



# Iraq and Kurdistan Region MICS 2018 Key Findings



# Introduction

- This survey is the sixth round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) surveys carried out by the Central Statistical organization and the Kurdistan Regional Statistics office in coordination with the Ministries of Health in the Center and in Kurdistan Region and with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- This survey is one of the most important tools for monitoring and measuring progress in the rights of children and women. It provides a picture of the situation of women and children in Iraq.
- The MICS is based on internationally approved scientific methodologies. It is representative of the population of Iraq, with a representative sample at the national and governorate levels of 20,520 families throughout Iraq and the sample size in the region is 3240 households.
- The survey used 228 interviewers from statisticians and medical doctors to gather information directly from selected households in the sample and over fifty days of actual fieldwork.

# Definition of Multiple Indicator Cluster survey (MICS)

- MICS started in 1995 to collect data on women and children as a largest source of statistical data to compare data internationally.
- Conducting face to face interview with household member on a variety of the topics that directly affect the lives of women and children.
- MICS was a major source of data to measure the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicator till 2015.
- MICS is a major source of data to measure the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators from 2015 to 2030.
- MICS6 has 40% of (SDG) indicators that are collected through Household survey.

# Multiple Indicators Cluster survey (MICS)

- MICS1 in 1996 (60 countries in the world)
- MICS2 in 2001 (59 countries in the world)
- MICS3 in 2006 (60 countries in the world)
- MICS4 in 2011 (60 countries in the world)
- MICS5 in 2013 was not conducted in Iraq because of conflicts with ISIS.
- MICS6 in 2018 (20 countries in the world)

UNICEF has a plan to conduct the new round of the survey every 5 years.

# MICS6 Survey time plan & Activities

- Signed Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) in 1st March 2017
- First KRI steering committee meeting in KRSO 17th April 2017
- Survey Design workshop in Lebanon from 19th to 26th April 2017
- Data Processing workshop in Tunisia from 12th to 19th July 2017
- Training of trainers (TOT) in Jordan from 19th to 29th November 2017
- Second KRI steering committee meeting in KRSO 2nd January 2018
- Training of Enumerators on Survey questionnaires (TOE) for (Statistician & Health) fieldworkers in Sulaymaniyah from 24th February to 4th March 2018.
- Training of Enumerators by using Tablet for (Statistician & Health) fieldworkers in Duhok from 9th March to 19th March 2018.
- Main fieldwork (Data collection) started from 25th March till 15th May 2018
- Survey findings report workshop in Jordan from 18th to 29th September.
- Final KRI steering committee meeting in KRSO 7th November 2018.

# Indicators

# Characteristics of HHs & Respondents

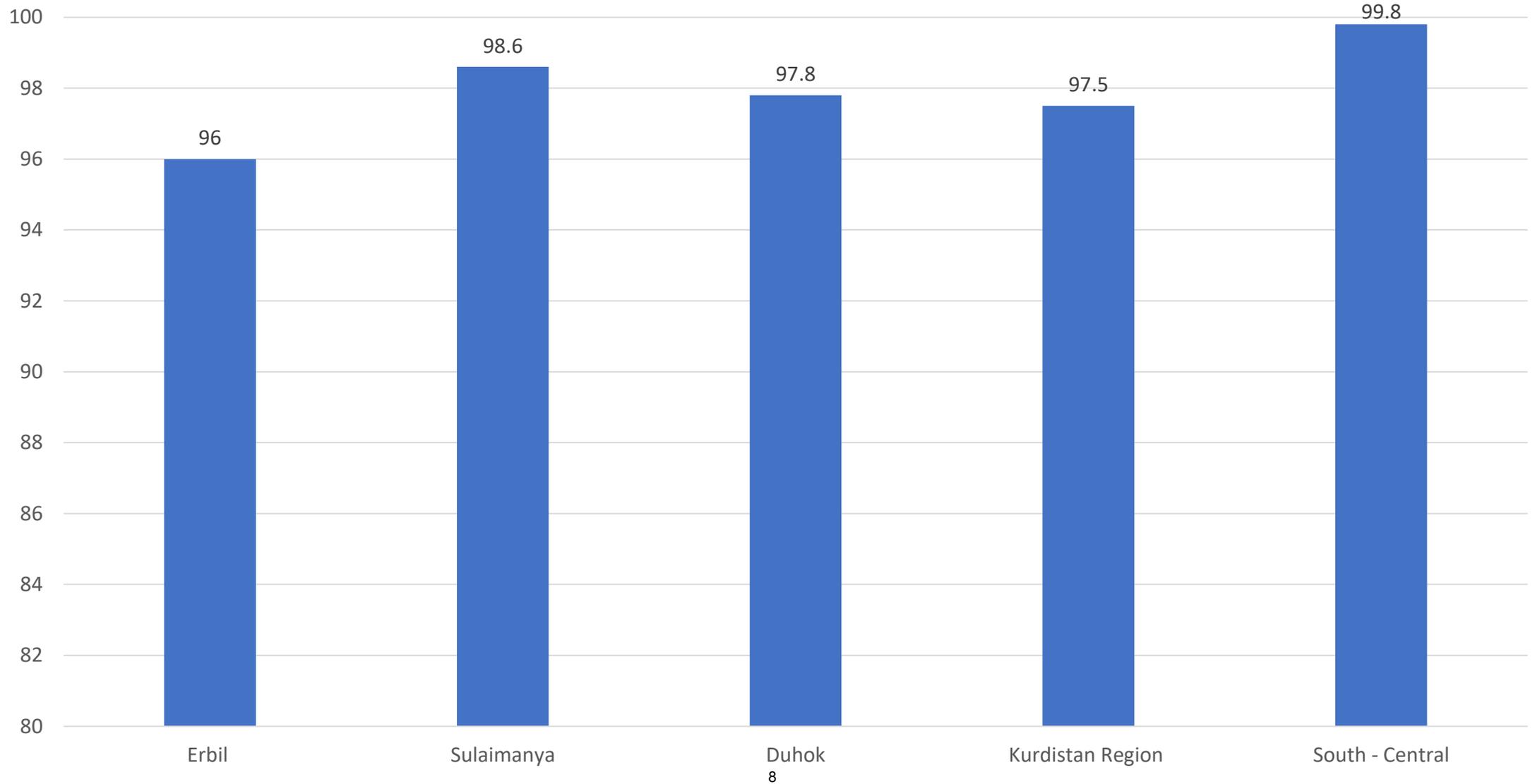
- Number of selected and interviewed households, and number of Eligible and interviewed Women, children under 5 and Children 5-17 per governorate in the Kurdistan Region
- Household Response Rate, Women (15-49 years) Response Rate, Children (5-17 years) Response Rate, Children Under 5 years Response Rate
- Population Pyramid by Age Group and Sex in percentages in the Kurdistan Region – 2018
- Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by background characteristics
- Percent of Household Composition and Characteristics of Head of household
- Percent distribution of children age 5-17 and under-five by their mothers characteristics

# Number of selected and interviewed households, and number of Eligible and interviewed Women, children under 5 and Children 5-17 per governorate in the Kurdistan Region

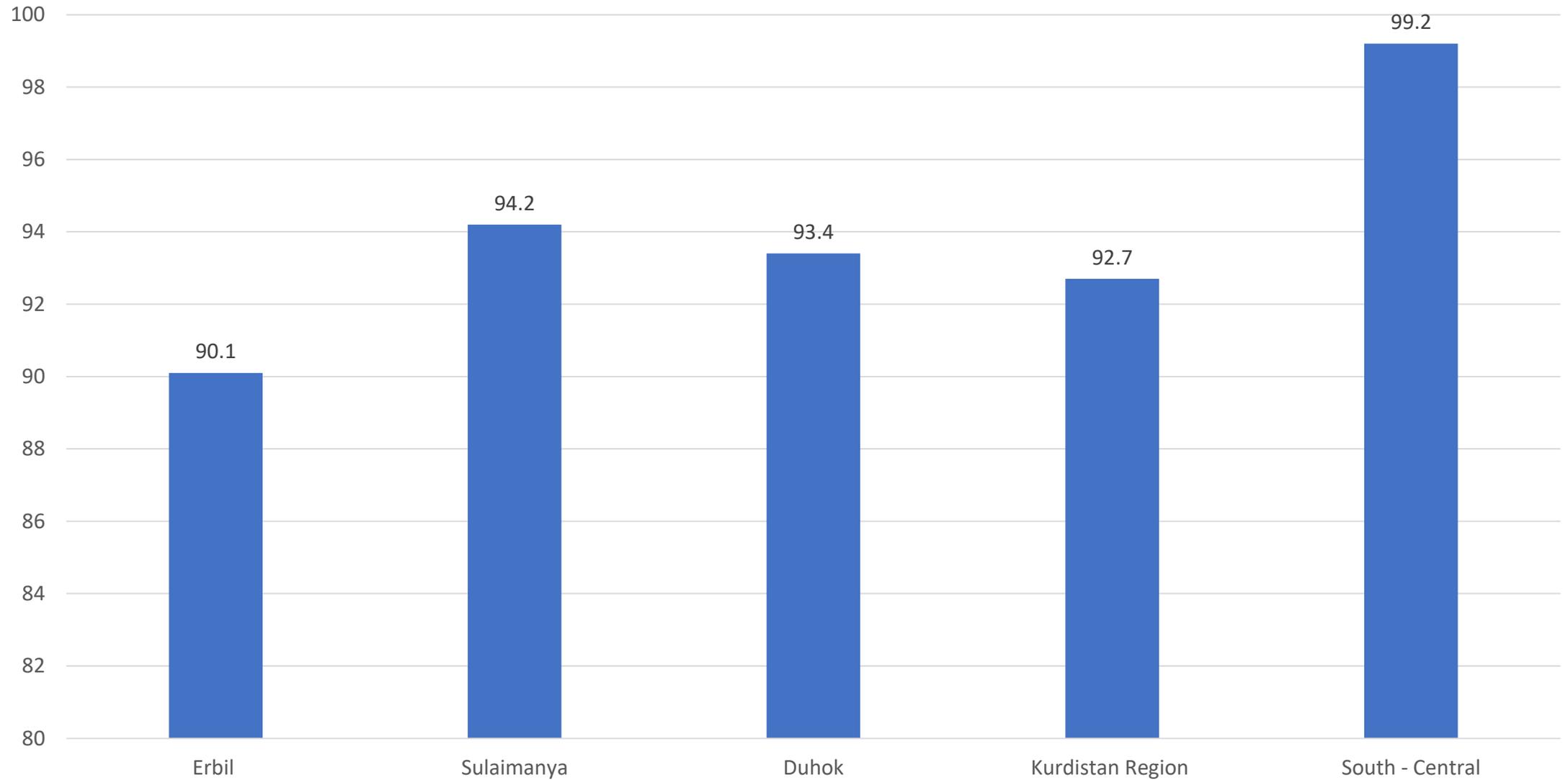
	Household		Woman		Children under 5		Children 5-17	
	Samples	Completed	Eligible	Completed	Eligible	Completed	Eligible	Completed*
Erbil	1080	947	1317	1235	618	591	1505	613
Sulaimanya	1080	1036	1272	1216	504	496	1434	660
Duhok	1080	1031	1768	1689	853	841	2188	747
KRI	3240	3014	4357	4140	1975	1928	5127	2020

\*Only one eligible child 5-17 had been interviewed from selected household

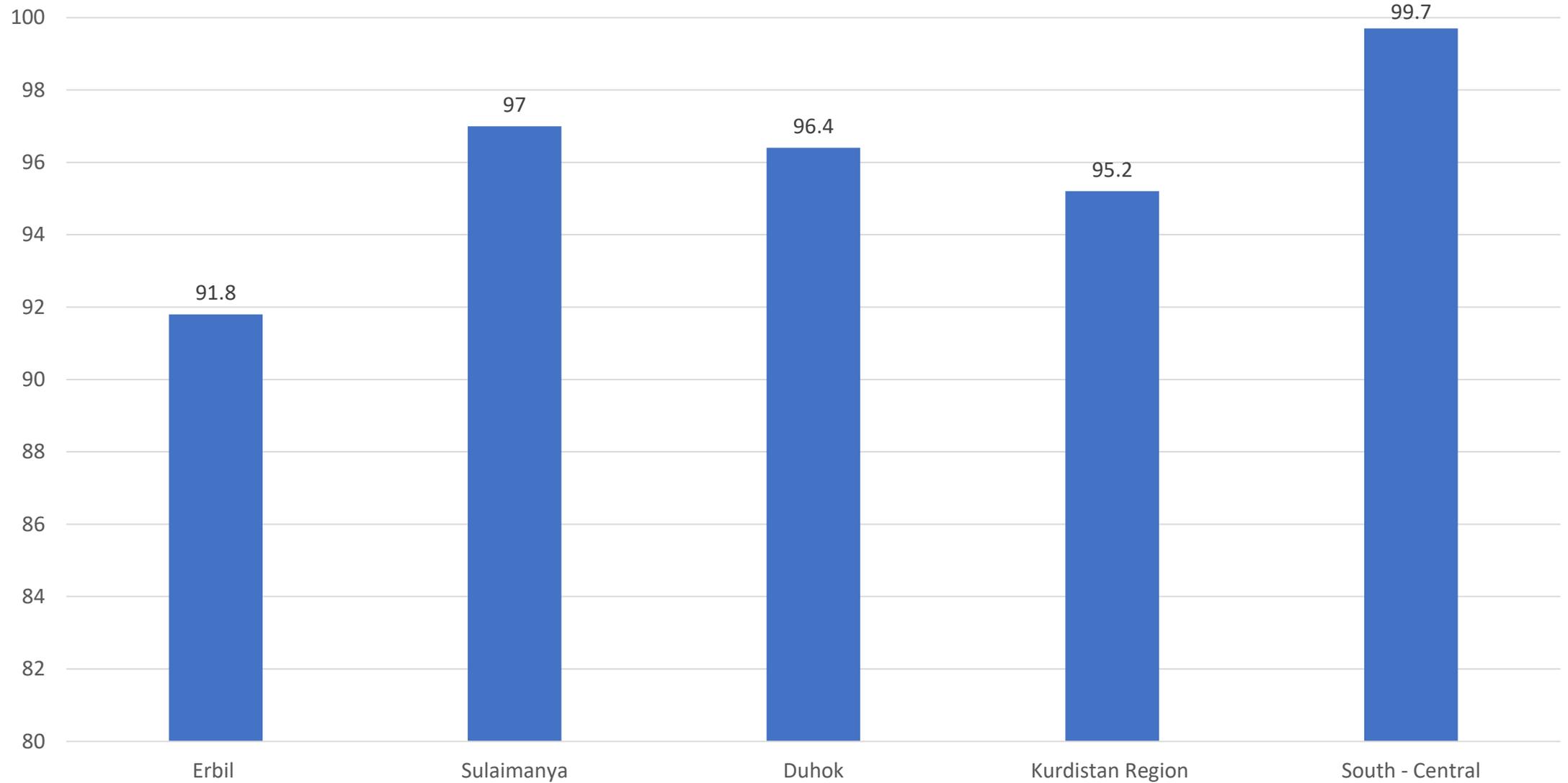
# Household Response Rate



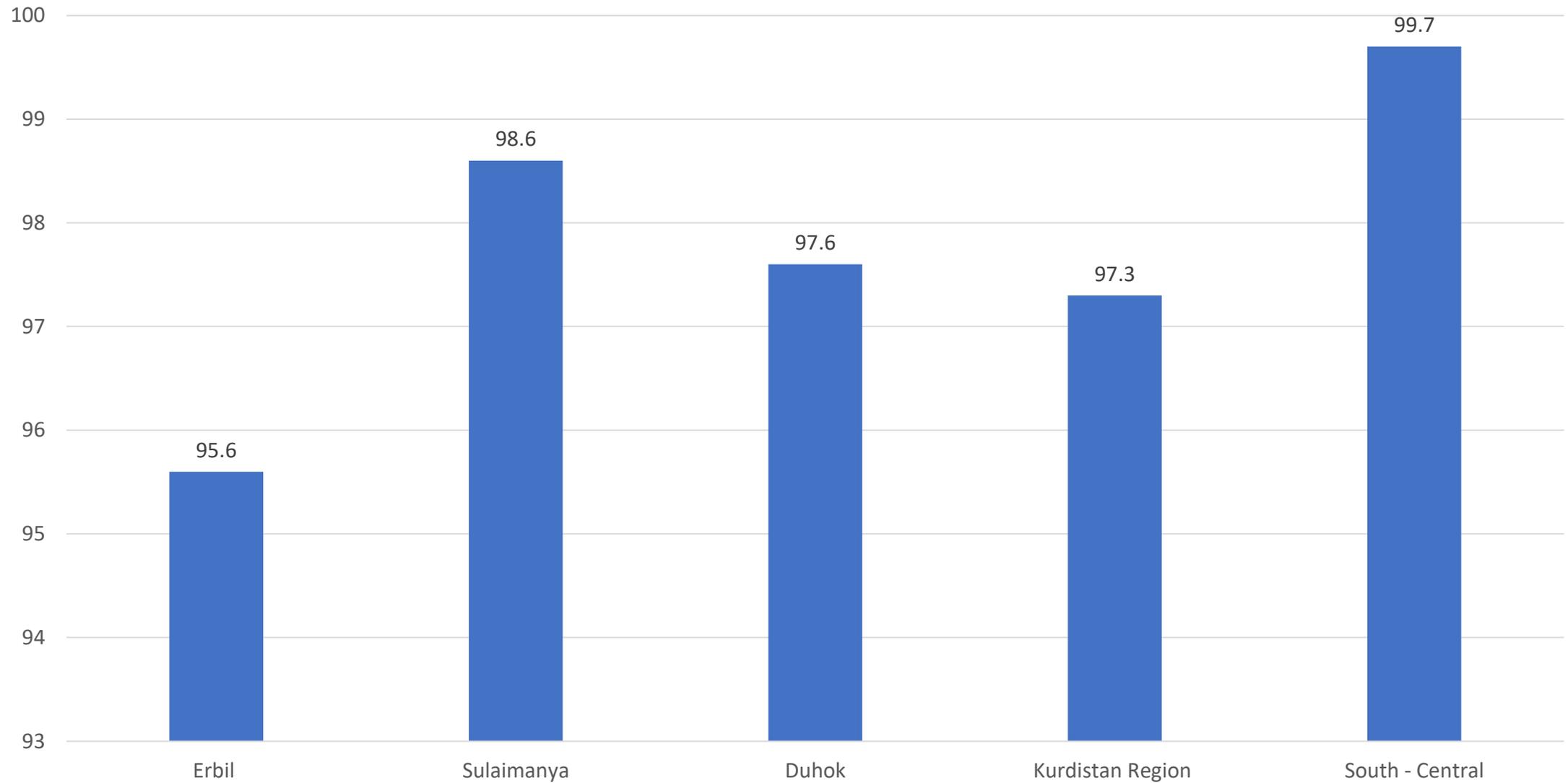
# Women Response rate



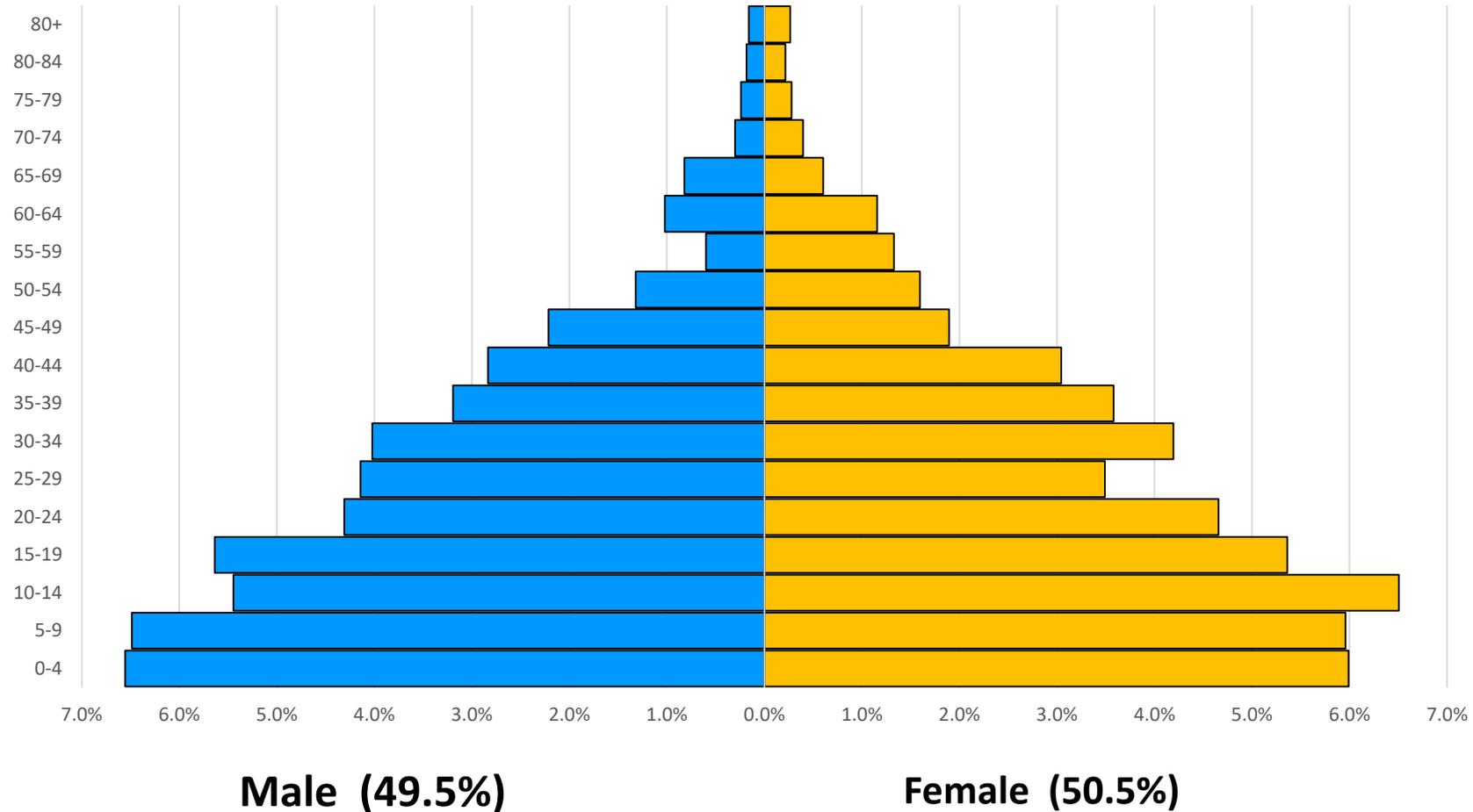
# Children U5 Response rate



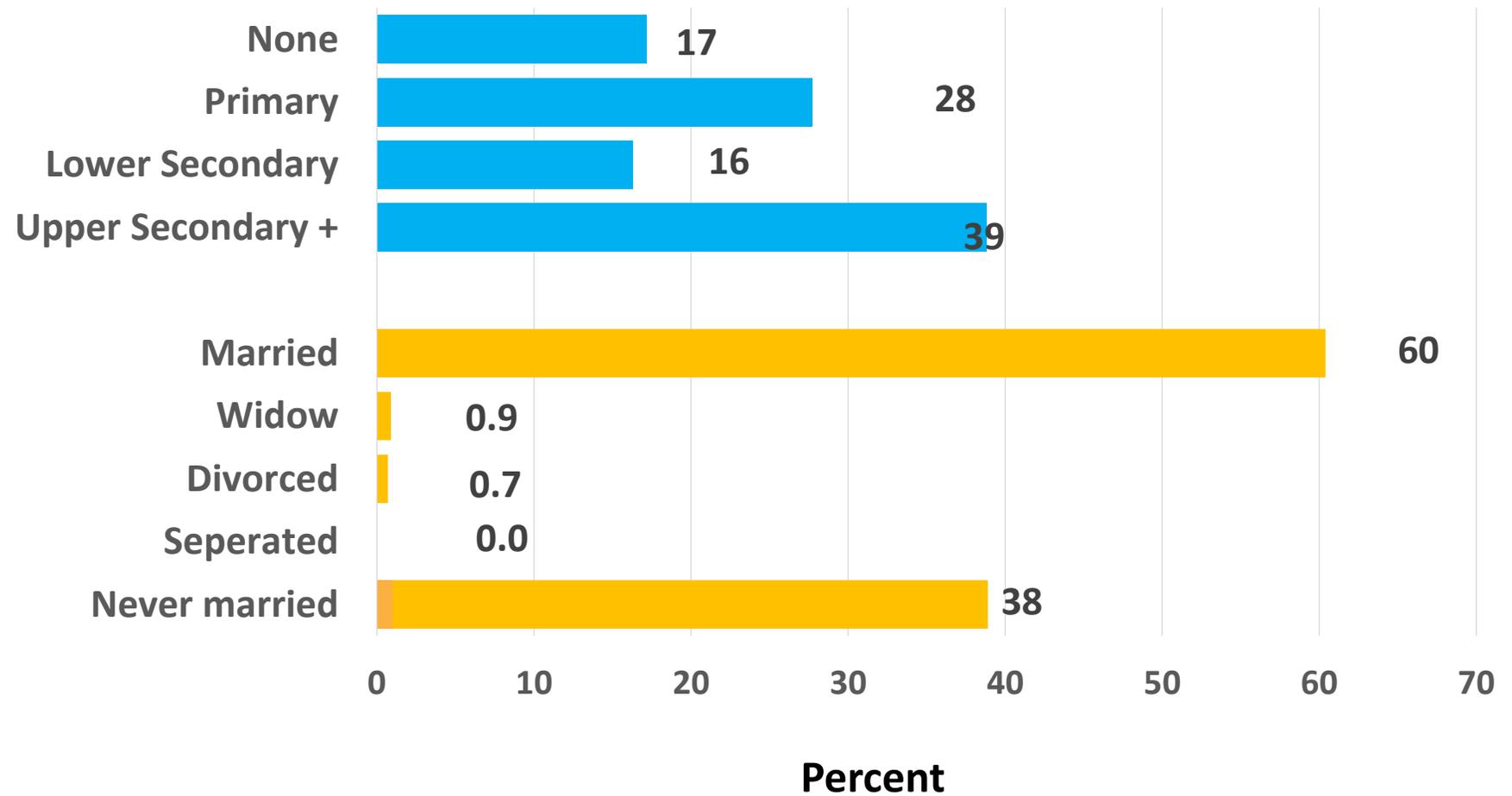
# Children 5-17 years Response rate



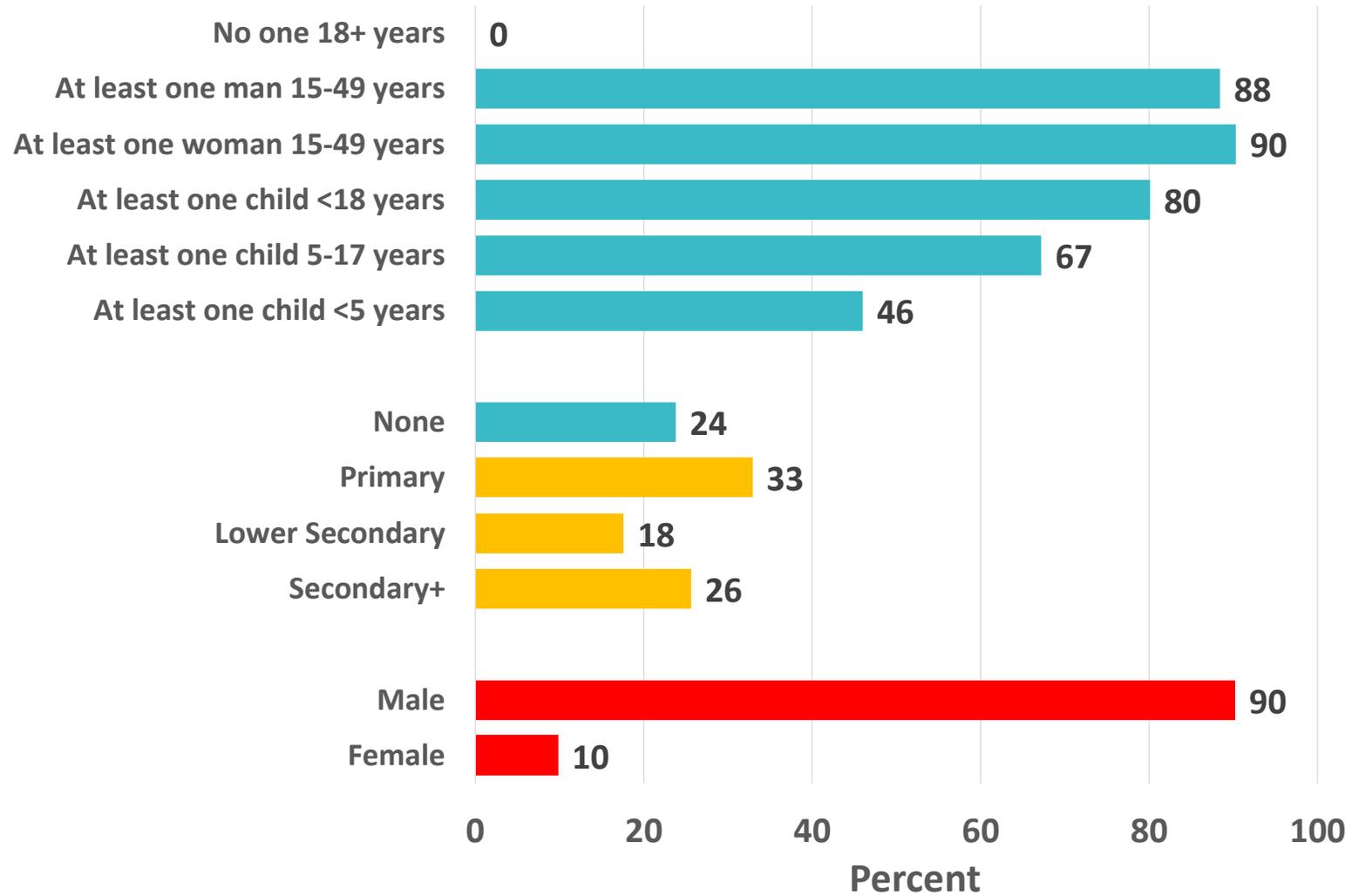
# Population Pyramid by Age Group and Sex in percentages in the Kurdistan Region - 2018



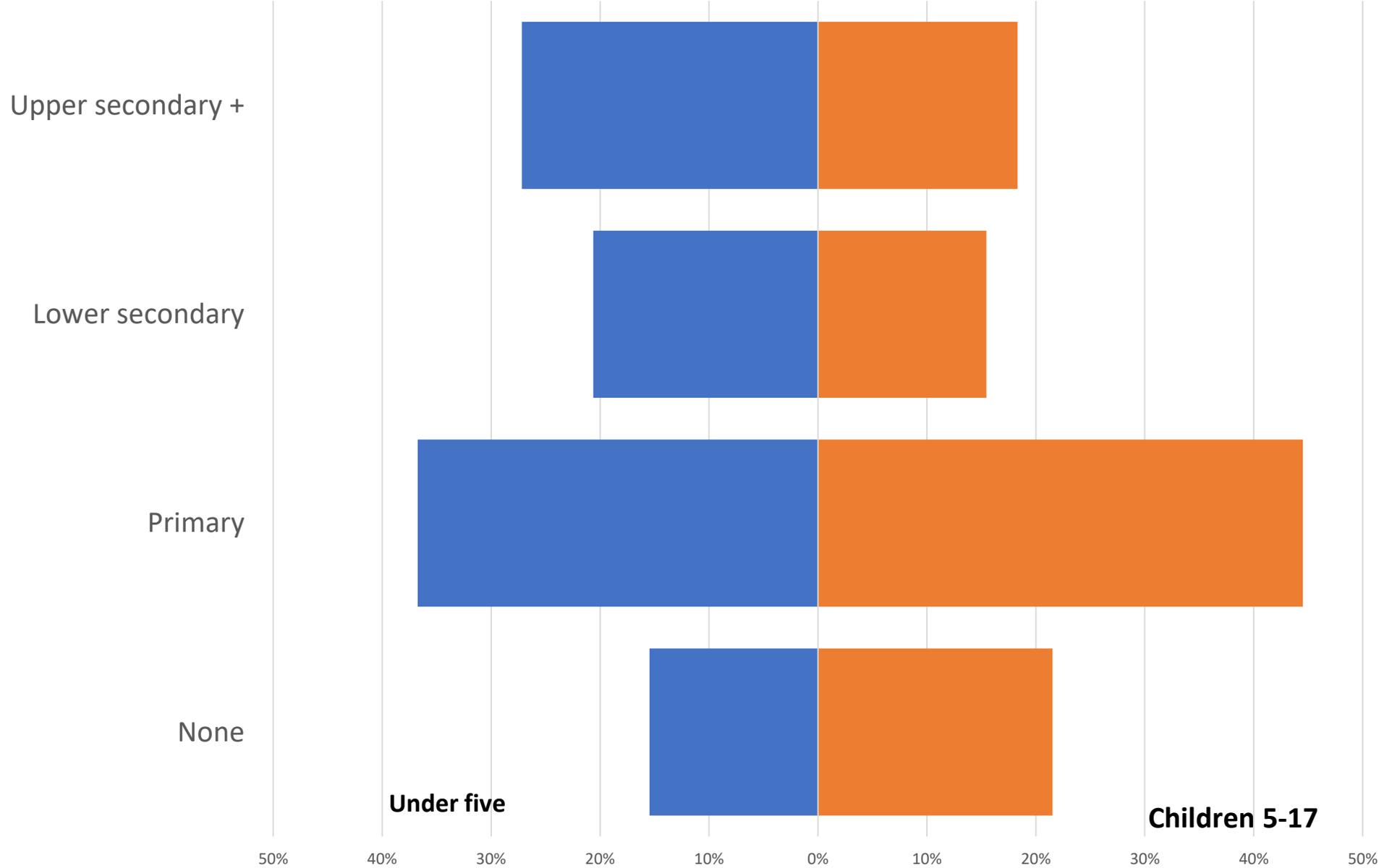
## Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by background characteristics



# Percent of Household Composition and Characteristics of Head of household



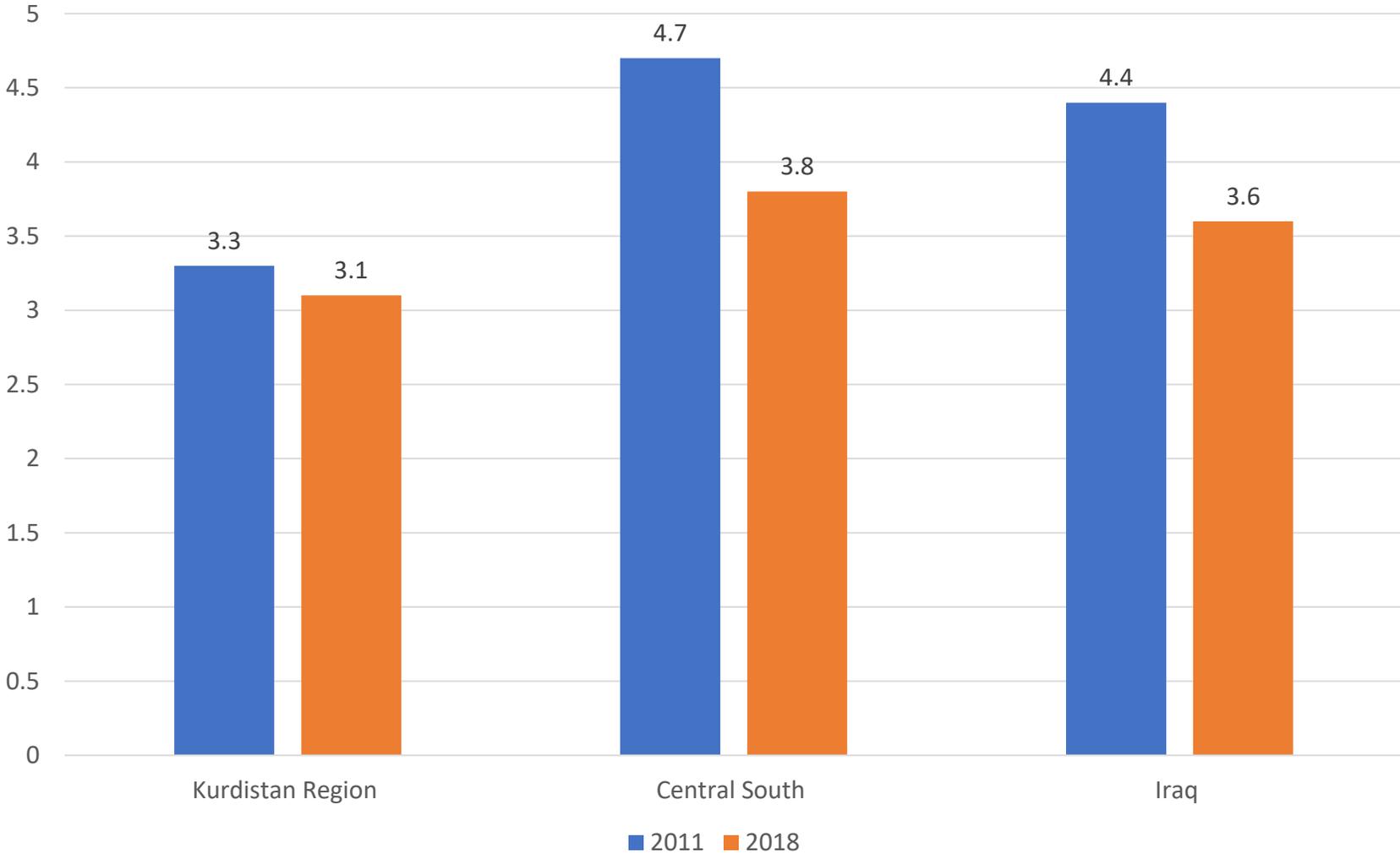
# Percent distribution of children age 5-17 and under-five by Mothers' / cate takers' background characteristics



# Health Indicators

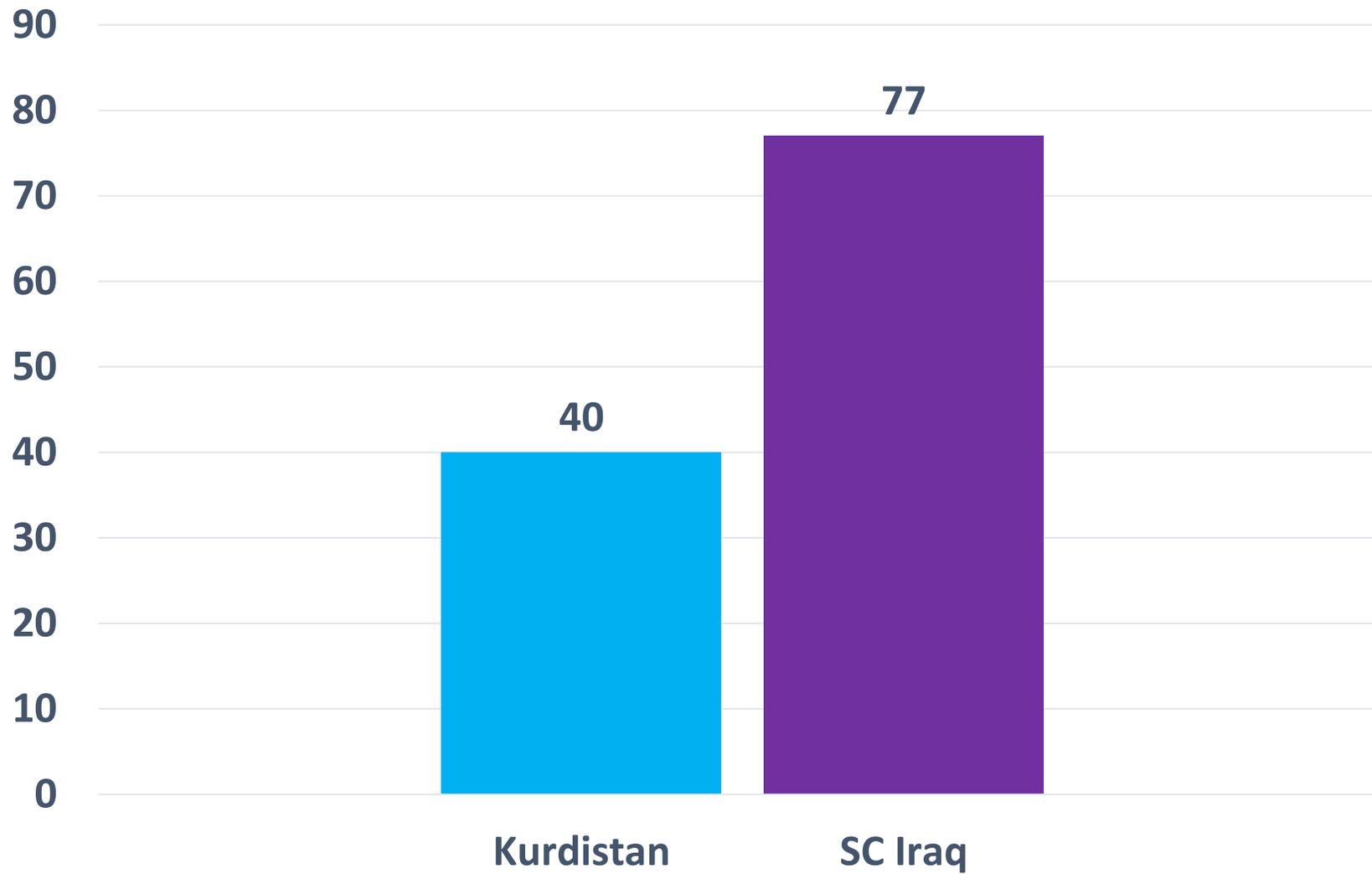
- Total Fertility Rate
- Age-specific fertility rate
- Family Planning
- Maternal care indicators
- Infant mortality rate
- Under 5 mortality rate
  
- Nutritional status(Severe Underweight for age, Moderate Underweight for age, Moderate Stunting for age, Severe Stunting for age, Moderate wasting, Overweight of children, Severe wasting)
  
- Breastfeeding
- Infants weighed at birth
- Children Vaccination
- live birth delivery
- Early childbearing (young women)
- Use of contraception
- Neonatal tetanus protection
- FGM
- HIV/AIDS comprehensive knowledge
- Household Reliance of clean fuel source

# Compared Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for women 15-49 years for 2011 and 2018

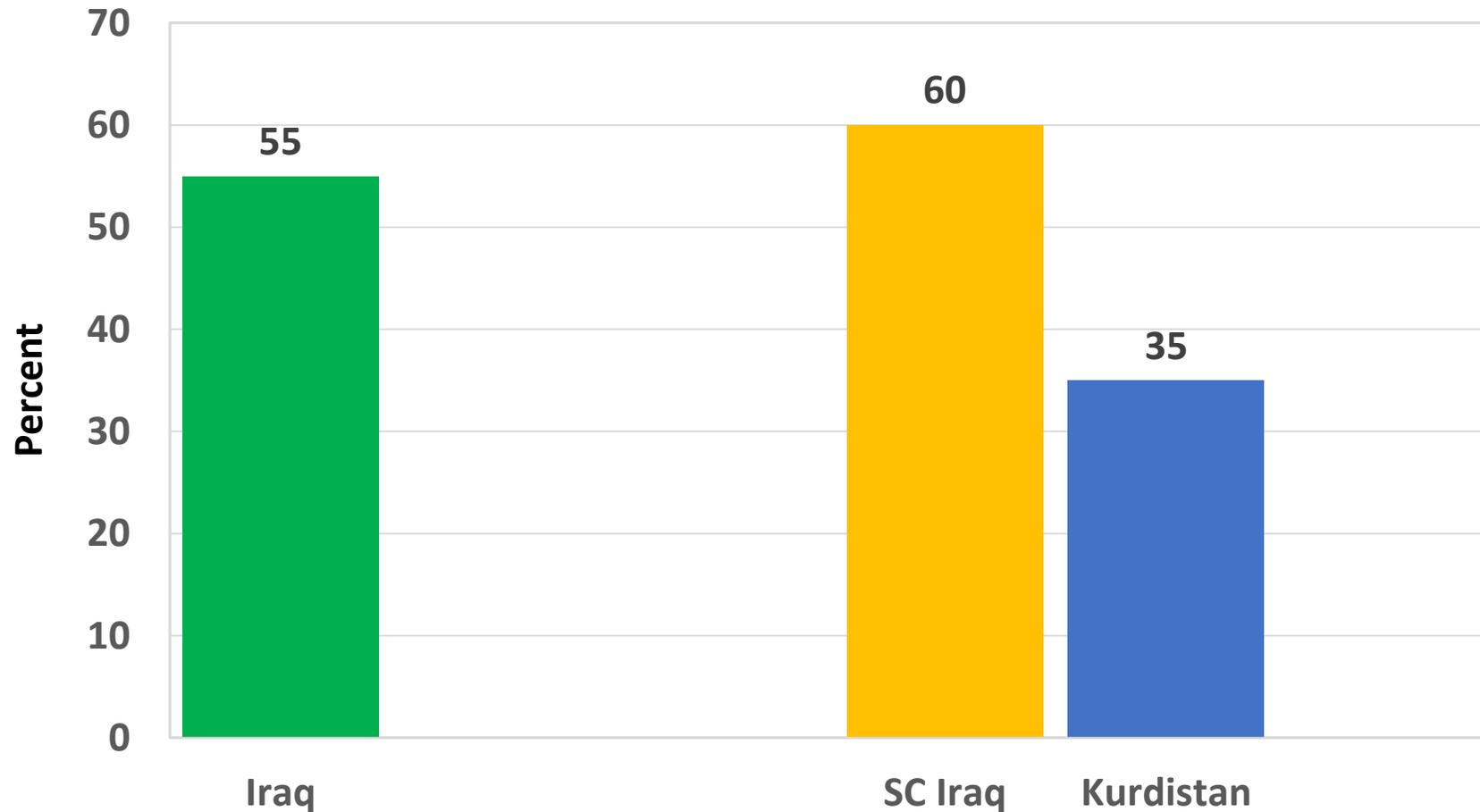


# Age-specific fertility rate for women 15-19, MICS6 2018

SDG 3.7.2

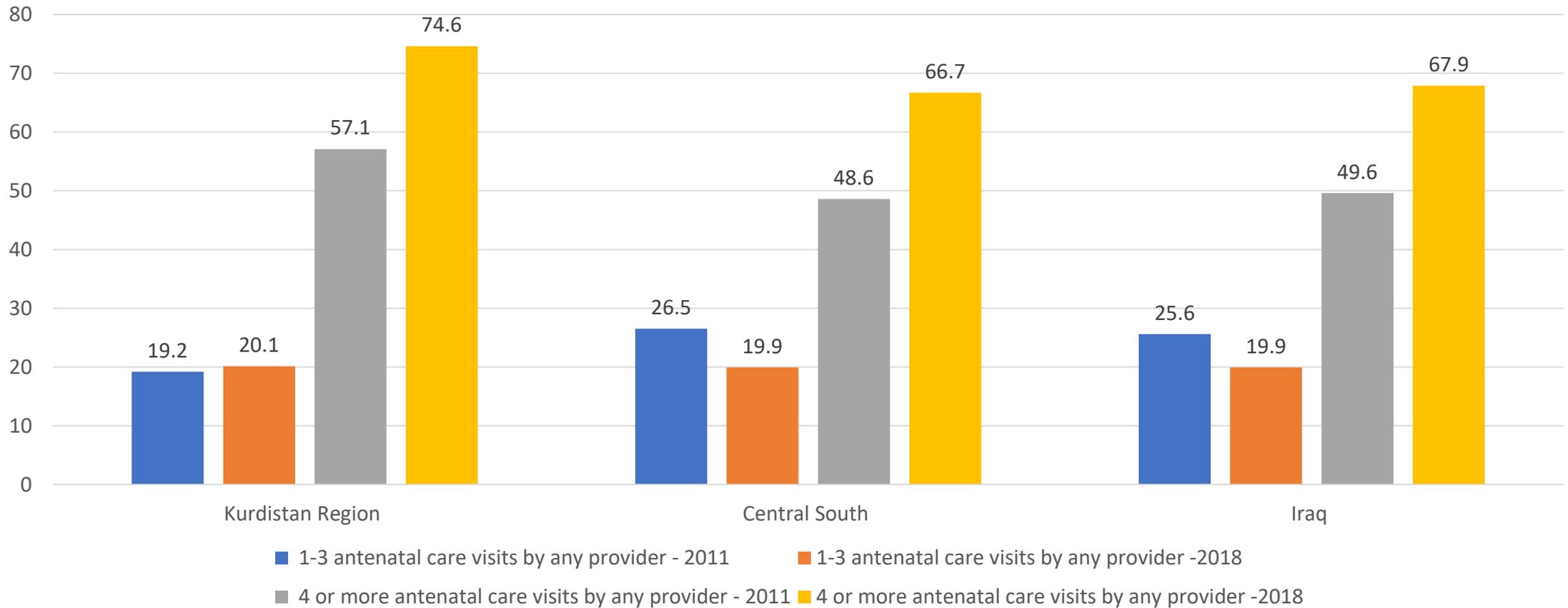


Percent of Women 15-49 years currently married who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods\* **SDG 3.7.1**

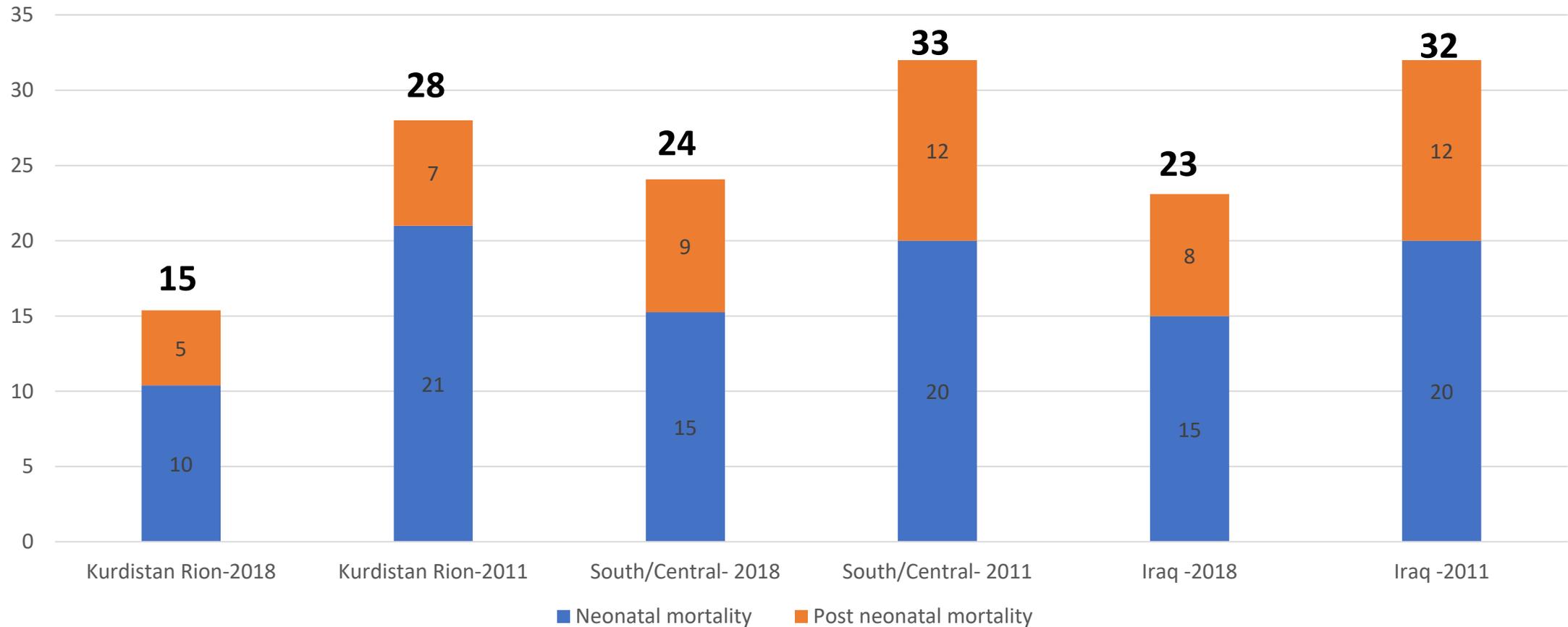


\* **Modern contraceptive methods:** Female sterilization (tube contract), Male sterilization (sperm canal contract), IUD, Injectable, Implants, Pill, Male Condom, Female Condom, Diaphragm, Foam / Jelly.

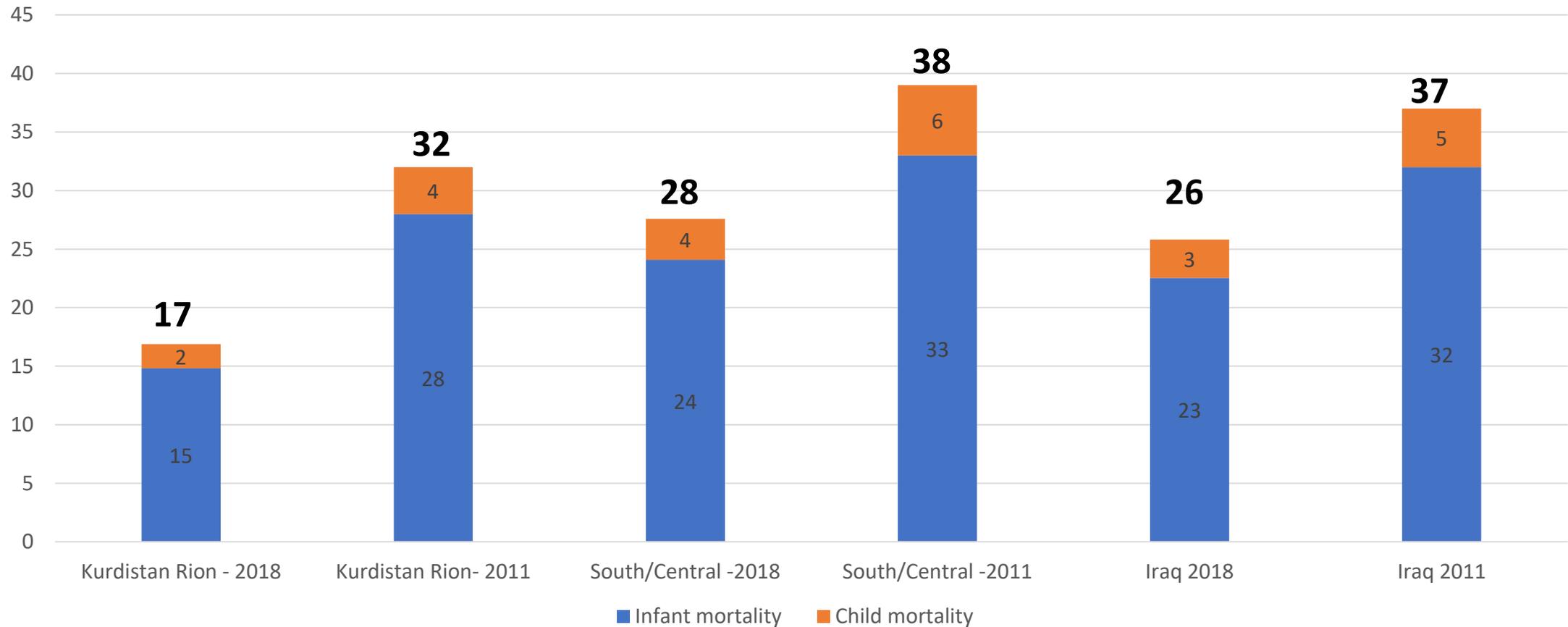
# Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider for 2011 and 2018



# Compared Infant mortality rate and its components per 1000 live birth between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

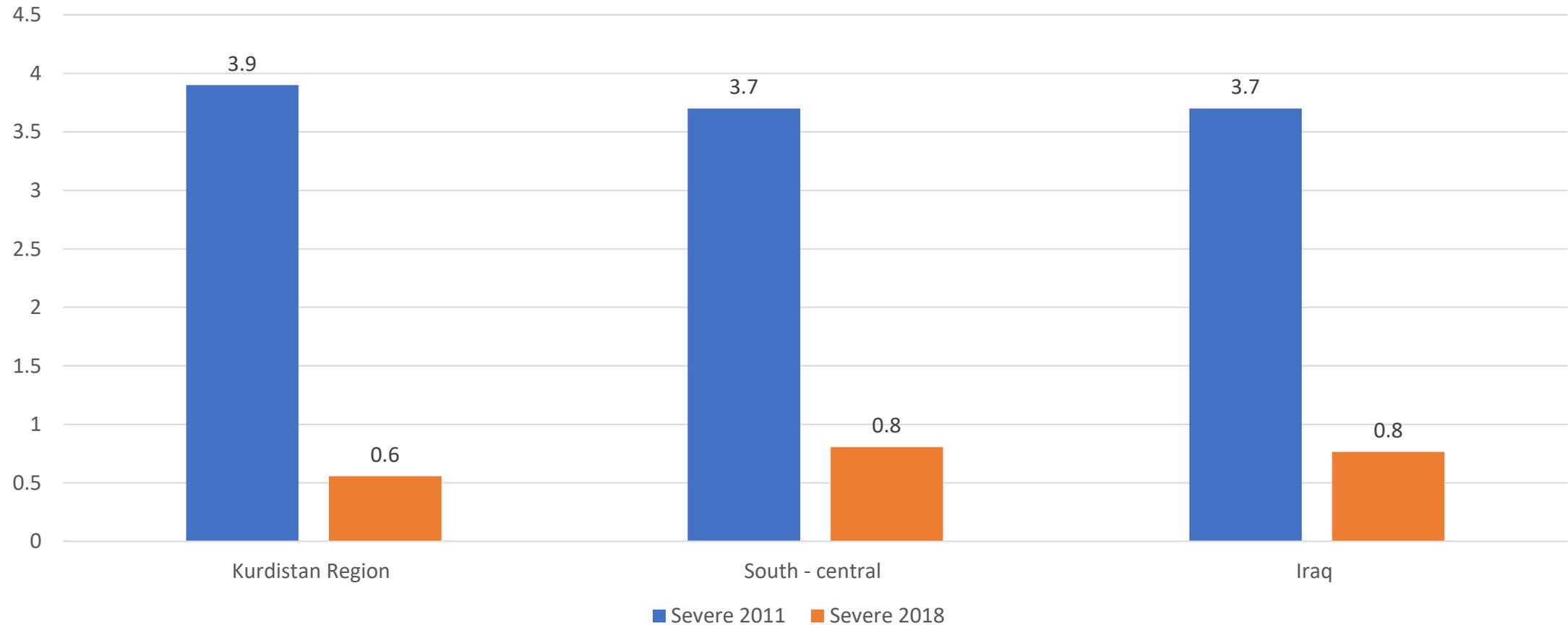


# Compared of Under 5 mortality rate and its components per 1000 live birth between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

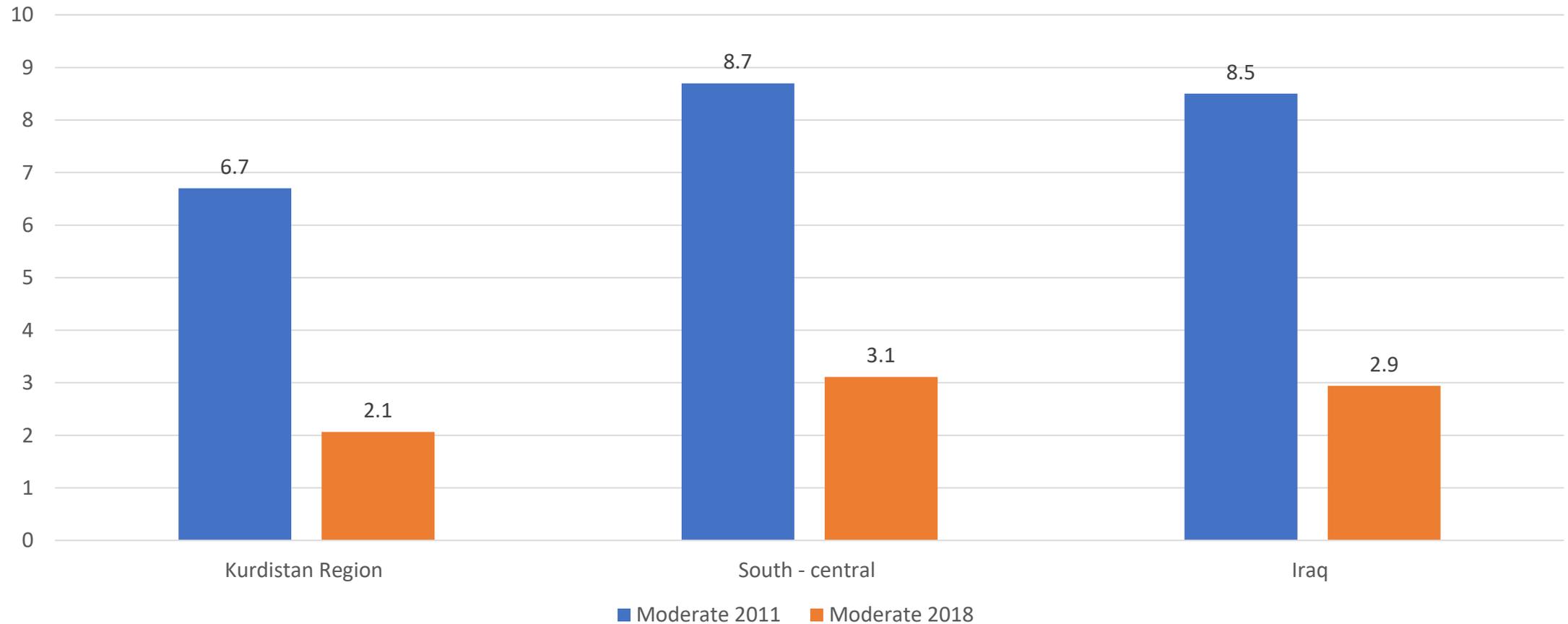


# Nutritional status

# Comparison of Severe Underweight for age, children under 5 year between MICS-2018 and MICS-2011

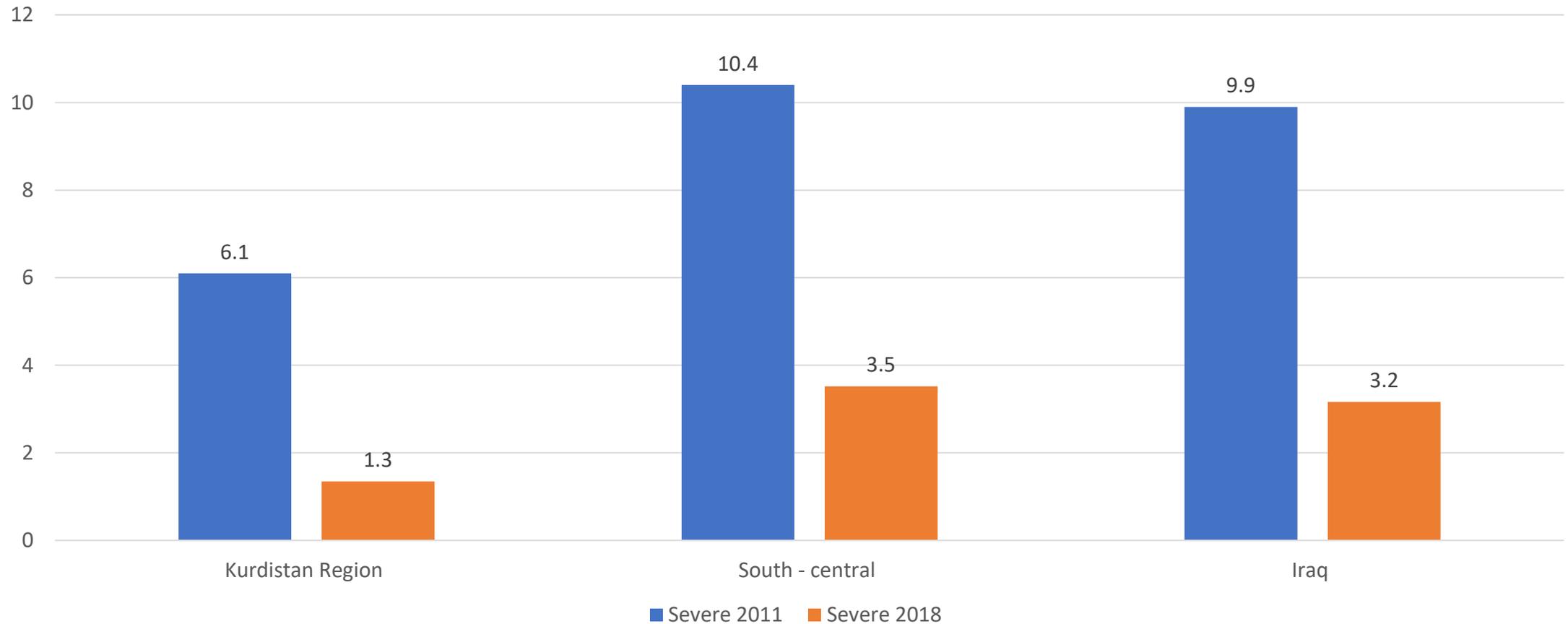


# Compared Moderate Underweight for age, children under 5 years in percentages between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

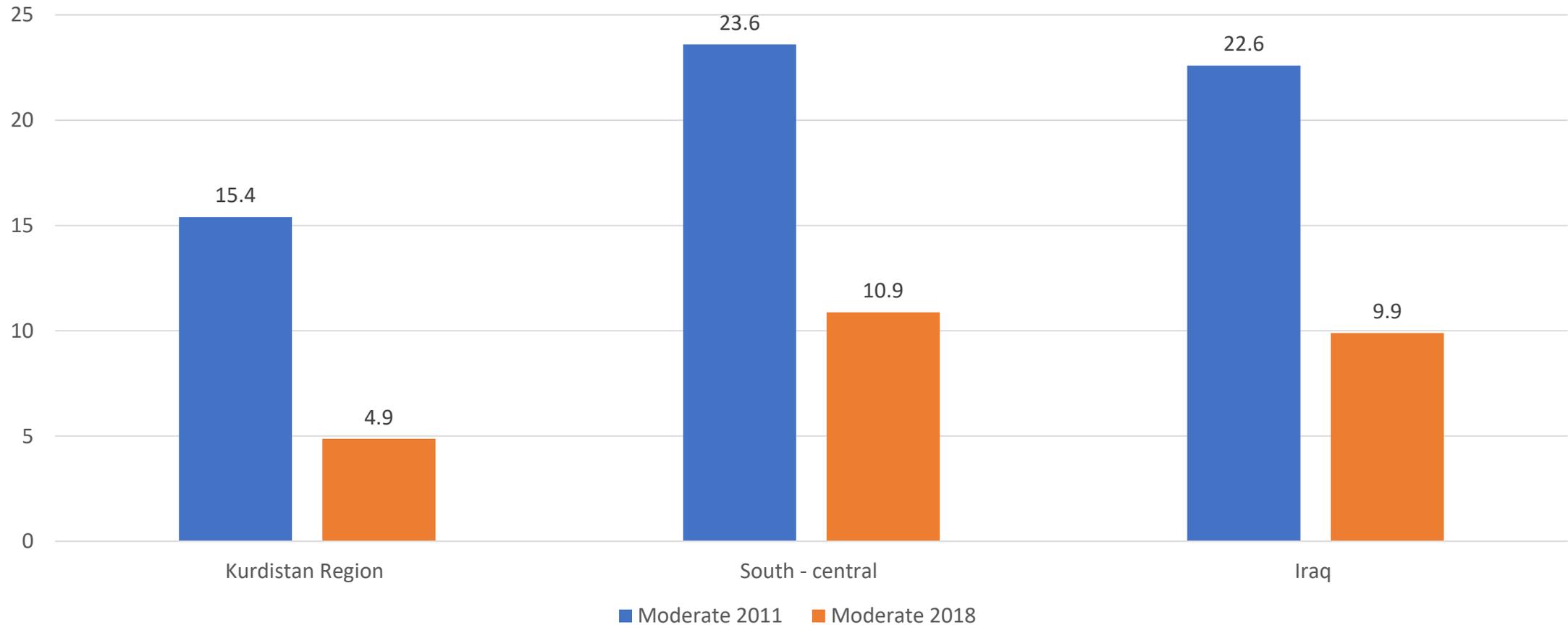


# Comparison of Severe Stunting for age, of children under 5 year in percentages between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

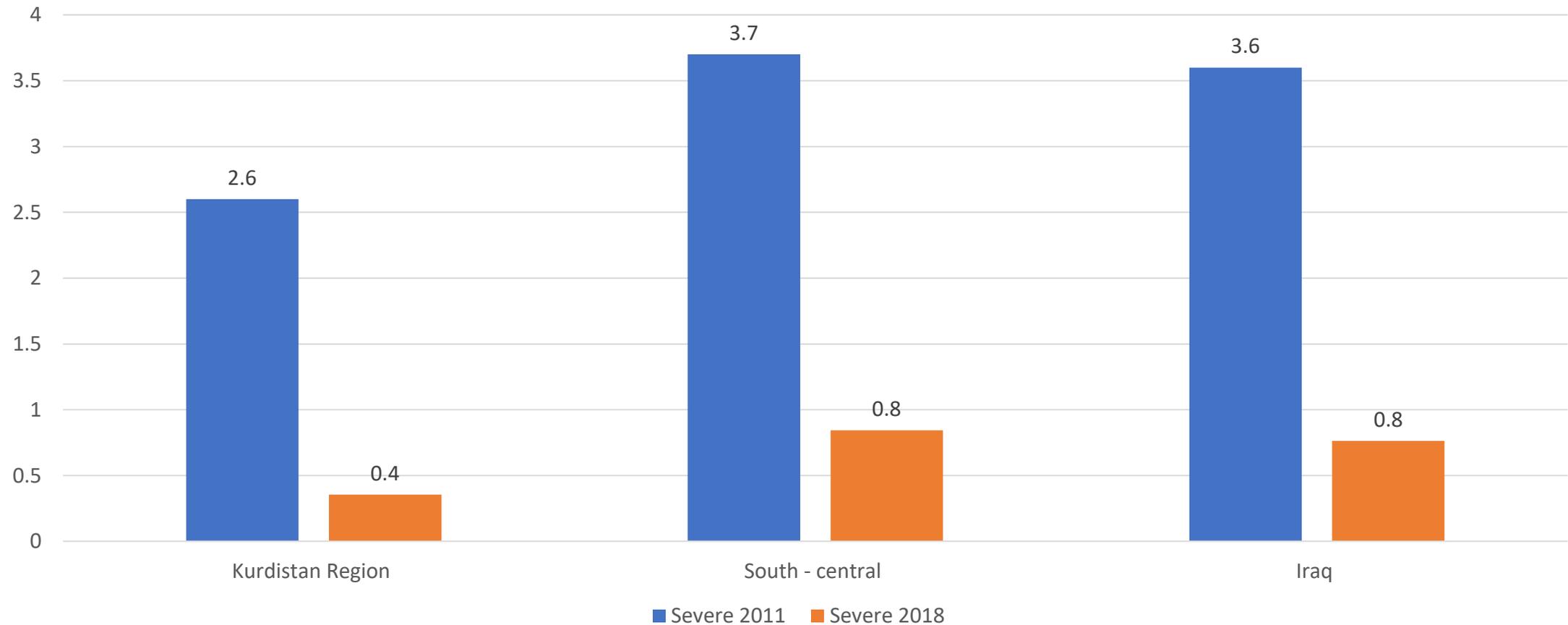
## SDG2.2.1



# Compared Moderate Stunting for age, of children under 5 years in percentages between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

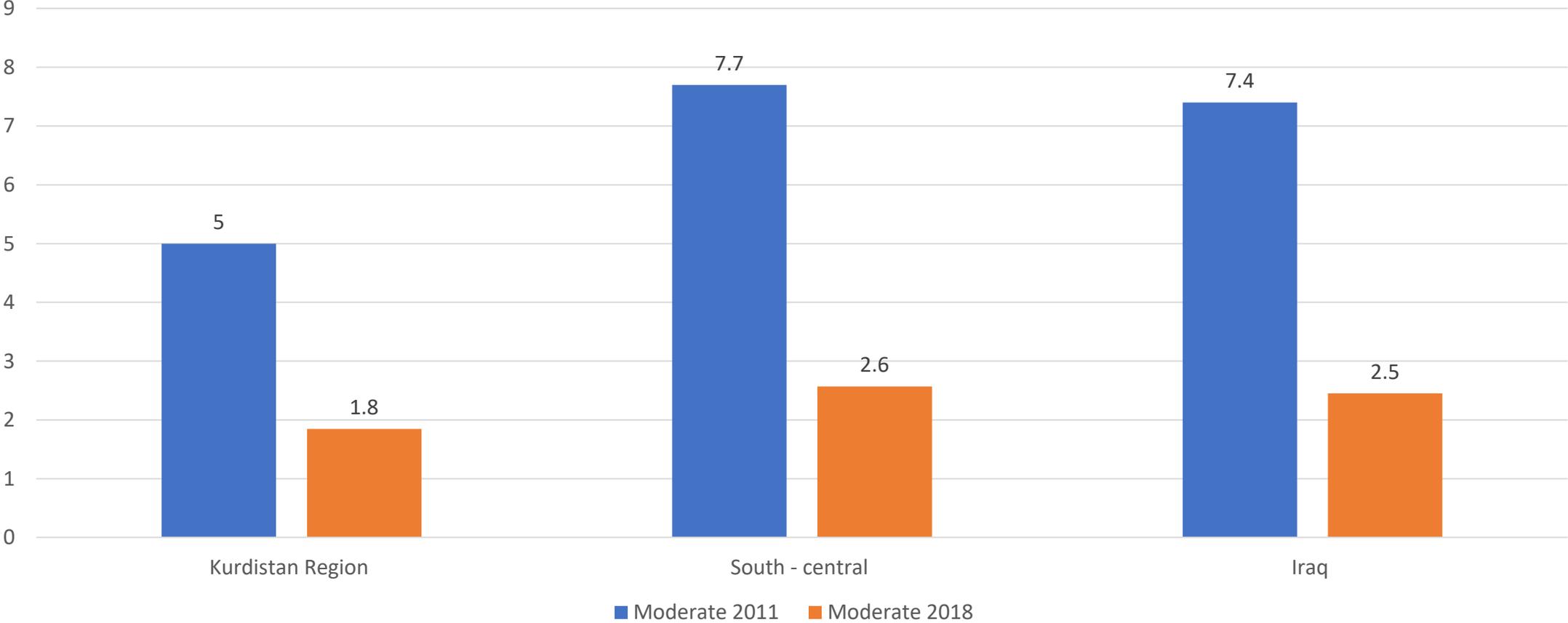


# Comparison of Severe wasting of children under 5 year in percentages between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



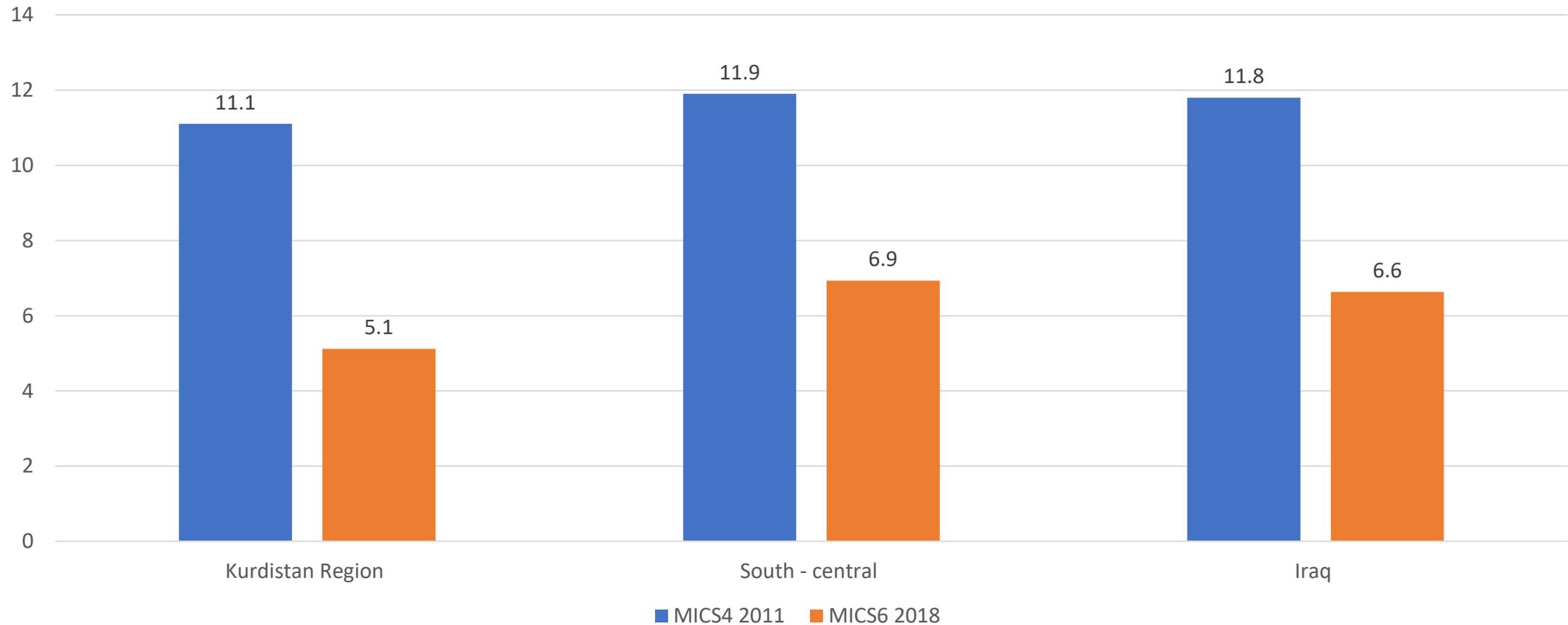
# Comparison of Moderate wasting of children under 5 years in percentages between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

**SDG2.2.2**



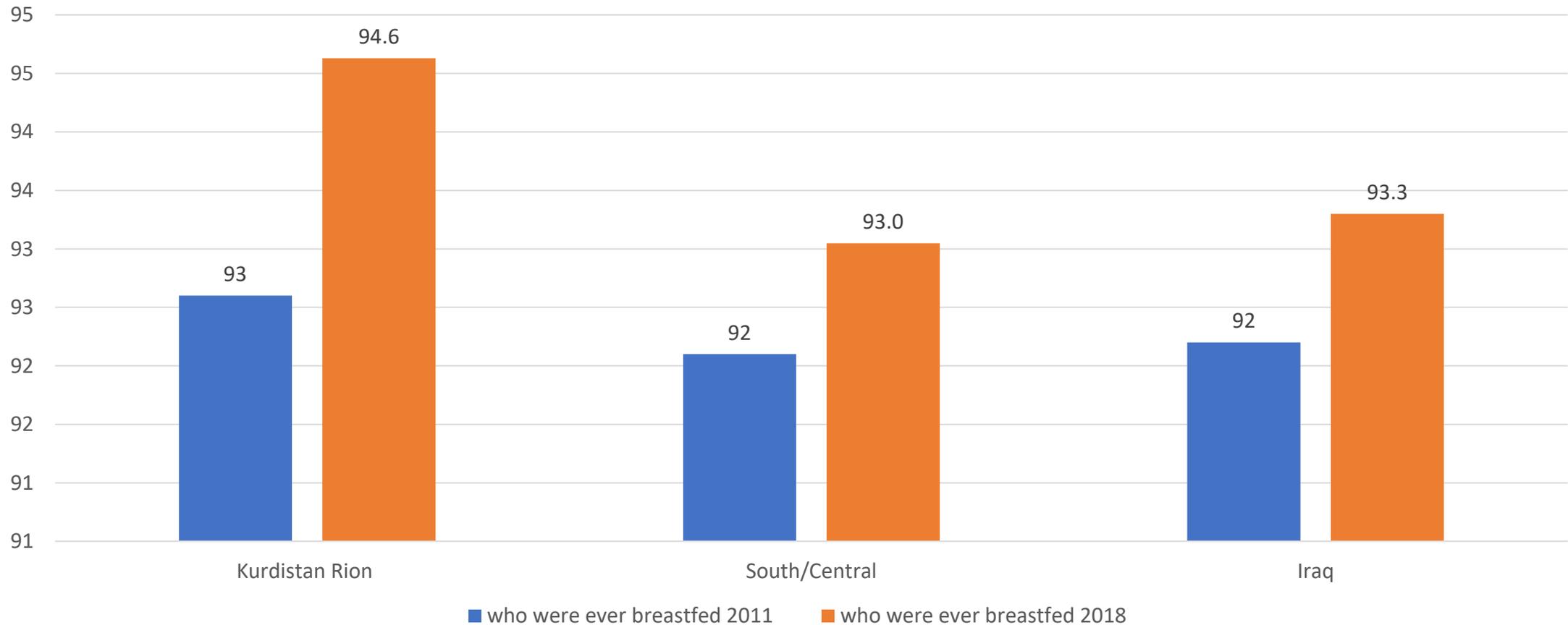
# Compared Overweight of children under 5 years in percentages between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

SDG2.2.2

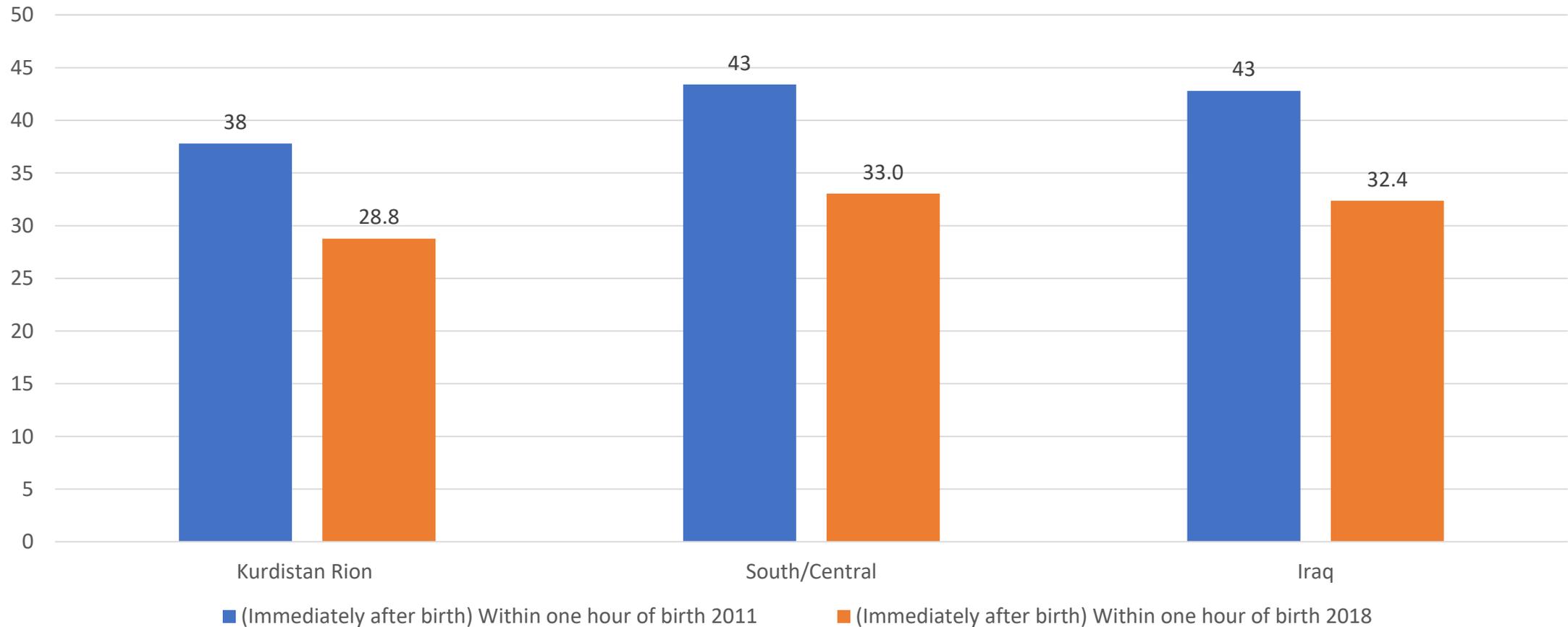


# Breastfeeding

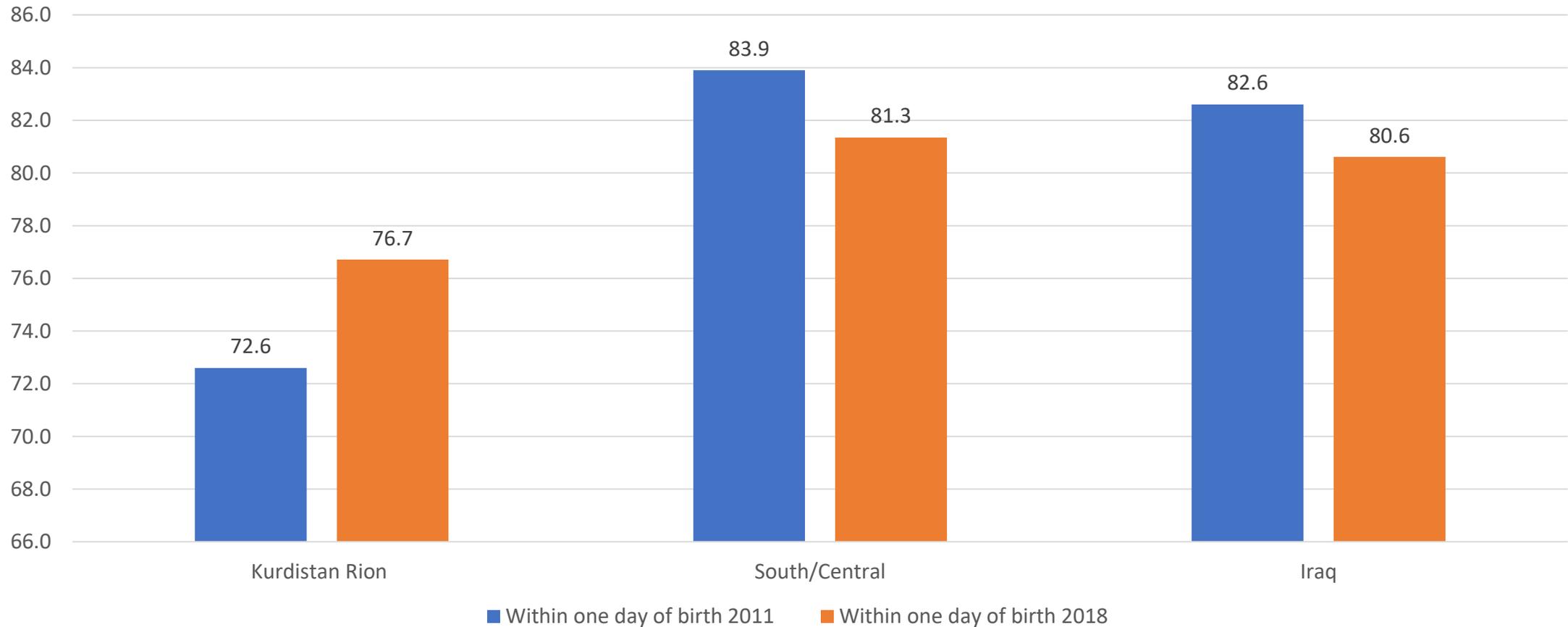
# Comparison of percentage of last live-born children in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 for *“who were ever breastfed”*



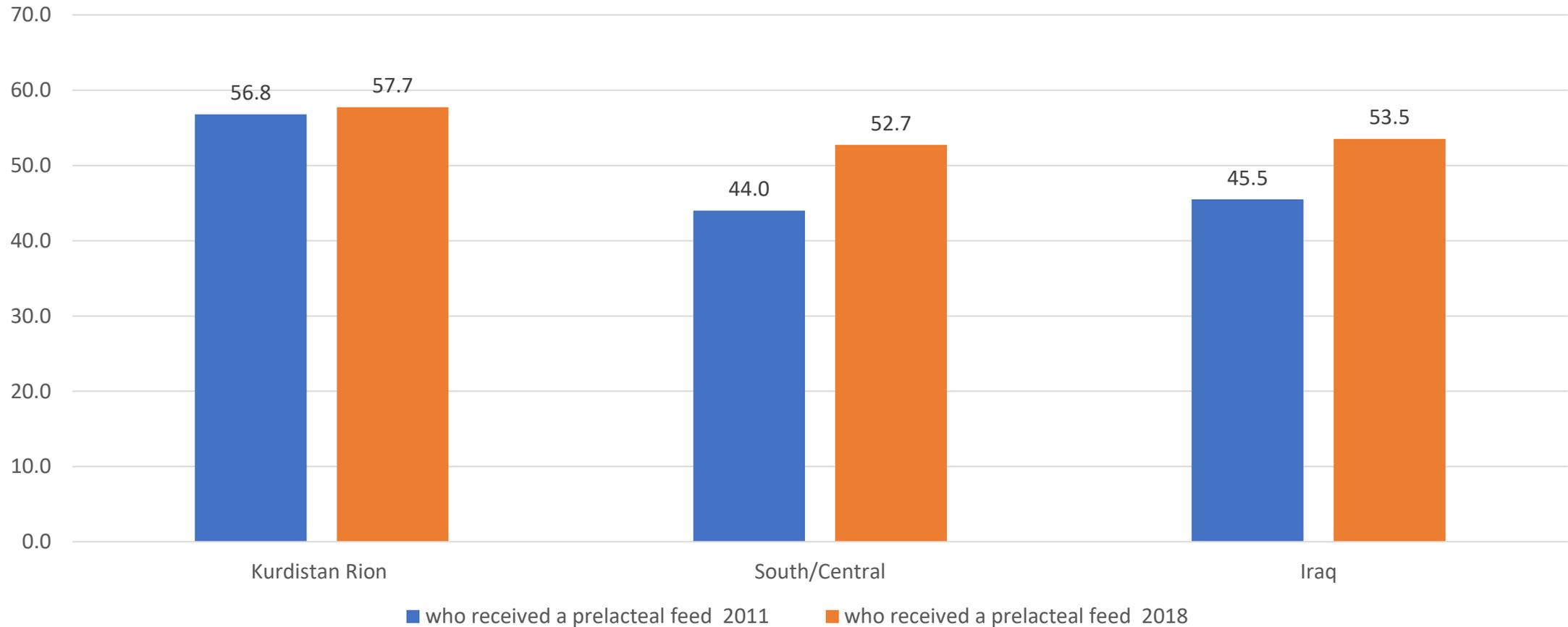
Comparing percentage of last live-born children in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 for “breastfeed *within one hour of birth*”



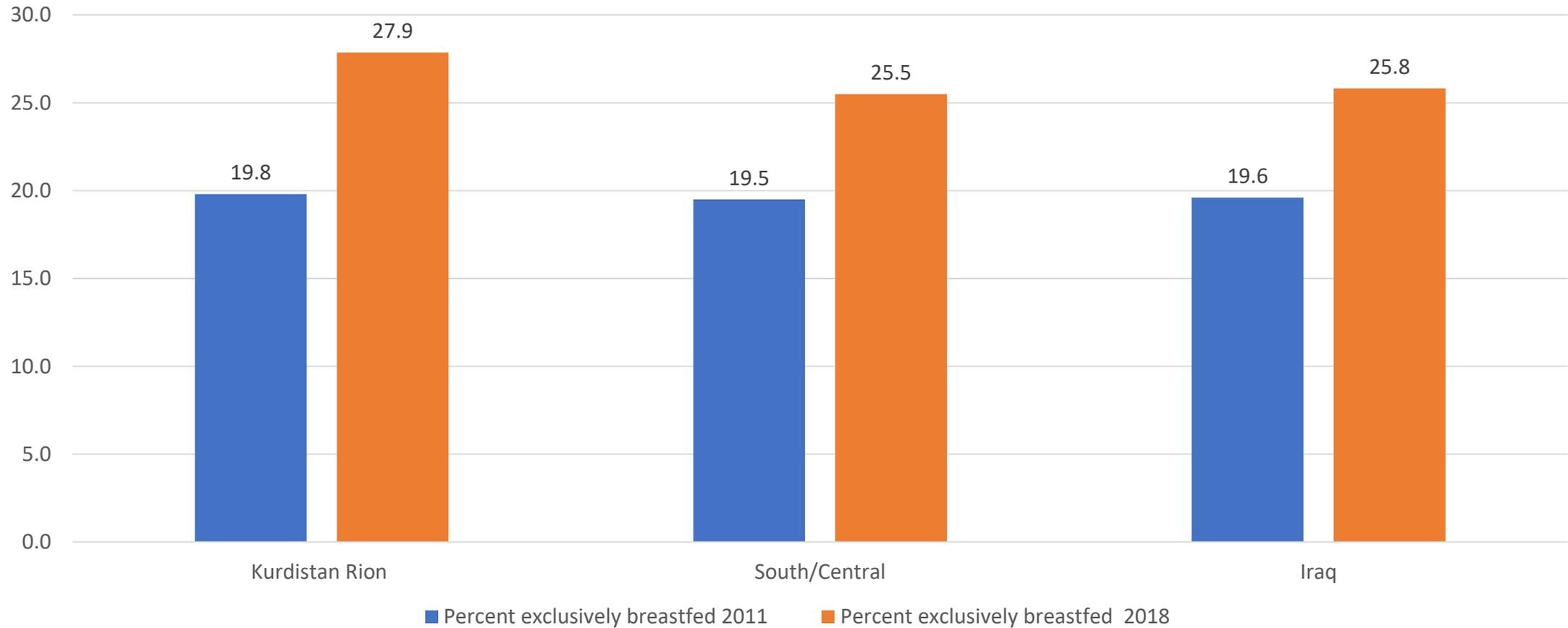
Comparing percentage of last live-born children in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 for “*within one day of birth*”.



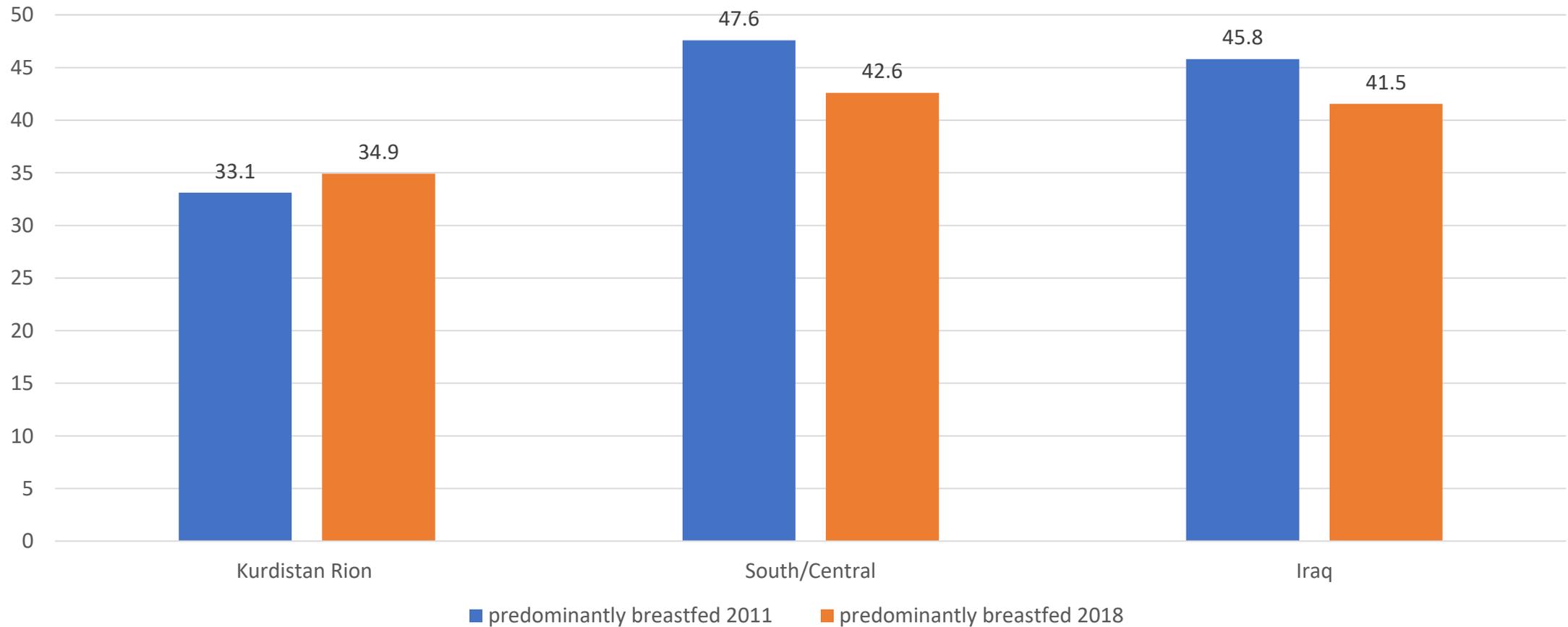
Comparison of percentage of last live-born children in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 for *“who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth and within one day of birth”*.



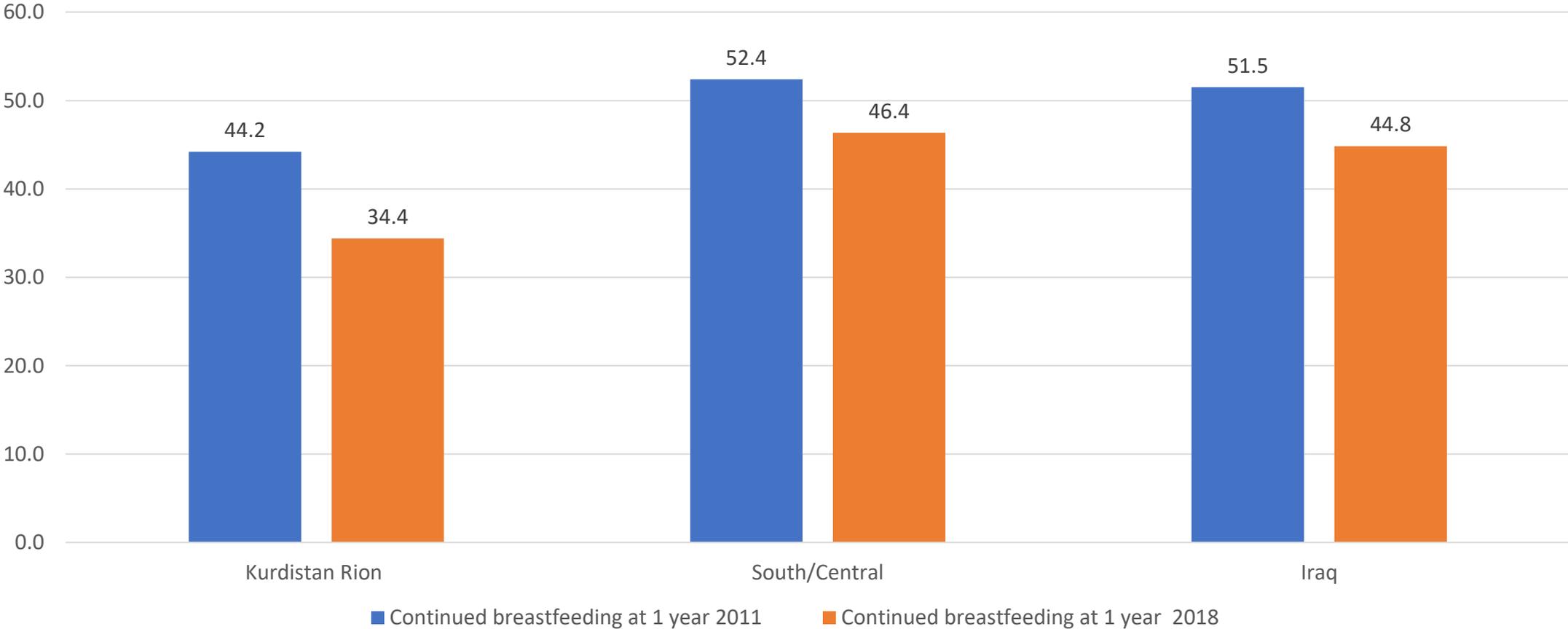
Comparison of *Exclusively Breastfeeding status* at selected age *group 0- 5 months* in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



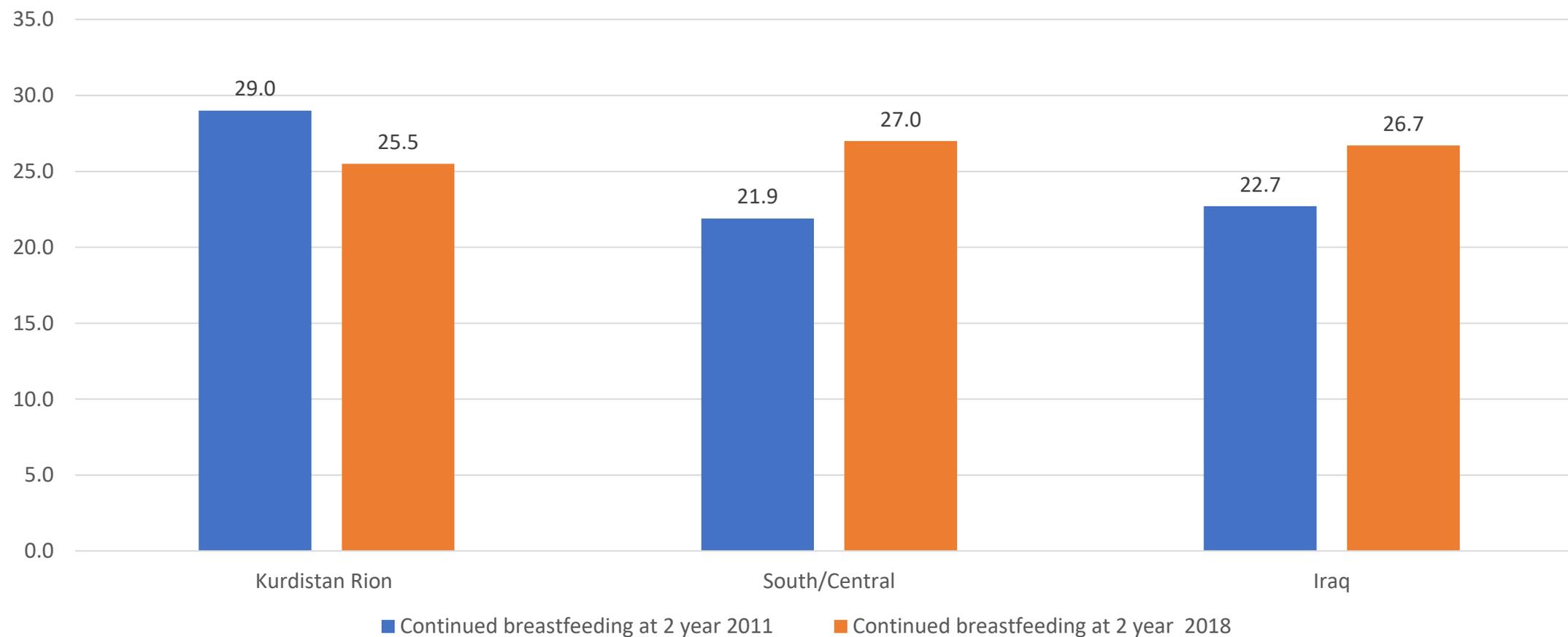
Compared *Predominantly Breastfeeding status* at selected age *group 0-5 months* in two years preceding the survey in percentages between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



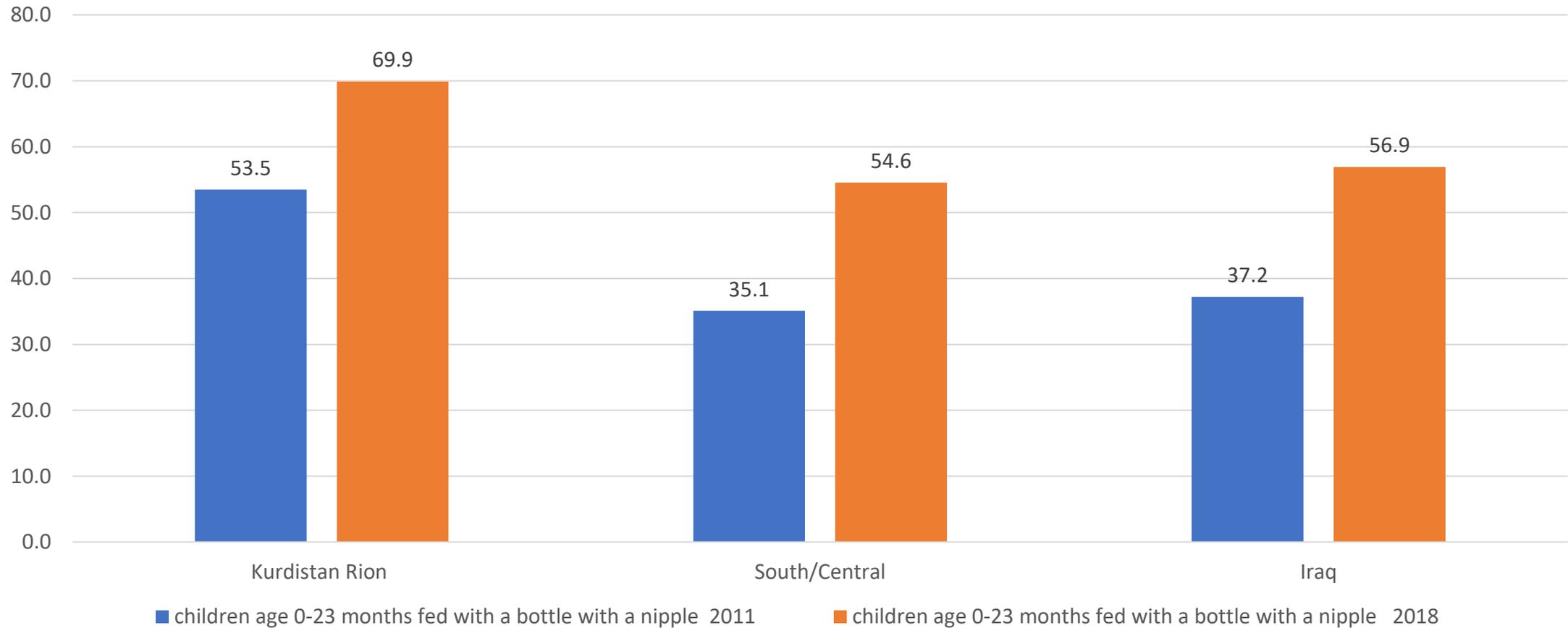
# Comparison of *Continued breastfeeding at 1 year* for children age 12-15 months in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018- Percent



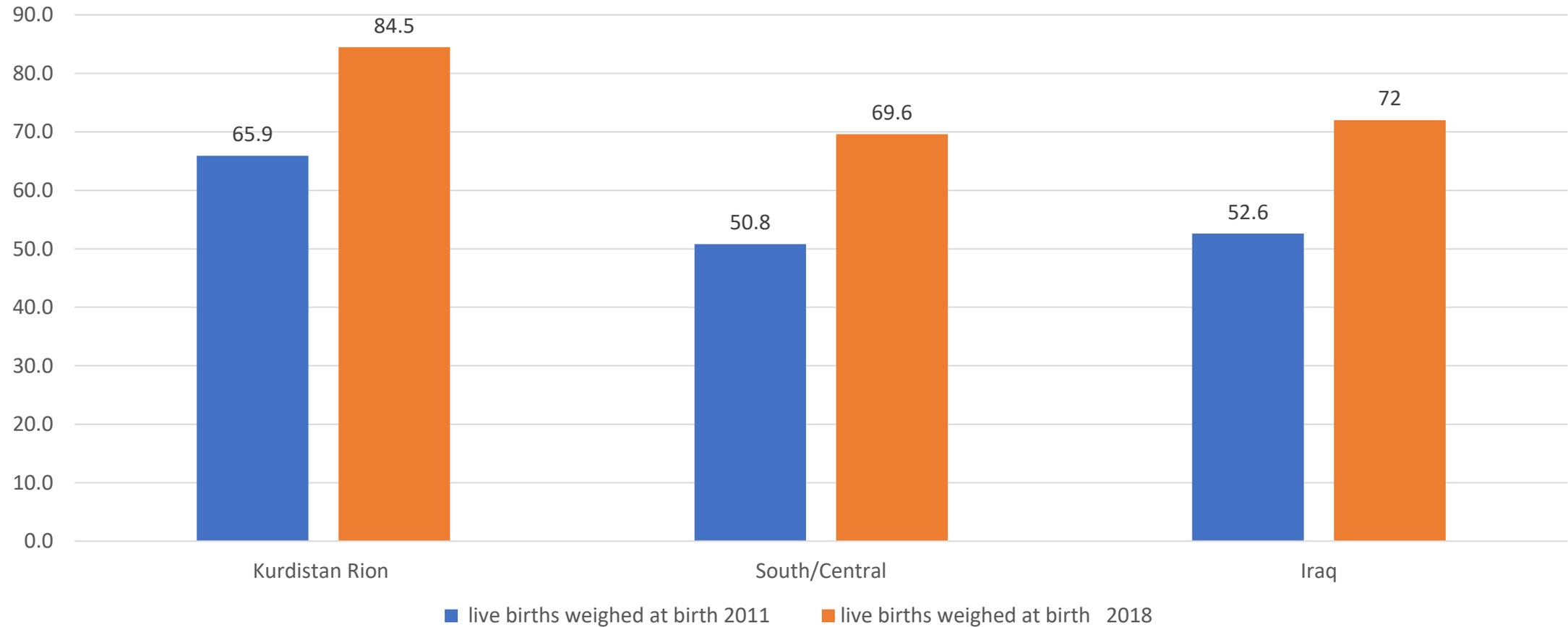
# Comparison of *Continued breastfeeding at 2 year* for children age 20-23 months in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018, Percent



# Comparison of *Bottle feeding* for children age 0-23 months in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

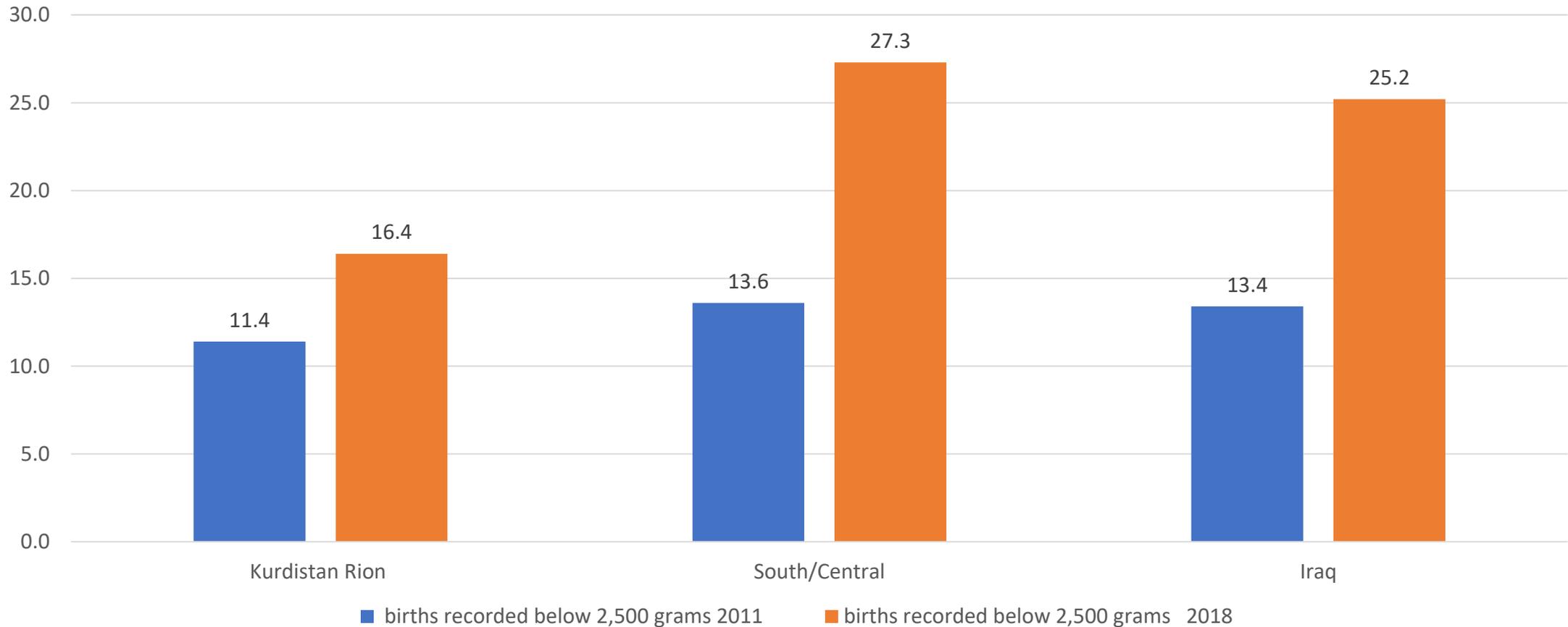


# Comparing percentage of live births weighed at birth for MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

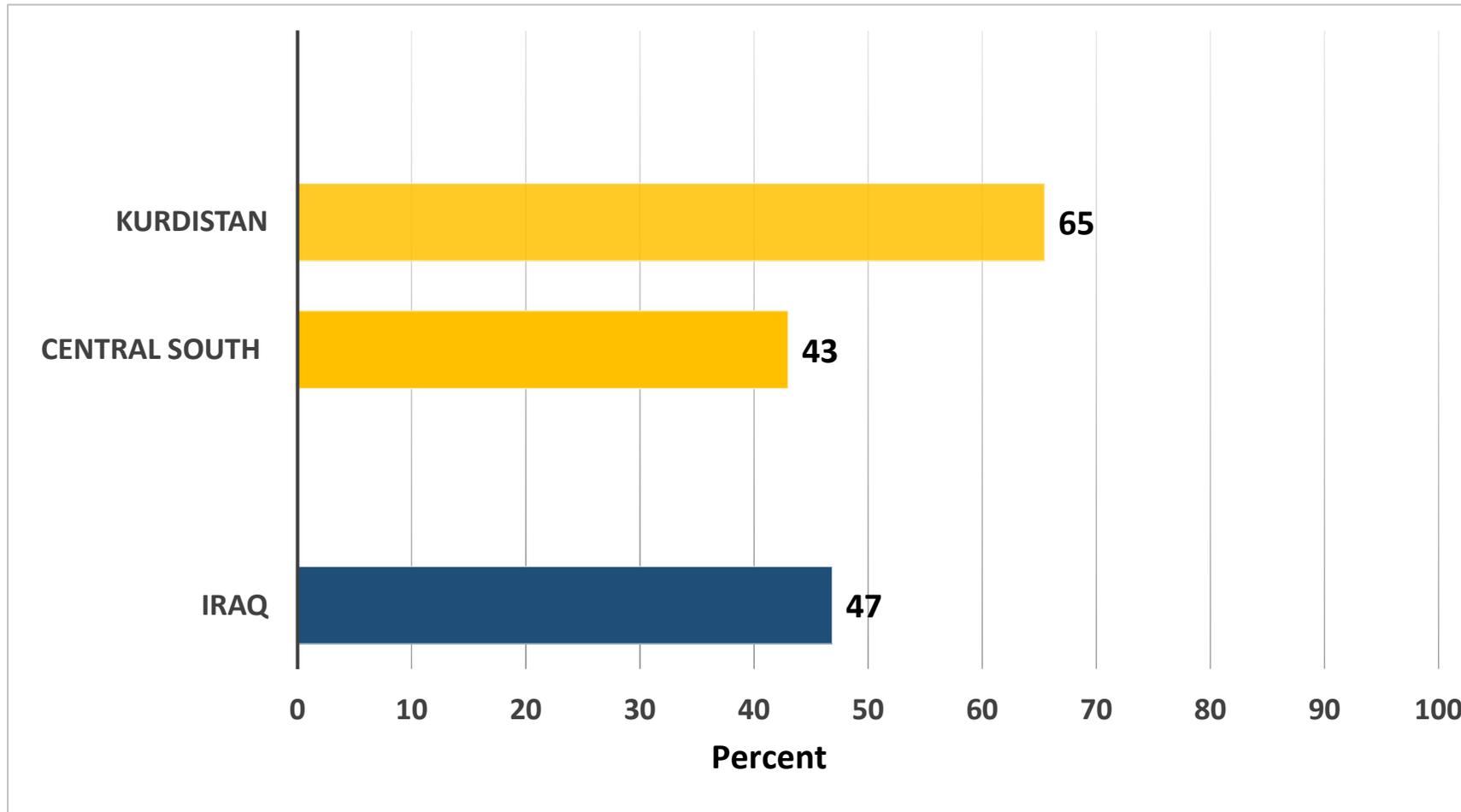


# Infants weighed at birth

*Compared Percentage of weighed live births recorded below 2,500 grams in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018*

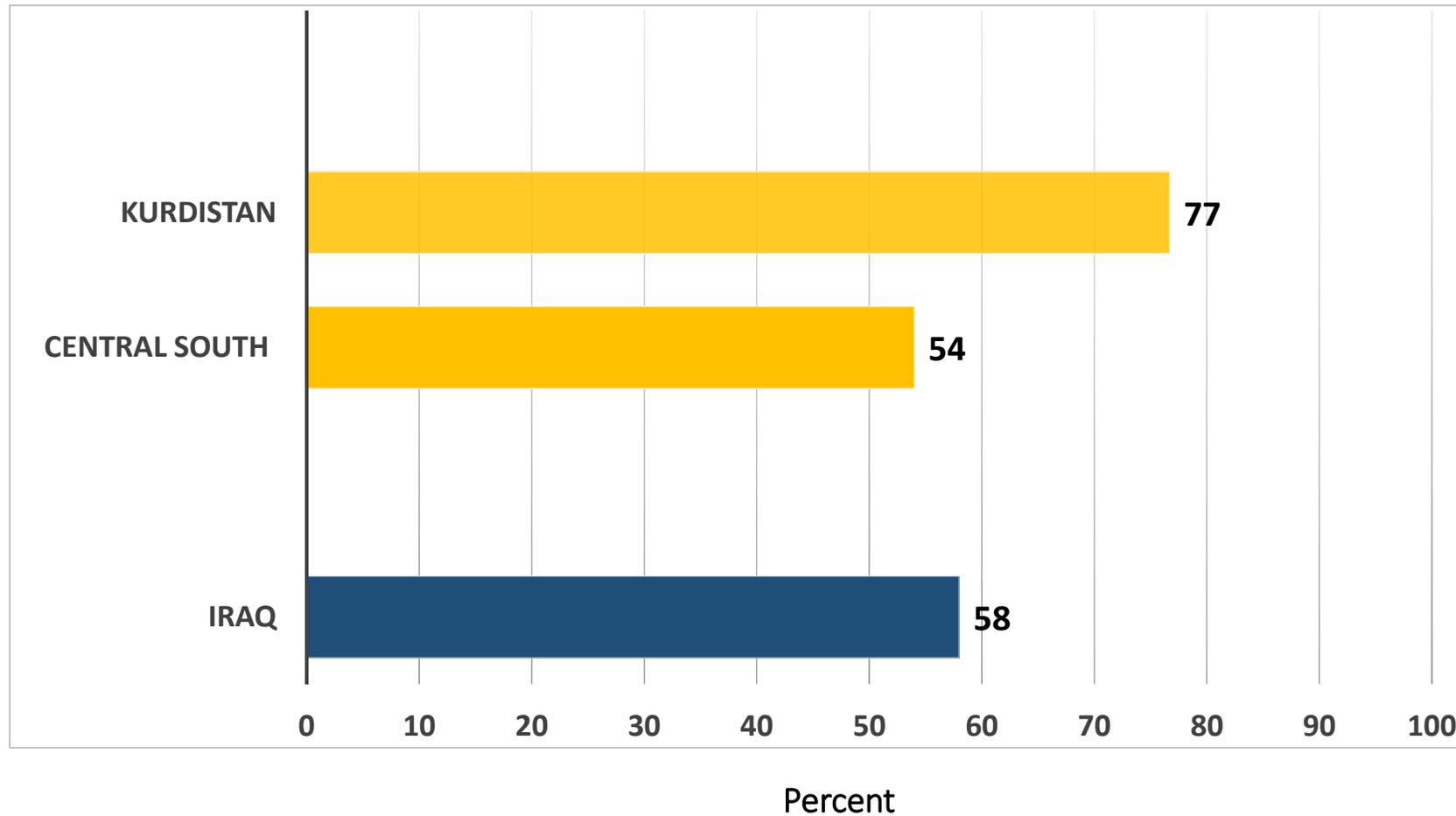


# Vaccine Coverage rate 2018 – Fully Vaccinated#



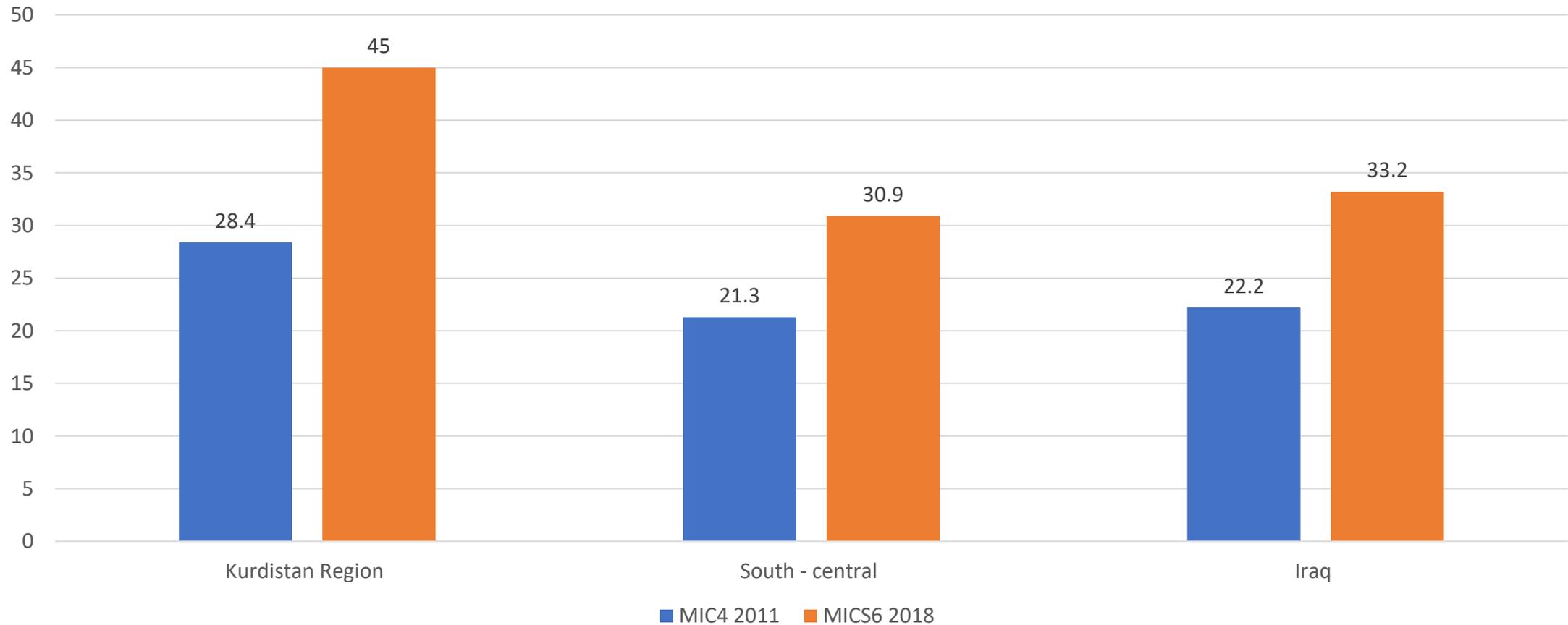
#Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3, Rota1, Rota2 and Measles as per the vaccination schedule in Iraq  
Vaccinated is the vaccines as per government requirement.

# Vaccine Coverage rate 2018 – Fully Immunized\*

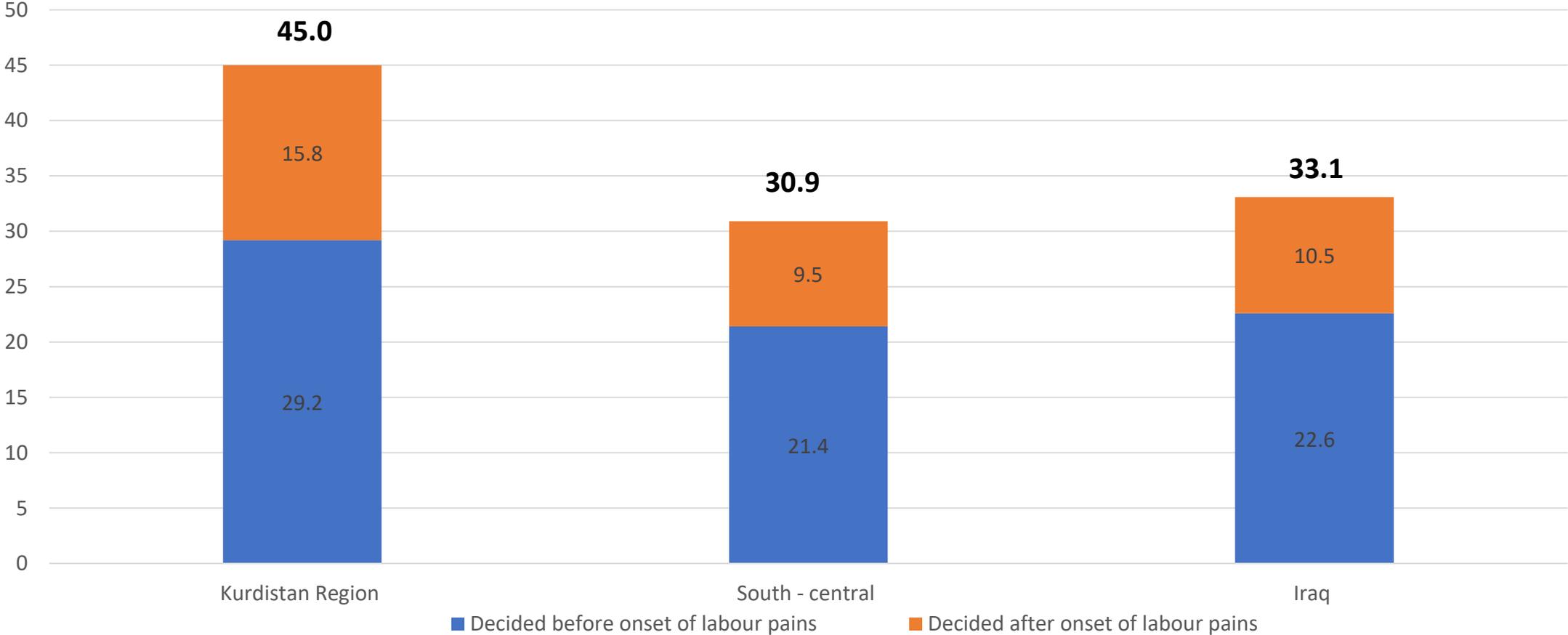


**\*Includes: BCG, Polio 1, Polio 2, Polio 3, Hexa 1, Hexa 2, Hexa 3 and Measles**  
Immunized is as per global standard that the immunization rates can be compared with other countries.

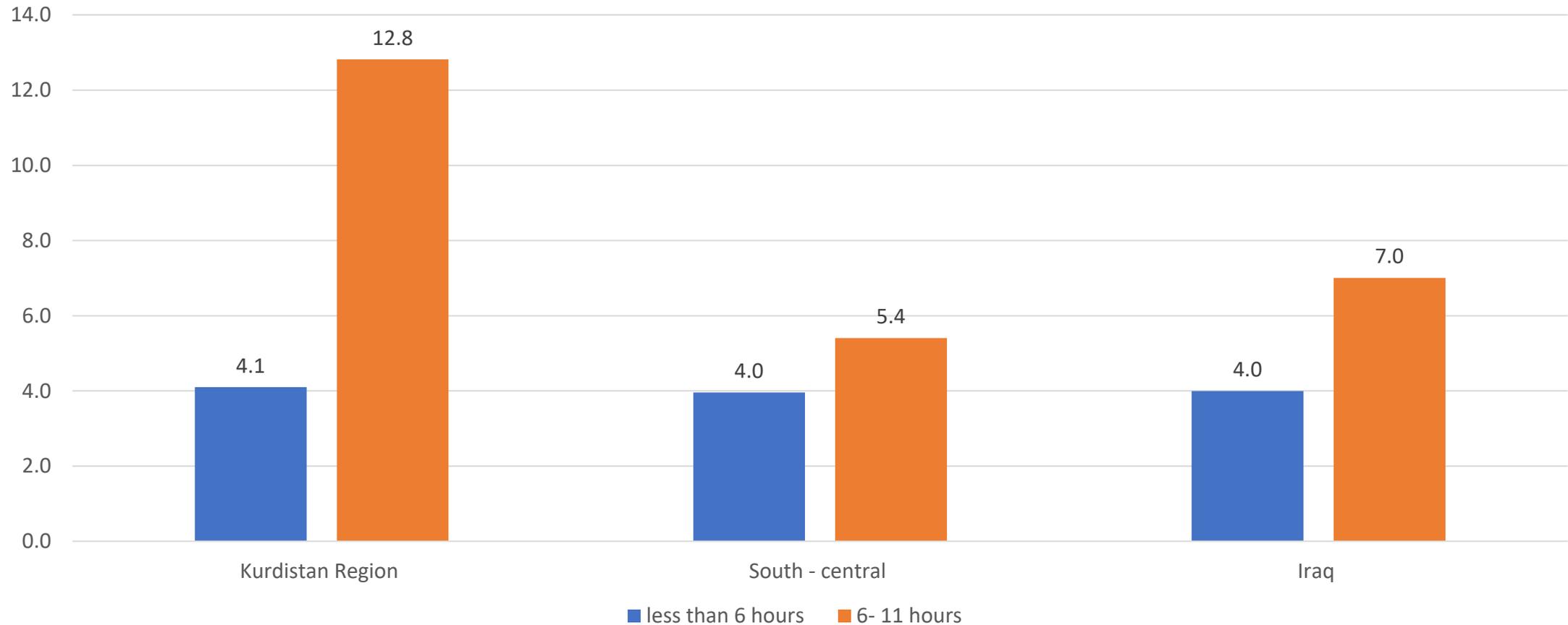
# Comparison of Women 15- 49 years with live birth delivered by (C – section) in two years preceding the survey between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percentages



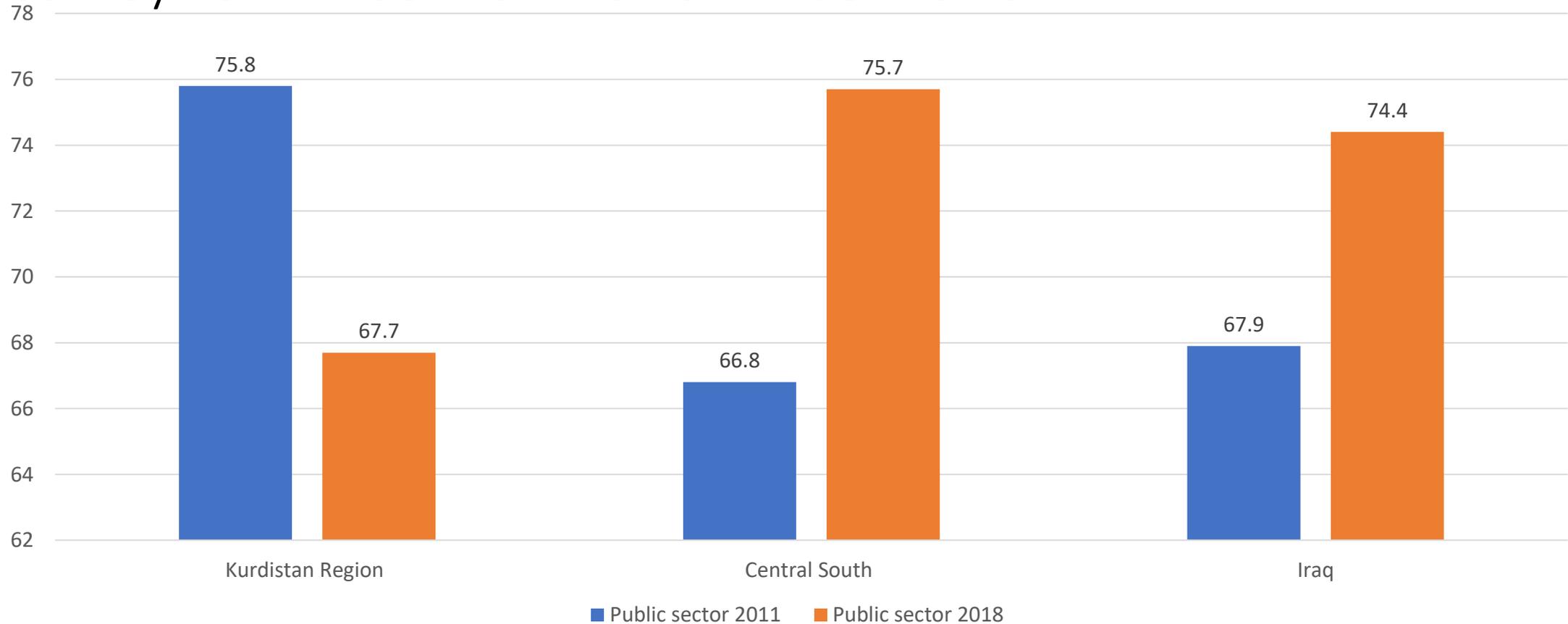
Compared percent of women 15- 49 years with live birth delivered by (C – section) in two years preceding the survey that made decision before or after labor pains in 2018.



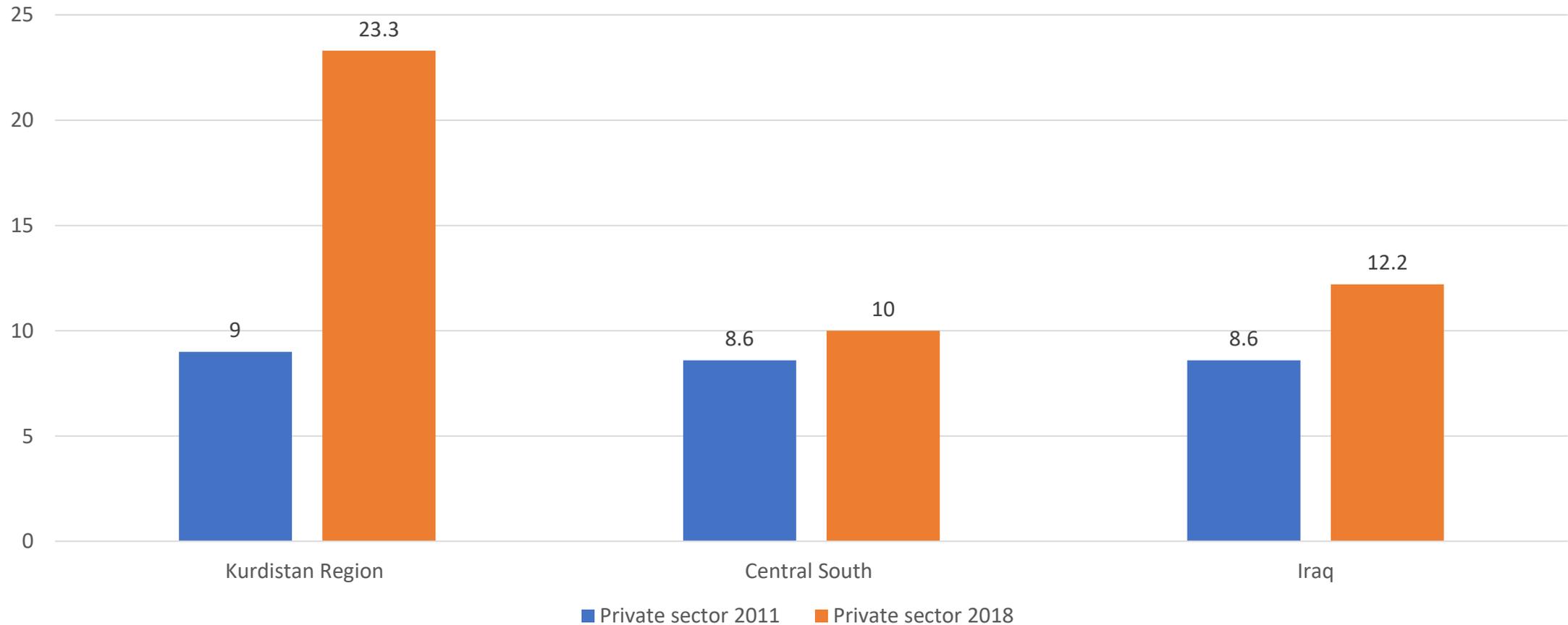
# Percentage of Women age 15-49 years delivered by (C-section) in two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in health facility



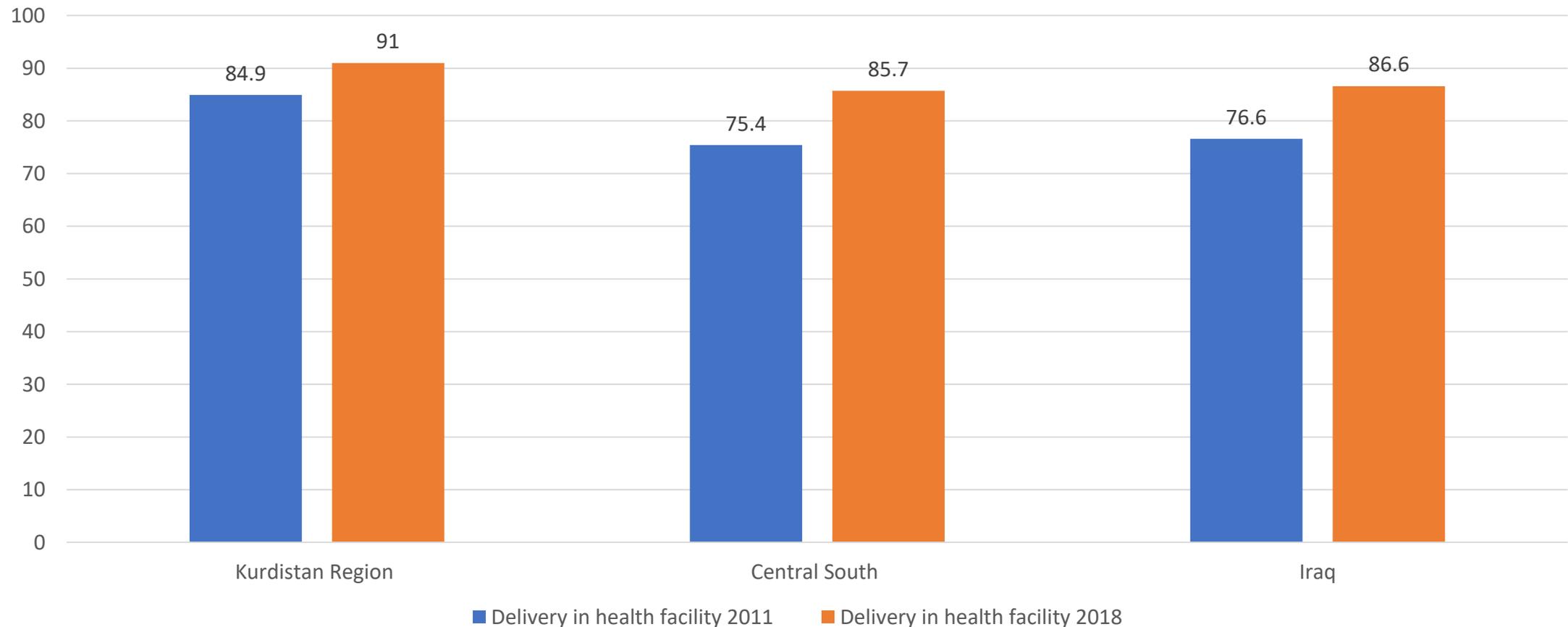
# Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in *Public Sector* in two years preceding the survey for MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



# Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in *Private Sector* in two years preceding the survey for MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

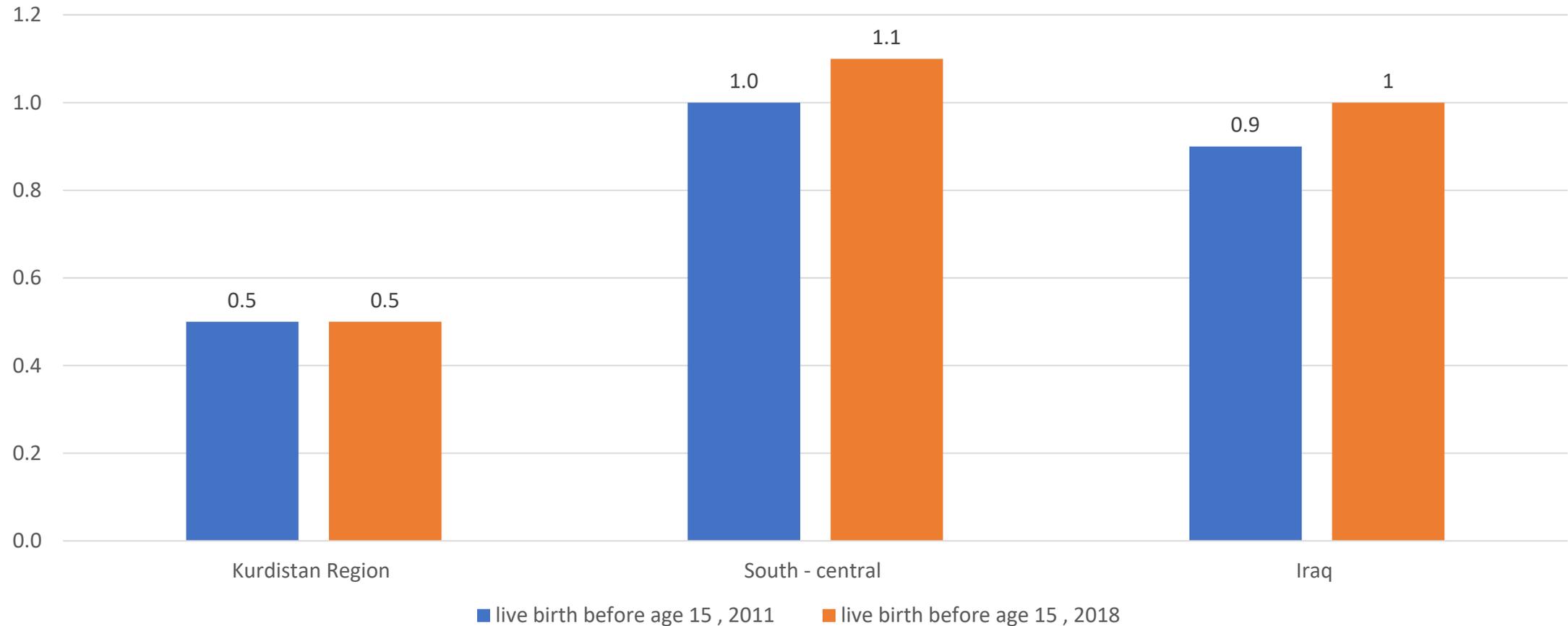


Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in *the health facility (Public or Private) sector* in two years preceding the survey for MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



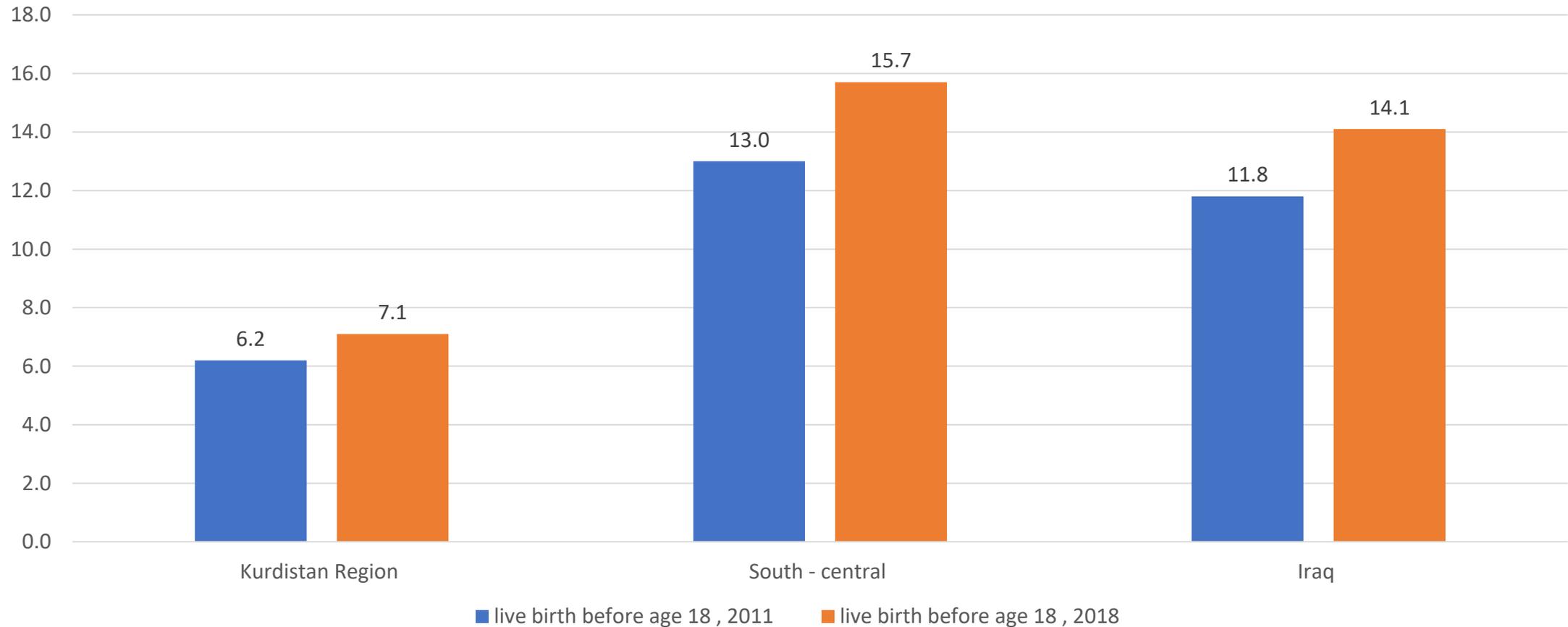
## *Early childbearing (young women)*

Comparison percent of women age 15-19 years who *have had a live birth before age 15 years* between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



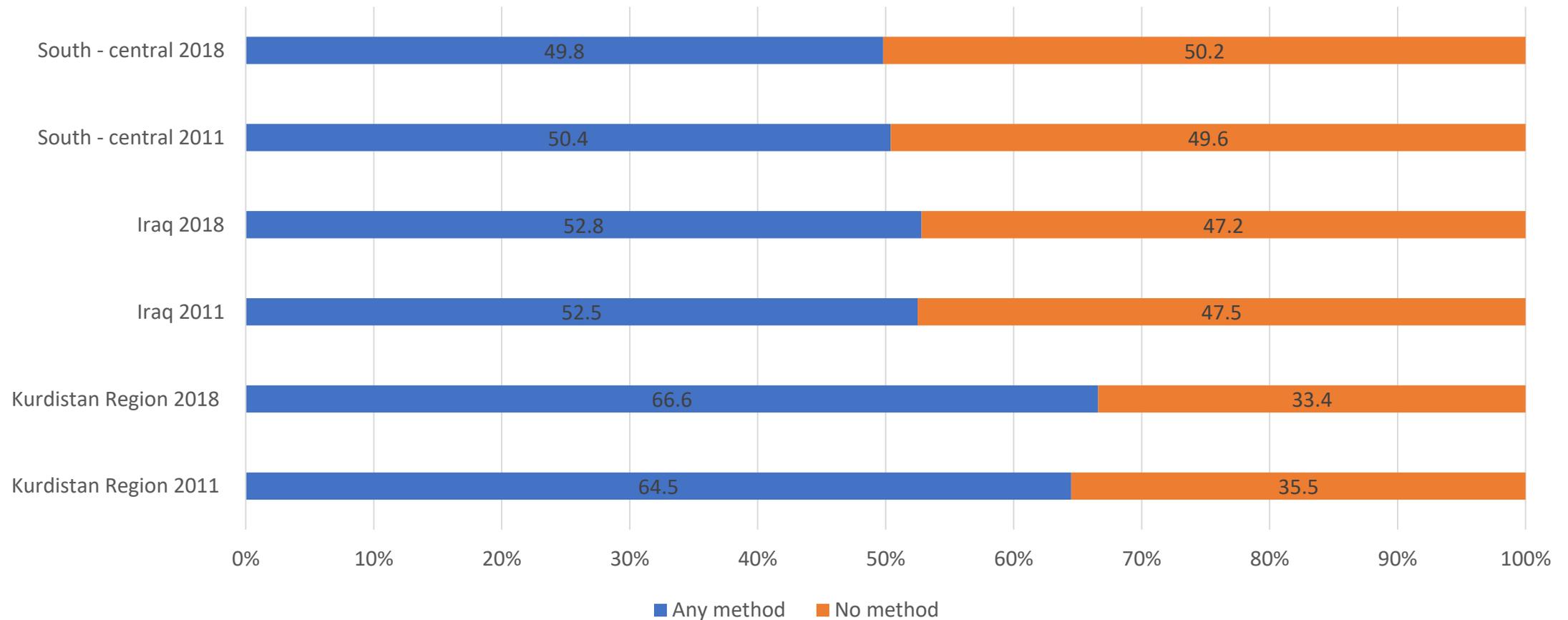
## *Early childbearing (young women)*

Comparison percent of women age 20-24 years who *have had a live birth before age 18 years* in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



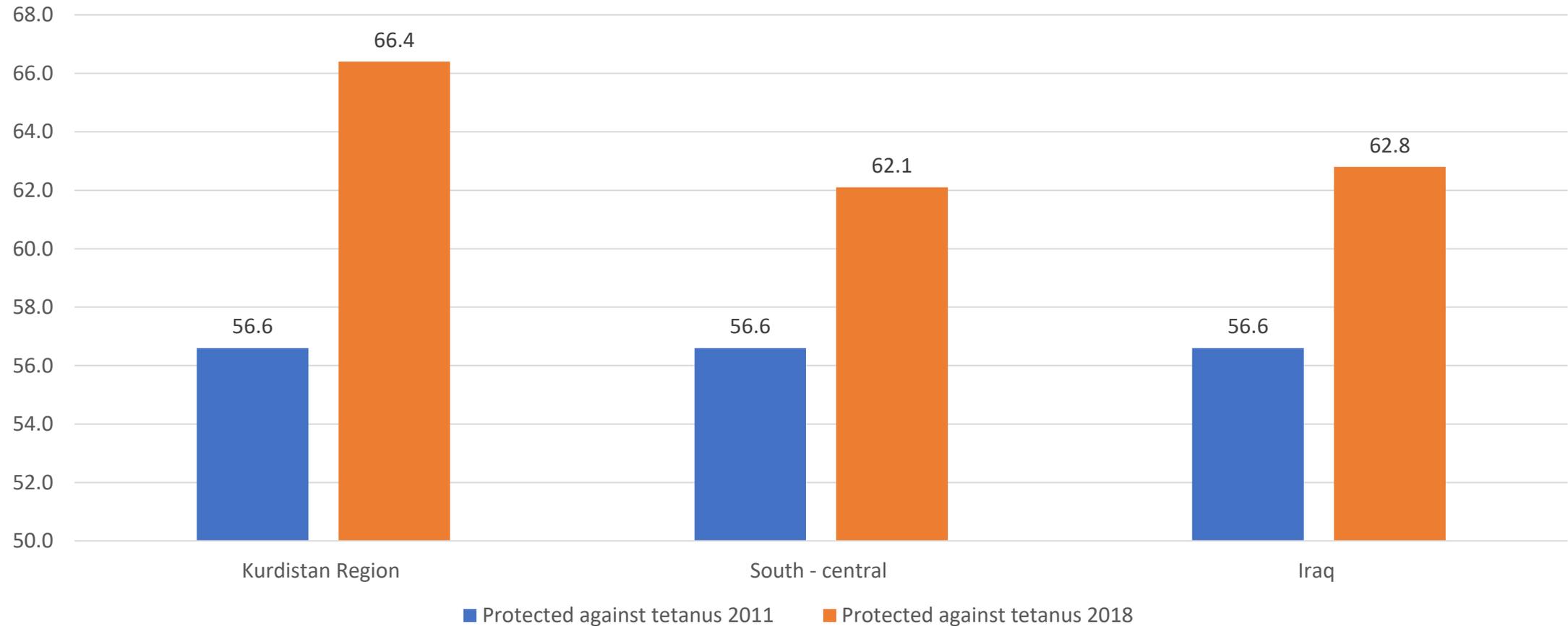
# *Use of contraception*

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married whose husband is using any method



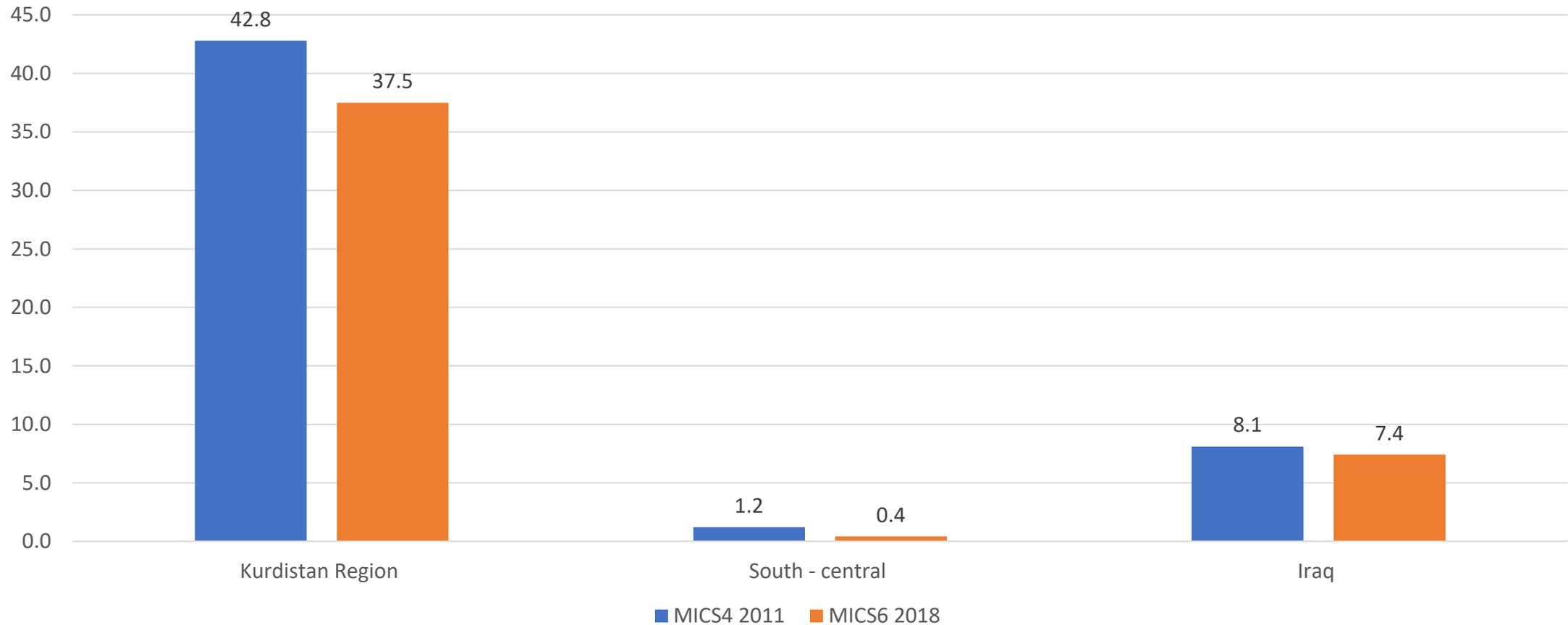
## *Neonatal tetanus protection*

Compared percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in two years preceding the survey that *protected against neonatal tetanus* in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

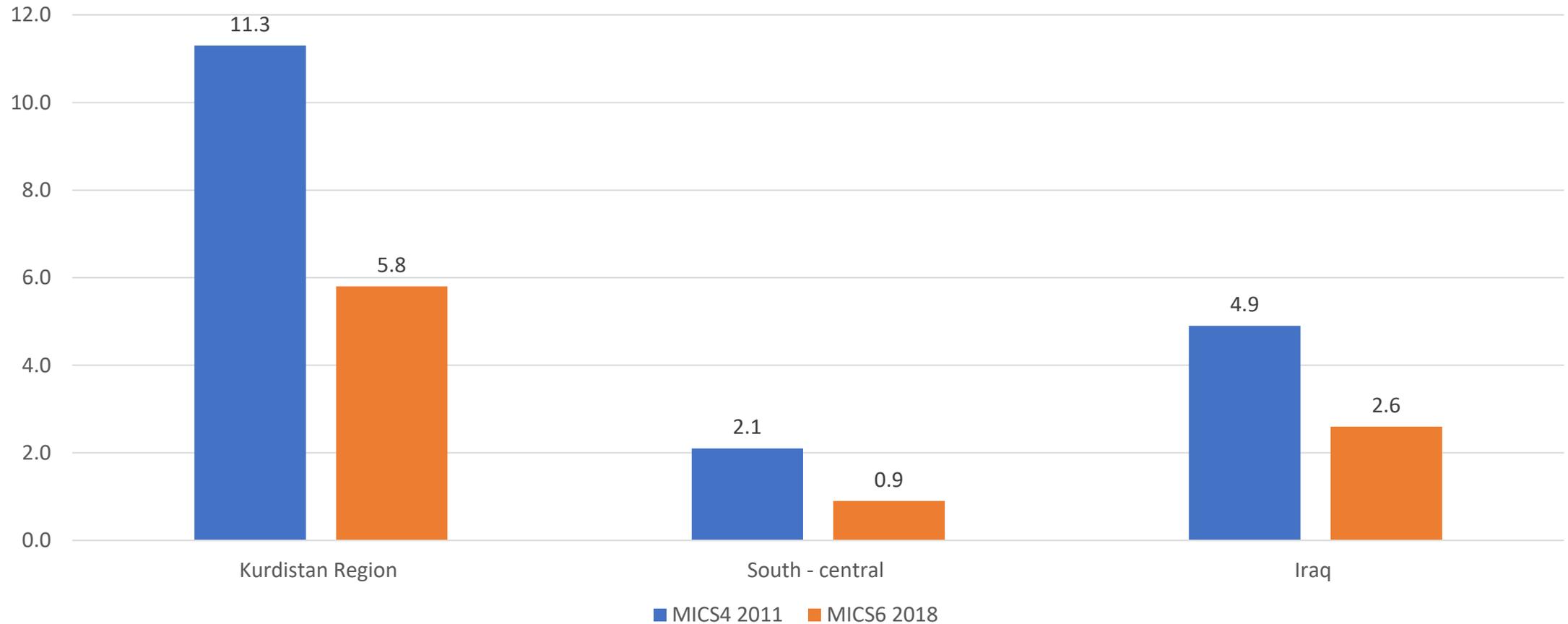


# Comparison percentage of women age 15-49 years who undergone FGM in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

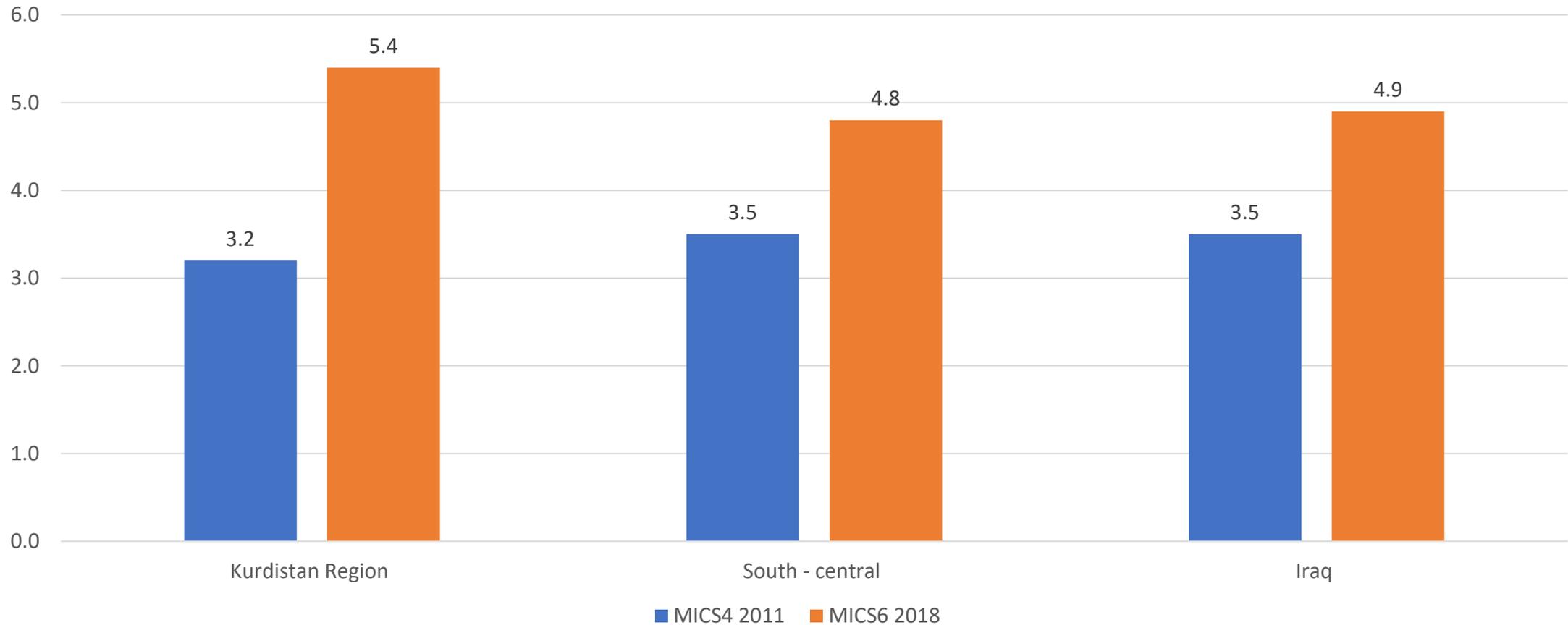
SDG 5.3.2



Compared of women age 15-49 years that believed undergone FGM should be continued between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percentage

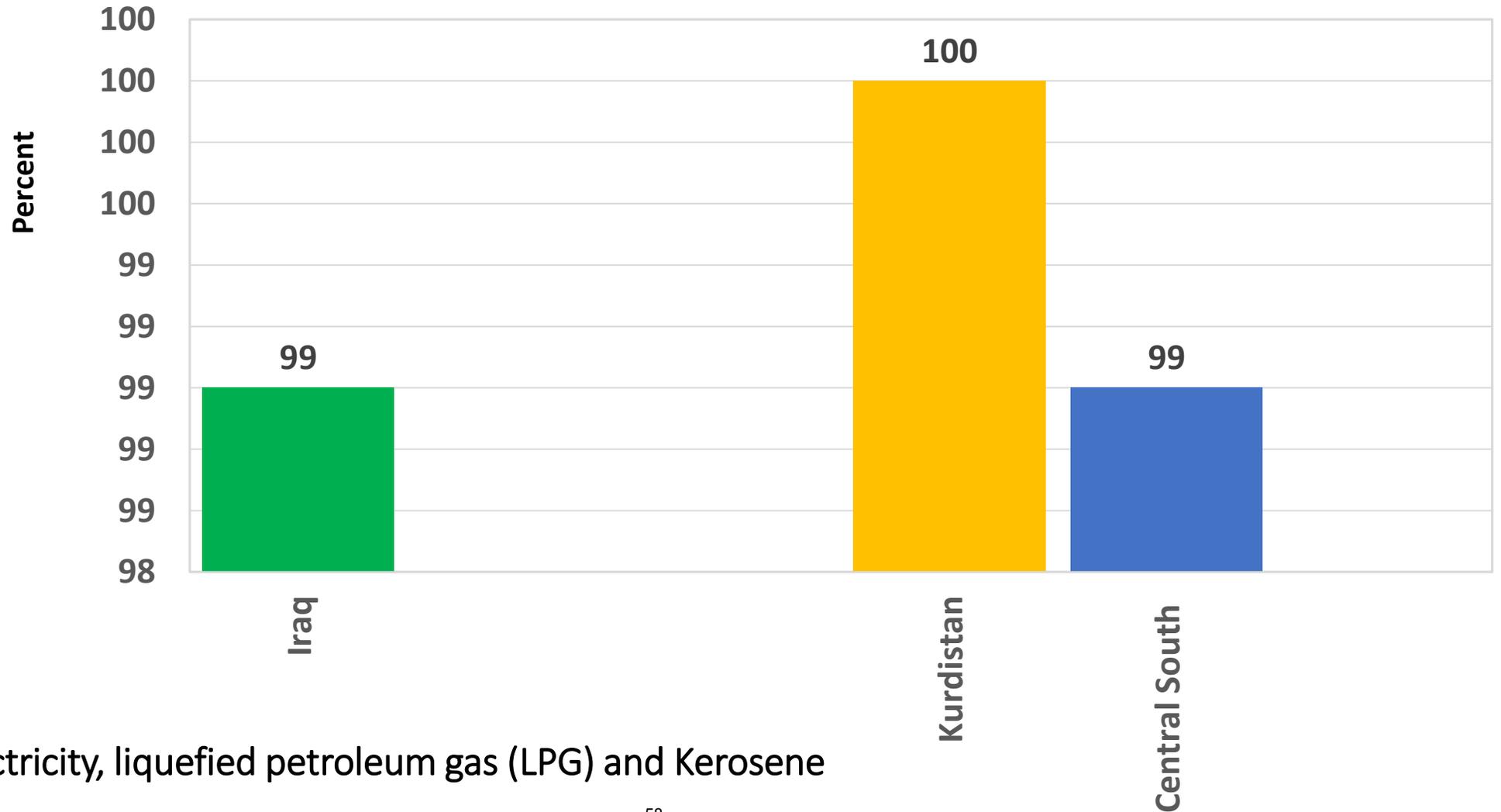


# Compared of women age 15-49 years that have comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percentage



# Percent distribution of Households that primary reliance on clean fuels\* and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting

SDG 7.1.2

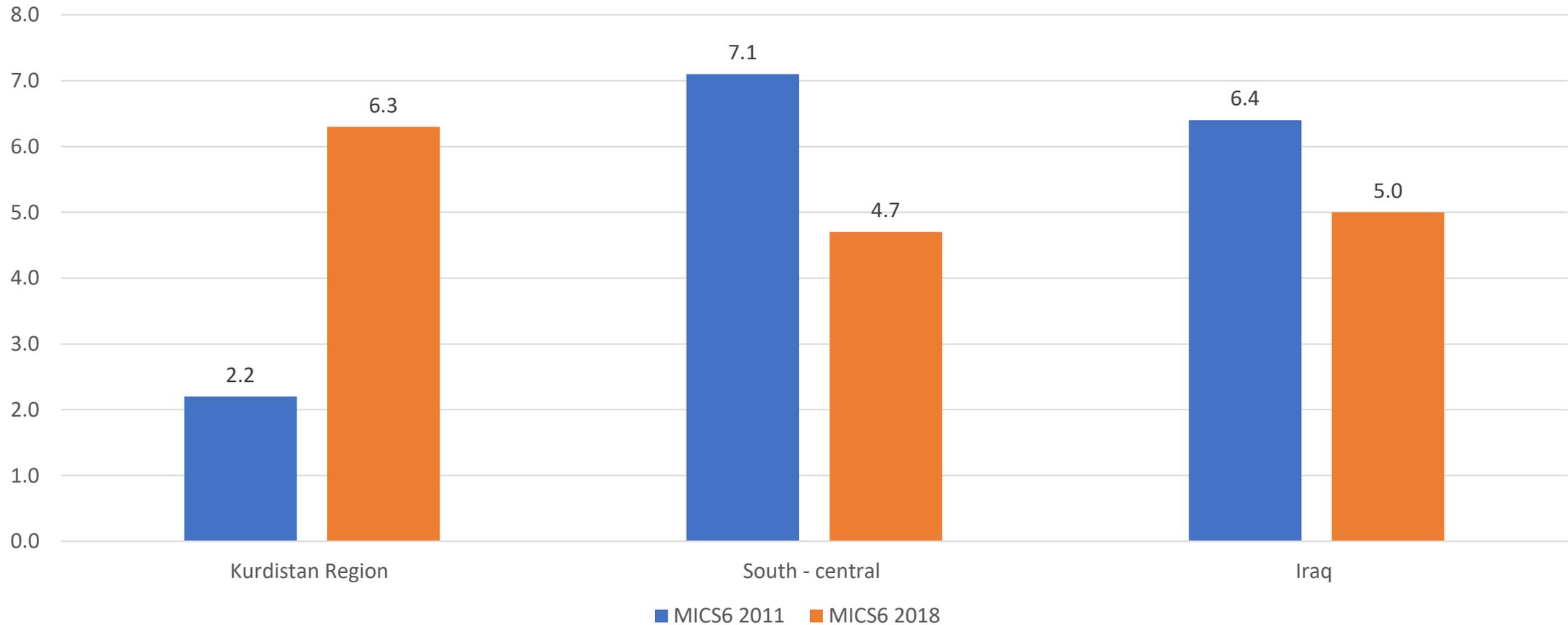


\* Clean fuels: Electricity, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and Kerosene

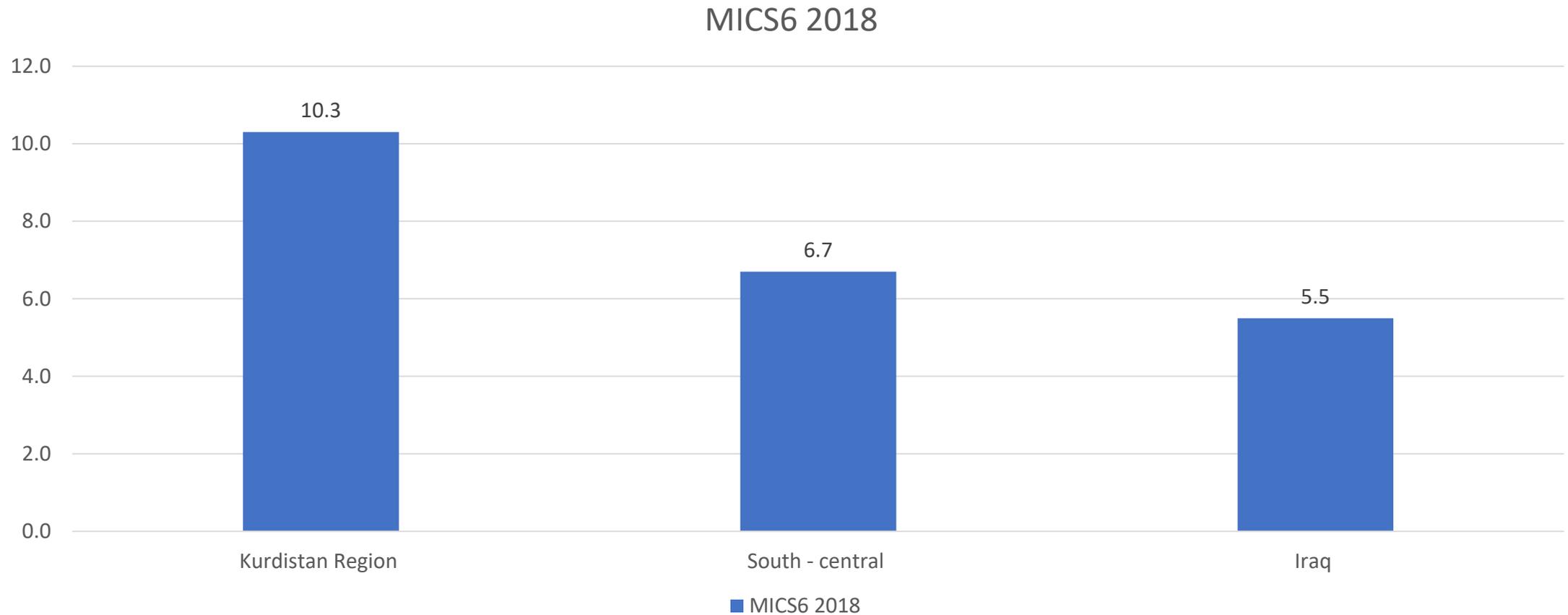
# Social Section

- Child labor
- Orphans
- Domestic violence (women)
- Polygynous
- Child functioning according to age
- Health insurance coverage
- Social transfers benefit
- Adult functioning(women 18-49)
- Use of tobacco (women 15-49)
- live satisfaction (women 15-49)
- Safety

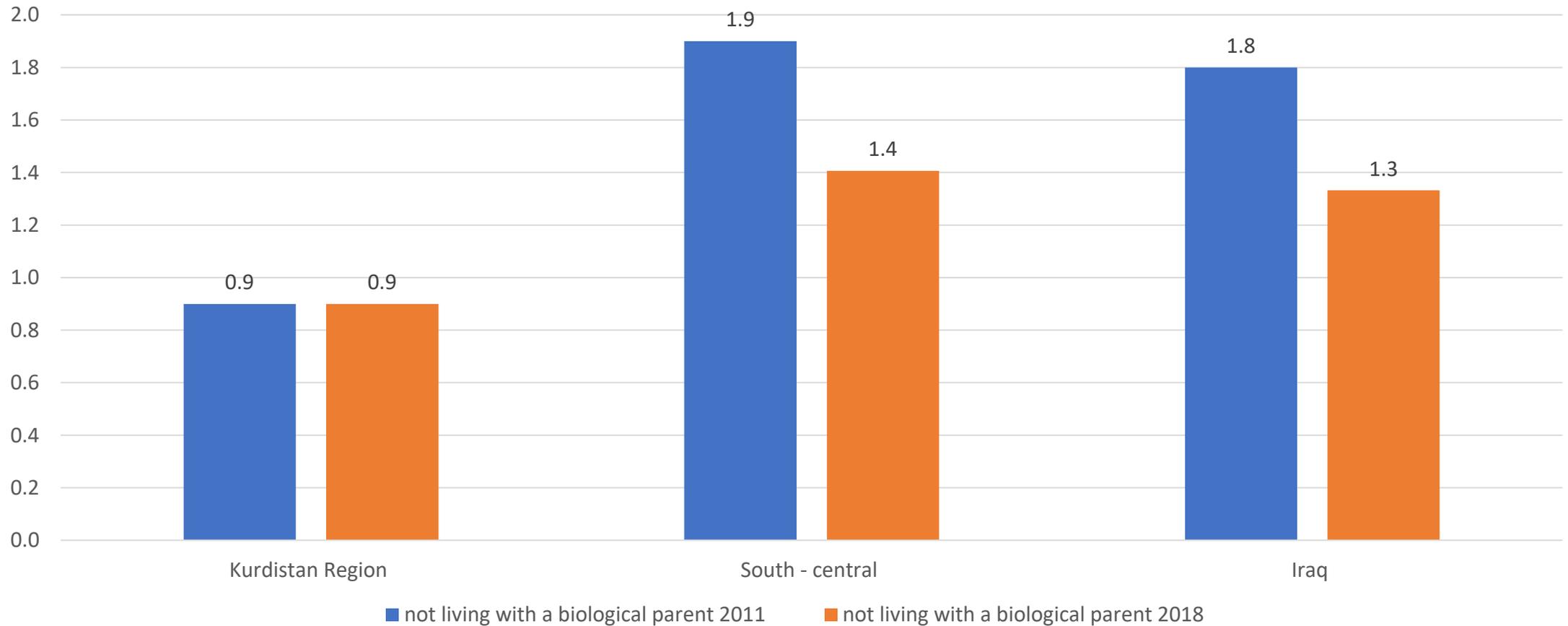
# Comparison of Children age 5-14 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week before the survey in percentages



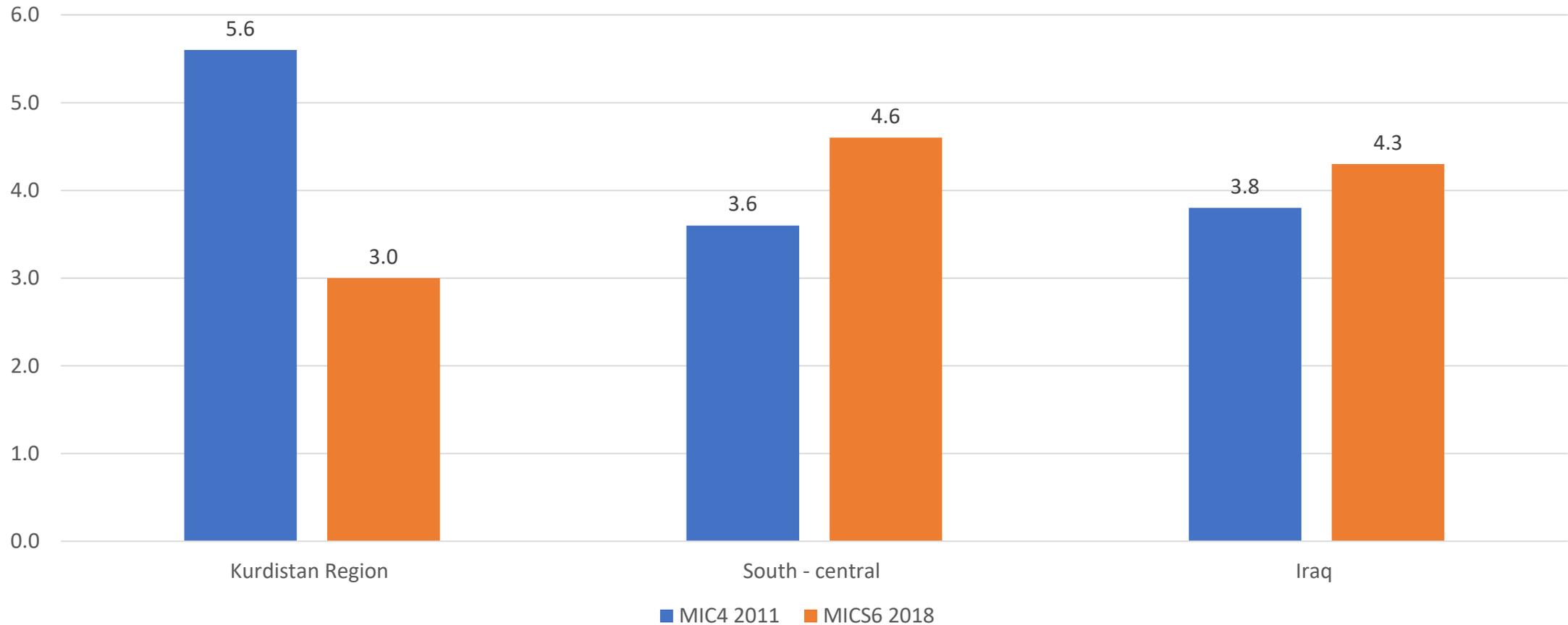
# Children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week before the survey in percentages



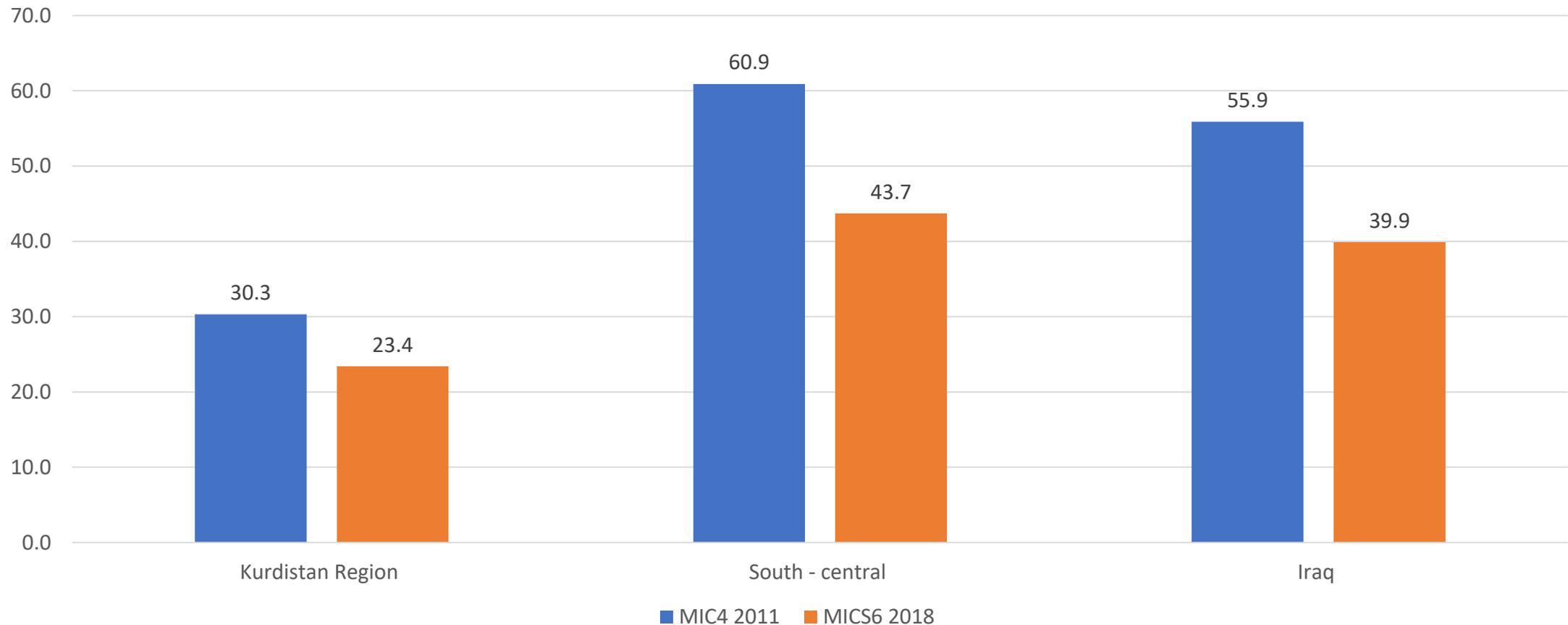
# Percentage distribution of children age 0-17 years who are not living with a biological parents in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



# Percentage distribution of children age 0-17 years who have one or both parents dead in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

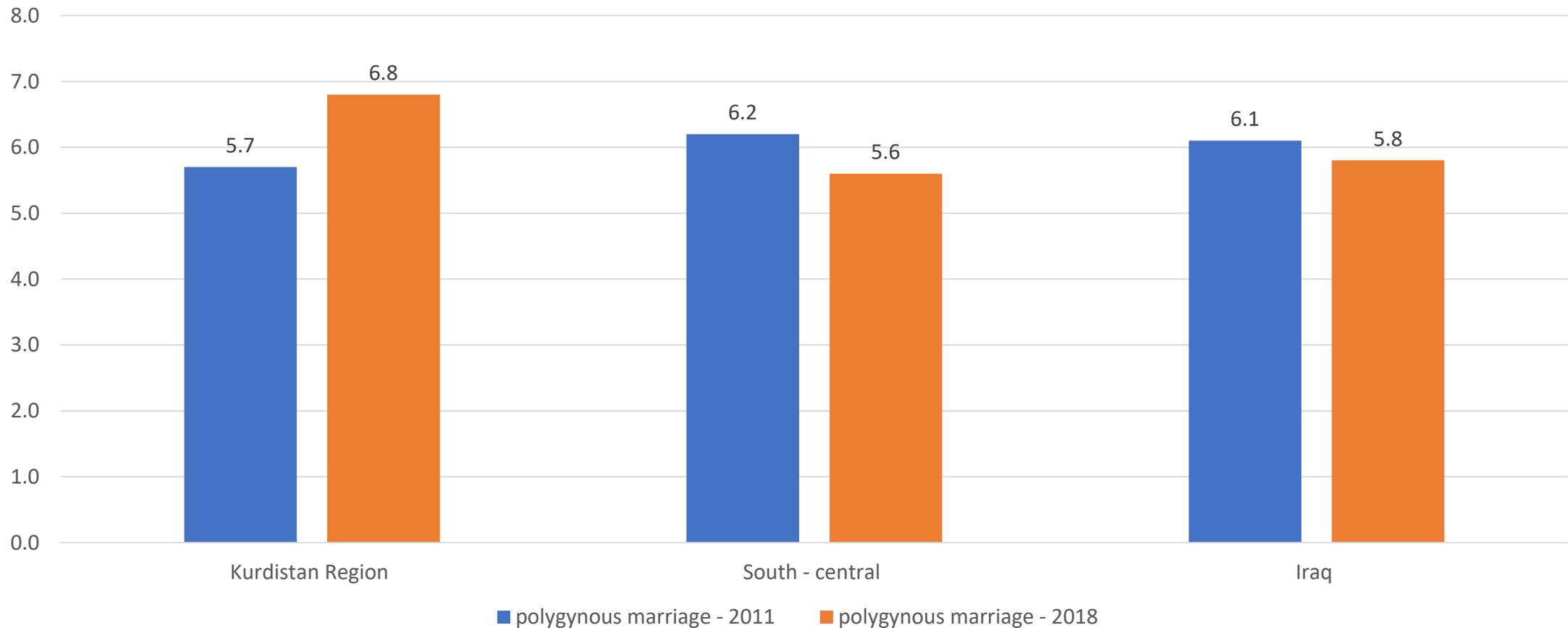


Comparison of women 15-49 years who believed in Domestic violence against women for any of 7 reasons\* in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percent.

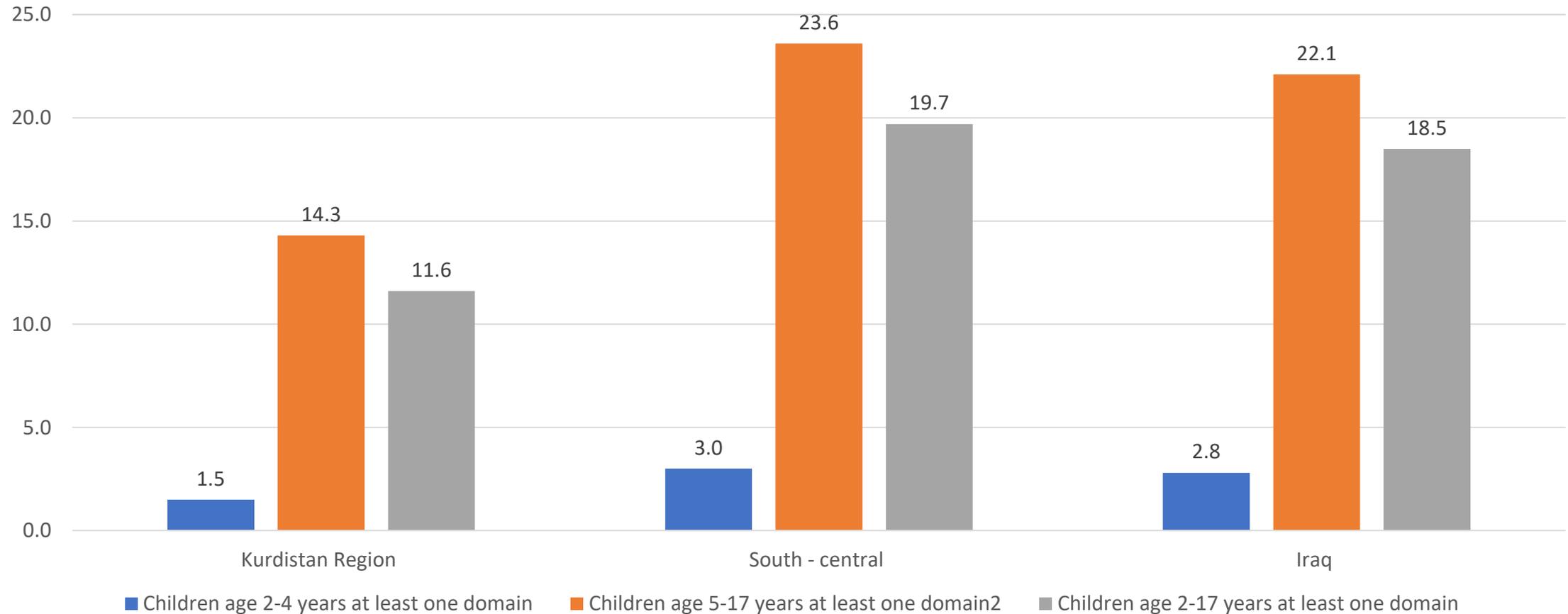


\*7 reasons: going out without permission, neglects the Children, argues with him, refuses sex with him, burns the food, he feels she is wasteful, she leaks house secrets

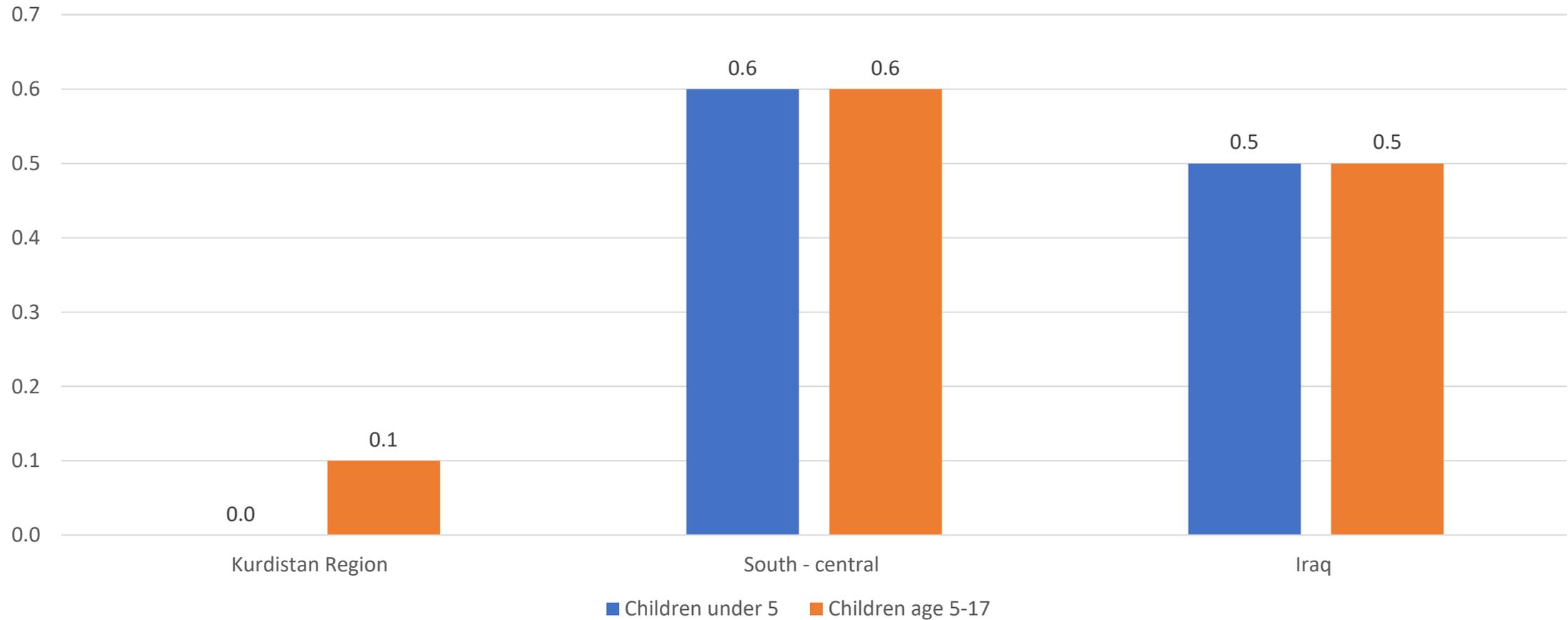
# Comparison of women 15-49 years who are in polygynous marriage in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percent.



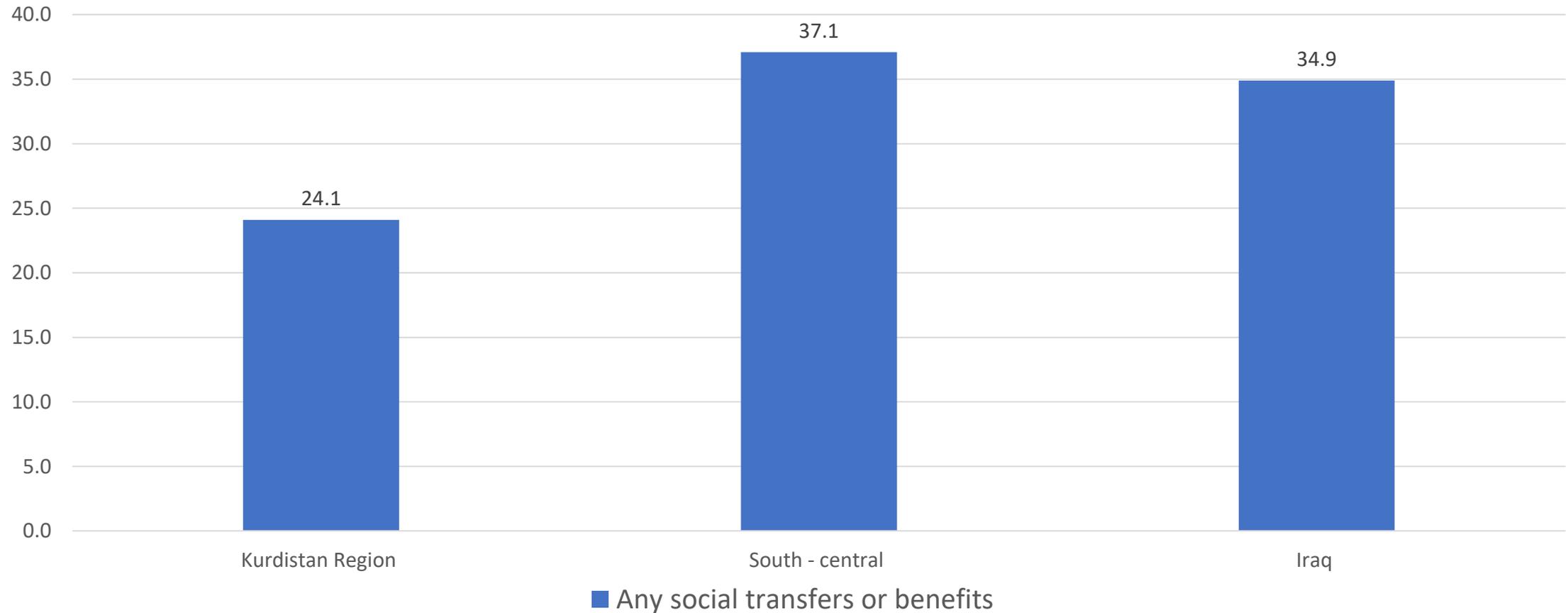
# Percentage distribution of children who have child functioning problem according to different age group.



# Percentage distribution of children who have covered by any health insurance in different age groups

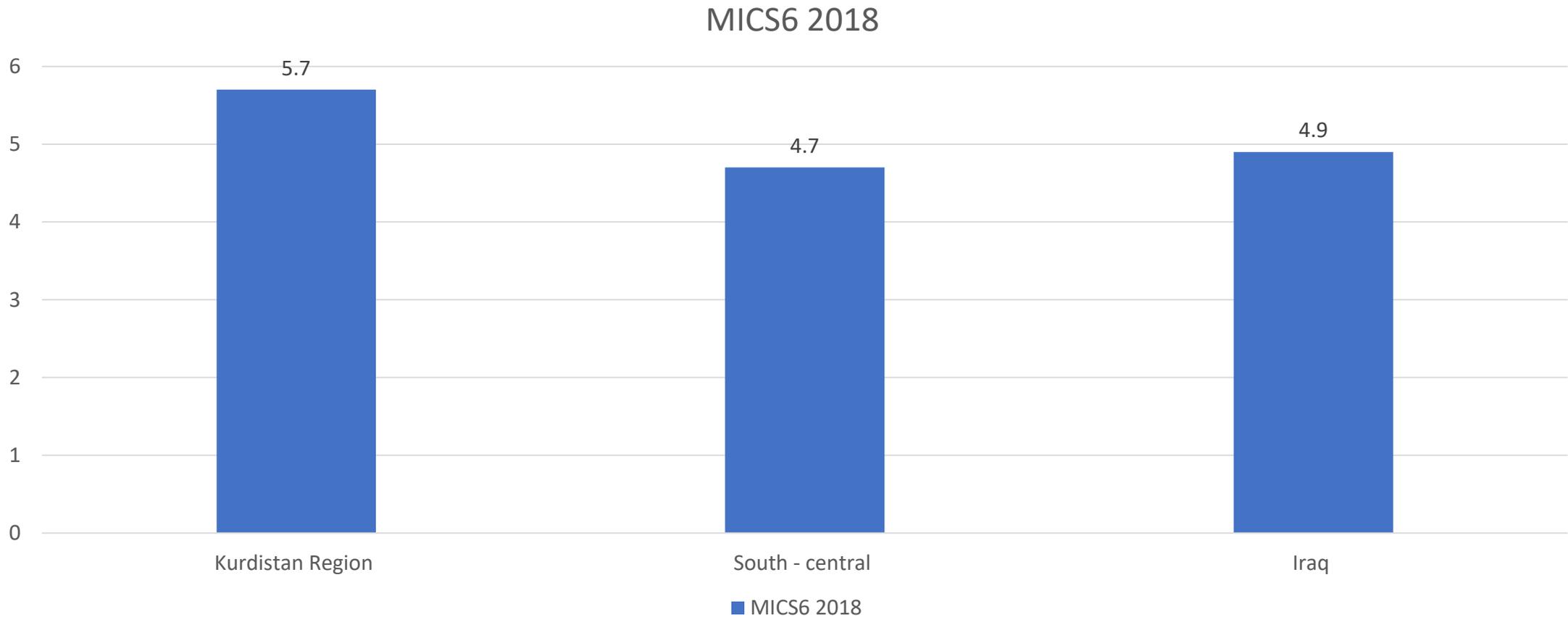


# Percentage distribution of households that have benefited from any Social transfers\* in the last 3 months before the survey



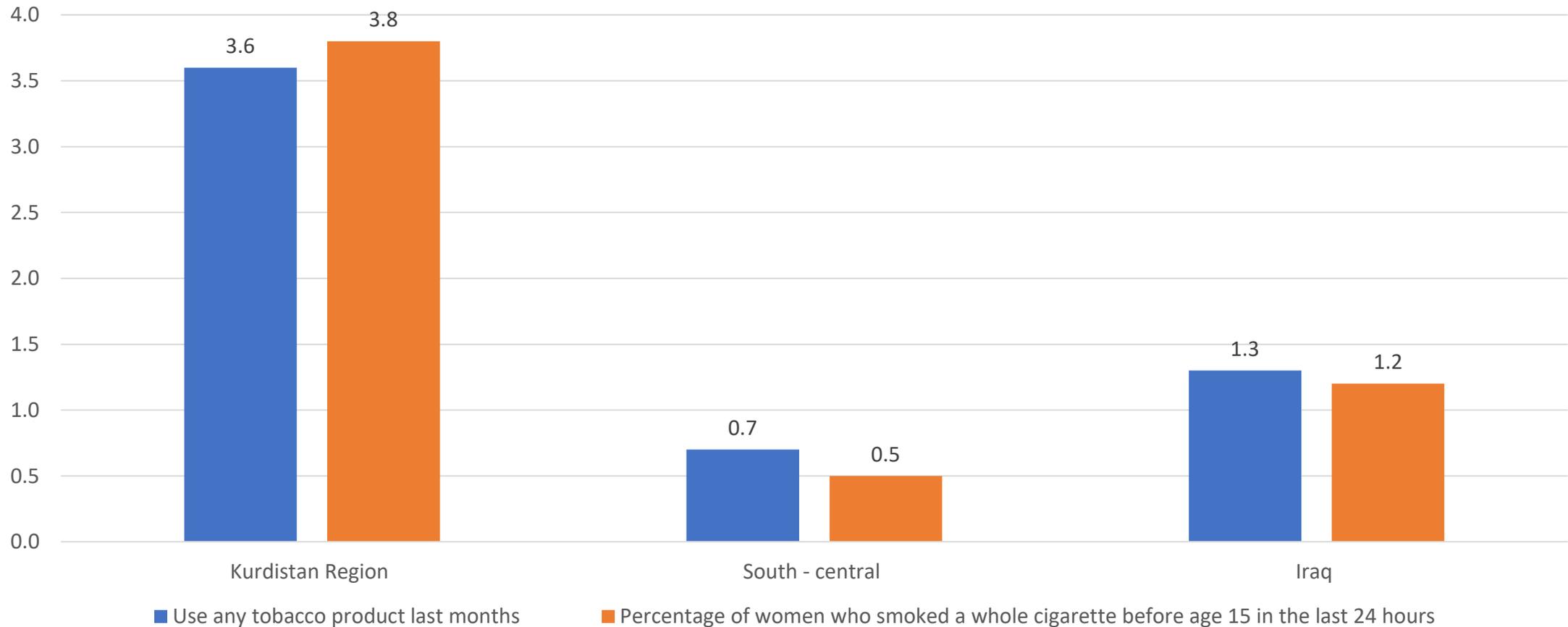
\* Social transfers: Social Safety Nets, Programmes related to religious institutions, Programmes for local Arabic or foreign NGO's and any retirement pension.

# Percentage distribution of women age 18-49 years who have *functional difficulties\** in at least one domain



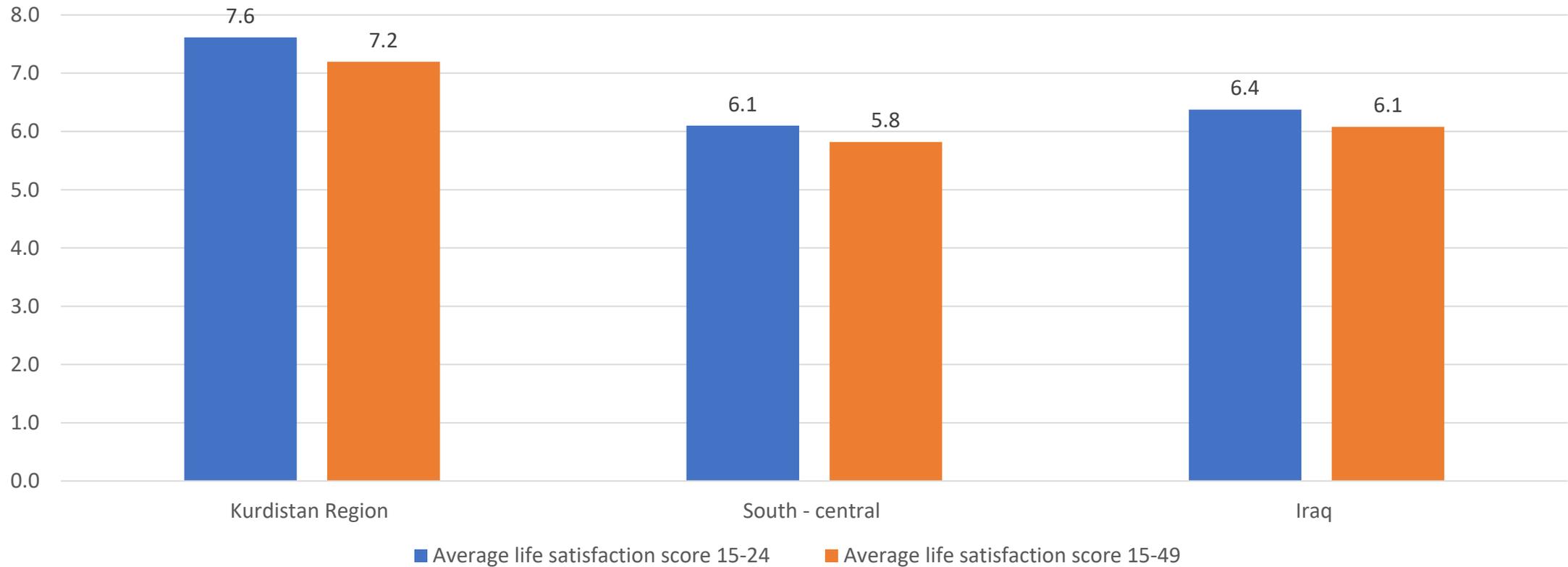
**\* functional difficulties:**

Percentage distribution of women 15-49 years that current or ever use of tobacco and Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use.

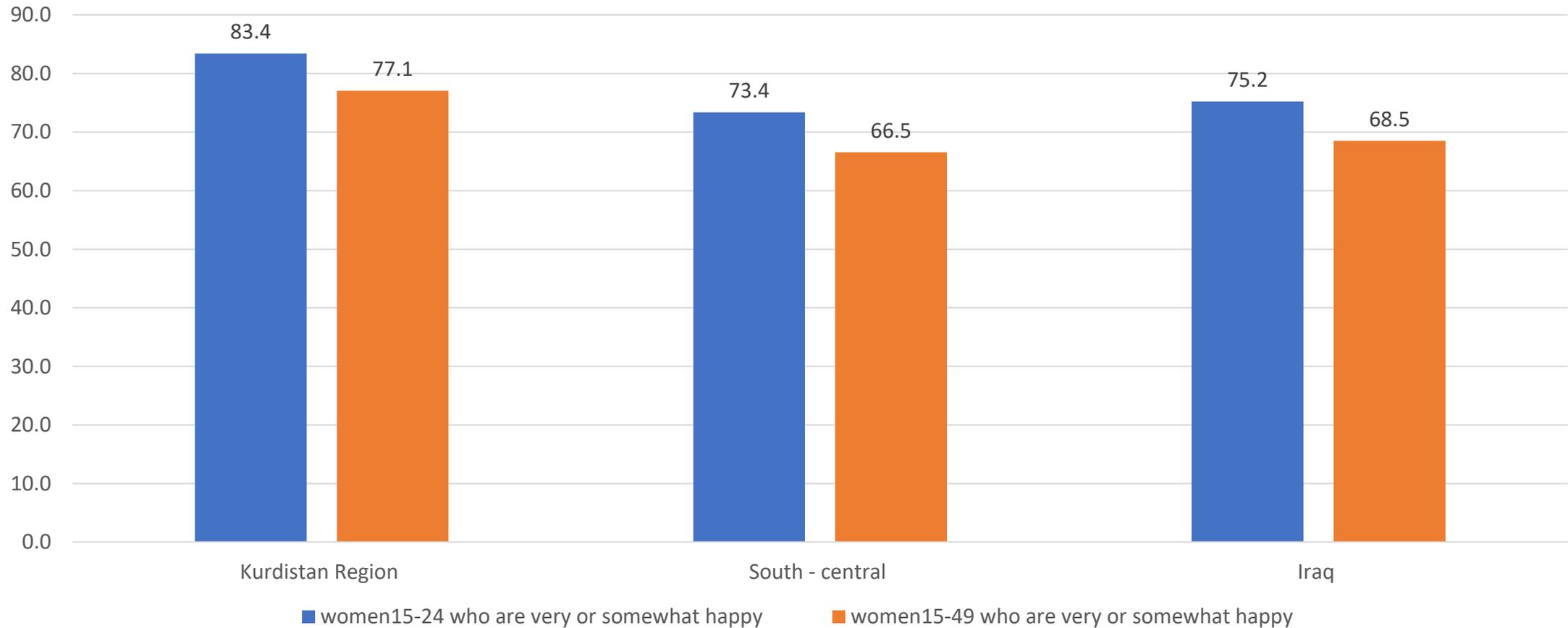


# Average of life satisfaction rate in percent (women 15- 24 years) and (women 15-49 years)

Chart Title



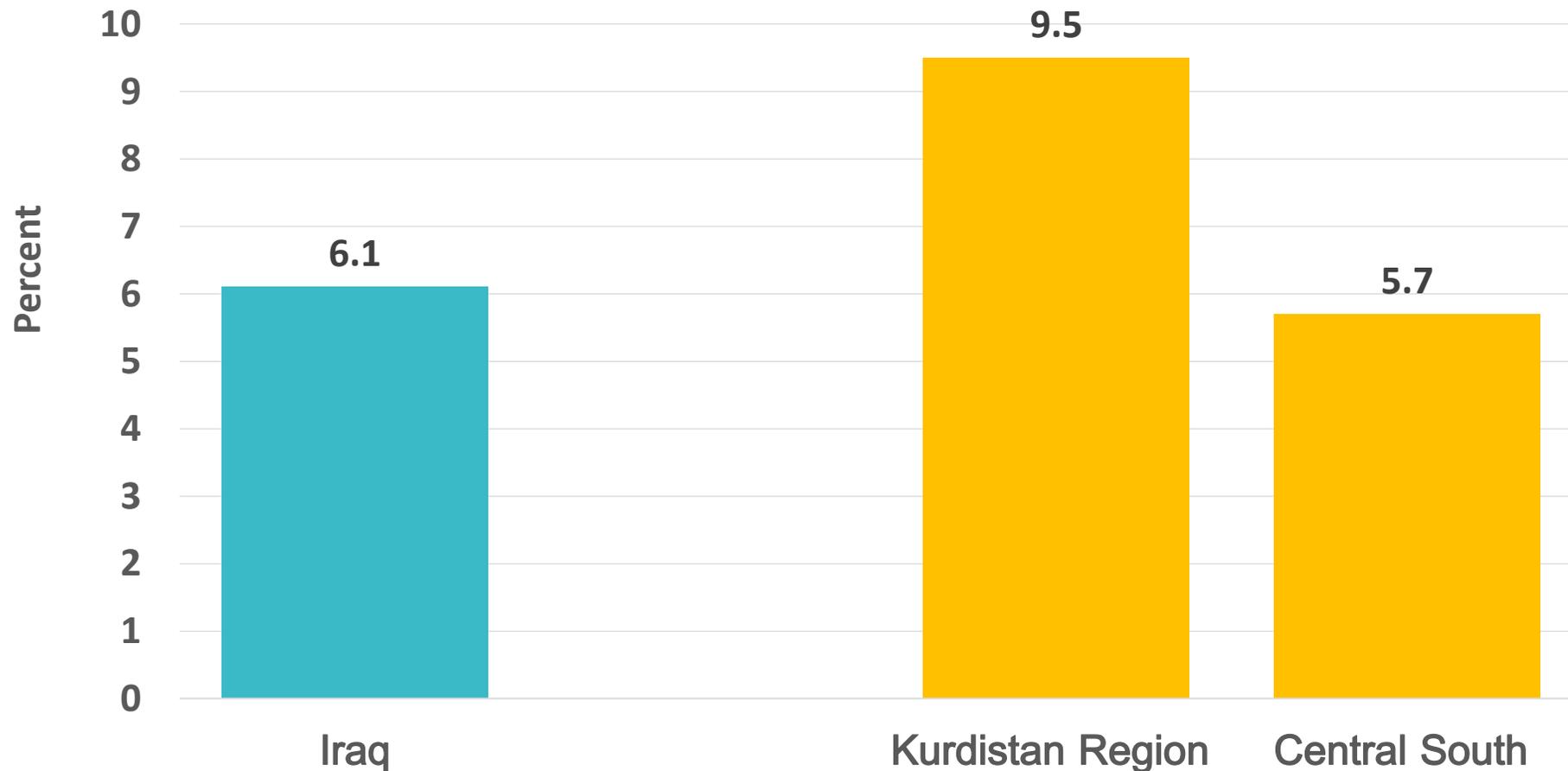
# Overall happiness\* rate in percent for (women 15-24 years) and (women 15-49 years) in 2018



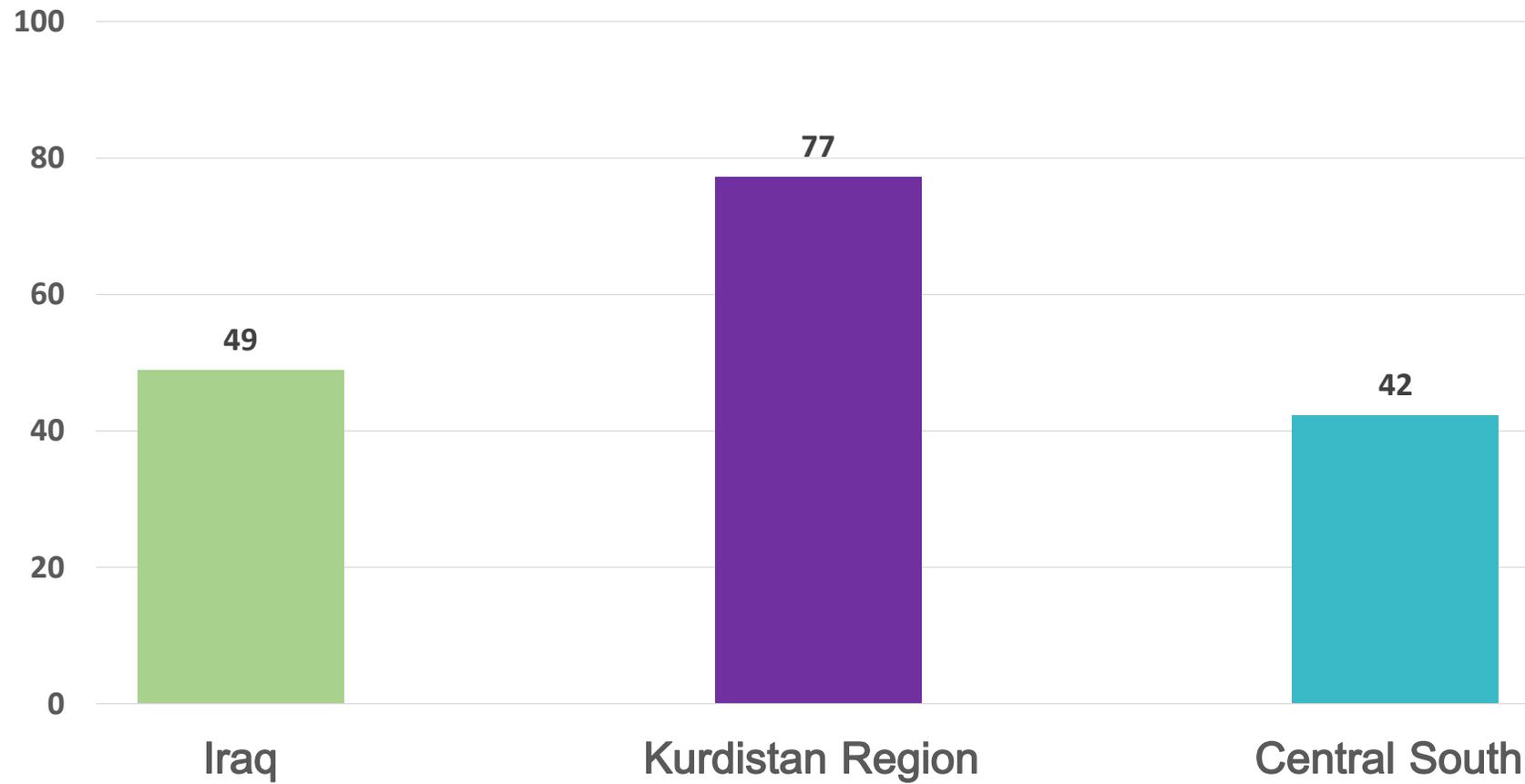
\*happiness : Very Happy or Somewhat Happy

## Crime Reporting **SDG 16.3.1**

Percentage number of women age 15-49 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.



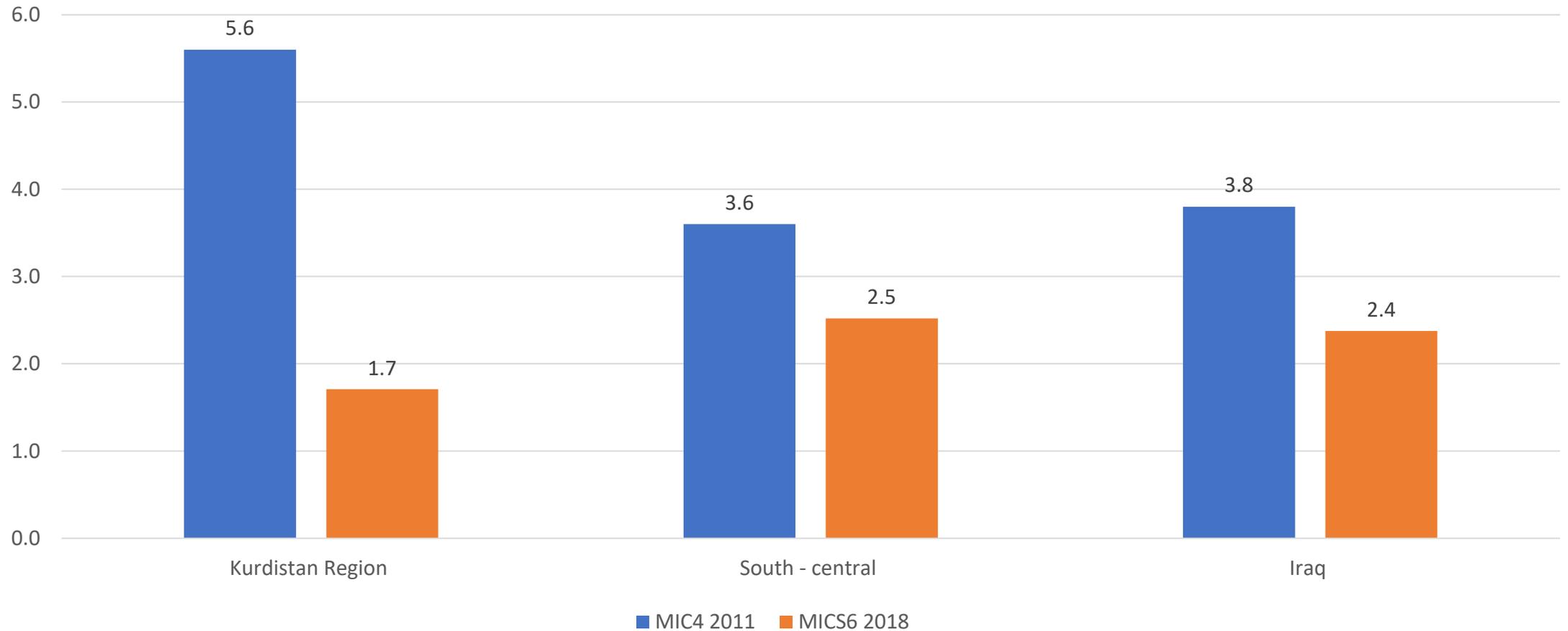
# Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark **SDG 16.1.4**



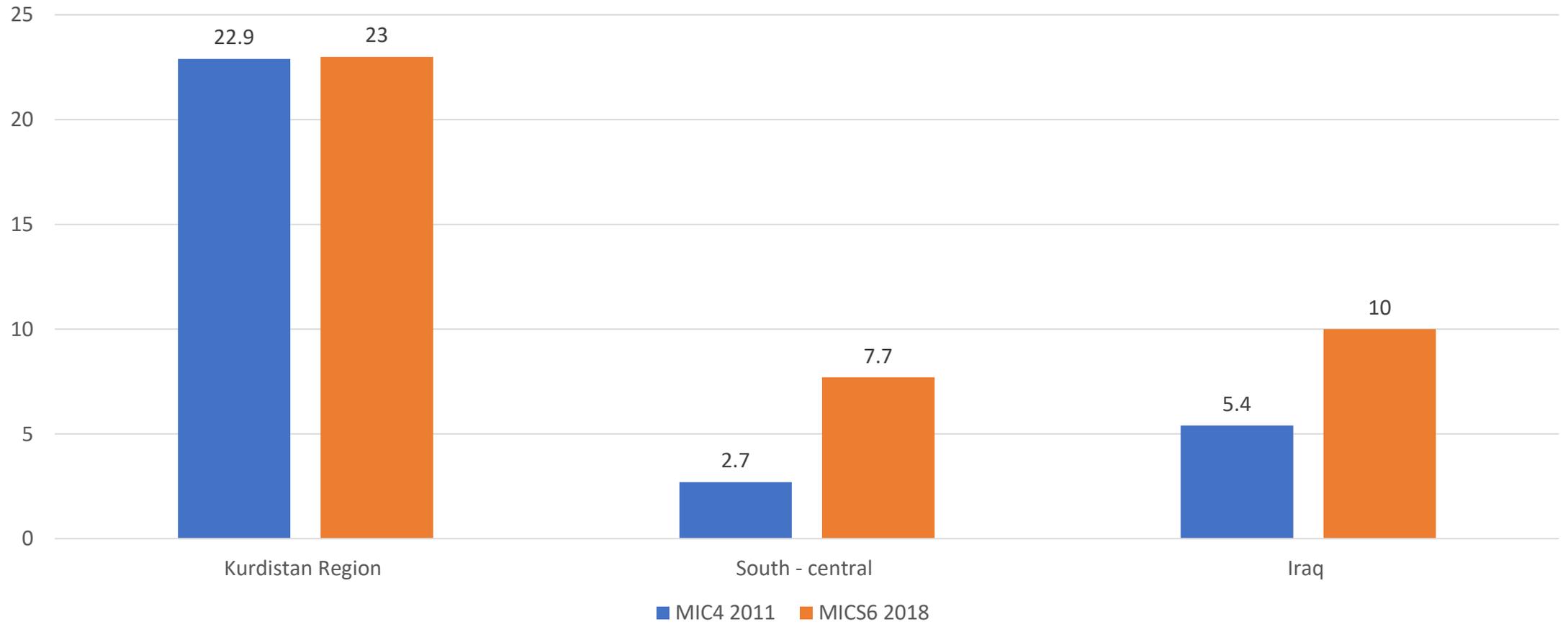
# Education

- **Attending early childhood education program**
- **children of primary school entry age entering grade 1**
- **children of primary school age attendance attending of primary** (net attendance ratio)
- children of secondary school age attending **secondary school or higher**
- children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher *(Attending primary school)*
- children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher *(Out of school)*
- **Primary school completion rate**
- Lower secondary completion rate
- Upper secondary completion rate
- Literacy rate among women 15- 49 years

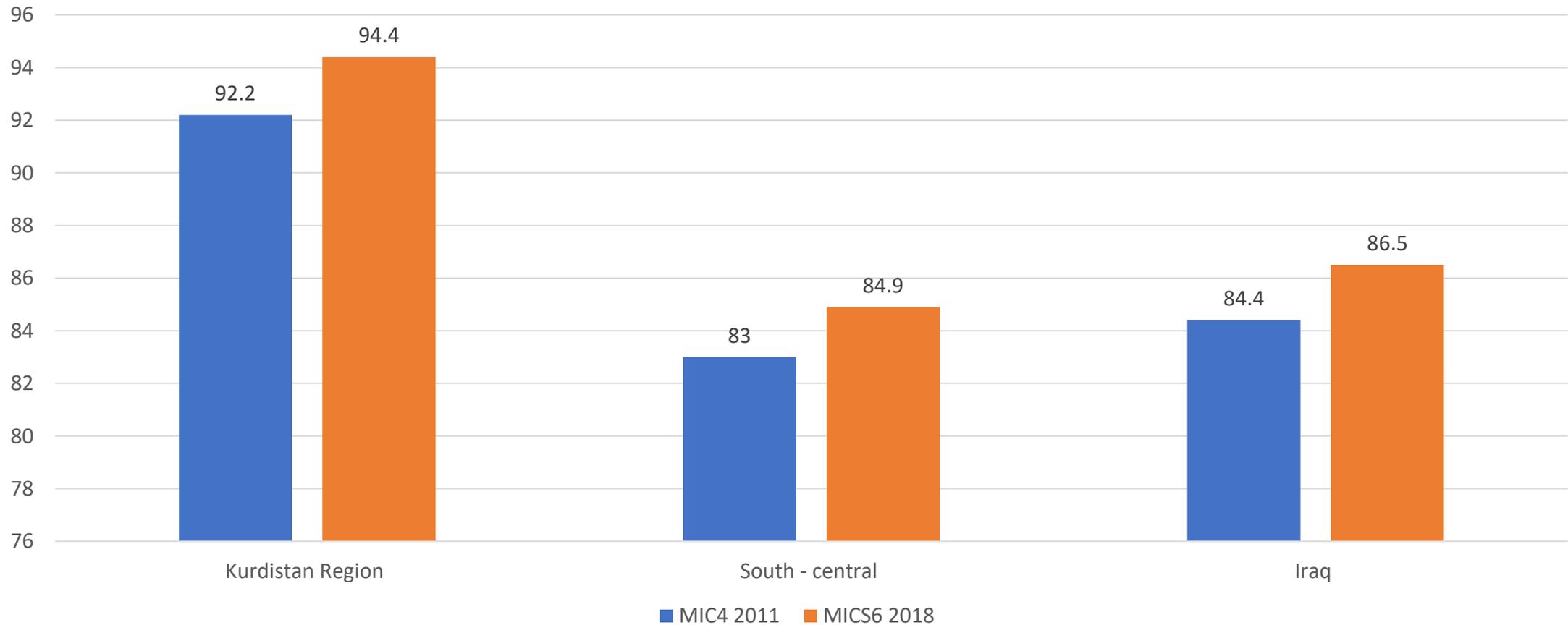
# Compared percentage of children age 36-59 months who **were attending early childhood education** for MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



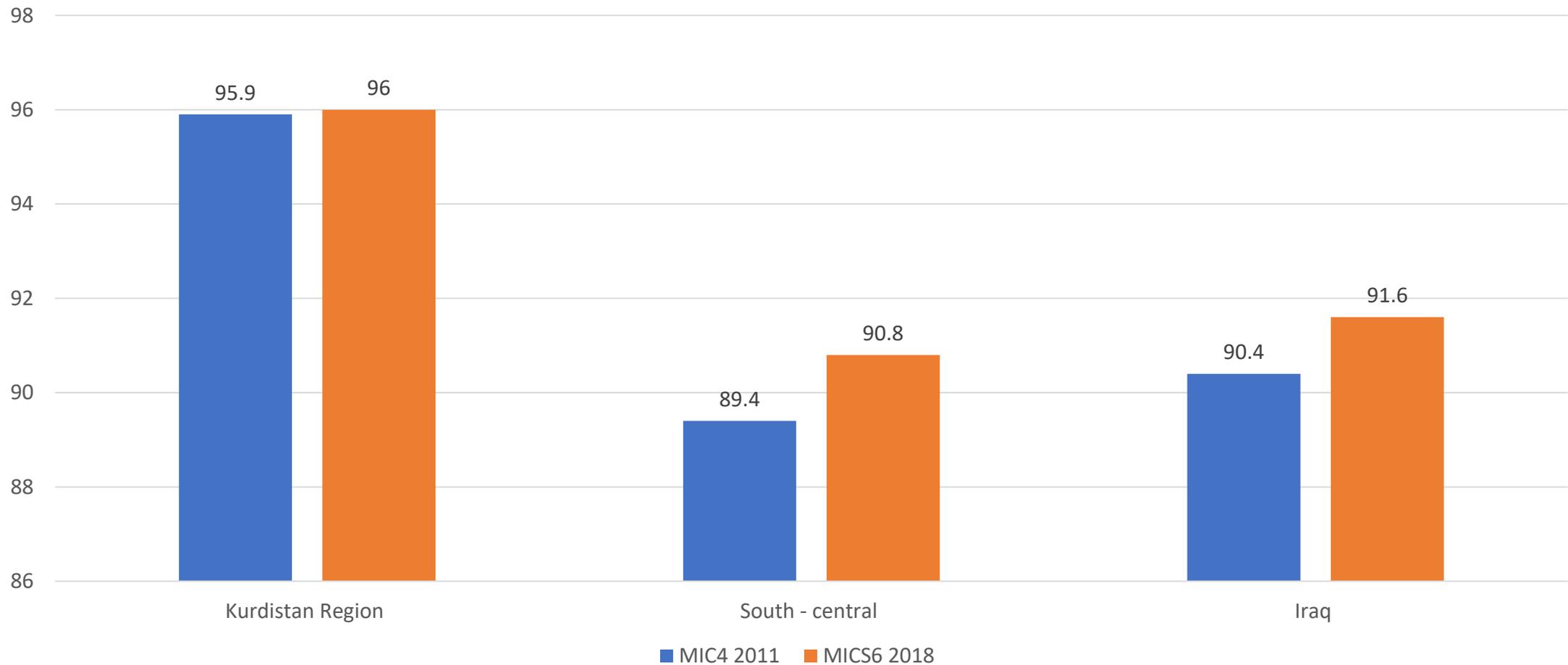
# Compared percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool in previous year of the survey in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



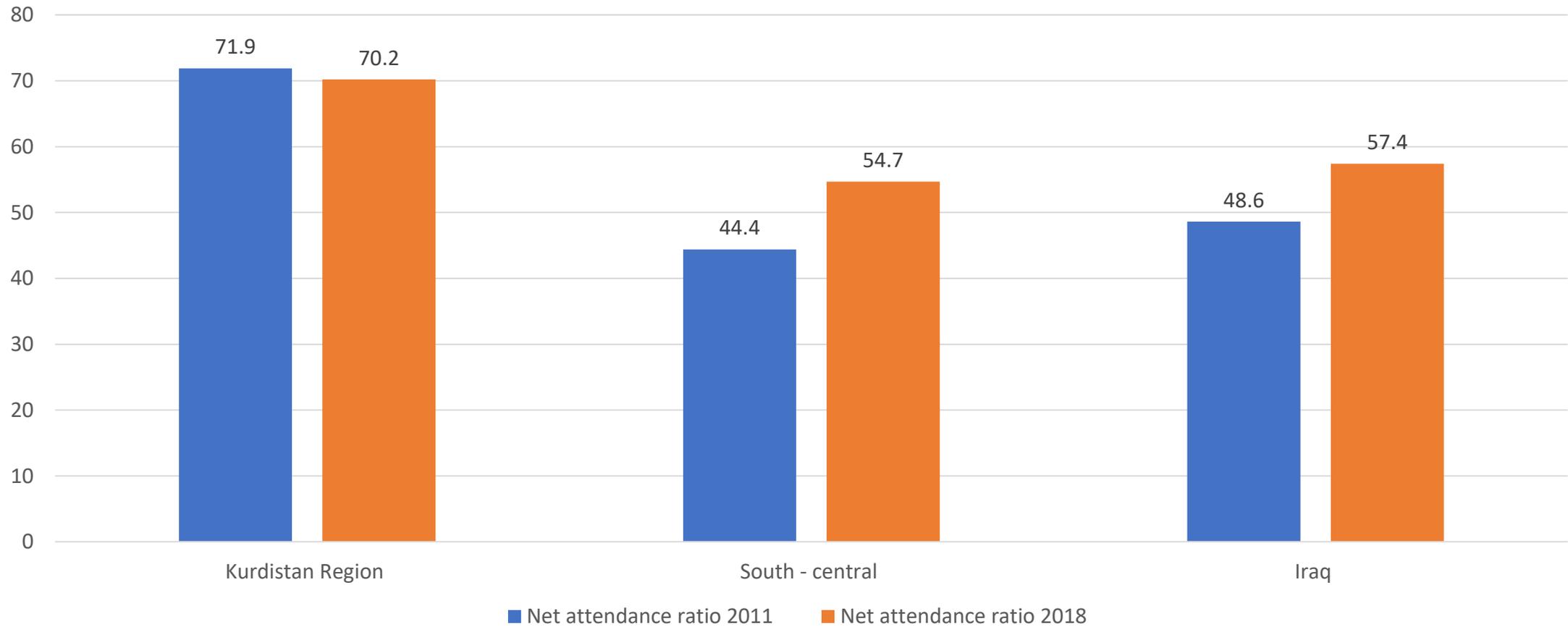
# Comparison in percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate) between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



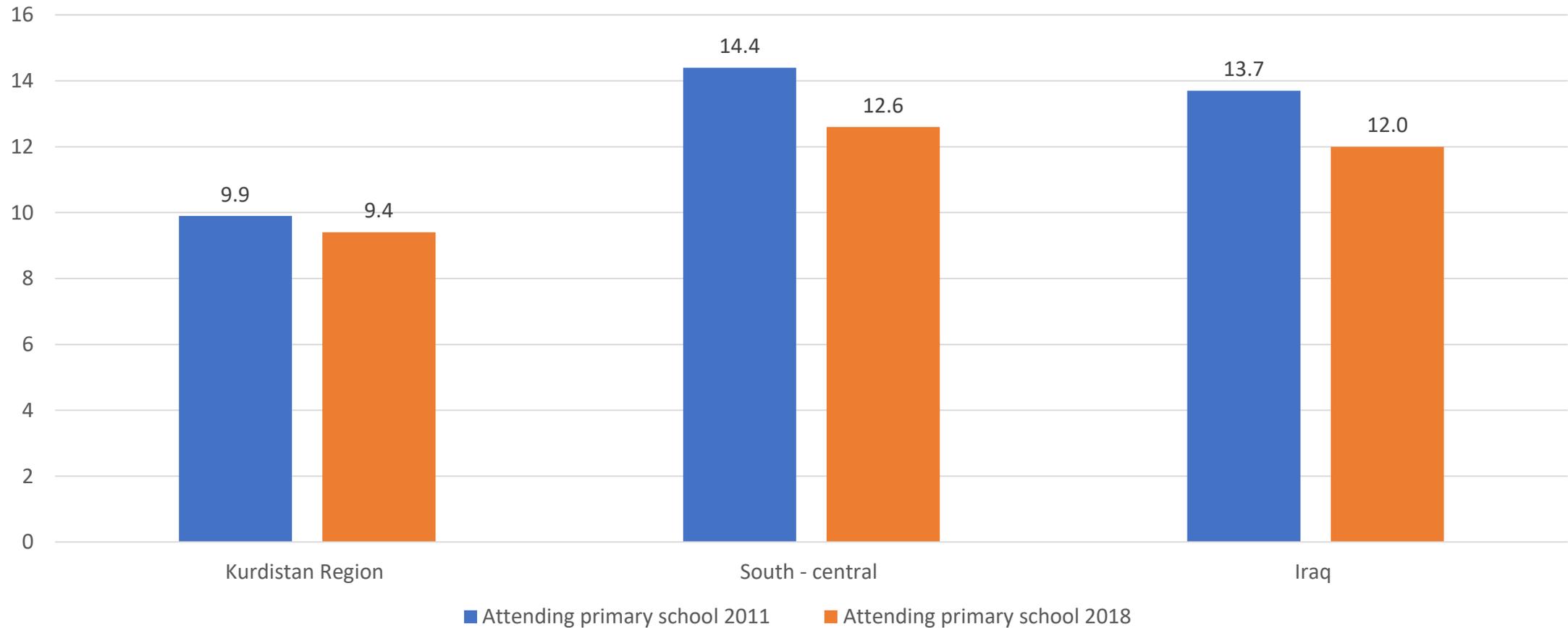
# Compared percentage of children of primary school age attendance attending of primary (net attendance ratio) between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



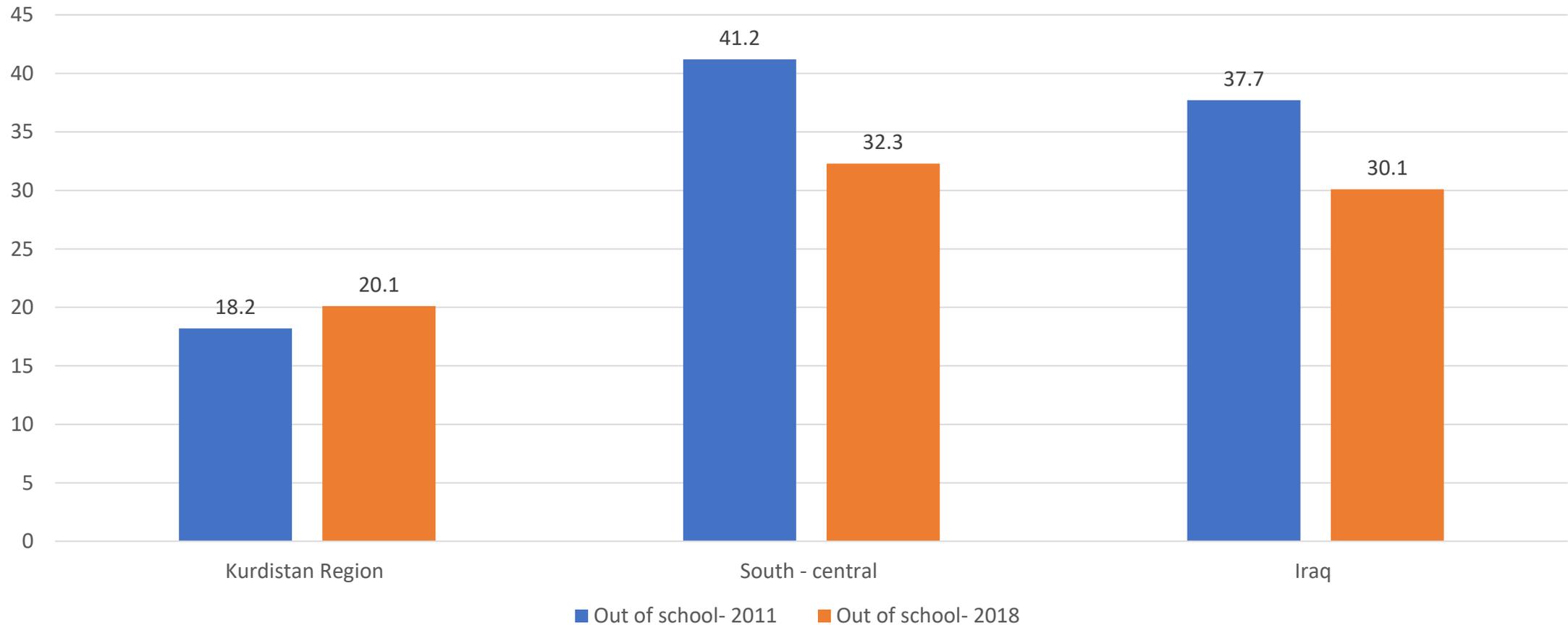
# Comparison in percentage of children of secondary school age attending **secondary school or higher** (adjusted net attendance ratio) between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018



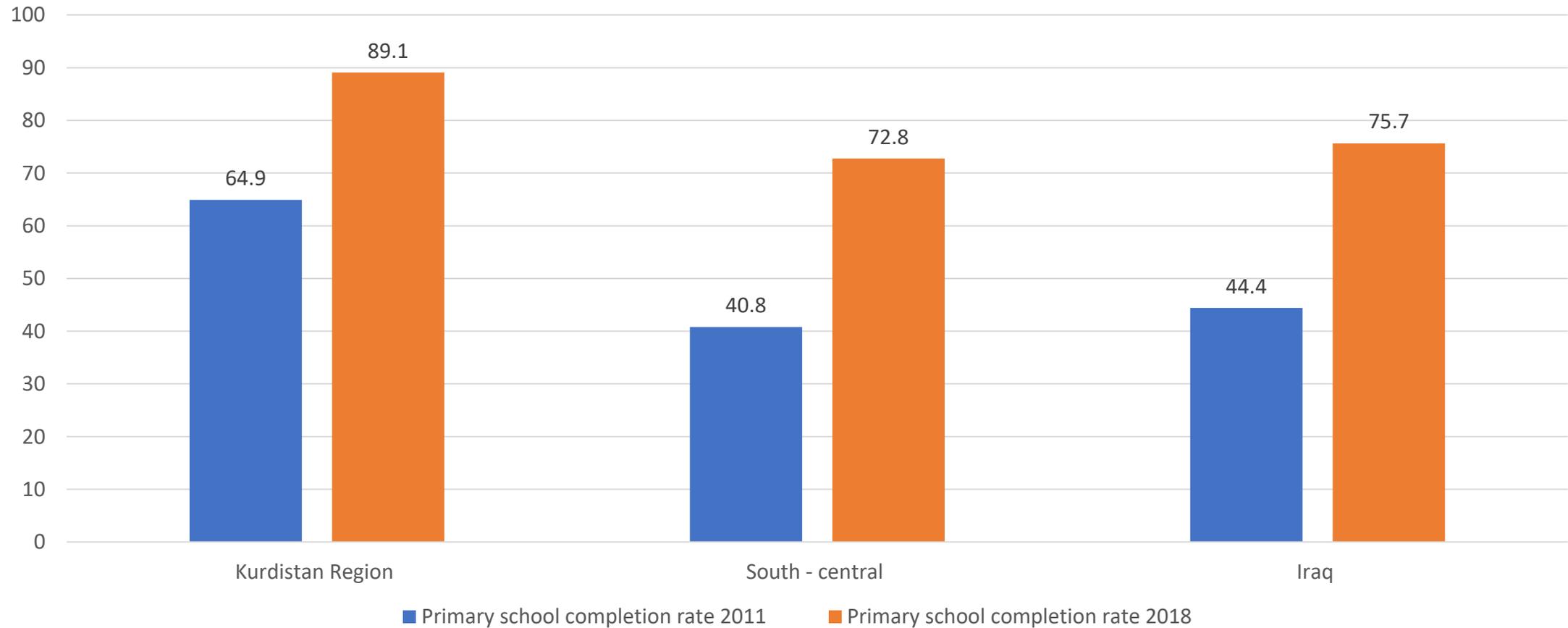
Comparison in percentage of children in secondary school age (*Attending primary school*) in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018.



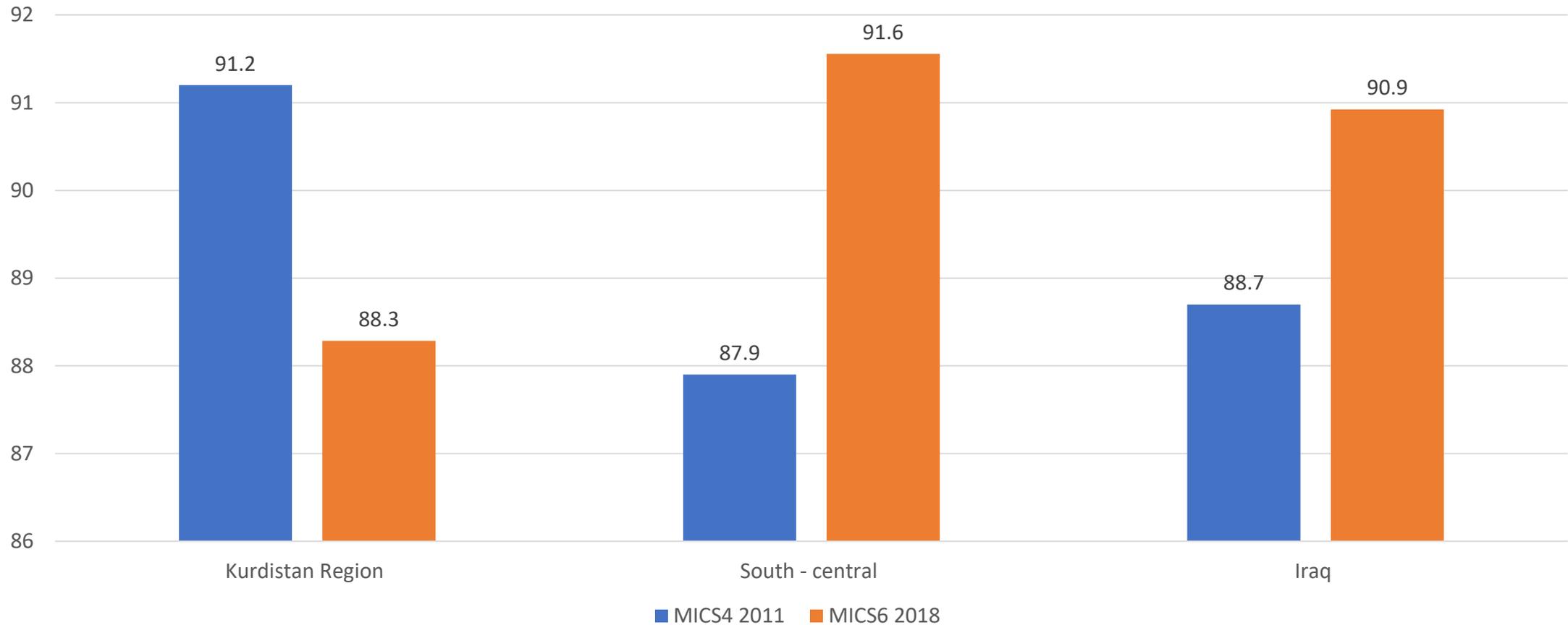
Comparing in percentage of children of secondary school age are (*Out of school*) between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018.



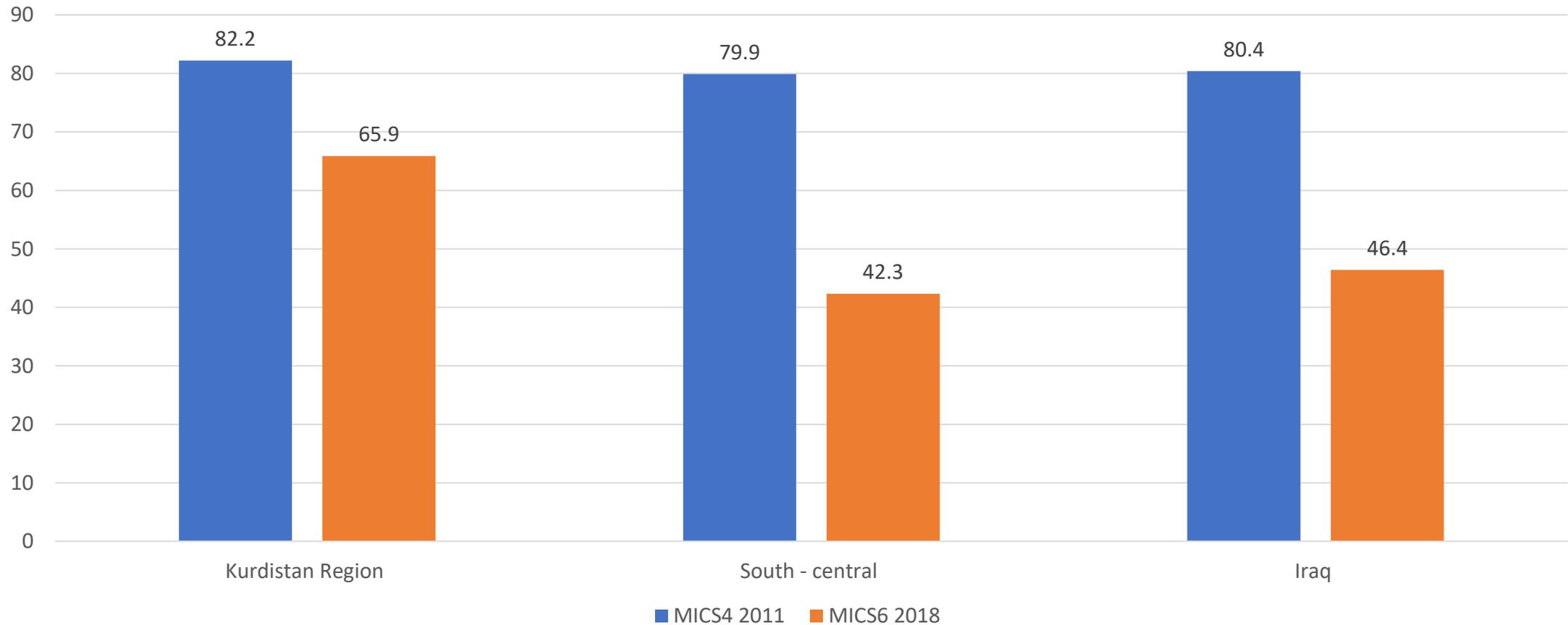
# Comparison of Primary school completion rate between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percentages.



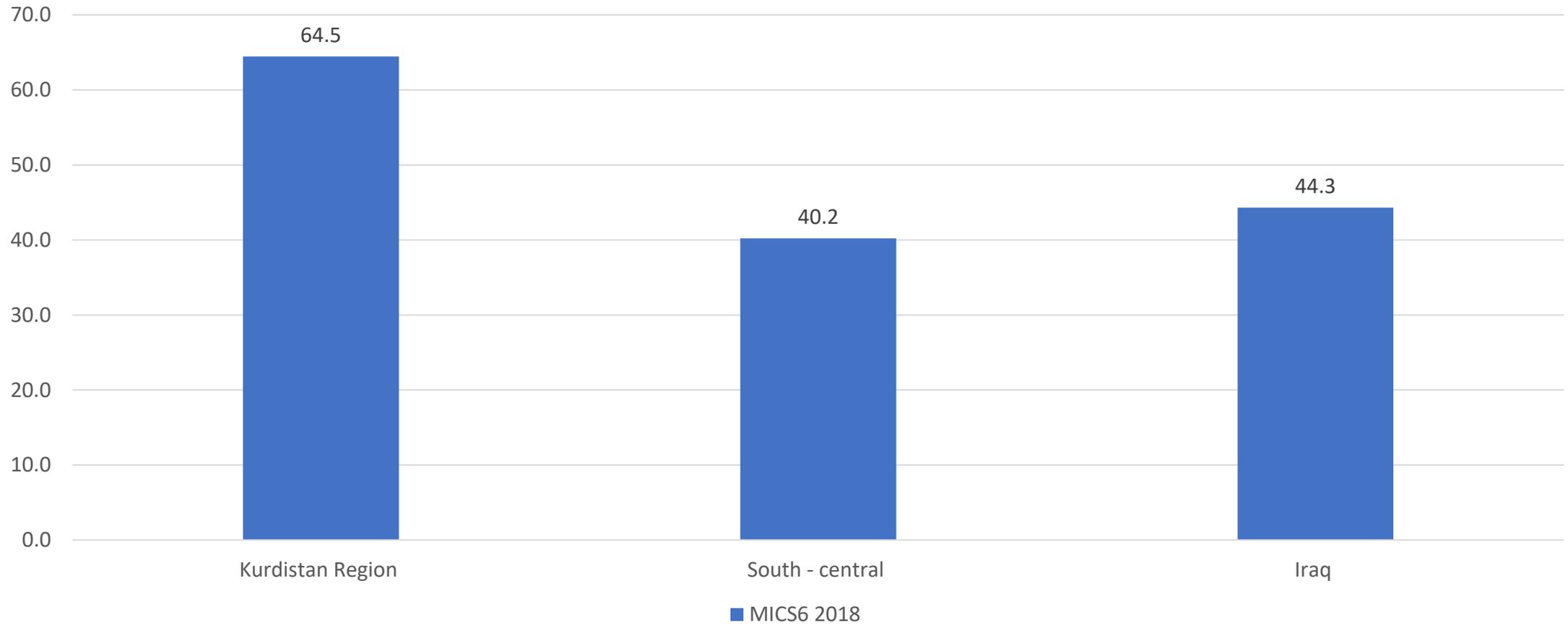
# Transition rate comparison from primary school to lower secondary school in MICS-2011 and MICS-2018.



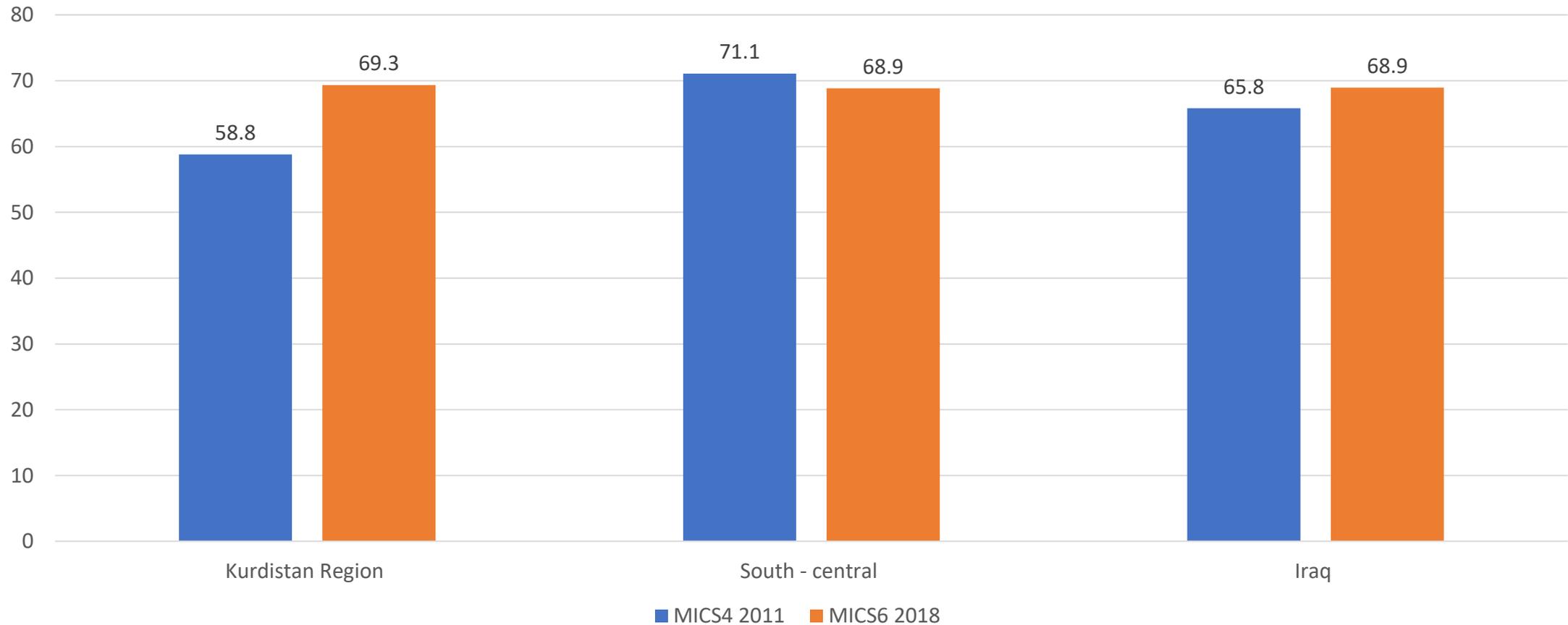
# Lower secondary completion rate comparing between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018.



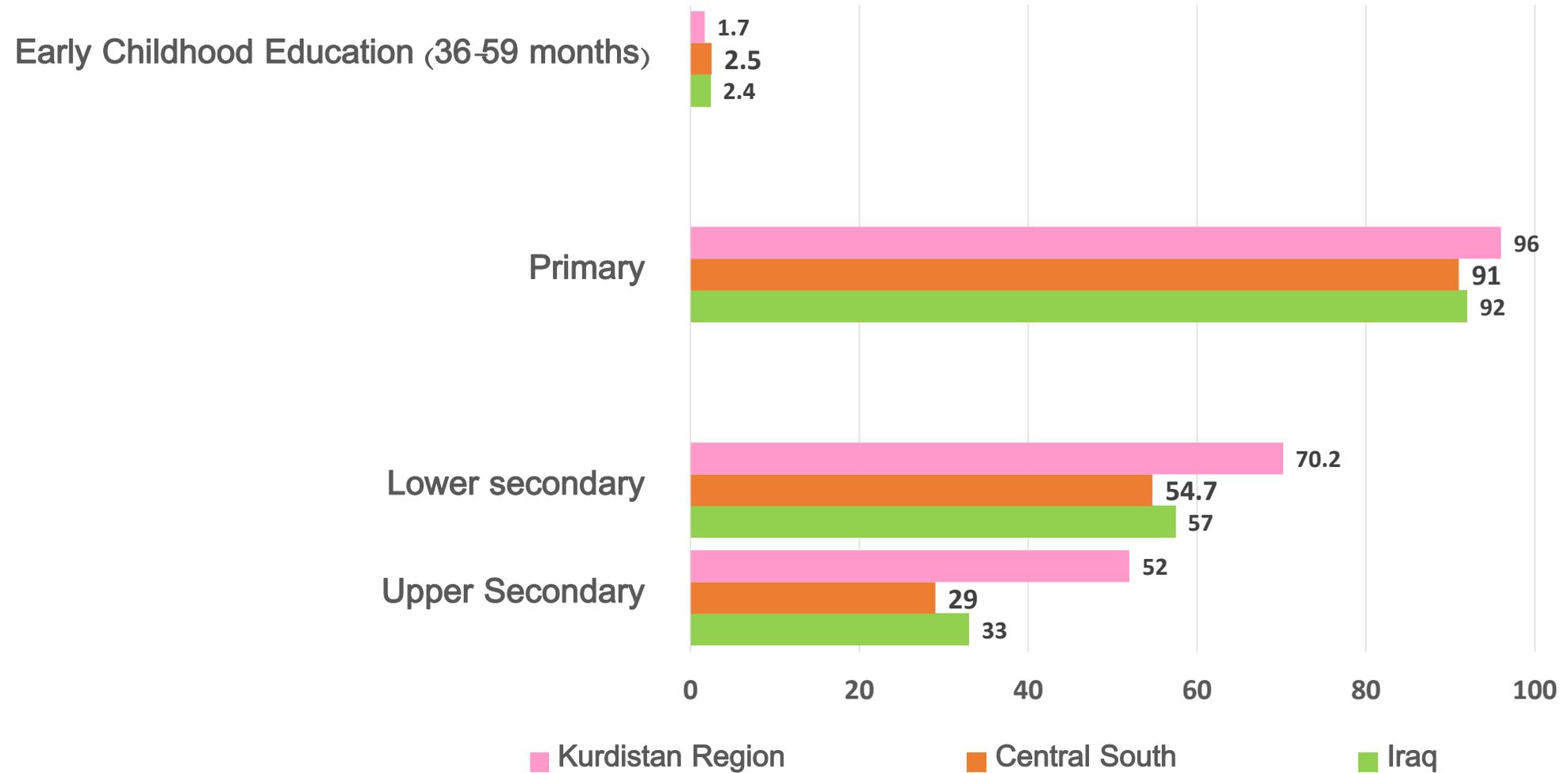
# Upper secondary completion rate



# Comparison of Literacy rate among women 15- 49 years between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018.



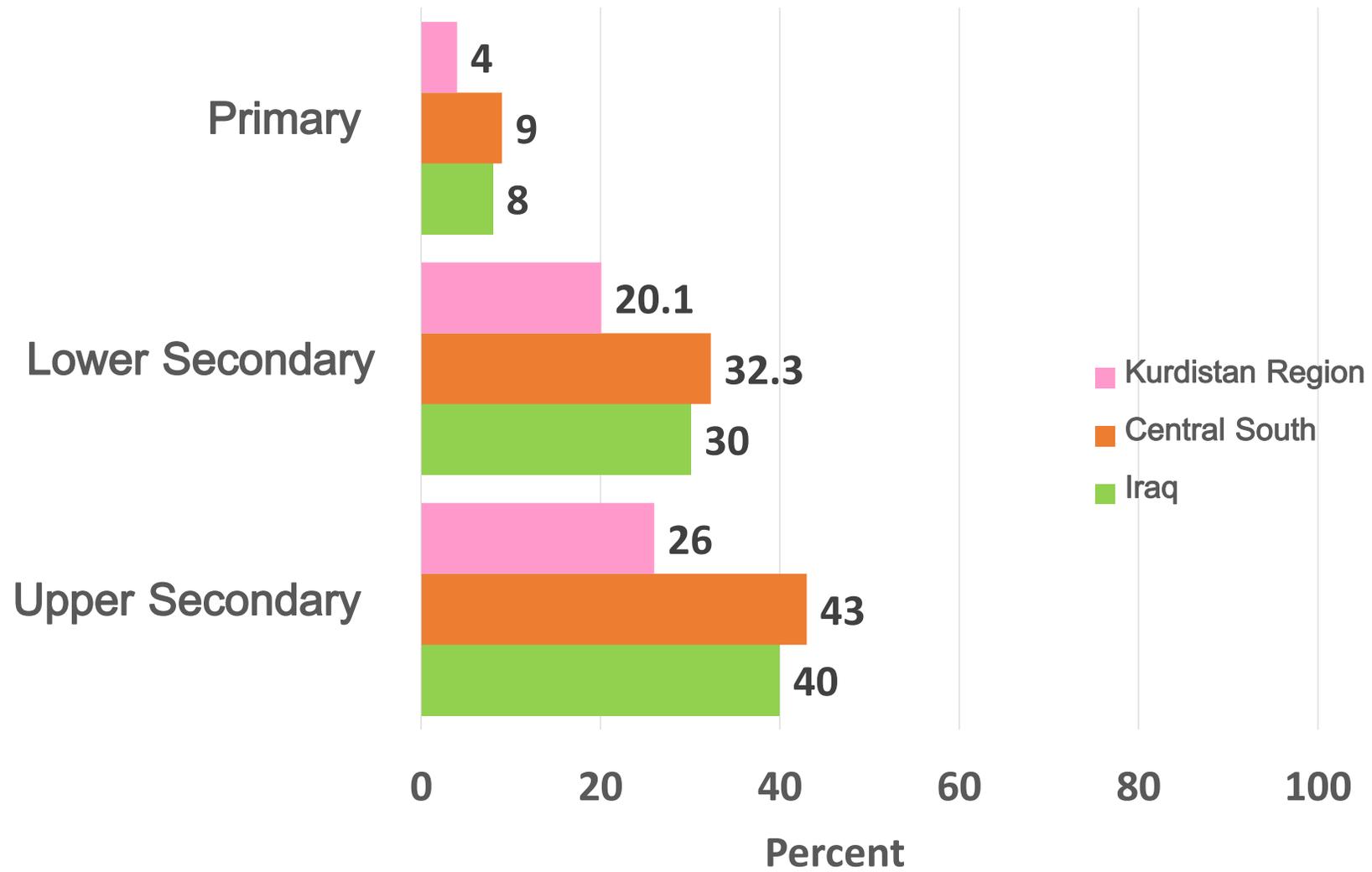
# School Net Attendance Rates (NAR) - Summary



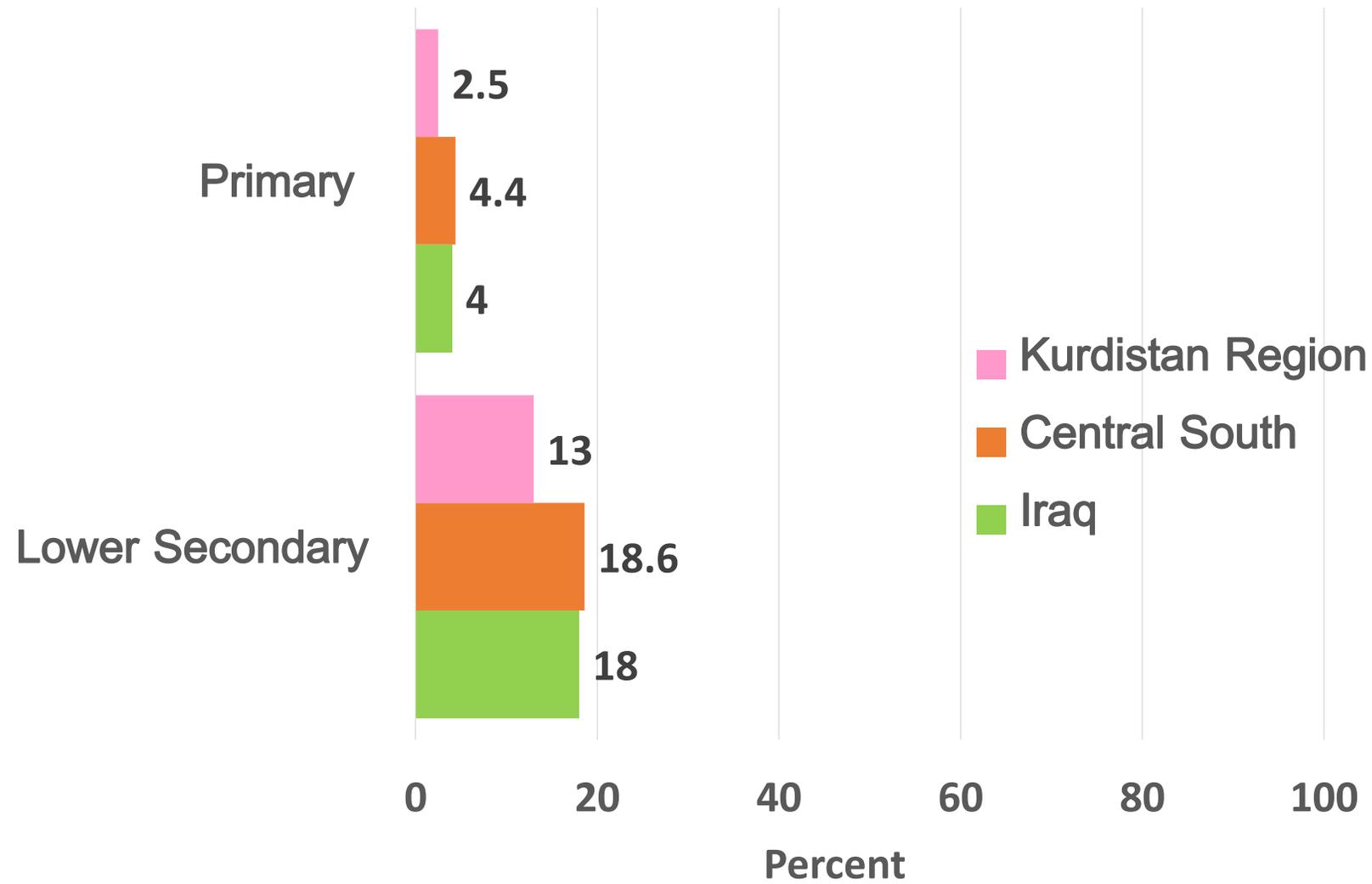
# Completion Rates **SDG 4.1.4**



# Out-of-school Rates **SDG 4.1.5**



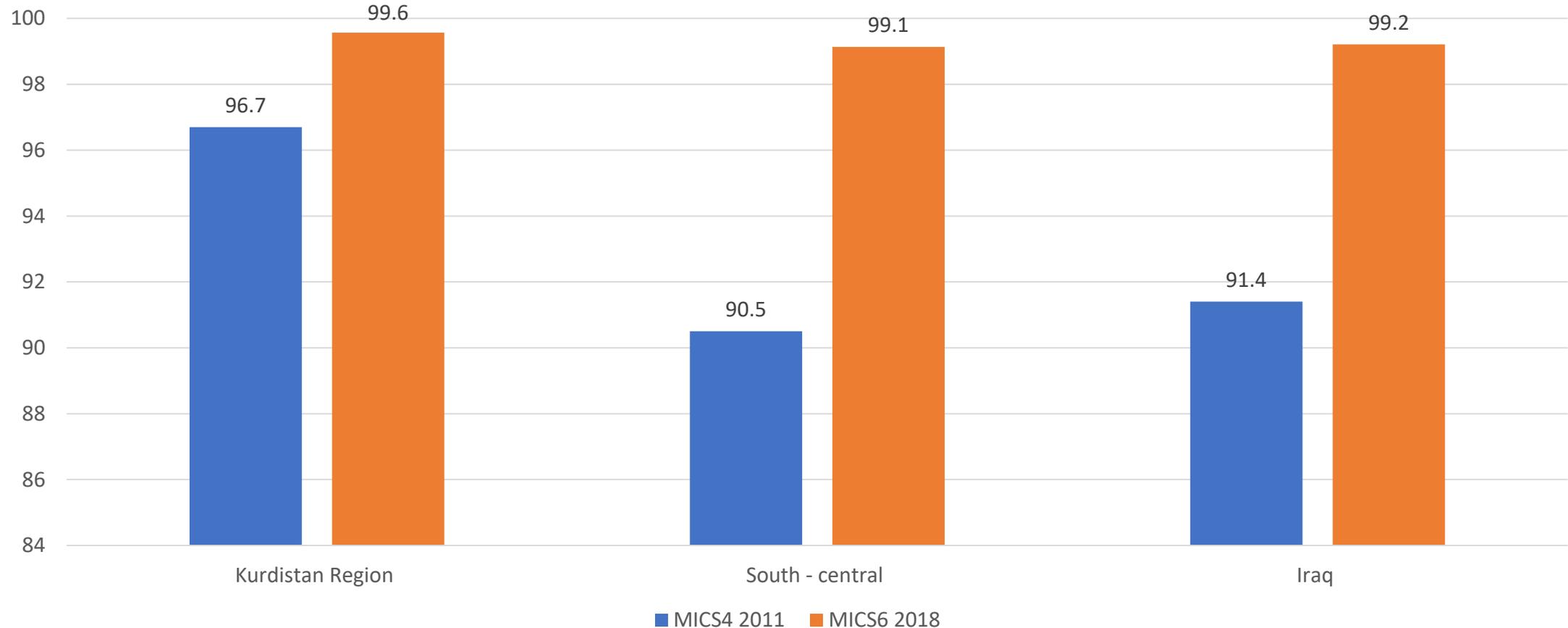
# Children over-age for grade **SDG 4.1.6**



# Water and Sanitation

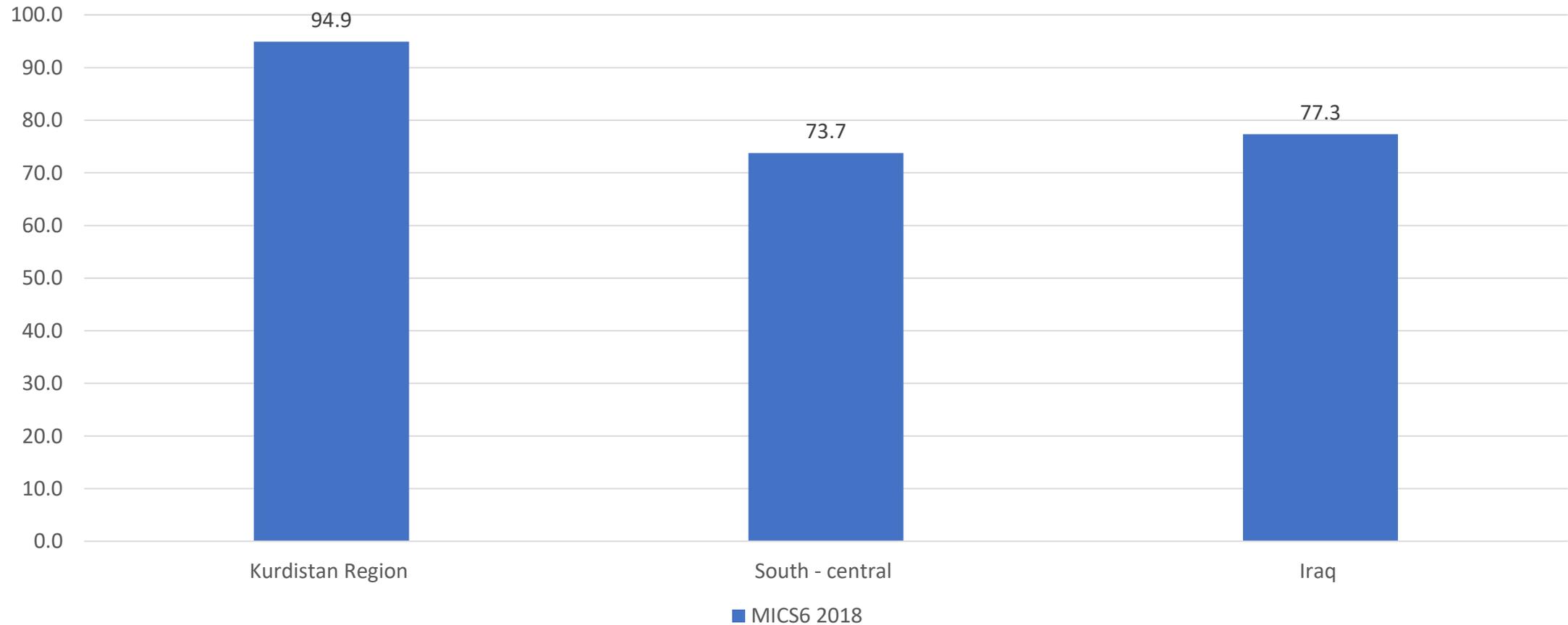
- Use of improved source for drinking water
- Drinking water available in sufficient quantities
- Water Quality and E-coli
- Water chlorine
- Use of improved sanitation

# Compared in percent of Use of improved\* source for drinking water between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018

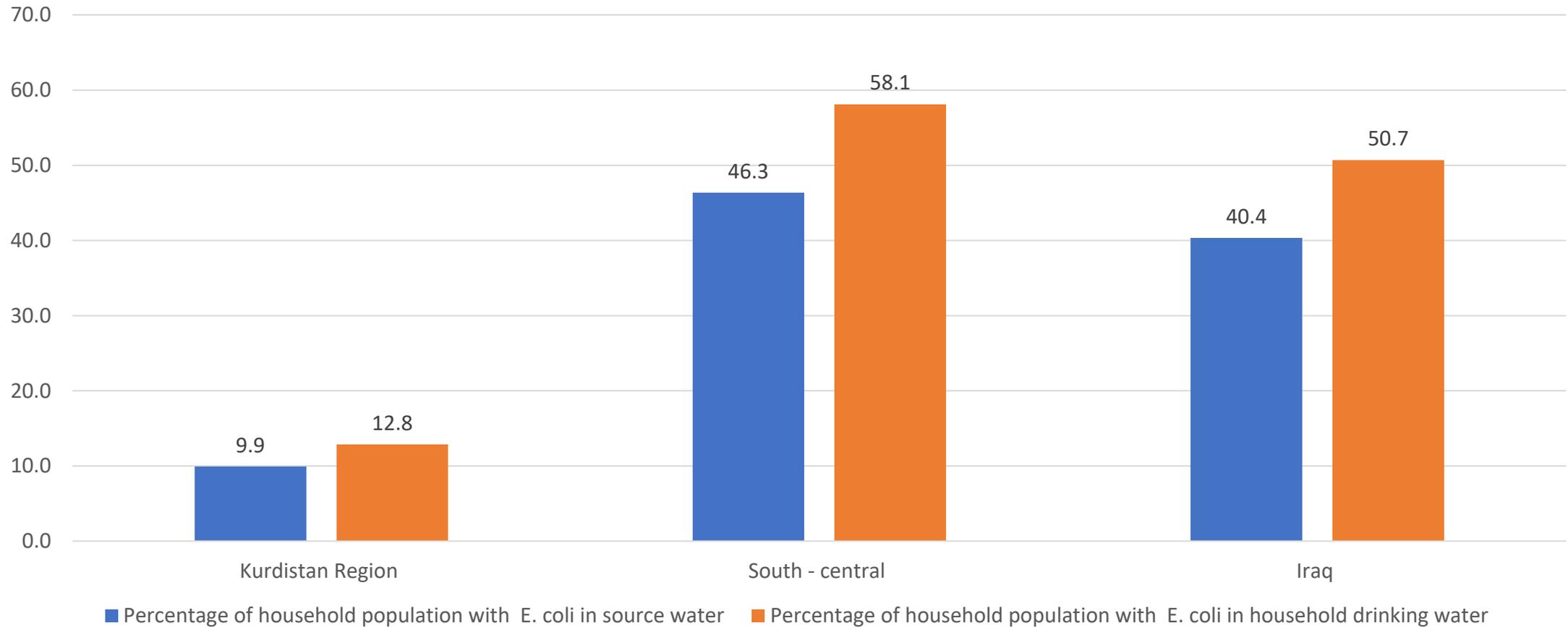


\*improved sources of drinking water: are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection and water from reverse osmosis. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as handwashing and cooking.

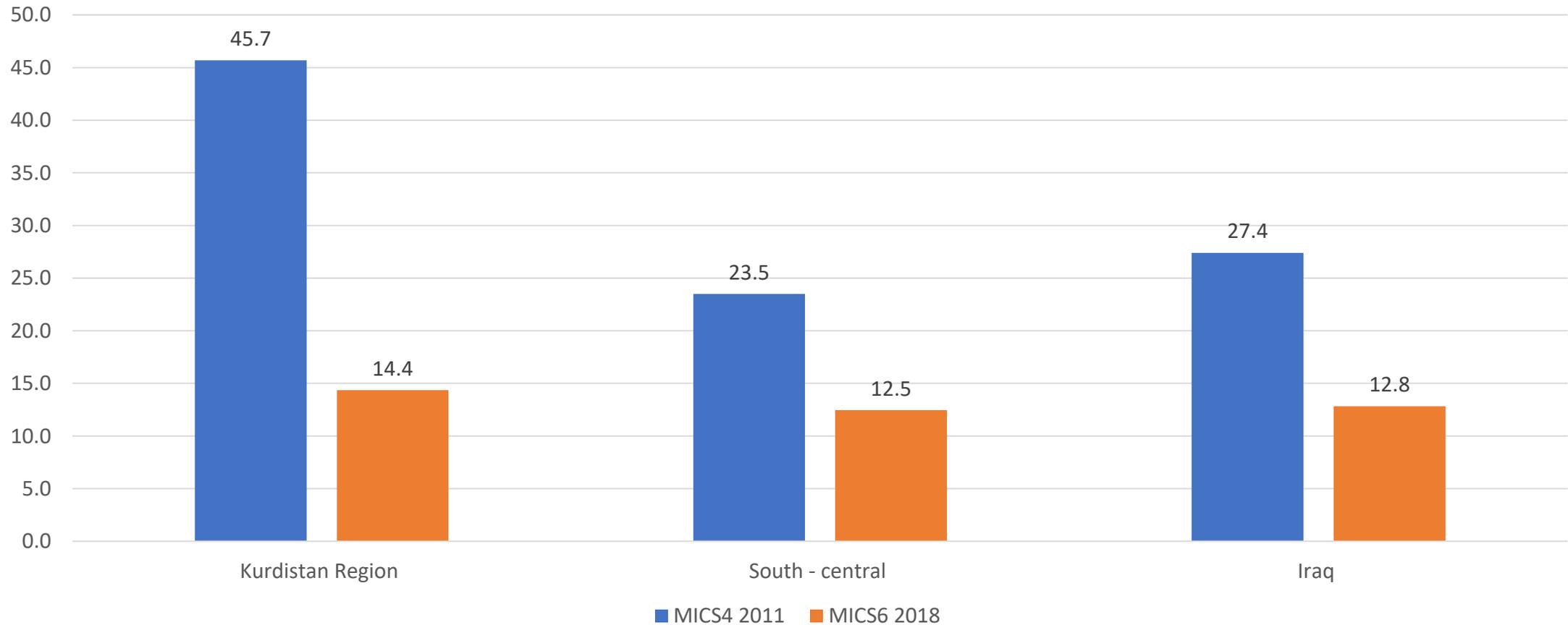
# Percentage of household population with drinking water available in sufficient quantities



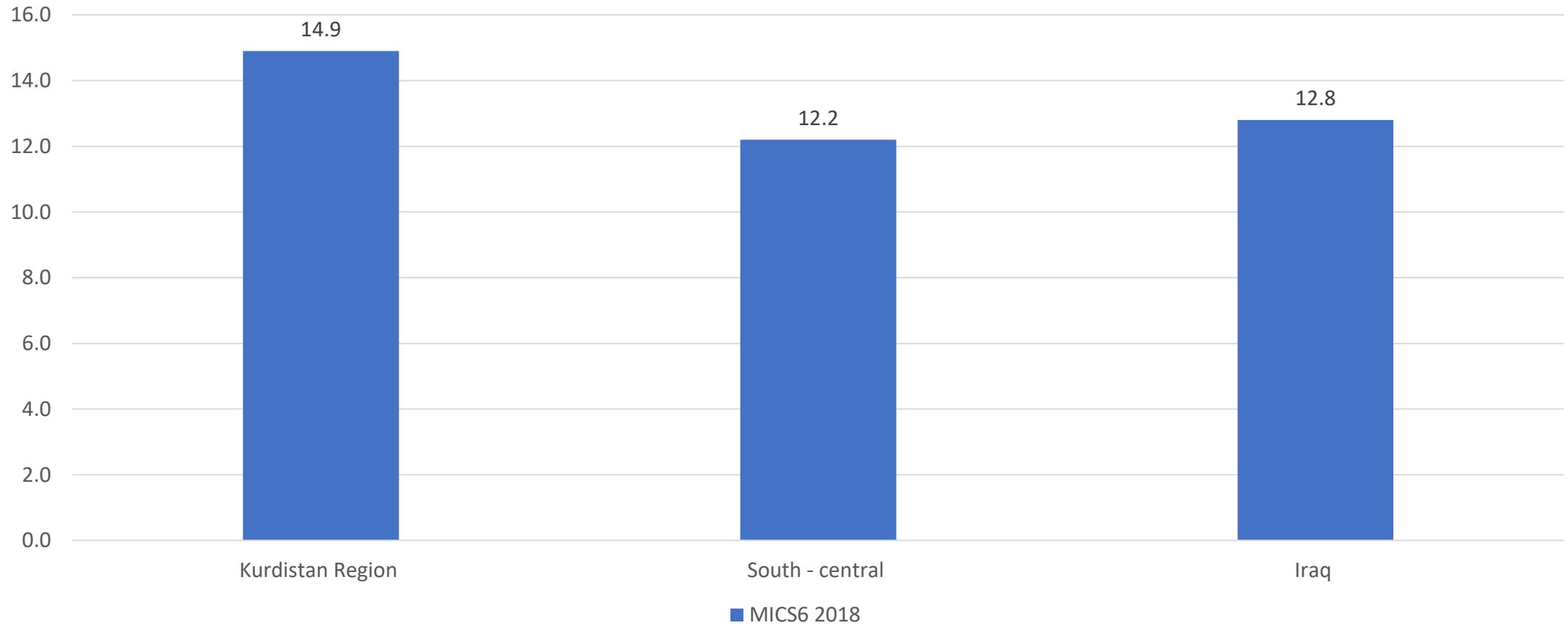
# Percentage distribution of drinking water quality in water source with (E. coli)



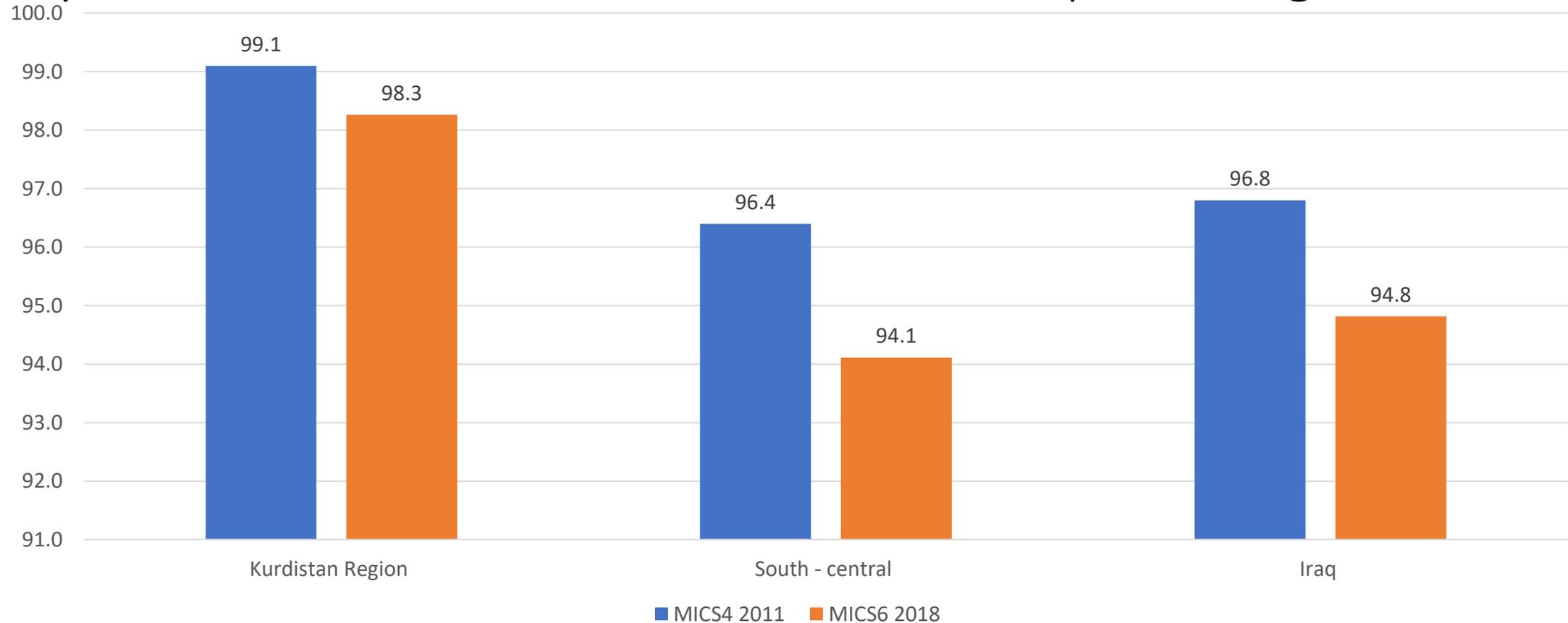
# Comparing of Water chlorination test for water with No Chlorine between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percentages.



# Percentage distribution of drinking water chlorination (No Chlorine) in source



# Comparison of percentage distribution for using improved\* sanitation facility between MICS-2011 and MICS-2018 in percentages.



\*Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and composting toilet.

Thank you