



Kurdistan Regional Governmet
Ministry of Planning
Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office

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Summary of Kurdistan

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IRAQI Household Socio Economic Survey

IHSES 2012

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2014



Summary

In 1946, Iraq set standards among its neighboring countries by conducting a household income and expenditure-surveys for the first time. Two more surveys followed in 1954 and 1961, respectively. The later established Central Statistics Organization (CSO) conducted this survey periodically in 1971/1972, 1976, 1979, 1984/1985, 1988, 1993, 2002, and in 2007. The latter was done in cooperation with the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO).

Iraq Household Socio- Economic Survey (IHSES) II 2012

In 2012, KRSO in cooperation with CSO, carried out the latest household socio-economic survey supported by the World Bank. The survey was conducted over a full year, collecting data on household income and expenditure, housing conditions, household characteristics as well as living conditions.

The content of this Short IHSES II Report

The report at hand contains a brief description of the survey's objectives and methodology, followed by a descriptive analysis of the most relevant IHSES II indicators.

I. Objectives and Methodology of IHSES II

1. Objectives

- Measuring poverty; and supervising the implementation of a national poverty reduction strategy that has started in 2009.
- Establishing an appropriate data system in order to evaluate the socio-economic conditions and observe indicators related to human development.
- Providing data in order to calculate the GNI (Gross National Income).
- Measuring indicators regarding consumption expenditures and how they are affected by changes; in order to support decision makers in the fields of investment, consumption, export and import.
- Providing information on indicators for both household and individual income (including source of income).
- Providing data needed to establish a new consumer price index (CPI).



2. Survey Form

- 1st. Socio economic data (8 sections)
- 2nd. Expenditure data (4 sections)
- 3rd. Income and other data (12 sections)
- 4th. Schedule of daily food consumption record

3. Survey Sample

The sample size is 25,488 households in total, distributed across all Iraq governorates (118 districts and 216 households for each district). For Kurdistan's districts, the number of households is 7128 households. Each of the 2,832 sample clusters captured 9 households, distributed between governorates, districts, rural and urban areas. The survey sample was designed to achieve proper estimations at the level of governorates, districts, urban and rural areas.

4. Response Rates

The response rate is 98.6% for the whole of Iraq and 96.2% for the Kurdistan Region. In the latter region, Erbil Governorate has the highest response (99.8%), followed by Duhok Governorate (99.7%) and Sulaimanyia Governorate with the lowest rate (92.0%).

5. Survey Staff and training

The survey's members of staff in the Kurdistan Region consisted of the survey's General Director in the Kurdistan Region (i.e. the Head of KRSO), four statistics directors, one regional coordinator, three governmental coordinators, and various field staff.

The staff was trained throughout the following stages: the preparation, training and final training of first time trainers (stage 1-3), and the preparation of local supervisors and field editors.

II. The Most Important IHSES II Indicators

1. Expenditure

The monthly average household expenditure **at given price** means the average given price by household. It consists of the money spent on food ration as set up by the Ministry of Trade.

The monthly average household expenditure at **market price** means that the prices of food ration items were adjusted to market prices; also the usual prices for renting dwelling units (for various accommodation units) were considered.

The monthly average per capita (i.e. per individual) expenditure was 434,649 IQD in the Region at market price. Among the governorates, it was highest in Sulaimaniya at 462,798 IQD, whereas Erbil followed at 456,911 IQD, and Duhok at 384,239 IQD per capita monthly. All three Kurdish governorates are clearly above the overall Iraqi average per capita expenditure of 247,429 IQD.

The monthly average household expenditure is 2,557,352 IQD in the Kurdistan region, compared to 1,380,700 IQD for the whole Iraq at given price. At market price, the monthly average expenditure is 2,557,048 IQD for the Kurdistan Region and 1,664,900 IQD for the whole Iraq.

Compared to 2007, expenditure distribution per capita shows a significant improvement in the Kurdistan Region. Whereas in 2007 the food expenditure rate stood at 25.7% of the total household consumption expenditure, it was 27.0% in 2012.

On Governorate level, the food expenditure rate per household is lowest at 23.9% and 25.6% for the Governorates of Erbil and Duhok, respectively, while they are highest at 39.8% and 39.4% in Qadsia and Ziqqar Governorates, respectively. □

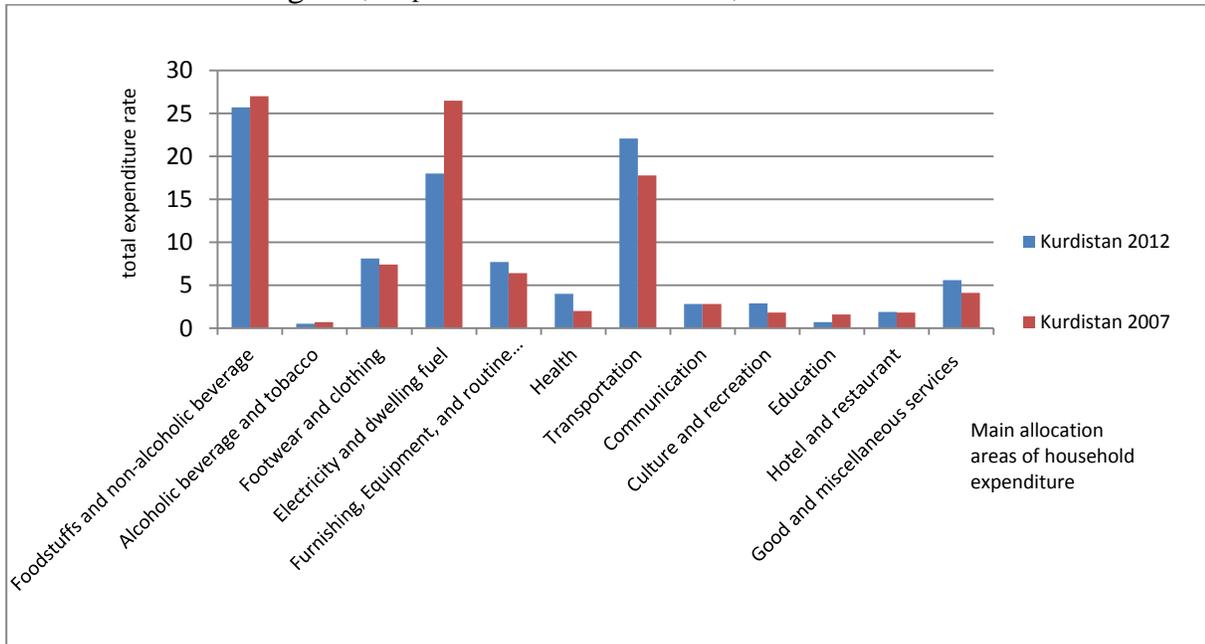
A 40% increase of expenditure is witnessed in the Kurdistan Region when comparing 2012

with 2007. The highest increase of expenditure was in transportation: Whereas in 2007 17.8% of all expenditures were allocated on transportation, this figure increased to 22.1% in 2012. Yet, food still has the highest expenditure rate in the Kurdistan Region (at 25.7%), followed by transportation (22.1%), electricity and dwelling fuel (18.0%). Expenditure on the latter has actually declined from 26.5% in 2007 to 18.0% in 2012.

TABLE 1: Expenditure by allocation sections in Kurdistan 2007/2012

Expenditure section	Kurdistan 2012	Kurdistan 2007
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	25.7	27
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.5	0.7
Clothes and footwear	8.1	7.4
Housing, Water, Electricity and LPG	18.0	26.5
House supplies, appliances & maintenance	7.7	6.4
Health	4.0	2
Transportation	22.1	17.8
Communication	2.8	2.8
Culture and recreation	2.9	1.8
Education	0.7	1.6
Restaurants and hotel	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous services and Goods	5.6	4.1
Total	100	100

Graph 1: Distribution of household expenditure rate by main allocation areas in Kurdistan Region (comparison between 2007 & 2012)



2. Income

The average monthly household income is 1,776,900 IQD for Erbil Governorate, 1,736,000 IQD for Duhok Governorate, and 1,748,000 IQD for Sulaymaniah Governorate at given price. Thus, all three Kurdish governorates are clearly above the average monthly income of 1,312,000 IQD for the whole Iraq.

The average monthly household income at market price stands at 2,129,000 IQD, 2,020,000 IQD, and 2,002,000 IQD for the Governorates of Erbil, Duhok, and Sulaimanyia, respectively.

The average monthly income per capita at given price stands at 323,000 IQD in Erbil Governorate, and at 232,800 IQD and 353,000 IQD for the Governorates of Duhok and Sulaimanyia respectively. The average monthly income per capita for the whole of Iraq is 195,100 IQD.

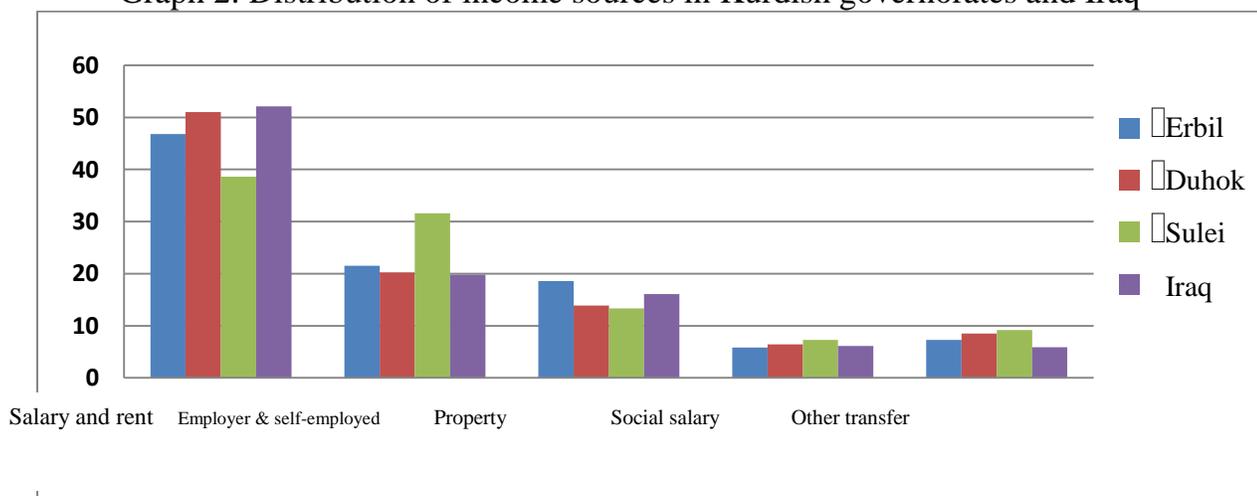
The average monthly income per capita at market price is 387,000 IQD, 270,900 IQD, and 404,200 IQD for the Governorates of Erbil, Duhok, and Sulaimanyiah respectively. For the whole Iraq, it is 237,400 IQD.

TABLE 2: Income by source in Kurdish governorates and Iraq

Income source	Erbil	Duhok	Sulaimaniyah	Iraq
	%	%	%	%
Rent ¹ and salary ²	46.8	51	38.6	52.1
Self-employed: revenue & regular income	21.5	20.2	31.6	19.8
Property income	18.6	13.9	13.3	16.1
Social security benefit	5.8	6.4	7.3	6.1
Other transfer income ³	5.9	6.2	8.5	7.3
Total	100	100	100	100

Incomes from rents and salaries are the biggest income sources, followed by self-employment and employers. In the latter category, Sulaimanyiah Governorate has the highest rate of 31.6%.

Graph 2: Distribution of income sources in Kurdish governorates and Iraq



¹ Includes income from lending houses, cars etc.

² Includes salary from public and private institutions.

³ For example, money transfers from relatives living abroad.



3. Demography

The average size of a household in the Kurdistan Region is 5.6 individuals. This differs between urban and rural areas: Whereas the average household size in urban areas in the Kurdistan Region is 5.5 individuals, it is 6.3 individuals in rural areas.

- 67.3% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region are adults, i.e., aged 15 years and above.
- 80.4% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region live in urban areas; and 19.2% in rural areas.
- Sulaimanyia Governorate has the highest rate of urban population (83.2%), while the rate is lowest for Duhok Governorate (27.5%).

4. Housing/Households

- 74.1% of all households in the Kurdistan Region live in a house owned by the households members. This rate is highest in Erbil Governorate (75,4%), and lowest for Duhok Governorate (71%).
- Free-of-charge occupation rate increased from 7.1% in 2007 to 8% of all households in 2012.
- 82.9% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region live in a dwelling with only one household, 14.2% of them in dwellings with two households, and 3% of individual live in dwellings with three households or more.
- Electricity is provided from public network for an average of 20 hours per day in the Kurdistan Region.
- 99.1% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region live in households that have color television.
- 49.8% of households in the Kurdistan Region have their own private vehicle for personal usage, and 4.2% of households have a taxi for personal usage.

5. Education and Culture

- 67.8% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region aged 10 years and above know how to read and write.
- The net attendance to elementary school in the Kurdistan Region is 91.5%, 59.8% for secondary schools and 36.9% to preparatory school.



- The main reason for not attending school in the Kurdistan Region is earning a living for the family (20.4%). Another reason is the lack of a school close to the household (7.2%).
- 11.9% of all individuals (age 6 and older) in the Kurdistan Region use internet. 78.1% of them use internet at their home, 4.8% in internet café, and 20.5% of individuals use internet in educational organizations, like at work and other places.

6. Health

- 13% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region suffer from chronic diseases.
- 4.5% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region are disabled.
- 0.6 out of 100 individuals in the Kurdistan Region suffered from diabetes in the last 90 days.
- 3.9% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region suffered from high blood pressure in the last 90 days.

7. Time Usage

The usage of time is considered an important indicator category and was measured for the second time in Iraq. 12 activities have been covered: cooking, child care, the way to and from work, shopping, watching television, religious activities, and other activities in which individuals participated seven days preceding the survey. It includes individuals aged 10 years and above.

- Women in the Kurdistan Region spend more than six hours (on average) daily on cooking, cleaning, child care, and other domestic tasks.
- Every Kurd watches television for at least four hours per day (on average).
- Each person spends daily two hours and forty minutes (on average) of his or her time on the internet.
- People spend daily five hours (on average) at schools and with preparing their homework at home.
- Every Kurd spends daily one hour and fifty minutes (on average) on exercise and hobbies.



8. Food Ration

- 98.6% of all households in the Kurdistan Region have food ration cards.
- The average number of household members registered for food rations is 5.6.
- The average amount of money an individual spends on food ration items in the Kurdistan Region is 999 IQD per month.
- The results show that there is an irregularity in the distribution of food ration cards in the Kurdistan Region: The results indicate that 69.8% of eligible households received their previous month's rice ration until the day before the interview. 21.6% have not received their rice ration from the previous month, but they used to receive it in the previous three months, and 8.4% of households have received it in the previous four to twelve months.
- The average monthly amount of flour each household received in the Kurdistan Region is 49.6 kg. 3.3% of the total flour received has been given for free, and 12.4% has been sold or swapped for other items.

9. Loans, Financial Assistance and Risks

- 46.5% of all individuals in the Kurdistan Region are debtors. 57.1% of them received their loans from relatives within Iraq, 14.5% received it from banks, 12.7% from neighbors and friends, 6.5% from merchants, 3.9% from employers and land lords, 1.6% from relatives living abroad, 1.5% from non-governmental organizations, and 1.7% from other sources.
- 68.2% of all the loans issued in the Kurdistan Region are needed in order to cover consumption needs, e.g. buying durable goods and housing. 7.2% of all the loans issued were needed to cover an emergency.
- 3.4% of all the households in the Kurdistan Region received financial assistance from the government in the previous year. However, 74.2% of all households in the Kurdistan Region received aid from relatives living in Iraq and abroad, 0.8% from private sector organizations, and 0.2% from international organizations.

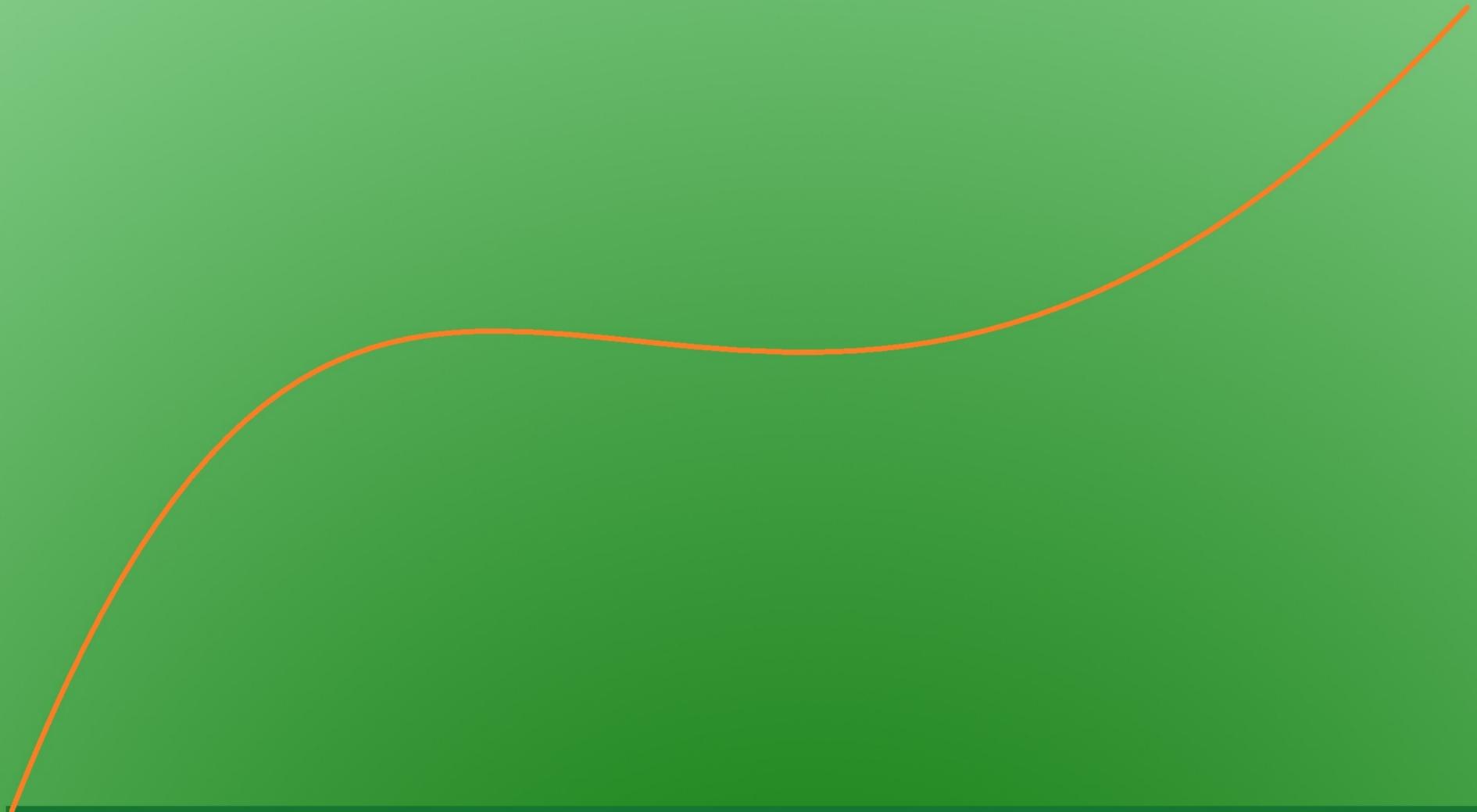
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