.9	613	1.0
2	1,635	2.5	1,468	2.3	47	592	0.9	537	0.8
3	1,879	2.9	1,841	2.9	48	555	0.9	482	0.8
4	1,822	2.8	1,623	2.6	49	505	0.8	432	0.7
5	2,010	3.1	1,882	3.0	50	489	0.8	638	1.0
6	1,855	2.9	1,953	3.1	51	396	0.6	471	0.7
7	2,106	3.2	1,871	3.0	52	419	0.6	485	0.8
8	1,929	3.0	1,690	2.7	53	415	0.6	428	0.7
9	1,789	2.8	1,713	2.7	54	344	0.5	383	0.6
10	1,905	2.9	1,741	2.8	55	323	0.5	449	0.7
11	1,582	2.4	1,708	2.7	56	252	0.4	310	0.5
12	1,826	2.8	1,595	2.5	57	214	0.3	319	0.5
13	1,613	2.5	1,606	2.5	58	186	0.3	239	0.4
14	1,409	2.2	1,481	2.3	59	140	0.2	226	0.4
15	1,452	2.2	1,308	2.1	60	335	0.5	289	0.5
16	1,454	2.2	1,248	2.0	61	277	0.4	249	0.4
17	1,447	2.2	1,318	2.1	62	288	0.4	358	0.6
18	1,413	2.2	1,418	2.2	63	298	0.5	331	0.5
19	1,284	2.0	1,135	1.8	64	200	0.3	264	0.4
20	1,192	1.8	1,120	1.8	65	230	0.4	258	0.4
21	1,322	2.0	1,212	1.9	66	179	0.3	182	0.3
22	1,128	1.7	958	1.5	67	204	0.3	243	0.4
23	1,176	1.8	1,053	1.7	68	165	0.3	141	0.2
24	1,021	1.6	1,113	1.8	69	148	0.2	93	0.1
25	1,203	1.8	961	1.5	70	125	0.2	164	0.3
26	1,038	1.6	852	1.3	71	80	0.1	64	0.1
27	1,011	1.6	941	1.5	72	114	0.2	142	0.2
28	955	1.5	1,012	1.6	73	77	0.1	76	0.1
29	797	1.2	827	1.3	74	83	0.1	75	0.1
30	822	1.3	861	1.4	75	57	0.1	99	0.2
31	805	1.2	787	1.2	76	50	0.1	42	0.1
32	836	1.3	884	1.4	77	67	0.1	104	0.2
33	759	1.2	781	1.2	78	55	0.1	47	0.1
34	854	1.3	825	1.3	79	32	0.0	29	0.0
35	799	1.2	794	1.3	80	62	0.1	89	0.1
36	666	1.0	818	1.3	81	21	0.0	19	0.0
37	881	1.4	807	1.3	82	26	0.0	42	0.1

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population, by sex, Iraq, 2018

	Males		Females		Males		Females		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
38	767	1.2	775	1.2	83	25	0.0	24	0.0
39	669	1.0	693	1.1	84	10	0.0	9	0.0
40	687	1.1	729	1.2	85+	138	0.2	192	0.3
41	771	1.2	586	0.9					
42	597	0.9	692	1.1	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	684	1.1	625	1.0					
44	582	0.9	615	1.0	Total	65,032	100.0	63,251	100.0

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, MICS-6, 2018

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	8,131	na	na	na
15-19	6,428	6,326	21.0	98.4
20-24	5,457	5,367	17.9	98.3
25-29	4,592	4,532	15.1	98.7
30-34	4,137	4,085	13.6	98.7
35-39	3,887	3,856	12.8	99.2
40-44	3,248	3,227	10.7	99.4
45-49	2,695	2,667	8.9	99.0
50-54	2,404	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	30,445	30,060	100.0	98.7
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.26	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	0.89	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, MICS-6, 2018

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	3,132	3,120	18.9	99.6
1	3,164	3,157	19.1	99.8
2	3,103	3,089	18.7	99.5
3	3,720	3,703	22.4	99.6
4	3,445	3,431	20.8	99.6
5	3,892	na	na	na
6	3,808	na	na	na
7	3,977	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	16,565	16,500	100.0	99.6
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.98	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.13	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, MICS-6, 2018

Age	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
3	3,475	na	na	na	na
4	3,253	na	na	na	na
5	3,816	10.3	1587	10.3	99.9
6	3,798	10.0	1541	10.0	100.0
7	3,821	9.6	1485	9.6	100.0
8	3,626	8.3	1288	8.3	99.9
9	3,597	7.0	1076	7.0	100.0
10	3,523	7.5	1159	7.5	100.0
11	3,325	6.6	1022	6.6	99.9
12	3,333	7.0	1090	7.1	100.0
13	3,264	6.9	1059	6.9	99.9
14	3,015	6.1	942	6.1	100.0

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, by single years of age, MICS-6, 2018

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview ^A	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
15	2,794	6.5	1004	6.5	99.8
16	2,766	6.8	1056	6.8	99.7
17	2,722	7.4	1142	7.4	99.9
18	2,742	na	na	na	na
19	2,449	na	na	na	na
20	2,404	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	43,400	100.0	na	100.0	na
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.85	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.99	1.04	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.93	0.33	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	1.01	na	na	na	na
na: not applicable					
^A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to 14'					

D.2 BIRTH DATE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, MICS-6, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	128,284
Area							
Urban	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88,990
Rural	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39,293

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date reporting (household population)

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, MICS-6, 2018

Region	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Duhok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,513
Nainawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12,092
Sulaimaniya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,915
Kirkuk	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,266
Erbil	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,355
Diala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,227
Anbar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,155
Baghdad	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	21,569
Central	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	15,559
Periphery	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,010
Babil	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,011
Karbalah	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,734
Wasit	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,411
Salahaddin	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,861
Najaf	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,961
Qadisyah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,803
Muthana	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,216
Thiqr	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,516
Misan	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,374
Basrah	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,304
Age							
0-4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,565
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35,264
15-24	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,775
25-49	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	37,582
50-64	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	10,014
65-84	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,754
85+	98.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	330

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, MICS-6, 2018

Area	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30,660

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, MICS-6, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	21,436
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,224
Region							
Duhok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,163
Nainawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,851
Sulaimaniya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,833
Kirkuk	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,234
Erbil	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,783
Diala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,698
Anbar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,299
Baghdad	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,047
Central	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,691
Periphery	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,356
Babil	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,389
Karbalah	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	864
Wasit	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,015
Salahaddin	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	954
Najaf	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,145
Qadisyah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	899
Muthana	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	967
Thiqr	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,968
Misan	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,188
Basrah	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,363
Age							
15-19	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,450
20-24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,475
25-29	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,615
30-34	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,174
35-39	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,937
40-44	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,294
45-49	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,715

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (first and last births)

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), MICS-6, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth								
	Date of first birth				Number of first births	Date of last birth			Number of last births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	
				Total				Total	

Total	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,821	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	16,165
Area											
Urban	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	13,347	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,395
Rural	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,474	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,770
Region											
Duhok	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	631	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	531
Nainawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,815	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,558
Sulaimaniya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,037	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	896
Kirkuk	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	725	98.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	648
Erbil	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,634	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,313
Diala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,044	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	895
Anbar	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	676	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	609
Baghdad	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,247	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,710
Central	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,347	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,960
Periphery	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	900	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	750
Babil	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	869	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	770
Karbala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	560	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	495
Wasit	97.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	642	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	546
Salahaddin	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	541	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	473
Najaf	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	752	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	645
Qadisyah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	544	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	467
Muthana	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	675	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	546
Thiqar	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,198	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,090
Misan	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	751	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	668
Basrah	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,479	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,306

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under age 5 years)

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, MICS-6, 2018						
	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of under-5 children
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,623
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,305
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,318
Region						
Duhok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	580
Nainawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,639
Sulaimaniya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	737
Kirkuk	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	406
Erbil	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,445
Diala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,035
Anbar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	518
Baghdad	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,728
Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,940
Periphery	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	788
Babil	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	769
Karbalah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	505
Wasit	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	566
Salahaddin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	393
Najaf	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	695
Qadisyah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	487
Muthana	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	663
Thiqr	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,170
Misan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	813
Basrah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,474
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,142
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,181
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,109
3	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,731
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,460

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, MICS-6, 2018

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,595
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10,989
Rural	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,606
Region							
Duhok	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	501
Nainawa	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,478
Sulaimaniya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	941
Kirkuk	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	701
Erbil	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,271
Diala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	877
Anbar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	623
Baghdad	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,554
Central	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,839
Periphery	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	715
Babil	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	726
Karbala	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	461
Wasit	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	526
Salahaddin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	468
Najaf	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	632
Qadisyah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	439
Muthana	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	490
Thiqar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,008
Misan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	660
Basrah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,240
Age							
5-9	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,042
10-14	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,321
15-17	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,231

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness of salt iodization testing							
Percent distribution of households by completion of test for salt iodization, MICS-6, 2018							
	Salt was tested			Salt was not tested, by reason		Total	Number of households
	1st test >0 ppm	2nd test >0 ppm	2nd test 0 ppm	No salt in household	Other ^A		
Total	63.9	4.3	31.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	20,214
Area							
Urban	66.9	4.1	28.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	14,484
Rural	56.3	4.8	38.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,730
Region							
Duhok	97.9	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	693
Nainawa	50.8	14.7	33.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,825
Sulaimaniya	96.9	0.0	3.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,454
Kirkuk	82.0	1.9	16.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,027
Erbil	95.9	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,889
Diala	41.5	0.1	58.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,116
Anbar	35.1	1.0	63.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	746
Baghdad	48.5	2.1	48.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	3,352
Central	56.1	2.5	40.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	2,470
Periphery	27.4	1.1	71.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	882
Babil	50.5	14.5	35.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	951
Karbala	79.6	0.6	19.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	601
Wasit	73.6	0.8	25.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	672
Salahaddin	61.1	0.3	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	586
Najaf	61.1	1.8	36.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	770
Qadisyah	28.5	3.0	68.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	536
Muthana	25.3	26.9	47.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	581
Thiqr	58.0	5.8	36.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,175
Misan	79.7	0.6	18.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	760
Basrah	69.6	2.6	27.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,482
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	49.2	5.5	45.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,798
Second	55.5	4.6	39.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,893
Middle	56.1	4.9	38.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,867
Fourth	66.9	4.1	28.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,196
Richest	87.7	2.7	9.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	4,460

^A Includes those tests indicating 0 ppm in first test where a second test was not performed

Table DQ.3.2: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing	
Percentage of households selected and completed household and source water quality testing and percentage of positive blank tests by area, MICS-6, 2018	

	Percentage of households:							
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With complete water quality test for:		Total number of households in sample	Percentage of positive blank tests	Number of blank tests completed	Number of households selected for blank test ^A
			Household	Source				
Total	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	20,214	0.3	1,670	1,686
Area								
Urban	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.8	14,484	0.3	1,196	1,209
Rural	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.1	5,730	0.5	474	478

^A One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was designed to be performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to one of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.3W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage and sexual intercourse (women)		
Percentage of women with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage and age at first intercourse and time since last intercourse, MICS-6, 2018		
	Percent with missing/incomplete information ^A	Number of women
Ever married (age 15-49 years)		
Date of first marriage missing	4.6	20,890
Only month missing	3.9	20,890
Both month and year missing	0.7	20,890
Age at first marriage missing	0.0	20,890

^A Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight								
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, MICS-6, 2018								
	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.7	16,623
Age								
<6	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.7	1,509
6-11	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.6	1,667
12-23	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	3,167
24-35	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	3,089
36-47	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.8	3,731
48-59	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.7	3,459

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting								
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, MICS-6, 2018								
	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.4	16,623
Age								
<6	96.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	4.0	1,509
6-11	97.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	2.1	1,667
12-23	98.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.2	3,167
24-35	98.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1.3	3,089
36-47	99.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.9	3,731
48-59	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.8	3,459

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting and overweight								
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, MICS-6, 2018								
	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	98.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.1	100.0	1.7	16,623
Age								
<6	95.6	0.0	1.0	0.1	3.3	100.0	4.4	1,509
6-11	98.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	100.0	1.4	1,667
12-23	98.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	1.2	3,167
24-35	98.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	1.6	3,089
36-47	98.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	100.0	1.4	3,731
48-59	98.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	100.0	1.5	3,459

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements				
Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by decimal digit recorded, MICS-6, 2018				
	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	16531	100.0	16533	100.0

Digits				
0	1273	7.7	1690	10.2
1	1841	11.1	1992	12.0
2	1869	11.3	2117	12.8
3	1612	9.8	1741	10.5
4	1715	10.4	1790	10.8
5	1516	9.2	1501	9.1
6	1586	9.6	1895	11.5
7	1562	9.5	1198	7.2
8	1769	10.7	1321	8.0
9	1787	10.8	1289	7.8

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, MICS-6, 2018

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	95.4	3.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	20,214
Area							
Urban	97.6	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	14,484
Rural	89.9	8.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,730
Region							
Duhok	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	693
Nainawa	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,825
Sulaimaniya	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,454
Kirkuk	97.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,027
Erbil	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,889
Diala	93.2	5.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,116
Anbar	90.1	9.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	746
Baghdad	97.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,352
Central	98.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	2,470
Periphery	94.9	4.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	882
Babil	96.1	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	951
Karbalah	98.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	601
Wasit	92.1	7.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	672
Salahaddin	92.9	6.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	586
Najaf	82.0	13.2	4.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	770
Qadisyah	95.0	1.8	3.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	536
Muthana	91.0	8.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	581

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, MICS-6, 2018

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Thiqr	85.7	13.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,175
Misan	93.1	4.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	760
Basrah	96.1	0.5	3.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,482
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	80.6	15.1	4.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	3,798
Second	96.4	2.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,893
Middle	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,867
Fourth	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,196
Richest	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,460

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, MICS-6, 2018

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
Total	67.4	25.8	6.6	0.1	100.0	72.3	16,623
Area							
Urban	66.7	26.6	6.5	0.1	100.0	71.5	11,305
Rural	68.7	24.3	6.9	0.1	100.0	73.9	5,318
Region							
Duhok	72.2	26.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	73.0	580
Nainawa	72.6	4.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	94.8	1,639
Sulaimaniya	93.1	5.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	94.1	737
Kirkuk	67.7	28.7	3.1	0.5	100.0	70.2	406
Erbil	70.6	25.2	3.8	0.3	100.0	73.7	1,445
Diala	62.0	36.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	63.0	1,035
Anbar	75.8	20.7	3.5	0.0	100.0	78.6	518
Baghdad	46.1	45.9	7.8	0.2	100.0	50.1	2,728
Central	48.2	43.7	8.2	0.0	100.0	52.4	1,940
Periphery	40.9	51.4	7.1	0.6	100.0	44.3	788
Babil	66.4	26.1	6.6	0.9	100.0	71.8	769
Karbalah	67.2	32.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	67.8	505
Wasit	76.2	12.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	86.2	566
Salahaddin	65.7	30.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	68.3	393
Najaf	72.3	23.6	3.6	0.6	100.0	75.4	695
Qadisyah	87.0	10.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	88.9	487

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, MICS-6, 2018							
	<u>Child has birth certificate</u>				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing			
Muthana	66.5	30.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	68.3	663
Thiqar	68.3	28.0	3.5	0.1	100.0	70.9	1,170
Misan	83.5	5.6	10.9	0.0	100.0	93.7	813
Basrah	63.1	32.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	66.4	1,474
Age							
0-5	61.6	21.8	16.5	0.1	100.0	73.9	1,509
6-11	62.6	27.7	9.5	0.1	100.0	69.3	1,667
12-23	68.5	23.7	7.7	0.1	100.0	74.3	3,167
24-35	67.4	27.0	5.4	0.2	100.0	71.4	3,089
36-47	68.4	26.8	4.6	0.2	100.0	71.9	3,731
48-59	69.9	26.6	3.3	0.2	100.0	72.5	3,459

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, MICS-6, 2018

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
Total	6.2	7.6	75.0	11.1	0.1	100.0	87.1	9,432
Area								
Urban	6.2	6.5	76.2	11.0	0.1	100.0	87.4	6,452
Rural	6.1	10.1	72.3	11.4	0.1	100.0	86.3	2,981
Region								
Duhok	1.1	2.6	90.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.0	351
Nainawa	14.5	11.8	59.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	81.3	911
Sulaimaniya	0.9	2.0	89.6	7.1	0.4	100.0	92.7	423
Kirkuk	7.1	20.9	57.8	14.3	0.0	100.0	80.2	207
Erbil	5.8	4.2	81.7	7.8	0.5	100.0	91.3	726
Diala	1.3	4.8	90.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.3	648
Anbar	7.8	17.1	66.0	8.8	0.3	100.0	88.2	264
Baghdad	4.5	8.9	75.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	87.6	1,600
Central	4.4	7.0	77.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	87.4	1,107
Periphery	4.6	13.0	72.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	493
Babil	3.9	9.2	70.6	16.2	0.3	100.0	81.3	456
Karbalah	5.2	3.6	78.8	12.4	0.0	100.0	86.4	296
Wasit	2.9	5.9	75.5	15.7	0.0	100.0	82.8	340
Salahaddin	9.0	17.9	66.3	6.8	0.0	100.0	90.8	219
Najaf	6.3	11.4	71.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	86.4	394
Qadisyah	8.2	13.9	63.1	14.6	0.2	100.0	81.2	286
Muthana	14.2	3.7	71.7	10.3	0.2	100.0	87.4	426
Thiqar	0.9	9.6	71.4	18.1	0.0	100.0	79.8	562
Misan	16.7	2.4	71.2	9.7	0.0	100.0	88.0	495
Basrah	3.4	2.9	80.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	85.8	830
Age								
0-5	1.9	13.0	78.1	6.9	0.1	100.0	91.9	1,509
6-11	3.3	6.8	81.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	90.6	1,667
12-23	5.4	6.0	78.8	9.7	0.1	100.0	89.1	3,167
24-35	10.7	7.1	66.0	16.1	0.1	100.0	80.4	3,089

D.5 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Table DQ.4.4: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, MICS-6, 2018

	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records			Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK/Missing			
Total	6.2	7.6	75.0	11.1	0.1	100.0	87.1	9,432
Area								
Urban	6.2	6.5	76.2	11.0	0.1	100.0	87.4	6,452
Rural	6.1	10.1	72.3	11.4	0.1	100.0	86.3	2,981
Region								
Duhok	1.1	2.6	90.5	5.8	0.0	100.0	94.0	351
Nainawa	14.5	11.8	59.9	13.8	0.0	100.0	81.3	911
Sulaimaniya	0.9	2.0	89.6	7.1	0.4	100.0	92.7	423
Kirkuk	7.1	20.9	57.8	14.3	0.0	100.0	80.2	207
Erbil	5.8	4.2	81.7	7.8	0.5	100.0	91.3	726
Diala	1.3	4.8	90.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	96.3	648
Anbar	7.8	17.1	66.0	8.8	0.3	100.0	88.2	264
Baghdad	4.5	8.9	75.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	87.6	1,600
Central	4.4	7.0	77.5	11.1	0.0	100.0	87.4	1,107
Periphery	4.6	13.0	72.4	10.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	493
Babil	3.9	9.2	70.6	16.2	0.3	100.0	81.3	456
Karbala	5.2	3.6	78.8	12.4	0.0	100.0	86.4	296
Wasit	2.9	5.9	75.5	15.7	0.0	100.0	82.8	340
Salahaddin	9.0	17.9	66.3	6.8	0.0	100.0	90.8	219
Najaf	6.3	11.4	71.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	86.4	394
Qadisyah	8.2	13.9	63.1	14.6	0.2	100.0	81.2	286
Muthana	14.2	3.7	71.7	10.3	0.2	100.0	87.4	426
Thiqr	0.9	9.6	71.4	18.1	0.0	100.0	79.8	562
Misan	16.7	2.4	71.2	9.7	0.0	100.0	88.0	495
Basrah	3.4	2.9	80.3	13.3	0.0	100.0	85.8	830
Age								
0-5	1.9	13.0	78.1	6.9	0.1	100.0	91.9	1,509
6-11	3.3	6.8	81.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	90.6	1,667
12-23	5.4	6.0	78.8	9.7	0.1	100.0	89.1	3,167
24-35	10.7	7.1	66.0	16.1	0.1	100.0	80.4	3,089

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, MICS-6, 2018

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	36,898	34,016	1.08	35,514	32,962	1.08	1,384	1,054	1.31	30,660
Age										
15-19	456	412	1.11	449	403	1.11	7	9	0.78	6,450
20-24	2,468	2,294	1.08	2,406	2,237	1.08	62	57	1.10	5,475
25-29	5,076	4,657	1.09	4,941	4,553	1.09	134	104	1.29	4,615
30-34	6,543	6,247	1.05	6,339	6,111	1.04	204	136	1.50	4,174
35-39	7,988	7,284	1.10	7,691	7,065	1.09	297	219	1.36	3,937
40-44	7,565	7,036	1.08	7,262	6,769	1.07	303	267	1.13	3,294
45-49	6,803	6,086	1.12	6,427	5,825	1.10	376	261	1.44	2,715

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, MICS-6, 2018

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date ^A			Sex ratio at birth ^B			Period ratio ^C		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	68,477	2,438	70,914	99.7	94.7	99.5	107.7	131.4	108.5	na	na	na
Years preceding survey												
0	3,126	72	3,198	100.0	98.9	100.0	103.6	116.0	103.9	na	na	na
1	3,216	58	3,274	100.0	98.6	99.9	107.3	120.3	107.5	102.7	75.5	102.0
2	3,136	82	3,219	100.0	93.2	99.8	112.2	150.6	113.1	90.5	95.3	90.6
3	3,718	115	3,832	99.8	97.6	99.8	102.0	90.3	101.6	112.1	140.6	112.8
4	3,497	81	3,577	99.9	96.7	99.8	111.3	141.2	111.9	92.2	93.7	92.3
5	3,864	58	3,921	99.9	91.9	99.8	108.9	126.7	109.1	105.6	70.6	104.8
6	3,824	82	3,906	100.0	90.1	99.7	94.8	149.0	95.7	98.1	106.6	98.3
7	3,931	97	4,028	99.9	95.8	99.8	112.6	115.3	112.6	106.6	114.9	106.8
8	3,553	86	3,639	99.9	96.1	99.8	114.1	203.9	115.6	97.3	83.8	96.9
9	3,374	109	3,482	99.9	94.7	99.7	105.5	144.7	106.5	18.3	12.9	18.1
10+	33,238	1,599	34,837	99.4	94.3	99.1	108.5	131.2	109.5	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	16,692	407	17,100	99.9	96.9	99.9	107.1	119.0	107.4	na	na	na
5-9	18,546	431	18,977	99.9	94.0	99.8	106.9	144.9	107.6	na	na	na
10-14	15,003	512	15,515	99.9	95.6	99.8	103.5	163.6	105.1	na	na	na
15-19	9,814	507	10,321	99.5	92.4	99.1	110.3	104.8	110.1	na	na	na
20+	8,422	580	9,002	98.3	94.9	98.1	115.9	132.3	116.9	na	na	na

na: not applicable

^A Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

^B $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

^C $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), MICS-6, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (in days)					
0	50	49	65	43	207
1	52	38	28	26	143
2	17	22	22	20	81
3	37	40	30	27	133
4	6	16	11	7	41
5	12	5	13	5	34
6	6	1	3	3	13
7	27	7	4	47	85
8	12	1	1	4	18
9	3	0	2	2	6
10	3	5	5	4	17
11	0	2	2	1	6
12	7	3	5	8	22
13	2	8	4	2	16
14	0	1	0	1	3
15	1	3	4	1	9
16	1	3	1	0	5
17	1	0	2	0	3
18	0	2	2	1	5
19	1	0	1	1	2
20	2	7	4	2	15
21	1	0	0	0	1
22	1	1	0	1	3
23	0	0	1	0	1
24	0	0	1	0	2
25	0	2	11	1	14
26	1	0	0	1	2
27	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	1	2	1	3
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	244	218	221	210	893
Percent early neonatal ^A	74.1	78.2	77.4	62.1	73.1

^A Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), MICS-6, 2018

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	
Age at death (in months)					
0	50	49	65	43	207
1	52	38	28	26	143
2	17	22	22	20	81
3	37	40	30	27	133
4	6	16	11	7	41
5	12	5	13	5	34
6	6	1	3	3	13
7	27	7	4	47	85
8	12	1	1	4	18
9	3	0	2	2	6
10	3	5	5	4	17
11	0	2	2	1	6
12	7	3	5	8	22
13	2	8	4	2	16
14	0	1	0	1	3
15	1	3	4	1	9
16	1	3	1	0	5
17	1	0	2	0	3
18	0	2	2	1	5
19	1	0	1	1	2
20	2	7	4	2	15
21	1	0	0	0	1
22	1	1	0	1	3
23	0	0	1	0	1
24	0	0	1	0	2
25	0	2	11	1	14
26	1	0	0	1	2
27	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	1	2	1	3
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-11 months	372	363	400	350	1,485
Percent neonatal ^B	65.5	60.1	55.3	59.9	60.1
^A Includes deaths under one month reported in days					
^B Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year					

D.7 SIBLINGS

Table DQ.7.1: Completeness of information on siblings

Completeness of information on the survival status of (all) siblings and age of living siblings reported by interviewed women, and age at death and years since death of siblings who have died, MICS-6, 2018

	Sisters		Brothers		DK/Missing sex of sibling		All siblings	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Survival status of siblings								
Living	87,861	91.9	85,428	94.6	54	66.9	173,343	93.2
Dead	7,626	8.0	4,860	5.4	20	25.5	12,506	6.7
DK/Missing	84	0.1	22	0.0	6	7.6	112	0.1
Total	95,570	100.0	90,310	100.0	80	100.0	185,960	100.0
Age of living siblings								
Reported	85,963	97.8	83,487	97.7	52	97.6	169,502	97.8
DK/Missing	1,898	2.2	1,941	2.3	1	2.4	3,841	2.2
Total	87,861	100.0	85,428	100.0	54	100.0	173,343	100.0
Age at death and years since death for siblings who have died								
Both reported	7,217	94.6	4,626	95.2	16	78.8	11,859	94.8
Only years since death reported	73	1.0	30	0.6	0	0	103	0.8
Only age at death reported	238	3.1	164	3.4	0	0	402	3.2
DK/Missing both	98	1.3	40	0.8	4	21.2	142	1.1
Total	7,626	100.0	4,860	100.0	20	100.0	12,506	100.0

Table DQ.7.2: Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings at birth, MICS-6, 2018

	Mean sibship size ^a	Sex ratio of siblings at birth ^b	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	7.2	105.8	30,660
Age			
15-19	6.3	106.3	6,450
20-24	6.8	106.1	5,475
25-29	7.1	109.6	4,615
30-34	7.6	104.7	4,174

35-39	7.9	100.4	3,937
40-44	7.9	103.8	3,294
45-49	7.8	111.1	2,715
^a Includes the respondent			
^b Excludes the respondent			

APPENDIX E. MICS6 IRAQ QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaires of the Survey name MICS are presented in Appendix E:

- Household questionnaire
- Water Quality Testing Questionnaire
- Questionnaire for Individual Women
- Questionnaire for Children Under Five
- Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17

1. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Iraq, 2018



HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL			HH
HH1. Cluster number: _____		HH2. Household number: _____	
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____		HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 8</u>		HH7. REGION: GOVERNORATE..... _____ DISTRICT _____ SUB-DISTRICT _____ MAHALLA/QUARTER _____ SECTOR..... _____ VILLAGE _____ BLOCK..... _____ BUILDING _____	
HH6. AREA:	URBAN1 RURAL.....2	HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? NO2	
HH9. Is the household selected for Water Quality Testing?	YES1 NO2	HH10. Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES1 NO2

<p>CHECK THAT THE RESPONDENT IS A KNOWLEDGEABLE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND AT LEAST 18 YEARS OLD BEFORE PROCEEDING. YOU MAY ONLY INTERVIEW A CHILD AGE 15-17 IF THERE IS NO ADULT MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD OR ALL ADULT MEMBERS ARE INCAPACITATED. YOU MAY NOT INTERVIEW A CHILD UNDER AGE 15.</p>	HH11. RECORD THE TIME.	
	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____	
<p>HH12. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO) AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?</p>		
YES.....1 No / NOT ASKED.....2	1 ⇒ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 2 ⇒ HH46	

HH46. <i>Result of Household Questionnaire interview:</i> <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01
	NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT	02
	ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME.....	03
	REFUSED	04
	DWELLING VACANT OR A ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING.....	05
	DWELLING DESTROYED	06
	DWELLING NOT FOUND.....	07
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96

HH47. <i>Name and line number of the respondent to Household Questionnaire interview:</i>
NAME _____
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
WOMEN AGE 15-49
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5
CHILDREN AGE 5-17

<i>To be filled after the Household Questionnaire is completed</i>	
TOTAL NUMBER	
HH48	__ __
HH49	__ __
HH51	__ __
HH52	__ __

<i>To be filled after all the questionnaires are completed</i>	
COMPLETED NUMBER	
HH53	__ __
HH55	__ __
HH56	ZERO0 ONE.....1

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time.

HL1. LINE NUMBER	HL2. FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD. PROBE FOR ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (NAME) TO (NAME OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD)?	HL4. IS (NAME) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	HL5. What is (name)'s date of birth?		HL6. How OLD IS (NAME)? RECORD IN COMPLETED YEARS. IF AGE IS 95 OR ABOVE, RECORD '95'. IF AGE IS LESS THAN 1 YEAR, RECORD '00'.	HL8. RECORD LINE NUMBER IF WOMAN AND AGE 15-49.	HL9. RECORD LINE NUMBER IF MAN, AGE 15-49 AND HH8 IS YES.	HL10. RECORD LINE NUMBER if age 0-4 (less than 5 years).	HL11. Age 0-17? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	HL12. IS (NAME)'S NATURAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	HL13. DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1 YES 2 NO	HL14. Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.	HL15. Where does (name)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME GOVERNORATE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER GOVERNORATE 4 INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY 8 DK	HL16. IS (NAME)'S NATURAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	HL17. DOES (NAME)'S NATURAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1 YES 2 NO	HL18. Record the line number of father and go to HL20.	HL19. Where does (name)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME GOVERNORATE 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER GOVERNORATE 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	HL20. COPY THE LINE NUMBER OF MOTHER FROM HL14. IF BLANK, ASK: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (NAME)? If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	---	---	---	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
02		---	1 2	---	---	---	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
03		---	1 2	---	---	---	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
04		---	1 2	---	---	---	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
05		---	1 2	---	---	---	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
06		---	1 2	---	---	---	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
07		---	1 2	---	---	---	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
08		---	1 2	---	---	---	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
09		---	1 2	---	---	---	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
10		---	1 2	---	---	---	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
11		---	1 2	---	---	---	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
12		---	1 2	---	---	---	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---
13		---	1 2	---	---	---	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	---	1 2 3 4 8	---

14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
* Codes for HL3 : 01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER 09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE 13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK																			

EDUCATION 1												ED											
ED1. Line number	ED2. Name and age. Copy names and ages of <u>all</u> members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below <u>and</u> to next page of the module.		ED3. Age 3 or above? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line		ED4. Has (<i>name</i>) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line		ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (<i>name</i>) has ever <u>attended</u> ? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☺ ED7 1 PRIMARY 2 INTERMEDIATE 3 DIPLOMA (5 YEARS AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 4 SECONDARY 5 DIPLOMA 6 BACHELORS DEGREE 7 HIGHER EDUCATION 8 DK GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ☺ ED7		ED6. Did (<i>name</i>) ever <u>complete</u> that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK		ED7. Age 3-24? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line		ED8. Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ Next Line										
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL		GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO							
01		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		__ __	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

13		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
14		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2
15		___	1 2	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 8	1 2	1 2

EDUCATION 2										ED
ED1. <i>Line number</i>	ED2. <i>Name and age.</i>	ED9. At any time during the current school (2017-18) year did (name) attends school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>ED15</i>	ED10. During this current school year (2017-18), which level and grade or year is (name) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☺ <i>ED7</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 INTERMEDIATE 3 DIPLOMA (5 YEARS AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 4 SECONDARY 5 DIPLOMA 6 BACHELORS DEGREE 7 HIGHER EDUCATION 8 DK	ED11. WHO IS MANAGING THE SCHOOL 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER (ARABIC OR FOREIGN) 8 DK	ED12. In the current school year (2017-18), has (name) received any school tuition support? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>ED14</i> 8 DK ☺	ED13. Who provided the tuition support? <i>Record all mentioned.</i> A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER (ARABIC OR FOREIGN) Z DK	ED14. For the current school year (2017-18), has (name) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? <i>If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.</i> 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	ED15. At any time during the previous school year (2016-17) did (name) attends school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ☺ <i>Next Line</i> 8 DK ☺ <i>Next Line</i>	ED16. During that previous school year (2016-17), which level and grade or year did (name) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ☺ <i>ED7</i> 1 PRIMARY 2 INTERMEDIATE 3 DIPLOMA (5 YEARS AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 4 SECONDARY 5 DIPLOMA 6 BACHELORS DEGREE 7 HIGHER EDUCATION 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR : 98 DK

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
02		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
03		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
04		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
05		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
06		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
07		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
08		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
09		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
10		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
11		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
12		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
13		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
14		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___
15		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	___

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
<p>HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>)?</p>	<p>MUSLIM1 CHRISTIAN2 SABE'E3 AZIDI4</p> <p>OTHER RELIGION <i>(specify)</i> 6</p>	
<p>HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>)?</p>	<p>ARABIC1 KURDISH2 TURKMAN3 ASSERIAN4</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE <i>(specify)</i> 6</p>	
<p>HC2A. HOW LONG HAS (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>) BEEN CONTINUOUSLY LIVING IN THIS AREA?</p> <p><i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i></p> <p><i>Probe to identify if the household has been displaced and is now back to their habitual place of living</i></p> <p>IF THIS AREA HAS BEEN THERE CONTINUOUSLY LIVING AREA AND THEY HAVE JUST RETURNED (FROM SOMEWHERE ELSE) RECORD THE YEARS SINCE THEY HAVE RETURNED.</p>	<p>YEARS ____ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95</p>	<p>95 ⇒ HC3</p>
<p>HC2B. JUST BEFORE MOVING HERE, DID (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>) LIVE IN A CITY, IN A TOWN, IN A RURAL AREA OR IN A CAMP?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town, a camp or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE)</p>	<p>CITY1 TOWN2 RURAL AREA3 CAMP4</p>	

<p>HC2C. JUST BEFORE MOVING HERE, WHAT TYPE OF HOUSING DID (<i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>) LIVE IN?</p>	<p>APPARTEMENT1 HOUSE2</p> <p>COLLECTIVE SHELTER (SCHOOL, RELIGIOUS).....3 OFFICIAL CAMP4</p> <p>UNOFFICIAL CAMP5 INFORMAL SETTLEMENT6</p> <p>FACTORY/WAREHOUSE/GARAGE7 UNFINISHED/ABANDONED BUILDINGS8</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	
<p>HC2D. BEFORE MOVING HERE, IN WHICH GOVERNORATE DID <i>NAME OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD FROM HL2</i>) LIVE IN?</p>	<p>DOHUK 11 NINEVAH 12 SULAIMANIYAH 13 KIRKUK 14 ERBIL 15 DIALA 21 ANBAR 22 BAGHDAD 23 BABIL 24 KERBALA 25 WASIT 26 SALAHDEEN 27 NAJAF 28 QADISSIYAH 31 MUTHANA 32 THIQAR 33 MISSAN 34 BASRAH 35</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY (<i>specify</i>).....96</p>	

<p>HC2E. What was the main reason for moving?</p> <p><i>If the head of household was displaced and now is back to his/her home town or area code as '31'.</i></p>	<p>CONFLICT OR VIOLENCE 11 TRIBAL LAND DISPUTES 13 GOVERNMENT EVICTIONS 14</p> <p>COULD NOT MAKE A LIVING OR FIND WORK (ECONOMIC REASONS) 21 FOR EDUCATION (OWN OR OF CHILDREN) 22 TO JOIN FAMILY 23</p> <p>TO RETURN TO HOME 31 NATURAL DISASTERS 41</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) 96</p>	
<p>HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF ROOMS _ _</p>	
<p>HC4. <i>Main material of the dwelling floor.</i></p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p> <p><i>If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.</i></p>	<p>NATURAL FLOOR</p> <p>EARTH / SAND 11 MUD / ROCK 12</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY FLOOR</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS 21 PALM / BAMBOO 22 REED / MAT 23</p> <p>FINISHED FLOOR</p> <p>PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 32 CERAMIC TILES (MOZAC & MARBLE) 33 CEMENT 34 CARPET 35 PLASTIC PIECES 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

<p>HC5. Main material of the roof.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO ROOF 11</p> <p>NATURAL ROOFING</p> <p>MUD STRAW/PALM LEAF 12</p> <p>BRANCHES/ROOTS/GRASS 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY ROOFING</p> <p>RUSTIC MAT 21</p> <p>PALM / BAMBOO 22</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS 23</p> <p>CARDBOARD 24</p> <p>FINISHED ROOFING</p> <p>METAL / TIN 31</p> <p>WOOD 32</p> <p>CORREGATED SHEETS / ASBESTOS 33</p> <p>CERAMIC TILES 34</p> <p>CEMENT / REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH METAL 35</p> <p>ROOFING SHINGLES 36</p> <p>H SECTION IRON RODS (ARCHING) 37</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>													
<p>HC6. Main material of the exterior walls.</p> <p><i>Record observation.</i></p>	<p>NO WALLS 11</p> <p>NATURAL WALLS</p> <p>CANE / PALM / TRUNKS 12</p> <p>DIRT 13</p> <p>RUDIMENTARY WALLS</p> <p>BAMBOO WITH MUD 21</p> <p>STONE WITH MUD 22</p> <p>UNCOVERED ADOBE 23</p> <p>PLYWOOD 24</p> <p>CARDBOARD 25</p> <p>REUSED WOOD 26</p> <p>FINISHED WALLS</p> <p>CEMENT 31</p> <p>STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT 32</p> <p>RED TILES 33</p> <p>CEMENT BLOCKS 34</p> <p>COVERED ADOBE 35</p> <p>WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES 36</p> <p>CORREGATED METAL SHEETS 37</p> <p>BRICKS 38</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>													
<p>HC7. Does your household have:</p> <p>[A] A radio?</p> <p>[B] Wooden Cooler Box?</p> <p>[C] Clay Water Cooler ?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RADIO 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WOODEN COOLER BOX 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLAY WATER COOLER 1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	RADIO 1	1	2	WOODEN COOLER BOX 1	1	2	CLAY WATER COOLER 1	1	2	
	YES	NO												
RADIO 1	1	2												
WOODEN COOLER BOX 1	1	2												
CLAY WATER COOLER 1	1	2												

HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC10
HC8A. What is the type of electricity source?	PUBLIC GRID A EXTRNAL GENERATOR B PRIVATE GENERATOR C OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] Freezer?	FREEZER 1 2	
[D] Air-conditioner?	AIR-CONDITIONER 1 2	
[E] Air cooler?	AIR COOLER 1 2	
[F] Watercooler?	WATERCOOLER 1 2	
[G] Satellite Receiver?	SATELLITE RECEIVER 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own?	YES NO	
[A] A wristwatch?	WRISTWATCH 1 2	
[B] A bicycle (middle or big)?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter or motor cycle with carrier?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART 1 2	
[E] A car, truck or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a computer or a tablet?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES 1 NO 2	

<p>HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?</p> <p><i>If 'No', then ask: Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household?</i></p> <p><i>If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.</i></p>	<p>OWN 1</p> <p>RENT 2</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ HC16
<p>HC16. How many 'donems' of agricultural land do members of this household own?</p> <p><i>If less than 1, record '000'.</i></p>	<p>DONEMS ___ ___ ___</p> <p>995 OR MORE 995</p> <p>DK 998</p>	
<p>HC16A. Does any member of your HH has pond for aquaculture?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ HC17
<p>HC16B. How many kilograms of fish are there in those ponds?</p> <p><i>If the response is 9995 or more, record 9995.</i></p>	<p>NO OF KGS. OF FISH ___ ___ ___</p>	
<p>HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	2 ⇒ HC19
<p>HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have?</p> <p>[A] Milk cows or bulls?</p> <p>[B] Other cattle?</p> <p>[C] Horses, donkeys or mules?</p> <p>[D] Goats?</p> <p>[E] Sheep?</p> <p>[F] Chickens?</p> <p>[G] Pigs?</p> <p>[H] Honey Bees Cells</p> <p>[I] Camels</p> <p><i>If none, record '000'. If 995 or more, record '995'. If unknown, record '998'.</i></p>	<p>MILK COWS OR BULLS ___ ___ ___</p> <p>OTHER CATTLE ___ ___ ___</p> <p>HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES ___ ___ ___</p> <p>GOATS ___ ___ ___</p> <p>SHEEP ___ ___ ___</p> <p>CHICKENS ___ ___ ___</p> <p>PIGS ___ ___ ___</p> <p>NO. OF HONEY BEE CELLS ___ ___ ___</p> <p>CAMELS ___ ___ ___</p>	
<p>HC19. Does any member of this household have a bank account?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS

ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organizations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.

	[A] SOCIAL SAFETY NETS	[B] SPECIAL PROGRAMMES RELATED TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS	[C] SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR LOCAL ARABIC OR FOREIGN CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES1 NO2 ☺ [B]	YES1 NO2 ☺ [C]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [D]	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ [X]	YES (specify) _____ 1 NO2 ☺ Next Module
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)?	YES1 ☺ ST4 NO2 ☺ [B] DK8 ☺ [B]	YES1 ☺ ST4 NO2 ☺ [C] DK8 ☺ [C]	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [D] DK 8 ☺ [D]	YES 1 ☺ ST4 NO 2 ☺ [X] DK 8 ☺ [X]	YES1 ☺ ST4 NO2 ☺ Next Module DK8 ☺ Next Module
ST4. When was the <u>last time</u> your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (<i>name of programme</i>)? <i>If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.</i> <i>If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.</i> <i>If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.</i>	MONTHS AGO1 ___ ☺ [B] YEARS AGO2 ___ ☺ [B] DK998 ☺ [B]	MONTHS AGO 1 ___ ☺ [C] YEARS AGO 2 ___ ☺ [C] DK998 ☺ [C]	MONTHS AGO1 ___ ☺ [D] YEARS AGO2 ___ ☺ [D] DK998 ☺ [D]	MONTHS AGO1 ___ ☺ [X] YEARS AGO2 ___ ☺ [X] DK998 ☺ [X]	MONTHS AGO1 ___ ☺ Next Module YEARS AGO2 ___ ☺ Next Module DK998 ☺ Next Module

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, WHAT TYPE OF COOKSTOVE IS MAINLY USED FOR COOKING?	ELECTRIC STOVE.....01	01 ⇒EU5
	SOLAR COOKER02	02 ⇒EU5
	LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE03	03 ⇒EU5
	PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE04	04 ⇒EU5
	LIQUID FUEL STOVE06	06 ⇒EU4
	MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE07	
	TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL (COAL OR WOOD) STOVE08	09 ⇒EU4
	THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE09	96 ⇒EU4
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	97 ⇒EU6
	NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD97	
EU2. DOES IT HAVE A CHIMNEY?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
EU3. DOES IT HAVE A FAN/VENTILATOR?	YES1	
	NO2	
	DK8	
EU4. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL OR ENERGY SOURCE IS USED IN THIS COOKSTOVE? <i>IF MORE THAN ONE, RECORD THE MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR THIS COOKSTOVE.</i>	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL.....01	
	GASOLINE / DIESEL02	
	KEROSENE / PARAFFIN03	
	COAL / LIGNITE04	
	CHARCOAL.....05	
	WOOD.....06	
	CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS07	
	ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....08	
	PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS09	
	GARBAGE / PLASTIC10	
	SAWDUST11	
OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96		

<p>EU5. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</p> <p><i>IF IN MAIN HOUSE, PROBE TO DETERMINE IF COOKING IS DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM.</i></p> <p><i>IF OUTDOORS, PROBE TO DETERMINE IF COOKING IS DONE ON VERANDA, COVERED PORCH, OR OPEN AIR.</i></p>	<p>IN MAIN HOUSE</p> <p>NO SEPARATE ROOM.....1</p> <p>IN A SEPARATE ROOM2</p> <p>IN A SEPARATE BUILDING3</p> <p>OUTDOORS</p> <p>OPEN AIR.....4</p> <p>ON VERANDA OR COVERED PORCH5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>EU6. WHAT DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR <u>SPACE HEATING</u> WHEN NEEDED?</p>	<p>CENTRAL HEATING01</p> <p>MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER (Kerosine, LPG, Electricity).....02</p> <p>TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER.....03</p> <p>MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE04</p> <p>TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE05</p> <p>THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE06</p> <p>BUILT STOVE.....10</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p> <p>NO SPACE HEATING IN HOUSEHOLD97</p>	<p>01 ⇒ EU8</p> <p>06 ⇒ EU8</p> <p>96 ⇒ EU8</p> <p>97 ⇒ EU9</p>
<p>EU7. DOES IT HAVE A CHIMNEY?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>EU8. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL AND ENERGY SOURCE IS USED IN THIS HEATER?</p> <p><i>IF MORE THAN ONE, RECORD THE MAIN ENERGY SOURCE FOR THIS HEATER.</i></p>	<p>SOLAR AIR HEATER01</p> <p>ELECTRICITY02</p> <p>PIPED NATURAL GAS03</p> <p>LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS04</p> <p>ALCOHOL / ETHANOL.....06</p> <p>GASOLINE / DIESEL07</p> <p>KEROSENE / PARAFFIN08</p> <p>COAL / LIGNITE09</p> <p>CHARCOAL.....10</p> <p>WOOD.....11</p> <p>CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS.....12</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE.....13</p> <p>PROCESSED BIOMASS (PELLETS) OR WOODCHIPS14</p>	

	GARBA GE / PLASTIC15 SAWDUST16 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96	
EU9. AT NIGHT, WHAT DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE TO <u>LIGHT</u> THE HOUSEHOLD?	ELECTRICITY01 SOLAR LANTERN02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN04 GASOLINE LAMP06 KEROSENE OR PARAFFIN LAMP07 CHARCOAL08 WOOD09 CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS10 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE11 OIL LAMP12 CANDLE13 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD97	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<p>WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER USED BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i></p> <p>WATER KIOSK – SMALL SHOP TO REFILL STERILIZED WATER DIRECTLY TO PEOPLE</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR..... 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE..... 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL..... 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING..... 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK 72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)..... 81</p> <p>PACKAGED WATER</p> <p>BOTTLED WATER (BIG OR SMALL)91</p> <p>DESALINIZED & STERILIZED WATER.....93</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>13 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>14 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>21 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>31 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>32 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>41 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>42 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>51 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>72 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>81 ⇨ WS3</p> <p>96 ⇨ WS3</p>

<p>WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HAND WASHING?</p> <p><i>IF UNCLEAR, PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE PLACE FROM WHICH MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN COLLECT WATER FOR OTHER PURPOSES.</i></p> <p>WATER KIOSK – SMALL SHOP TO REFILL THE DRINKING WATER CANS</p>	<p>PIPED WATER</p> <p>PIPED INTO DWELLING 11</p> <p>PIPED TO YARD / PLOT 12</p> <p>PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR 13</p> <p>PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE 14</p> <p>TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE 21</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p>PROTECTED WELL 31</p> <p>UNPROTECTED WELL 32</p> <p>SPRING</p> <p>PROTECTED SPRING 41</p> <p>UNPROTECTED SPRING 42</p> <p>RAINWATER 51</p> <p>TANKER-TRUCK 61</p> <p>CART WITH SMALL TANK 71</p> <p>WATER KIOSK 72</p> <p>SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) 81</p> <p>DESALINIZED & STERILIZED WATER 93</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>12 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>61 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>71 ⇨ WS4</p> <p>72 ⇨ WS4</p>
<p>WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>ELSEWHERE 3</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WS7</p> <p>2 ⇨ WS7</p>
<p>WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</p>	<p>MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT 000</p> <p>NUMBER OF MINUTES ___</p> <p>DK 998</p>	<p>000 ⇨ WS7</p>
<p>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i></p>	<p>NAME _____</p> <p>LINE NUMBER ___</p>	
<p>WS6. SINCE LAST (DAY OF THE WEEK), HOW MANY TIMES HAS THIS PERSON COLLECTED WATER?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

<p>WS7. IN THE LAST MONTH, HAS THERE BEEN ANY TIME WHEN YOUR HOUSEHOLD DID NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF DRINKING WATER?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONCE 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ WS9 8 ⇨ WS9</p>
<p>WS8. WHAT WAS THE MAIN REASON THAT YOU WERE UNABLE TO ACCESS WATER IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES WHEN NEEDED?</p>	<p>WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE. 1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE 2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE 3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6 DK 8</p>	
<p>WS9. DO YOU OR ANY OTHER MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇨ WS11 8 ⇨ WS11</p>

<p>WS10. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE?</p> <p><i>Record all methods mentioned.</i></p>	<p>BOILA</p> <p>ADD BLEACH / CHLORINEB</p> <p>STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC</p> <p>USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D</p> <p>SOLAR DISINFECTIONE</p> <p>LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF</p> <p>ADDING DISINFECTION TABLETSG</p> <p>HH WATER TREATMENT UNITH</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X</p> <p>DKZ</p>	
<p>WS11. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?</p> <p><i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO?</p> <p><i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>FLUSH / POUR FLUSH</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM 11</p> <p>FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE 13</p> <p>FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN 14</p> <p>FLUSH TO DK WHERE 18</p> <p>PIT LATRINE</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 22</p> <p>PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT 23</p> <p>BUCKET 41</p> <p>NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 95</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	<p>11 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>14 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>18 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>41 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>95 ⇨ Next Module</p> <p>96 ⇨ WS14</p>
<p>WS12. HAS YOUR (ANSWER FROM WS11) EVER BEEN EMPTIED?</p>	<p>YES, EMPTIED</p> <p>WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS 1</p> <p>MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW WHEN 3</p> <p>NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>4 ⇨ WS14</p> <p>8 ⇨ WS14</p>

<p>WS13. THE LAST TIME IT WAS EMPTIED, WHERE WERE THE CONTENTS EMPTIED TO?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WAS IT REMOVED BY A SERVICE PROVIDER?</p>	<p>REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT 1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE 3</p> <p>EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT 4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE 5</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>WS14. WHERE IS THIS TOILET FACILITY LOCATED?</p>	<p>IN OWN DWELLING 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2 ELSEWHERE 3</p>	
<p>WS15. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>WS16. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?</p>	<p>SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>WS17. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS 10</p> <p>DK 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<p>HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT WHERE MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD WASH THEIR HANDS.</p> <p>CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MOST OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?</p> <p><i>RECORD RESULT AND OBSERVATION.</i></p>	<p>OBSERVED</p> <p>FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NOT OBSERVED</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>NO PERMISSION TO SEE..... 5</p> <p>OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	<p>4 ⇒ HW5</p> <p>5 ⇒ HW4</p> <p>6 ⇒ HW5</p>
<p>HW2. OBSERVE PRESENCE OF WATER AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.</p> <p><i>VERIFY BY CHECKING THE TAP/PUMP, OR BASIN, BUCKET, WATER CONTAINER OR SIMILAR OBJECTS FOR PRESENCE OF WATER.</i></p>	<p>WATER IS AVAILABLE 1</p> <p>WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE..... 2</p>	
<p>HW3. IS SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND PRESENT AT THE PLACE FOR HANDWASHING?</p>	<p>YES, PRESENT 1</p> <p>NO, NOT PRESENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ HW7</p> <p>2 ⇒ HW5</p>
<p>HW4. WHERE DO YOU OR OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD MOST OFTEN WASH YOUR HANDS?</p>	<p>FIXED FACILITY (SINK / TAP)</p> <p>IN DWELLING 1</p> <p>IN YARD / PLOT 2</p> <p>MOBILE OBJECT (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE)..... 3</p> <p>NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT 4</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>	
<p>HW5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>HW6. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?</p>	<p>YES, SHOWN 1</p> <p>NO, NOT SHOWN 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>HW7. Record your observation.</p> <p><i>Record all that apply.</i></p>	<p>BAR OR LIQUID SOAP A</p> <p>DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE)..... B</p> <p>ASH / MUD / SAND C</p>	

SALT IODISATION		SA
<p>SA1. WE WOULD LIKE TO CHECK WHETHER THE SALT USED IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD IS IODISED. MAY I HAVE A SAMPLE OF THE SALT USED <u>TO COOK MEALS</u> IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p><i>Apply 2 drops of test solution, observe the darkest reaction within 30 seconds, compare to the colour chart and then record the response (1, 2 or 3) that corresponds to test outcome.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) ... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED NO SALT IN THE HOUSE..... 4 OTHER REASON (specify) 6</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HH13 3 ⇒ HH13 4 ⇒ HH13 6 ⇒ HH13</p>
<p>SA2. I WOULD LIKE TO PERFORM ONE MORE TEST. MAY I HAVE ANOTHER SAMPLE OF THE SAME SALT?</p> <p><i>APPLY 5 DROPS OF RECHECK SOLUTION. THEN APPLY 2 DROPS OF TEST SOLUTION ON THE SAME SPOT. OBSERVE THE DARKEST REACTION WITHIN 30 SECONDS, COMPARE TO THE COLOUR CHART AND THEN RECORD THE RESPONSE (1, 2 OR 3) THAT CORRESPONDS TO TEST OUTCOME.</i></p>	<p>SALT TESTED 0 PPM (NO REACTION) 1 BELOW 15 PPM (BETWEEN 0 AND 15 PPM) 2 ABOVE 15 PPM (AT LEAST 15 PPM) ... 3</p> <p>SALT NOT TESTED OTHER REASON (specify) 6</p>	

HH13. RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. Language of the Questionnaire.	ARABIC 1 KURDISH (SORANI)..... 2 KURDISH (BADINI)..... 3	
HH15. Language of the Interview.	ARABIC 1 KURDISH (SORANI)..... 2 KURDISH (BADINI)..... 3 TURKMAN..... 4 ASSERIAN 5 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
HH16. Native language of the Respondent.	ARABIC 1 KURDISH (SORANI)..... 2 KURDISH (BADINI)..... 3 TURKMAN..... 4 ASSERIAN 5 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	

HH17. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE.....1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE2 NO, NOT USED3			
HH18. Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:	NO CHILDREN0 1 CHILD1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) __	0 ⇒ HH29 1 ⇒ HH27		
HH19. List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.				
HH20. Rank number	HH21. Line number from HL1	HH22. Name from HL2	HH23. Sex from HL4	HH24. Age from HL6
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	___		1 2	___
2	___		1 2	___
3	___		1 2	___
4	___		1 2	___
5	___		1 2	___
6	___		1 2	___
7	___		1 2	___
8	___		1 2	___

HH25. Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. RECORD THE RANK NUMBER (HH20), LINE NUMBER (HH21), NAME (HH22) AND AGE (HH24) OF THE SELECTED CHILD.

RANK NUMBER

HH27. (WHEN HH18=1 OR WHEN THERE IS A SINGLE CHILD AGE 5-17 IN THE HOUSEHOLD): RECORD THE RANK NUMBER AS '1' AND RECORD THE LINE NUMBER (HL1), THE NAME (HL2) AND AGE (HL6) OF THIS CHILD FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.

LINE NUMBER.....

NAME

AGE.....

HH28. Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caretaker of this child.

HH29. Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?

YES, AT LEAST ONE-WOMAN AGE 15-49 1
NO.....2

2⇒HH37

HH30. ISSUE A SEPARATE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN FOR EACH WOMAN AGE 15-49 YEARS.

HH31. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-171
NO.....2

2⇒HH37

HH32. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?

YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90.....1
NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17..2

2⇒HH37

<p>HH33. AS PART OF THE SURVEY WE ARE ALSO INTERVIEWING WOMEN AGE 15-49. WE ASK EACH PERSON WE INTERVIEW FOR PERMISSION. A FEMALE INTERVIEWER CONDUCTS THESE INTERVIEWS.</p> <p>FOR GIRLS AGE 15-17 WE MUST ALSO GET PERMISSION FROM AN ADULT TO INTERVIEW THEM. AS MENTIONED BEFORE, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p> <p>MAY WE INTERVIEW (NAME(S) OF FEMALE MEMBER(S) AGE 15-17) LATER?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH37.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH37.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'NO' FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 ⇒ RECORD '06' IN WM17 (ALSO IN UF17 AND FS17, IF APPLICABLE) ON ALL INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR WHOM ADULT CONSENT WAS NOT GIVEN. THEN CONTINUE WITH HH37.</p>		
<p>HH37. Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-171 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HH40</p>
<p>HH38. Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠901 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL BOYS AGE 15-17...2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HH40</p>
<p>HH39. FOR BOYS AGE 15-17 WE MUST ALSO GET PERMISSION FROM AN ADULT TO INTERVIEW THEM. AS MENTIONED BEFORE, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p> <p>MAY WE INTERVIEW (NAME(S) OF MALE MEMBER(S) AGE 15-17) LATER?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in UF17 and FS17 (if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇒ Record '06' in UF17 and FS17 (if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.</p>		
<p>HH40. Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HH42</p>
<p>HH41. ISSUE A SEPARATE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE FOR EACH CHILD AGE 0-4 YEARS.</p>		
<p>HH42. CHECK HH9 IN THE HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: IS THE HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?</p>	<p>YES, HH9=11 NO, HH9=22</p>	<p>2 ⇒ HH45</p>
<p>HH43. ISSUE A SEPARATE WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD</p>		
<p>HH44. As part of the survey we are also looking at the quality of drinking water.</p>	<p>YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1</p>	

<p>We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test?</p> <p><i>If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.</i></p>	<p><i>NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2</i></p>	<p><i>2⇒Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE</i></p>
<p>HH45. <i>Now return to the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL and,</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Record '01' in question HH46 (Result of the Household Questionnaire interview),</i> • <i>Record the name and the line number (from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS) of the Respondent to the Household Questionnaire interview in HH47,</i> • <i>Fill the questions HH48 – HH52,</i> • <i>Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then</i> • <i>Proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.</i> <p><i>If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household you have been assigned by your supervisor.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

2. WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE



WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE Iraq, 2018



WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. Cluster number: _____	WQ2. Household number: _____	
WQ3. Measurer's name and number: NAME _____	WQ4. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	
WQ5. Day / Month / Year: _____ / _____ / <u>2018</u>		
WQ6. Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES1 NO2	

WQ7. Name of the respondent to Water Quality Testing Questionnaire: NAME _____		
WQ8. Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇒ WQ10 2 ⇒ WQ31

WQ31. Result of Water Quality Testing Questionnaire. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN 02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN 03 PARTLY COMPLETED 04 OTHER (specify) 96
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WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ9. Record the time:	HOURS: MINUTES:	
WQ10. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ WQ31 and record '03'
WQ12. Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.	DIRECT FROM SOURCE 1 COVERED CONTAINER 2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER 3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE 8	

WQ13. Label sample <i>H-XXXX-YY</i> , where <i>XXXX</i> is the cluster number (<i>WQ1</i>) and <i>YY</i> is the household number (<i>WQ2</i>).		
WQ13A. Please record the result of Chlorine test from the HH?	FREE CHLORINE 	
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	 2⇒WQ16 8⇒WQ16
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i>	BOILED ITA ADDED BLEACH/CHLORINE B STRAINED IT THROUGH A CLOTH C USED A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.)D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLEF ADDING DISINFECTANT TABLETS G WATER TREATMENT HH UNITH OTHER (specify) X DK..... Z	
WQ16. Is this water from the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1⇒WQ18
WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING.....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42 RAINWATER51 TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 WATER KIOSK72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL)81	

	PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER (BIG OR SMALL)91 DESALINIZED & STERILIZED WATER93 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ 96	
WQ18. Can you please show me the source of the glass of drinking water so that I can take a sample from there as well? <i>If 'No' probe to find out why this is not possible?</i>	YES, SHOWN 1 NO WATER SOURCE WAS NOT FUNCTIONAL2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE4 DO NOT KNOW WHERE SOURCE IS LOCATED5 OTHER REASON (<i>specify</i>) _____ 6	2⇒WQ20 3⇒WQ20 4⇒WQ20 5⇒WQ20 6⇒WQ20
WQ19. Record whether source water sample collected. <i>Label sample S-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i>	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED 1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED (<i>specify</i>) _____ 2	
WQ19A. Please record the result of Chlorine test from the Source?	FREE CHLORINE _____ . _____	
WQ20. Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒WQ22
WQ21. Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor. <i>Label B-XXXX-YY, where XXXX is the cluster number (WQ1) and YY is the household number (WQ2).</i> <i>Record whether the sample is available.</i>	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (<i>specify</i>) _____ 2	
WQ21A. Please record the result of Chlorine test from the Blank Sample?	FREE CHLORINE _____ . _____	
WQ22. Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24 -48 hours of incubation.		
WQ23. Record the time.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS

Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.

WQ24. Day / Month / Year of recording test results:	_____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1</u> _____	
WQ25. Record the time:	HOUR AND MINUTES : _____	
<p>In the boxes below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record 3-digit count of colonies. • If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101' • If it is not possible to read results / results are lost, record '998' 		
WQ26. Household water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ26A. Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?	YES, WQ19=11 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK2	2⇒WQ28
WQ27. Source water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	
WQ28. Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?	YES, WQ21=11 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK2	2⇒WQ31
WQ29. Blank water test (100ml):	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES _____	⇒WQ31

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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3. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
Iraq, 2018



WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM
WM1. Cluster number: _____	WM2. Household number: _____	
WM3. Woman's name and line number: NAME _____	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 8	

<p><i>CHECK WOMAN'S AGE IN HL6 IN LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: IF AGE 15-17, VERIFY IN HH33 THAT ADULT CONSENT FOR INTERVIEW IS OBTAINED OR NOT NECESSARY (HL20=90). IF CONSENT IS NEEDED AND NOT OBTAINED, THE INTERVIEW MUST NOT COMMENCE AND '06' SHOULD BE RECORDED IN WM17.</i></p>	<p>WM7. Record the time:</p> <p>_____ : _____</p> <p>HOURS MINUTES</p>	
	<p>WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1</p> <p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</p>
<p>WM9A. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO) AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. WE ARE ALSO INTERVIEWING MOTHERS ABOUT THEIR CHILDREN. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?</p>	<p>WM9B. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS IN MORE DETAIL. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?</p>	
<p>YES 1</p> <p>No / NOT ASKED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇨ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND MODULE</p> <p>2 ⇨ WM17</p>	

WM17. Result of woman's interview. <i>Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.</i>	COMPLETED	01
	NOT AT HOME.....	02
	REFUSED	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED	04
	INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>)	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17.....	06
	OTHER (<i>specify</i>)	96

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	WM3=HH471 WM3≠HH472	2⇒WB3
WB2. Check ED5 in EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE for this respondent: Highest level of school attended:	ED5=2, 3, 4,5,6 OR 71 ED5=0, 1, 8 OR BLANK.....2	1⇒WB15 2⇒WB14
WB3. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
WB4. HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>PROBE: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>IF RESPONSES TO WB3 AND WB4 ARE INCONSISTENT, PROBE FURTHER AND CORRECT. AGE MUST BE RECORDED.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....__ __	
WB5. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME?	YES1 NO.....2	2⇒WB14
WB6. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL YOU HAVE ATTENDED?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION000 PRIMARY.....1 __ __ INTERMEDIATE2 __ __ DIPLOMA (5 YRS AFTER INTERMEDIATE)3 __ __ SECONDARY4 __ __ DIPLOMA5 __ __ BACHELOR6 __ __ HIGHER EDUCATION.....7 __ __	000⇒WB14
WB7. DID YOU COMPLETE THAT (GRADE/YEAR)?	YES1 NO.....2	
WB8. Check WB4: Age of respondent:	AGE 15-241 AGE 25-492	2⇒WB13

WB9. AT ANY TIME DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR (2017-18) DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔ WB11
WB10. DURING THIS CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR (2017-18), WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR ARE YOU <u>ATTENDING</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 ___ INTERMEDIATE 2 ___ DIPLOMA (5 YRS AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 3 ___ SECONDARY 4 ___ DIPLOMA 5 ___ BACHELOR 6 ___ HIGHER EDUCATION 7 ___	
WB11. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR (2016-17) DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇔ WB13
WB12. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR (2016-17), WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR DID YOU <u>ATTEND</u> ?	PRIMARY 1 ___ INTERMEDIATE 2 ___ DIPLOMA (5 YRS AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 3 ___ SECONDARY 4 ___ DIPLOMA 5 ___ BACHELOR 6 ___ HIGHER EDUCATION 7 ___	
WB13. Check WB6: Highest level of school attended:	WB6=2, 3, 4, 5, 6 OR 7 1 WB6=1 OR 1 2	1 ⇔ WB15
WB14. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me?</i>	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO SENTENCE IN REQUIRED LANGUAGE / BRAILLE (specify language) 4	
WB15. HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN CONTINUOUSLY LIVING IN (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? <i>If less than one year, record '00' years.</i>	YEARS ___ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇔ WB18
WB16. JUST BEFORE YOU MOVED HERE, DID YOU LIVE IN A CITY, IN A TOWN, OR IN A RURAL AREA? <i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '9' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i> _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	CITY (GOVERNORATE CENTER) 1 TOWN (DISTRICT) 2 RURAL AREA (VILLAGE) 3 OUTSIDE IRAQ 4	

<p>WB17. BEFORE YOU MOVED HERE, IN WHICH REGION DID YOU LIVE IN?</p>	<p>DOHUK 11 NINEVAH 12 SULAIMANIYAH 13 KIRKUK 14 ERBIL 15 DIALA 21 ANBAR 22 BAGHDAD 23 BABIL 24 KERBALA 25 WASIT 26 SALAH DEEN 27 NAJAF 28 QADISSIYAH 31 MUTHANA 32 THIQAR 33 MISSAN 34 BASRAH 35</p> <p>OUTSIDE OF COUNTRY <i>(specify)</i> 96</p>	
<p>WB18. ARE YOU COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>WB19. WHAT TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE ARE YOU COVERED BY?</p> <p><i>Record all mentioned.</i></p>	<p>MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D</p> <p>OTHER <i>(specify)</i> X</p>	

MASS MEDIA AND ICT		MT
<p>MT1. DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>If 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY? If 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3</p>	

<p>MT2. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MT3. DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MT4. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER OR A TABLET FROM ANY LOCATION?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	2 ⇒ MT9
<p>MT5. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE A COMPUTER OR A TABLET AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENED ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	0 ⇒ MT9

	YES	NO	
MT6. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU:			
[A] COPY OR MOVE A FILE OR FOLDER?	COPY/MOVE FILE..... 1	2	
[B] USE A COPY AND PASTE TOOL TO DUPLICATE OR MOVE INFORMATION WITHIN A DOCUMENT?	USE COPY/PASTE IN DOCUMENT 1	2	
[C] SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHED FILE, SUCH AS A DOCUMENT, PICTURE OR VIDEO?	SEND E-MAIL WITH ATTACHMENT 1	2	
[D] USE A BASIC ARITHMETIC FORMULA IN A SPREADSHEET?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA . 1	2	
[E] CONNECT AND INSTALL A NEW DEVICE, SUCH AS A MODEM, CAMERA OR PRINTER?	CONNECT DEVICE 1	2	
[F] FIND, DOWNLOAD, INSTALL AND CONFIGURE SOFTWARE?	INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1	2	
[G] CREATE AN ELECTRONIC PRESENTATION WITH PRESENTATION SOFTWARE, INCLUDING TEXT, IMAGES, SOUND, VIDEO OR CHARTS?	CREATE PRESENTATION 1	2	
[H] TRANSFER A FILE BETWEEN A COMPUTER AND OTHER DEVICE?	TRANSFER FILE 1	2	
[I] WRITE A COMPUTER PROGRAM IN ANY PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?	PROGRAMMING..... 1	2	
MT7. Check MT6[C]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[C]=11	NO, MT6[C]=22	1 ⇔ MT10
MT8. Check MT6[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?	YES, MT6[F]=11	NO, MT6[F]=22	1 ⇔ MT10
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET FROM ANY LOCATION AND ANY DEVICE?	YES1	NO2	2 ⇔ MT11

<p>MT10. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE THE INTERNET AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	
<p>MT10A: DO YOU HAVE ACCOUNT ON SOCIAL MEDIA (LIKE FACEBOOK OR OTHERS) AND YOU CAN COMMUNICATE THROUGH IT AT LEAST ONE TIME A WEEK</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	
<p>MT11. DO YOU OWN A MOBILE PHONE?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	
<p>MT12. DURING THE LAST 3 MONTHS, DID YOU USE A MOBILE TELEPHONE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</p> <p><i>PROBE IF NECESSARY: I MEAN HAVE YOU COMMUNICATED WITH SOMEONE USING A MOBILE PHONE.</i></p> <p><i>IF 'AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK', PROBE: WOULD YOU SAY THIS HAPPENS ALMOST EVERY DAY?</i></p> <p><i>IF 'YES' RECORD 3, IF 'NO' RECORD 2.</i></p>	<p>NOT AT ALL.....0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK2 ALMOST EVERY DAY.....3</p>	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<p>CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?</p> <p><i>THIS MODULE AND THE BIRTH HISTORY SHOULD ONLY INCLUDE CHILDREN BORN ALIVE. ANY STILL BIRTHS SHOULD NOT BE INCLUDED IN RESPONSE TO ANY QUESTION.</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒CM8
<p>CM2. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒CM5
<p>CM3. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	SONS AT HOME.....__ __	
<p>CM4. HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS AT HOME.....__ __	
<p>CM5. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒CM8
<p>CM6. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	SONS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
<p>CM7. HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i></p>	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE.....__ __	
<p>CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p><i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒CM11

CM9. HOW MANY BOYSHAVE DIED? <i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i>	BOYS DEAD	
CM10. HOW MANY GIRLSHAVE DIED? <i>IF NONE, RECORD '00'.</i>	GIRLS DEAD	
CM11. Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.	SUM	
CM12. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THISRIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL (<i>TOTALNUMBER IN CM11</i>) BIRTHSDURINGYOUR LIFE. IS THISCORRECT?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇒ <i>CM14</i>
CM13. Check responses to CM1- CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.		
CM14. Check CM11: How many live births?	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE..... 1	0 ⇒ <i>NEXT MODULE</i>

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY

BH

BH0. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.

RECORD NAMES OF ALL OF THE BIRTHS IN BH1. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.

BH0. BH Line Number	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/NEXT) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?		BH3. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?		BH4. IN WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN? PROBE: WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY?			BH5. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?		BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) AT (HIS/HER) LAST BIRTHDAY? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.		BH7. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?		BH8. RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM H1) RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.		BH9. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/SHE) DIED? IF '1 YEAR', PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH)? RECORD 00 IF DIED IN THE SAME DAY OR LESS 24 HRS, DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS			BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 YES 2 NO	
		S	M	B	G	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y	N	AGE	Y	N	LINE NO	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N			
01		1	2	1	2	---	---	-----	1	2☺	---	---	1	2	---	DA YS1 MONTHS ...2 YEARS3					
															⇒ NEXT BIRTH						
02		1	2	1	2	---	---	-----	1	2☺	---	---	1	2	---	DA YS1 MONTHS ...2 YEARS3	1☺	2☺			
															⇒ BH10			ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH		
03		1	2	1	2	---	---	-----	1	2☺	---	---	1	2	---	DA YS1 MONTHS ...2 YEARS3	1☺	2☺			
															⇒ BH10			ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH		
04		1	2	1	2	---	---	-----	1	2☺	---	---	1	2	---	DA YS1 MONTHS ...2 YEARS3	1☺	2☺			
															⇒ BH10			ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH		
05		1	2	1	2	---	---	-----	1	2☺	---	---	1	2	---	DA YS1	1☺	2☺			

										BH9				⇒ BH10	MONTHS ...2 YEARS3		ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH
06		1	2	1	2	_____	_____	_____	1	2	_____	1	2	⇒ BH10	DA YS1	_____	1	2
										BH9					MONTHS ...2 YEARS3		ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH
07		1	2	1	2	_____	_____	_____	1	2	_____	1	2	⇒ BH10	DA YS1	_____	1	2
										BH9					MONTHS ...2 YEARS3		ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH
08		1	2	1	2	_____	_____	_____	1	2	_____	1	2	⇒ BH10	DA YS1	_____	1	2
										BH9					MONTHS ...2 YEARS3		ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH
09		1	2	1	2	_____	_____	_____	1	2	_____	1	2	⇒ BH10	DA YS1	_____	1	2
										BH9					MONTHS ...2 YEARS3		ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH
BH0. <i>BH</i> <i>Line</i> <i>Number</i>	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (FIRST/NEXT) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS?	BH3. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) A BOY OR A GIRL?	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) BORN? <i>PROBE: WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY?</i>	BH5. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) STILL ALIVE?	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) AT (HIS/HER) LAST BIRTHDAY? <i>RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.</i>	BH7. IS (NAME OF BIRTH) LIVING WITH YOU?	BH8. <i>RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (FROM HLI)</i> <i>RECORD '00' IF CHILD IS NOT LISTED.</i>	BH9. HOW OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH) WHEN (HE/SHE) DIED? <i>IF '1 YEAR', PROBE: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (NAME OF BIRTH)?</i> <i>RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; RECORD MONTHS IF LESS THAN 2 YEARS; OR YEARS</i>	BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) AND (NAME OF BIRTH), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH?								
		S	M	B	G	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	Y	N	AGE	Y	N	LINE NO	UNIT	NUMBER	Y	N
10		1	2	1	2	_____	_____	_____	1	2	_____	1	2	⇒ BH10	DA YS1	_____	1	2
										BH9					MONTHS ...2 YEARS3		ADD BIRTH	NEXT BIRTH
11		1	2	1	2	_____	_____	_____	1	2	_____	1	2	_____	DA YS1	_____	1	2

<p>CM15. Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:</p>	<p>NUMBERS ARE THE SAME 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ CM17</p>
<p>CM16. Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>CM17. Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in 2016 (year of interview minus 2)?</p> <p>If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (year of interview minus 2), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.</p>	<p>NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1</p>	<p>0 ⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>
<p>CM18. <i>COPY NAME OF THE LAST CHILD LISTED IN BHI.</i></p> <p><i>IF THE CHILD HAS DIED, TAKE SPECIAL CARE WHEN REFERRING TO THIS CHILD BY NAME IN THE FOLLOWING MODULES.</i></p>	<p>NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD</p> <p>_____</p>	


DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years? Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated: Name _____	YES, CM17=1 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨ NEXT MODUL E
DB2. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH (NAME), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ NEXT MODUL E
DB3. Check CM11: Number of births:	ONLY 1 BIRTH 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨ DB4A 2 ⇨ DB4B
DB4A. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY CHILDREN? DB4B. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY MORE CHILDREN?	LATER 1 NO MORE 2	
DB5 WHAT IS THE PERIOD THAT YOU WANT TO WAIT?	MONTHS 1 ___ YRS 2 ___ DON'T KNOW 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
<p>MN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=11</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK.....2</p>	<p>2⇒NEXT MODUL E</p>
<p>MN2. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p>	<p>2⇒MN7</p>
<p>MN3. WHOM DID YOU SEE?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYONE ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR (GOVERNMENT) A</p> <p>NURSE/ MIDWIFEB</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTORC</p> <p>OTHER PERSON</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..F</p> <p>COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>MN4. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>RECORD THE ANSWER AS STATED BY RESPONDENT. IF "9 MONTHS" OR LATER, RECORD 9.</i></p>	<p>WEEKS 1 ___</p> <p>MONTHS2 <u>0</u> ___</p> <p>DK.....998</p>	
<p>MN5. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES ___</p> <p>DK.....98</p>	

<p>MN6. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE:</p> <p>[A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED?</p> <p>[B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE?</p> <p>[C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YE NO</p> <p>S</p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE..... 1 2</p> <p>URINE SAMPLE..... 1 2</p> <p>BLOOD SAMPLE..... 1 2</p>	
<p>MN7. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH YOUR OWN IMMUNISATIONS LISTED?</p> <p><i>IF YES, ASK: MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?</i></p> <p><i>If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions.</i></p>	<p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN).....1</p> <p>YES (CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN).....2</p> <p>NO.....3</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	
<p>MN8. WHEN YOU WERE PREGNANT WITH (NAME), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY INJECTION IN THE ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT THE BABY FROM GETTING TETANUS, THAT IS, CONVULSIONS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒MN11</p> <p>8⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN9. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE THIS TETANUS INJECTION DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME)? (MAX 2 SHOT)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>8⇒MN11</p>
<p>MN10. Check MN9: How many tetanus injections during last pregnancy were reported?</p>	<p>ONLY 1 INJECTION1</p> <p>2 OR MORE INJECTIONS2</p>	<p>2⇒MN16</p>
<p>MN11. AT ANY TIME BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME), DID YOU RECEIVE ANY TETANUS INJECTION EITHER TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER BABY?</p> <p><i>INCLUDE DPT (TETANUS) VACCINATIONS RECEIVED AS A CHILD IF MENTIONED.</i></p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	<p>2⇒MN16</p> <p>8⇒MN16</p>
<p>MN12. BEFORE YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (NAME), HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE A TETANUS INJECTION?</p> <p><i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i> <i>Include DPT (Tetanus) vaccinations received as a child if mentioned.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES.....__</p> <p>DK.....8</p>	

MN13. Check MN12: How many tetanus injections before last pregnancy were reported?	ONLY 1 INJECTION1 2 OR MORE INJECTIONS OR DK2	1 ⇒ MN14 A 2 ⇒ MN14 B
MN14A. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THAT TETANUS INJECTION MN14B. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID YOU RECEIVE THE LAST OF THOSE TETANUS INJECTIONS? <i>THE REFERENCE IS TO THE LAST INJECTION RECEIVED <u>PRIOR</u> TO THIS PREGNANCY, AS RECORDED IN MN12. If less than 1 year, record '00'.</i>	YEARS AGO..... _ _ _ DK.....98	
MN15. CHECK MN2, DID YOU RECEIVE MEDICAL CARE DURING THE PREGNANCY?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇒ MN19
MN15A. SINCE THE 4 TH MONTHS DURING PREGNANCY DID YOU TAKE FERROFOL CAPSULE THAT PREVENT DISTORTION AND ANIMIA?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ MN19 8 ⇒ MN19
MN15B. DID YOU TAKE FERROFOL CAPSULE CONTINUOUS OR NOT, SHOW THE RESPONDENT SAMPLE OF FERROFOL CAPSULE THAT PREVENT DISTORTION AND ANIMIA.	CONTINUOUS.....1 NOT CONTINUOUS.....2	

<p>MN19. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (NAME)?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYONE ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.</i></p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR (GOVERNMENT) A NURSE / MIDWIFE B PRIVATE DOCTOR C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERG</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>).....X NO ONE Y</p>	
<p>MN20. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (NAME)?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME11 MIDWIFE HOME13 RELATIVES' HOME14 OTHER HOME12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE WITH DELIVERY ROOM22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL31 PRIVATE CLINIC32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>)36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96</p>	<p>11 ⇒ MN23 13 ⇒ MN23 14 ⇒ MN23 12 ⇒ MN23</p> <p>96 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p>MN21. WAS (NAME) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN23</p>
<p>MN22. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</p> <p><i>PROBE IF NECESSARY: WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?</i></p>	<p>BEFORE LABOUR PAINS1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS2</p>	

<p>MN23. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE BIRTH, WAS (NAME) PUT DIRECTLY ON THE BARE SKIN OF YOUR CHEST?</p> <p><i>If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.</i></p>  <p><small>Photo Credit: Joyce Godwin</small></p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2⇒MN25 8⇒MN25</p>
<p>MN24. BEFORE BEING PLACED ON THE BARE SKIN OF YOUR CHEST, WAS THE BABY WRAPPED UP?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN25. WAS (NAME) DRIED OR WIPED SOON AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	
<p>MN26. HOW LONG AFTER THE BIRTH WAS (NAME) BATHED FOR THE FIRST TIME?</p> <p><i>If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'.</i> <i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i> <i>If "1 day" or "next day", probe: About how many hours after the delivery?</i> <i>If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.</i> <i>If 24 hours or more, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR..000 HOURS 1 ___ DA YS2 ___ NEVER BATHED997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER998</p>	
<p>MN30. AFTER THE CORD WAS CUT AND UNTIL IT FELL OFF, WAS ANYTHING APPLIED TO THE CORD?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2⇒MN32 8⇒MN32</p>

<p>MN31. WHAT WAS APPLIED TO THE CORD?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p>	<p>CHLORHEXIDINE..... A</p> <p>OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) B</p> <p>MUSTARD OIL C</p> <p>ASH D</p> <p>ANIMAL DUNG E</p> <p>ZARAKYON (LOCAL MATERIAL) F</p> <p>ANTIBIOTIC (CAPSULE)..... G</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) _____ X</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER Y</p>	
<p>MN32. WHEN (NAME) WAS BORN, WAS (HE/SHE) VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</p>	<p>VERY LARGE 1</p> <p>LARGER THAN AVERAGE 2</p> <p>AVERAGE 3</p> <p>SMALLER THAN AVERAGE 4</p> <p>VERY SMALL 5</p> <p>DK 8</p>	
<p>MN33. WAS (NAME) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN35</p> <p>8 ⇒ MN35</p>
<p>MN34. HOW MUCH DID (NAME) WEIGH?</p> <p><i>If a card is available, record weight from card.</i></p>	<p>FROM CARD 1 (KG) ___ . ____</p> <p>FROM RECALL 2 (KG) ___ . ____</p> <p>DK 99998</p>	
<p>MN35. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>CURRENTLY IN MENSTRUATION AFTER DELIVERY 3</p>	
<p>MN36. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN39 B</p>
<p>MN37. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (NAME) TO THE BREAST?</p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>IMMEDIATELY 000</p> <p>HOURS 1 ____</p> <p>DAYS 2 ____</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998</p>	

<p>MN38. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (<i>NAME</i>) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?</p>	<p>YES.....1 NO.....2</p>	<p>1⇒MN39 A 2⇒NEXT MODUL E</p>
<p>MN39A. WHAT WAS (<i>NAME</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>'NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK' IS NOT A VALID RESPONSE AND RESPONSE CATEGORY Y CANNOT BE RECORDED.</i></p> <p>MN39B. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WHAT WAS (<i>NAME</i>) GIVEN TO DRINK?</p> <p><i>PROBE: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>'NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK' (CATEGORY Y) CAN ONLY BE RECORDED IF NO OTHER RESPONSE CATEGORY IS RECORDED.</i></p>	<p>MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK)... A PLAIN WATER.....B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER.....C GRIPE WATERD SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION.....E FRUIT JUICE.....F INFANT FORMULAG TEA / INFUSIONS / TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS.....H HONEYI PRESCRIBED MEDICINEJ</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p> <p>NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK Y</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p>PN1. Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?</p> <p>Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:</p> <p>Name _____</p>	<p>YES, CM17=1 1</p> <p>NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ NEXT MODUL E</p>
<p>PN2. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36..... 1</p> <p>NO, MN20=11-14 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN7</p>
<p>PN3. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF (NAME).</p> <p>YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20). HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.</i> <i>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</i> <i>OTHERWISE, RECORD WEEKS.</i></p>	<p>HOURS..... 1 ___</p> <p>DAYS..... 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 998</p>	
<p>PN4. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (NAME)'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (NAME), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (NAME) IS OK.</p> <p>BEFORE YOU LEFT THE (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20), DID ANYONE CHECK ON (NAME)'S HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN5. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	

<p>PN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20</i>).</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON (<i>NAME</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT (<i>NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20</i>)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN17</p>
<p>PN7. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1</p> <p>NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN11</p>
<p>PN8. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT (<i>PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19</i>) ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>NAME</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING (<i>NAME</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF (<i>NAME</i>) IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE (<i>PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19</i>) LEFT YOU, DID (<i>PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19</i>) CHECK ON (<i>NAME</i>)’S HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN9. AND DID (<i>PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19</i>) CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>PN9A PART OF PN CARE DID ANYONE CHECK THE FOLLOWING AT LEAST ONE TIME:</p> <p>[A] MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE</p> <p>[B] CHECK BLEEDING</p> <p>[C] CHECK BELLY</p> <p>[D] HIGH POSTPARTUM UTERUS</p> <p>[E] ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2</p> <p>BLEEDING 1 2</p> <p>BELLY..... 1 2</p> <p>uterus 1 2</p> <p>ELSE (SPECIFY) 1 2</p>	<p>YES</p>

<p>PN9B DID ANYONE LISTED IN QUESTION MN19 TO PROVIDE CONSULTATION TO YOU BEFORE LEAVING ABOUT DANGER SIGNS FOR MOTHER AFTER PREGNANCY</p> <p>[A] INCREASED VAGINAL BLEEDING AFTER BIRTH</p> <p>[B] EPILEPTIC SEIZURES</p> <p>[C] SPEED OR DIFFICULTY BREATHING</p> <p>[D] FEVER OR SEVERE WEAKNESS</p> <p>[E] SEVERE HEADACHE</p> <p>[F] ELSE</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>Increased vaginal bleeding after birth.....1 2</p> <p>EPILEPTIC SEIZURES..... 1 2</p> <p>SPEED OR DIFFICULTY BREATHING..... 1 2</p> <p>FEVER OR SEVERE WEAKNESS..... 1 2</p> <p>SEVERE HEADACHE 1 2</p> <p>ELSE (SPECIFY).....1 2</p>	
<p>PN10. AFTER THE (<i>PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19</i>) LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF (<i>NAME</i>)?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN12</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN19</p>
<p>PN11. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON (<i>NAME</i>)’S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING (<i>NAME</i>), CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER (<i>NAME</i>) WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON (HIS/HER) HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN20</p>
<p>PN12. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>ONCE.....1</p> <p>MORE THAN ONCE2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN13 A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN13 B</p>
<p>PN13A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN13B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS.</i></p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.</i></p> <p><i>OTHERWISE, RECORD WEEKS.</i></p>	<p>HOURS..... 1 ___</p> <p>DA YS..... 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON’T REMEMBER998</p>	

<p>PN14. WHO CHECKED ON (NAME)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B PRIVATE DOCTOR.....C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT....F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G RELATIVE / FRIEND.....H</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X NO ONE Y</p>	
<p>PN15. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>..... (<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 MIDWIFE HOME..... 13 RELATIVES' HOME 14 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE 22</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>) 26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC..... 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>PN16. Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p>	<p>YES, MN20=21-36 OR 76..... 1 NO, MN20=11-14 OR 96..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN18</p>
<p>PN17. AFTER YOU LEFT (NAME OR TYPE OF FACILITY IN MN20), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN18. Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?</p>	<p>YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN20</p>
<p>PN19. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (PERSON OR PERSONS IN MN19) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>1⇒PN21 2⇒PN25</p>
<p>PN20. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (NAME), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p>	<p>2⇒PN25</p>

<p>PN21. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</p>	<p>ONCE..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE2</p>	<p>1⇒PN22 A 2⇒PN22 B</p>
<p>PN22A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</p> <p>PN22B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</p> <p><i>IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS. OTHERWISE, RECORD WEEKS.</i></p>	<p>HOURS..... 1 ___</p> <p>DA YS 2 ___</p> <p>WEEKS 3 ___</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....998</p>	
<p>PN23. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....A NURSE / MIDWIFE.....B PRIVATE DOCTOR.....C</p> <p>OTHER PERSON TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT....F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....G</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	
<p>PN24. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of place.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '96' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of place)</p>	<p>HOME RESPONDENT'S HOME 11 MIDWIFE HOME..... 13 RELATIVES' HOME 14 OTHER HOME 12</p> <p>PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.....21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE22 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)26</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR PRIVATE HOSPITAL.....31 PRIVATE CLINIC.....32</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (<i>specify</i>) 36</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	

<p>PN25. DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS AFTER BIRTH, DID ANY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING EITHER AT HOME OR AT A FACILITY:</p> <p>[A] EXAMINE (<i>NAME</i>)’S CORD?</p> <p>[B] TAKE THE TEMPERATURE OF (<i>NAME</i>)?</p> <p>[C] COUNSEL YOU ON BREAST FEEDING?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>EXAMINE THE CORD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAKE TEMPERATURE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO		DK		EXAMINE THE CORD	1	2	8		TAKE TEMPERATURE	1	2	8		COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING	1	2	8		
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<p>PN26. Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?</p>	<p>YES, MN36=1 1</p> <p>NO, MN36=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN28</p>																								
<p>PN27. OBSERVE (<i>NAME</i>)’S BREAST FEEDING?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 8</p>																									
<p>PN28. Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?</p>	<p>YES, MN33=1 1</p> <p>NO, MN33=2 2</p> <p>DK, MN33=8 3</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN29 A</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN29 B</p> <p>3 ⇒ PN29 C</p>																								
<p>PN29A. YOU MENTIONED THAT (<i>NAME</i>) WAS WEIGHED AT BIRTH. AFTER THAT, WAS (<i>NAME</i>) WEIGHED AGAIN BY A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WITHIN TWO DAYS?</p> <p>PN29B. YOU MENTIONED THAT (<i>NAME</i>) WAS NOT WEIGHED AT BIRTH. WAS (<i>NAME</i>) WEIGHED AT ALL BY A HEALTHCARE PROVIDER WITHIN TWO DAYS AFTER BIRTH?</p> <p>PN29C. YOU MENTIONED THAT YOU DO NOT KNOW IF (<i>NAME</i>) WAS WEIGHED AT BIRTH. WAS (<i>NAME</i>) WEIGHED AT ALL BY A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER WITHIN TWO DAYS AFTER BIRTH?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																									
<p>PN30. DURING THE FIRST TWO DAYS AFTER (<i>NAME</i>)’S BIRTH, DID ANY HEALTHCARE PROVIDER GIVE YOU INFORMATION ON THE SYMPTOMS THAT REQUIRE YOU TO TAKE YOUR SICK CHILD TO A HEALTH FACILITY FOR CARE?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																									

<p>PN31 NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS <i>PRESENT ALL SYMPTOMS EXPLAINED IN THE QUESTION AND SELECT THE ONE ACCORDING TO RESPONDENT ANSWER</i></p>	<p>STOP BREASTFEEDING OR UNABLE TO BREASTFEED..... A</p> <p>HIGH BODY TEMPERATURE OR BODY TEMPERATURE..... B</p> <p>CONVULSIONS (FENNEL).....C</p> <p>JAUNDICE..... D</p> <p>WEIGHT (LESS THAN 2500 G).....E</p> <p>BREATHING PROBLEMS BREATHING SPEED.....F</p> <p>INFLAMMATION OF THE NAVEL, SKIN OR EYE.....G</p> <p>OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY).....X</p>	
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CONTRACEPTION		CP
<p>CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT: FAMILY PLANNING.</p> <p>ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?</p>	<p>YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK OR NOT SURE..... 8</p>	1 ⇨ CP3
<p>CP2. COUPLES USE VARIOUS WAYS OR METHODS TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT.</p> <p>ARE YOU CURRENTLY DOING SOMETHING OR USING ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	1 ⇨ CP4
<p>CP3. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	1 ⇨ NEXT MODULE 2 ⇨ NEXT MODULE
<p>CP4. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?</p> <p>Do not prompt. If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.</p>	<p>FEMALE STERILIZATION A</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION B</p> <p>IUD C</p> <p>INJECTABLES D</p> <p>IMPLANTS E</p> <p>PILL F</p> <p>MALE CONDOM G</p> <p>FEMALE CONDOM H</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM I</p> <p>FOAM / JELLY J</p> <p>LACTATIONAL AMENORRHOEA METHOD (LAM) K</p> <p>PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM L</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL M</p> <p>OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X</p>	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2	2⇒UN6
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	YES 1 NO 2	1⇒UN5
UN3. Check CM11: Any births?	NO BIRTHS 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0⇒UN4A 1⇒UN4B
UN4A. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY CHILDREN? UN4B. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY MORE CHILDREN?	LATER 1 NONE/ NO MORE 2	
UN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	HAVE A NOTHER CHILD 1 NO MORE/ NONE 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1⇒UN8 2⇒UN14 8⇒UN14
UN6. Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?	YES, CP4=A 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1⇒UN14
UN7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 1 NO MORE/ NONE 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2⇒UN10 3⇒UN12 8⇒UN10
UN8. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? <i>RECORD THE ANSWER AS STATED BY RESPONDENT.</i>	MONTHS 1 ___ ___ YEARS 2 ___ ___ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 994 OTHER 996 DK 998	994⇒UN12
UN9. Check CP1: Currently pregnant?	YES, CP1=1 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8..... 2	1⇒UN14

UN10. Check CP2: Currently using a method?	YES, CP2=1 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇒ UN14
UN11. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	1 ⇒ UN14 8 ⇒ UN14
UN12. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX A MENOPAUSAL B NEVER MENSTRUATED C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC F BREASTFEEDING G TOO OLD H FATALISTIC I INFERTILITY WIFE J INFERTILITY HUSBAND K OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X DK Z	
UN13. Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?	MENTIONED, UN12=C 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
UN14. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: HOW MANY MONTHS AGO?	DAYS AGO 1 ___ ___ WEEKS AGO 2 ___ ___ MONTHS AGO 3 ___ ___ YEARS AGO 4 ___ ___ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	993 ⇒ NEXT MODULE 994 ⇒ NEXT MODULE 995 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
UN15. CHECK UN14: WAS THE LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WITHIN LAST YEAR?	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE 2	2 ⇒ NEXT MODULE

UN16. DUE TO YOUR LAST MENSTRUATION, WERE THERE ANY SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, SCHOOL OR WORK DAYS THAT YOU DID NOT ATTEND?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK / NOT SURE / NO SUCH ACTIVITY..... 8	2 ⇒ NEXT MODULE 8 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
UN17. DURING YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD WERE YOU ABLE TO WASH AND CHANGE IN PRIVACY WHILE AT HOME?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
UN18. DID YOU USE ANY MATERIALS SUCH AS SANITARY PADS, TAMPONS OR CLOTH?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ NEXT MODULE 8 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
UN19. WERE THE MATERIALS REUSABLE?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION/CUTTING		FG
FG1. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF FEMALE CIRCUMCISION?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1 ⇒ FG3
FG2. IN SOME COUNTRIES, THERE IS A PRACTICE IN WHICH A GIRL MAY HAVE PART OF HER GENITALS CUT. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD ABOUT THIS PRACTICE?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
FG3. HAVE YOU YOURSELF EVER BEEN CIRCUMCISED?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ FG9
FG4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO YOU AT THAT TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	1 ⇒ FG6
FG5. WAS THE GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
FG6. WAS THE GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED? <i>IF NECESSARY, PROBE: WAS IT SEALED?</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	

<p>FG7. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU WERE CIRCUMCISED?</p> <p><i>IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW THE EXACT AGE, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</i></p>	<p>AGE AT CIRCUMCISION.....</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 98</p>	
<p>FG8. WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION?</p>	<p>HEALTH PROFESSIONAL</p> <p>DOCTOR..... 11</p> <p>NURSE/MIDWIFE 12</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR13</p> <p>OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify)..... 16</p> <p>TRADITIONAL PERSONS</p> <p>TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER'..... 21</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 22</p> <p>OTHER TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... 23</p> <p>RELATIVE / FRIEND..... 24</p> <p>OTHERS (specify)..... 26</p> <p>DK..... 98</p>	
<p>FG9. SUM CM4 FOR NUMBER OF DAUGHTERS AT HOME AND CM7 FOR NUMBER OF DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE:</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS.....</p>	
<p>FG10. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have (<i>total number in FG9</i>) living daughters. Is this correct?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FG12</p>
<p>FG11. Check responses to CM1-CM11 and make corrections as necessary until response in FG10 is 'Yes'.</p>		
<p>FG12. CHECK FG9: NUMBER OF LIVING DAUGHTERS?</p>	<p>NO LIVING DAUGHTERS0</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE LIVING DAUGHTER1</p>	<p>0 ⇒ FG24</p>

FG13. ASK THE RESPONDENT TO TELL YOU THE NAME(S) OF HER DAUGHTER(S), BEGINNING WITH THE YOUNGEST DAUGHTER (IF MORE THAN ONE DAUGHTER). WRITE DOWN THE NAME OF EACH DAUGHTER IN FG14. THEN, ASK QUESTIONS FG15 TO FG22 FOR EACH DAUGHTER AT A TIME.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DAUGHTERS IN FG14 SHOULD BE EQUAL TO THE NUMBER IN FG9.

IF MORE THAN 4 DAUGHTERS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES.

<p>[D1] YOUNGEST</p>	<p>[D2] 2ND YOUNGEST</p>	<p>[D3] 3RD YOUNGEST</p>	<p>[D4] 4TH YOUNGEST</p>
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FG14. Name of daughter	_____	_____	_____	_____
FG15. HOW OLD IS (name)?	AGE.. _____	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____	AGE..... _____
FG16. IS (name) YOUNGER THAN 15 YEARS OF AGE?	YES 1 NO 2 \sphericalangle FG23	YES.....1 NO.....2 \sphericalangle FG23	YES.....1 NO.....2 \sphericalangle FG23	YES.....1 NO.....2 \sphericalangle FG23
FG17. IS (name) CIRCUMCISED?	YES 1 NO 2 \sphericalangle FG23	YES.....1 NO.....2 \sphericalangle FG23	YES.....1 NO.....2 \sphericalangle FG23	YES.....1 NO.....2 \sphericalangle FG23
FG18. HOW OLD WAS (NAME) WHEN THIS OCCURRED? <i>If the respondent does not know the age, probe to get an estimate.</i>	AGE _____ DK 98	AGE..... _____ DK.....98	AGE..... _____ DK.....98	AGE..... _____ DK.....98
FG19. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU WHAT WAS DONE TO (NAME) AT THAT TIME. WAS ANY FLESH REMOVED FROM THE GENITAL AREA?	YES 1 \sphericalangle FG21 NO 2 DK 8	YES.....1 \sphericalangle FG21 NO.....2 DK.....8	YES.....1 \sphericalangle FG21 NO.....2 DK.....8	YES.....1 \sphericalangle FG21 NO.....2 DK.....8

FG20. WAS HER GENITAL AREA JUST NICKED WITHOUT REMOVING ANY FLESH?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
FG21. WAS HER GENITAL AREA SEWN CLOSED? <i>If NECESSARY, PROBE: WAS IT SEALED?</i>	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8	YES 1 NO 2 DK 8
FG22. WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR..... 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 PRIVATE DOCTOR13 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify)___ 16 TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER' 21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT22 OTHER TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER..... 23 RELATIVE / FRIEND..... 24 OTHERS (specify)___ 26 DK..... 98	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....11 NURSE/MIDWIFE12 PRIVATE DOCTOR13 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify)_____16 TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER'21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT22 OTHER TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....23 RELATIVE / FRIEND24 OTHERS (specify)_____26 DK98	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....11 NURSE/MIDWIFE12 PRIVATE DOCTOR13 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify) _____ 16 TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER'21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT22 OTHER TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....23 RELATIVE / FRIEND24 OTHERS (specify) _____ 26 DK.....98	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR.....11 NURSE/MIDWIFE12 PRIVATE DOCTOR13 OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL (specify)_____16 TRADITIONAL PERSONS TRADITIONAL 'CIRCUMCISER'21 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT22 OTHER TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER.....23 RELATIVE / FRIEND24 OTHERS (specify)_____26 DK.....98

FG23. IS THERE ANOTHER DAUGHTER?	YES 1..... ♪ [D2]	YES..... 1 ♪ [D3] NO..... 2 ♪ FG24	YES..... 1 ♪ [D4] NO..... 2 ♪ FG24	YES..... 1 ♪ [D5] NO..... 2 ♪ FG24
	NO 2..... ♪ FG24			
				TICK HERE IF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE USED: <input type="checkbox"/>

FG24. DO YOU THINK THIS PRACTICE SHOULD BE CONTINUED OR SHOULD IT BE DISCONTINUED?	CONTINUED1 DISCONTINUED2 DEPENDS3 DK8
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ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		
	YES	NO DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING.....1	2 8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN1	2 8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	ARGUES WITH HIM1	2 8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	REFUSES SEX1	2 8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	BURNS FOOD1	2 8
[F] IF HE FEELS SHE IS WASTEFUL	WASTEFUL1	2 8
[G] IF SHE LEAKS HOUSE SECRETS	LEAK SECRETS1	2 8

VICTIMISATION

VT

VT1. CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, ENSURE PRIVACY. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT CRIMES IN WHICH YOU PERSONALLY WERE THE VICTIM.

LET ME ASSURE YOU AGAIN THAT YOUR ANSWERS ARE COMPLETELY CONFIDENTIAL AND WILL NOT BE TOLD TO ANYONE.

IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, THAT IS SINCE 2015 (*MONTH OF INTERVIEW*) (*YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 3*), HAS ANYONE TAKEN OR TRIED TAKING SOMETHING FROM YOU, BY USING FORCE OR THREATENING TO USE FORCE?

INCLUDE ONLY INCIDENTS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT WAS PERSONALLY THE VICTIM AND EXCLUDE INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED ONLY BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

IF NECESSARY, HELP THE RESPONDENT TO ESTABLISH THE RECALL PERIOD AND MAKE SURE THAT YOU ALLOW ADEQUATE TIME FOR THE RECALL. YOU MAY REASSURE: IT CAN BE DIFFICULT TO REMEMBER THIS SORT OF INCIDENTS, SO PLEASE TAKE YOUR TIME WHILE YOU THINK ABOUT YOUR ANSWERS.

YES1
 NO2 2⇒VT9B
 DK8 8⇒VT9B

VT2. DID THIS LAST HAPPEN DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THAT IS, SINCE 2017 (*MONTH OF INTERVIEW*) (*YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 1*)?

YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS1
 NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO.....2 2⇒VT5B
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8 8⇒VT5B

VT3. HOW MANY TIMES DID THIS HAPPEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?

IF 'DK/DON'T REMEMBER', PROBE: DID IT HAPPEN ONCE, TWICE, OR AT LEAST THREE TIMES?

ONE TIME.....1
 TWO TIMES2
 THREE OR MORE TIMES.....3
 DK / DON'T REMEMBER8

VT4. Check VT3: One or more times?

ONE TIME, VT3=11 1⇒VT5A
 MORE THAN ONCE OR DK,
 VT3=2, 3 OR 82 2⇒VT5B

<p>VT5A. WHEN THIS HAPPENED, WAS ANYTHING STOLEN FROM YOU?</p> <p>VT5B. THE LAST TIME THIS HAPPENED, WAS ANYTHING STOLEN FROM YOU?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	
<p>VT6. DID THE PERSON(S) HAVE A WEAPON?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT8</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT8</p>
<p>VT7. WAS A KNIFE, A GUN OR SOMETHING ELSE USED AS A WEAPON?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL THAT APPLY.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE.....A YES, A GUNB YES, SOMETHING ELSEX</p>	
<p>VT8. DID YOU OR ANYONE ELSE REPORT THE INCIDENT TO THE POLICE?</p> <p><i>IF 'YES', PROBE: WAS THE INCIDENT REPORTED BY YOU OR SOMEONE ELSE?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED2 NO, NOT REPORTED3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT9A 2 ⇒ VT9A 3 ⇒ VT9A</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT9A</p>

<p>VT9A. APART FROM THE INCIDENT(S) JUST COVERED, HAVE YOU IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, THAT IS SINCE 2015 (<i>MONTH OF INTERVIEW</i>) (<i>YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 3</i>), BEEN PHYSICALLY ATTACKED?</p> <p>VT9B. IN THE SAME PERIOD OF THE LAST THREE YEARS, THAT IS SINCE 2015 (<i>MONTH OF INTERVIEW</i>) (<i>YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 3</i>), HAVE YOU BEEN PHYSICALLY ATTACKED?</p> <p><i>IF 'NO', PROBE: AN ATTACK CAN HAPPEN AT HOME OR ANY PLACE OUTSIDE OF THE HOME, SUCH AS IN OTHER HOMES, IN THE STREET, AT SCHOOL, ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT, PUBLIC RESTAURANTS, OR AT YOUR WORKPLACE.</i></p> <p><i>INCLUDE ONLY INCIDENTS IN WHICH THE RESPONDENT WAS PERSONALLY THE VICTIM AND EXCLUDE INCIDENTS EXPERIENCED ONLY BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. EXCLUDE INCIDENTS WHERE THE INTENTION WAS TO TAKE SOMETHING FROM THE RESPONDENT, WHICH SHOULD BE RECORDED UNDER VT1.</i></p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT20</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT20</p>
<p>VT10. DID THIS LAST HAPPEN DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS, THAT IS, SINCE 2017 (<i>MONTH OF INTERVIEW</i>) (<i>YEAR OF INTERVIEW MINUS 1</i>)?</p>	<p>YES, DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS1</p> <p>NO, MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT12B</p>
<p>VT11. HOW MANY TIMES DID THIS HAPPEN IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</p> <p><i>IF 'DK/DON'T REMEMBER', PROBE: DID IT HAPPEN ONCE, TWICE, OR AT LEAST THREE TIMES?</i></p>	<p>ONE TIME1</p> <p>TWO TIMES2</p> <p>THREE OR MORE TIMES3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER8</p>	<p>1 ⇒ VT12A</p> <p>2 ⇒ VT12B</p> <p>3 ⇒ VT12B</p> <p>8 ⇒ VT12B</p>

<p>VT12A. WHERE DID THIS HAPPEN?</p> <p>VT12B. WHERE DID THIS HAPPEN THE LAST TIME?</p>	<p>AT HOME.....11 IN A NOTHER HOME12</p> <p>IN THE STREET21 ON PUBLIC TRANSPORT22 PUBLIC RESTAURANT / CAFÉ / BAR.....23 OTHER PUBLIC (<i>specify</i>)..... 26</p> <p>AT SCHOOL.....31 AT WORKPLACE.....32</p> <p>OTHER PLACE (<i>specify</i>) 96</p>	
<p>VT13. HOW MANY PEOPLE WERE INVOLVED IN COMMITTING THE OFFENCE?</p> <p><i>IF 'DK/DON'T REMEMBER', PROBE: WAS IT ONE, TWO, OR AT LEAST THREE PEOPLE?</i></p>	<p>ONE PERSON1 TWO PEOPLE2 THREE OR MORE PEOPLE.....3</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p>	<p>1 ⇒VT14A 2 ⇒VT14B 3 ⇒VT14B</p> <p>8 ⇒VT14B</p>
<p>VT14A. AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT, DID YOU RECOGNIZE THE PERSON?</p> <p>VT14B. AT THE TIME OF THE INCIDENT, DID YOU RECOGNIZE AT LEAST ONE OF THE PERSONS?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK / DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p>	
<p>VT17. DID THE PERSON(S) HAVE A WEAPON?</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	<p>2 ⇒VT19 8 ⇒VT19</p>
<p>VT18. WAS A KNIFE, A GUN OR SOMETHING ELSE USED AS A WEAPON?</p> <p><i>RECORD ALL THAT APPLY.</i></p>	<p>YES, A KNIFE..... A YES, A GUNB YES, SOMETHING ELSEX</p>	
<p>VT19. DID YOU OR ANYONE ELSE REPORT THE INCIDENT TO THE POLICE?</p> <p><i>IF 'YES', PROBE: WAS THE INCIDENT REPORTED BY YOU OR SOMEONE ELSE?</i></p>	<p>YES, RESPONDENT REPORTED1 YES, SOMEONE ELSE REPORTED.....2 NO, NOT REPORTED.....3</p> <p>DK / NOT SURE8</p>	
<p>VT20. HOW SAFE DO YOU FEEL WALKING ALONE IN YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD AFTER DARK?</p>	<p>VERY SAFE.....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4</p> <p>NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK7</p>	

VT21. HOW SAFE DO YOU FEEL WHEN YOU ARE AT HOME ALONE AFTER DARK?	VERY SAFE.....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE3 VERY UNSAFE4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK.....7																									
VT22. IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU <u>PERSONALLY</u> FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST OR HARASSED ON THE BASIS OF THE FOLLOWING GROUNDS? [A] DISPLACEMENT OR IMMIGRATION? [B] GENDER? [D] AGE? [F] DISABILITY? [X] FOR ANY OTHER REASON?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DISPLACEMENT OR IMMIGRATION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENDER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AGE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DISABILITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER REASON</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	DISPLACEMENT OR IMMIGRATION	1	2	8	GENDER	1	2	8	AGE	1	2	8	DISABILITY	1	2	8	OTHER REASON	1	2	8	
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AGE	1	2	8																							
DISABILITY	1	2	8																							
OTHER REASON	1	2	8																							

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH SOMEONE AS IF MARRIED?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	3 ⇨ MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND? <i>PROBE:</i> HOW OLD WAS YOUR (HUSBAND/PARTNER) ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	AGE IN YEARS __ __ DK 98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES DOES SHE HAVE?	NUMBER __ __ DK 98	⇨ MA7 98 ⇨ MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED 1 NO 3	3 ⇨ NEXT MODULE
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨ MA8A 2 ⇨ MA8B
MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU START LIVING WITH YOUR HUSBAND? MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU START LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> HUSBAND?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. CHECK MA8A/B: IS 'DK YEAR' RECORDED?	YES, MA8A/B=9998 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨ MA12
MA10. CHECK MA7: IN MARRIED ONLY ONCE?	YES, MA7=1 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨ MA11A 2 ⇨ MA11B
MA11A. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR HUSBAND? MA11B. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR <u>FIRST</u> HUSBAND?	AGE IN YEARS __ __	
MA12 WAS YOUR FIRST HUSBAND FROM YOUR RELATIVES?	YES 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ NEXT MODULE

MA13 WHAT WAS THE DEGREE OF YOUR FIRST HUSBAND?	A COUSIN OR A FIRST-DEGREE AUNT (FATHER'S SIDE).....1 MY COUSIN OR FIRST-CLASS AUNT (MOTHER'S SIDE) 2 A COUSIN OR A SECOND CLASS UNCLE...3 OTHER RELATIVES4 RELATIVES DUE TO MARRIAGE 5	
--	---	--

ADULT FUNCTIONING		AF
AF1. CHECK WB4: AGE OF RESPONDENT?	AGE 15-17 YEARS.....1 AGE 18-49 YEARS.....2	1 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
AF2. DO YOU USE GLASSES OR MEDICAL CONTACT LENSES? <i>INCLUDE THE USE OF GLASSES FOR READING.</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2	
AF3. DO YOU USE A HEARING AID?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
AF4. I WILL NOW ASK YOU ABOUT DIFFICULTIES YOU MAY HAVE DOING A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES. FOR EACH ACTIVITY THERE ARE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: PLEASE TELL ME IF YOU HAVE: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY OR 4) THAT YOU CANNOT DO THE ACTIVITY AT ALL. <i>REPEAT THE CATEGORIES DURING THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONS WHENEVER THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT USE AN ANSWER CATEGORY:</i> REMEMBER, THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS ARE: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT YOU CANNOT DO THE ACTIVITY AT ALL.		
AF5. CHECK AF2: RESPONDENT USES GLASSES OR MEDICAL CONTACT LENSES?	YES, AF2=1.....1 NO, AF2=2.....2	1 ⇒ AF6A 2 ⇒ AF6B
AF6A. WHEN USING YOUR GLASSES OR MEDICAL CONTACT LENSES, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING? AF6B. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL.....4	
AF7. CHECK AF3: RESPONDENT USES A HEARING AID?	YES, AF3=1.....1 NO, AF3=2.....2	1 ⇒ AF8A 2 ⇒ AF8B

<p>AF8A. WHEN USING YOUR HEARING AID(S), DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING?</p> <p>AF8B. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL4</p>	
<p>AF9. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING OR CLIMBING STEPS?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT WALK/ CLIMB STEPS AT ALL.....4</p>	
<p>AF10. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING OR CONCENTRATING?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT REMEMBER/ CONCENTRATE AT ALL4</p>	
<p>AF11. DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE, SUCH AS WASHING ALL OVER OR DRESSING?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL4</p>	
<p>AF12. USING YOUR USUAL LANGUAGE, DO YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY COMMUNICATING, FOR EXAMPLE UNDERSTANDING OR BEING UNDERSTOOD?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3</p>	

HIV/AIDS		HA																
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF HIV OR AIDS?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒NEXT MODULE																
HA2. HIV IS THE VIRUS THAT CAN LEAD TO AIDS. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8																	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8																	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING HIV BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8																	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8																	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET HIV BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8																	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8																	
HA8. CAN HIV BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] DURING PREGNANCY?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] DURING DELIVERY?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	1	2	8	[B] DURING DELIVERY?	1	2	8	[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK															
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	1	2	8															
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	1	2	8															
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	1	2	8															
HA9. Check HA8[A], [B] and [C]: At least one 'Yes' recorded?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒HA24																
HA10. ARE THERE ANY SPECIAL DRUGS THAT A DOCTOR OR A NURSE CAN GIVE TO A WOMAN INFECTED WITH HIV TO REDUCE THE RISK OF TRANSMISSION TO THE BABY?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8																	

HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2⇒HA27
HA25. HOW MANY MONTHS AGO WAS YOUR MOST RECENT HIV TEST?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO1 12-23 MONTHS AGO2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	1⇒HA28 2⇒HA28 8⇒HA28
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET AN HIV TEST?	YES.....1 NO.....2	
HA30. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA31. DO YOU THINK CHILDREN LIVING WITH HIV SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO ATTEND SCHOOL WITH CHILDREN WHO DO NOT HAVE HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA32. DO YOU THINK PEOPLE HESITATE TO TAKE AN HIV TEST BECAUSE THEY ARE AFRAID OF HOW OTHER PEOPLE WILL REACT IF THE TEST RESULT IS POSITIVE FOR HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA33. DO PEOPLE TALK BADLY ABOUT PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, OR WHO ARE THOUGHT TO BE LIVING WITH HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA34. DO PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV, OR THOUGHT TO BE LIVING WITH HIV, LOSE THE RESPECT OF OTHER PEOPLE?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA35. DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT? I WOULD BE ASHAMED IF SOMEONE IN MY FAMILY HAD HIV.	AGREE1 DISAGREE2 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	
HA36. DO YOU FEAR THAT YOU COULD GET HIV IF YOU COME INTO CONTACT WITH THE SALIVA OF A PERSON LIVING WITH HIV?	YES.....1 NO.....2 SA YES SHE HAS HIV7 DK / NOT SURE / DEPENDS8	

MATERNAL MORTALITY

MM

MM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS BORN TO YOUR NATURAL MOTHER, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ARE LIVING WITH YOU, THOSE LIVING ELSEWHERE AND THOSE WHO HAVE DIED. FROM OUR EXPERIENCE IN PRIOR SURVEYS, WE KNOW IT MAY SOMETIMES BE DIFFICULT TO ESTABLISH A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL THE CHILDREN BORN TO YOUR NATURAL MOTHER. WE WILL WORK TOGETHER TO DRAW THE MOST COMPLETE LIST AND WORK TO RECALL ALL YOUR SIBLINGS. COULD YOU PLEASE NOW GIVE ME THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS BORN TO YOUR NATURAL MOTHER?

LIST ALL NAMES ON LINES [A] TO [H] BELOW. DO NOT FILL IN THE ORDER NUMBER YET. IF MORE THAN 8 SIBLINGS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES.

[A] _____ [B] _____ [C] _____ [D] _____
 [E] _____ [F] _____ [G] _____ [H] _____

MM2. Check MM1: How many siblings?	NO SIBLINGS 1 ONE OR MORE SIBLINGS 2	1 ⇨ MM4
MM3. READ THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO THE RESPONDENT. AFTER THE LAST ONE, ASK: ARE THERE ANY OTHER BROTHERS AND SISTERS FROM THE SAME MOTHER THAT YOU HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ Record sibling(s) in MM1
MM4. SOMETIMES PEOPLE FORGET TO MENTION CHILDREN BORN TO THEIR NATURAL MOTHER BECAUSE THEY DO NOT LIVE WITH THEM OR THEY DO NOT SEE THEM VERY OFTEN. ARE THERE ANY BROTHERS OR SISTERS WHO DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU THAT YOU HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ Record sibling(s) in MM1
MM5. SOMETIMES PEOPLE FORGET TO MENTION CHILDREN BORN TO THEIR NATURAL MOTHER BECAUSE THEY HAVE DIED. ARE THERE ANY BROTHERS OR SISTERS WHO DIED THAT YOU HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ Record sibling(s) in MM1
MM6. SOME PEOPLE HAVE BROTHERS OR SISTERS FROM THE SAME MOTHER BUT A DIFFERENT FATHER. ARE THERE ANY BROTHERS OR SISTERS BORN TO YOUR NATURAL MOTHER, BUT WHO HAVE A DIFFERENT NATURAL FATHER, THAT YOU HAVE NOT MENTIONED?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ Record sibling(s) in MM1
MM7. Count the number of siblings listed in MM1.	SUM ____	

MM8. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT: YOUR NATURAL MOTHER HAD (TOTAL NUMBER IN MM7) LIVE BIRTHS, EXCLUDING YOU, DURING HER LIFETIME. IS THAT CORRECT?	YES 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ MM10
MM9. Probe and check sum in MM7 and list of siblings in MM1. Make corrections as necessary until response in MM8 is 'Yes'.		
MM10. Check MM7: How many siblings?	NO SIBLINGS 1 ONE OR MORE SIBLINGS 2	1 ⇨ NEXT MODULE
MM11. PLEASE TELL ME, WHICH BROTHER OR SISTER WAS BORN FIRST? AND WHICH WAS BORN NEXT? <i>RECORD '01' FOR THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM1 FOR THE FIRST-BORN BROTHER OR SISTER, '02' FOR THE SECOND, AND SO ON UNTIL YOU HAVE RECORDED THE ORDER NUMBER FOR ALL BROTHERS AND SISTERS.</i>		
MM12. HOW MANY OF THESE BIRTHS DID YOUR MOTHER HAVE BEFORE YOU WERE BORN?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS ____ ____	
MM13. WRITE DOWN THE NAMES OF THE BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN MM14 ACCORDING TO THE ORDER NUMBER IN MM1. ASK MM15 TO MM27 FOR ONE BROTHER OR SISTER AT A TIME (VERTICALLY). IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 8 BROTHERS AND SISTERS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.		

	[S1] FIRST-BORN	[S2] SECOND	[S3] THIRD	[S4] FOURTH
MM14. COPY NAME OF INDIVIDUAL SIBLINGS TO INDIVIDUAL COLUMNS.	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM15. IS (<i>NAME</i>) MALE OR FEMALE?	MALE 1 FEMALE .. 2	MALE 1 FEMALE .. 2	MALE 1 FEMALE .. 2	MALE 1 FEMALE .. 2
MM16. IS (<i>NAME</i>) STILL ALIVE?	YES 1 NO 2 ∅ <i>MM18</i> DK 8 ∅ <i>MM28</i>	YES 1 NO 2 ∅ <i>MM18</i> DK 8 ∅ <i>MM28</i>	YES 1 NO 2 ∅ <i>MM18</i> DK 8 ∅ <i>MM28</i>	YES 1 NO 2 ∅ <i>MM18</i> DK 8 ∅ <i>MM28</i>
MM17. HOW OLD IS (<i>NAME</i>)?	_____ ∅ <i>MM28</i>	_____ ∅ <i>MM28</i>	_____ ∅ <i>MM28</i>	_____ ∅ <i>MM28</i>
MM18. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID (<i>NAME</i>) DIE?	_____	_____	_____	_____

MM19. HOW OLD WAS (<i>NAME</i>) WHEN (HE/SHE) DIED?	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM20. CHECK MM15: WAS THE SIBLING MALE?	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2
MM21. CHECK MM19: DID THE SISTER DIE BEFORE AGE 12 YEARS?	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2
MM22. WAS (<i>NAME</i>) PREGNANT WHEN SHE DIED?	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM26 NO 2
MM23. DID (<i>NAME</i>) DIE DURING CHILDBIRTH?	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2
MM24. DID (<i>NAME</i>) DIE WITHIN TWO MONTHS AFTER THE END OF A PREGNANCY OR CHILDBIRTH?	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ MM26	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ MM26	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ MM26	YES 1 NO 2 ☺ MM26
MM25. HOW MANY DAYS AFTER THE END OF THE PREGNANCY OR CHILDBIRTH DID (<i>NAME</i>) DIE?	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM26. WAS (<i>NAME</i>)'S DEATH DUE TO AN ACT OF VIOLENCE?	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2	YES 1 ☺ MM28 NO 2
MM27. WAS (<i>NAME</i>)'S DEATH DUE TO AN ACCIDENT?	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2	YES 1 NO 2
MM28. CHECK MM14: IS THERE A YOUNGER SIBLING?	YES 1 ☺ [S2] NO 2 ☺ END	YES 1 ☺ [S3] NO 2 ☺ END	YES 1 ☺ [S4] NO 2 ☺ END	YES 1 ☺ [S5] NO 2 ☺ END

	[S5] FIFTH	[S6] SIXTH	[S7] SEVENTH	[S8] EIGHTH
MM14. COPY NAME OF INDIVIDUAL SIBLINGS TO EACH COLUMN.	_____	_____	_____	_____
MM15. IS (NAME) MALE OR FEMALE?	MALE.....1 FEMALE...2	MALE.....1 FEMALE...2	MALE 1 FEMALE .. 2	MALE..... 1 FEMALE... 2
MM16. IS (NAME) STILL ALIVE?	YES1 NO2 ♡ MM18 DK8 ♡ MM28	YES1 NO2 ♡ MM18 DK8 ♡ MM28	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ MM18 DK 8 ♡ MM28	YES 1 NO2 ♡ MM18 DK8 ♡ MM28
MM17. HOW OLD IS (NAME)?	___ ___ ♡ MM28	___ ___ ♡ MM28	___ ___ ♡ MM28	___ ___ ♡ MM28
MM18. HOW MANY YEARS AGO DID (NAME) DIE?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM19. HOW OLD WAS (NAME) WHEN (HE/SHE) DIED?	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___
MM20. CHECK MM15: WAS THE SIBLING MALE?	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2	YES 1 ♡ MM26 NO 2	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2
MM21. CHECK MM19: DID THE SISTER DIE BEFORE AGE 12 YEARS?	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2	YES 1 ♡ MM26 NO 2	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2
MM22. WAS (NAME) PREGNANT WHEN SHE DIED?	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2	YES 1 ♡ MM26 NO 2	YES1 ♡ MM26 NO2
MM23. DID (NAME) DIE DURING CHILDBIRTH?	YES1 ♡ MM28 NO2	YES1 ♡ MM28 NO2	YES 1 ♡ MM28 NO 2	YES1 ♡ MM28 NO2
MM24. DID (NAME) DIE WITHIN TWO MONTHS AFTER THE END OF A PREGNANCY OR CHILDBIRTH?	YES1 NO2 ♡ MM26	YES1 NO2 ♡ MM26	YES 1 NO 2 ♡ MM26	YES 1 NO2 ♡ MM26
MM25. HOW MANY DAYS AFTER THE END OF THE PREGNANCY OR CHILDBIRTH DID (NAME) DIE?	_____	_____	_____	_____

MM26. WAS (NAME)'S DEATH DUE TO AN ACT OF VIOLENCE?	YES1 ♪ <i>MM28</i> NO2	YES1 ♪ <i>MM28</i> NO2	YES1 ♪ <i>MM28</i> NO2	YES1 ♪ <i>MM28</i> NO2
MM27. WAS (NAME)'S DEATH DUE TO AN ACCIDENT?	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2	YES1 NO2
MM28. CHECK MM14: IS THERE A YOUNGER SIBLING?	YES1 ♪ <i>[S6]</i> NO2 ♪ <i>END</i>	YES1 ♪ <i>[S7]</i> NO2 ♪ <i>END</i>	YES1 ♪ <i>[S8]</i> NO2 ♪ <i>END</i>	YES1 ♪ <i>[S9]</i> NO2 ♪ <i>END</i>
				TICK HERE IF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE USED:..... <input type="checkbox"/>

TOBACCO USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE00 AGE	00⇒TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	YES1 NO2	2⇒TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS. IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'. IF 'EVERYDAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERYDAY', RECORD '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	YES1 NO2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	YES1 NO2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</i>	CIGARS A WATER PIPE B CIGARILLOS C PIPE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	
TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE TYPES IN TA8? <i>IF LESS THAN 10 DAYS, RECORD THE NUMBER OF DAYS. IF 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH, RECORD '10'. IF 'EVERYDAY' OR 'ALMOST EVERYDAY', RECORD '30'.</i>	NUMBER OF DAYS <u>0</u> 10 DAYS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN A MONTH.....10 EVERY DAY / ALMOST EVERY DAY30	00⇒NEXT MODULE

LIFE SATISFACTION

LS

<p>LS1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.</p> <p>FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?</p> <p>I AM NOW GOING TO SHOW YOU PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>SHOW SMILEY CARD AND EXPLAIN WHAT EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS. RECORD THE RESPONSE CODE SELECTED BY THE RESPONDENT.</i></p>	<p>VERY HAPPY 1 SOMEWHAT HAPPY 2 NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY 3 SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY 4 VERY UNHAPPY 5</p>	
<p>LS2. <i>Show the picture of the ladder.</i></p> <p>Now, look at this ladder with steps numbered from 0 at the bottom to 10 at the top.</p> <p>Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you.</p> <p>On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at this time?</p> <p><i>Probe if necessary:</i> Which step comes closest to the way you feel?</p>	<p>LADDER STEP ____ ____</p>	
<p>LS3. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>IMPROVED 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p>	
<p>LS4. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?</p>	<p>BETTER 1 MORE OR LESS THE SAME 2 WORSE 3</p>	

**Very
happy**



Somewhat happy



**Neither happy, nor
unhappy**



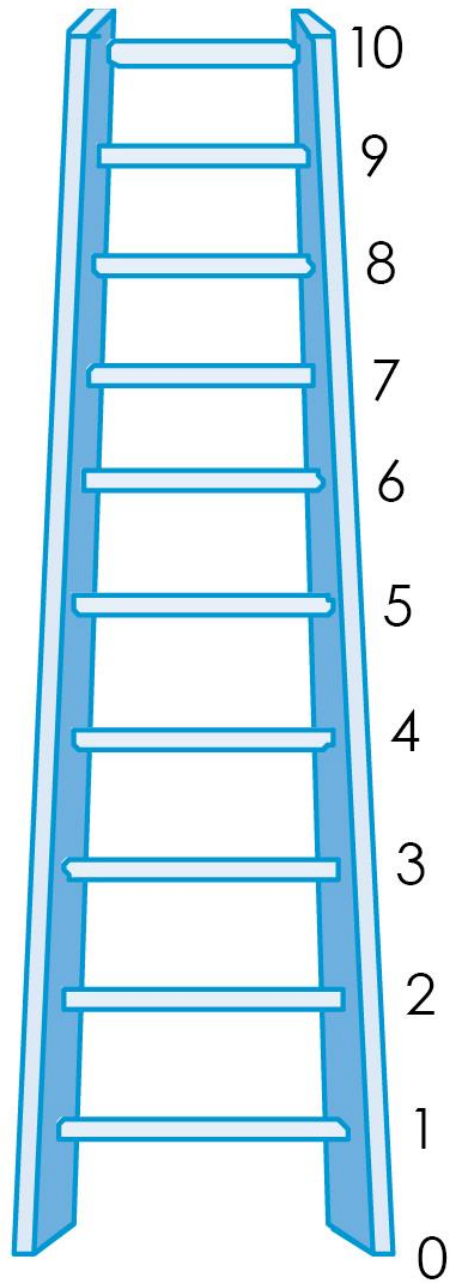
Somewhat unhappy



**Very
unhappy**



Best Possible Life



Worst Possible Life

WM10. RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
WM11. WAS THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW COMPLETED IN PRIVATE OR WAS THERE ANYONE ELSE DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW OR PART OF IT?	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (specify) 2</p> <p>NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (specify) 3</p>	
WM12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.	<p>ARABIC 1</p> <p>KURDISH (SORANI) 2</p> <p>KURDISH (BADINI) 3</p>	
WM13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.	<p>ARABIC 1</p> <p>KURDISH (SORANI) 2</p> <p>KURDISH (BADINI)..... 3</p> <p>TURKMAN 4</p> <p>ASSERIAN 5</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6</p>	
WM14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT.	<p>ARABIC 1</p> <p>KURDISH (SORANI) 2</p> <p>KURDISH (BADINI)..... 3</p> <p>TURKMAN 4</p> <p>ASSERIAN 5</p> <p>OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6</p>	
WM15. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?	<p>YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE1</p> <p>YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE2</p> <p>NO, NOT USED3</p>	

WM16. Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?

Yes ⇒ Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 in this household?

Yes ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

No ⇒ Go to WM17 in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

4. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Iraq, 2018



UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. Cluster number: _____	UF2. Household number: _____	
UF3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	UF4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
UF5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	UF6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
UF7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / <u>2 0 1 8</u>	UF8. Record the time:	HOURS : _____ MINUTE : _____ S : _____

<p>Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.</p>		
<p>UF9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?</p>	<p>YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY 1</p> <p>NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UF10 B 2 ⇒ UF10 A</p>
<p>UF10A. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO) AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?</p>	<p>UF10B. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM UF3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN MORE DETAIL. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?</p>	
<p>YES 1</p> <p>No / NOT ASKED 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND MODULE</p> <p>2 ⇒ UF17</p>	

UF17. Result of interview for children under 5 Codes refer to mother/caretaker. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED.....	01
	NOT AT HOME.....	02
	REFUSED.....	03
	PARTLY COMPLETED	04
	INCAPACITATED (specify)	05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17.....	06
OTHER (specify)	96	

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. BEFORE I BEGIN THE INTERVIEW, COULD YOU PLEASE BRING (NAME)'S BIRTH CERTIFICATE, NATIONAL CHILD IMMUNISATION RECORD, AND ANY IMMUNISATION RECORD FROM A PRIVATE HEALTH PROVIDER? WE WILL NEED TO REFER TO THOSE DOCUMENTS.		
UB1. ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS (NAME) BORN? <i>PROBE:</i> WHAT IS (HIS/HER) BIRTHDAY? If the mother/caretaker knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day. Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.	DATE OF BIRTH DAY DK DAY..... 98 MONTH..... YEAR..... <u>2 0 1</u>	
UB2. HOW OLD IS (NAME)? <i>PROBE:</i> HOW OLD WAS (NAME) AT (HIS/HER) LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years. Record '0' if less than 1 year. If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)	
UB3. Check UB2: Child's age?	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 42	1 ⇔ UB9

UB4. Check the respondent's line number (UF4) and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47..... 1 RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47..... 2	2⇒UB6
UB5. Check ED10 in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the child attending ECE in the current academic year 2017-18?	YES, ED10=0..... 1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK 2	1⇒UB8B 2⇒UB9
UB6. HAS (NAME) EVER ATTENDED ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT & KINDERGARTEN.	YES1 NO2	2⇒UB9
UB7. AT ANY TIME SINCE OCTOBER 2017, DID (HE/SHE) ATTEND (PROGRAMMES MENTIONED IN UB6)?	YES1 NO2	1⇒UB8A 2⇒UB9
UB8A. DOES (HE/SHE) CURRENTLY ATTEND (PROGRAMMES MENTIONED IN UB6)? UB8B. YOU HAVE MENTIONED THAT (NAME) HAS ATTENDED AN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME THIS SCHOOL YEAR. DOES (HE/SHE) CURRENTLY ATTEND THIS PROGRAMME?	YES1 NO2	
UB9. IS (NAME) COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE EXCEPT THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES?	YES 1 NO 2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
UB10. WHAT TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IS (NAME) COVERED BY? Record all mentioned.	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE.....A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYERB SOCIAL SECURITYC OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCED OTHER (specify) X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES (NAME) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? <i>IF YES, ASK:</i> MAY I SEE IT?	YES, SEEN 1	1 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
	YES, NOT SEEN 2	2 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
	NO 3	
	DK 8	
BR2. HAS (NAME)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL REGISTRATION OFFICE FOR REGISTERING BIRTHS AND DEATHS?	YES 1	1 ⇒ NEXT MODULE
	NO 2	
	DK 8	
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (NAME)'S BIRTH?	YES 1	
	NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
<p>EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR (NAME)?</p>	<p>NONE.....00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS <u>0</u> ___ TEN OR MORE BOOKS10</p>	
<p>EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT (NAME) PLAYS WITH WHEN (HE/SHE) IS AT HOME. DOES (HE/SHE) PLAY WITH:</p> <p>[A] HOMEMADE TOYS, SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME?</p> <p>[B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS?</p> <p>[C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS, SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS, OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE, SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES?</p>	<p>Y N DK</p> <p>HOMEMADE TOYS 1 2 8</p> <p>TOYS FROM A SHOP 1 2 8</p> <p>HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8</p>	
<p>EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS (NAME):</p> <p>[A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>[B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR?</p> <p>If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ___</p> <p>NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ___</p>	
<p>EC4. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE?</p>	<p>AGE 0 OR 1 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>

<p>EC5. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (NAME):</p> <p><i>IF 'YES', ASK: WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (NAME)?</i></p> <p><i>A FOSTER/STEP MOTHER OR FATHER LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO ENGAGED WITH THE CHILD SHOULD BE CODED AS MOTHER OR FATHER.</i></p> <p><i>RECORD ALL THAT APPLY.</i></p> <p><i>'NO ONE' CANNOT BE RECORDED IF ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 AND ABOVE ENGAGED IN ACTIVITY WITH CHILD.</i></p> <p>[A] READ BOOKS OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (NAME)?</p> <p>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (NAME)?</p> <p>[C] SANG SONGS TO OR WITH (NAME), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</p> <p>[D] TOOK (NAME) OUTSIDE THE HOME?</p> <p>[E] PLAYED WITH (NAME)?</p> <p>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS FOR OR WITH (NAME)?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MOTHER</th> <th>FATHER</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>NO ONE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>READ BOOKS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOLD STORIES</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SANG SONGS</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOOK OUTSIDE</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAYED WITH</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NAMED</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MOTHER	FATHER	OTHER	NO ONE	READ BOOKS	A	B	X	Y	TOLD STORIES	A	B	X	Y	SANG SONGS	A	B	X	Y	TOOK OUTSIDE	A	B	X	Y	PLAYED WITH	A	B	X	Y	NAMED	A	B	X	Y	
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<p>EC5G. Check UB2: Child's age?</p>	<p>AGE 2..... 1</p> <p>AGE 3 OR 4..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ NEXT MODULE</p>																																			
<p>EC6. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF (NAME). CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF (NAME)'S DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>CAN (NAME) IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				
<p>EC7. CAN (NAME) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>																																				

EC8. DOES (NAME) KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC9. CAN (NAME) PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC10. IS (NAME) SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC11. DOES (NAME) FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC12. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS (NAME) ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC13. DOES (NAME) GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC14. DOES (NAME) KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
EC15. DOES (NAME) GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. CHECK UB2: CHILD'S AGE?	AGE 0.....1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨ NEXT MODULE

<p>UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with <u>(name) in the past month.</u></p>		
	YES	NO
<p>[A] Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow (him/her) to leave the house.</p>	<p>TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1</p> <p>EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOR 1</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
<p>[B] Explained why (name)'s behavior was wrong.</p>	<p>SHOOK HIM/HER 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[C] Shook (him/her).</p>	<p>SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[D] Shouted, yelled at or screamed at (him/her).</p>	<p>GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[E] Gave (him/her) something else to do.</p>	<p>SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[F] Spanked, hit or slapped (him/her) on the bottom with bare hand.</p>	<p>HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[G] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p>	<p>CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[H] Hit (him/her) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.</p>	<p>HIT / SLAPPED ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[I] Called (him/her) dumb, lazy or another name like that.</p>	<p>HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[J] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the face, head or ears.</p>	<p>BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>[K] Hit or slapped (him/her) on the hand, arm, or leg.</p>		
<p>[K] Beat (him/her) up, that is hit (him/her) over and over as hard as one could.</p>		
<p>UCD3. CHECK UF4: IS THIS RESPONDENT THE MOTHER OR CARETAKER OF ANY OTHER CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 OR A</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ UCD5</p>

<i>CHILD AGE 5-14 SELECTED FOR THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?</i>		
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CHILD FUNCTIONING	FCF	
<p>FCF1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES (<i>NAME</i>) MAY HAVE.</p> <p>DOES (<i>NAME</i>) WEAR GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES (MEDICAL)?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) USE A HEARING AID?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (<i>NAME</i>) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT (<i>NAME</i>) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?</p>		
<p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses (medical)?</p>	<p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1⇒FCF6A</p> <p>2⇒FCF6B</p>

<p>FCF6A. WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES (MEDICAL), DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?</p> <p>FCF6B. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, FCF2=1 1 NO, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FCF8A 2 ⇒ FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?</p> <p>FCF8B. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. WITHOUT (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS/YARDS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p> <p><i>NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒ FCF12 4 ⇒ FCF12</p>
<p>FCF11. WITHOUT (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS/YARDS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p> <p><i>NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. WITH (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS/YARDS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16</p>

<p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p>		
<p>FCF13. WITH (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS/YARDS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS/YARDS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3 ⇒ FCF16 4 ⇒ FCF16</p>
<p>FCF15. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS/YARDS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS FEEDING OR DRESSING (HIMSELF/HERSELF)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. WHEN (NAME) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE INSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. WHEN (NAME) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF19. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THINGS?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	

FCF21. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONCENTRATING ON AN ACTIVITY THAT (HE/SHE) ENJOYS DOING?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL.....4	
FCF22. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING CHANGES IN (HIS/HER) ROUTINE?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL4	
FCF23. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING (HIS/HER) BEHAVIOUR?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL ..4	
FCF24. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY MAKING FRIENDS?	NO DIFFICULTY.....1 SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL.....4	
FCF25. THE NEXT QUESTIONS HAVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER EACH QUESTION. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (<i>NAME</i>) SEEMS VERY ANXIOUS, NERVOUS OR WORRIED. WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR4 NEVER5	
FCF26. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (<i>NAME</i>) SEEMS VERY SAD OR DEPRESSED. WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?	DAILY1 WEEKLY2 MONTHLY3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR4 NEVER5	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨ FS11 3 ⇨ FS11

<p>PR3. Excluding school text books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home?</p> <p>Check any type of holy books like Quran, Bible, etc.</p>	<p>NONE00</p> <p>NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ..</p> <p>TEN OR MORE BOOKS10</p>													
<p>PR4. Check CB7 and ED9 in HH <i>Questionnaire: Did the child attend any school?</i></p>	<p>YES, CB7/ED9=1 1</p> <p>NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2</p>	2 ⇒FS11												
<p>PR5. Does (name) ever have homework?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	2 ⇒PR7 8 ⇒PR7												
<p>PR6. DOES ANYONE HELP (NAME) WITH HOMEWORK?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>													
<p>PR7. DOES (NAME)'S SCHOOL HAVE A SCHOOL GOVERNING BODY IN WHICH PARENTS CAN PARTICIPATE (SUCH AS PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION OR SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE / PARENTS ASSOCIATION)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10												
<p>PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>	2 ⇒PR10 8 ⇒PR10												
<p>PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed:</p> <p>[A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (name)'s school?</p> <p>[B] School budget or use of funds received by (name)'s school?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHOOL BUDGET</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES	1	2	8	SCHOOL BUDGET	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK											
PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES	1	2	8											
SCHOOL BUDGET	1	2	8											
<p>PR10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU OR ANY OTHER ADULT FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED A SCHOOL OR STUDENT REPORT CARD (MARK SHEET) FOR (NAME)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK 8</p>													

<p>PR11. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU OR ANY ADULT FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD GONE TO <i>(NAME)</i>'S SCHOOL FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS?</p> <p>[A] A SCHOOL CELEBRATION OR A SPORT EVENT?</p> <p>[B] TO DISCUSS <i>(NAME)</i>'S PROGRESS WITH (HIS/HER) TEACHERS?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] NATURAL DISASTERS, SUCH AS FLOOD, CYCLONE, EPIDEMICS OR SIMILAR?</p> <p>[B] MAN-MADE DISASTERS, SUCH AS FIRE, BUILDING COLLAPSE, RIOTS OR SIMILAR?</p> <p>[C] TEACHER STRIKE?</p> <p>[X] OTHER?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WAS <i>(NAME)</i> UNABLE TO ATTEND CLASS DUE TO (HIS/HER) TEACHER BEING ABSENT?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ Next Module</p>
<p>PR15. WHEN <i>(TEACHER STRIKE / TEACHER ABSENCE)</i> HAPPENED DID YOU OR ANY OTHER ADULT MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD CONTACT ANY SCHOOL OFFICIALS OR SCHOOL GOVERNING BODY REPRESENTATIVES?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DK8</p>	

<p>FS11. RECORD THE TIME.</p>	<p>HOURS AND MINUTES :</p>	
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FS12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.	ARABIC.....1 KURDISH (SORANI)2 KURDISH (BADINI).....3	
FS13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.	ARABIC.....1 KURDISH (SORANI)2 KURDISH (BADINI)3 TURKMAN4 ASSERIAN5 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
FS14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT.	ARABIC.....1 KURDISH (SORANI)2 KURDISH (BADINI)3 TURKMAN4 ASSERIAN5 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify)6	
FS15. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

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SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

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5. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17

Iraq, 2018



5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. Cluster number: _____	FS2. Household number: _____	
FS3. Child's name and line number: NAME _____	FS4. Mother's / Caretaker's name and line number: NAME _____	
FS5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _____	FS6. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _____	
FS7. Day / Month / Year of interview: _____ / _____ / 2 0 1 8	FS8. Record the time:	HOURS : MINUTES _____ : _____

CHECK RESPONDENT'S AGE IN HL6 IN LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
IF AGE 15-17, VERIFY THAT ADULT CONSENT FOR INTERVIEW IS OBTAINED (HH33 OR HH39) OR NOT NECESSARY (HL20=90). IF CONSENT IS NEEDED AND NOT OBTAINED, THE INTERVIEW MUST NOT COMMENCE AND '06' SHOULD BE RECORDED IN FS17. THE RESPONDENT MUST BE AT LEAST 15 YEARS OLD. IN THE VERY FEW CASES WHERE A CHILD AGE 15-17 HAS NO MOTHER OR CARETAKER IDENTIFIED IN THE HOUSEHOLD (HL20=90), THE RESPONDENT WILL BE THE CHILD HIM/HERSELF.

FS9. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇒ FS10B 2 ⇒ FS10A
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FS10A. HELLO, MY NAME IS (YOUR NAME). WE ARE FROM CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO) AND MINISTRY OF HEALTH . WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM FS3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?	FS10B. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (CHILD'S NAME FROM FS3)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN MORE DETAIL. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. IF YOU WISH NOT TO ANSWER A QUESTION OR WISH TO STOP THE INTERVIEW, PLEASE LET ME KNOW. MAY I START NOW?
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YES..... 1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇒ CHILD'S BACKGROUND MODULE 2 ⇒ FS17
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FS17. Result of interview for child age 5-17 years <i>CODES REFER TO THE RESPONDENT.</i> <i>DISCUSS ANY RESULT NOT COMPLETED WITH SUPERVISOR.</i>	COMPLETED..... 01
	NOT AT HOME..... 02
	REFUSED..... 03
	PARTLY COMPLETED 04
	INCAPACITATED (specify) _____ 05
	NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CARETAKER AGE 15-17..... 06
OTHER (specify) _____ 96	

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB1. Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47):	FS4=HH47 1 FS4≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇒ CB11
CB2. In what month and year was (name) born? <i>Month and year <u>must</u> be recorded.</i>	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH YEAR.....	
CB3. How old is (name)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was (name) at (his/her) last birthday? <i>Record age in completed years.</i> <i>If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS).....	
CB4. HAS (NAME) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (KINDERGARTEN) PROGRAMME?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇒ CB11
CB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL (NAME) HAS EVER ATTENDED?	KINDERGARTEN 0 ___ PRIMARY 1 ___ INTERMEDIATE..... 2 ___ DIPLOMA (5 YRS. AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 3 ___ SECONDARY 4 ___ DIPLOMA 5 ___ BACHELORS DEGREE 6 ___	
CB6. DID (HE/SHE) EVER COMPLETE THAT (GRADE/YEAR)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

CB7. AT ANY TIME DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR (2017-18) DID (<i>NAME</i>) ATTEND SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME (KINDERGARTEN)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒CB9
CB8. DURING THIS CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR (2017-18), WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR IS (<i>NAME</i>) ATTENDING?	KINDERGARTEN 0 ___ PRIMARY 1 ___ INTERMEDIATE 2 ___ DIPLOMA (5 YRS. AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 3 ___ SECONDARY 4 ___ DIPLOMA 5 ___ BACHELORS DEGREE 6 ___	
CB9. AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR (2016-17) DID (<i>NAME</i>) ATTEND SCHOOL OR ANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒CB11
CB10. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR (2016-17), WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE OR YEAR DID (<i>NAME</i>) ATTEND?	KINDERGARTEN 0 ___ PRIMARY 1 ___ INTERMEDIATE 2 ___ DIPLOMA (5 YRS. AFTER INTERMEDIATE) 3 ___ SECONDARY 4 ___ DIPLOMA 5 ___ BACHELORS DEGREE 6 ___	
CB11. IS (<i>NAME</i>) COVERED BY ANY HEALTH INSURANCE?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇒NEXT MODULE
CB12. WHAT TYPE OF HEALTH INSURANCE IS (<i>NAME</i>) COVERED BY? <i>Record all mentioned.</i>	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER B SOCIAL SECURITY C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE D OTHER (<i>specify</i>) X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<p>CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (<i>name</i>) may do.</p> <p>Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?</p> <p>[A] Did (<i>name</i>) do any work or help on (his/her) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing or milking animals?</p> <p>[B] Did (<i>name</i>) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (his/her) own business?</p> <p>[C] Did (<i>name</i>) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food or agricultural products?</p> <p>[X] Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO</p> <p>WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2</p> <p>HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2</p> <p>PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2</p> <p>ANY OTHER ACTIVITY (SPECIFY)..... 1 2</p>	
CL2. Check CL1, [A]-[X]:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2⇒CL7
<p>CL3. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>) about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	NUMBER OF HOURS _ _ _	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

<p>CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (<i>name</i>)?</p> <p>[A] Is (he/she) exposed to dust, fumes or gas?</p> <p>[B] Is (he/she) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?</p> <p>[C] Is (he/she) exposed to loud noise or vibration?</p> <p>[D] Is (he/she) required to work at heights?</p> <p>[E] Is (he/she) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?</p> <p>[X] Is (<i>name</i>) exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for (his/her) health or safety?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p> <p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	
<p>CL7. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) fetch water for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CL9</p>
<p>CL8. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS__ __</p>	
<p>CL9. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) collect firewood for household use?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒CL11</p>

<p>CL10. In total, how many hours did (<i>name</i>) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (<i>day of the week</i>)?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __</p>																									
<p>CL11. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), did (<i>name</i>) do any of the following for this household?</p> <p>[A] Shopping for the household?</p> <p>[B] Cooking?</p> <p>[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?</p> <p>[D] Washing clothes?</p> <p>[E] Caring for children?</p> <p>[F] Caring for someone old or sick?</p> <p>[X] Other household tasks?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>COOKING</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WASHING CLOTHES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR CHILDREN</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CARING FOR OLD / SICK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS (SPEFICY).....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD	1	2	COOKING	1	2	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE.....	1	2	WASHING CLOTHES	1	2	CARING FOR CHILDREN	1	2	CARING FOR OLD / SICK	1	2	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS (SPEFICY).....	1	2	
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<p>CL12. Check CL11, [A]-[X]:</p>	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES'1</p> <p>ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO'2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>																								
<p>CL13. Since last (<i>day of the week</i>), about how many hours did (<i>name</i>) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total?</p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record '00'.</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF HOURS.....__ __</p>																									

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
<p>FCF1. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DIFFICULTIES (<i>NAME</i>) MAY HAVE.</p> <p>DOES (<i>NAME</i>) WEAR GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES (MEDICAL)?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF2. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) USE A HEARING AID?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF3. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) USE ANY EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	
<p>FCF4. IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, I WILL ASK YOU TO ANSWER BY SELECTING ONE OF FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS. FOR EACH QUESTION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (<i>NAME</i>) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL.</p> <p><i>Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:</i></p> <p>REMEMBER THE FOUR POSSIBLE ANSWERS: WOULD YOU SAY THAT (<i>NAME</i>) HAS: 1) NO DIFFICULTY, 2) SOME DIFFICULTY, 3) A LOT OF DIFFICULTY, OR 4) THAT (HE/SHE) CANNOT AT ALL?</p>		
<p>FCF5. Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses (medical)?</p>	<p>YES, FCF1=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF1=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FCF6A</p> <p>2 ⇒ FCF6B</p>
<p>FCF6A. WHEN WEARING (HIS/HER) GLASSES OR CONTACT LENSES (MEDICAL), DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?</p> <p>FCF6B. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY SEEING?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF7. Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?</p>	<p>YES, FCF2=1 1</p> <p>NO, FCF2=2 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ FCF8A</p> <p>2 ⇒ FCF8B</p>
<p>FCF8A. WHEN USING (HIS/HER) HEARING AID(S), DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?</p> <p>FCF8B. DOES (<i>NAME</i>) HAVE DIFFICULTY HEARING SOUNDS LIKE PEOPLES' VOICES OR MUSIC?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4</p>	

<p>FCF9. Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?</p>	<p>YES, FCF3=1 1 NO, FCF3=2 2</p>	<p>2⇒FCF14</p>
<p>FCF10. WITHOUT (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS/YARDSON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p> <p><i>NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF12 4⇒FCF12</p>
<p>FCF11. WITHOUT (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS/YARDSON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p> <p><i>NOTE THAT CATEGORY 'NO DIFFICULTY' IS NOT AVAILABLE, AS THE CHILD USES EQUIPMENT OR RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FOR WALKING.</i></p>	<p>SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF12. WITH (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS/YARDSON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF13. WITH (HIS/HER) EQUIPMENT OR ASSISTANCE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS/YARDSON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>1⇒FCF16</p>
<p>FCF14. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 100 METERS/YARDSON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 1 FOOTBALL FIELD.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	<p>3⇒FCF16 4⇒FCF16</p>

<p>FCF15. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WALKING 500 METERS/YARDS ON LEVEL GROUND?</p> <p><i>PROBE:</i> THAT WOULD BE ABOUT THE LENGTH OF 5 FOOTBALL FIELDS.</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M/Y AT ALL..... 4</p>	
<p>FCF16. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH SELF-CARE SUCH AS FEEDING OR DRESSING (HIMSELF/HERSELF)?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF17. WHEN (NAME) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE INSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF18. WHEN (NAME) SPEAKS, DOES (HE/SHE) HAVE DIFFICULTY BEING UNDERSTOOD BY PEOPLE OUTSIDE OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF19. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY LEARNING THINGS?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF20. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY REMEMBERING THINGS?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF21. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONCENTRATING ON AN ACTIVITY THAT (HE/SHE) ENJOYS DOING?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF22. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY ACCEPTING CHANGES IN (HIS/HER) ROUTINE?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4</p>	
<p>FCF23. COMPARED WITH CHILDREN OF THE SAME AGE, DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY CONTROLLING (HIS/HER) BEHAVIOUR?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL .. 4</p>	
<p>FCF24. DOES (NAME) HAVE DIFFICULTY MAKING FRIENDS?</p>	<p>NO DIFFICULTY 1 SOME DIFFICULTY 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4</p>	

<p>FCF25. THE NEXT QUESTIONS HAVE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR ANSWERS. I AM GOING TO READ THESE TO YOU AFTER EACH QUESTION.</p> <p>I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (NAME) SEEMS VERY ANXIOUS, NERVOUS OR WORRIED.</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	
<p>FCF26. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW HOW OFTEN (NAME) SEEMS VERY SAD OR DEPRESSED.</p> <p>WOULD YOU SAY: DAILY, WEEKLY, MONTHLY, A FEW TIMES A YEAR OR NEVER?</p>	<p>DAILY 1 WEEKLY 2 MONTHLY 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR 4 NEVER 5</p>	

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT		PR												
PR1. Check CB3: Child's age?	AGE 5-6 YEARS 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇒ FS11 3 ⇒ FS11												
PR3. Excluding schooltext books and holy books, how many books do you have for (name) to read at home? Check any type of holy books like Quran, Bible, etc.	NONE.....00 NUMBER OF BOOKS <u>0</u> ___ TEN OR MORE BOOKS10													
PR4. Check CB7 and ED9 in HH Questionnaire: Did the child attend any school?	YES, CB7/ED9=1 1 NO, CB7/ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇒ FS11												
PR5. Does (name) ever have homework?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ PR7 8 ⇒ PR7												
PR6. DOES ANYONE HELP (NAME) WITH HOMEWORK?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8													
PR7. DOES (NAME)'S SCHOOL HAVE A SCHOOL GOVERNING BODY IN WHICH PARENTS CAN PARTICIPATE (SUCH AS PARENT TEACHER ASSOCIATION OR SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE / PARENTS ASSOCIATION)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10												
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	2 ⇒ PR10 8 ⇒ PR10												
PR9. During any of these meetings, was any of the following discussed: [A] A plan for addressing key education issues faced by (name)'s school? [B] School budget or use of funds received by (name)'s school?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCHOOL BUDGET</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES	1	2	8	SCHOOL BUDGET	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK											
PLAN FOR ADDRESSING SCHOOL'S ISSUES	1	2	8											
SCHOOL BUDGET	1	2	8											
PR10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU OR ANY OTHER ADULT FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD RECEIVED A SCHOOL OR STUDENT REPORT CARD (MARK SHEET) FOR (NAME)?	YES 1 NO 2 DK..... 8													

<p>PR11. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU OR ANY ADULT FROM YOUR HOUSEHOLD GONE TO <i>(NAME)</i>'S SCHOOL FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS?</p> <p>[A] A SCHOOL CELEBRATION OR A SPORT EVENT?</p> <p>[B] TO DISCUSS <i>(NAME)</i>'S PROGRESS WITH (HIS/HER) TEACHERS?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>CELEBRATION OR SPORT EVENT1 2 8</p> <p>TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR12. In the last 12 months, has <i>(name)</i>'s school been closed on a school day due to any of the following reasons:</p> <p>[A] NATURAL DISASTERS, SUCH AS FLOOD, CYCLONE, EPIDEMICS OR SIMILAR?</p> <p>[B] MAN-MADE DISASTERS, SUCH AS FIRE, BUILDING COLLAPSE, RIOTS OR SIMILAR?</p> <p>[C] TEACHER STRIKE?</p> <p>[X] OTHER?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">YES NO DK</p> <p>NATURAL DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8</p> <p>TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8</p> <p>OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 1 2 8</p>	
<p>PR13. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, WAS <i>(NAME)</i> UNABLE TO ATTEND CLASS DUE TO (HIS/HER) TEACHER BEING ABSENT?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	
<p>PR14. Check PR12[C] and PR13: Any 'Yes' recorded?</p>	<p>YES, PR12[C]=1 OR PR13=1 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒Next Module</p>
<p>PR15. When (teacher strike/ teacher absence) happened did you or any other adult member of your household contact any school officials or school governing body representatives?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DK..... 8</p>	

FS11. RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS AND MINUTES :	
FS12. LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE.	ARABIC 1 KURDISH (SORANI) 2 KURDISH (BADINI) 3	
FS13. LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW.	ARABIC 1 KURDISH (SORANI) 2 KURDISH (BADINI) 3 TURKMAN 4 ASSERIAN 5 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS14. NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE RESPONDENT.	ARABIC 1 KURDISH (SORANI) 2 KURDISH (BADINI) 3 TURKMAN 4 ASSERIAN 5 OTHER LANGUAGE (specify) 6	
FS15. WAS A TRANSLATOR USED FOR ANY PARTS OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
<p>FS16. Thank the respondent and the child for her/his cooperation.</p> <p><i>Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.</i></p> <p><i>Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.</i></p>		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS