## IRAQ

Monitoring the situation of children and women


Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006<br>Volume 1: Final Report

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women

# Findings from the Iraq <br> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 

VOLUME 1: FINAL REPORT
October 2007

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Central Organization for Statistics \& Information Technology
Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office
Partner:
Ministry of Health

United Nations Children's Fund

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The Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried by Central Organization for Statistics \& Information Technology and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Financial and technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Technical support was also provided by Government of Iraq Steering Committee (MOH, MOE, MOLSA, MMPW), the United Nations Steering Committee (WHO, UNFPA, WFP), the Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM), and MEASURE DHS/ ORC Macro. This survey was also made possible by the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) financial support.

This survey was conducted as part of the third round of MICS surveys (MICS-3), carried out around the world in more than 50 countries, in 2005-2006, following the first two rounds of MICS surveys that were conducted in 1995 and in 2000. Survey tools are based on the models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

## Suggested citation:

Central Organization for Statistics \& Information Technology and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office. 2007. Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006, Final Report. Iraq.

## SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Iraq, 2006

| Topic | Indicator number |  | Indicator | National | Kurdistan Region | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MICS | MDG |  |  |  |  |
| FERTILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fertility |  |  | Total fertility rate | 4.3 | 3.8 | per woman |
| CHILD MORTALITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Child mortality | 1 | 13 | Under-five mortality rate | 41 | 40 | per thousand |
|  |  |  | Child mortality | 7 | 7 | per thousand |
|  | 2 | 14 | Infant mortality rate | 35 | 34 | per thousand |
|  |  |  | Post neonatal mortality | 12 | 11 | per thousand |
|  |  |  | Neonatal mortality | 23 | 23 | per thousand |
| NUTRITION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nutritional status | 6 | 4 | Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) | 7.6 | 7.9 | percent |
|  |  |  | (severe) | 1.4 | 1.6 | percent |
|  | 7 |  | Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe) | 21.4 | 13.1 | percent |
|  |  |  | (severe) | 7.5 | 3.9 |  |
|  | 8 |  | Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe) | 4.8 | 4.9 | percent |
|  |  |  | (severe) | 1.2 | 1.2 |  |
|  | 45 |  | Timely initiation of breastfeeding | 30.6 | 15.2 | percent |
|  | 15 |  | Exclusive breastfeeding rate | 25.1 | 11.8 | percent |
|  |  |  | Continued breastfeeding rate |  |  | percent |
| Breastfeeding | 16 |  | at 12-15 months | 67.6 | 49.6 | percent |
|  |  |  | at 20-23 months | 35.7 | 32.4 | percent |
|  | 17 |  | Timely complementary feeding rate | 51 | 22 | percent |
|  | 18 |  | Frequency of complementary feeding | 38 | 15.2 | percent |
|  | 19 |  | Adequately fed infants | 31.8 | 13.6 | percent |
| Salt iodization | 41 |  | lodized salt consumption | 28.4 | 56.8 | percent |
|  | 42 |  | Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives) | 2 | 2.9 | percent |
| Vitamin A | 43 |  | Vitamin A supplementation (post-partum mothers) | 16.1 | 11.2 | percent |
| Low birth weight | 9 |  | Low birth weight infants | 14.8 | 14.5 | percent |
|  | 10 |  | Infants weighed at birth | 44.9 | 43.2 | percent |
| CHILD HEALTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Immunization | 25 | 15 | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | 91.4 | 96.6 | percent |
|  | 26 |  | Polio immunization coverage | 57 | 69.2 | percent |
|  | 27 |  | DPT immunization coverage | 52.8 | 62.9 | percent |
|  | 28 |  | Measles or MMR immunization coverage | 65.3 | 71.2 | percent |
|  | 29 |  | Hepatitis B immunization coverage | 49.4 | 72.7 | percent |
| Tetanus toxoid | 31 |  | Fully immunized children | 38.5 | 47 | percent |
|  | 32 |  | Neonatal tetanus protection | 61.4 | 59.4 | percent |
|  | 33 |  | Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) | 30.7 | 26.5 | percent |
|  | 34 |  | Home management of diarrhoea | 15.3 | 30.4 | percent |
| Care of illness | 35 |  | Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding | 63.8 | 63.1 | percent |
|  | 23 |  | Care seeking for suspected pneumonia | 81.6 | 64.6 | percent |
|  | 22 |  | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | 82 | 73.8 | percent |


| Topic | number |  | Indicator | National | Kurdistan Region | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MICS | MDG |  |  |  |  |
| Solid fuel use | 24 | 29 | Solid fuels | 4.6 | 5.9 | percent |
| ENVIRONMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | 30 | Use of improved drinking water sources | 79.1 | 96.9 | percent |
| Water and | 13 |  | Water treatment | 9.2 | 3.3 | percent |
| Sanitation | 12 | 31 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | 92.3 | 97.7 | percent |
|  | 14 |  | Disposal of child's faeces | 40.7 | 48.6 | percent |
| REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Contraception and unmet need | 21 | 19c | Contraceptive prevalence | 49.8 | 58.2 | percent |
|  | 98 |  | Unmet need for family planning | 10.8 | 13.4 | percent |
|  | 99 |  | Demand satisfied for family planning | 82.2 | 81.3 | percent |
|  | 20 |  | Antenatal care | 83.8 | 80.2 | percent |
|  | 44 |  | Content of antenatal care |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Blood test taken | 65.9 | 67.4 | percent |
| Maternal and newborn health |  |  | Blood pressure measured | 76.2 | 74.2 | percent |
|  |  |  | Urine specimen taken | 62.7 | 61.2 | percent |
|  |  |  | Weight measured | 59.3 | 57.1 | percent |
|  | 4 | 17 | Skilled attendant at delivery | 88.5 | 88.1 | percent |
|  | 5 |  | Institutional deliveries | 62.6 | 67.8 | percent |
| CHILD DEVELOPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46 |  | Support for learning | 46.4 | 45.4 | percent |
|  | 47 |  | Father's support for learning | 54.9 | 54.2 | percent |
| EDUCATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education | 52 |  | Pre-school attendance | 2.5 | 3.6 | percent |
|  | 53 |  | School readiness | 4.2 | 12.7 | percent |
|  | 54 |  | Net intake rate in primary education (6 years) | 63.2 | 60.2 |  |
|  |  |  | Net intake rate in primary education (7 years) | 82.1 | 87.5 | percent |
|  | 55 | 6 | Net primary school attendance rate | 85.8 | 94.5 | percent |
|  | 56 |  | Net secondary school attendance rate | 40.1 | 52.5 | percent |
|  | 57 | 7 | Children reaching grade five | 95.2 | 92.5 | percent |
|  | 58 |  | Transition rate to secondary school | 78.3 | 84.4 | percent |
|  |  |  | Primary completion rate (gross) | 80.9 | 114.3 | percent |
|  | 59 | 7b | Primary completion rate (net) | 43.9 | 49 | percent |
|  |  |  | Gender parity index |  |  |  |
|  | 61 | 9 | Primary school | 0.88 | 0.95 | ratio |
|  |  |  | Secondary school | 0.75 | 0.96 | ratio |
| Literacy | 60 | 8 | Adult literacy rate | 65.6 | 64.2 | percent |
| CHILD PROTECTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birth registration | 62 |  | Birth registration | 95 | 98.5 | percent |
|  | 71 |  | Child labour | 10.7 | 6.4 | percent |
| Child labour | 72 |  | Labourer students | 61.5 | 79.7 | percent |
|  | 73 |  | Student labourers | 9.5 | 6.4 | percent |
| Child discipline | 74 |  | Any psychological/physical punishment | 83.7 | 68.1 | percent |
|  | 67 |  | Marriage before age 15 | 5.4 | 6.8 | percent |
| Early marriage |  |  | Marriage before age 18 | 22.6 | 26.1 | percent |
|  | 68 |  | Young women aged 15-19 currently married | 19 | 10 | percent |


| Topic | Indicator number |  | Indicator | National | Kurdistan Region | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MICS | MDG |  |  |  |  |
| Spousal age difference |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 69 |  | Women aged 15-19 | 25.8 | 26.5 | percent |
|  |  |  | Women aged 20-24 | 21.1 | 21.4 | percent |
| Domestic violence | 100 |  | Attitudes towards domestic violence | 59.1 | 36.7 | percent |
| Disability | 101 |  | Child disability | 14.8 | 18.9 | percent |
| HIV/AIDS AND ORPHANED CHILDREN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes | 82 | 19b | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 2.1 | 0.7 | percent |
|  | 89 |  | Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | 18.5 | 20.7 | percent |
|  | 86 |  | Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | 8 | 7.6 | percent |
|  | 87 |  | Women who know where to be tested for HIV | 6.1 | 3.4 | percent |
|  | 88 |  | Women who have been tested for HIV | 2.8 | 0.5 | percent |
| Support to | 75 |  | Prevalence of orphans | 5.9 | 5.5 | percent |
| orphaned | 78 |  | Children's living arrangements | 2.4 | 1.5 | percent |
| children | 77 | 20 | School attendance of orphans versus non-orphans | 0.84 | 1.10 | ratio |

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| :---: | :---: |
| BCG | Bacillis-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis) |
| CDC | Center for Disease Control |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| COSIT | Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing System |
| DHS | Demographic and Health surveys |
| DPT | Diptheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| Hep B | Hepatitis B |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| ILCS | Iraq Living Conditions Survey |
| IUD | Intrauterine Device |
| KRSO | Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office |
| LAM | Lactational Amenorrhea Method |
| LAS | League of Arab States |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goals |
| MENA | Middle East and North Africa |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MICS-2 | The second round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MICS-3 | The third round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MMR | Measles, Mumps, and Rubella |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MOI | Ministry of Interior |
| NAR | Net Attendance Rate |
| NCHS | National Center for Health Statistics (USA) |
| ORS | Oral Rehydration Solution |
| ORT | Oral Rehydration Therapy |
| PAPFAM | Pan Arab Project for Family Health |
| PPS | Probability Proportional to Size |
| PSU | Primary Sampling Unit |
| RHF | Recommended Home Fluid |
| SD | Standard Deviation |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| SSD | Suleimaniya Statistical Directorate |
| TFR | Total Fertility Rate |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WFFC | World Fit For Children |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

## PREFACE

With due acknowledgement of the huge joint effort rendered by all partners, we are pleased to present the final findings of the 2006 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) on key social indicators related to the situation of children and women in Iraq.

This survey represents the third round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-3) in Iraq. The first MICS was undertaken in 1996, and MICS-2 was completed in 2000. This final report for MICS-3 presents the main findings at the national level for the 18 governorates of Iraq on some of the main topics covered in the overall survey.

The primary implementers of MICS-3 are Iraq's Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The survey was completed with the much appreciated technical and financial support from UNICEF, and complied with the standard methodologies recommended by UNICEF throughout the various stages of preparation, field work and production of results.

MICS is a large-scale and truly representative survey, with a sample size of 18,144 households randomly selected from all governorates of Iraq, including the Kurdistan Region.

Iraq is one of the first countries in the Middle East and North African region to release its MICS3 survey findings, despite the huge technical, financial and operational difficulties involved in carrying out such a task during this difficult period of time. That Iraq is able to undertake data collection in this way is indeed an outstanding achievement and testifies to the great spirit of resilience and dedication shared by all partners in the MICS-3 process.

It is hoped that the MICS-3 findings will positively contribute to monitoring progress towards implementing major international commitments and goals, including the World Fit for Children (WFFC) goals and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This critical information will enable the Government of Iraq and all its partners to improve policy development for basic services, and prioritize efforts to protect and promote the wellbeing of Iraqi children and women.

Ali Ghaleb Baban
Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our children are our flowerbuds of today and our treasure for tomorrow. They are our greatest assets and the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) is an indispensable means of establishing scientific approaches to address the many possible problems facing children and to establish reliable approaches to improve their conditions.

We in the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) and Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office (KRSO) are both committed to full and active participation in any noble activity on these lines and extend our appreciation to all those who contributed directly or indirectly to the preparation, implementation and the delivery of the findings of the MICS-3.

The Iraq Country Office, Headquarters and MENA Regional Office of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and their staff should be acknowledged for their efforts in realising this and spending time and energy for advocating, realising and capacity building in this respect.

Our sincere thanks and appreciation go to all the employees in the various departments of the COSIT and KRSO who played a major coordinating role throughout the survey. Their contribution has culminated in the successful completion of this important survey and production of reliable results despite the immense difficulties facing our beloved country.

We would also like to acknowledge our fruitful partnership with WHO and UNFPA and the valuable technical support of MEASURE DHS/ ORC Macro and PAPFAM/LAS and their constructive comments and advice provided throughout the various stages of the survey.

| Dr. Mehdi Alalak | and | Dr. Jamal Ameen |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Head of COSIT |  | Head of KRSO |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (Iraq MICS-3) has been conducted as part of the third round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys, carried out around the world in more than 50 countries, in 2005-2006. The total sample size for the survey is 18,144 households. The main purpose of the survey was to provide up-to-date information for assessing and monitoring the situation of children and women in Iraq.

The survey collected information from all household members on education, water and sanitation, child labour, child discipline, disability, and salt iodization. Thesurveyalsocollectedinformation fromindividual women on marriage, child mortality, birth history, tetanus toxoid, maternal and newborn health, contraception and unmet need, attitude towards domestic violence and HIV/AIDS. Furthermore the Iraq MICS-3 collected information about children under-five on birth registration and early learning, Vitamin A supplementation, breastfeeding, care of illness, immunization, and anthropometry.

## Current Fertility

The Iraq MICS-3 estimated the fertility rate for the three years before the survey as 4.3 children per woman. The total fertility rate is estimated at 5.1 children per woman in rural areas, about 22 percent higher than in urban areas (4.0). Fertility is lower in metropolitan areas (3.8) than in other urban areas (4.2).

There are differences in fertility among governorates, ranging from a low of 2.9 in Suleimaniya to a high of 5.4 in Nineveh and Missan. In general, fertility is lower at Kurdistan Region (3.8) than in the South/ Centre governorate (4.4).

The level of fertility is inversely related to women's education, decreasing rapidly from 4.8 children among women with no or primary education to 3.5 children among women who have at least some secondary education.

## Child Mortality

The 2006 Iraq MICS-3 produced mortality estimates compatible with the recent mortality estimates found by the 2004 Iraq Living conditions survey. Both these surveys showed estimates that are considerably lower than previous estimates.

The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 35 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 41 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period, indicating that the majority of underfive deaths ( 85 percent) are infant deaths.

At the national level, relatively little, if any improvement has taken place during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 49 per 1,000 during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey.

Under-five mortality rates are practically the same in the South-Centre governorate as a whole and in Kurdistan Region. The highest mortality rates are observed in the Salahuddin governorate (70 percent higher than the national average), while the lowest rates are observed in Kirkuk (half the national average). Under-five mortality is also relatively higher than the national average in AIMuthanna, Wasit, Dohuk, Erbil, Kerbala, Nineveh, Al-Najaf, Babil, and Salahuddin governorate.

First births, children born to very young mothers, children born after a short interval, and children of high birth orders experience significantly higher risks of mortality. For children of women who give birth above age 40, under-five mortality is elevated to 64 per 1,000 births, while the elevated risk of mortality among first births is also observed.

## Nutrition

## Nutritional Status

Eight percent of children under-five in Iraq are moderately or severely underweight and one percent is severely underweight. Over one-fifth (21 percent) of children are severely or moderately stunted (or too short for their age) and eight percent are severely stunted. Five percent of children are severely or moderately wasted (or too thin for their height) and one percent is severely wasted. The nutritional status of children under-five has improved from the situation prevailing during the 90 's and the first half of 2000 where $9-25$ percent was found to be moderately underweight.

Differentials in children's nutritional status continue to be observed, however, particularly by governorate where the percentage of children who are moderately or severely underweight, stunted, and wasted are highest in Basrah and Wasit governorates.

Overall, about nine percent of children in Iraq are overweight with more overweight girls than boys and more overweight children in South/Centre Iraq governorates than in Kurdistan Region.

## Breastfeeding

More women start breastfeeding within one day (85 percent) than within one hour (31 percent). Exclusive breastfeeding is low in Iraq where only one in four children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed. Although this figure is low the current survey revealed a considerable improvement from the 2000 Iraq MICS-2 and 2004 ILCS where exclusive breastfeeding was only half the current level.

Less than half of the infants in the Kurdistan Region are exclusively breastfed compared to the South/Centre governorates as a whole. Kerbala governorate stands out as the governorate with the highest percentage of exclusively breastfed infants where around two-thirds of its infants are breastfed as recommended.

About one third of Iraqi infants aged 0-11 months are adequately fed. Rural infants are more adequately fed than infants in urban areas. More infants in South/ Centre governorates (34 percent) are adequately fed than in Kurdistan Region (14 percent). The percent of adequately fed infants varies from 8 percent in Erbil to 52 percent in Kerbala governorate.

## Salt lodization

The recommended amount of iodine was found in 28 percent of households in Iraq.

Almost double urban households (34 percent) use iodized salts compared to rural households (16 percent). Dohuk (67 percent) and Suleimaniya (63 percent) governorates havethehighestconsumption of adequately iodized salt while Missan, Al-Qadisiya and Basrah have the lowest percentage. Overall, more households in Kurdistan Region (57 percent) consume iodized salt than households in South/ Centre Iraq (24 percent).

## Vitamin A Supplements

The majority of children in Iraq did not receive the recommended Vitamin A supplementation. Only two percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose of Vitamin A supplement in the six months prior to the MICS. The low percentage of

Vitamin A Supplements is attributed to a known shortage of supply in the country.

Only about 16 percent of mothers with a birth in the previous two years received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth. Overall coverage is 11 percent in Kurdistan Region compared to 17 percent in the South/Centre Iraq governorates.

## Low Birth Weight

Overall, 45 percent of births were weighed at birth with approximately 15 percent estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth - a slight improvement from the 12 percent figure from the 2000 Iraq MICS2. The highest estimate of low birth weight was found in Al-Muthanna governorate (22 percent) while the lowest was in AI-Anbar governorate (11 percent).

## Child Health

## Immunization

Thirty nine percent of children aged 18-29 months had all recommended vaccinations by age 12 months ( 18 months for measles or MMR). Children are considered to have all recommended vaccinations fully immunized if they receive BCG, DPT (1-3 doses), polio (1-3 doses), HepB (1-3 doses) vaccines, by 12 months of age and either a measles or MMR vaccine by 18 months. Forty seven percent of children were fully immunized in Kurdistan Region.

For children aged 18-29 months BCG vaccination, DPT3, Polio3, and HepB3 by the age of 12 months was 91, 53, 57, and 50 percent respectively. In addition, the coverage for measles or MMR vaccine by 18 months was at 65 percent.

## Tetanus Toxoid

Tetanus toxoid coverage is relatively widespread in Iraq. Almost two third of mothers in the country are considered protected against tetanus (61 percent). The highest coverage is in Baghdad ( 80 percent) and lowest is in Wasit (39 percent). Coverage increases from 42 percent among women with no education to 78 percent among women with secondary or higher education.

## Oral Rehydration Therapy

Dehydration caused by diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality and morbidity among Iraqi children. Overall, 13 percent of children under-five years
of age had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. The peak prevalence occurred among children aged 6-11 months. Almost one third of the children ( 31 percent) received ORS while they had diarrhoea. Use of ORS is lowest in Wasit (15 percent), Erbil (19 percent) and Kerbala (19 percent) and highest in Dohuk (47 percent).

About two-thirds of children either received ORT or fluid intake was increased, and at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. Proper home management of diarrhoea varied by age of the child, with the highest percentage observed for the 24-35 months age group (75 percent) and the lowest percentage observed for the 0-11 months age group ( 54 percent).

Children in Basrah governorate are least properly home managed of diarrhoea (54 percent) while children in Kirkuk receive the best management (82 percent).

## Care Seeking and Antibiotic Therapy of Children with Suspected Pneumonia

Thirteen percent of the children surveyed had suspected pneumonia. A considerably high percentage of these children received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey ( 82 percent). Antibiotic therapy of suspected pneumonia is lower among children from rural households and children whose mothers/caretakers have no education than among other children. All governorates had high percentages of over 75 percent, with exception of Diala that had a percentage of 53 and Erbil that had a percentage of 58 .

A high proportion of children were taken to appropriate providers ( 82 percent) -28 percent were taken to private physician, 24 percent to government hospitals, and 19 percent to government health centre. More children were taken to appropriate providers in South/Centre governorates ( 83 percent) than in Kurdistan Region ( 65 percent).

Mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, only 22 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia - fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility are developing a fever (70 percent) and having diarrhoea (50 percent).

## Solid Fuel Use

Use of solid fuel is not a problem in Iraq with only about five percent of all households in Iraq using
it. Use of solid fuels is negligible in urban areas ( 0.6 percent), but increases in rural areas, with 13 percent of the households using solid fuels. AlQadisiya governorate is the governorate that mostly contributes to the solid fuels use in the country.

## Environment

## Water

Overall, 79 percent of the population has access to improved drinking water sources - 92 percent in urban areas and only 57 percent in rural areas. Basrah governorate is considerably worse than all other governorates with only two percent of the population having access to improved drinking water sources and reliance is on reverse osmosis stored in tankers for water supply. Al-Muthanna and Babil have the next worst access to improved drinking water sources with percentage 53 and 64 percent respectively. Overall, Kurdistan Region governorates have better access to improved drinking water sources than South/Centre Iraq governorates with percentages of 97 and 77 respectively.

The above figures may not reflect the condition and reliability of the main drinking water sources where nearly half of those who have access to improved drinking water sources indicated problems with the condition of services.

## In-house Water Treatment

Water treatment is not common in Iraq with about 85 percent of households using none. Those who treat their water mostly either let it stand or boil it.

Appropriate water treatment is done in nine percent of households. Kurdistan Region (3.3) has much lower percentage of appropriate water treatment than the South/ Centre governorates as a whole (10.4 percent).

## Time and Person to Obtain Water

A large number of households have drinking water source on the premises ( 79 percent). It takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water for 17 percent of all households. The average time to the source of drinking water was 21 minutes, with this time being almost double in rural areas than in urban areas.

More adult women ( 55 percent) collect water than adult men ( 37 percent). Only in a small percentage of households do children under age 15 collect water (7 percent).

More adult women collect water in rural areas, whereas the opposite is the case in urban areas. The more educated the head of the household is, the more men and fewer women tend to collect drinking water.

Use of improved sanitation facilities is relatively high among Iraq population ( 92 percent), with about six in seven households using flush toilets connected to sewerage systems or septic tanks or pit latrines. As expected, use of improved sanitation facilities is higher in all urban areas ( 98 percent) than in rural areas ( 82 percent). Nonetheless, the above figures do not reveal the situation on the ground, as 40 percent of the respondents indicated problems with the functionality of the sewage system around their house.

Residents of Al-Qadisiya governorate are the least likely than all other governorates to use improved facilities ( 64 percent compared with more than 80 percent for all other governorates).

## Reproductive Health

## Contraception

Half of currently married women or husbands of these women are currently using contraception. Modern methods account for 33 percent of overall use.

The most popular methods are the pill (15 percent) and IUD (12 percent). The next most popular methods are the withdrawal method (8 percent) and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) (7 percent). Female sterilization, periodic abstinence and injectables and condom are the least popular methods.

## Unmet Need

Eleven percent of married Iraqi women are not using contraceptives but want to stop having children (limit) or postpone the next pregnancy for at least two years (space). More women are in unmet need for spacing for contraception (7 percent) than in unmet need in limiting for contraception (3 percent). Dohuk governorate has the largest number of women in total unmet need (18 percent).

Demand for contraception satisfied is high in Iraq (82 percent). Demand for contraception satisfied is lower in rural areas ( 78 percent) compared to urban areas ( 84 percent); least in Dohuk governorate and for women in the age group 15-19 years.

## Antenatal Care

Coverage of antenatal care by skilled personnel is relatively high in Iraq with 84 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. Almost all women mostly receive antenatal care from a doctor. More than half the women had the recommended 4 or more antenatal care visits.

Antenatal care coverage by skilled personnel is 15 percent more in urban areas compared to rural areas. Governorates of Wasit, AI-Qadisiya, Nineveh, and Erbil are lagging behind in antenatal care coverage.

Only 60 percent of women who had antenatal care had their weight measured, 63 percent had a urine sample taken, 66 percent had a blood test taken, and 76 percent had their blood pressure taken. In general, compared to other services, weight measurement was the least to be received by women within the different governorates with a striking low 37 percent for this indicator in Dohuk governorate.

## Assistance at Delivery

Eighty-nine percent of births occurring in the two years prior to the Iraq MICS-3 survey were delivered by skilled personnel (doctor, nurse, or a certified midwife), with more births in urban areas (95 percent) than rural areas ( 78 percent).

More than half of births ( 55 percent) in the two years prior to the Iraq MICS-3 survey were delivered with assistance of a doctor. Women in Ninevah, Kirkuk, and Wasit governorates were the least likely in the country to have their deliveries assisted by skilled personnel. The more educated a woman is the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled person. Younger women were more assisted by doctors than older women. In contrast, older women were more assisted by midwives than younger women.

## Delivery in a Health Facility

Approximately 2 out of 3 births occurring in the two years prior to the Iraq MICS-3 survey were delivered in a health facility ( 63 percent). More births are delivered in health facilities in urban areas ( 68 percent) than in rural areas ( 54 percent). Women residing in Kurdistan Region governorates were more likely to deliver in a health facility with the highest percentage in the country occurring in Dohuk governorate ( 76 percent). Kirkuk governorate has the lowest percentage of women delivering in a health facility (43 percent).

## Caesarean Deliveries

One-fifth of the deliveries in the two years prior to the survey were by caesarean section. The likelihood of a caesarean delivery increased by the woman's age and her educational status. AlQadisiya governorate has the highest percentage of caesarean section deliveries ( 28 percent) and Dohuk has the least ( 12 percent).

## Child Development

During the three days preceding the survey, an adult is engaged with almost half ( 47 percent) of the under-five children in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness. The average number of activities is 3.4 .

Larger proportions of adults are engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas ( 52 percent) than in rural areas ( 38 percent). Strong differentials by governorate are also observed: Adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in Al-Anbar ( 65 percent) and Salahuddin ( 60 percent) lowest in the AI-Qadisiya ( 28 percent) and Wasit ( 30 percent).

## Education

## Pre-school Attendance and School Readiness

Pre-school attendance is very low in Iraq with only 3 percent of children aged $36-59$ months attending pre-school in the country.

In general, double the children in Kurdistan Region governorates (4 percent) attend pre-school compared to children in South/Centre governorates overall figure ( 2 percent). Children in Iraq are more likely to attend early childhood education after they reach four years of age. Only four percent of children who are currently at age 6 and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. First graders in Erbil have an outstanding percentage of school readiness (27 percent) compared to all other governorates (<8 percent).

## Net Intake Rate in Primary Education

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Iraq, 63 percent ( 82 percent for age 7 ) are attending the first grade of primary school.

Primary school entry is highest in metropolitan areas ( 73 percent; 88 percent for age 7 ), followed by other urban areas ( 66 percent; 86 percent for age 7 ), and lowest in rural areas ( 55 percent; 75 percent for age 7). The least percentage of children of primary
school entry age currently attending grade 1 is in Missan governorate ( 43 percent; 67 percent for age 7) and the highest is in the capital Baghdad (75 percent; 91 percent for age 7). A positive correlation with mother's education is observed.

## Net Primary School Attendance Rate

Overall, six in seven children of primary school age in Iraq are attending primary school or secondary school (86 percent).

Boys have a higher school attendance (91 percent) than girls ( 80 percent). More children in urban areas ( 92 percent) attend school than in rural areas (78 percent). The primary school attendance rate ranged generally between 71 and 96 percent with Missan governorate having the lowest percent in the country. Overall, Kurdistan Region governorates (95 percent) have higher rates than South/Centre governorates ( 85 percent). The school attendance increases with mother's education - 95, 87, and 75 percent for mothers with secondary or higher education, primary education, and no education respectively.

## Net Secondary School Attendance Rate

More dramatic than in primary school where 14 percent of the children are not attending school at all, is the fact that only 40 percent of the children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. Of the remaining 60 percent, some of them are either out of school ( 48 percent) or attending primary school (19 percent).

The secondary school net attendance rate is lowest for females ( 34 percent) than for males ( 46 percent), low in the rural areas ( 24 percent) and for children age 17 years ( 32 percent). These rates are higher in Kurdistan Region governorates ( 53 percent) than in the South/Centre governorates ( 38 percent).

## Net Primary School Attendance Rate of Children of Secondary School Age

The primary school net attendance rate of children of secondary school age is 12 percent.

Males have a higher rate compared to females. More secondary female children are out school compared to males, and less are attending primary school. Overall, about half the secondary school children in the South/Centre governorates are out of school compared to about one third in the governorates of Kurdistan Region.

## Survival Rate to Grade Five

Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them ( 95 percent) will eventually reach grade five.

## Primary Completion Rate

The gross primary completion rate in Iraq is 81 percent. Boys have a higher rate ( 89 percent) than girls ( 72 percent); other urban areas have a higher rate ( 92 percent) than metropolitan areas ( 86 percent) than rural areas ( 69 percent). This indicates attendance of more boys of all ages than girls and more children of all ages in urban areas than in rural areas at the 6th grade.

The net completion rate is 44 percent, i.e. 44 percent of Iraqi children of primary graduation age (11 years) are attending the 6th grade at age 11 years.

Boys have slightly higher rate than girls and the greater difference observed in the primary completion rate is due to the fact that the majority of children over age 11 years at the time of the survey attending the 6th grade of primary school are boys. The net completion rate is greater in urban areas ( 53 percent) compared to rural areas ( 32 percent) and the rate increases markedly with mothers' education.

Comparing the gross primary completion rate ( 81 percent) with the net completion rate ( 44 percent) indicates the presence of children who are over age 11 years at the time of the survey at the 6th grade.

## Transition Rate to Secondary School

In Iraq, 78 percent of children who were in the 6th grade of primary school last year attended the first grade of secondary school this year.

Girls ( 82 percent) have a higher rate than boys ( 76 percent). Also, the rate is higher in urban areas ( 82 percent) than in rural areas ( 70 percent). The transition rate is lowest in Salahuddin (46 percent). Overall, Kurdistan Region governorates have a higher transition rate ( 84 percent) than governorates in South/Centre Iraq (77 percent). The rate is associated positively with mothers' education.

## Gender Parity Index

The gender parity for primary school is 0.88 , indicating that more boys attend primary school compared to girls. The indicator drops to 0.75 for secondary education. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in the rural areas, where the gender parity is 0.79 for primary school and 0.40 for secondary school.

Gender parity for primary and secondary school is close to 1.00 in Kurdistan Region governorates as a whole ( 0.95 and 0.96 respectively) indicating almost no difference in attendance of girls and boys. The disadvantage of girls in primary schools is particularly pronounced in Missan governorate (GPI=0.67), and for secondary school in Nineveh (GPI=0.44) and Salahuddin (GPI=0.46).

## Adult Literacy

Two-thirds of women aged 15-24 are literate. Less than half the women in rural areas are literate compared to 80 percent in metropolitan areas and 72 percent in other urban areas. The highest percentages of literate women were in Baghdad (79 percent) and Al-Anbar ( 77 percent) and the lowest were in Missan (48 percent), Salahuddin (52 percent), and Dohuk (53 percent).

## Child Protection

## Birth Registration

The births of 95 percent of children under-five years in Iraq have been registered. Birth registration is least in Al-Muthanna and Nineveh governorates (93 percent).

## Child Labour

About one in nine children aged 5-14 years work (11 percent). Two percent of these children participate in unpaid work for someone other than a household member, an equal percentage of children do household chores for 28 hours or more per week, while a higher percentage of children work for family business (7 percent).

A higher percentage of child labour is found in boys, rural areas, and among age group 12-14 years. Children who work are less likely to participate in schools - 10 percent participate in school and 14 percent do not. Involvement of Iraqi children in labour activities decreases as mother's education increases.

Babil (22 percent), Salahuddin (18 percent), and AIAnbar (17 percent) governorates have the highest percentages of child labour in the country. Child labour is least in Dohuk, Basrah, and Kirkuk with rates less than seven percent. Overall, slightly less than double the children are involved in child labour in South/Centre governorates (11 percent) compared to Kurdistan Region governorates (6 percent).

Of the 70 percent of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, 10 percent are also involved
in child labour activities. Out of the 11 percent of child labourers, almost two-thirds of them are also labourer students (62 percent).

A large percentage of rural children (18 percent) are student labourers compared to children residing in urban areas (5 percent).

## Child Discipline

About five in six children in Iraq aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members ( 84 percent) with almost one-third subjected to severe physical punishment (30 percent).

Male children and children aged 5-9 years were more subjected to both minor and severe physical discipline. Psychological or physical discipline among 2-14 years children is more in governorates of South/Centre Iraq ( 86 percent) than in Kurdistan Region governorates ( 68 percent). It is least in Erbil and Suleimaniya and most in Baghdad (92 percent), Basrah (89 percent), and Nineveh (89 percent).

## Early Marriage

About one in five young women aged 15-19 years is currently married (19 percent). Marriage at a young age is far less observed in Kurdistan Region governorates (10 percent) than in South/Centre governorates (21 percent). It is least in Suleimaniya and Dohuk governorates (both 10 percent) and most in AI-Najaf (32 percent) and Thi-Qar (31 percent) governorates.

Five percent of women aged 15-49 years were married before age 15 while 23 percent of women aged 20-49 years were married before age 18. The age pattern for women aged 20-49 years shows that the prevalence of early marriage has declined over time.

There exist some important spousal age differences in Iraq. About one in five women aged 20-24 is currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more ( 21 percent), and about one in four women aged $15-19$ is currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more ( 26 percent).

Spousal age difference of 10 years or more forwomen 20-24 years tend to exist more in Kurdistan Region governorates (21 percent) than in governorates in South/Centre Iraq (14 percent). The highest value for this indicator is in Baghdad ( 30 percent) and Kirkuk (28 percent) and the lowest value is observed
is in Diala (13 percent), Nineveh (13 percent) and AIQadisiya (14 percent) governorates.

## Domestic Violence

A high percentage of Iraqi women believe that a husband is justified to beat his wife (59 percent). Going out without telling the husband was the top reason for this justification (47 percent), followed by neglecting the children, arguing with the husband, refusing to have sex with the husband, and lastly burning the food.

Women's belief that a husband is justified to beat his wife is highest among formally married women, and is negatively related the woman's education. The belief is far less in Kurdistan Region governorates (37 percent) than in South/Centre governorates (63 percent).

## Child Disability

About 15 percent of children in Iraq aged 2-14 years have at least one reported type of disability. Most of these disabilities were inability to speak and delay in sitting, standing, or walking.

The highest level of child disability was reported in Erbil governorate, ( 25 percent) and AI-Najaf governorate (20 percent) and the least was in Diala governorate (7 percent).

Prevalence of disability was highest in the 2-4 years age group (20 percent), most of whom had speaking disabilities.

## HIV/AIDS and Orphaned Children

## Knowledge of HIV Transmission

With known low prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS in Iraq, knowledge of HIV transmission is quite low in the country. A relatively high percentage of women have heard of HIV/AIDS (41 percent) and knowledge of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 8 percent. Most women know that having one faithful uninfected sex partner is a way of preventing HIV transmission (31 percent), 14 percent know of using a condom every time, and 20 percent know of abstaining from sex as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While 35 percent of women know at least one way, a high proportion of women ( 65 percent) do not know any of the three ways.

Only one in five women have heard of HIV/AIDS in rural areas compared to one in two in urban areas. Hearing of HIV/AIDS was less common in Missan and AI-Qadisiya governorates than the rest of the
country. Surprisingly, fewer women with secondary education (19 percent) have heard of HIV/AIDS compared to women with primary ( 73 percent) and no education (26 percent).

Only 7 percent of women reject the two most common misconceptions (HIVAIDS can be transmitted by sharing food, and mosquito bites) and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Twentyone percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, and 20 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while 19 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

Comprehensive knowledge (knowing 2 ways of preventing HIV transmission and rejecting three common misconceptions) of HIV prevention methods and transmission is very low with only three percent of women 15-49 years have comprehensive knowledge. Only two percent of youngwomen aged 15-24 years havecomprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

## Knowledge of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV

Nineteen percent of women know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission, while 9 percent of women did not know of any specific way.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission was better in urban areas ( 23 percent) than in rural areas (10 percent). Highest knowledge in the country was found in Diala governorate ( 29 percent), and least knowledge was found in Missan governorate (9 percent). As expected, this indicator significantly increased with women's education levels.

## Attitudes Toward People Living With HIV

Stigma and discrimination are high in Iraq with 92 of Iraqi women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS agreeing with at least one discriminatory statement and only 8 percent agreeing with none. About four in five women would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS (79 percent), about two-thirds of women believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work ( 67 percent), and almost half of women would want to keep HIV infection of family member as a secret ( 46 percent). In spite of all this, a smaller percentage of women would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS (17 percent).

Women in Al-Anbar governorate were most likely in the country to agree with none of the discriminatory statements (20 percent), compared to women residing in Al-Muthanna where only two percent of them agreeing to none of the discriminatory statements.

## Knowledge of Where to Be Tested for HIV

Only six percent of women know where to be tested, with only three percent have actually been tested. Almost three-quarters of these has been told the result (72 percent).

Better knowledge of a place to get tested was in urban areas (8 percent), for women with secondary or higher education (12 percent), and women residing in South/Centre governorates (7 percent). The best knowledge in the country is in Kerbala governorate ( 13 percent) and the least knowledge in Erbil governorate ( 1 percent). More women were tested in urban areas, in South/Centre governorates, in the age group 25-29, and with secondary or higher level of education.

## Orphaned Children ${ }^{1}$

In Iraq, about six percent of children aged 0-17 years are orphans who have lost one or both parent, about two percent are not living with a biological parent and 92 percent of children live with both parents. The highest numbers of orphaned children 0-17 years are in Al-Muthanna (9 percent), Kerbala (9 percent), and Diala (8 percent) governorates. Orphanhood was positively correlated with the child's age. Most of the orphaned children were in the older age group 15-17 years.

One percent of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents. These so-called double orphans have a disadvantage to the non-orphaned children with a ratio of orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio of 0.84 . This disadvantage is greater for girls (0.79) than for boys (0.93). While in some governorates orphans are disadvantaged in school attendance, in other governorates they are advantaged. Orphan children are advantaged in all of Kurdistan Region governorates and also in Al-Muthanna, Wasit, and Kirkuk governorates. On the other hand orphans are severely disadvantaged in school attendance in Missan and AI-Najaf governorates.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a survey program developed by the United Nations Children's Fund to provide internationally comparable, statistically thorough data on the situation of children and women. Started in 2006, the third round of these surveys covering more than 50 countries is aimed at producing data to measure progress toward the Millennium Development Goals, World Fit for Children, and other major relevant international commitments.

This final report is based on the third round of Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-3), conducted in 2006 by the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT), the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) including Suleimaniya Statistical Directorate (SSD), in partnership with the Ministry of Health ( MOH ). The survey was based, in large part, on the need to monitor progress towards attainment of goals and targets emanating from the recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of 'A World Fit For Children', adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children. This is in addition to the decisions issued by the League of Arab States and

## Table 1.1 A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:
"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. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 60)
"...We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions...." (A World Fit for Children, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:
"...As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the Millennium Declaration (paragraph 31) calls 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."
other related institutions and organizations with regard to the Arab framework for Arab child rights, the Cairo declaration towards an " Arab World Fit for Children", and the second Arab plan for childhood (20042015) adopted by the Arab summits.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards the same. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see Table 1.1).

As a follow up to the second round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2) that was conducted in Iraq in year 2000, UNICEF, in close collaboration with its partners, has supported the conduct of the third round of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS-3). MICS is one of the key tools that Governments, UNICEF and its development partners use to monitor ongoing progress towards the realization of children and women's rights as enunciated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). The data on the indicators covered by MICS are used to measure and report on progress - at the national, regional and global levels - towards the achievement of the goals as enunciated in the 'World Fit for Children Goals' (WFFC) and, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) declarations. Results of Iraq's MICS-3 will also provide the necessary data and information for the report that the Government of Iraq plans to submit to the UN General Assembly's Commemorative Session, scheduled in 2007. The national report will cover progress made in Iraq with regards to the implementation of the WFFC goals, whose targets are also milestones to achieving the MDGs.

The value of this survey goes beyond the mere generation of data and international reporting purposes. While this preliminary report specifically includes estimates at the national level, the final report will provide disaggregated estimates at subnational levels. The 2006 MICS-3 results should eventually gain special prominence in the development and updating of Iraq's National Development Strategy and will significantly contribute to the ongoing efforts of the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation and the Ministry of Planning in Kurdistan Region, as well as other Iraqi ministries, in formulating effective programmes, plans of actions and policies for children and women that are directed towards expanding inclusion and the reduction of inequalities and poverty.

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

### 1.2. Survey Objectives

The 2006 Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is primarily to:

- Provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Iraq;
- Furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established by the Millennium Development Goals and the goals of A World Fit For Children (WFFC) as a basis for future action;
- Contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Iraq and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation and analysis of such systems.


## 2. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Sample Design

The sample for the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level; for areas of residence of Iraq represented by rural and urban (metropolitan and other urban) areas; for the 18 governorates of Iraq; and also for metropolitan, other urban, and rural areas for each governorate. Thus, in total, the sample consists of 56 different sampling domains, including three sampling domains (metropolitan area domain, other urban area domain ${ }^{2}$ and rural area domain) in each of the 17 governorates outside the capital city Baghdad. and 5 sampling domains in Baghdad (namely, 3 metropolitan areas representing "Sadir City", "Resafa side", and "Kurkh side", and other urban area sampling domain representing the urban area outside the three Baghdad governorate city centres, and a sampling domain comprising the rural area of Baghdad).

The sample was selected in two stages. Within each of the 56 sampling domains, 54 PSUs were selected with linear systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) amounting to a total number of 3,024 PSUs.

After mapping and listing of households were carried out within the selected PSU or segment of the PSU, linear systematic samples of six households were drawn. Cluster sizes of 6 households were selected to accommodate the current security conditions in the country to allow the surveys team to complete a full cluster in a minimal time. The total sample size for the survey is 18144 households. The sample is not selfweighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used.

A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

### 2.2. Questionnaires

Three questionnaires were used in the survey. In addition to the household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all household members, an individual woman questionnaire was administered in each household to all women aged 15-49. Mothers or caretakers of under-five children were identified in each household, and these persons were interviewed using the questionnaire for children under-five. The questionnaires included the following modules:

## Household Questionnaire

- Household Listing
- Education
- Water and Sanitation
- Household Characteristics
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Disability
- Salt lodization


## Questionnaire for Individual Women

- Marriage
- Child Mortality
- Birth History
- Tetanus Toxoid
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Contraception and Unmet Need
- Attitude Towards Domestic Violence
- HIV/AIDS

2. "Metropolitan area domain" represents the governorate city centre and "other urban area domain" represents the urban area outside the governorate city centre.

## Questionnaire for Children Under Five

- Birth Registration and Early Learning
- Vitamin A
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires were based on the third round of the Multiple Indicator Cluster survey model questionnaires. From the MICS-3 model English version, the questionnaires were revised and customized to suit local conditions and translated into Arabic and Kurdish languages. The Arabic language version of the questionnaire was pre-tested during January 2006 while the Kurdish language version was pre-tested during March 2006. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Iraq MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix G.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams tested the salt used for cooking in the households for iodine content, and measured the weights and heights of children age under-five years. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

### 2.3. Training and Fieldwork

Fieldwork and training were conducted at consecutive dates for the 15 South/Centre governorates of Iraq and for the Kurdistan Region. Nevertheless, frequent coordination efforts took place between South/Centre (COSIT and steering committee members from MOH ) and Kurdistan Region in ensuring consistency and uniformity of methodology adopted across the whole country.

Training was given special prominence in the conduct of the survey. For the South/Centre governorates, training activities were organized by COSIT, and training activities in Kurdistan Region were organized by KRSO including SSD. The following main training activities were undertaken in 2006 in preparation for the conduct of the survey:

- Training of mappers and household listers
- Training of field interviewers and local supervisors
- Training of Editors
- Data Entry Training
- Training on Data cleaning (for South/Center governorates)

All supervisors (from COSIT, KRSO, SSD and MOH ) were trained for 14 days in a training of trainers' workshop in December 2005 in Amman by PAPFAM and consultants from MEASURE DHS/ ORC Macro. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. These supervisors in turn, trained the interviewers for 10 days in January and February 2006 for Iraq South/Centre governorates and Kurdistan Region respectively. Refresher trainings were carried out prior to start of fieldwork in Kurdistan Region. The data were collected by 167 teams; each was comprised of two interviewers (one female from MOH and one male from COSIT, KRSO including SSD) except for Baghdad and AI-Anbar governorates which had larger teams. Details of the survey teams compositions is found in Table TC. 1 in Appendix D.

In general, in the South/Centre governorates, groups of three teams were supervised by a local supervisor from the statistical office of each governorate. A central supervisor from the steering committee members and MOH was assigned to each governorate. In Kurdistan Region, groups of three teams were supervised by two local supervisors (one from KRSO including SSD and one from MOH). Two central supervisors from KRSO including SSD and MOH were also assigned to each governorate. A high committee, consisting of members from KRSO including SSD and MOH was also assigned for overall supervision of the survey in Kurdistan. Vehicles were rented by all fieldwork teams (including local, central supervisors and steering committee members) to transport them to the selected clusters.

Fieldwork began in the South/Centre governorates of Iraq in February 2006 and concluded in March 2006. In the Kurdistan Region, fieldwork began in Suleimaniya governorate in April 2006 and was completed in April 2006 while fieldwork was initiated in May 2006 in Erbil/Dohuk governorates and concluded in June 2006.

### 2.4. Data Processing

Questionnaires were edited simultaneously with fieldwork and data were entered on 88 microcomputers (70 in South/Centre governorates and 18 in Kurdistan Region) using the CSPro software. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were entered twice and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS-3 project and adapted to Iraq questionnaires were used. Data processing in the South/Centre parts of Iraq began simultaneously with data collection in March 2006 and finished in April 2006. Similarly, in Kurdistan Region, data processing began on April 2006 and finished in June 2006.

### 2.5. Data Analysis

Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, Version 14, customizing the model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF for this purpose.

Table numbers used in this report refer to the same numbers used in the global tabulation plan. Each table number is prefixed by two letters denoting the section to which the table belong. Generally figure and map numbers reflect the table numbers from which the data used is obtained.

## 3. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

### 3.1. Sample Coverage

One cluster of the 3,024 clusters selected was not completed. Of the 18,144 households selected for the sample, 18,123 were found to be occupied. Of these, 17,873 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 98.6 percent. In the interviewed households, 27,564 women (age $15-49$ years) were identified. Of these, 27,186 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.6 percent. In addition, 16,570 children under age five were listed in the household questionnaire. Of these, questionnaires were completed for 16,469 children which correspond to a response rate of 99.4 percent. Overall response rates of 97.3 and 98.0 are calculated for the women's and under-five's interviews respectively (Table HH.1). Overall, almost all areas of residence, regions and governorates have more or less similar and high response rates. However, it is noted that Kurdistan Region has lower response rates than the rest of the country. This may be attributed to the end of year school exams and holidays in Erbil and Dohuk, where mothers in particular, do not accept visitors if their children are involved in exams. In Sulimaniya governorate most of the none respondents were working women.

### 3.2. Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 17873 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 112,856 household members were listed. Of these, 56,941 were males, and 55,915 were females. These figures also indicate that the survey estimated the average household size at 6.3. The 2004 Iraq Living Conditions Survey that was conducted by COSIT with the support of UNDP and FAFO has also shown the average household size as 6.3.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Iraq, 2006


The age structure of Iraq is experiencing rapid growth with larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups. Forty one percent of the population is under the age of 15 years. There exist irregular bulges of individuals at ages $50-54$ years - mostly pronounced for women. This may partly be due to the effect of the Iraq war that has led to the loss of lives of men. Also there may be possible heaping ${ }^{3}$ on age 50 , in addition to the possibility that women may have been pushed from age 45-49 to 50-54 perhaps to reduce the interviewers' workload. In fact, by examining the single year age distribution in Table DQ. 1 in Appendix C, a clear leap from age 49 to age 50 is observed for women. The broad age structure of the Iraq MICS-3 compares well with the 2005 projected population from the UN population division with the latter having $41.5,55.7$, and 2.8 percent for the age groups $<15,15-64$, and 65+ respectively. Almost half the population comprise children $0-17$ years ( 48 percent). There was a very small percentage of missing ages ( 0.2 percent).

Table HH. 3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, metropolitan/other urban/rural status, governorate, and number of household members are shown in the table. These background characteristics are also 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 numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households where at least one child under 18, at least one child under-five, and at least one eligible woman age 15-49 were found.

A small minority of households in Iraq are headed by females (11 percent). Forty one percent of households reside in metropolitan areas whereas 27 percent reside in other urban areas. About two thirds of individuals live in households in rural areas.

Almost a quarter of the population lives in households in the capital city Baghdad. This is followed by Nineveh and Suleimaniya governorates. The second most populated governorates are Kerbala followed by Missan and AI-Muthanna. Eighty six percent of households constitute the South/Center governorates while the remaining 14 percent form the Kurdistan Region governorates.

More than half of the households had 4-7 members (52 percent) reflecting the large family sizes in Iraq. Fifty-five percent of the households contained at least one child under-five years of age and 93 percent contained at least one woman aged 15-49 years.

### 3.3. Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH. 4 and HH. 5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5 . In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, 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 HH. 4 provides background characteristics of female respondents $15-49$ years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to governorates, metropolitan/other urban/ rural areas, age, marital status, motherhood status, and education ${ }^{4}$.

[^1]About 40 percent of female respondents $15-49$ years of age live in metropolitan areas and 27 percent live in other urban areas, while about one third of all women live in rural areas ( 34 percent).

The Iraq MICS-3 sampled all women of reproductive age. The majority ( 59 percent) of all women are aged 15-29 years compared to only 15 percent in the oldest age groups, 40-49 years.

Of the 27,186 successfully interviewed women, 15,875 women ( 58 percent) were currently married, 958 women ( 4 percent) were formerly married, and 10,353 women ( 38 percent) were never married. Eightyseven percent of those women who where ever married gave birth while 13 percent never did.

To assess their education, women were asked about highest level of school they reached. About 18 percent of all women never attended any form of education. The majority ( 42 percent) of all women have primary education and 39 percent have secondary education. Less than one percent of women have non-standard curriculum education which includes religious schools, such as Quranic schools, which do not teach a full standard school curriculum.

Some background characteristics of children under-five are presented in Table HH.5. These include distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area of residence, governorate, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education.

The percentage of male children under-five is similar to the female ( 51 percent vs 49 percent respectively). The majority ( 40 percent) of these children reside in rural areas whereas 34 and 26 percent reside in metropolitan and other urban areas respectively. Most of the children under-five were one year of age or over ( 79 percent) while the remaining 21 percent aged less than 12 months.

## 4. FERTILITY

### 4.1. Current Fertility

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have. The measurement of fertility levels and differentials was an important objective of Iraq MICS-3. Previous surveys had indicated that the level of fertility was declining. Information on fertility obtained from the Iraq MICS-3 provides recent indicators of fertility rates, at the national level and also at sub-national levels.

The fertility indicators in this report are based on information provided by ever-married women age 15-49 years regarding their reproductive histories. Each woman was asked to provide information on the total number of sons and daughters to whom she had given birth and were living with her, the number living elsewhere, and the number who has died. Information on all live births is collected using the birth history module of the questionnaire administered to individual women. For all live births of the respondent the module collected information on sex, month and year of birth, survivorship status and current age, or, if the child had died, age at death.

Fertility rates can be calculated for specific age groups to see differences in fertility behaviours at different ages or for comparison over time. The age-specific fertility rate gives the number of live births per 1,000 women at a specific age group. The total fertility rate (TFR) calculated as the sum of the age-specific fertility rates is a useful means to summarize what fertility is now, without waiting for the end of the childbearing years. The TFR is the average number of children that would be born to a woman by the time she ended childbearing if she were to pass through all her childbearing years (15-49) conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. Table FR. 1 gives the reported age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate for the three-year period preceding the survey per 1,000 women.

The total fertility rate for the three years before the survey (approximately 2003 through 2006) is 4.3 children per woman. The age pattern of fertility indicates that Iraqi women give birth to most of the children they will ever have (about 70 percent) between 20 and 34 years of age. Young women in the age group 15-19 give birth to only a small percentage of the children they will ever have ( 8 percent). Fertility is low among this age group and increases to a peak of 221 per 1,000 among women age 25-29 and declines thereafter.

Table FR. 2 show differentials in fertility by area of residence, governorate (Map FR.2), and education. Considering the variation by area of residence, the fertility is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The total fertility rate is estimated at 5.1 children per woman in rural areas, about 22 percent higher than in urban areas (4.0). Fertility is lowest in metropolitan areas (3.8) than in other urban areas (4.2).

There are differences in fertility among governorates, ranging from a low of 2.9 in Suleimaniya to a high of 5.4 in Nineveh and Missan. Fertility levels in Kirkuk, Diala, Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Babil, Suleimaniya and Erbil governorates are less than the national average.

The level of fertility is inversely related to women's education, decreasing rapidly from 4.8 children among women with no or primary education to 3.5 children among women who have at least some secondary education.

Map FR.2: Total fertility rate, by governorate, Iraq, 2006


### 4.2. Abortions and Stillbirths

For women who did not have a live birth, the survey collected information on the total number of abortions and stillbirths. Overall, 29 percent of these women had more than one abortion and 7 percent reported more than one stillbirth (Table FR.3). Seventeen and 5 percent of the women reported having only one abortion and stillbirth respectively. Abortion and stillbirth percentages did not vary by area of residence but increased by age. The percentages were higher in Kurdistan Region ( $31 \%$ for abortions, $10 \%$ for stillbirths) than in the rest of the country ( $29 \%$ for abortions, $6 \%$ for stillbirths).

## 5. CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the World Fit for Children (WFFC) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of underfive mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaire. Women in the age-group 15-49 were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if they had, they 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, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of their children in chronological order starting with the first child. Women were asked whether a birth was single or multiple; the sex of the child; the date of birth (month and year); survival status; age of the child on the date of the interview if alive; and if not alive; the age at death of each live birth. Since the primary causes of childhood mortality change as children age, mostly biological factors to environmental factors, childhood mortality rates are expressed by age categories and are customarily defined as follows;

- Neonatal mortality (NN): the probability of dying within the first month of life
- Postneonatal mortality (PNN): the difference between infant and neonatal mortality
- Infant mortality $\left({ }_{1} q_{0}\right)$ : the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality $\left({ }_{4} q_{0}\right)$ : the probability of dying between exact ages one and five
- Under-five mortality $\left({ }_{5} \mathrm{q}_{0}\right)$ : the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

The rates of childhood mortality are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one.

### 5.1. Levels and Trends in Infant and Child Mortality

Table CM. 1 presents neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the three recent five year periods before the survey. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5 -year period is estimated at 23 per 1,000 live births, while the postneonatal mortality rate is estimated as 12 per 1,000 live births. This indicates that of all infant deaths, more than two-thirds ( 66 percent) occur during the first month of life.

The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 35 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 41 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period, indicating that the majority of under-five deaths ( 85 percent) are infant deaths.

Table CM. 1 also provides estimates of mortality rates during the last three 5 -year periods preceding the survey, thus providing information on recent trends. The table shows that at the national level, relatively little, if any improvement has taken place during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 49 per 1,000 during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, and 41 per 1,000 live births during the most recent 5 -year period, roughly referring to the years 2001-2006. Similar patterns are observed in all other indicators.

Figure CM.1: Under-5 Mortality Rates for the 5 -year period preceding the survey by biodemographic characteristics, Iraq, 2006


### 5.2. Differentials in Childhood Mortality by Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table CM. 2 provides estimates of child mortality by sex, urban rural residence, governorates and mother's education for the five years preceding the survey. The table shows that male children experience somewhat higher mortality than female children. There appears to be little difference in regard to the risk of mortality between urban and rural residence.

With respect to mother's education, differentials exist, where mortality risks of children born to mothers with no education are higher than those with primary education or secondary education and higher. Differences between the three education groups mainly emanate from mortality risks during the postneonatal period, and between the first and fifth ages (child mortality).

Mortality rates have also been calculated for the 18 governorates. Under-five mortality rates are practically the same in the South-Centre governorates as a whole and Kurdistan Region. Although sample sizes are smaller and the governorate-based estimates have wider confidence intervals, the inspection of unweighted numbers of cases forming the denominators in each of the governorates are sufficiently large to warrant these calculations. Nevertheless, calculation for the sampling errors for these estimates as part of further analyses will be useful.

Table CM. 2 shows wide differences between governorates in regard to levels of child mortality. The
highest mortality rates are observed in the Salahuddin governorate, while the lowest rates are observed in Kirkuk. In the latter, the under-five mortality rate is about half of the national average, whereas children in the Salahuddin governorate appear to be experiencing 70 percent higher mortality during the first five years of life compared to the rest of the country. Under-five mortality is also relatively higher than the national average in AI-Muthanna, Wasit, Dohuk, Erbil, Kerbala, Ninevah, AI-Najaf, Babil and Salahuddin governorates.

### 5.3. Differentials in Childhood Mortality by Biodemographic Characteristics

Several biodemographic characteristics of the mother and the child are known to play an important role in the mortality risks children are exposed to. These include, but are not limited to, mother's age at birth, birth order and birth intervals. Mortality rates by these biodemographic characteristics are shown in Table CM. 3 .

The table shows that first births, children born to very young mothers, children born after a short interval, and children of high birth orders experience significantly higher risks of mortality. For children of women who give birth above age 40, under-five mortality is elevated to 64 per 1,000 births, while the elevated risk of mortality among first births is also observed in the table.

## 6. NUTRITION

### 6.1. Nutritional Status

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all children's deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood illnesses. And those who survive have recurring sicknesses like diarrhoeal diseases and respiratory infections and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished - showing no outward sign of their vulnerability.

Recent surveys and nutritional assessments revealed deterioration in the nutritional status of Iraqi children. The implementation of the food ration system in Iraq is intended to be an effective system to reach the poor and supply them with monthly food baskets. The instability in the country is affecting the appropriateness of the calorie supply of these baskets, which would influence the nutritional status of Iraqi children. Humanitarian agencies like UNICEF have ongoing programs to supply high protein biscuits and therapeutic milk to boost the nutritional status of the children in the country.

The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one-third (between 2000 and 2010), with special attention to children under two years of age. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which was recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the time the survey was implemented. Each of the three nutritional status indicators 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.

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 severely wasted. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Finally, children whose weight for height is more than two standard deviations above the median of the reference population are classified as overweight. Overweight or obesity is a chronic condition that increases the risk of many diseases and health conditions. Individual behaviours, environmental factors and genetics all contribute to the complexity of being overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under-five years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (UNICEF, 2006). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU. 1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. In Table NU.1, children who were not weighed and measured and those whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded and these amounted to 7 percent.

Eight percent of children under age five in Iraq are moderately or severely underweight and one percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). This result indicates that the underweight status of children improved during the recent period. This is in comparison to figures for moderately or severely underweight of 11.7 from Iraq Living Conditions Survey in 2004, 11.5 percent from Baseline Food Security Analysis in Iraq in 2004, and 15.9 from Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2000.

Over one-fifth (21 percent) of children are severely or moderately stunted (or too short for their age) and eight percent are severely stunted. Five percent of children are severely or moderately wasted (or too thin for their height) and one percent is severely wasted.

Gender differentials are very small. Children in rural areas are more likely to be stunted than other children. Children who live in metropolitan areas are better nourished than those who live in other areas.

Map NU.1: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are severely or moderately malnourished, by governorate, Iraq, 2006


The percentage of children who are moderately or severely underweight, stunted, and wasted are highest is Basrah and Wasit (Map NU.1). Underweight and wasting have similar patterns in South/Centre Iraq governorates as a whole compared to Kurdistan Region governorates, whereas children in the South/Centre Iraq governorates appear to be more stunted compared to children in Kurdistan Region governorates.

The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 12-23 months are stunted in comparison to children who are younger and older (Figure NU.1).

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under-five who are undernourished, Iraq, 2006


Looking at educational differentials, as expected those children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted.

Overall, about nine percent of children in Iraq are overweight with more overweight girls than boys. Children in the South/Centre Iraq governorates appear to be more overweight ( 10 percent) than children in Kurdistan Region governorates (4 percent). Also the results show slightly more overweight children in rural areas (11 percent) than in urban areas ( 9 percent). Overweight rates are highest in younger children. For example, 17 percent of overweight infants are less than 6 months old. This percentage decreases to 7 percent for children aged 48-59 months. Overweight rates do not seem to vary much by mother's education.

### 6.2. Breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life and appropriate and adequate complementary breastfeeding for the first two years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. This is also a World Fit for Children goal, however, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations: Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months; Continued breastfeeding for two years or more; Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months; Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds, 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds. It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate (0-5 months and 0-3 months)
- Timely complementary feeding rate (6-9 months)
- Continued breastfeeding rate (12-15 and 20-23 months)
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth)
- Frequency of complementary feeding (6-11 months)
- Adequately fed infants (0-11 months)

Table NU. 2 provides the proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour).

Only 31 percent of women started breastfeeding within one hour of birth, with this percentage increasing to 85 percent when considering breastfeeding within one day of birth. Women differed in the timing of initial breastfeeding according to governorates, particularly when considering initiation of breastfeeding within one hour. Women in Nineveh, Erbil, and Suleimaniya were the least likely to start breastfeeding within one hour (Figure NU.2). Initial breastfeeding also varied with area of residence, increasing slightly from metropolitan to other urban to rural areas. Slightly more women with lower education tend to start breastfeeding earlier than women with higher education.

In Table NU.2, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. Exclusively breastfed refers to infants who received only breast milk and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine. The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding (receiving breast milk and solid/ mushy food) of children 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Only one in four children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed ( 25 percent). At age 6-9 months, half of the children are breastfed together with receiving solid or semi-solid foods ( 51 percent). By age 12-15 months, 68 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 36 percent continue breastfeeding.

Figure NU.2: Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Iraq, 2006


Girls are slightly more likely to be exclusively breastfed and have timely complementary feeding than boys, while boys breastfed slightly longer than girls. Slightly more children living in rural areas (27 percent) are exclusively breastfed compared to urban areas ( 24 percent). There exist wide variations between governorates in the percentage of children who are exclusively breastfed, with the least percentages in Erbil, AI-Muthanna, and Al-Najaf (Figure NU.3A). Kerbala governorate is standing out as the governorate with the highest percentage of exclusively breastfed infants where around two-thirds of its infants are breastfed as recommended. Overall, less than half the infants are exclusively breast fed in the governorates of Kurdistan Region compared to the governorates in the South/Center Iraq.

Figure NU.3B shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk. By the end of the sixth month, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 2 percent. Only about 30 percent of children are receiving breast milk after 2 years, with almost all of these children receiving breast milk together with complementary food. Complementary feeding is introduced at early ages with the percentage of children who are breastfed and given complementary food reaching 57 percent by nine months of age.

Figure NU.3A: Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, Iraq, 2006


Adequately fed infants aged 0-11 months are those who are appropriately fed i.e. infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times the day before the survey. Table NU. 4 shows that about one third of Iraqi infants are adequately fed ( 32 percent). Interestingly, rural infants are more adequately fed than infants in urban areas. This indicator does not vary much by sex and area of residence but varies greatly by governorate, where much less infants in Kurdistan Region (14 percent) are adequately fed than in South/ Centre governorates ( 34 percent). The percent of adequately fed infants varies from 8 percent in Erbil to 52 percent in Kerbala governorate.

Figure NU.3B: Infant feeding patterns by age: percent distribution of children aged under 3 years by feeding pattern by age group, Iraq, 2006


Figure NU.4: Percentage of infants 0-11 months who were adequately fed, iraq 2006


### 6.3. Salt lodization

lodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) is the world's leading cause of preventable mental retardation and impaired psychomotor development in young children. 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. The international goal was to achieve sustainable elimination of iodine deficiency by 2005. The indicator is the percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt ( $\geq 15$ parts per million).

UNICEF provides all required materials to ensure the sustainability of salt iodization program in the country. However after the war in 2003, due to the break-down of the centrally controlled system as a result of the ongoing insecurity situation in Baghdad and many parts of Iraq, MOH/MOI's ability to enforce the implementation of existing legislation on salt iodisation is restricted. In Kurdistan Region, where the security situation is much better, health inspection teams continue to monitor the local market for non iodized salt.

In 99 percent of households, salt used for cooking was tested for iodine content by using salt test kits and testing for the presence of potassium iodide. Table NU. 5 shows that in a very small proportion of households ( 0.2 percent), there was no salt available. In 28 percent of households in Iraq, salt was found to contain 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine.

Figure NU.5: Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Iraq, 2006


Almost double urban households (34 percent) had iodized salts that contained 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine compared to rural households ( 16 percent). Metropolitan areas ( 38 percent) had more households with iodized salt than other urban areas ( 30 percent).

There are wide governorate differences with Dohuk (67 percent) and Suleimaniya ( 63 percent) governorates with the highest consumption of adequately iodized salt (Figure NU.5). The figure also shows that Missan, Al-Qadisiya and Basrah have the lowest percentage of households with adequately iodised salt with percentages less than or equal to 12 percent.

In Kurdistan Region governorates 57 percent of the households consumed salt that contained 15 parts per million (ppm) or more of iodine compared to 24 percent in the South/Centre Iraq governorates.

### 6.4. Vitamin A Supplements

Vitamin A is essential for eye health and proper functioning of the immune system. It is found in foods such as milk, liver, eggs, red and orange fruits, red palm oil and green leafy vegetables, although the amount of vitamin A readily available to the body from these sources varies widely. In developing areas of the world, where vitamin A is largely consumed in the form of fruits and vegetables, daily per capita intake is often insufficient to meet dietary requirements. Inadequate intakes are further compromised by increased requirements for the vitamin as children grow or during periods of illness, as well as increased losses during common childhood infections. As a result, vitamin A deficiency is quite prevalent in the developing world and particularly in countries with the highest burden of under-five deaths.

The 1990 World Summit for Children set the goal of virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and its consequences, including blindness, by the year 2000. This goal was also endorsed at the Policy Conference on Ending Hidden Hunger in 1991, the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition, and the UN General Assembly's Special Session on Children in 2002. The critical role of vitamin A for child health and immune function also makes control of deficiency a primary component of child survival efforts, and therefore critical to the achievement of the fourth Millennium Development Goal: a two-thirds reduction in under-five mortality by the year 2015.

For countries with vitamin A deficiency problems, current international recommendations call for highdose vitamin A supplementation every four to six months, targeted to all children between the ages of six to 59 months living in affected areas. Providing young children with two high-dose vitamin A capsules a year is a safe, cost-effective, efficient strategy for eliminating vitamin A deficiency and improving child survival. Giving vitamin A to new mothers who are breastfeeding helps protect their children during the first months of life and helps to replenish the mother>s stores of vitamin A, which are depleted during pregnancy and lactation. For countries with vitamin A supplementation programs, the definition of the indicator is the percentage of children 6-59 months of age receiving at least one high dose of vitamin $A$ supplement in the last six months.

Based on UNICEF/WHO guidelines, the Iraq Ministry of Health recommends that children aged 6-11 months be given 50,000 IU dose Vitamin A capsules and children aged 12-59 months given a 100,000 IU vitamin A capsule every 6 months. Vitamin A capsules supplementation is linked to immunization services and are given when the child has contact with these services after six months of age, usually with Measles vaccination at age 9 months and booster dose of DPT at age 15 months. Furthermore, the policy recommends supplementation at school entry with two doses of IU 200,000 to all 1st grade pupils (in the 1st and the 2nd semester). It is also recommended that mothers take a 200,000 IU dose Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of giving birth due to increased Vitamin A requirements during pregnancy and lactation.

The survey results show that almost all children in Iraq do not receive the recommended Vitamin A supplementation. Within the six months prior to the MICS, only 2 percent of children aged 6-59 months received a high dose of Vitamin A supplement (Table NU.6). Approximately 4 percent did not receive the supplement in the last 6 months but did receive one prior to that time. Five percent of children received a Vitamin A supplement at some time in the past but their mother/caretaker was unable to specify when. Vitamin A supplementation coverage does not vary much by sex and areas of residence, and variation in the
governorates might be due to small numbers. The coverage is generally low in the governorates ranging between less than one percent and six percent.

The age pattern of Vitamin A supplementation shows that supplementation in the last six months decreased from 5 percent among children aged 6-11 months to 4 percent among children aged 12-23 months and then declined to less than one percent among children over 23 months of age.

The percentages of children receiving a supplement in the last six months are two and three percent among children whose mothers have no education or primary education and mothers with secondary or higher education respectively.

Only about 16 percent of mothers with a birth in the previous two years before the MICS received a Vitamin A supplement within eight weeks of the birth (Table NU.7). This percentage is highest in Baghdad, Babil, and Thi-Qar at a range of 21 to 31 percent and lowest in Erbil, Missan, and Salahuddin at a range of 5 to 6 percent. In Kurdistan Region governorates 11 percent of the mothers received vitamin A supplementation compared to 17 percent in the South/Centre Iraq governorates. Post-partum mothers' vitamin A supplementation did not vary by area of residence. It increases sharply with the education of the mother but it is still only about 22 percent among women with secondary or higher education.

The low percentages seen for both children and mother's receiving of Vitamin A Supplements is attributed to shortage of supply of Vitamin A supplements in the country for more than one year. This shortage is due to ongoing insecurity inside Iraq where UNICEF's entire consignment of vitamin A stolen by insurgents in Anbar province. The consignment was insured and the stock was replenished in March 2006.

### 6.5. Low Birth Weight

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 (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is the fact that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 grams is estimated from two
items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's size at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's weight or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth ${ }^{5}$.

Overall, 45 percent of births were weighed at birth with approximately 15 percent of infants estimated to weigh less than 2500 grams at birth (Table NU.8). There are some variations by governorate (Map NU.8). The highest estimated percentage of infants weighing less than 2500 grams at birth was in Al-Muthanna governorate ( 22 percent) while the lowest estimated percentage was in Al-Anbar governorate (11 percent). The estimated percentage of low birth weight does not vary much by urban and rural areas or by mother's education.

Map NU.8: Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below $\mathbf{2 5 0 0}$ grams at birth, by governorate, Iraq, 2006


[^2]
### 6.6. Growth Monitoring

Data on growth monitoring were collected for children aged three years. The results in Table NU. 9 show that growth was seen by the interviewers monitored in a chart in only 11 percent of children aged three years, while for an additional 12 percent of children their mothers/ caretakers reported that growth was monitored but no card was seen. Only about one fifth of children aged three were regularly weighed. Growth monitoring and regular weighing was far less in rural than in urban areas and less among children with less educated women. There were also large differences among governorates with a striking large percentage of growth monitoring seen on a card for Sulimaniya governorate ( 47 percent) compared to no monitoring at all in the other two neighbouring governorates of Kurdistan Region. Children aged three years were also not weighed in the governorates of Dohuk and Erbil.

## 7. Child Health

### 7.1. Immunization

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children under one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to the national immunization schedule, by a first birthday each child in Iraq should receive through routine immunization - a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, four doses of polio vaccine, three doses of Hepatitis $B$ vaccine and a measles vaccination at the age of 9 months. In addition, an MMR vaccination is given to children at 15 months of age as part of the second opportunity for measles vaccination to protect against measles, as well as against mumps and rubella.

In the estimation of fully immunized children, we do not consider children 12-23 months so as to avoid censoring of some children who are not eligible for the MMR vaccine by 12 months. Alternatively, to estimate the percentage of fully immunized children, children age 18-29 months are considered in this report.

Children are considered fully immunized if they receive BCG, DPT (1-3 doses), polio (1-3 doses), HepB (1-3 doses) vaccines, by 12 months of age and either a measles or MMR vaccine by 18 months.

Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS-3 questionnaire. If the child did not have a card, the mother was asked to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times.

Overall, 55 percent of children aged 18-29 months had health cards that were seen by interviewers (Table CH.2). The percentages of children aged 18 to 29 months who received a BCG and each of three DPT, polio vaccinations, HepB vaccination, measles or MMR vaccinations, and were fully immunized are shown in (Table CH.1).

The denominator for the percentages in the table consists of children aged 18-29 months so that only children who were old enough to be fully vaccinated were counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the bottom panels, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday were included. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before 12 or 18 months was assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Approximately 91 percent of children aged 18-29 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 82 percent. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 71 percent for the second dose, and 53 percent for the third dose (Figure CH .1 ). Similarly, 88 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this percentage declines to 57 percent by the third dose. Eighty-seven percent of children received the first dose of HepB, while only 50 percent of children received the third dose of HepB by 12 months. The coverage for measles or MMR vaccine by 18 months is at 65 percent. The percentage of children who had all recommended vaccinations (full vaccination) by age 12 months ( 18 months for measles or MMR) is 39 percent.

Figure CH.1: Percentage of children aged 18-29 months who received the recommended vaccinations by 12 months ( 18 months for measles or MMR), Iraq, 2006


Tables CH. 2 shows vaccination coverage rates among children 18-29 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.

Metropolitan areas had the highest immunization coverage for all vaccines followed by other urban areas and rural areas. The percentage for full vaccination in metropolitan areas is 66 percent compared to 56 percent in other urban areas and only 41 percent in rural areas.

Compared to all other governorates in Iraq, the survey results show that Diala governorate has the highest coverage for all vaccinations as well as the highest full vaccination coverage of 74 percent. AlNajaf, Salahuddin, Missan, Al-Qadisiya, Wasit, Al-Muthanna, Thi-Oar, and Nineveh governorates all have vaccination coverage below the national coverage of 54 percent with the least being in Al-Najaf and Salahuddin with coverage less than 30 percent. Often given to infants at the time of birth, BCG vaccine has the highest coverage with not very large variations among governorates. In general, percentages of currently vaccinated children aged 18 - 29 months by the different vaccines fluctuated across governorates. But it is worth noting that DPT 3 and HepB3 lagged much behind in Missan governorate, Polio 3 lagged behind in Missan and Wasit, and Measles or MMR lagged behind in Thi-Oar.

Children in Kurdistan Region are more likely to be fully vaccinated any time before the survey than those in South/Centre governorates. The full vaccination percent is about 10 percent higher in Kurdistan Region than in South/Centre governorates.

Mother's education is highly positively associated with vaccination coverage - Children of mothers with secondary or higher level of education are about 40 percent more likely to be vaccinated than those to mothers with no education.

The Ministry of Health launched two rounds of national polio campaigns in Iraq during June and July of 2005. The campaigns targeted children 0-59 months of age. Therefore, only children in the MICS-3 sample who were 7 months or more in South/Centre Iraq and children 11 months or more in Kurdistan Region were exposed to this campaign.

Table CH.2A presents results for children vaccinated in each round and in both rounds of the campaign in South/Centre Iraq and in Kurdistan Region. Overall, 84 percent of children in South/Centre Iraq exposed to the campaign received polio vaccinations at both rounds of campaigns. This percentage is the same for Kurdistan Region. Vaccination coverage varied slightly among governorates with Al-Anbar (64 percent) and Erbil ( 71 percent) having the minimum percentages while Dohuk has the maximum percentage (94 percent). The coverage was more or less similar in urban and rural areas and increased by mother's educational level.

An MMR campaign was also launched in April/May 2005 in Iraq South/Centre governorates and in May of the same year in Kurdistan Region. The MMR campaign targeted children aged 12-60 months born from May 2000 to May 2004 for South/Centre of Iraq and children born from June 2000 to June 2004 for Kurdistan. Thus, only children in the MICS-3 sample currently 20 months or more for South/Centre governorates of Iraq and 23 months or more for Kurdistan were exposed to this MMR campaign. Results of the MMR campaign are presented separately for these two groups of children in Table CH.2B. In South/ Centre governorates of Iraq, 68 percent of the children exposed to MMR campaign received an MMR vaccination. Al-Anbar and Al-Qadisiya governorates had the least coverage with percentage 42 and 55 percent respectively. The highest coverage of 80 percent or higher was in Baghdad and Kirkuk. The MMR campaign mostly covered children born between 2001 and 2003. Similar to the polio campaigns above, the coverage did not vary by urban and rural areas and increased by mother's education. A generally similar picture is seen for Kurdistan Region with an overall coverage percentage of 67, although the coverage varied by area of residence with a higher percentage in urban areas ( 70 percent) compared to rural areas (59 percent). The coverage did not vary much by governorate.

The large proportions of immunized children at these campaigns clearly contribute to the overall protection of these children against these diseases.

### 7.2. Tetanus Toxoid

One of the MDGs is to reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio, with one strategy to eliminate maternal tetanus. In addition, another goal is to reduce the incidence of neonatal tetanus to less than one case of neonatal tetanus per 1,000 live births in every district. A World Fit for Children goal was to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus by 2005.

Prevention of maternal and neonatal tetanus is to assure all pregnant women receive at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine. However, if women have not received two doses of the vaccine during the pregnancy, they (and their newborn) are also considered to be protected if the following conditions are met:

- Received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid vaccine, the last within the prior three years;
- Received at least three doses, the last within the prior five years;
- Received at least four doses, the last within 10 years;
- Received at least five doses during lifetime.

Table CH. 3 shows the protection status from tetanus of women who have had a live birth within the last 12 months.

The results of the survey indicate that tetanus toxoid coverage is relatively widespread in Iraq. Almost two third of mothers in the country are considered protected against tetanus ( 61 percent). Tetanus toxoid protection is higher among metropolitan and other urban areas, and younger women. Differentials in protection by governorate show that protection is highest in Baghdad ( 80 percent) and lowest in Wasit (39 percent). There is a strong positive relationship between the mother's education and tetanus toxoid
protection. The percentage of mothers who are protected increases from 42 percent among women with no education to 78 percent among women with secondary or higher education.

### 7.3. Oral Rehydration Therapy

Dehydration caused by diarrhoea is a major cause of mortality and morbidity among Iraqi children. Dehydration is caused by loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) - either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. RHF are fluids which have electrolytes usually made from sugar, salt and water.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- (ORT or increased fluids) AND continued feeding

Mothers or caretakers were asked to report whether their child had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child drank and ate during the episode. In this survey questions were asked about the following oral homemade treatments: drinking water, rice water, vegetable soup, yogurt drink and fruit juice. None of these homemade treatments is considered as RHF and thus the ORT indicator is based on the use of ORS only.

Overall, 13 percent of children under-five years of age had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.4). The peak diarrhoea prevalence occurred among children aged 6-11 months.

Table CH. 4 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of liquids during episodes of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add up to 100. Drinking water ( 84 percent) was the most commonly cited fluid, followed by yoghurt drinks ( 47 percent) and fruit juice ( 42 percent). Almost one third of the children ( 31 percent) received ORS (i.e. ORT) while they had diarrhoea. This percentage did not vary much by sex or area of residence. There were some governorate variations with minimum percentages occurring in Wasit ( 15 percent), Erbil ( 19 percent) and Kerbala ( 19 percent) and maximum percentage in Dohuk ( 47 percent). Use of ORS did not vary steadily with age of child. The age group 6-11 months had the highest percentage of ORS use.

Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

About one quarter ( 23 percent) of under-five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual while 76 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.5). Sixty seven percent ate somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 32 percent ate much less or ate almost none. Given these figures, only 15 percent children received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding. Combining the information in Table CH. 5 with those in Table CH. 4 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 64 percent of children either received ORT or fluid intake was increased, and at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation.

The home management of diarrhoea varies slightly by sex, where males were more likely to receive ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding ( 66 percent) than females ( 61 percent).

In rural areas 67 percent of children received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding compared with 57 percent in metropolitan areas and 69 percent in other urban areas.

There were also governorate variations with Basrah governorate having the lowest percentage of children who either received ORT or fluid intake was increased, and at the same time, feeding was continued (54 percent) and Kirkuk having the highest percentage ( 82 percent).

The home management of diarrhoea varied by age of the child, with the highest percentage observed for the 24-35 months age group ( 75 percent) and the lowest percentage observed for the 0-11 months age group (54 percent) (Figure CH.5).

Differentials by mother's educational level varied, with children of mothers with secondary or higher education receiving the least percentage of receiving ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding.

Figure CH.5: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Iraq, 2006


### 7.4. Care seeking and Antibiotic Therapy of Children with Suspected Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-fives with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were due to a problem in the chest and not solely a blocked nose. Information was collected for children who had suspected pneumonia as to whether or not they had received an antibiotic within the previous two weeks. The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

Table CH. 6 presents the percentage of children aged $0-59$ months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks before the survey, care seeking behaviour, and the use of antibiotics for the therapy of this pneumonia by sex, age, area of residence, governorates, and mother's education. In Iraq, 13 percent of the children surveyed had suspected pneumonia. Although this percentage did not vary in urban and rural areas, metropolitan areas had a slightly higher percentage of suspected pneumonia ( 15 percent) compared to other urban areas ( 12 percent). The prevalence of suspected pneumonia varied by age of the child, with the highest percentage observed for the 12-23 months age group (16 percent).

Figure CH.7A: Percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Iraq, 2006


Overall, a high percentage of under-five children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey ( 82 percent). The table also shows that antibiotic therapy of suspected pneumonia is lower among children from rural households and children whose mothers/caretakers have no education than among other children. All governorates had high percentages of over 75 percent of use of antibiotics for treatment of suspected pneumonia, with the exception of Diala that had a percentage of 53 and Erbil that had a percentage of 58 . The use of antibiotics is more or less similar for different age groups of the child, with the least use of antibiotics observed for older children aged 48-59 months (79 percent).

A high proportion of children were taken to appropriate providers (82 percent) - 28 percent were taken to private physicians, 24 percent to government hospitals, and 19 percent to government health centres. The percentage of children taken to appropriate providers did not vary much with area of residence, but was higher in South/Centre governorates ( 83 percent) than in Kurdistan Region governorates ( 65 percent) with the least percentages in Erbil ( 53 percent) and Suleimaniya ( $60 \%$ ) governorates. Mother's education is positively related to the indicator and infants 0-11 months were taken to appropriate providers more than other children.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.7A. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, only 22 percent of women know of the two danger signs of pneumonia - fast and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility are developing a fever (70 percent) and having diarrhoea (50 percent). Thirty-five percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 41 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider. Governorates varied markedly in knowledge of two danger signs of pneumonia, with ThiQar, Wasit, and Nineveh showing the least knowledge with percentages less than five percent. Missan, Salahuddin, and Basrah gave the highest percentages (more than 40 percent) (Figure CH.7A). As expected, knowledge increases with mother's education.

### 7.5. Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO2, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Table CH. 8 shows that overall, only about five percent of all households in Iraq are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is negligible in urban areas ( 0.6 percent), but increases in rural areas, with 13 percent of the households using solid fuels. The findings show that use of solid fuels is very uncommon among households in Basrah, Kirkuk, and Baghdad. Al-Qadisiya governorate is the governorate that mostly contributes to the solid fuels use in the country. Differentials with respect to educational level of the household head are significant - nine percent for no education, five percent for primary education, and two percent for secondary education or higher. The table also shows that about half of households use of solid fuel comes from the use of wood for cooking purposes.

## 8. Environment

### 8.1. Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health and also a human right. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhoeal diseases such as amoebic and bacillary dysentery. Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with potentially harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, particularly in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

## Water:

- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water


## Sanitation:

- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

Figure EN.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Iraq, 2006


### 8.1.1. Water

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN. 1 and Figure EN.1. The population using improved sources of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking.

Overall, 79 percent of the population has access to improved drinking water sources - 92 percent in urban areas and only 57 percent in rural areas. The situation varies markedly among governorates (Map EN.1). Basrah governorate is considerably worse than all other governorates with only two percent of the population having access to improved drinking water sources. Al-Muthanna and Babil have the next worst access to improved drinking water sources with percentage 53 and 64 percent respectively. Overall, Kurdistan Region governorates have better access to improved drinking water sources than South/Centre Iraq governorates with percentages of 97 and 77 respectively.

Map EN.1: Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources by governorate, Iraq, 2006


The above figures may not reflect the condition and reliability of the main drinking water sources. Based on a question in the survey about the reliability of the drinking water source, results show that nearly half (48 percent) of those who have access to improved drinking water sources indicated problems with the condition of services. Twenty one percent of the respondents reported problems on a daily basis, while 19 and nine percent indicated less than weekly and weekly problems respectively (Table EN.1A). Problems
with condition of services were more present in South/Centre governorates ( 51 percent) than in Kurdistan region (29 percent), and in Baghdad and AI-Muthanna governorate where more than three quarters of the population who have access to improved drinking water indicate problems with the condition of services.

Two-thirds of the households have water piped into their dwellings ( 66 percent). Water supply sources from surface water and tanker truck are the main unimproved sources of drinking water, mostly occurring in rural areas.

The source of drinking water for the population varies strongly by area of residence and governorates (Table EN.1). In the rural areas, only 47 percent of the population uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling or into their yard or plot. In the metropolitan areas and other urban areas, 90 and 89 percent, respectively, use piped water. With the exception of Basrah, the population in all governorates mostly uses drinking water that is piped into their dwelling (percentages ranging between 43 and 90 percent). In Nineveh, Kirkuk, Al-Anbar, Baghdad, Kerbala, and Kurdistan Region governorates the second important source of drinking water is water piped into yard/ plot. In Diala, Babil, Wasit, Salahuddin, Al-Najaf, Al-Oadisiya, ThiQar, and Missan between 11 and 33 percent of the population use surface water (an unimproved source) as a second important source of drinking water. A similar percentage of the population in Al-Muthanna who use water piped into dwelling, use water from tanker truck (about 43 percent). Ninety-two percent of the population in Basrah reported using water from "Other/missing" category of the unimproved sources. The households rely on reverse osmosis for water supply. The water is then stored in tankers for a long time which classifies it as an unimproved drinking water source. The interviewers coded such cases in the "Other" category.

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table EN.2. Households were asked of ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink - boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources.

About 85 percent of households in Iraq do not use any method for water treatment. Letting water stand and settle ( 9 percent) and boiling ( 5 percent) are the most common methods for those who use some treatment method. Nine percent of households use appropriate water treatment method for all drinking water sources, both for improved and unimproved. Use of appropriate water treatment method varied by area of residence with the highest percentage occurring at other urban areas (12 percent) followed by rural (10 percent) and metropolitan areas (7 percent).

Households in Thi-Oar and Missan were most to use any method of water treatment and Basrah was the least to use any method of water treatment. Thi-Qar has the highest percentage of use of appropriate method for all drinking water sources. Almost all use of the solar disinfection method in the country is implemented in this governorate, together with Babil governorate. The next highest percentage of appropriate water treatment method for all drinking water sources was in Diala and Salahuddin governorates.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table EN. 3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table EN.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table EN. 3 shows a high percentage of households have drinking water source on the premises (79 percent). For 17 percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water, while only two percent of households spend more than 1 hour for this purpose. Excluding those households with water on the premises, the average time to the source of drinking water is 21 minutes.

The time spent in rural areas in collecting water is almost double the time in urban areas. As expected from previous results in Table EN.1, only two percent of households in Basrah governorate have water on the premises. In spite of this, the governorate has the minimum meantime to source of drinking water in the country, due to reliance on tankers that deliver water nearby the houses. Dohuk governorate has the highest average time spent in collecting water ( 92 minutes), noting that this is referring to only two percent of the population who do not have water on the premises. With 20 percent of the population in Salahuddin seeking water outside the premises, the mean time to collect water is the second highest ( 73 minutes) in the country.

In more than half of the households in the country where water is not on premises, water is collected by adult women (55 percent) (Table EN.4). This is followed by adult men (37 percent). Only in a small percentage of households children under age 15 collect water ( 7 percent), with slightly more male children (4 percent) collecting water than females (3 percent).

Gender differentials exist when considering the background characteristics. More adult women collect water in rural areas, whereas the opposite is the case in urban areas. Some striking findings are the high percentage of female children collecting water in Salahuddin and the high percentage of male children in Basrah collecting water. The more educated the head of the household is, the more men and fewer women tend to collect drinking water.

### 8.1.2. Sanitation

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio. Improved sanitation facilities include: flush toilets connected to sewerage systems or septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines and pit latrines with slabs, and composting toilets. Respondents in Iraq MICS-3 using flush toilets connected to sewerage systems or septic tanks or pit latrines were asked about the functionality of the sewerage systems around their house by indicating whether they have no problems, occasional, weekly, or daily problems.

Overall, 92 percent of the population of Iraq is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table EN.5) with 87 percent of the population using flush toilets connected to sewerage systems or septic tanks or pit latrines. The percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities is 98 percent in all urban areas and 82 percent in rural areas. The use of improved sanitation is similar at metropolitan areas and other urban areas. The above figures do not reveal the situation on the ground, as 26 percent of the respondents indicated problems with the functionality of the sewage system around their house (Table EN.5A).

The most common improved sanitation facility in metropolitan areas is flush toilet piped to sewer system (48 percent), in other urban areas is flush toilet connected to septic tank ( 57 percent), while toilets flushed to pit (latrine) are most common in rural areas (36 percent).

Residents of Al-Qadisiya governorate are the least likely than all other governorates to use improved facilities (64 percent compared with more than 80 percent for all other governorates) (Map EN.5). Thirtyseven percent of residents in this governorate use an unimproved sanitation facility - 26 percent use toilets that flush or pour to some-where else or unknown/unsure place or use pit latrine without slab or open pit, 11 percent are with no facilities or use bush or field.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children $0-2$ years of age is presented in Table EN.6.

Map EN.5: Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal, by governorate, Iraq, 2006


Stools of only two in five children are disposed of safely. The most regularly used unsafe place of disposal of children's faeces is in the garbage ( 37 percent). The proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely varies by area of residence and by governorate. In rural areas, only one third of children have their stools safely disposed compared to 42 percent in metropolitan areas and 50 percent in other urban areas. Missan and Salahuddin governorates have the least percentage of children having their stools safely disposed - 25 and 32 percent respectively while the highest percentage occurs in Dohuk ( 60 percent).

### 8.1.3. Water and Sanitation

The differences in use of water and sanitation become clear when examining the percentage of the population who have access to both improved water and sanitation sources. An overview of the percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal is presented in Table EN.7. About 3 out of 4 households use both improved drinking sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal in Iraq with only one in two households in rural areas, and about 9 in 10 households in both metropolitan and other urban areas (Figure EN.7).

Kurdistan Region governorates have high percentages for this indicator (over 93 percent). The governorates in South/Centre Iraq with percentages of households using both improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal that are below the national average may be ranked in the following order - Basrah (1 percent), Al-Muthanna (50 percent), Al-Qadisiya ( 57 percent), and Thi-Qar (61 percent), Babil (62 percent), Missan (70 percent), Wasit (70 percent), Diala (70 percent) and Salahuddin (71 percent). As expected, this indicator is positively related to education of the household head.

Figure EN.7: Percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Iraq, 2006


## 9. Reproductive Health

### 9.1. Contraception

Appropriate family planning 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 number of children. A World Fit for Children goal is access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Current use of contraception is defined as the proportion of women who reported they were using a family planning method at the time of the interview. In Iraq MICS-3, only women who were married at the time of survey were asked questions about current use of contraception.

Current use of contraception of currently married women or husbands of these women was reported by half the women (Table RH.1). Many more women are using modern methods (33 percent) than traditional methods (17 percent). Thus modern methods account for 66 percent of overall use.

The most popular method is the pill which is used by 15 percent of married women in Iraq (Figure RH.1A). The next most popular method is IUD, which accounts for 12 percent of married women. Eight and seven percent of women reported use of the withdrawal method and the lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) respectively. Between two and three percent of women reported use of female sterilization, periodic abstinence and injectables. Condom use is very rare; only one percent of married women reported using it as a method of contraception.

Figure RH.1A: Current use of contraceptive by method, Iraq, 2006


Younger women are less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 21 percent of married women aged 15-19 currently use a method of contraception compared to 36 percent of 20-24 years old and 64 percent of $40-44$ years old women. This is probably due to the fact that younger women want more children. Figure RH.1B displays modern and traditional use of contraceptives by woman's age. Use of modern contraceptive methods is more common than traditional methods across all age groups. Use of traditional methods is nearly constant for women older than 25 years.

The use of any contraceptive method is negligible when the woman has no living children (one percent). The greater the number of living children a woman has the more likely she is to use contraceptives - the contraceptive use rate rises from 34 percent for women with one living child to 65 percent for women with four or more living children.

Iraq MICS-3 data indicate that some women are much more likely to be using contraception than other women. The level of current contraceptive use is higher is urban (53 percent) than in rural areas (44 percent). The pill is the most popular method among both urban and rural women. In spite of the low condom use, there is a sharp difference in its use between urban (1.5 percent) and rural women ( 0.4 percent).

Iraq MICS-3 data indicate that there are some significant differences in contraceptive use between women in different socio-economic categories. The level of current contraceptive use is higher is urban (53 percent) than in rural areas ( 44 percent). The pill is the most popular method among both urban and rural women.

Figure RH.1B: Percentage of currently married women aged $15-49$ years using contraceptive methods, Iraq, 2006


There are some differentials in the current use of family planning across the 18 governorates of the country. Married women in Kurdistan Region governorates tend to use contraceptive methods more than married women in the rest of the governorates. There are differences within Kurdistan Region governorates with Suleimaniya ( 66 percent) and Erbil ( 62 percent) having the highest contraceptive prevalence rates in the country, while Erbil has one of the lowest prevalence rates (41 percent). The lowest contraceptive prevalence rates in the country occur in Al-Qadisiya and Babil with a 40 percent current contraceptive use for both governorates. All married women in Kurdistan Region are more likely to use IUDs than the pill. The method mix varies between the South/Centre governorates interchanging between the pill and IUDs.

Women's education levels are associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of women using any method of contraception rises from 45 percent among those with no education to 48 percent among women with primary education, and to 55 percent among women with secondary or higher education. Contraceptive users with secondary or higher education are more likely to use the pill and IUDs ( 32 percent) compared with those with no or primary education users ( 23 and 25 percent, respectively).

Users of contraceptives mostly get or seek their contraceptive methods from private physicians or pharmacies or relatives (Table RH.1A)

With almost half of women not using contraceptives, Table RH.1B presents the results of the reasons for this non-use of contraception. Percentages do not add up to the total number of women currently married \& not using contraception as women may have indicated more than one reason for non-use. The most reported reason for non use was the desire to have children followed by health reasons. Desire to have children was the most reported reason in Diala governorate where half of the women reported this reason. This reason was also mostly reported by younger women and by women who have fewer living children.

### 9.2. Unmet Need

Unmet need ${ }^{6}$ for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth or who wish to stop childbearing altogether. 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.

Women in unmet need for spacing includes women who are currently married, fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to space their births. Pregnant women are considered to want to space their births when they did not want the child at the time they got pregnant. Women who are not pregnant are classified in this category if they want to have a child (or another child), but want to have the child at least two years later.

Women in unmet need for limiting are those women who are currently married, fecund, currently not using contraception, and want to limit their births. The latter group includes women who are currently pregnant but had not wanted the pregnancy at all, and women who are not currently pregnant but do not want to have a child (or another child).

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

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married who are currently using contraception, of 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.

Table RH. 2 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Total unmet need for contraception in Iraq is 11 percent, i.e. 11 percent of married Iraqi women are not using contraceptives but want to stop having children (limit) or postpone the next pregnancy for at least two years (space). More women are in unmet need for spacing for contraception (7 percent) than in unmet need in limiting for contraception (3 percent). Total unmet need for contraception is slightly greater for rural (12 percent) women than for urban women (10 percent). Married women in the 18 governorates differ in their total unmet need for contraception - Dohuk governorate has the largest number of women in total unmet need (18 percent) and Basrah governorate has the least number of such women ( 6 percent). In all governorates, except Al-Anbar, the unmet need for spacing is greater than the unmet need for limiting. With the exception of women in the age group 15-19 years, the total unmet need for contraception decreases as age increases reaching the peak at the age group 20-24 years.

[^3]Table RH. 2 also shows that a high percentage of currently married women ( 82 percent) of the total number of women demanding contraception are currently using contraception. This percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is lower in rural areas (78 percent) compared to urban areas (84 percent); least in Dohuk governorate (70 percent) and for women in the age group 15-19 years.

### 9.3. 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. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider.

The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and infant. The management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health. Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g. STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

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

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

Figure RH.3A: Percent distribution of women aged $15-49$ by number and timing of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent birth, Iraq, 2006


Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or certified midwife) is relatively high in Iraq with 84 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy (Table RH.3). Almost all women aged $15-49$ years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey received antenatal care from a doctor (84 percent). Antenatal care coverage by skilled personnel is 15 percent more in urban areas compared to rural areas. More than half the women had 4 or more visits and about 80 percent of them sought antenatal care for the first time during first and second trimester (Figure RH.3a). Furthermore, three in four women sought antenatal care for the last time in the last trimester.

Figure RH.3B: Percent distribution of women aged $15-49$ who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by reason for not seeking antenatal care (ANC), Iraq, 2006


Map RH.3: Percent distribution of women aged $15-49$ who were provided antenatal care by skilled personnel, by governorate, Iraq, 2006


The number of women receiving antenatal care varied by governorate, with the highest in Al-Anbar (93 percent) and Baghdad (91 percent) (Map RH.3). Governorates of Wasit, Al-Qadisiya, Nineveh, and Erbil are lagging behind for this indicator, having percentages of women receiving antenatal care between 76 and 78 percent.

As expected, the percent of women receiving antenatal care increased markedly by women's education. This percent also decreased steadily by women's age, except for the women in the older age group 45-49 years who tend to have a higher percentage of receiving antenatal care.

Sixteen percent of women did not receive any antenatal care during pregnancy (Table RH.3). For births of these women, mothers were asked why they did not seek antenatal care. Almost two-thirds of the women reported that they did not feel the need to see anyone (Figure RH.3b). Every one in five women mentioned that it was difficult to reach the ANC center.

The types of services pregnant women in Iraq received are shown in Table RH.4. The results in the table may provide insight into the content of the care women get during pregnancy. Respondents to the questionnaire answered yes if they received any of the specific cares at least once during her pregnancy. About five in six women received antenatal care one or more times during their pregnancies ( 84 percent - 90 percent in urban areas, and 75 percent in rural areas). Only 60 percent of these women had their weight measured, 63 percent had a urine sample taken, 66 percent had a blood test taken, and 76 percent had their blood pressure taken. Only about two thirds of rural women had their blood measured and about half or less had their weight measured, urine specimen taken, or blood test taken.

In general, compared to other services, weight measurement was the least to be received by women within the different governorates with a strikingly low 37 percent for this indicator in Dohuk governorate.

### 9.4. Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. A skilled attendant includes a doctor, nurse, or a certified midwife.

Eighty-nine percent of births occurring in the two years prior to the Iraq MICS-3 survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). This percentage is more in urban areas ( 95 percent) than rural areas ( 78 percent).

More than half of births ( 55 percent) in the two years prior to the Iraq MICS- 3 survey were delivered with assistance of a doctor. Certified midwives assisted with the delivery of a quarter of births ( 25 percent), uncertified midwives assisted with five percent of the births, nurses assisted with nine percent of the births, and traditional birth attendants referred to as "Gida" in Iraq assisted with six percent of births.

Almost all women in AI-Najaf governorate were assisted during delivery by skilled personnel (98 percent). Women in Ninevah, Kirkuk, and Wasit governorates were the least likely in the country to have their deliveries assisted by skilled personnel ( $74-78$ percent). It is worth noting that more than one in five women is assisted by either traditional birth attendants (Gidas) or uncertified midewifes in Nineveh and Wasit governorates. Moreover, Kirkuk governorate has the highest percentage in the country where delivery is assisted by a relative or a friend (8 percent) (Map RH.5).

## Map RH.5: Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who were assisted during delivery by skilled personnel, by governorate, Iraq, 2006



The more educated a woman is the more likely she is to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled person. Younger women were more assisted by doctors than older women. In contrast, older women were more assisted by midwives than younger women.

### 9.5. Delivery in a Health Facility

Overall, approximately two out of three births occurring in the two years prior to the Iraq MICS-3 survey were delivered in a health facility ( 63 percent) (Table RH.5). More births are delivered in health facilities in urban areas ( 68 percent) than in rural areas ( 54 percent). Women residing in Kurdistan Region governorates were more likely to deliver in a health facility with the highest percentage in the country occurring in Dohuk governorate ( 76 percent). Kirkuk has the lowest percentage of women delivering in a health facility ( 43 percent).

Very young and older women were more likely to deliver their births in a health facility compared to women in the middle age group $30-39$ years. Delivery in a health facility increases with a woman's educational level - only about half of the uneducated women delivered in a health facility ( 52 percent), compared with 61 percent for women with primary education and 72 percent for women with secondary or higher education.

### 9.6. Caesarean Deliveries

Iraq MIC3 collected information on whether a child was delivered by caesarean section. Table RH. 6 shows that one-fifth of the deliveries in the two years prior to the survey were by caesarean section. Women residing in metropolitan areas are more likely to have caesarean delivery than those residing in urban other and rural areas. The likelihood of a caesarean delivery increased by both age of mother and her educational status. Al-Qadisiya governorate has the highest percentage of caesarean section deliveries (28 percent) and Dohuk has the lowest percentage (12 percent).

## 10. Child Development

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this early period. In this context, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home, for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. A World Fit for Children goal is that "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These included the involvement of adults 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, drawing things, or memorising religious versus.

During the three days preceding the survey, an adult was engaged in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness with almost half (47 percent) of the under-five children in Iraq (Table CD. 1 and Figure CD.1). The average number of activities that adults are engaged with children was 3.4. The table also indicates that only 3 percent of children were living in a household without their fathers. In cases where fathers lived in the household, they were involved in such activities with more that half ( 55 percent) of children under-five.

Figure CD.1: Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning \& school readiness, Iraq, 2006


There are no gender differentials in terms of adult activities with children; however, a slightly larger proportion of fathers engaged in activities with male children ( 57 percent) than with female children ( 52 percent). Larger proportions of adults are engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas ( 52 percent) than in rural areas ( 38 percent).

Strong differentials by governorate were also observed: adult engagement in activities with children was greatest in Al-Anbar ( 65 percent) and Salahuddin ( 60 percent) lowest in the Al-Oadisiya ( 28 percent) and Wasit (30 percent). Father's involvement was most in Salahuddin and Missan, and least in Al-Qadisiya and Basrah.

Household members were more engaged with children two years or more than younger ones. The more educated mothers and fathers are the more engaged they become in such activities with children than those with less education.

### 11.1. Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Attendance to pre-school education in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children to school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

Only 3 percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending pre-school (Table ED.1). Urban-rural and governorate differentials are significant - the figures are four percent in metropolitan areas and three percent in other urban areas, compared to less than one percent in rural areas. Among children aged 3659 months, attendance to pre-school is more prevalent in Suleimaniya ( 6 percent), Najaf, Al-Muthanna and Baghdad (both 4 percent), and lowest in Missan, Kirkuk, and Nineveh (less than 1 percent). In general, double the children in Kurdistan Region governorates (4 percent) attend pre-school compared to children in South/Centre governorates (2 percent).

There are slightly fewer male children (3 percent) attending early childhood education than females (2 percent). The proportion of children attending pre-school at ages $48-59$ months ( 3.4 percent) is more than double the proportion at ages $36-47$ months ( 1.5 percent), indicating that children in Iraq are more likely to attend early childhood education after they reach four years of age. Mother's education has a positive correlation with school readiness.

Table ED. 1 also shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended preschool the previous year, an important indicator of school readiness. Overall, only four percent of children who are currently at age 6 and attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. No gender differential has been observed. Similar to results of the previous indicator, area of residence and governorate differentials are significant. Children attending first grade in metropolitan or other urban areas ( 6 percent) are about three times more likely to have attended pre-school the previous year than children in rural areas ( 2 percent).

First graders in Erbil have an outstanding percentage of school readiness ( 27 percent) compared to all other governorates (<8 percent), but most of these figures are based on small sample size and should be interpreted with caution.

### 11.2. Primary School Attendance

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (or gender parity index - GPI)

The indicators of school progression include:

- Survival rate to grade five
- Transition rate to secondary school
- Net primary completion rate

A more accurate method of calculation of the primary school entry indicator is to consider the cohort born between 1 January 1999 and 31 December 2000. According to the education system in Iraq these represent the children expected to be attending grade 1 . In this survey data collected related to education included age of the child in completed years on his/her last birthday. Since the data collected do not allow the exact calculations above we will consider both children 6 years of age and 7 years of age as primary school entry ages. This will allow us to provide a range for the estimate for the actual value of the primary school entry indicator.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Iraq, 63 percent ( 82 percent for age 7) are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.2), with slightly more male children ( 64 percent; 85 percent for age 7) than female ( 62 percent; 79 percent for age 7). Significant differentials are present by urban-rural areas and governorates. Primary school entry is highest in metropolitan areas (73 percent; 88 percent for age 7), followed by other urban areas ( 66 percent; 86 percent for age 7 ), and lowest in rural areas ( 55 percent; 75 percent for age 7 ). The least percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 is in Missan governorate ( 43 percent; 67 percent for age 7 ) and the highest is in the capital Baghdad ( 75 percent; 91 percent for age 7) (Map ED.2).

A positive correlation with mother's education was observed: for children age six and age seven whose mothers have at least secondary school education, 77 percent and 91 percent respectively were attending the first grade.

Map ED.2: Percentage of children of primary school entry age (7 years) currently attending grade 1, by governorate, Iraq, 2006


Overall, six in seven children of primary school age in Iraq are attending primary school or secondary school ( 86 percent) (Table ED.3) i.e., 14 percent are not attending primary or secondary school. Males have a higher school attendance ( 91 percent) when compared to females ( 80 percent). In urban areas, 92 percent of children attend school while in rural areas 78 percent attend. This disparity is more pronounced for females ( 89 , urban vs 68 percent, rural) than for males ( 94 , urban vs 87 percent, rural). The primary school attendance rate varied by governorate ranging generally between 71 and 96 percent with Missan governorate having the lowest percent in the country. This is more pronounced when considering female children where the primary net attendance rate in Missan is only 56 percent. Overall, Kurdistan Region governorates ( 95 percent) have higher rates than South/Centre governorates ( 85 percent). Again this is more pronounced for female children compared to male children.

Attendance rates are least for children 11 years of age compared to other children of primary school age. The school attendance increases with mother's education - 95 percent for mothers with secondary or higher education, 87 percent for mothers with primary education, and 75 percent for mothers with no education.

The secondary school net attendance rate (NAR) is presented in Table ED.4. More dramatic than in primary school where 14 percent of the children are not attending school at all, is the fact that only 40 percent of the children of secondary school age are attending secondary school. Of the remaining 60 percent, some of them are either out of school or attending primary school (see below). The secondary school net attendance rate is lowest for females ( 34 percent) than for males ( 46 percent).

The secondary school net attendance rate differentials are especially low in the rural areas (24 percent) and for children age 17 years ( 32 percent). These rates vary by governorate. They are higher in Kurdistan Region governorates ( 53 percent) than in the South/Centre governorates ( 38 percent). The indicator is positively related to mother's education, overall and for both male and female children

The primary school net attendance rate of children of secondary school age is presented in Table ED. 4 W . Almost 12 percent of secondary school age are attending primary school when they should be attending secondary school. Out of the 60 percent children of secondary school age who are not attending secondary school, the remaining 48 percent are not attending school at all - they are children out of school. Disparity exists for this rate between male and female children (Figure ED.4). The secondary NAR is greater for males compared to females. More secondary female children are out of school compared to males, and less are attending primary school. Disparities also exist among governorates. Overall, about half the secondary school children in the South/Centre governorates are out of school compared to about one third in the governorates of Kurdistan Region.

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach grade 5 is presented in Table ED.5. Of all children starting grade one, the majority of them ( 95 percent) will eventually reach grade five. Notice that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach grade five. Slightly more males ( 96 percent) than females ( 94 percent) eventually reach grade five. There are no urban/ rural disparities in children reaching grade five. In general, among the various governorates, most of the children reach grade five with the lowest percentage in Suleimaniya governorate ( 90 percent) and the highest percentage in Diala governorate (99 percent).

Figure ED.4: Percentage of secondary school NAR, secondary school age children attending primary school and secondary school children ouf of school, Iraq, 2006


Table ED. 6 presents the gross primary completion rate and the net primary completion rate. The gross primary completion rate considers the number of children of all ages who are completing the final year of primary education, as a percentage of the population of the official primary school graduation age. The net rate is calculated as the number of children of primary school completion age who are completing the final year of primary education as a percentage of the population of the official primary school graduation age. In Iraq the primary school cycle spans 6 years with children officially entering primary school at 6 years and officially graduating at 11 years.

Figure ED.6: Gross and net primary school completion rate, Iraq, 2006


Results show that the gross primary completion rate in Iraq is 81 percent. The rate varies within sex, area of residence, governorates, and mother's education. Boys have a higher rate ( 89 percent) than girls (72 percent); other urban areas have a higher rate ( 92 percent) than metropolitan areas ( 86 percent) and rural areas (69 percent). This indicates attendance of more boys of all ages than girls and more children of all ages in urban areas than in rural areas at the $6^{\text {th }}$ grade.

The gross primary completion rates vary markedly by governorate, the lowest being in Nineveh and reaching over 100 in the Kurdistan Region (Figure ED.6). Governorates with gross primary completion rates over 100 indicate the presence of more students of all ages in the final year than students who are 11 years of age. These rates increase with mothers' education.

The net completion rate is 44 percent, i.e. 44 percent of Iraqi children of primary graduation age (11 years) are attending the $6^{\text {th }}$ grade at age 11 years. The rate for boys is slightly greater than that for girls (Figure ED.6) and the greater difference observed in the primary completion rate is due to the fact that the majority of children over age 11 years at the time of the survey attending the $6^{\text {th }}$ grade of primary school are boys. The net completion rate is greater in urban areas ( 53 percent) compared to rural areas ( 32 percent) and the rate increases markedly with mothers' education. The net completion rate also varies by governorate, the highest being in Diala and Baghdad (about 60 percent) and the lowest being in Missan governorate ( 25 percent).

Comparing the gross primary completion rate ( 81 percent) with the net completion rate ( 44 percent) indicates the presence of children who are over age 11 years at the time of the survey at the $6^{\text {th }}$ grade (Figure ED.6). A similar interpretation of the large values of the gross primary completion rate compared to the net rate is reached when comparing these rates across all the background characteristics.

The transition rate to secondary education is also shown in Table ED.6. In Iraq, 78 percent of children who were in the 6th grade of primary school last year attended the first grade of secondary school this year. The percentage is higher for girls ( 82 percent) than boys ( 76 percent) and for urban areas ( 82 percent) than rural areas ( 70 percent). The transition rate to secondary education was highest in Diala ( 90 percent) and Erbil ( 89 percent) and lowest in Salahuddin (46 percent). Overall, Kurdistan Region governorates have a higher transition rate ( 84 percent) than governorates in South/Centre Iraq ( 77 percent). The rate is associated positively with mothers' education.

The rate of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.7. These rates are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the rates included here are obtained from net attendance rates rather than gross attendance rates. The gross attendance rates provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 0.88 , indicating that more boys attend primary school compared to girls. The indicator drops to 0.75 for secondary education indicating that for every 100 boys attending secondary school 75 girls attend. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in the rural areas where the gender parity for primary school is 0.79 and gender parity for secondary school is 0.40 . Gender parity in metropolitan areas was slightly higher than that of other urban areas. Also gender parity increased with mother's education.

Figure ED.7: Gender parity index for primary and secondary schools, Iraq, 2006


Table ED. 7 and Figure ED. 7 also show that gender parity for primary and secondary school is close to 1.00 in Kurdistan Region governorates as a whole ( 0.95 and 0.96 respectively) indicating no difference in attendance of girls and boys. One interesting result is that for Suleimaniya governorate for every 100 boys attending secondary school 108 girls attend. The disadvantage of girls in primary schools is particularly pronounced in Missan governorate (GPI=0.67), and for secondary school in Nineveh (GPI=0.44) and Salahuddin (GPI=0.46).

### 11.3. Adult Literacy

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator used to monitor progress towards achieving universal primary education, relating to both men and women. In MICS-3, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. . Literacy was assessed on school attendance for women with secondary or higher education and on the ability of women to read a short simple statement for women with primary education. The percent literate is presented in Table ED.8. No response was reported for a negligible number of women ( 0.1 percent). Two-thirds of women aged 15-24 are literate. Literacy varies considerably between urban and rural areas of residence, with less than half the women in rural areas literate compared to 80 percent in metropolitan areas and 72 percent in other urban areas. The highest percentages of literate women were in Baghdad (79 percent) and AI-Anbar (77 percent) and the lowest were in Missan (48 percent), Salahuddin (52 percent), and Dohuk (53 percent). It is interesting to note that only 55 percent of those women who reported attaining primary education were literate.

## 12. Child Protection

### 12.1 Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under-five years of age whose birth is registered where birth certificates were either seen by the interviewer or whose mothers or caretakers say the birth has been registered.

The births of 95 percent of children under-five years in Iraq have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex or mother's education categories. Birth registration is lowest in Al-Muthanna and Nineveh governorates (93 percent). Older children are more likely to have been registered than younger children.

### 12.2 Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 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...» The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation

The child labour module asks a series of questions to the mother/caretaker of each child in the household $5-14$ years of age about the kind of work a child does and for how many hours. Data is also collected on economic activities and domestic work. Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household and work for a family farm or business. Domestic work includes household chores like collecting firewood, fetching water, cooking, cleaning, looking after animals/livestock, or caring for children.

In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered to be involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

- Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows differentiation between child labour and child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained above.

Table CP. 2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Percentages do not add up to the total child labour as children may be involved in more than one type of work. The Iraq MICS-3 survey estimates that about one in nine children aged $5-14$ years work ( 11 percent). Two percent of these children participate in unpaid work for someone other than a household member, an equal percentage of children do household chores for 28 hours or more per week, while a higher percentage of children work for family business (7 percent).

Boys (12 percent) work more than girls ( 9 percent). A higher percentage of children work in the rural areas (18 percent) compared to the urban areas ( 6 percent). Child labour rates are slightly higher among the age group 12-14 years ( 12 percent) when compared to the younger age group 5-11 years (10 percent).

The results also show that children who work are less likely to participate in school - 10 percent participate in school and 14 percent do not. Involvement of Iraqi children in labour activities decreases as mother's education increases - this involvement is highest for children of mothers with no education (14 percent) with most of these children working for family business (11 percent).

## Map CP.2: Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities, by governorate, Iraq, 2006



Child labour profoundly varies among governorates (Map CP.2). In Babil governorate, more than one in five children aged 5-14 years is involved in child labour activities ( 22 percent). A relatively high percentage is also observed in Salahuddin ( 18 percent) and AI-Anbar (17 percent). Most of these children work for family business. Child labour rates are least in Dohuk, Basrah, and Kirkuk with rates less than seven percent. Overall, slightly less than double the children are involved in child labour in South/Centre governorates (11 percent) compared to Kurdistan Region governorates ( 6 percent).

Table CP. 3 presents the percentage of children classified as student labourers or as labourer students. Student labourers are the children attending school that were involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey. More specifically, of the 70 percent of the children 5-14 years of age attending school, 10 percent are also involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, out of the 11 percent of the children classified as child labourers, almost twothirds of them are also attending school ( 62 percent) i.e. labourer students.

More boys (11 percent) are student labourers than girls (7 percent), and a large percentage of rural children (18 percent) are student labourers compared to children residing in urban areas (5 percent). Student labourers are also more in
the age group 5-11 years ( 10 percent) than in the age group 12-14 years ( 7 percent), and their numbers decrease with mother's education. Student labourers are most prevalent in Babil and Al-Anbar governorates.

A similar gender differential for labourer students exist as for student labourers, although the opposite is observed when considering areas of residence where labourer students are slightly more in urban areas ( 66 percent) than in rural areas ( 60 percent). Labourer students are more prevalent in the age group 5-11 years ( 71 percent) than in the age group 12-14 years ( 40 percent), increasing with mother's education, and more prevalent in the Kurdistan Region governorates ( 80 percent) than in the South/Centre governorates (60 percent)

### 12.3 Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, "children must be protected against any acts of violence ..." and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Iraq MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to use to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are:

- The number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment; and
- The numbers of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

In Iraq, a large number of children, about five in six children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members ( 84 percent) (Table CP.4). More importantly, almost one-third of children were subjected to severe physical punishment (30 percent).

Male children were subjected more to both minor and severe physical discipline ( 71 and 32 percent respectively) than female children ( 63 and 29 percent). Children $5-9$ years are more psychologically or physically disciplined ( 87 percent) than children in the older age group 10-14 ( 80 percent). Psychological or physical discipline varies slightly but not steadily with mother's education. The percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience any psychological or physical discipline is more in governorates of South/Centre Iraq ( 86 percent) than in Kurdistan Region governorates ( 68 percent), with lowest percentages in Erbil and Suleimaniya and the highest percentages in Baghdad ( 92 percent), Basrah ( 89 percent), and Nineveh ( 89 percent).

It is of importance also to indicate that fewer parents/caretakers believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them ( 25 percent), when in practice 84 percent of the children were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment. This may be due to the fact that those who discipline might be different from those who provide the attitude information.

### 12.4 Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 60 million women aged $20-24$ were married before the age of 18 . Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.

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 is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. 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. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other international agreements related to child marriage are the Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. Child marriage was also identified by the Pan-African Forum against the Sexual Exploitation of Children as a type of commercial sexual exploitation of children.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who married at younger ages were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. Pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for married girls between the ages of 15 and 19, particularly among the youngest of this cohort.Research suggests that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected.

Two of the indicators are to estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. About one in five young women aged $15-19$ years is currently married ( 19 percent). This proportion does not vary much between urban (19 percent) and rural areas ( 20 percent), but is strongly related to the level of education. The number of married women 15-19 is far less in Kurdistan Region governorates (10 percent) than in South/Centre governorates ( 21 percent), with the lowest number in Suleimaniya and Dohuk governorates (both 10 percent) and highest in AI-Najaf (32 percent) and Thi-Oar (31 percent) governorates.

Figure CP.5: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 years married before their 18th birthday, Iraq, 2006


Figure CP.5A: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 years married before their 18th birthday, Kurdistan region, 2006


Five percent of women aged 15-49 years were married before age 15 while 23 percent of women aged $20-49$ years were married before age 18. Examining the age pattern for women aged 20-49 years in (Figure CP.5), it is clear that the prevalence of early marriage has declined over time; for example, 34 percent of women aged $45-49$ years were married before their 18th birthday compared to 17 percent of women aged 20-24 years.

The percentage of women married before age 15 ( 7 percent) and age 18 ( 26 percent) are slightly higher for Kurdistan Region when compared to the national average. The prevalence of early marriage has declined even more sharply over time (Figure CP.5A). A similar comparison to the national data above shows that 47 percent of women $45-49$ were married before their $18^{\text {th }}$ birthday compared to 14 percent of women aged 20-24 years.

Another component is the spousal age difference with an indicator being the percentage of married women with a difference of 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP. 6 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in Iraq. About one in five women aged 20-24 is currently married to a man who is older by ten years or more ( 21 percent), and about one in four women aged 15-19 are currently married to men who are older by ten years or more ( 26 percent). Surprisingly, the age difference greater than 5 years is slightly more profound in urban than in rural areas. Spousal age difference of 10 years or more for women 20-24 years tends to exist more in Kurdistan Region governorates ( 21 percent) than in governorates in South/Centre Iraq ( 14 percent). The highest value for this indicator is in Baghdad ( 30 percent) and Kirkuk (28 percent) and the lowest value is observed is in Diala (13 percent), Nineveh (13\%) and Al-Qadisiya (14 percent) governorates.

A similar pattern is observed between Kurdistan Region and South/Centre governorates when considering spousal age difference of 10 years or more for currently married women aged $15-19$ years. The highest indicator value when considering the 15-19 age group is in Kerbala ( 35 percent) and Al-Oadisiya ( 34 percent) governorates and the lowest value is in Diala ( 16 percent) and Al-Anbar ( 17 percent) governorates.

### 12.5 Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is referred to violence occurring between family members, particularly between spouses. It occurs when one spouse attempts to physically or psychologically dominate the other. Domestic violence has many forms, including physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, intimidation, economic deprivation or threats of violence. In countries with great gender inequality, women are often vulnerable to such abuse by their spouses and other family members.

To provide an assessment of what women consider normative behaviour with regards to domestic violence, MICS-3 collects information from these women to measure their attitudes towards domestic violence through a single set of prompted attitudinal questions. This will aid in opening discussion and inform programme developments about this problem.

In Iraq MICS-3 a number of questions were asked of women age 15-49 years to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives for a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to get an indication of cultural beliefs in some countries that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands are justified to beat their wives under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands. The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.9. The results present the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified to beat his wife: if she goes out without telling him, when she neglects the children, when she argues with him, when she refuses sex with him, or when she burns the food. The indicator to assess the attitude towards domestic violence is the percentage of women aged $15-49$ years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife for any of the previously listed reasons.

Figure CP.9: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife, Iraq, 2006


The results indicate that 59 percent of women in Iraq believe that a husband is justified to beat his wife (Table CP.9). Going out without telling the husband was the top reason for this justification (47 percent), followed by neglecting the children, arguing with the husband, refusing to have sex with the husband, and lastly burning the food.

The indicator does not vary much by woman's age, highest among formally married women, and is negatively related the woman's education. As clear in Figure CP.9., women's belief that a husband is justified to beat his wife is far less in Kurdistan Region governorates ( 37 percent) than in South/Centre governorates ( 63 percent), with the highest percentage occurring in Thi-Qar ( 85 percent), Wasit ( 83 percent), and Kerbala (79 percent) and lowest in Suleimaniya (31 percent).

### 12.6 Child Disability

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation, and violence, including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. For children age two through 14 years, a series of questions were asked to assess a number of disabilities/impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach rests in the concept of functional disability developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any impairment or disability for the development of the child (e.g., health, nutrition, education, etc.). Table CP. 10 presents the results of these questions.

About 15 percent of children in Iraq aged 2-14 years have at least one reported type of disability. These types included disabilities in standing or walking, seeing, hearing, understanding, walking or moving, learning, speaking, or any mental disability. The prevalence of disabilities was more in metropolitan areas ( 18 percent), than in other urban areas ( 15 percent), than in rural areas ( 12 percent). The types of disabilities with the highest percentages are inability to speak and delay in sitting, standing, or walking (both 5 percent).

This percentage varied largely by governorate and was higher in Kurdistan Region governorates (19 percent) than in South/Centre governorates (14 percent). In Erbil governorate, one in four children aged 214 years has at least one reported type of disability ( 25 percent). Of these, 11 percent of the children were reported to have problems with speaking. About 20 percent of the children aged 2-14 years in Al-Najaf were reported to have at least one reported type of disability. Delay in sitting, standing, or walking was the most reported type in this governorate (7 percent). The least number of children aged 2-14 with reported disability was in Diala governorate ( 7 percent).

Prevalence of disabilities varied by child age with more prevalence in the 2-4 years age group (20 percent). The high percentage for this age group is mainly coming from disabilities in speaking (10 percent). Disability did not vary by mother's education.

A question about the abnormality of speech was asked to caregivers of children aged 3-14 years. The results of the survey indicated that 7 percent of children aged $3-14$ years had abnormal speech. This was more marked in urban areas, in Salahuddin governorate, and for children 3-4 years.

Table CP. 10 also shows that 18 percent of two year old children cannot name at least one object. These children are slightly more in urban areas (19 percent) than in rural areas ( 17 percent), most in Salahuddin governorate ( 35 percent) and least in Nineveh governorate ( 6 percent), and decreased smoothly as mothers are more educated.

## 13. HIV/AIDS and Orphaned Children

### 13.1 Knowledge of HIV Transmission

Iraq was one of the countries with low prevalence of HIV/AIDS, where the system of reporting and screening was tightly monitored by the health authorities. Due to the conflict in the country that began in 2003, the health care system was severely disrupted. Thus, the level of HIV infection and HIV/AIDS knowledge is expected to change.

One 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. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect them from infection.

Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal. The Iraq survey results showed that the most common misconceptions in the country are (1) sharing food can transmit HIV and (2) people can get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites.

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. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease.

In the Iraq MICS-3, the HIV/AIDS module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.
One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission. Women were asked whether they knew of the three main ways of preventing HIV transmission - having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex. The results are presented in Table HA. 1.

In Iraq, almost less than half of the interviewed women (41 percent) have heard of HIV/AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 8 percent. Thirty-one percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner, 14 percent know of using a condom every time, and 20 percent know of abstaining from sex as main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While 35 percent of women know at least one way, a high proportion of women ( 65 percent) do not know any of the three ways.

Percentages of women who have heard of HIV/AIDS varied markedly by area of residence, governorate and education. As expected, only one in five women heard of HIV/AIDS in rural areas compared to one in two in urban areas. Hearing of HIV/AIDS was less common in other urban areas than in metropolitan areas, in Missan and Al-Qadisiya than the rest of the country. Surprisingly, fewer women with secondary education (19 percent) ever heard of HIV/AIDS compared to women with primary ( 73 percent) and no education (26 percent).

The percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission, was more in urban areas (11 percent) than rural areas (4 percent), most in Erbil governorate (14 percent) than the rest of the country, and most among women with primary education (15 percent).

Table HA. 2 presents the percentage of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV/ AIDS. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Iraq, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food ( 15 percent) and mosquito bites ( 12 percent). The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles, and that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Of the interviewed women, only 7 percent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. Twenty-one percent of
women know that that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, and 20 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while 19 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected.

Different population groups have different misconceptions about HIV/AIDS. More women correctly identified the two most common misconceptions and knew a healthy-looking person can be infected in metropolitan areas (10 percent), than other urban areas ( 7 percent), than in rural areas ( 3 percent). The indicator has the highest value in Diala governorate (13 percent) and the lowest value in Missan governorate (3 percent). Overall, identification of misconceptions was more common in South/Centre governorates (7 percent) than in Kurdistan Region governorates (4 percent). The indicator increased significantly by women's education, with 14 percent of women 15-49 years with secondary education correctly identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, compared to 3 percent in women with primary education and less than one percent in women with no education ( 0.6 percent).

Figure HA.3A: Percent of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Iraq, 2006


Table HA. 3 summarizes information from Tables HA. 1 and HA. 2 and presents the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know two ways of preventing HIV transmission and reject three common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is very low although there are large differences by area of residence and governorates. Overall, only three percent of women have comprehensive knowledge. In urban areas, four percent of women have comprehensive knowledge compared to only less than one percent in rural areas. Basrah governorate ( 6 percent) has the highest value for this indicator, while Suleimaniya governorate (1 percent) has the lowest value. As expected, the percent of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (Figure HA.3A).

A key indicator used to measure countries' responses to the HIV epidemic is the proportion of young women 15-24 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV i.e. know two methods of preventing HIV, reject two common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can have HIV. Table HA.3B presents the percentage of women who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV for the age group 15-24 years. Only two percent of young women have comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV. Area of residence is highly associated with comprehensive knowledge of HIV among women of this age group, with greater knowledge for urban women (3 percent) compared to rural women (less than one percent) (Figure HA.3B). Level of education is also positively associated with comprehensive knowledge with a four percent comprehensive knowledge of HIV for women with secondary or higher education compared to less than one percent for women with primary or no education.

Figure HA.3B: Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Iraq, 2006


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, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.4. Overall, about one in three women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child ( 33 percent). The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-tochild transmission is 19 percent, while 9 percent of women did not know of any specific way.

Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission was better in urban areas (23 percent) than in rural areas (10 percent). Highest knowledge in the country was found in Diala governorate ( 29 percent), and least knowledge was found in Missan governorate ( 9 percent). As expected, this indicator significantly increased with woman's education - 3 percent for women with no education, 11 percent for women with primary education, and 34 percent for women with secondary or more education.

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would not
want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA. 5 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Figure HA.5: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who agree with none of the discriminatory statements towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Iraq, 2006


Stigma and discrimination are high in Iraq with 92 percent of Iraqi women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS agreeing with at least one discriminatory statement and only 8 percent agreeing with none. About four in five women would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS (79 percent), about two-thirds of women believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work ( 67 percent), almost half women would want to keep HIV infection of family member as a secret (46 percent). In spite of all this, a smaller percentage of women would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS (17 percent).

Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS did not differ greatly by area of residence or women's education but varied considerably among governorates (Figure HA.5). Women in AI-Anbar governorate were the largest group in the country to dissagree with all of the discriminatory statements (20 percent), compared to women residing in Al-Muthanna where only two percent of them do not agree with any of the discriminatory statements.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. Questions related to knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.6. Only six percent of women know where to be tested, while only three percent have actually been tested. Almost three-quarters of these have been told the result of their tests (72 percent).

As expected, better knowledge of a place to get tested was in urban areas (8 percent) than in rural areas (2 percent), for women with secondary or higher education ( 12 percent) than in women with less education. Women residing in South/Centre governorates ( 7 percent) have better knowledge of a place to get tested than women in Kurdistan Region governorates (3 percent), with the best knowledge is in the country in Kerbala governorate (12 percent) and the least knowledge in Erbil governorate (1 percent).

More women were tested in urban areas, in South/Centre governorates, in the age group 25-29, and with secondary or higher level of education.

### 13.2 Orphaned Children ${ }^{7}$

Children are classified as orphaned if they have experienced the death of either parent. Due to the increase of violence and displacement in Iraq, more children are becoming orphaned. Children who are orphaned or living away from their parents may be at increased risk of neglect or exploitation if their parents are not available to assist and protect them. Monitoring the variations in different outcomes for orphans and comparing them to their peers gives us a measure of how well communities and governments are responding to their needs.

The frequency of children living with neither parent, mother only, or father only is presented in Table HA.10. In Iraq, about six percent of children aged 0-17 years are orphans who have lost one parent, and about two percent are not living with a biological parent and 92 percent of children live with both parents. Only one percent of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents.

Figure HA.12: Double orphans to non-orphan school attendance ratio, Iraq, 2006


Orphanhood did not vary much by sex or area of residence. Differences exist among governorates, with the largest number of orphaned children 0-17 years residing in AI-Muthanna ( 9 percent), Kerbala ( 9 percent), and Diala ( 8 percent) governorates. Orphanhood was positively correlated with the child's age. Most of the orphaned children were in the older age group 15-17 years ( 13 percent) - 8 percent for children 10-14 years, 4 percent for children 5-9 years, and two percent for children $0-4$ years.

[^4]Monitoring the variations in educational outcomes for children who have lost both parents (double orphans) versus children whose parents are alive (and who live with at least one of these parents) is one way to ensure that children's rights are being met even after their parents have died or are no longer able to care for them.

The frequency of children living with neither parent, mother only, and father only is presented in Table HA.12. Only one percent of children aged 10-14 have lost both parents. Among those only 64 percent are currently attending school. Among the children aged 10-14 who have not lost a parent and who live with at least one parent, 76 percent are attending school. This would suggest that the double orphans have a disadvantage to the non-orphaned children with a ratio of orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio of 0.84.

The disadvantage of orphans to non-orphans for school attendance is greater for girls than for boys, where for every 100 non-orphan girls only 79 orphan girls attend school. This is compared to every 100 non-orphan boys where 93 orphan boys attend school. This indicator varies greatly among the different governorates in Iraq. Figure HA. 12 reveals that in some governorates orphans are disadvantaged in school attendance, whereas in other governorates they are advantaged. Orphan children are advantaged in all of Kurdistan Region governorates and also in Al-Muthanna, Wasit, and Kirkuk governorates. On the other hand orphans are severely disadvantaged in school attendance in Missan and AI-Najaf governorates.

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Tables

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 17-0 years, by sex, Iraq, 2006


Table HH.3: Household composition
Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Iraq, 2006

|  | Weighted percent | Number of households |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Sex of household head |  |  |  |
| Male | 89.2 | 15945 | 15930 |
| Female | 10.8 | 1928 | 1943 |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 67.4 | 12048 | 12113 |
| Metropolitan | 40.8 | 7284 | 6356 |
| Other Urban | 26.7 | 4764 | 5757 |
| Rural | 32.6 | 5825 | 5760 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 9.3 | 1671 | 967 |
| Kirkuk | 3.0 | 544 | 954 |
| Diala | 5.2 | 928 | 972 |
| Al-Anbar | 4.9 | 874 | 941 |
| Baghdad | 23.9 | 4267 | 1594 |
| Babil | 5.5 | 980 | 969 |
| Kerbala | 2.9 | 523 | 956 |
| Wasit | 3.5 | 634 | 972 |
| Salahuddin | 4.1 | 741 | 970 |
| Al-Najaf | 3.6 | 641 | 968 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 3.3 | 591 | 971 |
| Al-Muthanna | 2.0 | 352 | 971 |
| Thi-Qar | 5.4 | 961 | 966 |
| Missan | 2.8 | 493 | 971 |
| Basrah | 6.4 | 1150 | 943 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 85.9 | 15350 | 15085 |
| Dohuk | 3.1 | 559 | 956 |
| Suleimaniya | 6.6 | 1180 | 920 |
| Erbil | 4.4 | 784 | 912 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 14.1 | 2523 | 2788 |
| Number of household members |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1.3 | 237 | 217 |
| 2-3 | 16.4 | 2934 | 2736 |
| 4-5 | 25.6 | 4569 | 4354 |
| 6-7 | 26.5 | 4740 | 4737 |
| 8-9 | 16.5 | 2942 | 3087 |
| 10-11 | 8.4 | 1505 | 1651 |
| 12-13 | 3.0 | 541 | 643 |
| $14+$ | 2.3 | 406 | 448 |
| Total | 100.0 | 17873 | 17873 |
| At least one child aged < 18 years | 83.8 | 17873 | 17873 |
| At least one child aged < 5 years | 54.7 | 17873 | 17873 |
| At least one woman aged 15-49 years | 92.9 | 17873 | 17873 |

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, Iraq, 2006

|  | Weighted percent | Number of women |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Governorates |  |  |  |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 13.9 | 3791 | 4007 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 86.1 | 23395 | 23179 |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 66.3 | 18028 | 18381 |
| Metropolitan | 39.3 | 10677 | 9709 |
| Other Urban | 27.0 | 7351 | 8672 |
| Rural | 33.7 | 9158 | 8805 |
| Age |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 23.5 | 6386 | 6423 |
| 20-24 | 19.4 | 5277 | 5407 |
| 25-29 | 16.1 | 4390 | 4399 |
| 30-34 | 14.4 | 3918 | 3838 |
| 35-39 | 11.7 | 3176 | 3140 |
| 40-44 | 9.1 | 2478 | 2441 |
| 45-49 | 5.7 | 1561 | 1538 |
| Marital status |  |  |  |
| Currently married | 58.4 | 15875 | 15797 |
| Formerly married | 3.5 | 958 | 981 |
| Never married | 38.1 | 10353 | 10408 |
| Motherhood status |  |  |  |
| Ever gave birth | 87.1 | 14668 | 14546 |
| Never gave birth | 12.9 | 2165 | 2232 |
| Education |  |  |  |
| None | 18.3 | 4971 | 5343 |
| Primary | 41.9 | 11390 | 11253 |
| Secondary + | 39.1 | 10632 | 10342 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 0.7 | 192 | 247 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 27186 | 27186 |

## Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, Iraq, 2006

|  | Weighted percent | Number of under-five children |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Weighted | Unweighted |
| Sex |  |  |  |
| Male | 50.8 | 8359 | 8374 |
| Female | 49.2 | 8110 | 8095 |
| Governorates |  |  |  |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 11.5 | 1889 | 2244 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 88.5 | 14580 | 14225 |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 59.9 | 9865 | 10131 |
| Metropolitan | 34.4 | 5661 | 5097 |
| Other Urban | 25.5 | 4204 | 5034 |
| Rural | 40.1 | 6604 | 6338 |
| Age |  |  |  |
| < 6 months | 9.9 | 1628 | 1624 |
| 6-11 months | 10.9 | 1794 | 1741 |
| 12-23 months | 21.6 | 3560 | 3611 |
| 24-35 months | 19.5 | 3214 | 3269 |
| 36-47 months | 19.3 | 3182 | 3140 |
| 48-59 months | 18.8 | 3092 | 3084 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |
| None | 19.7 | 3245 | 3540 |
| Primary | 48.9 | 8051 | 7826 |
| Secondary + | 30.7 | 5051 | 4953 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 0.7 | 120 | 148 |
| Missing/DK | 0.0 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 16469 | 16469 |

## Table FR.1: Current fertility

Age specific fertility rates (ASFR) and cumulative fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, Iraq, 2006

| Age-group |  | ASFR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-19 |  | 68 |
| 20-24 |  | 187 |
| 25-29 |  | 221 |
| 30-34 |  | 188 |
| 35-39 |  | 136 |
| 40-44 |  | 56 |
| 45-49 |  | 9 |
| Total fertility rate for ages 15-49, expressed per woman | TFR | 4.3 |
| General fertility rate (births divided by number of women aged 15-44) | GFR | 137 |
| Crude birth rate, expressed per 1000 population | CBR | 31 |

Table FR.2: Current fertility by background characteristics
Total fertility rate (TFR) by background characteristics, Iraq, 2006

|  |  | TRF |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |
| Urban |  | 4.0 |
|  | Metropolitan | 3.8 |
|  | Other Urban | 4.2 |
| Rural |  | 5.1 |
| Governorate |  |  |
| Nineveh |  | 5.4 |
| Kirkuk |  | (3.3) |
| Diala |  | (3.6) |
| Al-Anbar |  | (3.7) |
| Baghdad |  | 3.8 |
| Babil |  | (3.9) |
| Kerbala |  | (4.8) |
| Wasit |  | (4.8) |
| Salahuddin |  | (5.1) |
| Al-Najaf |  | (4.8) |
| Al-Qadisiya |  | (5.0) |
| Al-Muthanna |  | (5.3) |
| Thi-Qar |  | (5.0) |
| Missan |  | (5.4) |
| Basrah |  | (4.9) |
|  | South/Centre Iraq governorates | 4.4 |
| Dohuk |  | (4.9) |
| Suleimaniya |  | (2.9) |
| Erbil |  | (4.1) |
|  | Kurdistan Region governorates | 3.8 |
| Education |  |  |
| None |  | 4.8 |
| Primary |  | 4.8 |
| Secondary + |  | 3.5 |
| Iraq |  | 4.3 |

Figures in brackets indicate that one or more of the component age specific fertility rates is based on 125-249 woman years of exposure.

Table FR.3: Abortions and Stillbirths
Percent distribution of ever-married women aged 15-49 with no live birth by number of abortions and stillbirths Iraq, 2006

|  |  | Numbe | of abor | tions |  |  | umbe | of stil | irths |  | Number of ever-married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | None | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | None | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | women with no live birth |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 70.4 | 17.2 | 7.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 93.4 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 9595 |
| Metropolitan | 69.1 | 17.8 | 8.0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 93.7 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 5706 |
| Other urban | 72.3 | 16.2 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 92.9 | 5.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3889 |
| Rural | 71.3 | 15.5 | 7.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 93.4 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5068 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 70.3 | 17.0 | 8.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 92.2 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1507 |
| Kirkuk | 77.2 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 95.6 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 393 |
| Diala | 73.4 | 13.9 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 92.7 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 676 |
| Al-Anbar | 70.3 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 92.2 | 5.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 767 |
| Baghdad | 69.1 | 17.1 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 94.6 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 3319 |
| Babil | 71.3 | 14.3 | 8.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 93.8 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 869 |
| Kerbala | 68.6 | 19.3 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 93.1 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 501 |
| Wasit | 71.7 | 16.5 | 6.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 94.0 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 531 |
| Salahuddin | 69.1 | 19.2 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 96.4 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 699 |
| Al-Najaf | 66.4 | 19.3 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 95.0 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 542 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 69.7 | 17.2 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 90.8 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 517 |
| Al-Muthanna | 78.7 | 12.7 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 94.7 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 367 |
| Thi-Qar | 75.2 | 14.5 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 93.2 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 761 |
| Missan | 74.4 | 16.4 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 91.3 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 399 |
| Basrah | 72.3 | 13.8 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 96.5 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 981 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 71.0 | 16.1 | 7.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 93.9 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 12829 |
| Dohuk | 70.2 | 18.2 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 91.2 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 449 |
| Sulimaniya | 68.4 | 22.5 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 90.0 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 773 |
| Erbil | 67.6 | 18.1 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 89.0 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 613 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 68.6 | 20.0 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 89.9 | 7.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1834 |


| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $15-19$ | 90.8 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 98.4 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 607 |
| $20-24$ | 81.4 | 14.5 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 97.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2041 |
| $25-29$ | 75.8 | 16.9 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 96.2 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2825 |
| $30-34$ | 69.4 | 18.3 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 93.7 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2941 |
| $35-39$ | 66.4 | 17.6 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 91.1 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2614 |
| $40-44$ | 60.6 | 16.6 | 12.8 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 89.3 | 7.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 2204 |
| 45-49 | 62.8 | 17.6 | 9.8 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 89.4 | 7.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1431 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 71.4 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 90.4 | 6.6 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3108 |
| Primary | 70.3 | 16.9 | 7.8 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 93.2 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 6507 |
| Secondary + | 71.2 | 17.0 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 95.7 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4880 |
| Non-standard | 58.6 | 19.5 | 12.4 | 6.1 | 3.5 | 88.7 | 8.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 167 |
| curriculum | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 |
| Missing | $\mathbf{7 0 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{7 . 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 3 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{0 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 6 6 3}$ |

## Table CM.1: Childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Iraq 2006

| Years preceding <br> the survey | Neonatal <br> mortality (NN) | Post neonatal <br> mortality (PNN) | Infant mortality <br> $(1 q 0)^{*}$ | Child mortality <br> $(4 q 1)$ | Under five <br> mortality <br> $\left(5 q_{0}\right)^{* *}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $0-4$ | 23 | 12 | 35 | 7 | 41 |
| $5-9$ | 24 | 14 | 38 | 5 | 43 |
| $10-14$ | 24 | 17 | 42 | 8 | 49 |

* MICS indicator 2; MDG indicator 14
** MICS indicator 1; MDG indicator 13

Table CM.2: Child mortality by background characteristics
Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Iraq 2006

|  | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN) | Infant mortality (1q0) | Child mortality (4q1) | Under five mortality (5q0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 26 | 11 | 37 | 7 | 44 |
| Female | 19 | 13 | 32 | 6 | 37 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 24 | 11 | 35 | 6 | 41 |
| Metropolitan | 24 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 37 |
| Other urban | 24 | 15 | 38 | 8 | 46 |
| Rural | 21 | 14 | 35 | 7 | 41 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 25 | 10 | 35 | 8 | 43 |
| Kirkuk | 11 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 21 |
| Diala | 22 | 12 | 34 | 6 | 39 |
| Al-Anbar | 16 | 12 | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| Baghdad | 21 | 7 | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| Babil | 37 | 18 | 55 | 4 | 58 |
| Kerbala | 28 | 19 | 47 | 6 | 53 |
| Wasit | 22 | 13 | 35 | 11 | 45 |
| Salahuddin | 26 | 31 | 57 | 14 | 70 |
| Al-Najaf | 27 | 11 | 38 | 4 | 42 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 20 | 13 | 33 | 5 | 38 |
| Al-Muthanna | 18 | 16 | 34 | 10 | 43 |
| Thi-Qar | 20 | 12 | 31 | 4 | 35 |
| Missan | 23 | 10 | 32 | 3 | 35 |
| Basrah | 18 | 9 | 27 | 7 | 34 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 23 | 12 | 35 | 6 | 41 |
| Dohuk | 27 | 6 | 33 | 13 | 45 |
| Sulimaniya | 14 | 12 | 26 | 5 | 31 |
| Erbil | 29 | 13 | 42 | 4 | 46 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 23 | 11 | 34 | 7 | 40 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 25 | 17 | 42 | 8 | 49 |
| Primary | 21 | 12 | 32 | 8 | 40 |
| Secondary + | 24 | 9 | 33 | 4 | 37 |
| Total | 23 | 12 | 35 | 7 | 41 |

## Table CM.3: Child mortality by biodemographic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the five-year period preceding the survey, by selected biodemographic characteristics, Iraq, 2006

|  | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Postneonatal mortality (PNN) | $\underset{\text { Infant }}{\text { mortality }(1 q 0)}$ | Child mortality (4q1) | Under five mortality (5q0) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mother's Age At Birth |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 20 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 13 | 46 |
| 20-29 | 22 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 36 |
| 30-39 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 7 | 45 |
| 40-49 | 38 | 11 | 49 | 16 | 64 |
| Birth order |  |  |  |  |  |
| First birth | 22 | 10 | 32 | 7 | 40 |
| 2-3 | 21 | 10 | 31 | 6 | 36 |
| 4-6 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 6 | 39 |
| 7+ | 30 | 19 | 49 | 9 | 58 |
| Birth Intervals |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 2 years | 30 | 19 | 49 | 9 | 58 |
| 2 years | 16 | 9 | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| 3 years | 17 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| 4+ years | 16 | 9 | 25 | 4 | 29 |
| Total | 23 | 12 | 35 | 7 | 41 |

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months who are severely or moderately malnourished, Iraq, 2006


Residence

| Urban | 7.1 | 1.2 | 19.4 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 9216 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metropolitan | 6.0 | 0.9 | 17.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 5306 |
| Other Urban | 8.6 | 1.5 | 22.3 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 3911 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 1.8 | 24.4 | 9.2 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 10.7 | 6100 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 5.1 | 0.6 | 21.9 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 7.1 | 1887 |
| Kirkuk | 7.0 | 1.3 | 18.8 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 376 |
| Diala | 6.3 | 1.0 | 24.4 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 11.0 | 647 |
| Al-Anbar | 8.3 | 2.2 | 21.1 | 11.1 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 16.3 | 663 |
| Baghdad | 6.4 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 6.9 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 11.6 | 3099 |
| Babil | 6.2 | 1.0 | 20.4 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 10.4 | 843 |
| Kerbala | 4.1 | 0.6 | 16.3 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 546 |
| Wasit | 12.0 | 3.7 | 25.7 | 7.6 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 8.2 | 617 |
| Salahuddin | 6.2 | 0.4 | 19.2 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 7.5 | 833 |
| Al-Najaf | 8.1 | 2.4 | 20.1 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 7.2 | 600 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 8.5 | 1.9 | 25.8 | 10.0 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 12.9 | 577 |
| Al-Muthanna | 10.8 | 2.3 | 23.6 | 7.9 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 10.0 | 422 |
| Thi-Qar | 6.5 | 1.2 | 25.2 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 16.5 | 837 |
| Missan | 11.1 | 1.8 | 27.8 | 10.7 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 496 |
| Basrah | 13.9 | 2.9 | 27.2 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 1097 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 7.6 | 1.4 | 22.5 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 10.1 | 13540 |
| Dohuk | 8.7 | 0.8 | 15.1 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 585 |
| Suleimaniya | 4.6 | 0.9 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 596 |
| Erbil | 10.4 | 3.2 | 16.2 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 595 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 7.9 | 1.6 | 13.1 | 3.9 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1776 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| < 6 months | 4.1 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 17.1 | 1330 |
| 6-11 months | 8.4 | 2.1 | 15.3 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 11.6 | 1633 |
| 12-23 months | 9.1 | 2.0 | 26.0 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 10.3 | 3255 |
| 24-35 months | 7.7 | 1.6 | 22.1 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 3090 |
| 36-47 months | 7.7 | 1.2 | 22.4 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 3056 |
| 48-59 months | 6.8 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 7.0 | 2952 |
| Mother's education * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 9.4 | 1.8 | 24.0 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 8.6 | 2975 |
| Primary | 7.7 | 1.4 | 22.3 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 7446 |
| Secondary + | 6.2 | 1.2 | 18.0 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 9.5 | 4776 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 15.0 | 2.7 | 28.9 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 117 |
| Total | 7.6 | 1.4 | 21.4 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 9.4 | 15316 |

[^5]
## Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the two years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth* | Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth** | Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 27.3 | 83.3 | 4042 |
| Metropolitan | 24.7 | 82.8 | 2335 |
| Other Urban | 30.9 | 83.8 | 1707 |
| Rural | 35.9 | 86.8 | 2510 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 4.9 | 82.5 | 775 |
| Kirkuk | 40.9 | 87.8 | 144 |
| Diala | 34.6 | 89.7 | 273 |
| Al-Anbar | 43.5 | 88.8 | 306 |
| Baghdad | 22.3 | 85.1 | 1378 |
| Babil | 54.9 | 94.8 | 400 |
| Kerbala | 32.9 | 91.1 | 228 |
| Wasit | 63.2 | 88.2 | 249 |
| Salahuddin | 20.2 | 74.1 | 340 |
| Al-Najaf | 24.2 | 87.9 | 257 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 36.5 | 85.3 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 49.9 | 83.6 | 184 |
| Thi-Oar | 56.4 | 89.2 | 355 |
| Missan | 49.3 | 92.7 | 207 |
| Basrah | 41.7 | 88.0 | 448 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 32.6 | 86.5 | 5804 |
| Dohuk | 26.0 | 82.3 | 221 |
| Suleimaniya | 11.1 | 61.3 | 281 |
| Erbil | 10.3 | 70.4 | 245 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 15.2 | 70.5 | 747 |
| Months since birth |  |  |  |
| < 6 months | 29.2 | 83.0 | 1645 |
| 6-11 months | 30.9 | 84.8 | 1778 |
| 12-23 months | 31.1 | 85.4 | 3128 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |
| None | 34.5 | 84.4 | 1194 |
| Primary | 30.5 | 84.7 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 28.3 | 84.6 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | (47.4) | (90.3) | 25 |
| Total | 30.6 | 84.6 | 6551 |

[^6]Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Iraq, 2006

|  | Children 0-3 months |  | Children 0-5 months |  | Children 6-9 months |  | Children 12-15 months |  | Children 20-23 months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent exclusively breastfed | Number of children | Percent exclusively breastfed | Number of children | Percent receiving breastmilk and solid/ mushy food** | Number of children | Percent breastfed *** | Number of children | Percent breastfed *** | Number of children |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 30.8 | 556 | 23.5 | 808 | 49.3 | 557 | 68.3 | 682 | 36.2 | 586 |
| Female | 37.3 | 523 | 26.7 | 820 | 52.6 | 614 | 66.8 | 597 | 35.2 | 536 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 32.5 | 664 | 23.7 | 1028 | 51.1 | 723 | 63.7 | 733 | 36.0 | 669 |
| Metropolitan | 33.8 | 407 | 25.5 | 608 | 49.4 | 427 | 59.4 | 393 | 34.7 | 399 |
| Other Urban | 30.3 | 257 | 21.2 | 420 | 53.5 | 296 | 68.6 | 340 | 38.0 | 270 |
| Rural | 36.3 | 415 | 27.4 | 600 | 50.9 | 448 | 72.9 | 545 | 35.2 | 453 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 50.1 | 140 | 37.2 | 196 | 64.0 | 149 | 67.8 | 160 | 27.5 | 120 |
| Kirkuk | (41.2) | 18 | 30.1 | 30 | (49.6) | 32 | 66.3 | 36 | (49.7) | 23 |
| Diala | (22.5) | 50 | 15.8 | 71 | (63.5) | 50 | (63.6) | 53 | (27.0) | 56 |
| Al-Anbar | 46.3 | 48 | 37.6 | 71 | (69.6) | 50 | 64.7 | 78 | 24.2 | 59 |
| Baghdad | 32.3 | 205 | 22.7 | 325 | 54.8 | 234 | 72.5 | 217 | 41.0 | 234 |
| Babil | 44.7 | 85 | 37.8 | 117 | 65.1 | 72 | 78.9 | 71 | (41.8) | 47 |
| Kerbala | 70.3 | 40 | 62.2 | 50 | 66.6 | 48 | 69.7 | 48 | 42.4 | 37 |
| Wasit | 35.8 | 49 | 30.1 | 67 | 50.0 | 44 | 75.2 | 58 | 37.8 | 40 |
| Salahuddin | 17.7 | 66 | 11.5 | 103 | 42.5 | 64 | 57.7 | 75 | 19.5 | 60 |
| AI-Najaf | 13.1 | 47 | 10.7 | 69 | 49.0 | 51 | 74.0 | 47 | 34.2 | 47 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 38.1 | 47 | 31.5 | 64 | 49.8 | 45 | 66.2 | 48 | 50.6 | 52 |
| Al-Muthanna | 13.5 | 29 | 8.5 | 46 | 42.1 | 34 | 74.6 | 39 | 38.3 | 31 |
| Thi-Qar | 35.0 | 56 | 27.0 | 89 | 36.2 | 58 | 75.1 | 66 | 53.7 | 57 |
| Missan | 29.2 | 41 | 21.2 | 62 | 45.6 | 33 | 64.6 | 40 | 31.8 | 41 |
| Basrah | 26.3 | 62 | 19.2 | 98 | 46.9 | 80 | 71.3 | 104 | 32.5 | 85 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 35.5 | 982 | 26.6 | 1457 | 54.5 | 1045 | 69.8 | 1140 | 36.2 | 989 |
| Dohuk | (26.0) | 40 | 15.4 | 67 | 25.3 | 52 | 57.4 | 48 | 49.1 | 48 |

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Iraq, 2006

|  | Children 0-3 months |  | Children 0-5 months |  | Children 6-9 months |  | Children 12-15 months |  | Children 20-23 months |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent exclusively breastfed | Number of children | Percent exclusively breastfed | Number of children | Percent receiving breastmilk and solid/ mushy food** | Number of children | Percent breastfed *** | Number of children | Percent breastfed ** | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { children } \end{aligned}$ |
| Suleimaniya | (16.7) | 22 | 12.8 | 46 | (31.9) | 38 | (47.8) | 42 | (27.2) | 43 |
| Erbil | (11.2) | 36 | (6.9) | 59 | (6.7) | 36 | 43.3 | 48 | 18.5 | 42 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 18.4 | 98 | 11.8 | 172 | 22.0 | 126 | 49.6 | 139 | 32.4 | 133 |
| Mother's education ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 26.3 | 62 | 19.2 | 98 | 46.9 | 80 | 71.3 | 104 | 32.5 | 85 |
| None | 36.1 | 183 | 25.4 | 289 | 47.0 | 190 | 65.1 | 259 | 43.6 | 208 |
| Primary | 34.2 | 563 | 25.2 | 853 | 53.3 | 582 | 69.1 | 625 | 32.8 | 549 |
| Secondary + | 32.1 | 329 | 24.3 | 481 | 49.4 | 394 | 66.5 | 389 | 35.7 | 361 |
| Total | 33.9 | 1080 | 25.1 | 1628 | 51.0 | 1171 | 67.6 | 1278 | 35.7 | 1122 |

* MICS indicator 15
** MICS indicator 17
*** MICS indicator 16
Figures in parentheses are based on $25-49$ un-weighted cases
" 5 -8 un-weighted cases with "non-standard curriculum" not shown


## Table NU.4: Adequately Fed Infants

Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday and percentage of infants adequately fed, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of Infants |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0-5 months exclusively breastfed | 6-8 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours | 9-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours | 6-11 months who received breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day* | 0-11 months who were adequately fed** | Number of infants aged 0-11 months |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 23.5 | 41.4 | 36.4 | 38.7 | 31.4 | 1681 |
| Female | 26.7 | 38.8 | 35.8 | 37.3 | 32.3 | 1741 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 23.7 | 39.8 | 32.2 | 35.9 | 30.0 | 2140 |
| Metropolitan | 25.5 | 40.5 | 36.2 | 38.4 | 32.1 | 1247 |
| Other Urban | 21.2 | 38.7 | 27.4 | 32.4 | 27.1 | 893 |
| Rural | 27.4 | 40.5 | 42.2 | 41.4 | 34.9 | 1283 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 37.2 | 55.0 | 53.1 | 54.1 | 46.2 | 419 |
| Kirkuk | 30.1 | 49.8 | 19.4 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 75 |
| Diala | 15.8 | 57.9 | 66.3 | 62.3 | 40.5 | 151 |
| Al-Anbar | 37.6 | 51.3 | 40.1 | 46.1 | 41.7 | 138 |
| Baghdad | 22.7 | 39.2 | 33.3 | 35.7 | 29.8 | 717 |
| Babil | 37.8 | 59.7 | 53.0 | 55.9 | 46.8 | 233 |
| Kerbala | 62.2 | 46.3 | 41.8 | 44.1 | 51.8 | 118 |
| Wasit | 30.1 | 33.8 | 27.2 | 30.7 | 30.4 | 127 |
| Salahuddin | 11.5 | 41.6 | 38.8 | 40.4 | 24.8 | 190 |
| Al-Najaf | 10.7 | 33.2 | 41.4 | 36.5 | 23.7 | 139 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 31.5 | 34.6 | 32.4 | 33.3 | 32.5 | 139 |
| Al-Muthanna | 8.5 | 27.6 | 34.5 | 30.4 | 19.3 | 90 |
| Thi-Oar | 27.0 | 18.9 | 40.6 | 29.7 | 28.3 | 180 |
| Missan | 21.2 | 46.8 | 49.8 | 48.4 | 33.6 | 114 |
| Basrah | 19.2 | 31.7 | 16.5 | 24.0 | 21.8 | 214 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 26.6 | 42.5 | 39.5 | 40.9 | 34.1 | 3044 |
| Dohuk | 12.8 | 27.5 | 14.4 | 20.5 | 17.3 | 111 |
| Suleimaniya | 15.4 | 22.3 | 9.1 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 153 |
| Erbil | 6.9 | 5.8 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 8.0 | 114 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 11.8 | 19.8 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 13.6 | 378 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 25.4 | 33.4 | 37.8 | 35.9 | 30.7 | 590 |
| Primary | 25.2 | 43.2 | 34.1 | 38.4 | 32.0 | 1753 |
| Secondary + | 24.3 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 38.1 | 31.9 | 1068 |
| Non-standard curriculum | . | . | . | . | . | 11 |
| Total | 25.1 | 40.0 | 36.1 | 38.0 | 31.8 | 3422 |
| * MICS indicator 18 <br> ** MICS indicator 19 <br> "Figures are based on fewe | than 25 un | weighted cases and | has been suppres |  |  |  |

## Table NU.5: lodized salt consumption

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of households in which salt was tested | Number of households interviewed | Percent of households with |  |  |  | Total | Number of households in which salt was tested or with no salt |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | No salt | Salt test result |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 PPM | $\begin{aligned} & \text { < } 15 \\ & \text { PPM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 15+ } \\ \text { PPM } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 99.5 | 12048 | 0.2 | 38.7 | 26.7 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 12011 |
| Metropolitan | 99.4 | 7284 | 0.3 | 35.7 | 26.5 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 7262 |
| Other Urban | 99.6 | 4764 | 0.1 | 43.2 | 27.1 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 4749 |
| Rural | 99.3 | 5825 | 0.2 | 58.9 | 24.9 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 5795 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 99.1 | 1671 | 0.2 | 45.1 | 36.7 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 1659 |
| Kirkuk | 99.6 | 544 | 0.2 | 62.2 | 21.8 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 543 |
| Diala | 98.5 | 928 | 0.0 | 63.8 | 18.2 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 914 |
| Al-Anbar | 99.5 | 874 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 37.5 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 870 |
| Baghdad | 99.7 | 4267 | 0.3 | 40.3 | 24.8 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 4267 |
| Babil | 99.8 | 980 | 0.2 | 61.7 | 17.0 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 980 |
| Kerbala | 98.6 | 523 | 1.2 | 37.5 | 24.9 | 36.5 | 100.0 | 522 |
| Wasit | 99.9 | 634 | 0.1 | 56.0 | 25.7 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 634 |
| Salahuddin | 99.6 | 741 | 0.2 | 49.1 | 31.0 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 739 |
| Al-Najaf | 99.5 | 641 | 0.5 | 33.1 | 28.7 | 37.7 | 100.0 | 641 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 98.7 | 591 | 0.8 | 74.2 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 589 |
| Al-Muthanna | 99.3 | 352 | 0.1 | 39.0 | 30.9 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 350 |
| Thi-Qar | 99.7 | 961 | 0.1 | 41.5 | 40.3 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 959 |
| Missan | 99.6 | 493 | 0.1 | 85.6 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 492 |
| Basrah | 98.6 | 1150 | 0.0 | 69.9 | 18.0 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 1134 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 99.4 | 15350 | 0.3 | 50.1 | 25.9 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 15293 |
| Dohuk | 99.8 | 559 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 23.2 | 67.4 | 100.0 | 558 |
| Sulimaniya | 99.8 | 1180 | 0.1 | 16.6 | 20.4 | 62.9 | 100.0 | 1178 |
| Erbil | 99.1 | 784 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 41.5 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 777 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 99.6 | 2523 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 27.5 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 2513 |
| Total | 99.4 | 17873 | 0.2 | 45.2 | 26.1 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 17806 |

[^7]Table NU.6: Children's vitamin A supplementation
Percent distribution of children aged 6-59 months by whether they have received a high dose vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of children who received vitamin A: |  |  | Not sure if received vitamin A | Never received vitamin A | Total | Number of children aged 6-59 months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Within last 6 months* | Prior to last 6 months | Not sure when |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 2.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 9.8 | 78.5 | 100.0 | 7550 |
| Female | 2.0 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 9.7 | 79.1 | 100.0 | 7290 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.3 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 77.4 | 100.0 | 8837 |
| Metropolitan | 2.1 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 8.8 | 78.7 | 100.0 | 5053 |
| Other Urban | 2.7 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 9.9 | 75.6 | 100.0 | 3784 |
| Rural | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 6004 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 0.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 1782 |
| Kirkuk | 6.3 | 3.2 | 14.0 | 22.7 | 53.8 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Diala | 5.4 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 618 |
| Al-Anbar | 1.5 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 16.3 | 71.4 | 100.0 | 707 |
| Baghdad | 2.6 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 3012 |
| Babil | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 18.8 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 801 |
| Kerbala | 2.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 83.0 | 100.0 | 515 |
| Wasit | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 13.7 | 80.3 | 100.0 | 588 |
| Salahuddin | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 782 |
| Al-Najaf | 1.3 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 9.7 | 80.5 | 100.0 | 569 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 1.3 | 1.4 | 10.8 | 19.0 | 67.5 | 100.0 | 577 |
| Al-Muthanna | 1.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 88.3 | 100.0 | 415 |
| Thi-Oar | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 833 |
| Missan | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 476 |
| Basrah | 1.6 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 17.0 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 1090 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 1.9 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 80.8 | 100.0 | 13123 |
| Dohuk | 2.3 | 11.0 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 554 |
| Suleimaniya | 3.6 | 14.6 | 7.0 | 19.4 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 582 |
| Erbil | 2.8 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 15.2 | 76.1 | 100.0 | 581 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 2.9 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 15.9 | 63.7 | 100.0 | 1718 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-11 months | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 13.0 | 80.0 | 100.0 | 1794 |
| 12-23 months | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 81.1 | 100.0 | 3560 |
| 24-35 months | 0.8 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 79.3 | 100.0 | 3214 |
| 36-47 months | 0.8 | 5.0 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 77.4 | 100.0 | 3182 |
| 48-59 months | 0.6 | 4.6 | 7.4 | 10.9 | 76.5 | 100.0 | 3092 |
| Mother's education. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.6 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 10.2 | 81.1 | 100.0 | 2956 |
| Primary | 1.8 | 3.8 | 5.4 | 9.5 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 7198 |
| Secondary + | 2.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 9.8 | 76.5 | 100.0 | 4570 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 0.0 | 7.2 | 8.7 | 15.9 | 68.1 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Total | 2.0 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 9.8 | 78.8 | 100.0 | 14841 |

[^8]
## Table NU.7: Post-partum mothers' vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey by whether they received a high dose vitamin A supplement before the infant was 8 weeks old, Iraq, 2006

|  | Received vitamin A supplement* | Not sure if received vitamin A | Number of women aged 15-49 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 18.8 | 1.4 | 4042 |
| Metropolitan | 18.8 | 1.1 | 2335 |
| Other Urban | 18.8 | 1.8 | 1707 |
| Rural | 11.7 | 1.4 | 2510 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 6.8 | 0.6 | 775 |
| Kirkuk | 19.2 | 4.0 | 144 |
| Diala | 16.8 | 1.0 | 273 |
| Al-Anbar | 7.1 | 0.5 | 306 |
| Baghdad | 30.5 | 0.2 | 1378 |
| Babil | 23.6 | 4.4 | 400 |
| Kerbala | 11.9 | 0.3 | 228 |
| Wasit | 8.9 | 0.6 | 249 |
| Salahuddin | 6.3 | 0.3 | 340 |
| Al-Najaf | 16.0 | 1.3 | 257 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 10.1 | 1.3 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 10.2 | 0.6 | 184 |
| Thi-Qar | 21.0 | 0.2 | 355 |
| Missan | 5.8 | 0.0 | 207 |
| Basrah | 14.4 | 1.4 | 448 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 16.7 | 0.9 | 5804 |
| Dohuk | 10.8 | 2.5 | 221 |
| Suleimaniya | 16.8 | 2.8 | 281 |
| Erbil | 5.2 | 10.0 | 245 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 11.2 | 5.1 | 747 |
| Education |  |  |  |
| None | 9.7 | 2.7 | 1194 |
| Primary | 15.0 | 1.2 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 21.6 | 0.9 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | (1.9) | (0.0) | 25 |
| Total | 16.1 | 1.4 | 6551 |

[^9]
## Table NU.8: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of live births: |  | Number of live births |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Below 2500 grams* | Weighed at birth** |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 14.9 | 52.6 | 4042 |
| Metropolitan | 15.6 | 56.6 | 2335 |
| Other Urban | 13.9 | 47.3 | 1707 |
| Rural | 14.6 | 32.4 | 2510 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 13.6 | 41.1 | 775 |
| Kirkuk | 11.8 | 38.0 | 144 |
| Diala | 12.4 | 63.0 | 273 |
| Al-Anbar | 11.1 | 38.9 | 306 |
| Baghdad | 15.8 | 67.3 | 1378 |
| Babil | 13.7 | 33.3 | 400 |
| Kerbala | 20.4 | 59.4 | 228 |
| Wasit | 16.9 | 27.4 | 249 |
| Salahuddin | 12.1 | 42.3 | 340 |
| Al-Najaf | 17.0 | 44.2 | 257 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 17.6 | 22.7 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 22.4 | 30.9 | 184 |
| Thi-Qar | 16.8 | 43.2 | 355 |
| Missan | 12.5 | 23.0 | 207 |
| Basrah | 11.3 | 25.8 | 448 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 14.8 | 45.1 | 5804 |
| Dohuk | 15.9 | 30.3 | 221 |
| Suleimaniya | 14.3 | 60.2 | 281 |
| Erbil | 13.5 | 35.1 | 245 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 14.5 | 43.2 | 747 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |
| None | 14.3 | 27.7 | 1194 |
| Primary | 15.4 | 42.2 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 14.1 | 58.9 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | (12.5) | (27.8) | 25 |
| Total | 14.8 | 44.9 | 6551 |

[^10]Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases


Did not visit a
facility

Child weighted regularly

Weighted once,
not regularly

Weighted regularly


Yes, monitored
but no card
No, not
monitored and
no card
Growth monitored
DK
No, not
monitored and
no card
No, not seen
monitored in chart
Yes, seen
monitored in chart

| Sex |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Male | 12.3 |
| Female | 9.6 |
| Residence |  |
| Urban | 13.6 |
| Metropolitan | 14.8 |
| Other Urban | 11.8 |
| Rural | 7.5 |
| Governorate |  |
| Nineveh | 5.8 |
| Kirkuk | 20.5 |
| Diala | 11.3 |
| Al-Anbar | 3.8 |
| Baghdad | 10.7 |
| Babil | 11.6 |
| Kerbala | 18.4 |
| Wasit | 3.4 |
| Salahuddin | 13.8 |
| Al-Najaf | 11.4 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 5.7 |
| Al-Muthanna | 10.4 |
| Thi-Qar | 5.4 |
| Missan | 7.2 |
| Basrah | 8.7 |
| South/ Centre Iraq | 9.3 |
| Dohuk | 0.0 |
| Sulimaniya | 46.7 |

Table NU.9: Growth monitoring
Percentage of children aged 3 years growth monitoring status, Iraq, 2006

|  | Growth monitored |  |  |  |  | Child weighted regularly |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 훚 |  |  |  |  | 믖 | Number of children aged 3 years |
| Erbil | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 115 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 45.6 | 29.4 | 11.4 | 7.5 | 6.1 | 16.5 | 18.2 | 36.8 | 19.7 | 8.7 | 366 |
| Mother's education* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 10.6 | 27.2 | 7.8 | 43.1 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 28.4 | 24.1 | 27.8 | 7.0 | 663 |
| Primary | 8.7 | 36.0 | 10.4 | 34.7 | 10.2 | 18.9 | 26.0 | 20.9 | 26.2 | 8.0 | 1520 |
| Secondary + | 14.8 | 38.1 | 16.0 | 23.1 | 8.0 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 12.2 | 21.6 | 7.2 | 983 |
| Non-standard curriculum | (10.4) | (36.0) | (5.6) | (39.2) | (8.8) | (14.1) | (25.4) | (25.7) | (22.2) | (12.6) | 25 |
| Total | 11.0 | 35.0 | 11.6 | 32.6 | 9.7 | 20.8 | 27.8 | 18.7 | 25.0 | 7.6 | 3192 |

[^11]Table CH.1: Vaccinations
Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (18 months for measles/ MMR), Iraq, 2006

## .

|  | DPT |  |  |  |  | Polio |  |  | HepB |  |  | Measles/MMR |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | BCG * | 1 | 2 | 3** | 0 | 1 | 2 | $3 * * *$ | 1 | 2 | $3^{* * * *}$ | Measles | MMR | Measles or MMR ***** | All <br> $* * * * * *$ | None | Number of children aged 18-29 months |
| Vaccinated at any time before the survey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| According to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vaccination card | 53.5 | 49.0 | 43.1 | 37.9 | 53.2 | 49.2 | 42.6 | 37.4 | 53.8 | 47.9 | 38.2 | 36.9 | 24.7 | 38.7 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 3329 |
| Mother's report | 38.8 | 35.5 | 32.7 | 23.6 | 28.7 | 41.6 | 39.1 | 28.2 | 34.5 | 28.5 | 19.4 | 31.2 | 35.8 | 30.6 | 16.8 | 4.0 | 3329 |
| Either | 92.3 | 84.5 | 75.8 | 61.5 | 81.8 | 90.8 | 81.8 | 65.6 | 88.3 | 76.3 | 57.6 | 68.0 | 60.5 | 69.3 | 53.5 | 4.0 | 3329 |
| Vaccinated by 12 months of age | 91.4 | 81.9 | 70.6 | 52.8 | 81.1 | 87.7 | 76.2 | 57.0 | 87.1 | 73.6 | 49.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 3329 |
| Vaccinated by 18 months of age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 64.1 | 48.5 | 65.3 |  |  | 3329 |
| Vaccinated by 12 m | nths of | ge (1) | month | r Me | es or | MR ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38.5 | 4.0 | 3329 |

Vaccinated by 12 months of age ( 18 month for Measles or MMR)

* MICS Indicator 25
** MICS Indicator 27
*** MICS Indicator 26
**** MICS Indicator 29
***** MICS Indicator 28 ; MDG Indicator 15
****** MICS Indicator 31
Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics
Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Iraq, 2006

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics
Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Iraq, 2006

*Figures are based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed
Table CH.2A: Vaccinations under Polio national campaign
Percentage of children who were exposed to Polio campaign rounds and were vaccinated against Polio during vaccination campaign, South/Centre Iraq and Kurdistan Region, 2006

|  | childr |  |  |  |  | childre |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |  | Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 86.1 | 86.8 | 84.7 | 7427 | Urban | 87.1 | 85.3 | 84.1 | 1135 |
| Metropolitan | 87.5 | 88.1 | 86.0 | 4418 | Metropolitan | 86.6 | 83.1 | 82.7 | 485 |
| Urban-other | 84.1 | 84.8 | 82.7 | 3010 | Urban-other | 87.4 | 87.0 | 85.2 | 650 |
| Rural | 85.1 | 85.0 | 83.4 | 5444 | Rural | 85.8 | 86.5 | 84.7 | 424 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  | Governorate |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 90.6 | 90.7 | 89.0 | 1748 | Dohuk | 94.3 | 95.0 | 94.1 | 509 |
| Kirkuk | 85.7 | 87.9 | 85.2 | 351 | Suleimaniya | 91.7 | 91.0 | 88.1 | 513 |
| Diala | 88.4 | 87.6 | 85.0 | 602 | Erbil | 74.8 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 538 |
| Al-Anbar | 66.6 | 66.1 | 64.2 | 694 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baghdad | 81.9 | 83.4 | 81.4 | 2970 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Babil | 88.2 | 90.0 | 88.0 | 787 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kerbala | 85.2 | 87.0 | 84.0 | 499 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wasit | 85.3 | 85.7 | 84.6 | 577 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Salahuddin | 81.8 | 79.4 | 77.6 | 765 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Al-Najaf | 91.9 | 93.8 | 91.5 | 552 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Al-Oadisiya | 90.4 | 89.7 | 88.2 | 568 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Al-Muthanna | 88.8 | 87.8 | 86.7 | 402 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thi-Qar | 88.3 | 88.0 | 86.2 | 817 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Missan | 86.1 | 82.2 | 80.2 | 467 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Basrah | 91.6 | 92.0 | 90.9 | 1072 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table CH.2A: Vaccinations under Polio national campaign

Percentage of children who were exposed to Polio campaign rounds and were vaccinated against Polio during vaccination campaign, South/Centre Iraq and Kurdistan Region, 2006

|  | childre |  |  |  |  | childre |  |  |  <br> gion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mother's education ** |  |  |  |  | Mother's education |  |  |  |  |
| None | 83.7 | 83.1 | 81.2 | 2215 | None | 83.7 | 83.9 | 83.1 | 665 |
| Primary | 85.9 | 86.6 | 84.6 | 6366 | Primary | 87.4 | 84.7 | 82.9 | 629 |
| Secondary+ | 86.2 | 86.4 | 84.8 | 4189 | Secondary | 92.8 | 91.9 | 90.3 | 252 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 97.8 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 99 | Non-standard curriculum | * | * | * | 14 |
| Age |  |  |  |  | Age |  |  |  |  |
| 7-11 months | 47.3 | 58.5 | 45.6 | 1336 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12-23 months | 83.9 | 82.7 | 81.3 | 3146 | 11-23 months | 76.2 | 75.6 | 72.2 | 462 |
| 24-35 months | 91.2 | 90.4 | 90.0 | 2841 | 24-35 months | 90.6 | 89.9 | 88.9 | 373 |
| 36-47 months | 92.5 | 91.7 | 91.4 | 2808 | 36-47 months | 91.8 | 89.8 | 89.7 | 374 |
| 48-59 months | 93.9 | 92.9 | 92.8 | 2740 | 48-59 months | 91.0 | 89.9 | 89.5 | 351 |
| Total (South/Centre Iraq) | 85.7 | 86.0 | 84.1 | 12872 | Total (Kurdistan Region) | 86.7 | 85.6 | 84.3 | 1560 |

[^12]Table CH.2B: Vaccinations under MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) national campaign
Percentage of children who were exposed to MMR campaign and were vaccinated against MMR during vaccination campaign, South/Centre Iraq and Kurdistan Region, 2006

|  | MMR | Number of children exposed to MMR campaign |  | MMR | Number of children exposed to MMR campaign |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| South/center Iraq |  |  | Kurdistan Region |  |  |
| Residence |  |  | Residence |  |  |
| Urban | 67.8 | 5222 | Urban | 69.8 | 824 |
| Metropolitan | 67.0 | 3111 | Metropolitan | 67.3 | 351 |
| Urban-other | 69.1 | 2110 | Urban-other | 71.7 | 473 |
| Rural | 67.2 | 3862 | Rural | 58.5 | 306 |
| Governorate |  |  | Governorate |  |  |
| Nineveh | 73.1 | 1226 | Dohuk | 65.5 | 356 |
| Kirkuk | 80.9 | 249 | Suleimaniya | 66.8 | 381 |
| Diala | 76.0 | 426 | Erbil | 67.9 | 394 |
| Al-Anbar | 42.3 | 491 |  |  |  |
| Baghdad | 86.4 | 530 |  |  |  |
| Babil | 63.3 | 352 |  |  |  |
| Kerbala | 75.3 | 408 |  |  |  |
| Wasit | 60.9 | 546 |  |  |  |
| Salahuddin | 78.3 | 395 |  |  |  |
| Al-Najaf | 67.5 | 393 |  |  |  |
| Al-Qadisiya | 55.3 | 287 |  |  |  |
| Al-Muthanna | 79.1 | 591 |  |  |  |
| Thi-Qar | 63.8 | 339 |  |  |  |
| Missan | 71.6 | 761 |  |  |  |
| Basrah | 58.6 | 2088 |  |  |  |
| Mother's education** |  |  | Mother's education |  |  |
| None | 64.3 | 1591 | None | 65.2 | 483 |
| Primary | 66.9 | 4472 | Primary | 67.7 | 447 |
| Secondary+ | 69.9 | 2937 | Secondary | 68.2 | 188 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 81.8 | 82 | Non-standard curriculum | * | 12 |
| Age cohorts |  |  | Age cohorts |  |  |
| 2/2001-1/2002 | 74.3 | 2416 | 6/2001-5/2002 | 73.5 | 345 |
| 2/2002-1/2003 | 71.1 | 2790 | 6/2002-5/2003 | 66.9 | 379 |
| 2/2003-1/2004 | 65.3 | 2841 | 6/2003-6/2004 | 60.9 | 407 |
| 2/2004-5/2004 | 48.6 | 1037 |  |  |  |
| Total (South/Centre Iraq) | 67.6 | 9084 | Total (Kurdistan Region) | 66.7 | 1131 |

[^13]Table CH.3: Neonatal tetanus protection
Percentage of mothers with a birth in the last 2 years protected against neonatal tetanus, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of mothers with a birth in the last 12 months who: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Received at least 2 doses during last pregnancy | Received at least 2 doses, the tast within prior 3 years | Received at least 3 doses, last within prior 5 years | Received at least 4 doses, last within prior 10 years | Received at least 5 doses during lifetime | Protected against tetanus* | Number of mothers |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 44.0 | 20.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 70.9 | 4042 |
| Metropolitan | 43.2 | 23.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 72.2 | 2335 |
| Other urban | 45.0 | 15.4 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 69.2 | 1707 |
| Rural | 28.1 | 13.6 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 46.2 | 2510 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 27.3 | 18.9 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 51.3 | 775 |
| Kirkuk | 48.0 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 61.6 | 144 |
| Diala | 49.7 | 14.2 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 273 |
| Al-Anbar | 39.3 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 55.0 | 306 |
| Baghdad | 46.2 | 23.1 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 79.8 | 1378 |
| Babil | 32.8 | 23.3 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 61.7 | 400 |
| Kerbala | 36.9 | 24.3 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 66.9 | 228 |
| Wasit | 22.7 | 13.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 38.8 | 249 |
| Salahuddin | 23.5 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 40.3 | 340 |
| Al-Najaf | 32.9 | 16.3 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 56.7 | 257 |
| Al-Oadisiya | 33.0 | 11.8 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 48.2 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 33.3 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 40.9 | 184 |
| Thi-Oar | 40.0 | 11.4 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 55.9 | 355 |
| Missan | 46.6 | 12.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 62.6 | 207 |
| Basrah | 44.6 | 24.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 75.6 | 448 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 37.8 | 18.1 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 61.7 | 5804 |
| Dohuk | 24.8 | 16.3 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 50.1 | 221 |
| Suleimaniya | 53.6 | 18.2 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 78.5 | 281 |
| Erbil | 33.5 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 45.9 | 245 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 38.5 | 13.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 59.4 | 747 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 55.6 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.6 | 578 |
| 20-24 | 47.3 | 16.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 65.8 | 1623 |
| 25-29 | 37.9 | 20.3 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 63.0 | 1745 |
| 30-34 | 32.7 | 19.3 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 60.8 | 1376 |
| 35-39 | 24.2 | 18.4 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 53.7 | 848 |
| 40-44 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 53.1 | 344 |
| 45-49 | 19.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 37 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 26.6 | 10.6 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 41.7 | 1194 |
| Primary | 36.7 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 58.4 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 46.5 | 24.0 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 77.6 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | (5.5) | (9.3) | (8.3) | (5.5) | (0.0) | (28.7) | 25 |
| Total | 37.9 | 17.6 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 61.4 | 6551 |

[^14]Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases
Table CH.4: Oral rehydration treatment
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Iraq, 2006

| Children with diarrhoea who received: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children aged 0-59 months | Fluid from ORS packet | Drinking water | Rice water | Vegetable soup | Yogurt drink | Fruit juice | No treatment | $\begin{gathered} \text { ORT } \\ \text { Use } \\ \text { Rate. } \end{gathered}$ | Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea |


| Male | 13.7 | 8359 | 30.1 | 84.7 | 35.4 | 29.5 | 45.8 | 43.0 | 6.3 | 30.1 | 1146 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Female | 12.3 | 8110 | 31.4 | 83.4 | 34.4 | 29.0 | 47.4 | 40.8 | 7.1 | 31.4 | 996 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 13.3 | 9865 | 29.8 | 86.1 | 33.6 | 28.2 | 42.3 | 45.5 | 7.7 | 29.8 | 1315 |
| Metropolitan | 13.2 | 5661 | 25.5 | 86.8 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 42.9 | 48.6 | 7.2 | 25.5 | 748 |
| Other urban | 13.5 | 4204 | 35.6 | 85.0 | 39.9 | 27.5 | 41.5 | 41.4 | 8.5 | 35.6 | 567 |
| Rural | 12.5 | 6604 | 32.0 | 80.9 | 37.0 | 30.8 | 53.4 | 36.3 | 5.0 | 32.0 | 827 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 11.7 | 1978 | 21.2 | 94.4 | 26.4 | 6.1 | 49.6 | 30.9 | 3.4 | 21.2 | 232 |
| Kirkuk | 6.3 | 388 | (30.3) | (99.5) | (26.3) | (48.3) | (46.2) | (51.1) | (0.5) | (30.3) | 25 |
| Diala | 9.6 | 689 | 38.9 | 89.4 | 37.8 | 41.6 | 36.0 | 48.6 | 6.1 | 38.9 | 66 |
| Al-Anbar | 8.1 | 778 | 32.7 | 69.5 | 38.8 | 57.7 | 58.5 | 49.1 | 4.5 | 32.7 | 63 |
| Baghdad | 14.3 | 3337 | 37.2 | 90.8 | 41.5 | 32.8 | 40.7 | 41.9 | 4.1 | 37.2 | 478 |
| Babil | 7.1 | 918 | 32.2 | 87.7 | 45.4 | 40.3 | 48.7 | 30.0 | 2.5 | 32.2 | 65 |
| Kerbala | 14.2 | 565 | 19.0 | 81.4 | 27.6 | 30.7 | 48.1 | 35.6 | 5.7 | 19.0 | 80 |
| Wasit | 11.2 | 656 | 15.2 | 76.1 | 21.6 | 39.2 | 36.2 | 36.1 | 18.3 | 15.2 | 74 |
| Salahuddin | 17.3 | 885 | 39.8 | 91.9 | 25.7 | 32.4 | 48.5 | 53.7 | 3.3 | 39.8 | 153 |
| Al-Najaf | 17.0 | 638 | 28.6 | 79.9 | 55.4 | 42.8 | 57.4 | 53.7 | 7.8 | 28.6 | 109 |
| Al-Oadisiya | 9.5 | 641 | 38.4 | 72.9 | 51.6 | 34.1 | 44.3 | 33.9 | 4.5 | 38.4 | 61 |
| Al-Muthanna | 16.1 | 460 | 38.1 | 94.8 | 40.6 | 34.3 | 50.5 | 48.2 | 0.7 | 38.1 | 74 |
| Thi-Qar | 18.0 | 921 | 32.2 | 81.5 | 46.7 | 21.5 | 46.9 | 34.1 | 3.7 | 32.2 | 166 |
| Missan | 11.1 | 538 | 29.2 | 68.9 | 23.5 | 29.1 | 48.1 | 45.0 | 14.1 | 29.2 | 60 |
| Basrah | 6.8 | 1188 | 24.5 | 86.2 | 28.2 | 32.9 | 40.7 | 49.6 | 10.6 | 24.5 | 81 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 12.2 | 14580 | 31.5 | 86.6 | 36.9 | 30.7 | 45.9 | 41.6 | 5.3 | 31.5 | 1786 |
| Dohuk | 15.8 | 600 | 47.4 | 76.2 | 30.8 | 22.9 | 63.1 | 45.9 | 6.2 | 47.4 | 95 |

Table CH.4: Oral rehydration treatment
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Iraq, 2006


[^15]**2 un-weighted cases of children 0-59 months with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown
Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea

Table CH.5: Home management of diarrhoea
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Iraq, 2006

|  |  |  |  | Children with | diarrhoea who: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Had diarrhoea in last two weeks | Number of children aged 0-59 months | Drank more | Drank the same or less | Ate somewhat less, same or more | Ate much less or none | Home management of diarrhoea• | Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding•• | Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea |
| Erbil | 26.8 | 640 | 51.7 | 46.4 | 68.4 | 30.8 | 34.6 | 59.3 | 172 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 18.9 | 1889 | 43.4 | 55.7 | 68.8 | 30.5 | 30.4 | 63.1 | 356 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-11 months | 17.6 | 3422 | 17.9 | 81.0 | 59.6 | 38.6 | 11.3 | 53.5 | 603 |
| 12-23 months | 16.9 | 3560 | 28.2 | 71.0 | 62.9 | 36.7 | 17.0 | 61.8 | 601 |
| 24-35 months | 12.4 | 3214 | 20.5 | 78.7 | 76.4 | 23.2 | 17.1 | 74.7 | 398 |
| 36-47 months | 10.0 | 3182 | 24.3 | 73.7 | 72.8 | 25.6 | 18.4 | 68.5 | 317 |
| 48-59 months | 7.2 | 3092 | 20.5 | 77.1 | 71.4 | 26.7 | 13.9 | 71.1 | 223 |
| Mother's education** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 15.2 | 3245 | 28.7 | 69.8 | 71.2 | 26.9 | 19.0 | 66.4 | 492 |
| Primary | 13.6 | 8051 | 21.0 | 77.8 | 68.5 | 30.4 | 15.4 | 66.1 | 1091 |
| Secondary + | 10.9 | 5051 | 20.0 | 79.2 | 59.6 | 39.9 | 11.8 | 56.9 | 550 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 7.5 | 120 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Total | 13.0 | 16469 | 22.5 | 76.3 | 66.8 | 32.0 | 15.3 | 63.8 | 2142 |

[^16]* Figures are based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed
** 2 un-weighted cases of children 0-59 months with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown
Table CH.6: Antibiotic therapy and care seeking of children with suspected pneumonia
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, Iraq, 2006

|  |
| :---: |
|  |








Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, Iraq, 2006
Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to:


| $\bigcirc \%$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |


| $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\sim}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Sex |
| :--- |
| Male |
| Female |
| Residence |
| Urban |
| Metropolitan |
| $\quad$ Other urban |
| Rural |
| Governorate |
| Nineveh |
| Kirkuk |
| Diala |
| Al-Anbar |
| Baghdad |
| Babil |
| Kerbala |
| Wasit |
| Salahuddin |
| Al-Najaf |
| Al-Oadisiya |
| Al-Muthanna |
| Thi-Oar |
| Missan |
| Basrah |
| South/Centre Irag |
| $\quad$ governorates |
| Dohuk |
| Suleimaniya |
| Erbil |

Table CH.6: Antibiotic therapy and care seeking of children with suspected pneumonia
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks taken to a health provider, Iraq, 2006

|  | Had suspected pneumonia in the last two weeks ${ }^{1}$ | Number of children aged 0-59 months | Children with suspected pneumonia who were taken to: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Any appropriate provider* | Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics in | Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Public sources |  |  | Private sources |  |  |  |  | Other source |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Govt. hospital | Govt. health centre | Local health care center | Other public | Private hospital/ clinic | Private physician | Private pharmacy | Other private medical | Relative or friend shop/ Other |  |  |  |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 8.7 | 1889 | 28.6 | 14.7 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 64.6 | 73.8 | 164 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-11 months | 15.5 | 3422 | 26.9 | 14.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 16.8 | 37.1 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 87.5 | 83.0 | 530 |
| 12-23 months | 16.0 | 3560 | 22.6 | 19.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 14.1 | 29.1 | 4.9 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 84.9 | 81.1 | 570 |
| 24-35 months | 13.2 | 3214 | 19.9 | 20.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 12.0 | 23.7 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 78.7 | 84.2 | 423 |
| 36-47 months | 12.5 | 3182 | 23.0 | 20.1 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 6.7 | 25.4 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 74.2 | 81.8 | 399 |
| 48-59 months | 9.4 | 3092 | 26.0 | 17.9 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 20.6 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 78.2 | 78.9 | 291 |
| Mother's education** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 12.0 | 3245 | 25.0 | 20.4 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 7.8 | 19.2 | 8.8 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 74.4 | 75.9 | 389 |
| Primary | 13.8 | 8051 | 24.6 | 18.4 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 28.5 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 1.9 | 83.0 | 83.2 | 1114 |
| Secondary + | 13.7 | 5051 | 21.3 | 17.3 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 14.1 | 33.3 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 83.7 | 83.7 | 694 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 12.6 | 120 | 21.9 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 13.4 | 10.1 | 6.3 | * | * | 15 |
| Total | 13.4 | 16469 | 23.6 | 18.5 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 12.1 | 28.2 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 1.8 | 81.6 | 82.0 | 2213 |

[^17][^18]Table CH.7A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia
Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Iraq, 2006

| Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 13.5 | 36.6 | 71.1 | 35.6 | 42.1 | 49.7 | 26.7 | 11.7 | 30.7 | 37.8 | 8.2 | 22.1 | 9865 |
| Metropolitan | 12.6 | 34.4 | 72.4 | 38.2 | 44.1 | 48.4 | 25.8 | 10.1 | 29.9 | 36.6 | 9.8 | 24.4 | 5661 |
| Other urban | 14.8 | 39.5 | 69.4 | 32.0 | 39.5 | 51.3 | 27.7 | 14.0 | 31.9 | 39.4 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 4204 |
| Rural | 13.9 | 35.4 | 67.7 | 33.8 | 40.3 | 49.6 | 30.2 | 12.8 | 32.0 | 38.7 | 6.0 | 21.4 | 6604 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 1.6 | 15.0 | 74.2 | 16.3 | 27.1 | 61.7 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 14.3 | 31.0 | 9.3 | 4.7 | 1978 |
| Kirkuk | 29.1 | 38.2 | 76.4 | 34.9 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 29.5 | 6.8 | 37.0 | 51.0 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 388 |
| Diala | 38.9 | 65.4 | 57.6 | 47.8 | 69.0 | 48.1 | 60.7 | 32.8 | 71.5 | 60.0 | 1.8 | 39.8 | 689 |
| Al-Anbar | 15.7 | 45.8 | 42.3 | 25.4 | 43.5 | 24.9 | 49.8 | 7.4 | 48.8 | 58.3 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 778 |
| Baghdad | 12.9 | 33.4 | 74.5 | 31.6 | 44.1 | 41.7 | 18.9 | 11.8 | 23.7 | 27.7 | 9.0 | 22.9 | 3337 |
| Babil | 20.8 | 41.5 | 66.2 | 52.4 | 49.6 | 61.4 | 30.3 | 13.2 | 20.8 | 40.2 | 4.6 | 34.8 | 918 |
| Kerbala | 4.6 | 23.4 | 67.7 | 24.6 | 38.8 | 48.8 | 11.7 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 15.4 | 32.8 | 14.0 | 565 |
| Wasit | 9.2 | 19.6 | 70.7 | 19.7 | 25.7 | 38.7 | 14.7 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 22.8 | 14.3 | 4.3 | 656 |
| Salahuddin | 16.8 | 43.1 | 67.5 | 60.1 | 66.1 | 55.8 | 62.5 | 39.9 | 61.8 | 62.2 | 1.4 | 46.6 | 885 |
| Al-Najaf | 6.9 | 28.5 | 76.9 | 39.8 | 53.7 | 41.2 | 26.7 | 4.2 | 27.0 | 22.4 | 1.2 | 30.2 | 638 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 14.8 | 41.2 | 70.4 | 40.6 | 48.8 | 37.9 | 41.5 | 12.8 | 45.4 | 37.8 | 1.0 | 28.7 | 641 |
| Al-Muthanna | 19.5 | 42.1 | 79.4 | 45.1 | 58.0 | 63.0 | 39.7 | 17.9 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 5.7 | 35.7 | 460 |
| Thi-Qar | 7.4 | 28.8 | 63.8 | 19.9 | 16.9 | 30.9 | 15.2 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 19.9 | 11.6 | 2.2 | 921 |
| Missan | 44.2 | 68.3 | 70.5 | 59.6 | 65.2 | 61.5 | 69.9 | 39.0 | 71.0 | 73.5 | 0.8 | 48.9 | 538 |
| Basrah | 15.6 | 48.9 | 84.0 | 63.9 | 53.1 | 54.2 | 44.8 | 16.3 | 46.3 | 55.0 | 2.6 | 42.6 | 1188 |

Table CH．7A：Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia
Percentage of mothers／caretakers of children aged 0－59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility，and percentage of mothers／caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately，Iraq， 2006

|  | Percentage of mothers／caretakers of children aged 0－59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | あ <br> $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$ <br> $\frac{\stackrel{0}{\circ}}{\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}}$ <br> ○ <br> 윽 <br> $\frac{5}{x}$ <br> ㅇ <br> рәәџseәдq |  | »əィəł e sdoןəィəવ |  |  |  | I <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 1 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South／Centre Iraq governorates | 14.5 | 36 | 70.6 | 36.4 | 44.0 | 47.3 | 29.6 | 12.7 | 31.6 | 38.2 | 7.0 | 23.4 | 14580 |
| Dohuk | 18.1 | 67.5 | 71.5 | 30.2 | 23.2 | 63.4 | 24.9 | 16.1 | 43.8 | 16.9 | 7.5 | 13.4 | 600 |
| Suleimaniya | 1.9 | 25.8 | 53.7 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 68.1 | 5.8 | 0.7 | 9.8 | 44.5 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 649 |
| Erbil | 3.6 | 20.8 | 64.1 | 29.7 | 28.4 | 71.9 | 19.4 | 7.9 | 33.3 | 51.2 | 7.0 | 15.3 | 640 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 7.6 | 37 | 62.9 | 22.9 | 20.9 | 67.9 | 16.4 | 8.0 | 28.5 | 38.0 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 1889 |
| Mother＇s education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 12.2 | 36.1 | 67.2 | 30.3 | 35.4 | 51.7 | 29.7 | 12.5 | 33.2 | 40.8 | 5.6 | 18.6 | 3245 |
| Primary | 14.2 | 34.8 | 70.8 | 34.0 | 40.4 | 50.7 | 26.6 | 11.7 | 29.8 | 36.4 | 7.2 | 20.9 | 8051 |
| Secondary＋ | 13.9 | 38.3 | 69.6 | 38.9 | 46.8 | 46.7 | 29.4 | 12.7 | 32.5 | 39.4 | 8.3 | 25.3 | 5051 |
| Non－standard cur－ riculum | 10.3 | 28.0 | 77.3 | 43.2 | 38.1 | 53.4 | 27.2 | 10.0 | 23.9 | 36.4 | 14.6 | 25.5 | 120 |
| Missing／DK | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Total | 13.7 | 36.1 | 69.7 | 34.8 | 41.4 | 49.6 | 28.1 | 12.2 | 31.2 | 38.2 | 7.3 | 21.8 | 16469 |

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use
Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, Iraq, 2006

Table CH.8: Solid fuel use
Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of households using: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{m}{1} \\ & \stackrel{1}{\infty} \\ & \stackrel{7}{7} \\ & \stackrel{n}{\gtrless} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \sum \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | 0 $\stackrel{0}{0}$ 0 0 0 0 $\vdots$ 0 0 0 0 0 0 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{-1}{\stackrel{+}{+}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Erbil | 0.2 | 91.2 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 784 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 0.0 | 11 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 2523 |
| Education of household head* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 0.2 | 79.0 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 4161 |
| Primary | 0.1 | 83.7 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 5503 |
| Secondary + | 0.3 | 91.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 8205 |
| Total | 0.2 | 86.3 | 8.9 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 17873 |

[^19]Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources
Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water


| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 83.2 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 100 | 91.9 | 71765 |
| Metropolitan | 86.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 100 | 92.2 | 41881 |
| Other urban | 78.3 | 10.9 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 100 | 91.5 | 29884 |
| Rural | 33.8 | 13.1 | 3.1 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 11.7 | 2.6 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 100 | 57.0 | 41091 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 63.7 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100 | 83.7 | 11766 |
| Kirkuk | 75.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 97.7 | 3378 |
| Diala | 59.3 | 9.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 100 | 72.5 | 5384 |
| Al-Anbar | 78.7 | 13.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 94.2 | 6011 |
| Baghdad | 90.2 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 100 | 95.6 | 23884 |
| Babil | 53.0 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100 | 63.9 | 7125 |
| Kerbala | 80.4 | 7.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100 | 90.3 | 3404 |
| Wasit | 62.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100 | 71.0 | 4209 |
| Salahuddin | 63.6 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100 | 72.5 | 5673 |
| Al-Najaf | 80.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100 | 88.1 | 4087 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 60.6 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100 | 74.5 | 4012 |
| Al-Muthanna | 43.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 42.3 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 100 | 53.1 | 2992 |
| Thi-Qar | 61.0 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 22.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 69.9 | 5844 |
| Missan | 56.7 | 10.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 23.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 75.1 | 3406 |
| Basrah | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.7 | 100 | 1.5 | 7045 |
| South/ <br> Centre Iraq | 66.0 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 8.0 | 100 | 76.6 | 98219 |
| governorates |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dohuk | 64.5 | 28.9 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 98.6 | 3746 |

Table EN.1: Use of improved 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, 2006
Piped into dwelling

|  | Improved sources Main source of drinking water Unimproved sources |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{N}} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\hat{N}} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\mathrm{~N}} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{त} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suleimaniya | 48.8 | 30.9 | 5.8 | 2.5 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 |  |  | 100 | 95.5 | 6175 |
| Erbil | 71.6 | 20.4 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100 | 97.2 | 4716 |
| $\square$ | 60.1 | 27.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100 | 96.9 | 14637 |
| Education of household head |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 55.4 | 12.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 100 | 74.0 | 27404 |
| Primary | 62.9 | 10.1 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 100 | 78.5 | 35262 |
| Secondary + | 72.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 100 | 82.5 | 50166 |
| Missing/DK | (44.3) | (13.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (10.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (31.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100) | (58.3) | 24 |
| Total | 65.8 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | $7.1^{2}$ | 100 | $79.1{ }^{3}$ | 111845 |

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30
${ }^{1}$ For households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water, the source used for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing is used to determine whether to classify the source as improved.
${ }^{2}$ More than $90 \%$ of the cases in the category "other" corresponds to "Reverse osmosis" category in Basra governorate
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases
${ }^{3}$ All figures do not reflect the condition and reliability of the sources. Nearly half ( $48 \%$ ) of the survey respondents with access to improved sources of drinking water reported problems with services at least once a week

Table EN.1A: Reliability of the main drinking water sources
Percent distribution of household population using improved source of drinking water according to reliability of source, Iraq, 2006

Table EN．2：Household water treatment
Percent distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household，and percentage of household population that applied an appropriate water treatment method，Iraq， 2006


|  |  | No | ธ $\stackrel{0}{\mathrm{~N}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{O}{-} \stackrel{0}{\circ} \stackrel{+}{-} \stackrel{+}{\underset{=}{+}}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 응ㅇㅇㅇ |
|  | No心. | $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\text { N }}$ |  |
| ค |  | $\stackrel{+}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\bullet}{-} \underset{+}{\circ} \stackrel{\infty}{\dot{\sim}}$ |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\underset{\infty}{\infty}}$ |  |
| O둔 |  | $\stackrel{-}{\square}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢̧ }}{\sim}$ |


|  | Don＇t know | $0$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | $0.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Other | $⿳ ⺈ ⿴ 囗 十 一 𧰨 亍$ |  000000000000000 | $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ | $0$ |
|  | Let it stand and settle |  |  | ${ }^{\circ}$ | $\bigcirc{ }_{0}^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
|  | Solar dis－ infection | $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ |  | $\stackrel{\bigcirc}{-}$ | $\bigcirc 0 \bigcirc$ |
|  | Use water filter |  |  | $\stackrel{m}{\square}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}  \\ 0 & \text { No } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Strain through a cloth | $\bar{\sigma} 0$ |  | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | $\bigcirc$ |
|  | Add bleach／ chlorine | $\stackrel{\bullet}{\mathrm{i}} \underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\circ}$ |  | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | M N N No |
|  | Boil | $\stackrel{m}{\circ} \stackrel{+}{\dot{\sim}} \stackrel{\varrho}{\oplus} \stackrel{m}{\oplus}$ |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{O}{-} \stackrel{\oplus}{\sim} \stackrel{\varphi}{-}$ |
|  | None | $\stackrel{\bullet}{\infty} \underset{\infty}{\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}} \underset{\infty}{\underset{\infty}{\infty}} \underset{\infty}{\stackrel{1}{\infty}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \underset{\infty}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table EN.2: Household water treatment
Percent distribution of household population accord
Percent distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household, and percentage of household population that applied

|  | Number of household members <br> Appropriate water treatment method |
| :---: | :---: |


| - | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{\circ} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\circ} \underset{\sim}{\circ} \underset{\infty}{\circ} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| $\frac{\pi}{\pi}$ |  |
| $\stackrel{+}{\sim}$ | $\bar{\sim}$ |



|  |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 3.3 | 14637.0 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| 6.0 | 27404 |
| 8.3 | 35262 |
| 11.6 | 50166 |
|  |  |
| 9.2 | 112856 |

112856
0.2


$\stackrel{\Im}{9}$


|  | Don't know | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Other | ¢ | No m M O. |
|  | Let it stand and settle | $\bar{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{+}{\circ} \stackrel{\varrho}{\infty} \stackrel{m}{\sim}$ |
|  | Solar disinfection | $\bigcirc$ | $\underset{\sim}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\infty} \underset{\sim}{\circ}$ |
| $\stackrel{\circ}{\stackrel{c}{7}}$ | Use water filter | $\stackrel{0}{0}$ | Mo o |
| $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\omega}}{\stackrel{\tau}{E}}$ | Strain through a cloth | No | No |
| $\stackrel{\frac{\overline{d N}}{\stackrel{0}{0 N}}}{\substack{0}}$ | Add bleach/ chlorine | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ | $\stackrel{\text { i }}{\text { i }}$ |
|  | Boil | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{*}$ | へ̀ |
|  | None | ò |  |
|  |  |  |  |

- MICS indicator 13
* 13 un-weighted cases of households with "missing/ don't know household head education" not shown


## Table EN.3: Time to source of water

Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Iraq, 2006

|  | Time to source of drinking water |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 6u!ss!w /Mouy ł, uod | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{-}{\mathrm{o}} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 91.6 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 12048 |
| Metropolitan | 92.4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 7284 |
| Other urban | 90.4 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 4764 |
| Rural | 53.6 | 18.4 | 15.7 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 24.0 | 5825 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 79.0 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 1671 |
| Kirkuk | 98.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 544 |
| Diala | 74.4 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 928 |
| Al-Anbar | 93.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 874 |
| Baghdad | 96.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 4267 |
| Babil | 65.7 | 19.5 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 980 |
| Kerbala | 91.6 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.3 | 523 |
| Wasit | 66.9 | 10.3 | 13.5 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 634 |
| Salahuddin | 80.0 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 741 |
| Al-Najaf | 87.5 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 641 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 72.4 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 591 |
| Al-Muthanna | 51.8 | 15.3 | 21.4 | 5.9 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 352 |
| Thi-Qar | 69.7 | 10.7 | 15.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 961 |
| Missan | 72.2 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 493 |
| Basrah | 1.7 | 55.4 | 39.7 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 1150 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 76.9 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 15350 |
| Dohuk | 97.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 559 |
| Suleimaniya | 88.7 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 1180 |
| Erbil | 95.1 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 784 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 92.7 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 2523 |
| Education of household head* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 73.9 | 10.6 | 9.3 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 23.7 | 4161 |
| Primary | 77.4 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 5503 |
| Secondary + | 83.0 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 17.8 | 8205 |
| Missing/DK | 62.9 | 13.0 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.5 | 4 |
| Total | 79.1 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 0.4 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 17873 |

[^20]Table EN.4: Person collecting water
Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting drinking water used in the household, Iraq, 2006

|  | Person collecting drinking water |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of households |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Adult woman | Adult man | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Don't know | Missing | Total |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 19.7 | 64.5 | 4.2 | 10.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1003 |
| Metropolitan | 12.0 | 69.3 | 3.9 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 545 |
| Other urban | 28.8 | 58.8 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 458 |
| Rural | 68.3 | 27.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2693 |

## Governorate

Nineveh
Kirkuk
Diala
Al-Anbar
Babil
Kerbala
Wasit
Salahuddin
AI-Najaf
Al-Qadisiya
Al-Muthanna
Thi-Oar
Missan
Basrah
$\frac{\text { South/Centre Iraq }}{\text { governorates }}$
Dohuk
Suleimaniya
Erbil
Kurdistan Region governorates

| Education of house- <br> hold head |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| None | 69.3 | 24.5 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1085 |
| Primary | 56.9 | 36.3 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1237 |
| Secondary + | 42.3 | 47.9 | 2.5 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1373 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 55.1 | 37.1 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3697 |

[^21]* Figures are based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed
** 2 un-weighted cases of households with "missing/ don't know household head education" not shown
Table EN．5：Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household，and the percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal，Iraq， 2006
Number of household
members

Percentage of population
using sanitary means of
excreta disposal＊

|  |  | $\underset{\infty}{\infty}$ | $\stackrel{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}{\sim}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{\infty}{\infty} \underset{\infty}{\infty} \stackrel{\wedge}{\infty} \stackrel{\circ}{\infty}$ |  | $\frac{\stackrel{\circ}{6}}{5}$ | $\bar{\infty} \times$ |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | 응응 |
| N |  | N | $\bigcirc$ |
| $\bigcirc 00009$ |  | $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ | ก |
| N |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$ | Noios |
| $\stackrel{+}{-} \text { 욷 } \stackrel{9}{-}$ |  | $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ |
| 둥 웅 | OOOMO OONTOOO ONO 000000000000000 | $\bar{\sigma}$ | $\bigcirc{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ |
| $\stackrel{+}{\underset{\circ}{\circ}} \underset{\sim}{\circ} \underset{\sim}{\circ}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| $\stackrel{M}{\sim} \underset{\sim}{\sim} \stackrel{\infty}{\sim} \stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$ |  | $\overline{\text { i }}$ | $\bigcirc 0_{0} 0$ |
| $\stackrel{\infty}{\Gamma} \stackrel{̣}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\sim} \stackrel{-}{\sim}$ |  | $\stackrel{\odot}{\odot}$ | 둣 |
| $\text { 두웅 } \stackrel{m}{\Gamma}$ |  | N゙ | No |
|  |  | $\stackrel{m}{\stackrel{m}{N}}$ | $\stackrel{\bigcirc-}{-}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & \mathscr{0} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal
Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, and the percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Iraq, 2006


* MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31
Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases


## Table EN.5A: Functionality of the sewage system

Percent distribution of household using sanitary means of excreta disposal according to functionality of the sewage system, Iraq, 2006

|  | Is your toilet working properly? |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | § |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & \frac{0}{2} \\ & \frac{0}{र} \\ & \frac{0}{1} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \frac{0}{0} \\ & \frac{3}{3} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{-}{\circ} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\underline{+}} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 74.2 | 15.2 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 71476 |
| Metropolitan | 71.3 | 16.9 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 41726 |
| Other urban | 78.2 | 12.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 29750 |
| Rural | 73.0 | 16.6 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 38163 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 79.8 | 18.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 11107 |
| Kirkuk | 87.4 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3342 |
| Diala | 87.3 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 5309 |
| Al-Anbar | 76.7 | 14.8 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 5967 |
| Baghdad | 65.7 | 21.6 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 23814 |
| Babil | 79.4 | 10.7 | 3.4 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 6412 |
| Kerbala | 71.1 | 17.9 | 7.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 3362 |
| Wasit | 82.3 | 7.8 | 2.4 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 4059 |
| Salahuddin | 96.7 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5442 |
| Al-Najaf | 78.2 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 4058 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 70.8 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 3552 |
| Al-Muthanna | 60.6 | 19.1 | 9.7 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 2696 |
| Thi-Qar | 57.6 | 29.3 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 5725 |
| Missan | 60.2 | 24.1 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 3275 |
| Basrah | 46.7 | 33.3 | 14.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 6992 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 72.1 | 17.6 | 6.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 95112 |
| Dhouk | 87.6 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 3719 |
| Sulimaniya | 86.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 6138 |
| Erbil | 79.0 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 4670 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 84.4 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 14527 |
| Total | 73.8 | 15.7 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 109638 |

Table EN.6: Disposal of child's faeces
Percent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools are disposed of safely, Iraq, 2006

|  | Place of disposal of child's faeces |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | -1 <br> $\mathbf{1}$ <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 1 <br> 1 <br>  <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br>  <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 0 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\top}} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{-}{\mathrm{O}} \\ & \underline{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 15.4 | 29.8 | 8.1 | 44.1 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100 | 45.2 | 6239 |
| Metropolitan | 15.4 | 26.1 | 7.0 | 49.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100 | 41.5 | 3593 |
| Other urban | 15.4 | 34.9 | 9.6 | 37.1 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100 | 50.3 | 2646 |
| Rural | 11.8 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 25.6 | 1.2 | 15.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100 | 33.7 | 4042 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 9.6 | 40.1 | 29.5 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 49.6 | 1223 |
| Kirkuk | 10.2 | 42.8 | 13.9 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100 | 53.0 | 241 |
| Diala | 12.4 | 40.1 | 9.8 | 35.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 52.6 | 422 |
| Al-Anbar | 13.4 | 36.3 | 1.8 | 46.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 100 | 49.8 | 462 |
| Baghdad | 13.4 | 20.6 | 10.3 | 53.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100 | 33.9 | 2066 |
| Babil | 6.5 | 36.6 | 22.1 | 17.4 | 2.6 | 13.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 43.0 | 580 |
| Kerbala | 23.2 | 12.5 | 11.3 | 33.7 | 0.5 | 11.6 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100 | 35.7 | 355 |
| Wasit | 23.0 | 10.6 | 14.7 | 35.9 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 100 | 33.6 | 423 |
| Salahuddin | 13.9 | 18.0 | 6.7 | 42.6 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 100 | 31.8 | 567 |
| Al-Najaf | 12.1 | 23.1 | 20.2 | 38.4 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 35.2 | 397 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 8.7 | 36.1 | 12.2 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 17.7 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100 | 44.8 | 417 |
| Al-Muthanna | 15.4 | 20.3 | 13.1 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 21.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100 | 35.7 | 296 |
| Thi-Qar | 17.7 | 13.2 | 22.0 | 27.0 | 0.7 | 16.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 100 | 30.9 | 579 |
| Missan | 9.5 | 15.3 | 18.0 | 38.0 | 0.3 | 17.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 100 | 24.9 | 341 |
| Basrah | 16.5 | 28.2 | 3.8 | 48.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 100 | 44.7 | 730 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 13.3 | 26.3 | 14.4 | 36.3 | 0.5 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 100 | 39.7 | 9099 |
| Dohuk | 18.4 | 41.4 | 0.9 | 36.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100 | 59.8 | 363 |
| Suleimaniya | 18.2 | 25.8 | 8.7 | 42.0 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100 | 44.0 | 413 |
| Erbil | 19.7 | 23.6 | 9.1 | 45.3 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100 | 43.4 | 406 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 18.8 | 29.9 | 6.5 | 41.3 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100 | 48.6 | 1182 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 12.8 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 28.2 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100 | 34.5 | 1948 |
| Primary | 13.7 | 28.5 | 16.2 | 32.9 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 100 | 42.2 | 5072 |
| Secondary + | 15.1 | 26.9 | 6.1 | 48.7 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 100 | 42.0 | 3205 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 17.4 | 29.1 | 17.4 | 18.1 | 1.0 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 46.4 | 56 |
| Total | 14.0 | 26.7 | 13.5 | 36.8 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 40.7 | 10281 |

[^22]Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation
Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of household population: |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 91.9 | 98.2 | 90.8 | 71765 |
| Metropolitan | 92.2 | 98.7 | 91.4 | 41881 |
| Other urban | 91.5 | 97.5 | 90.1 | 29884 |
| Rural | 57.0 | 81.9 | 50.6 | 41091 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 83.7 | 93.3 | 79.1 | 11766 |
| Kirkuk | 97.7 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 3378 |
| Diala | 72.5 | 95.8 | 70.2 | 5384 |
| Al-Anbar | 94.2 | 99.4 | 93.6 | 6011 |
| Baghdad | 95.6 | 99.5 | 95.1 | 23884 |
| Babil | 63.9 | 83.4 | 61.7 | 7125 |
| Kerbala | 90.3 | 91.8 | 85.7 | 3404 |
| Wasit | 71.0 | 94.1 | 69.9 | 4209 |
| Salahuddin | 72.5 | 92.8 | 70.6 | 5673 |
| Al-Najaf | 88.1 | 93.2 | 84.0 | 4087 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 74.5 | 63.5 | 56.6 | 4012 |
| Al-Muthanna | 53.1 | 81.0 | 49.6 | 2992 |
| Thi-Oar | 69.9 | 80.8 | 61.3 | 5844 |
| Missan | 75.1 | 83.1 | 69.6 | 3406 |
| Basrah | 1.5 | 87.6 | 1.3 | 7045 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 76.6 | 91.5 | 73.4 | 98219 |
| Dohuk | 98.6 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 3746 |
| Suleimaniya | 95.5 | 97.1 | 93.3 | 6175 |
| Erbil | 97.2 | 98.2 | 95.9 | 4716 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 96.9 | 97.7 | 95.0 | 14637 |
| Education of household head |  |  |  |  |
| None | 74.0 | 86.7 | 68.9 | 27404 |
| Primary | 78.5 | 91.7 | 75.3 | 35262 |
| Secondary + | 82.5 | 95.7 | 80.8 | 50166 |
| Missing/DK | (58.3) | (89.5) | (58.3) | 24 |
| Total | 79.2 | 92.3 | 76.2 | 112856 |

[^23]Table RH.1: Use of contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of women (currently married) who are using: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Not using any method | Female sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injections | Condom | Male sterilization/ Implants/ Female condom/ Diaphragm/ foam/ jelly | LAM | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Any modern method | Any traditional method | Any method- | Number of women currently married |


| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 46.8 | 2.9 | 15.7 | 13.3 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 9.0 | 0.4 | 35.9 | 17.4 | 53.2 | 10369 |
| Metropolitan | 45.2 | 2.7 | 15.5 | 14.2 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 37.3 | 17.4 | 54.8 | 6121 |
| Other urban | 49.0 | 3.1 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 33.7 | 17.3 | 51.0 | 4248 |
| Rural | 56.5 | 2.1 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 9.6 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 27.2 | 16.3 | 43.5 | 5506 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 58.4 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 21.8 | 19.8 | 41.6 | 1614.9 |
| Kirkuk | 43.6 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 19.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 16.0 | 0.3 | 35.3 | 21.1 | 56.4 | 417.1 |
| Diala | 51.9 | 1.9 | 12.9 | 19.4 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 11.9 | 48.1 | 736.7 |
| Al-Anbar | 54.7 | 2.2 | 12.5 | 15.7 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 33.2 | 12.1 | 45.3 | 822.9 |
| Baghdad | 47.0 | 3.8 | 18.4 | 13.2 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.7 | 39.0 | 13.9 | 53.0 | 3518.8 |
| Babil | 60.0 | 2.8 | 10.8 | 13.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 29.6 | 10.4 | 40.0 | 958.7 |
| Kerbala | 50.4 | 3.8 | 12.3 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 0.2 | 34.2 | 15.4 | 49.6 | 538.0 |
| Wasit | 48.0 | 2.6 | 15.1 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 31.4 | 20.6 | 52.0 | 594.6 |
| Salahuddin | 59.2 | 2.9 | 6.3 | 12.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 23.6 | 17.2 | 40.8 | 793.3 |
| Al-Najaf | 45.0 | 4.2 | 17.4 | 8.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 13.1 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 22.9 | 55.0 | 598.0 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 60.2 | 4.0 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 28.5 | 11.4 | 39.8 | 557.0 |
| Al-Muthanna | 57.7 | 2.3 | 14.9 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 15.9 | 42.3 | 404.1 |
| Thi-Qar | 50.0 | 1.8 | 21.2 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 14.5 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 20.9 | 50.0 | 853.5 |
| Missan | 44.4 | 3.0 | 21.9 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 36.0 | 19.6 | 55.6 | 427.7 |
| Basrah | 43.9 | 5.1 | 26.4 | 5.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 0.2 | 39.3 | 16.8 | 56.1 | 1075.1 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 51.3 | 2.9 | 14.9 | 11.2 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 32.6 | 16.1 | 48.7 | 13910 |
| Dhouk | 59.4 | 1.9 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 40.6 | 486.7 |
| Sulimaniya | 34.5 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 23.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 18.4 | 0.3 | 42.2 | 23.4 | 65.5 | 829.6 |
| Erbil | 37.9 | 0.6 | 10.6 | 21.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 34.9 | 27.2 | 62.1 | 648.3 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 41.8 | 0.7 | 11.8 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 17.6 | 0.3 | 34.6 | 23.6 | 58.2 | 1965 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 79.5 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 20.5 | 1214 |

Table RH.1: Use of contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method, Iraq, 2006

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent | women (curre | tly ma | ed) who | re using |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Not using any method | Female sterilization | Pill | IUD | Injections | Condom | Male sterilization/ Implants/ Female condom/ Diaphragm/ foam/ jelly | LAM | Periodic abstinence | Withdrawal | Other | Any modern method ${ }^{1}$ | Any traditional method ${ }^{1}$ | Any method | Number of women currently married |
| 20-24 | 64.5 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 15.0 | 35.5 | 2620 |
| 25-29 | 51.4 | 0.3 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 17.9 | 48.6 | 3092 |
| 30-34 | 43.4 | 1.1 | 16.9 | 15.4 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 38.0 | 18.6 | 56.6 | 3032 |
| 35-39 | 39.1 | 3.6 | 17.9 | 16.8 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 8.7 | 0.6 | 42.8 | 18.1 | 60.9 | 2584 |
| 40-44 | 35.6 | 8.7 | 15.6 | 17.6 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 9.5 | 1.5 | 45.9 | 18.5 | 64.4 | 2053 |
| 45-49 | 51.6 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 11.3 | 0.8 | 31.8 | 16.5 | 48.4 | 1279.673 |
| Number of living children |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 98.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2081 |
| 1 | 66.0 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 16.1 | 17.9 | 34.0 | 2366 |
| 2 | 46.4 | 0.1 | 16.1 | 13.9 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 33.9 | 19.7 | 53.6 | 2212 |
| 3 | 39.2 | 1.0 | 19.1 | 15.3 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 0.2 | 39.0 | 21.8 | 60.8 | 2047 |
| 4+ | 35.0 | 5.3 | 18.4 | 17.5 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 45.7 | 19.3 | 65.0 | 7170 |
| Education* |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 55.2 | 3.8 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 29.1 | 15.7 | 44.8 | 3199 |
| Primary | 51.9 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 8.5 | 1.9 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 30.3 | 17.8 | 48.1 | 7168 |
| Secondary + | 44.7 | 2.1 | 17.6 | 14.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 38.6 | 16.7 | 55.3 | 5354 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 53.6 | 4.5 | 13.1 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 27.4 | 19.0 | 46.4 | 153 |
| Total | 50.2 | 2.6 | 14.6 | 12.2 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 32.9 | 17.0 | 49.8 | 15875 |

-MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C
*1 un-weighted case with "missing/ don't know education" not shown
'Modern methods of contraception include: female and male sterilization, pill, IUD, injection, implant, male and female condom, diaphragm, and foam/jelly. Traditional methods include: LAM (lactational amenorrhea method), periodic abstinence, withdrawal, and other methods.
Table RH.1A: Source of contraceptives
Percentage of married women 15-49 years using contraceptive by source of contraceptives, Iraq, 2006


| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 8.4 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 25.9 | 21.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 19.2 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 5519 |
| Metropolitan | 7.6 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 26.0 | 22.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 17.3 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3352 |
| Other urban | 9.6 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 5.0 | 25.8 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 22.1 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 2167 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 27.5 | 17.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 26.0 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 2394 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 32.0 | 16.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 28.7 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 673 |
| Kirkuk | 11.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 37.7 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 235 |
| Diala | 14.0 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 32.8 | 17.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 354 |
| Al-Anbar | 12.5 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 37.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 373 |
| Baghdad | 5.1 | 1.3 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 5.3 | 24.2 | 27.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 15.7 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1863 |
| Babil | 11.6 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 0.8 | 13.1 | 30.7 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 383 |
| Kerbala | 8.1 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 28.9 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 267 |
| Wasit | 12.6 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 12.3 | 24.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 309 |
| Salahuddin | 7.3 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 32.6 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 26.0 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 324 |
| Al-Najaf | 8.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 24.6 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 329 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 8.4 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 7.9 | 31.0 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 222 |
| Al-Muthanna | 12.1 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 171 |
| Thi-Qar | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 38.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 426 |
| Missan | 16.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 25.2 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 17.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 10.5 | 238 |
| Basrah | 10.7 | 1.6 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 3.5 | 14.3 | 27.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 25.3 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 603 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 8.0 | 1.5 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 4.8 | 25.4 | 21.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 21.3 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 6770 |
| Dohuk | 12.6 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 32.5 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 197 |
| Sulimaniya | 3.1 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 34.4 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 544 |
| Erbil | 9.7 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 29.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 13.1 | 1.1 | 5.2 | 402 |

Table RH.1A: Source of contraceptives
Percentage of married women 15-49 years using contraceptive by source of contraceptives, Iraq, 2006

|  | Public sector |  |  |  | Private sector |  |  |  |  | Other source |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} \\ & \stackrel{\mathrm{\rightharpoonup}}{\mathbf{D}} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 7.1 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 32.5 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 20.6 | 10.4 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 1144 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 15.6 | 19.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 249 |
| 20-24 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 22.6 | 22.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 31.1 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 930 |
| 25-29 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 26.1 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 23.4 | 8.1 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 1504 |
| 30-34 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 28.1 | 22.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 21.0 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 1715 |
| 35-39 | 8.2 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 29.1 | 19.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 1573 |
| 40-44 | 12.9 | 1.9 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 7.7 | 27.9 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 14.5 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 1323 |
| 45-49 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 22.2 | 17.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 619 |
| Education* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 11.3 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 5.9 | 26.0 | 16.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 23.1 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1434 |
| Primary | 7.4 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 26.1 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 23.3 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 3449 |
| Secondary + | 6.6 | 1.6 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 5.0 | 27.0 | 23.8 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 18.0 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 2959 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 13.6 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 22.4 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 71 |
| Total | 7.9 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 26.4 | 20.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 21.2 | 7.5 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 7913 |

Table RH.1B: Reason for nonuse of contraception
Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who are not using a contraceptive method by reasons for nonuse, Iraq, 2006


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& 3.6 \\
& 3.6 \\
& 4.1
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 39.2 둥 $\stackrel{N}{\mathrm{M}}$ ก゚

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    Desire to have
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Desire to have
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| Residence |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 38.5 |
| Metropolitan | 39.6 |
| Other urban | 36.9 |
| Rural | 38.7 |
| Governorate |  |
| Nineveh | 36.4 |
| Kirkuk | 37.7 |
| Diala | 50.4 |
| Al-Anbar | 37.8 |
| Baghdad | 38.4 |
| Babil | 36.9 |
| Kerbala | 35.6 |
| Wasit | 40.7 |
| Salahuddin | 47.2 |
| Al-Najaf | 41.0 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 42.0 |
| Al-Muthanna | 31.3 |
| Thi-Qar | 39.5 |
| Missan | 36.9 |
| Basrah | 38.4 |
| South/ Centre Iraq | governorates |
| Dohuk | 28.1 |
| Sulimaniya | 31.4 |
| Erbil | 39.8 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 32.7 |
| Age |  |
| 15-19 | 53.3 |
| 20-24 | 43.5 |

Table RH.1B: Reason for nonuse of contraception
Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years who are not using a contraceptive method by reasons for nonuse, Iraq, 2006

|  | Reason for not using contraceptives |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women currently married \& not using contraception |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Desire to have children | Health reason | Religious reasons | Husband not convinced | Wife not convinced | High price of contraceptives | Other |  |
| 25-29 | 39.3 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 1588 |
| 30-34 | 41.5 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 7.5 | 1317 |
| 35-39 | 35.7 | 18.2 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 10.0 | 1011 |
| 40-44 | 28.2 | 32.8 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 17.9 | 730 |
| 45-49 | 12.5 | 46.3 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 25.2 | 660 |
| Number of living children** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 63.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 2058 |
| 1 | 45.4 | 5.3 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 8.6 | 1562 |
| 2 | 39.5 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 1027 |
| 3 | 28.3 | 14.8 | 4.4 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 802 |
| 4+ | 16.5 | 28.1 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 16.1 | 2512 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 36.1 | 16.8 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 11.9 | 1766 |
| Primary | 38.1 | 11.5 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 3719 |
| Secondary + | 41.8 | 12.5 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 8.8 | 2396 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 16.4 | 32.6 | 9.2 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 1.2 | 16.3 | 82 |
| Total | 38.6 | 13.2 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 9.9 | 7962 |

Table RH.2: Unmet need for contraception
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Iraq, 2006

|  | Current use | Unmet n | ed for contr | ception | Number of women | Percentage of demand | Number of women currently married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | tion* | For spacing** | For limiting*** | Total**** | currently married | ception satis- <br> fied***** | with need for contraception |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 53.2 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 10369 | 84.2 | 6551 |
| Metropolitan | 54.8 | 7.0 | 3.2 | 10.3 | 6121 | 84.2 | 3980 |
| Other urban | 51.0 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 9.5 | 4248 | 84.3 | 2571 |
| Rural | 43.5 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 12.3 | 5506 | 77.9 | 3073 |

Governorate

| Nineveh | 41.6 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 14.5 | 1615 | 74.1 | 907 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kirkuk | 56.4 | 9.2 | 2.9 | 12.1 | 417 | 82.3 | 286 |
| Diala | 48.1 | 6.7 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 737 | 85.3 | 415 |
| Al-Anbar | 45.3 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 10.7 | 823 | 80.8 | 461 |
| Baghdad | 53.0 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 3519 | 85.9 | 2170 |
| Babil | 40.0 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 14.8 | 959 | 72.9 | 525 |
| Kerbala | 49.6 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 11.0 | 538 | 81.9 | 326 |
| Wasit | 52.0 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 10.1 | 595 | 83.8 | 369 |
| Salahuddin | 40.8 | 11.3 | 3.1 | 14.4 | 793 | 73.9 | 438 |
| Al-Najaf | 55.0 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 598 | 87.3 | 376 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 39.8 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 12.7 | 557 | 75.8 | 293 |
| Al-Muthanna | 42.3 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 404 | 83.4 | 205 |
| Thi-Qar | 50.0 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 853 | 85.6 | 498 |
| Missan | 55.6 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 428 | 84.4 | 282 |
| Basrah | 56.1 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 1075 | 90.5 | 666 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 48.7 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 10.4 | 13910.3 | 82.4 | 8218 |
| Dohuk | 40.6 | 14.1 | 3.6 | 17.7 | 487 | 69.6 | 284 |
| Suleimaniya | 65.5 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 11.0 | 830 | 85.6 | 635 |
| Erbil | 62.1 | 9.8 | 3.3 | 13.0 | 648 | 82.6 | 487 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 58.2 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 13.4 | 1964.6 | 81.3 | 1406 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 20.5 | 11.5 | 0.8 | 12.3 | 1214 | 62.5 | 399 |
| 20-24 | 35.5 | 12.8 | 2.1 | 14.9 | 2620 | 70.4 | 1321 |
| 25-29 | 48.6 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 12.6 | 3092 | 79.4 | 1894 |
| 30-34 | 56.6 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 11.1 | 3032 | 83.6 | 2051 |
| 35-39 | 60.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 2584 | 85.1 | 1848 |
| 40-44 | 64.4 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 2053 | 92.5 | 1430 |
| 45-49 | 48.4 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 1280 | 90.9 | 681 |

Education

| None | 44.8 | 6.4 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 3199 | 82.0 | 1748 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Primary | 48.1 | 8.2 | 3.5 | 11.8 | 7168 | 80.3 | 4294 |
| Secondary + | 55.3 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 5354 | 84.6 | 3496 |
| Non-standard cur- | 46.4 | 1.6 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 153 | 82.5 | 86 |
| riculum | 49.8 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 10.8 | 15875 | 82.2 | 9624 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^24]Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Final Report, 2006

Table RH.3: Antenatal care provider
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Iraq, 2006

|  | Person providing antenatal care |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Doctor: gover. | Doctor: private | Nurse | Midewife: certified | Midewife: not certified | TBA/ <br> Relative/ Friend/ Other/ Missing | No antenatal care received | Total | Any skilled personnel * | of women who gave birth in the preceding two years |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 34.2 | 54.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 4042 |
| Metropolitan | 32.9 | 58.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 2335 |
| Other urban | 36.0 | 50.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 1707 |
| Rural | 25.0 | 49.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 2510 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 26.7 | 49.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 775 |
| Kirkuk | 35.0 | 48.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 144 |
| Diala | 33.5 | 45.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 79.5 | 273 |
| Al-Anbar | 26.2 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 306 |
| Baghdad | 37.6 | 53.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 1378 |
| Babil | 27.4 | 57.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 400 |
| Kerbala | 38.0 | 45.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 228 |
| Wasit | 21.1 | 55.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 249 |
| Salahuddin | 23.3 | 57.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 340 |
| Al-Najaf | 14.3 | 74.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 257 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 25.7 | 50.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 13.3 | 67.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 184 |
| Thi-Qar | 23.9 | 56.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 80.3 | 355 |
| Missan | 33.3 | 46.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 207 |
| Basrah | 48.0 | 38.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 448 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 30.5 | 53.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 5804 |
| Dohuk | 21.2 | 60.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 221 |
| Sulimaniya | 36.3 | 39.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 281 |
| Erbil | 36.1 | 41.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 245 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 31.8 | 46.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 747 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 35.0 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 578 |
| 20-24 | 31.2 | 52.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 1623 |
| 25-29 | 31.9 | 53.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 1745 |
| 30-34 | 30.0 | 51.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 1376 |
| 35-39 | 28.7 | 52.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 848 |
| 40-44 | 22.3 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 344 |
| 45-49 | 30.0 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 37 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 27.1 | 41.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 1194 |
| Primary | 30.2 | 52.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 33.5 | 58.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | (24.4) | (38.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (37.1) | (100.0) | (62.9) | 25 |
| Total | 30.7 | 52.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 6551 |

[^25]Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases

## Table RH.4: Antenatal care content

Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy | Percent of pregnant women who had: |  |  |  | Number of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Blood test taken* | Blood pressure measured* | Urine specimen taken* | Weight measured* | gave birth in two years preceding survey |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 89.6 | 73.5 | 81.8 | 70.5 | 68.1 | 4042 |
| Metropolitan | 91.2 | 75.7 | 83.9 | 72.8 | 71.6 | 2335 |
| Other urban | 87.3 | 70.5 | 79.1 | 67.4 | 63.4 | 1707 |
| Rural | 75.0 | 53.5 | 67.2 | 50.0 | 45.1 | 2510 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 76.5 | 42.1 | 70.5 | 42.8 | 41.5 | 775 |
| Kirkuk | 85.9 | 71.5 | 80.3 | 67.9 | 72.2 | 144 |
| Diala | 81.3 | 68.7 | 74.0 | 67.3 | 72.4 | 273 |
| Al-Anbar | 93.3 | 53.2 | 87.1 | 53.4 | 49.8 | 306 |
| Baghdad | 91.4 | 78.9 | 83.2 | 72.4 | 71.6 | 1378 |
| Babil | 85.2 | 72.9 | 78.6 | 72.8 | 64.5 | 400 |
| Kerbala | 84.0 | 73.0 | 78.6 | 71.4 | 68.2 | 228 |
| Wasit | 76.1 | 54.7 | 68.3 | 50.4 | 49.8 | 249 |
| Salahuddin | 82.1 | 50.4 | 68.5 | 50.0 | 45.6 | 340 |
| Al-Najaf | 88.6 | 79.8 | 85.5 | 80.0 | 58.4 | 257 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 76.3 | 64.5 | 70.2 | 61.9 | 51.6 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 80.5 | 61.8 | 68.9 | 62.1 | 45.1 | 184 |
| Thi-Qar | 81.1 | 70.1 | 72.8 | 66.2 | 53.7 | 355 |
| Missan | 80.4 | 64.0 | 71.2 | 58.2 | 60.4 | 207 |
| Basrah | 86.8 | 69.2 | 73.7 | 64.0 | 71.9 | 448 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 84.5 | 65.7 | 76.5 | 62.8 | 59.6 | 5804 |
| Dohuk | 82.9 | 68.6 | 76.3 | 66.9 | 37.0 | 221 |
| Suleimaniya | 80.0 | 73.2 | 75.6 | 67.0 | 70.1 | 281 |
| Erbil | 77.9 | 59.6 | 70.6 | 49.4 | 60.4 | 245 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 80.2 | 67.4 | 74.2 | 61.2 | 57.1 | 747 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 87.3 | 71.3 | 80.7 | 69.5 | 63.6 | 578 |
| 20-24 | 84.7 | 66.2 | 76.6 | 63.9 | 61.9 | 1623 |
| 25-29 | 85.7 | 67.1 | 76.8 | 63.9 | 60.7 | 1745 |
| 30-34 | 82.5 | 64.9 | 75.1 | 60.2 | 57.1 | 1376 |
| 35-39 | 81.8 | 61.7 | 75.4 | 57.9 | 53.7 | 848 |
| 40-44 | 78.0 | 63.0 | 71.6 | 61.0 | 55.3 | 344 |
| 45-49 | 83.0 | 62.9 | 69.7 | 56.0 | 62.2 | 37 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 70.3 | 50.7 | 61.4 | 47.7 | 42.6 | 1194 |
| Primary | 83.5 | 63.0 | 75.6 | 60.0 | 55.4 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 92.7 | 79.2 | 85.7 | 75.3 | 75.2 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | (62.9) | (39.2) | (62.9) | (52.6) | (35.9) | 25 |
| Total | 84.0 | 65.9 | 76.2 | 62.7 | 59.3 | 6551 |

* MICS indicator 44

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases
Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Iraq 2006

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery
Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Iraq 2006

|  | Person assisting at delivery |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Doctor: gover. or private | Nurse | Midwife: certified | Midwife: not certified | Traditional birth attendant: Gida | Relative/ Friend | Other/ missing | No attendant | Total | Any skilled personnel* | ered in health facility** | of women who gave birth in preceding two years |
| 20-24 | 54.8 | 10.4 | 24.1 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 64.1 | 1623 |
| 25-29 | 54.0 | 9.7 | 25.1 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 63.0 | 1745 |
| 30-34 | 52.4 | 8.2 | 26.8 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 59.7 | 1376 |
| 35-39 | 54.0 | 6.0 | 28.0 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 58.9 | 848 |
| 40-44 | 55.7 | 6.7 | 23.1 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 61.5 | 344 |
| 45-49 | 49.2 | 15.1 | 24.8 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 63.4 | 37 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 45.2 | 8.5 | 25.3 | 7.7 | 11.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 52.0 | 1194 |
| Primary | 53.0 | 8.6 | 25.6 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 60.8 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 62.2 | 9.9 | 24.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 71.5 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 49.1 | 3.8 | 27.8 | 10.3 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.7 | 52.8 | 25 |
| Total | 54.5 | 9.0 | 25.1 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 62.6 | 6551 |

* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17


## Table RH.6: Caesarean deliveries

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey who had a caesarean delivery, Iraq 2006

|  | Caesarean delivery | Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |
| Urban | 24.2 | 4042 |
| Metropolitan | 26.5 | 2335 |
| Other urban | 21.0 | 1707 |
| Rural | 14.9 | 2510 |
| Governorate |  |  |
| Nineveh | 13.0 | 775 |
| Kirkuk | 14.4 | 144 |
| Diala | 25.8 | 273 |
| Al-Anbar | 13.1 | 306 |
| Baghdad | 26.2 | 1378 |
| Babil | 21.0 | 400 |
| Kerbala | 18.0 | 228 |
| Wasit | 14.6 | 249 |
| Salahuddin | 25.3 | 340 |
| Al-Najaf | 24.7 | 257 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 28.2 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 17.5 | 184 |
| Thi-Qar | 23.2 | 355 |
| Missan | 19.8 | 207 |
| Basrah | 19.4 | 448 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 21.0 | 5804 |
| Dohuk | 12.1 | 221 |
| Sulimaniya | 21.2 | 281 |
| Erbil | 18.5 | 245 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 17.6 | 747 |
| Age |  |  |
| 15-19 | 17.4 | 578 |
| 20-24 | 19.3 | 1623 |
| 25-29 | 20.4 | 1745 |
| 30-34 | 19.7 | 1376 |
| 35-39 | 24.5 | 848 |
| 40-44 | 27.6 | 344 |
| 45-49 | 21.1 | 37 |
| Education |  |  |
| None | 12.5 | 1194 |
| Primary | 18.6 | 3229 |
| Secondary + | 28.3 | 2103 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 32.3 | 25 |
| Total | 20.6 | 6551 |

Table CD.1: Family support for learning
Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for whom household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, Iraq, 2006

|  |  | Percen | e of children age | 0-59 mont |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness* | Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child | For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness** | Mean number of activities the father engaged in with the child | Living in a household without their natural father | Number of children aged 0-59 months |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 46.7 | 3.5 | 57.4 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 8359 |
| Female | 46.0 | 3.4 | 52.4 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 8110 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 52.1 | 3.6 | 57.0 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 9865 |
| Metropolitan | 54.3 | 3.7 | 59.1 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 5661 |
| Other urban | 49.1 | 3.5 | 54.1 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4204 |
| Rural | 37.8 | 3.1 | 51.9 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 6604 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 37.6 | 3.1 | 63.9 | 1.5 | 4.9 | 1978 |
| Kirkuk | 49.1 | 3.6 | 52.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 388 |
| Diala | 57.7 | 3.9 | 59.6 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 689 |
| Al-Anbar | 65.1 | 4.2 | 58.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 778 |
| Baghdad | 55.2 | 3.8 | 61.5 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 3337 |
| Babil | 56.6 | 3.9 | 48.2 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 918 |
| Kerbala | 37.4 | 3.0 | 51.1 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 565 |
| Wasit | 30.0 | 2.8 | 43.7 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 656 |
| Salahuddin | 60.0 | 4.1 | 66.4 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 885 |
| Al-Najaf | 55.2 | 4.0 | 60.3 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 638 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 28.3 | 2.6 | 30.9 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 641 |
| Al-Muthanna | 35.5 | 3.0 | 55.1 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 460 |
| Thi-Oar | 35.2 | 3.2 | 48.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 921 |
| Missan | 36.6 | 3.2 | 64.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 538 |
| Basrah | 35.3 | 2.8 | 33.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 1188 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 46.5 | 3.5 | 55.0 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 14580 |
| Dohuk | 46.0 | 3.3 | 51.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 600 |
| Suleimaniya | 43.0 | 2.9 | 54.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 649 |
| Erbil | 47.2 | 3.2 | 56.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 640 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 45.4 | 3.1 | 54.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1889 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-23 months | 30.6 | 2.7 | 46.4 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 6982 |
| 24-59 months | 57.9 | 4.0 | 61.2 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 9487 |
| Mother's education• |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 37.1 | 3.0 | 49.5 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 3245 |
| Primary | 43.2 | 3.3 | 54.0 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 8051 |
| Secondary + | 57.6 | 3.9 | 59.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 5051 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 33.9 | 3.0 | 50.6 | 1.3 | 10.2 | 120 |
| Father's education• |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 32.6 | 2.8 | 48.0 | 1.0 | na | 1420 |
| Primary | 41.7 | 3.2 | 52.9 | 1.1 | na | 5708 |
| Secondary + | 51.5 | 3.7 | 59.0 | 1.4 | na | 8774 |
| Father not in HH | 48.5 | 3.6 | 30.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 562 |
| Total | 46.4 | 3.4 | 54.9 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 16469 |

* MICS indicator 46
** MICS Indicator 47
- 9 un-weighted cases of children with "missing/ don't know mother's or father's education"


## Table ED.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education* | Number of children aged 36-59 months | Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool program in previous year** | Number of children attending first grade |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 2.2 | 3212 | 4.2 | 987 |
| Female | 2.7 | 3061 | 4.2 | 910 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 3.6 | 3672 | 5.7 | 1212 |
| Metropolitan | 4.3 | 2090 | 5.8 | 712 |
| Other urban | 2.6 | 1582 | 5.6 | 500 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 2601 | 1.5 | 684 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 0.9 | 763 | 2.7 | 208 |
| Kirkuk | 0.7 | 150 | 0.0 | 57 |
| Diala | 1.3 | 271 | 3.6 | 94 |
| Al-Anbar | 1.5 | 321 | 3.3 | 98 |
| Baghdad | 3.7 | 1287 | 4.3 | 385 |
| Babil | 1.9 | 344 | 0.6 | 127 |
| Kerbala | 2.5 | 212 | 3.4 | 61 |
| Wasit | 1.5 | 232 | 2.8 | 68 |
| Salahuddin | 2.2 | 324 | 4.0 | 78 |
| Al-Najaf | 4.0 | 243 | 7.6 | 79 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 2.0 | 225 | 0.9 | 67 |
| Al-Muthanna | 3.8 | 167 | 2.5 | 44 |
| Thi-Qar | 1.7 | 347 | 2.7 | 102 |
| Missan | 0.3 | 198 | 0.8 | 42 |
| Basrah | 3.1 | 464 | 0.9 | 142 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 2.3 | 5548 | 2.9 | 1651 |
| Dohuk | 1.3 | 241 | 5.1 | 71 |
| Suleimaniya | 6.1 | 243 | 4.9 | 88 |
| Erbil | 3.4 | 241 | 26.8 | 87 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 3.6 | 725 | 12.7 | 245 |
| Age of child |  |  |  |  |
| 36-47 months | 1.5 | 3182 | na | na |
| 48-59 months | 3.4 | 3092 | na | na |
| 6 years | na | na | 4.2 | 1896 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.3 | 1319 | 5.1 | 366 |
| Primary | 1.4 | 3022 | 2.5 | 835 |
| Secondary + | 4.8 | 1930 | 5.7 | 696 |
| Total | 2.5 | 6273 | 4.2 | 1896 |

* MICS indicator 52
** MICS indicator 53
- 2 un-weighted cases of children aged 36-59 months with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

Table ED.2: Primary school entry
Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade $1^{*}$ | Number of children of primary school entry age (6 years)** | Percentage of children of primary school entry age (7 years) currently attending grade $1^{*}$ | Number of children of primary school entry age (7 years)** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 64.2 | 1625 | 85.0 | 1569 |
| Female | 62.1 | 1549 | 79.1 | 1462 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 69.5 | 1843 | 87.6 | 1718 |
| Metropolitan | 72.5 | 1041 | 88.4 | 972 |
| Other urban | 65.8 | 802 | 86.4 | 746 |
| Rural | 54.4 | 1331 | 75.0 | 1312 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 59.9 | 357 | 76.8 | 363 |
| Kirkuk | 67.9 | 86 | 86.0 | 90 |
| Diala | 67.5 | 141 | 83.5 | 157 |
| Al-Anbar | 62.1 | 171 | 88.0 | 153 |
| Baghdad | 74.8 | 558 | 90.9 | 584 |
| Babil | 63.1 | 208 | 83.4 | 162 |
| Kerbala | 72.6 | 85 | 88.6 | 93 |
| Wasit | 55.2 | 131 | 76.4 | 119 |
| Salahuddin | 62.8 | 133 | 68.5 | 160 |
| Al-Najaf | 65.3 | 125 | 81.0 | 103 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 56.1 | 131 | 67.6 | 118 |
| Al-Muthanna | 49.1 | 94 | 68.7 | 85 |
| Thi-Oar | 56.0 | 185 | 75.7 | 146 |
| Missan | 43.0 | 111 | 67.2 | 112 |
| Basrah | 68.0 | 226 | 86.5 | 192 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 63.7 | 2742 | 81.3 | 2635 |
| Dohuk | 51.9 | 140 | 87.3 | 111 |
| Suleimaniya | 65.4 | 145 | 90.8 | 159 |
| Erbil | 62.9 | 147 | 83.6 | 125 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 60.2 | 432 | 87.5 | 395 |
| Age of child** |  |  |  |  |
| 6 or 7 | 63.2 (6 years) | 3174 (6 years) | 82.1 (7 years) | 3031 (7 years) |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |
| None | 49.1 | 790 | 71.4 | 784 |
| Primary | 61.9 | 1422 | 82.6 | 1354 |
| Secondary + | 76.8 | 962 | 90.8 | 891 |
| Total | 63.2 | 3174 | 82.1 | 3031 |

[^26]Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance rate
Percentage of children of primary school age 6-11 years attending primary or secondary school (NAR), Iraq, 2006

|  | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Net attendance rate | Number of children | Net attendance rate | Number of children | Net attendance rate* | Number of children |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 93.8 | 5361 | 89.1 | 4978 | 91.5 | 10339 |
| Metropolitan | 93.7 | 3043 | 89.5 | 2736 | 91.7 | 5779 |
| Other urban | 94.0 | 2317 | 88.5 | 2243 | 91.3 | 4560 |
| Rural | 86.7 | 3719 | 68.4 | 3575 | 77.7 | 7295 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 89.6 | 1072 | 74.9 | 1029 | 82.4 | 2100 |
| Kirkuk | 92.1 | 271 | 78.1 | 243 | 85.5 | 514 |
| Diala | 92.6 | 436 | 85.9 | 372 | 89.5 | 808 |
| Al-Anbar | 93.2 | 522 | 83.7 | 499 | 88.5 | 1021 |
| Baghdad | 93.0 | 1743 | 90.9 | 1628 | 92.0 | 3371 |
| Babil | 89.1 | 595 | 73.8 | 561 | 81.7 | 1155 |
| Kerbala | 92.1 | 277 | 84.7 | 254 | 88.6 | 531 |
| Wasit | 86.4 | 333 | 72.4 | 322 | 79.5 | 655 |
| Salahuddin | 85.7 | 500 | 69.3 | 448 | 78.0 | 948 |
| Al-Najaf | 90.0 | 329 | 80.4 | 308 | 85.4 | 637 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 81.3 | 310 | 65.5 | 327 | 73.2 | 637 |
| Al-Muthanna | 90.1 | 254 | 65.9 | 277 | 77.5 | 531 |
| Thi-Qar | 86.3 | 472 | 72.6 | 471 | 79.5 | 944 |
| Missan | 84.2 | 299 | 56.2 | 286 | 70.5 | 585 |
| Basrah | 93.4 | 576 | 86.3 | 487 | 90.1 | 1063 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 90.1 | 7990 | 78.8 | 7512 | 84.6 | 15502 |
| Dohuk | 95.3 | 322 | 92.3 | 291 | 93.9 | 613 |
| Sulimaniya | 97.7 | 413 | 94.3 | 397 | 96.1 | 810 |
| Erbil | 96.8 | 355 | 89.9 | 354 | 93.4 | 710 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 96.7 | 1090 | 92.2 | 1042 | 94.5 | 2132 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 89.2 | 1569 | 83.4 | 1462 | 86.4 | 3031 |
| 7 | 92.8 | 1504 | 86.0 | 1447 | 89.5 | 2951 |
| 8 | 93.7 | 1538 | 85.2 | 1402 | 89.7 | 2940 |
| 9 | 92.8 | 1462 | 82.2 | 1442 | 87.6 | 2904 |
| 10 | 90.8 | 1501 | 75.8 | 1439 | 83.4 | 2940 |
| 11 | 85.9 | 1507 | 69.3 | 1362 | 78.0 | 2869 |
| Mother's education ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 83.2 | 2574 | 66.0 | 2565 | 74.6 | 5139 |
| Primary | 91.9 | 3820 | 82.4 | 3520 | 87.4 | 7339 |
| Secondary + | 96.8 | 2685 | 92.5 | 2468 | 94.7 | 5153 |
| Total | 90.9 | 9080 | 80.4 | 8554 | 85.8 | 17634 |

* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6
" 4 un-weighted cases with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance rate
Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (NAR), Iraq, 2006


[^27]Table ED.4W: Secondary school age children attending primary school
Percentage of children of secondary school age** attending primary school, Iraq, 2006

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent attending primary school | Number of children | Percent attending primary school | Number of children | Percent attending primary school | Number of children |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 12.4 | 5100 | 7.0 | 5218 | 9.7 | 10318 |
| Metropolitan | 11.1 | 2896 | 6.7 | 3011 | 8.9 | 5908 |
| Urban-other | 14.3 | 2204 | 7.4 | 2206 | 10.8 | 4410 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 3048 | 5.1 | 2819 | 11.4 | 5868 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 16.3 | 777 | 7.6 | 872 | 11.7 | 1649 |
| Kirkuk | 11.6 | 290 | 4.8 | 262 | 8.4 | 552 |
| Diala | 11.3 | 405 | 3.1 | 338 | 7.6 | 742 |
| Al-Anbar | 10.9 | 485 | 5.7 | 472 | 8.3 | 958 |
| Baghdad | 8.2 | 1582 | 3.7 | 1620 | 5.9 | 3202 |
| Babil | 11.8 | 588 | 3.9 | 528 | 8.0 | 1117 |
| Kerbala | 17.8 | 206 | 7.9 | 247 | 12.4 | 454 |
| Wasit | 16.1 | 307 | 5.1 | 286 | 10.8 | 593 |
| Salahuddin | 11.5 | 468 | 4.1 | 416 | 8.0 | 884 |
| Al-Najaf | 13.9 | 283 | 6.5 | 286 | 10.2 | 569 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 12.2 | 286 | 4.9 | 285 | 8.6 | 572 |
| Al-Muthanna | 26.2 | 234 | 6.5 | 224 | 16.6 | 459 |
| Thi-Qar | 20.4 | 395 | 6.6 | 383 | 13.6 | 777 |
| Missan | 18.8 | 243 | 7.2 | 245 | 13.0 | 488 |
| Basrah | 10.2 | 464 | 5.9 | 463 | 8.1 | 927 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 12.9 | 7013 | 5.3 | 6928 | 9.1 | 13942 |
| Dohuk | 27.3 | 295 | 16.3 | 267 | 22.0 | 562 |
| Sulimaniya | 19.3 | 473 | 10.5 | 462 | 15.0 | 935 |
| Erbil | 21.8 | 367 | 14.0 | 380 | 17.9 | 747 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 22.2 | 1135 | 13.1 | 1109 | 17.7 | 2244 |
| Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | 41.4 | 1342 | 21.5 | 1449 | 31.1 | 2790 |
| 13 | 23.1 | 1340 | 8.7 | 1350 | 15.9 | 2690 |
| 14 | 11.2 | 1522 | 3.2 | 1425 | 7.4 | 2947 |
| 15 | 4.6 | 1417 | 1.5 | 1395 | 3.1 | 2812 |
| 16 | 2.6 | 1290 | 0.5 | 1214 | 1.6 | 2504 |
| 17 | 1.9 | 1238 | 0.6 | 1204 | 1.3 | 2443 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 18.9 | 2684 | 8.6 | 2368 | 14.1 | 5052 |
| Primary | 20.0 | 2291 | 9.0 | 2135 | 14.7 | 4425 |
| Secondary + | 8.9 | 1687 | 6.7 | 1580 | 7.8 | 3266 |
|  | 7.9 | 249 | 0.2 | 751 | 2.1 | 999 |
| Total | 16.4 | 6910 | 7.4 | 6833 | 11.9 | 13743 |

[^28]Table ED.5: Children reaching grade 5
Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent attending $2^{\text {nd }}$ grade who were in $1^{\text {st }}$ grade last year | Percent attending $3^{\text {rd }}$ grade who were in $2^{\text {nd }}$ grade last year | Percent attending $4^{\text {th }}$ grade who were in $3^{\text {rd }}$ grade last year | Percent attending $5^{\text {th }}$ grade who were in $4^{\text {th }}$ grade last year | Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter $1^{\text {st }}$ grade* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 98.6 | 96.2 |
| Female | 98.6 | 99.0 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 94.0 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 99.0 | 99.1 | 98.6 | 98.2 | 95.0 |
| Metropolitan | 98.9 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 97.5 | 94.3 |
| Urban-other | 99.1 | 99.3 | 98.3 | 99.1 | 95.9 |
| Rural | 98.9 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 98.6 | 95.5 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 100.0 | 99.2 | 97.9 | 98.0 | 95.2 |
| Kirkuk | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 98.4 |
| Diala | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.2 |
| Al-Anbar | 97.5 | 98.2 | 97.9 | 99.4 | 93.2 |
| Baghdad | 100.0 | 99.1 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 95.5 |
| Babil | 99.0 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 95.8 |
| Kerbala | 100.0 | 99.1 | 98.1 | 99.1 | 96.3 |
| Wasit | 98.2 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 95.4 |
| Salahuddin | 99.1 | 99.3 | 98.9 | 96.8 | 94.2 |
| Al-Najaf | 97.7 | 99.4 | 97.9 | 99.2 | 94.3 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 99.0 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 96.0 | 93.2 |
| Al-Muthanna | 99.4 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 |
| Thi-Qar | 98.6 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 |
| Missan | 96.6 | 98.6 | 97.8 | 95.9 | 89.4 |
| Basrah | 99.2 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 99.2 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 95.7 |
| Dohuk | 98.2 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 97.6 | 93.3 |
| Suleimaniya | 95.4 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 90.4 |
| Erbil | 98.5 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 94.1 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 97.2 | 99.2 | 99.0 | 96.8 | 92.5 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 98.3 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 98.2 | 94.2 |
| Primary | 99.0 | 99.1 | 98.2 | 98.1 | 94.5 |
| Secondary + | 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 98.8 |
| Mother not in household | . | . | 42.7 | 45.4 | . |
| Missing/DK | 100.0 | . | 100.0 | . | . |
| Total | 98.9 | 99.0 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 95.2 |

* MICS indicator 57; MDG indicator 7

Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education
Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Iraq, 2006
$\left.\begin{array}{lccccc} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Net primary } \\ \text { school } \\ \text { completion } \\ \text { rate* }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Gross primary } \\ \text { school } \\ \text { completion } \\ \text { rate }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Number of } \\ \text { children of } \\ \text { primary school } \\ \text { completion age }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Transition rate } \\ \text { to secondary } \\ \text { education** }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Number of } \\ \text { children who were } \\ \text { primary school the }\end{array} \\ \text { previous year }\end{array}\right]$

* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b
** MICS Indicator 58
Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year
*Figure is based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed

Table ED.7: Education gender parity
Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Iraq, 2006


## Residence

| Urban |  | 89.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Metropolitan | 89.5 |
|  | Other Urban | 88.5 |
| Rural |  | 68.4 |

Governorate

| Nineveh | 74.9 | 89.6 | 0.84 | 16.9 | 38.4 | 0.44 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kirkuk | 78.1 | 92.1 | 0.85 | 28.6 | 48.8 | 0.59 |
| Diala | 85.9 | 92.6 | 0.93 | 42.1 | 53.3 | 0.79 |
| Al-Anbar | 83.7 | 93.2 | 0.90 | 38.0 | 60.1 | 0.63 |
| Baghdad | 90.9 | 93.0 | 0.98 | 41.6 | 49.7 | 0.84 |
| Babil | 73.8 | 89.1 | 0.83 | 32.6 | 45.4 | 0.72 |
| Kerbala | 84.7 | 92.1 | 0.92 | 31.4 | 37.2 | 0.84 |
| Wasit | 72.4 | 86.4 | 0.84 | 25.4 | 36.3 | 0.70 |
| Salahuddin | 69.3 | 85.7 | 0.81 | 21.2 | 46.6 | 0.46 |
| Al-Najaf | 80.4 | 90.0 | 0.89 | 35.7 | 41.2 | 0.87 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 65.5 | 81.3 | 0.81 | 27.8 | 32.7 | 0.85 |
| Al-Muthanna | 65.9 | 90.1 | 0.73 | 20.3 | 28.3 | 0.72 |
| Thi-Qar | 72.6 | 86.3 | 0.84 | 26.9 | 36.3 | 0.74 |
| Missan | 56.2 | 84.2 | 0.67 | 19.4 | 26.4 | 0.73 |
| Basrah | 86.3 | 93.4 | 0.92 | 38.5 | 51.5 | 0.75 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 78.8 | 90.1 | 0.87 | 31.5 | 44.6 | 0.71 |
| Dohuk | 92.3 | 95.3 | 0.97 | 47.5 | 51.7 | 0.92 |
| Sulimaniya | 94.3 | 97.7 | 0.96 | 56.4 | 52.3 | 1.08 |
| Erbil | 89.9 | 96.8 | 0.93 | 47.9 | 57.1 | 0.84 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 92.2 | 96.7 | 0.95 | 51.3 | 53.7 | 0.96 |
| Mother's education |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 66.0 | 83.2 | 0.79 | 23.9 | 33.9 | 0.71 |
| Primary | 82.4 | 91.9 | 0.90 | 36.0 | 44.9 | 0.80 |
| Secondary + | 92.5 | 96.8 | 0.96 | 66.6 | 71.6 | 0.93 |
| Mother not in HH |  |  |  | 8.5 | 45.2 | 0.19 |
| Missing/ Dk | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 | 25.3 | 38.9 | 0.65 |
| Total | 80.4 | 90.9 | 0.88 | 34.3 | 45.9 | 0.75 |

[^29]Table ED.8: Adult literacy
Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage literate* | Percentage not known** | Number of women aged 15-24 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |
| Urban | 76.2 | 0.1 | 7690 |
| Metropolitan | 79.5 | 0.2 | 4472 |
| Other Urban | 71.6 | 0.1 | 3218 |
| Rural | 45.2 | 0.2 | 3972 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 51.9 | 0.2 | 1183 |
| Kirkuk | 67.3 | 2.3 | 358 |
| Diala | 67.0 | 0.3 | 522 |
| Al-Anbar | 76.7 | 0.1 | 673 |
| Baghdad | 79.1 | 0.0 | 2419 |
| Babil | 68.0 | 0.1 | 738 |
| Kerbala | 72.1 | 0.0 | 350 |
| Wasit | 60.4 | 0.2 | 435 |
| Salahuddin | 52.1 | 0.1 | 620 |
| Al-Najaf | 62.5 | 0.0 | 402 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 56.5 | 0.1 | 425 |
| Al-Muthanna | 47.3 | 0.0 | 300 |
| Thi-Qar | 59.8 | 0.0 | 549 |
| Missan | 48.0 | 0.1 | 324 |
| Basrah | 70.9 | 0.0 | 665 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 65.9 | 0.2 | 9964 |
| Dohuk | 52.5 | 0.0 | 413 |
| Suleimaniya | 73.6 | 0.0 | 739 |
| Erbil | 60.3 | 0.2 | 546 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 64.2 | 0.1 | 1698 |
| Education |  |  |  |
| None | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1724 |
| Primary | 55.1 | 0.2 | 5127 |
| Secondary + | 100.0 | 0.0 | 4810 |
| Age |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 65.9 | 0.2 | 6386 |
| 20-24 | 65.3 | 0.1 | 5277 |
| Total | 65.6 | 0.1 | 11662 |

MICS indicator 60; MDG indicator 8

* ${ }^{\cdots} 2$ un-weighted cases of women aged 15-24 years with "missing/ don't know education" not shown

Table CP.1: Birth registration
Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered, Iraq, 2006

|  | Birth is registered* | Number of children aged 0-59 months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex |  |  |
| Male | 95.2 | 8359 |
| Female | 94.9 | 8110 |
| Residence |  |  |
| Urban | 94.7 | 9865 |
| Metropolitan | 93.2 | 5661 |
| Other urban | 96.6 | 4204 |
| Rural | 95.6 | 6604 |
| Governorate |  |  |
| Nineveh | 92.7 | 1978 |
| Kirkuk | 97.0 | 388 |
| Diala | 95.7 | 689 |
| Al-Anbar | 93.0 | 778 |
| Baghdad | 93.3 | 3337 |
| Babil | 95.8 | 918 |
| Kerbala | 94.5 | 565 |
| Wasit | 96.5 | 656 |
| Salahuddin | 96.5 | 885 |
| Al-Najaf | 95.4 | 638 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 93.5 | 641 |
| Al-Muthanna | 92.5 | 460 |
| Thi-Oar | 95.7 | 921 |
| Missan | 97.5 | 538 |
| Basrah | 96.1 | 1188 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 94.6 | 14580 |
| Dohuk | 98.9 | 600 |
| Suleimaniya | 97.9 | 649 |
| Erbil | 98.7 | 640 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 98.5 | 1889 |
| Age |  |  |
| 0-11 months | 88.5 | 3422 |
| 12-23 months | 95.2 | 3560 |
| 24-35 months | 95.7 | 3214 |
| 36-47 months | 97.3 | 3182 |
| 48-59 months | 98.9 | 3092 |
| Mother's education ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |
| None | 94.8 | 3245 |
| Primary | 94.7 | 8051 |
| Secondary + | 95.6 | 5051 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 95.8 | 120 |
| Total | 95.0 | 16469 |

[^30]Table CP.2: Child labour
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Iraq, 2006

|  | Working outside household |  | Household chores for 28+ hours/ week | Working for family business | Total child labour* | Number of children aged 5-14 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paid work | Unpaid work |  |  |  |  |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 15180 |
| Female | 0.1 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 14629 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 17594 |
| Metropolitan | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 5.7 | 9881 |
| Other urban | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 5.3 | 7713 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 13.9 | 18.1 | 12214 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 7.4 | 3432 |
| Kirkuk | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 908 |
| Diala | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 10.8 | 1414 |
| Al-Anbar | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 15.4 | 16.7 | 1672 |
| Baghdad | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 5637 |
| Babil | 2.5 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 15.7 | 21.7 | 1942 |
| Kerbala | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 877 |
| Wasit | 0.5 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 1118 |
| Salahuddin | 0.7 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 15.5 | 18.1 | 1538 |
| Al-Najaf | 1.2 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 7.1 | 13.4 | 1098 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 0.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 9.5 | 13.5 | 1082 |
| Al-Muthanna | 0.3 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 905 |
| Thi-Oar | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 1636 |
| Missan | 0.2 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 1003 |
| Basrah | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 1831 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 7.7 | 11.3 | 26092 |
| Dohuk | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 4.3 | 1064 |
| Suleimaniya | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 1388 |
| Erbil | 0.2 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 1264 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 3716 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-11 years | 0.5 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 10.3 | 21458 |
| 12-14 years | 1.8 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 11.7 | 8350 |
| School participation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 9.5 | 20739 |
| No | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 13.5 | 9069 |
| Mother's education* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 10.5 | 14.4 | 8750 |
| Primary | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 10.9 | 12398 |
| Secondary + | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 8658 |
| Total | 0.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 29808 |

[^31]Table CP．2W：Child labour
Percentage of children aged 5－14 years who are currently working and the percentage who are involved in child labour activities（to be eliminated），by type of work， Iraq， 2006

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|  | Work outside the household |  |  |  | Household chores |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paid work |  | Unpaid work |  |  |  |
|  | Any child work | Child labour （to be eliminated） | Any child work | Child labour （to be eliminated） | house－ hold chores | hours／ week |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 35.1 | 1.0 |
| Female | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 50.1 | 2.7 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 39.8 | 0.8 |
| Metropolitan | 1.4 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 39.4 | 0.8 |
| Other urban | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 40.3 | 0.7 |
| Rural | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 46.3 | 3.4 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 39.8 | 2.8 |
| Kirkuk | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 29.8 | 1.1 |
| Diala | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 47.7 | 1.5 |
| Al－Anbar | 1.9 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 49.9 | 0.7 |
| Baghdad | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 48.6 | 0.5 |
| Babil | 3.1 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 48.4 | 2.4 |
| Kerbala | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 51.5 | 2.0 |
| Wasit | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 34.6 | 0.8 |
| Salahuddin | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 37.5 | 6.2 |
| Al－Najaf | 1.4 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 57.3 | 3.0 |
| Al－Qadisiya | 0.4 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 37.9 | 2.4 |
| Al－Muthanna | 0.4 | 0.3 | 4.6 | 2.6 | 39.2 | 2.2 |
| Thi－Qar | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 32.4 | 1.3 |
| Missan | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 33.4 | 3.8 |
| Basrah | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 50.5 | 0.3 |
| South／Centre Iraq governorates | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 43.8 | 1.8 |
| Dohuk | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 33.9 | 0.5 |
| Suleimaniya | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 41.4 | 2.5 |

Table CP.2W: Child labour
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are currently working and the percentage who are involved in child labour activities (to be eliminated), by type of work, Iraq, 2006

|  |  | Work outsid | hous | hold | Househo | chores |  | rk for family business |  | All work |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | aid work |  | paid work | Any |  |  |  |  | Child labour (to | of |
|  | Any child work | Child labour (to be eliminated) | Any child work | Child labour (to be eliminated) | household chores | hours/ week | child work | Child labour (to be eliminated) | child work | be eliminated) / Total child labour* | aged 5- <br> 14 years |
| Erbil | 0.5 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 23.8 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 8.9 | 7.4 | 1264 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 33.3 | 1.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 3716 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5-11 years | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 35.3 | 0.9 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 21458 |
| 12-14 years | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 60.9 | 4.2 | 14.3 | 5.9 | 22.2 | 11.7 | 8350 |
| School participation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yes | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 44.1 | 1.0 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 9.5 | 20739 |
| No | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 38.8 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 17.1 | 13.5 | 9069 |
| Mother's education" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 45.0 | 3.0 | 14.6 | 10.5 | 19.0 | 14.4 | 8750 |
| Primary | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 40.7 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 12398 |
| Secondary + | 0.7 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 42.5 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 8.6 | 6.6 | 8658 |
| Total | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 42.5 | 1.8 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 13.6 | 10.7 | 29808 |

MICS indicator 71
" 4 un-weighted cases of children aged 5-14 years with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers
Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage <br> of children <br> in child <br> labour* | Percentage <br> of children <br> attending <br> school** | Number <br> of children <br> $5-14$ years <br> of age | Percentage <br> of child <br> labourers <br> who are also <br> attending <br> school** | Number <br> of child <br> labourers <br> aged $5-14$ | Percentage <br> of students <br> who are also <br> involved <br> in child | Number of <br> students <br> aged 5-14 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| labour*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

** MICS indicator 72
**** MICS indicator 73
" 4 un-weighted cases of children aged $5-14$ years with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown
Table CP.4: Child discipline
Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Iraq, 2006

|  | ercentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience: |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mother/caretaker |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Only nonviolent discipline | Psychological punishment | Minor physical punishment | Severe physical punishment | Any psychological or physical punishment* | No discipline or punishment | Missing | believes that the child needs to be physically punished | of children aged 2-14 years |
| Sex |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 11.7 | 81.5 | 70.9 | 31.8 | 85.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 25.3 | 6654 |
| Female | 15.2 | 77.7 | 63.3 | 28.5 | 81.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 6135 |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 14.6 | 78.5 | 65.2 | 29.3 | 82.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 8252 |
| Metropolitan | 14.4 | 79.2 | 65.4 | 29.7 | 83.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 4831 |
| Other urban | 15.0 | 77.6 | 64.9 | 28.9 | 81.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 22.3 | 3421 |
| Rural | 11.2 | 81.9 | 71.0 | 31.8 | 85.5 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 29.9 | 4537 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 8.5 | 86.5 | 70.7 | 22.8 | 89.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 17.1 | 1307 |
| Kirkuk | 19.5 | 65.9 | 52.3 | 18.0 | 71.2 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 20.1 | 389 |
| Diala | 17.7 | 74.3 | 58.5 | 29.4 | 77.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 653 |
| Al-Anbar | 10.9 | 76.7 | 68.6 | 27.8 | 85.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 666 |
| Baghdad | 7.1 | 90.6 | 78.4 | 34.4 | 92.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 2815 |
| Babil | 20.2 | 73.0 | 66.2 | 21.5 | 76.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 744 |
| Kerbala | 12.1 | 82.8 | 70.7 | 30.3 | 86.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 381 |
| Wasit | 12.3 | 79.1 | 67.3 | 30.9 | 82.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 467 |
| Salahuddin | 11.3 | 82.9 | 70.4 | 36.0 | 88.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 25.5 | 577 |
| Al-Najaf | 11.4 | 82.9 | 70.5 | 32.8 | 87.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 470 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 19.4 | 76.2 | 72.9 | 30.4 | 79.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 439 |
| AI-Muthanna | 18.3 | 74.6 | 59.9 | 27.8 | 78.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 299 |
| Thi-Qar | 11.6 | 81.9 | 72.8 | 34.9 | 86.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 30.8 | 683 |
| Missan | 13.5 | 79.4 | 66.6 | 36.1 | 84.7 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 28.9 | 365 |
| Basrah | 7.0 | 85.9 | 60.2 | 36.6 | 88.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 30.2 | 868 |
| South/ <br> Centre Iraq governorates | 11.5 | 82.5 | 69.7 | 30.6 | 86.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 11122 |
| Dohuk | 11.1 | 81.3 | 67.9 | 27.8 | 84.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 409 |
| Suleimaniya | 26.9 | 57.8 | 46.0 | 32.2 | 64.4 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 695 |
| Erbil | 36.1 | 49.5 | 45.4 | 22.4 | 60.5 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 11.4 | 563 |

Table CP.4: Child discipline
Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience: |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mother/caretaker |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Only nonviolent discipline | Psychological punishment | Minor physical punishment | Severe physical punishment | Any psychological or physical punishment* | No discipline or punishment | Missing | believes that the child needs to be physically punished | of children aged 2-14 years |
| $\begin{array}{r} \frac{\text { Kurdistan }}{\text { Region }} \\ \text { governorates } \end{array}$ | 26.1 | 60.8 | 51.2 | 27.8 | 68.1 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 12.7 | 1667 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-4 years | 12.8 | 80.2 | 71.0 | 30.1 | 84.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 3282 |
| 5-9 years | 10.7 | 82.6 | 72.1 | 35.5 | 86.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 26.1 | 4679 |
| 10-14 years | 16.5 | 76.6 | 59.9 | 25.1 | 80.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 4828 |
| Mother's education" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 15.1 | 76.3 | 64.9 | 31.4 | 80.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 26.6 | 3408 |
| Primary | 11.7 | 81.4 | 71.0 | 31.4 | 85.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 25.2 | 5205 |
| Secondary + | 14.2 | 80.4 | 64.5 | 27.8 | 83.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 4174 |
| Total | 13.4 | 79.7 | 67.3 | 30.2 | 83.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 12789 |

MICS indicator 74
" 4 un-weighted cases of children aged 2-14 years with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown Analysis for all children age 2-14 years

## Table CP.5: Early marriage

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years in marriage before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 years in marriage before their 18th birthday, percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage married before age 15* | Number of women aged 15-49 years | Percentage married before age 18* | Number of women aged 20-49 years | Percentage of women 15-19 married** | Number of women aged 15-19 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 5.1 | 18028 | 21.5 | 13790 | 18.7 | 4239 |
| Metropolitan | 4.9 | 10677 | 20.5 | 8232 | 19.3 | 2445 |
| Other urban | 5.4 | 7351 | 22.9 | 5558 | 17.8 | 1793 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 9158 | 24.8 | 7011 | 19.7 | 2147 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 5.5 | 2685 | 28.2 | 2011 | 17.2 | 674 |
| Kirkuk | 3.4 | 828 | 16.8 | 624 | 12.5 | 204 |
| Diala | 4.1 | 1281 | 18.5 | 1024 | 16.2 | 257 |
| Al-Anbar | 2.8 | 1488 | 19.8 | 1097 | 15.7 | 390 |
| Baghdad | 4.6 | 6012 | 19.2 | 4674 | 18.3 | 1338 |
| Babil | 3.5 | 1703 | 18.3 | 1298 | 20.2 | 405 |
| Kerbala | 6.9 | 841 | 24.5 | 647 | 29.3 | 195 |
| Wasit | 5.7 | 991 | 22.4 | 760 | 22.3 | 231 |
| Salahuddin | 5.1 | 1339 | 22.8 | 984 | 22.4 | 356 |
| Al-Najaf | 7.7 | 929 | 23.5 | 714 | 32.3 | 215 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 5.7 | 948 | 23.4 | 724 | 20.4 | 224 |
| Al-Muthanna | 9.5 | 665 | 32.4 | 502 | 24.1 | 162 |
| Thi-Qar | 7.3 | 1281 | 24.5 | 996 | 30.6 | 286 |
| Missan | 5.9 | 735 | 24.6 | 556 | 18.0 | 178 |
| Basrah | 5.7 | 1669 | 22.8 | 1306 | 24.8 | 363 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 5.2 | 23395 | 22.0 | 17917 | 20.5 | 5478 |
| Dohuk | 8.4 | 887 | 29.7 | 677 | 10.2 | 210 |
| Suleimaniya | 5.8 | 1692 | 23.7 | 1292 | 9.6 | 400 |
| Erbil | 7.0 | 1212 | 26.8 | 914 | 10.5 | 298 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 6.8 | 3791 | 26.1 | 2883 | 10.0 | 908 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 3.8 | 6386 | na | na | 19.0 | 6386 |
| 20-24 | 3.4 | 5277 | 17.0 | 5277 | na | na |
| 25-29 | 4.8 | 4390 | 19.1 | 4390 | na | na |
| 30-34 | 5.8 | 3918 | 23.4 | 3918 | na | na |
| 35-39 | 6.6 | 3176 | 24.7 | 3176 | na | na |
| 40-44 | 9.3 | 2478 | 29.8 | 2478 | na | na |
| 45-49 | 11.0 | 1561 | 33.7 | 1561 | na | na |
| Education ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 10.3 | 4971 | 33.4 | 4046 | 26.3 | 926 |
| Primary | 6.4 | 11390 | 26.8 | 8689 | 25.9 | 2701 |
| Secondary + | 1.9 | 10632 | 12.0 | 7875 | 9.8 | 2757 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 14.5 | 192 | 41.3 | 190 | = | - |
| Total | 5.4 | 27186 | 22.6 | 20800 | 19.0 | 6386 |

[^32]Table CP.6: Spousal age difference

|  | Percentage of currently married women aged 15-19 years whose husband is: |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women aged 1519 years currently married | Percentage of currently married women aged 20-24 years whose husband is: |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women aged 2024 years currently married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Younger | 0-4 <br> years older | 5-9 <br> years older | $10+$ <br> years older* | Husband's age unknown | Total |  | Younger | 0-4 <br> years older | 5-9 <br> years older | $10+$ <br> years older* | Husband's age unknown | Total |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1.1 | 23.7 | 45.8 | 29.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 791 | 5.9 | 34.1 | 37.5 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1688 |
| Metropolitan | 1.1 | 22.1 | 47.5 | 29.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 472 | 5.2 | 31.6 | 38.8 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 965 |
| Other urban | 1.2 | 26.0 | 43.5 | 29.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 319 | 6.9 | 37.5 | 35.8 | 18.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 724 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 34.0 | 43.1 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 423 | 8.9 | 37.2 | 33.8 | 19.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 932 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 0.0 | 42.3 | 39.2 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 21 | 7.7 | 48.8 | 30.2 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Kirkuk | 4.8 | 23.2 | 53.9 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 | 10.3 | 36.2 | 25.5 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Diala | 0.0 | 30.0 | 54.1 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 | 8.3 | 42.4 | 36.1 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Al-Anbar | 2.0 | 30.0 | 50.5 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 | 8.9 | 41.8 | 30.4 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Baghdad | 0.0 | 37.8 | 43.0 | 19.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 116 | 4.7 | 34.6 | 30.9 | 29.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Babil | 2.1 | 23.7 | 40.9 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26 | 7.9 | 41.4 | 35.9 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Kerbala | 0.0 | 25.0 | 39.9 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 | 3.7 | 32.6 | 38.0 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Wasit | 0.0 | 27.4 | 48.6 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 | 2.9 | 34.9 | 35.5 | 25.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Salahuddin | 1.8 | 23.5 | 44.9 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 245 | 4.6 | 33.5 | 40.1 | 21.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 546 |
| Al-Najaf | 2.0 | 33.0 | 43.4 | 19.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 82 | 12.1 | 33.1 | 38.0 | 15.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 3.1 | 18.6 | 43.6 | 33.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 57 | 6.7 | 38.4 | 41.2 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Al-Muthanna | 0.0 | 25.3 | 52.9 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 | 4.0 | 32.3 | 42.0 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Thi-Qar | 0.0 | 24.7 | 43.9 | 31.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80 | 8.7 | 33.0 | 38.8 | 18.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Missan | 2.0 | 22.0 | 49.9 | 26.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 | 7.8 | 40.7 | 30.0 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Basrah | 3.9 | 28.4 | 46.8 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46 | 14.9 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 18.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 108 |
| South/ <br> Centre Iraq governorates | 2.0 | 27.4 | 45.0 | 23.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 39 | 13.0 | 39.7 | 32.2 | 13.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Dohuk | 0.0 | 26.4 | 44.2 | 26.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 87 | 6.1 | 40.5 | 31.0 | 21.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 146 |
| Suleimaniya | 0.0 | 27.0 | 45.1 | 24.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 32 | 9.6 | 30.3 | 38.6 | 20.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 71 |

Table CP.6: Spousal age difference
Percent distribution of currently married women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of currently married women aged 15-19 years whose husband is: |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women aged 1519 years currently married | Percentage of currently married women aged 20-24 years whose husband is: |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women aged 2024 years currently married |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 <br> years <br> older | 10+ years older* | Husband's age unknown | Total |  | Younger | 0-4 years older | 5-9 <br> years <br> older | 10+ years older* | Husband's age unknown | Total |  |
| Erbil | 4.2 | 31.5 | 36.7 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90 | 7.4 | 28.0 | 42.3 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 1.4 | 27.1 | 44.4 | 26.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1123 | 6.7 | 34.3 | 37.0 | 21.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2309 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.7 | 33.3 | 40.9 | 23.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 244 | 9.6 | 38.6 | 28.2 | 22.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 425 |
| Primary | 1.5 | 24.3 | 46.3 | 27.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 700 | 7.4 | 34.2 | 37.6 | 20.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1376 |
| Secondary + | 1.1 | 29.7 | 44.7 | 24.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 271 | 5.0 | 35.2 | 38.1 | 21.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 820 |
| Total | 1.5 | 27.3 | 44.9 | 25.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1214 | 7.0 | 35.2 | 36.2 | 21.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2620 |

Table CP.9: Attitudes toward domestic violence
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife: |  |  |  |  |  | Number of women aged 15-49 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | When she goes out without telling him | When she neglects the children | When she argues with him | When she refuses sex with him | When she burns the food | For any of these reasons* |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 40.8 | 37.3 | 31.2 | 29.3 | 15.0 | 53.7 | 18028 |
| Metropolitan | 40.2 | 37.6 | 31.4 | 29.4 | 15.9 | 52.8 | 10677 |
| Other urban | 41.6 | 36.9 | 31.0 | 29.3 | 13.7 | 54.9 | 7351 |
| Rural | 60.1 | 53.6 | 46.1 | 43.5 | 28.5 | 69.7 | 9158 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 61.3 | 60.4 | 56.1 | 57.8 | 40.0 | 70.9 | 2685 |
| Kirkuk | 58.4 | 40.0 | 32.2 | 14.7 | 16.1 | 65.4 | 828 |
| Diala | 45.3 | 33.6 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 13.9 | 51.6 | 1281 |
| Al-Anbar | 40.1 | 30.4 | 18.7 | 17.8 | 10.0 | 47.3 | 1488 |
| Baghdad | 43.7 | 45.1 | 33.5 | 30.6 | 12.3 | 63.4 | 6012 |
| Babil | 39.6 | 30.0 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 11.7 | 46.8 | 1703 |
| Kerbala | 59.3 | 62.4 | 53.5 | 51.6 | 33.3 | 78.8 | 841 |
| Wasit | 76.9 | 74.3 | 67.9 | 68.6 | 53.0 | 83.4 | 991 |
| Salahuddin | 49.0 | 41.4 | 38.4 | 35.4 | 23.5 | 67.8 | 1339 |
| Al-Najaf | 47.5 | 39.8 | 34.2 | 29.2 | 15.2 | 61.1 | 929 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 61.4 | 47.9 | 44.2 | 32.2 | 22.7 | 67.4 | 948 |
| Al-Muthanna | 62.2 | 59.4 | 54.1 | 45.0 | 30.9 | 69.1 | 665 |
| Thi-Qar | 77.6 | 66.1 | 55.0 | 52.8 | 29.0 | 84.6 | 1281 |
| Missan | 57.4 | 49.6 | 51.2 | 47.0 | 29.6 | 64.8 | 735 |
| Basrah | 29.2 | 17.8 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 8.0 | 37.4 | 1669 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 50.7 | 45.3 | 38.7 | 36.0 | 20.9 | 62.7 | 23395 |
| Dohuk | 33.0 | 31.2 | 28.1 | 24.3 | 18.5 | 41.5 | 887 |
| Suleimaniya | 18.2 | 21.7 | 16.4 | 16.6 | 6.2 | 31.3 | 1692 |
| Erbil | 31.5 | 32.0 | 22.8 | 30.4 | 14.0 | 40.5 | 1212 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 25.9 | 27.2 | 21.2 | 22.8 | 11.6 | 36.7 | 3791 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 46.7 | 41.9 | 36.9 | 30.3 | 20.6 | 57.2 | 6386 |
| 20-24 | 47.0 | 42.5 | 34.5 | 32.9 | 19.2 | 58.7 | 5277 |
| 25-29 | 48.0 | 43.1 | 37.6 | 35.3 | 19.8 | 60.5 | 4390 |
| 30-34 | 47.2 | 42.4 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 18.0 | 59.1 | 3918 |
| 35-39 | 46.5 | 43.1 | 35.3 | 36.1 | 18.1 | 60.1 | 3176 |
| 40-44 | 49.1 | 45.6 | 36.6 | 39.4 | 21.0 | 60.2 | 2478 |
| 45-49 | 47.1 | 42.5 | 37.5 | 36.1 | 20.2 | 59.9 | 1561 |
| Marital |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currently married | 51.2 | 46.0 | 39.3 | 40.1 | 20.8 | 63.1 | 15875 |
| Formerly married | 48.6 | 46.0 | 39.8 | 42.4 | 23.2 | 65.5 | 958 |
| Never married | 41.1 | 37.6 | 31.2 | 24.2 | 17.4 | 52.3 | 10353 |
| Education ${ }^{\text {" }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 61.8 | 55.8 | 49.7 | 47.0 | 30.9 | 70.6 | 4971 |
| Primary | 54.4 | 49.0 | 42.5 | 39.0 | 23.8 | 66.0 | 11390 |
| Secondary + | 32.4 | 29.6 | 22.8 | 22.4 | 9.3 | 45.9 | 10632 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 69.2 | 64.9 | 58.9 | 58.0 | 43.1 | 76.5 | 192 |
| Total | 47.3 | 42.8 | 36.2 | 34.1 | 19.6 | 59.1 | 27186 |

MICS indicator 100
*"1 un-weighted cases of women aged 15-49 with "missing/ don't know education" not shown
Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Final Report, 2006
Table CP.10: Child disability
Percentage of children aged 2-14 years with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability, Iraq, 2006


| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 5.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 16.6 | 23037 | 8.0 | 21141 | 18.6 | 1896 |
| Metropolitan | 6.0 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 17.7 | 12970 | 8.2 | 11902 | 17.6 | 1068 |
| Other urban | 4.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 15.3 | 10067 | 7.9 | 9239 | 19.7 | 828 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 12.1 | 15982 | 6.4 | 14720 | 17.0 | 1262 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 5.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 12.7 | 4526 | 3.7 | 4168 | 6.0 | 358 |
| Kirkuk | 3.3 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 10.1 | 1132 | 5.2 | 1051 | 14.4 | 81 |
| Diala | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 7.2 | 1792 | 3.3 | 1675 | 17.9 | 118 |
| Al-Anbar | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | f4.6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 13.8 | 2112 | 9.8 | 1983 | 28.1 | 130 |
| Baghdad | 5.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 13.9 | 7509 | 7.8 | 6882 | 21.2 | 626 |
| Babil | 5.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 12.8 | 2432 | 4.2 | 2273 | 12.2 | 159 |
| Kerbala | 4.0 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 18.8 | 1189 | 10.0 | 1082 | 19.8 | 107 |
| Wasit | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 1.1 | 16.5 | 1486 | 5.7 | 1346 | 13.1 | 141 |
| Salahuddin | 3.4 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 17.9 | 2029 | 21.2 | 1850 | 34.6 | 179 |
| Al-Najaf | 7.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 20.2 | 1454 | 13.4 | 1333 | 10.1 | 121 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 7.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 18.3 | 1429 | 10.0 | 1301 | 19.3 | 128 |
| Al-Muthanna | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 1164 | 3.1 | 1066 | 10.0 | 98 |
| Thi-Qar | 5.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 17.2 | 2173 | 6.2 | 1971 | 17.3 | 203 |
| Missan | 5.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 17.2 | 1303 | 7.2 | 1196 | 30.4 | 107 |
| Basrah | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 1.2 | 11.5 | 2513 | 4.4 | 2277 | 14.7 | 237 |
| South/ <br> Centre Iraq governorates | 4.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 14.2 | 34244 | 7.4 | 31453 | 17.7 | 2791 |
| Dohuk | 4.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 14.1 | 1404 | 4.9 | 1294 | 14.4 | 110 |
| Suleimaniya | 4.0 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2.4 | 16.6 | 1737 | 7.2 | 1620 | 23.3 | 117 |

Table CP.10: Child disability
Percentage of children aged 2-14 years with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percentage of children aged 2-14 years with reported disability by type of disability |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3-14 <br> years |  | 2 years |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Delay in sitting, standing or walking | Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night | Appears to have difficulty hearing | No understanding of instructions | Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness | Have fits, become rigid, lose conciousness | Not learning to do things like other children his/her age | No speaking / cannot be understood in words | Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow | Percentage of children aged 2-14 years with at least one reported disability* | Number of children aged 214 years | Speech is not normal | Number of children aged 3-14 years | Cannot name at least one object | Number of children aged 2 years |
| Erbil | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 11.0 | 2.2 | 25.3 | 1634 | 8.9 | 1495 | 21.5 | 140 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 5.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 1.9 | 18.9 | 4775 | 7.1 | 4408 | 20.0 | 367 |
| Age of child |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2-4 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 1.9 | 20.4 | 9211 | 10.3 | 6053 | 17.9 | 3158 |
| 5-6 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 13.2 | 6693 | 7.0 | 6693 | na | na |
| 7-14 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 13.0 | 23115 | 6.7 | 23115 | na | na |
| Mother's education" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 4.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 14.6 | 10655 | 7.2 | 10021 | 19.9 | 634 |
| Primary | 5.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 15.2 | 16836 | 7.7 | 15311 | 18.0 | 1525 |
| Secondary + | 4.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 14.3 | 11524 | 6.9 | 10524 | 16.6 | 1000 |
| Total | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 14.8 | 39019 | 7.3 | 35861 | 17.9 | 3158 |

* MICS indicator 101
*" 6 un-weighted cases of children 2-14 years with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Iraq, 2006

|  | Heard of AIDS | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: |  |  | Knows all three ways | Knows at least one way | Doesn't know any way | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner | Using a condom every time | Abstaining from sex |  |  |  |  |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 51.6 | 39.9 | 18.4 | 24.9 | 10.7 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 18028 |
| Metropolitan | 56.4 | 44.4 | 20.4 | 27.6 | 11.5 | 48.8 | 51.2 | 10677 |
| Other urban | 44.7 | 33.4 | 15.5 | 21.1 | 9.7 | 37.2 | 62.8 | 7351 |
| Rural | 20.5 | 14.5 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 3.5 | 16.3 | 83.7 | 9158 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 36.5 | 27.2 | 11.6 | 16.7 | 7.4 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 2685 |
| Kirkuk | 37.4 | 28.7 | 16.5 | 18.6 | 10.0 | 32.1 | 67.9 | 828 |
| Diala | 40.8 | 33.0 | 12.8 | 19.7 | 6.8 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 1281 |
| Al-Anbar | 53.5 | 42.3 | 15.3 | 22.3 | 7.5 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 1488 |
| Baghdad | 50.5 | 38.0 | 16.8 | 23.8 | 9.7 | 41.3 | 58.7 | 6012 |
| Babil | 36.3 | 20.5 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 4.6 | 24.3 | 75.7 | 1703 |
| Kerbala | 48.9 | 39.6 | 13.0 | 26.4 | 6.9 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 841 |
| Wasit | 32.0 | 23.5 | 12.5 | 19.4 | 8.7 | 27.9 | 72.1 | 991 |
| Salahuddin | 26.1 | 19.0 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 9.3 | 22.3 | 77.7 | 1339 |
| Al-Najaf | 41.1 | 31.0 | 16.7 | 23.3 | 10.4 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 929 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 27.5 | 22.2 | 7.8 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 23.2 | 76.8 | 948 |
| Al-Muthanna | 46.2 | 34.5 | 13.5 | 25.3 | 7.7 | 38.6 | 61.4 | 665 |
| Thi-Qar | 35.6 | 26.1 | 11.8 | 16.7 | 8.3 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 1281 |
| Missan | 24.0 | 21.5 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 21.9 | 78.1 | 735 |
| Basrah | 43.0 | 36.6 | 25.1 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 39.0 | 61.0 | 1669 |
| South/ Centre Iraq governorates | 41.2 | 31.2 | 14.5 | 18.9 | 8.2 | 34.6 | 65.4 | 23395 |
| Dohuk | 34.2 | 26.3 | 14.7 | 14.8 | 7.4 | 29.2 | 70.8 | 887 |
| Suleimaniya | 36.7 | 32.1 | 9.3 | 24.0 | 6.7 | 34.0 | 66.0 | 1692 |
| Erbil | 51.4 | 36.5 | 18.7 | 31.7 | 13.7 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 1212 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \frac{\text { Kurdistan }}{\frac{\text { Region }}{}} \\ \text { governorates } \end{array}$ | 40.8 | 32.2 | 13.5 | 24.3 | 9.1 | 35.3 | 64.7 | 3791 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 37.1 | 25.6 | 9.1 | 16.1 | 5.2 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 6386 |
| 20-24 | 42.5 | 32.2 | 13.9 | 19.9 | 7.9 | 35.6 | 64.4 | 5277 |
| 25-29 | 43.4 | 33.8 | 16.5 | 21.5 | 9.9 | 37.6 | 62.4 | 4390 |
| 30-34 | 45.1 | 35.8 | 17.8 | 22.5 | 10.6 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 3918 |
| 35-39 | 42.9 | 33.8 | 17.6 | 21.0 | 10.1 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 3176 |
| 40-44 | 38.1 | 30.4 | 15.2 | 19.6 | 8.7 | 33.2 | 66.8 | 2478 |
| 45-49 | 38.4 | 30.1 | 15.0 | 18.4 | 7.9 | 32.6 | 67.4 | 1561 |
| Education** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 26.1 | 17.8 | 7.9 | 11.8 | 4.7 | 20.2 | 79.8 | 11390 |
| Primary | 72.5 | 58.0 | 26.8 | 35.4 | 15.3 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 10632 |
| Secondary + | 19.1 | 13.9 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 15.5 | 84.5 | 192 |
| Total | 41.2 | 31.3 | 14.4 | 19.7 | 8.3 | 34.7 | 65.3 | 27186 |

[^33]Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, Iraq, 2006


[^34]Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission women aged 15-49 years
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Iraq, 2006

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Know 2 ways <br> to prevent HIV <br> transmission | Correctly identify <br> 3 misconceptions <br> about HIV <br> transmission | Have comprehensive <br> knowledge (identify 2 <br> prevention methods and 3 <br> misconceptions)* | Number of women |

[^35]Table HA.3B: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission women aged 15-24 years
Percentage of women aged 15-24 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Iraq, 2006

|  | Know 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission | Correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission | Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions)* | Number of women |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 13.0 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 7690 |
| Metropolitan | 14.9 | 9.3 | 2.7 | 4472 |
| Other urban | 10.3 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 3218 |
| Rural | 4.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3972 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 5.7 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 1183 |
| Kirkuk | 12.8 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 358 |
| Diala | 8.9 | 10.9 | 4.6 | 522 |
| Al-Anbar | 10.4 | 9.9 | 2.1 | 673 |
| Baghdad | 10.4 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 2419 |
| Babil | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 738 |
| Kerbala | 7.9 | 7.4 | 2.1 | 350 |
| Wasit | 8.8 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 435 |
| Salahuddin | 9.0 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 620 |
| Al-Najaf | 11.1 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 402 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 4.9 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 425 |
| Al-Muthanna | 10.6 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 300 |
| Thi-Qar | 9.6 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 549 |
| Missan | 10.0 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 324 |
| Basrah | 19.3 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 665 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 9.6 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 9964 |
| Dohuk | 10.4 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 413 |
| Suleimaniya | 9.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 739 |
| Erbil | 16.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 546 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 12.1 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 1698 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 6386 |
| 20-24 | 12.3 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 5277 |
| 15-24 | 9.9 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 11662 |
| Education ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| None | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1724 |
| Primary | 4.6 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 5127 |
| Secondary + | 18.6 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 4810 |
| Total | 9.9 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 11662 |

[^36]Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Iraq, 2006


| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Urban | 41.1 | 37.0 | 32.5 | 28.1 | 23.0 | 10.5 | 18028 |
| Metropolitan | 45.8 | 41.3 | 36.3 | 31.3 | 25.7 | 10.6 | 10677 |
| Other urban | 34.4 | 30.8 | 26.9 | 23.5 | 19.1 | 10.3 | 7351 |
| Rural | 16.0 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 11.6 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 9158 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 31.1 | 30.4 | 25.6 | 22.5 | 19.6 | 5.4 | 2685 |
| Kirkuk | 26.6 | 25.2 | 18.1 | 12.7 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 828 |
| Diala | 36.9 | 36.0 | 33.8 | 30.4 | 28.7 | 3.9 | 1281 |
| Al-Anbar | 44.3 | 41.9 | 35.3 | 26.2 | 23.7 | 9.2 | 1488 |
| Baghdad | 41.0 | 34.8 | 32.7 | 23.5 | 18.6 | 9.5 | 6012 |
| Babil | 24.7 | 19.9 | 15.2 | 17.1 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 1703 |
| Kerbala | 37.8 | 35.1 | 30.8 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 11.2 | 841 |
| Wasit | 26.4 | 24.2 | 22.9 | 21.2 | 17.9 | 5.7 | 991 |
| Salahuddin | 21.0 | 19.0 | 18.7 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 5.2 | 1339 |
| Al-Najaf | 29.7 | 26.0 | 25.2 | 18.8 | 15.9 | 11.4 | 929 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 21.4 | 20.2 | 18.6 | 16.8 | 15.4 | 6.1 | 948 |
| Al-Muthanna | 35.1 | 32.4 | 28.7 | 27.2 | 22.6 | 11.1 | 665 |
| Thi-Qar | 26.9 | 24.6 | 19.6 | 20.2 | 16.4 | 8.7 | 1281 |
| Missan | 16.9 | 15.8 | 14.0 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 735 |
| Basrah | 30.3 | 28.1 | 22.6 | 21.4 | 17.9 | 12.7 | 1669 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 32.6 | 29.4 | 26.0 | 21.6 | 18.1 | 8.6 | 23395 |
| Dohuk | 29.8 | 27.8 | 25.3 | 26.8 | 23.0 | 4.5 | 887 |
| Suleimaniya | 30.2 | 27.5 | 21.9 | 23.9 | 17.2 | 6.4 | 1692 |
| Erbil | 40.1 | 35.3 | 26.0 | 36.6 | 23.8 | 11.3 | 1212 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 33.3 | 30.1 | 24.0 | 28.6 | 20.7 | 7.5 | 3791 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 29.5 | 26.1 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 16.6 | 7.6 | 6386 |
| 20-24 | 34.2 | 30.9 | 26.7 | 24.6 | 20.0 | 8.3 | 5277 |
| 25-29 | 34.2 | 31.2 | 27.0 | 23.2 | 19.1 | 9.2 | 4390 |
| 30-34 | 35.6 | 32.9 | 28.4 | 24.5 | 20.7 | 9.5 | 3918 |
| 35-39 | 33.9 | 30.9 | 26.9 | 21.7 | 18.0 | 9.0 | 3176 |
| 40-44 | 31.6 | 28.3 | 26.0 | 20.9 | 17.9 | 6.5 | 2478 |
| 45-49 | 28.0 | 24.1 | 23.4 | 18.4 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 1561 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 6.5 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4971 |
| Primary | 18.6 | 16.8 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 11390 |
| Secondary + | 60.3 | 54.5 | 48.7 | 40.3 | 34.0 | 12.1 | 10632 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 14.8 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 4.3 | 192 |
| Total | 32.7 | 29.5 | 25.8 | 22.6 | 18.5 | 8.5 | 27186 |

[^37]Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of women who: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS | If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret | Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work | Would not buy food from a person with HIV/ AIDS | Agree with at least one discriminatory statement | Agree with none of the discriminatory statements* | Number of women who have heard of AIDS |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 16.9 | 46.8 | 66.9 | 78.9 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 9307 |
| Metropolitan | 17.7 | 47.2 | 66.6 | 79.6 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 6023 |
| Other urban | 15.2 | 46.1 | 67.4 | 77.7 | 90.3 | 9.7 | 3284 |
| Rural | 20.3 | 42.8 | 69.7 | 80.0 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 1880 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 37.5 | 41.7 | 74.9 | 85.3 | 96.3 | 3.7 | 980 |
| Kirkuk | 6.0 | 78.8 | 64.9 | 75.5 | 94.3 | 5.7 | 310 |
| Diala | 19.2 | 48.3 | 74.1 | 81.1 | 93.4 | 6.6 | 522 |
| Al-Anbar | 25.8 | 42.8 | 62.4 | 68.6 | 79.7 | 20.3 | 796 |
| Baghdad | 8.3 | 47.7 | 74.3 | 82.9 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 3036 |
| Babil | 18.4 | 30.0 | 67.1 | 76.2 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 618 |
| Kerbala | 18.0 | 39.1 | 77.2 | 78.3 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 412 |
| Wasit | 23.2 | 24.2 | 82.6 | 87.0 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 317 |
| Salahuddin | 17.5 | 57.6 | 64.2 | 68.6 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 350 |
| Al-Najaf | 11.5 | 68.1 | 66.3 | 81.2 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 382 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 6.9 | 49.4 | 67.6 | 83.3 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 261 |
| Al-Muthanna | 28.2 | 50.2 | 75.3 | 86.2 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 307 |
| Thi-Oar | 15.7 | 43.6 | 65.7 | 73.7 | 87.1 | 12.9 | 456 |
| Missan | 25.9 | 52.8 | 63.5 | 71.9 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 176 |
| Basrah | 25.3 | 35.8 | 41.0 | 71.1 | 88.4 | 11.6 | 717 |
| South/ <br> Centre Iraq governorates | 17.8 | 45.8 | 69.1 | 79.2 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 9640 |
| Dohuk | 11.8 | 58.0 | 57.6 | 61.1 | 88.9 | 11.1 | 304 |
| Suleimaniya | 19.5 | 49.9 | 43.4 | 78.2 | 91.6 | 8.4 | 621 |
| Erbil | 12.6 | 42.2 | 68.6 | 88.3 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 623 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \frac{\text { Kurdistan }}{\frac{\text { Region }}{}} \\ \text { governorates } \end{array}$ | 15.2 | 48.4 | 56.3 | 78.9 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 1547 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 18.8 | 45.3 | 65.6 | 77.8 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 2369 |
| 20-24 | 16.1 | 46.7 | 66.6 | 77.7 | 91.5 | 8.5 | 2241 |
| 25-29 | 16.9 | 44.3 | 66.8 | 79.3 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 1906 |
| 30-34 | 18.1 | 46.8 | 67.6 | 79.9 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 1767 |
| 35-39 | 17.2 | 47.3 | 68.5 | 80.0 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 1362 |
| 40-44 | 18.7 | 47.7 | 69.8 | 81.7 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 944 |
| 45-49 | 15.3 | 45.9 | 71.7 | 80.6 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 599 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 21.1 | 49.6 | 65.6 | 79.3 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 472 |
| Primary | 16.6 | 46.0 | 71.5 | 79.7 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 2973 |
| Secondary + | 17.5 | 45.9 | 65.8 | 78.9 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 7706 |
| Non-standard curriculum | 23.1 | 63.6 | 73.2 | 76.5 | 97.9 | 2.1 | 37 |
| Total | 17.4 | 46.1 | 67.3 | 79.1 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 11187 |

* MICS indicator 86
"1 un-weighted case with "missing/ don't know education" not shown
Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Final Report, 2006

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing
Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have been tested and, of those tested the percentage who have been told the result, Iraq, 2006

|  | Know a place to get tested* | Have been tested** | Number of women | If tested, have been told result | Number of women who have been tested for HIV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Residence |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 7.9 | 3.6 | 18028 | 74.4 | 647 |
| Metropolitan | 8.1 | 3.4 | 10677 | 69.7 | 364 |
| Other urban | 7.7 | 3.8 | 7351 | 80.3 | 282 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 1.3 | 9158 | 62.2 | 123 |
| Governorate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nineveh | 6.2 | 4.9 | 2685 | 47.4 | 131 |
| Kirkuk | 7.3 | 1.5 | 828 | .. | 13 |
| Diala | 4.7 | 2.7 | 1281 | (96.6) | 35 |
| Al-Anbar | 6.5 | 3.3 | 1488 | 46.8 | 49 |
| Baghdad | 8.6 | 4.0 | 6012 | 96.2 | 241 |
| Babil | 5.8 | 2.1 | 1703 | (52.5) | 36 |
| Kerbala | 12.6 | 5.1 | 841 | 78.9 | 43 |
| Wasit | 7.3 | 2.7 | 991 | (72.9) | 26 |
| Salahuddin | 5.5 | 3.0 | 1339 | 21.7 | 40 |
| Al-Najaf | 4.2 | 2.0 | 929 | (81.3) | 19 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 5.6 | 3.8 | 948 | 69.8 | 36 |
| Al-Muthanna | 1.6 | 0.5 | 665 | .. | 4 |
| Thi-Qar | 5.1 | 3.0 | 1281 | (78.6) | 38 |
| Missan | 3.3 | 0.9 | 735 | .. | 7 |
| Basrah | 4.6 | 2.0 | 1669 | (86.0) | 33 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 6.5 | 3.2 | 23395 | 71.8 | 751 |
| Dohuk | 4.8 | 0.4 | 887 | . | 4 |
| Suleimaniya | 4.1 | 0.7 | 1692 | * | 12 |
| Erbil | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1212 | " | 3 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 3.4 | 0.5 | 3791 | . | 19 |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 6386 | 68.3 | 85 |
| 20-24 | 6.3 | 2.7 | 5277 | 67.0 | 143 |
| 25-29 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 4390 | 73.2 | 219 |
| 30-34 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 3918 | 80.4 | 141 |
| 35-39 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 3176 | 74.6 | 99 |
| 40-44 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 2478 | 68.0 | 54 |
| 45-49 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 1561 | 67.5 | 27 |
| Education |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4971 | - | 4 |
| Primary | 2.7 | 1.7 | 11390 | 62.4 | 194 |
| Secondary + | 12.4 | 5.3 | 10632 | 76.0 | 568 |
| Total | 6.1 | 2.8 | 27186 | 72.4 | 769 |

[^38]Table HA.10: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood
Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who are orphans, Iraq, 2006

27579
93
49
46



 | $\circ$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |









 | Sex |
| :--- |
| Male |
| Female |
| Residence |
| Urban |
| $\quad \begin{array}{l}\quad \text { Metropolitan } \\ \quad \text { Other urban } \\ \text { Rural } \\ \text { Governorate } \\ \text { Nineveh } \\ \text { Kirkuk } \\ \text { Diala } \\ \text { Al-Anbar } \\ \text { Baghdad } \\ \text { Babil } \\ \text { Kerbala } \\ \text { Wasit } \\ \text { Salahuddin } \\ \text { Al-Najaf } \\ \text { Al-Oadisiya } \\ \text { Al-Muthanna } \\ \text { Thi-Qar } \\ \text { Missan } \\ \text { Basrah } \\ \quad \text { South/Centre Iraq } \\ \text { governorates } \\ \text { Dohuk } \\ \text { Suleimaniya } \\ \text { Erbil } \\ \quad \text { Kurdistan Region } \\ \quad \text { governorates }\end{array}$ |

Table HA.10: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood
Percent distribution of children aged 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children aged 0-17 years in households not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who are orphans, Iraq, 2006

|  | Living with both parents | Living with neither parent |  |  |  | Living with mother only |  | Living with father only |  | Impossible to determine | Total | Not living with a biological parent* | One or both parents dead** | Number <br> of children |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Only father alive | Only mother alive | Both are alive | Both are dead | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead |  |  |  |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-4 years | 96.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 16109 |
| 5-9 years | 94.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 15615 |
| 10-14 years | 90.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 14194 |
| 15-17 years | 79.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 8262 |
| Total | 91.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 54179 |

* MICS indicator 78
Table HA.12: School attendance of orphaned and vulnerable children School attendance of children aged 10-14 years by orphanhood, Iraq, 2006

 $\stackrel{\text { N }}{\text { N }}$







 Sex
Male 0.9


| Urban | 0.9 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Metropolitan | 1.0 |
| $\quad$ Other urban | 0.8 |
| Rural | 1.1 |
| Governorate |  |
| Nineveh | 1.2 |
| Kirkuk | 0.5 |
| Diala | 2.0 |
| Al-Anbar | 0.8 |
| Baghdad | 0.4 |
| Babil | 1.6 |
| Kerbala | 4.1 |
| Wasit | 0.5 |
| Salahuddin | 0.0 |
| Al-Najaf | 0.9 |
| Al-Oadisiya | 2.3 |
| Al-Muthanna | 3.7 |
| Thi-Oar | 0.0 |
| Missan | 0.7 |
| Basrah | 1.3 |
| South/ |  |
| Centre Iraq |  |
| 1.1 |  |

Table HA.12: School attendance of orphaned and vulnerable children
School attendance of children aged 10-14 years by orphanhood, Iraq, 2006

|  | Percent of children whose mother and father have died | School attendance rate of children whose mother and father have died | Percent of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent | School attendance rate of children of whom both parents are alive and child is living with at least one parent | Double orphans to nonorphans school attendance ratio* | Percent of children who are orphaned | School attendance of children who are orphaned | Percent of children who are not orphaned | School attendance of children who are not orphaned | OC vs nonOC school attendance ratio | Total number of children aged 1014 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dohuk | 0.3 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 89.4 | 1.12 | 8.2 | 91.2 | 91.8 | 89.5 | 1.02 | 487 |
| Suleimaniya | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 92.1 | 1.09 | 8.3 | 88.0 | 91.7 | 92.1 | 0.96 | 637 |
| Erbil | 0.8 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 1.10 | 8.0 | 89.7 | 92.0 | 90.7 | 0.99 | 577 |
|  |  | 100.0 | 91.3 | 90.9 | 1.10 | 8.2 | 89.5 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 0.98 | 1702 |
| Total | 1.0 | 64.1 | 91.9 | 75.9 | 0.84 | 7.6 | 67.1 | 92.4 | 75.8 | 0.88 | 14194 |

* MICS indicator 77; MDG indicator 20
Figure in parentheses is based on 25-49 un-weighted cases

IRAO

## IRAO

Monitoring the situation of children and women


# Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 <br> Volume 2: Appendices 

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women

# Findings from the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006 

## Volume 2: APPENDICES

October 2007

[^39]United Nations Children's Fund

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## APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level; for areas of residence of Iraq represented by rural and urban (metropolitan and other urban) areas; for the 18 governorates of Iraq; and also for metropolitan, other urban, and rural areas for each governorate.

Thus, in total, the sample consists of 56 different sampling domains, that includes 3 sampling domains in each of the 17 governorates outside the capital city Baghdad (namely, a "metropolitan area domain" representing the governorate city centre, an "other urban area domain" representing the urban area outside the governorate city centre, and a "rural area domain") and 5 sampling domains in Baghdad (namely, 3 metropolitan areas representing "Sadir City", "Resafa side", and "Kurkh side", an other urban area sampling domain representing the urban area outside the three Baghdad governorate city centres, and a sampling domain comprising the rural area of Baghdad).

A multi-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

## Sample Size and Sample Allocation

The adequate sample size $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{s}}$ for each of the 56 sampling domains, is 324 households. Thus, the target sample size for the Iraq MICS was calculated as 18144 households ( $=56 n_{s}$ ). The following formula was used to estimate $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{s}}$

$$
\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{s}}=\frac{\mathrm{Z}_{1-\alpha / 2}^{2} \cdot P(1-P) \cdot \text { deff }}{E^{2}}
$$

where

| $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{s}}$ | $=$The required sample size for each sampling domains, <br> expressed as the number of households |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{Z}_{1-\mathrm{a} / 2}$ | $=\mathrm{z}$-value determined by the confidence level |
|  | $=1.96$ for $95 \%$ confidence limits |
| deff | $=$ design effect |
|  | $=2$ |
| p | $=$ The estimate of the proportion |
|  | $=0.5$ (assumed maximum) |
| E | $=$ The total width of the expected confidence interval |
|  | $=0.077$ |

therefore,

$$
n_{s}=\frac{(1.96)^{2} 0.5(0.5) 2}{(0.077)^{2}}=324
$$

Sample sizes and terms of error for all sampling domains, governorates, and total are shown in Table SD.1. Terms of error are being decreased to less than $7.7 \%$ for the governorate and national level, urban; rural; and total.

The allocation of the Iraq MICS3 survey is not self weighting due to the requirement of reporting on different levels of representation, as indicated above.

The Sample size of each of urban (other) and rural area is allocated among districts with respect to the population in each of urban and rural area. Table SD. 2 shows the details of sample allocations. These calculations are based on a cluster size of 6 households. Sample has adjusted internally in order to get integer number of clusters i,e applicable to divide by 6.

## Sampling Frame

The sample frame for the MICS-3 survey is divided into two separate parts. The first is derived from the 1997 census of Iraq, and covers the 15 Southern governorates. The second is based on information provided by the statistical offices in the three governorates of Kurdistan region, with a very similar administrative organization of the first part.

The census list is a complete listing of individuals following the administrative organization of the census. It is organized as a file with the following variables:

The lowest area unit is the majal, which may be a full geographical street, but is more often a part of such a street. These units are usually quite small (less than 30 households) and can therefore not be used directly as sampling clusters in the first stage of the sample. It is often impossible to draw the second stage sample

| Variable | Explanation |
| :--- | :--- |
| Muhafaza | Governorate, region |
| Qadha | District |
| Nahiya | Municipality |
| Area | Urban rural identifier (1=urban, 2 rural, 3 nomad) |
| Block | Block. Group of either villages or majalas, depending on <br> whether it is in rural or urban areas, respectively. |
| Qarya | Village - Only used in rural areas, may contain one or more <br> blocks |
| Majal | Lowest administrative level, for the census purposes |
| Street | Street number |
| Building | Building number within street |
| Famseq | Family sequence number within street |

of households from these units, due to two facts. First, that they contain too few households, and second that the population growth and migration, it is likely that the 1997 census does not accurately represent the population distribution of Iraq. The relisting of majals to some extent corrects this, but parts of the population are most likely not covered by the census are likely to be missed by the survey. The majals therefore have to be merged. PSUs are constructed by merging majalas and sometimes blocks. This is done by computer, and may lead to some PSUs being split into non-contiguous locations. The following diagram shows the structure of the sample frame, and the manner of merging the majals.


Approximated PSU size is $70-100 \mathrm{HHs}$ ( two - four majals ).

## Sample selection procedures

## a. Primary Sampling Units Selection

Taking in consideration sample allocations, table 2; and no. of sample clusters, table 3, the primary sampling units construction and selection are done by,

1. Listing the majals, for each location, according to the administrative arrangements, starting from majal no. 1 of block no.1, and ending with the last majal of the last block in the location.
2. Constructing the PSUS for each location by merging 2-4 neighboring majals. The PSU size should not exceed 100 HHs . The expected PSU size lies between 70-100 HHS.
3. Selecting a number of PSUS, equal to the required number of clusters in each location, by using the PPS procedures.

## b. Segmenting of PSUs

In some cases it may be necessary to segment PSUs after the mapping and listing procedures. This can be due to several reasons, like:

1. The PSU is so large (in terms of households) that it is impractical to list it completely
2. The PSU is not necessarily very large, but the arrangement of the housing is so complex that it is deemed prudent to only list a comparatively small geographic area.
3. The merging of the households has led to a PSU being geographically very spread out, for instance that it contains two villages that are very far from each other.

The three cases will be treated as follows:
The first case of large PSUs, will be split according to the following table:

## MICS-3 Splitting rules

| \# of households PSU | Split into this number of clusters |
| :---: | :---: |
| $100-200$ | 2 |
| $201-300$ | 3 |
| $\ldots$ and so on |  |

In order to segment, the boundaries of the required number of segments within the PSU should be determined. Then the size of segments (number of households) should be quick-counted and the selection of the segments should be done using PPS selection. The precise procedure is described in the mapping and listing manual.

The second case of very difficult PSUs, might arise in for instance old parts of towns. One should not reduce the expected number of households in the PSU to less than 70. The decision to split must be taken by the sampling team, not the local field staff.

The third case of villages that turns out to be geographically far apart, is not necessarily a problem, because the sample will be spread out all over the governorate. It is therefore quite possible that the field teams will visit close to all selected villages. However, if it is necessary to segment the PSU, the segments will be villages, and the selection of one village will be carried out by using PPS selection. Again, the decision to split must be taken by the sampling team, not the local field staff.

## c. Mapping and listing of PSUs and segments

The selected PSUs weremapped (or maps updated) and re-listed. The purposes of the mapping and relisting are two: first, to enable selection of households, and second, to enable interviewers to locate the selected households.

The mapping and listing is described in detailed in the mapping and listing manual. In some cases, as noted above, it was necessary to segment the PSU. All households within a selected PSU, or segment of PSU, were listed.

In conjunction with the mapping, exact geographical coordinates (longitude and latitude) of the PSU were determined using a GPS-receiver. The measurement was taken approximately in the middle of the PSU. The procedure is described in the IMIRA GPS-manual (Iraq Living Conditions Survey, 2004).

## d. Selection of households

Linear systematic sampling is used to select six households from the list of re-listed households. The sample is considered as a sample of households, not dwellings. The selected households is considered as a " cluster" ( table 3 ) .

## e. Substitution

No substitution of selected PSUs or households is to take place.

## f. Additional households in dwelling units

The list of households is intended to be a complete list of households in a PSU. Therefore, if two households are found in one dwelling unit, only the one the interviewer has been instructed to interview should be interviewed. The other household should in principle be listed separately on the household list, and therefore has an independent chance of being included in the sample.

Table SD.1: MICS3 - 2006 sample sizes and terms of error for sampling domains, governorates and total

Table SD.2: MICS3-2006 Sample Allocations

| Governorate | District | Urban |  |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Popula No. | \% | Sample Adjusted Size Sample (nu) Size* |  |  | Populat No. | \% | Sample Size (nr) |  | Sample <br> Size (n) |  |  |
| Dohuk | Dhok QC** | 114322 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 8977 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dhok QC | 2993 | 3 | 9 | 12 |  | 5871 | 9 | 29 | 30 | 38 | 42 |  |
|  | Al-Amadiya QC | 12926 | 12 | 40 | 42 |  | 14887 | 23 | 74 | 72 | 114 | 114 |  |
|  | Zakho QC | 69777 | 67 | 217 | 210 |  | 14140 | 22 | 70 | 72 | 286 | 282 |  |
|  | Sumail QC | 18692 | 18 | 58 | 60 |  | 30719 | 47 | 152 | 150 | 210 | 210 |  |
|  | Total | 218710 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 65617 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |
| Nineveh | AI-Mosul QC | 917988 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 324 |  |
|  | AI-Mosul QC | 51150 | 15 | 48 | 48 |  | 220144 | 28 | 92 | 90 | 139 | 138 |  |
|  | Al-Hamdaniya QC | 36718 | 11 | 34 | 36 |  | 66170 | 9 | 28 | 30 | 62 | 66 |  |
|  | Tilkaif QC | 51509 | 15 | 48 | 48 |  | 85178 | 11 | 35 | 36 | 84 | 84 |  |
|  | Sinjar QC | 24605 | 7 | 23 | 24 |  | 143621 | 18 | 60 | 60 | 83 | 84 |  |
|  | Telafar QC | 150635 | 43 | 141 | 138 |  | 125973 | 16 | 52 | 48 | 193 | 186 |  |
|  | Al-Shikhan OC | 11972 | 3 | 11 | 12 |  | 23421 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 21 | 24 |  |
|  | Al-Hather QC | 7920 | 2 | 7 | 6 | *** | 31335 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 18 |  |
|  | Al-Baaj QC | 12222 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 82291 | 11 | 34 | 36 | 46 | 48 | 66 |
|  | Total | 1264719 | 100 | 324 | 312 |  | 778133 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |
| Suleimaniya | Suleimaniya QC | 364096 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Suleimaniya QC | 15367 | 5 | 16 | 18 |  | 41668 | 16 | 52 | 54 | 67 | 72 |  |
|  | Suddamait Halabcha QC | 18934 | 6 | 20 | 18 |  | 54668 | 21 | 68 | 66 | 87 | 84 |  |
|  | Pishder QC | 49986 | 16 | 52 | 54 |  | 27070 | 10 | 34 | 36 | 85 | 90 |  |
|  | Rania QC | 12534 | 4 | 13 | 12 |  | 18873 | 7 | 23 | 24 | 36 | 36 |  |
|  | Dokan QC | 24707 | 8 | 26 | 24 |  | 36000 | 14 | 45 | 42 | 70 | 66 |  |
|  | Der Bendi Khan QC | 50300 | 16 | 52 | 54 |  | 20252 | 8 | 25 | 24 | 77 | 78 |  |
|  | Chamchamal QC | 66128 | 21 | 68 | 66 |  | 22985 | 9 | 28 | 30 | 97 | 96 |  |
|  | Kalar QC | 75145 | 24 | 78 | 78 |  | 40154 | 15 | 50 | 48 | 127 | 126 |  |
|  | Total | 677197 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 261670 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk QC | 455378 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kirkuk QC | 25787 | 34 | 111 | 114 |  | 37054 | 17 | 54 | 54 | 165 | 168 |  |
|  | Al-Hawiga QC | 39941 | 53 | 171 | 168 |  | 134306 | 60 | 196 | 192 | 367 | 360 |  |
|  | Daquq QC | 9820 | 13 | 42 | 42 |  | 50885 | 23 | 74 | 78 | 116 | 120 |  |
|  | Total | 530926 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 222245 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |

Table SD.2: MICS3-2006 Sample Allocations

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  |  | tal |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governorate | District | Popula |  |  |  |  | Populat |  | Sample | Adjusted |  |  | Sample | Adjusted |  |
|  |  | No. | \% | (nu) | Size* |  | No. | \% | Size (nr) | Size* |  |  | Size (n) | $\operatorname{Size}^{*}(\mathrm{~N})$ |  |
|  | Erbil QC | 445937 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Erbil QC | 19340 | 17 | 57 | 54 |  | 93409 | 54 | 175 | 174 |  |  | 231 | 228 |  |
| Erbil | Makhmour QC | 17371 | 16 | 51 | 54 |  | 24675 | 14 | 46 | 48 |  |  | 97 | 102 |  |
|  | Al-Siddiq QC | 32659 | 30 | 96 | 96 |  | 30985 | 18 | 58 | 54 |  |  | 154 | 150 |  |
|  | Shaqlawa QC | 41327 | 37 | 121 | 120 |  | 23989 | 14 | 45 | 48 |  |  | 166 | 168 |  |
|  | Total | 556634 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 173058 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 0 | 972 | 972 |  |
|  | Baquba QC | 173966 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Baquba QC | 54578 | 18 | 58 | 54 |  | 229075 | 35 | 113 | 108 |  |  | 171 | 162 |  |
|  | AI-Muqdadiya QC | 67589 | 22 | 72 | 72 |  | 112937 | 17 | 56 | 54 |  |  | 128 | 126 |  |
| Diala | AI-Khalis QC | 58460 | 19 | 62 | 66 |  | 172517 | 26 | 85 | 84 |  |  | 147 | 150 |  |
|  | Khanaqin QC | 70769 | 23 | 75 | 72 |  | 60108 | 9 | 30 | 30 |  |  | 105 | 102 |  |
|  | Bladrooz QC | 45251 | 15 | 48 | 48 |  | 53292 | 8 | 26 | 30 |  |  | 74 | 78 |  |
|  | Kifri QC | 8290 | 3 | 9 | 12 |  | 28391 | 4 | 14 | 18 |  |  | 23 | 30 |  |
|  | Total | 478903 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 656320 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  | 972 | 972 |  |
|  | Al-Anbar QC | 161918 | 100 | 324 | 324 | \# | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 324 |  |
|  | Al-Anbar QC | 29486 | 8 | 25 | 24 |  | 180748 | 37 | 121 | 120 |  |  | 146 | 144 |  |
|  | Heet QC | 46334 | 12 | 40 | 42 |  | 42518 | 9 | 28 | 30 |  |  | 68 | 72 |  |
|  | Al-Falluja QC | 167192 | 44 | 144 | 144 |  | 196673 | 41 | 132 | 132 |  |  | 275 | 276 |  |
| Al-Anbar | Ana QC | 18350 | 5 | 16 | 18 |  | 9778 | 2 | 7 | 6 | ***12 |  | 22 | 24 | *** 66 |
|  | Haditha QC | 43934 | 12 | 38 | 36 |  | 10870 | 2 | 7 | 6 |  |  | 45 | 42 |  |
|  | Al-Rutba QC | 14289 | 4 | 12 | 12 |  | 6559 | 1 | 4 | 6 | ***30 |  | 17 | 18 | ***90 |
|  | AI-Kaim QC | 57784 | 15 | 50 | 48 |  | 37303 | 8 | 25 | 24 |  |  | 75 | 72 |  |
|  | Total | 539287 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 484449 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  | 972 | 972 |  |
| Baghdad | AI-Risafa QC | 2021186 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 32030 | 4 | 12 | 12 |  |  | 336 | 336 |  |
|  | Al-Karkh OC | 2185152 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 152476 | 18 | 59 | 60 |  |  | 383 | 384 |  |
|  | Al-Sadeer QC | 1255434 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | 324 | 324 |  |
|  | Al-Mahmudiya QC | 111314 | 26 | 84 | 84 |  | 350036 | 42 | 136 | 138 |  |  | 220 | 222 |  |
|  | Abu-Ghraib QC | 181490 | 42 | 138 | 138 |  | 125744 | 15 | 49 | 48 |  |  | 187 | 186 |  |
|  | Al-Madain QC | 136101 | 32 | 102 | 102 |  | 175469 | 21 | 68 | 66 |  |  | 170 | 168 |  |
|  | Total | 5890677 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 0 | 835755 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 0 | 1620 | 1620 |  |
| Babil | Al-Hilla QC | 259499 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Al-Hilla QC | 22233 | 7 | 24 | 24 |  | 208547 | 34 | 110 | 108 |  |  | 133 | 132 |  |

Table SD.2: MICS3-2006 Sample Allocations

|  |  |  | Urb | an |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  | otal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governorate | District | Popula |  | Sample | Adjusted | Popula |  | Sample | Adjusted |  | Sample | Adjusted |
|  |  | No. | \% |  | Size* | No. | \% | Size (nr) | Size* |  | Size (n) | Size* ( N ) |
|  | Al-Mahawil QC | 41661 | 14 | 44 | 48 | 140408 | 23 | 74 | 78 |  | 118 | 126 |
|  | Al-Hashimiya QC | 111477 | 36 | 118 | 114 | 156922 | 25 | 83 | 78 |  | 200 | 192 |
|  | AI-Musayab QC | 130786 | 43 | 138 | 138 | 110218 | 18 | 58 | 60 |  | 196 | 198 |
|  | Total | 565656 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 616095 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 972 | 972 |
| Kerbela | Kerbela QC | 323317 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kerbela QC | 14346 | 21 | 67 | 72 | 89006 | 44 | 143 | 138 |  | 210 | 210 |
|  | Ein Al-Tamur QC | 5816 | 8 | 27 | 30 | 10346 | 5 | 17 | 24 |  | 44 | 54 |
|  | Al-Hindiya QC | 48891 | 71 | 229 | 222 | 102513 | 51 | 165 | 162 |  | 394 | 384 |
|  | Total | 392370 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 201865 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 972 | 972 |
| Wasit | AI-Kut QC | 198983 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AI-Kut QC | 14374 | 7 | 21 | 24 | 74164 | 20 | 65 | 60 |  | 87 | 84 |
|  | Al-Namaniya QC | 41230 | 19 | 61 | 60 | 64106 | 17 | 57 | 60 |  | 118 | 120 |
|  | AI-Hai QC | 56873 | 26 | 85 | 84 | 63339 | 17 | 56 | 60 |  | 141 | 144 |
|  | Badra QC | 6718 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 9743 | 3 | 9 | 12 |  | 19 | 24 |
|  | Al-Suwaira QC | 98500 | 45 | 147 | 144 | 155584 | 42 | 137 | 132 |  | 284 | 276 |
|  | Total | 416678 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 366936 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 972 | 972 |
| Salahuddin | Tikrit QC | 66391 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 57798 | 12 | 38 | 36 |  | 362 | 360 |
|  | Tooz Garmato QC | 72123 | 21 | 69 | 60 | 43819 | 9 | 29 | 30 | \# | 97 | 90 |
|  | Samarra QC | 95807 | 28 | 91 | 90 | 52534 | 11 | 34 | 36 |  | 125 | 126 |
|  | Balad QC | 48188 | 14 | 46 | 48 | 112988 | 23 | 74 | 72 |  | 119 | 120 |
|  | Beygee QC | 55443 | 16 | 53 | 54 | 58783 | 12 | 38 | 36 |  | 91 | 90 |
|  | Al-Daur QC | 11806 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 27148 | 5 | 18 | 18 |  | 29 | 30 |
|  | Al-Shirqat QC | 26237 | 8 | 25 | 30 | 75594 | 15 | 49 | 48 |  | 74 | 78 |
|  | Al-Faris QC | 31079 | 9 | 30 | 30 | 68694 | 14 | 45 | 48 |  | 74 | 78 |
|  | Total | 407074 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 497358 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 972 | 972 |
| Al-Najaf | AI-Najaf QC | 381486 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AI-Najaf QC | 6479 | 4 | 13 | 18 | 25110 | 11 | 35 | 36 |  | 48 | 54 |
|  | AI-Kufa QC | 107732 | 67 | 218 | 210 | 96636 | 41 | 134 | 132 |  | 352 | 342 |
|  | AI-Manathera QC | 46221 | 29 | 93 | 96 | 111378 | 48 | 155 | 156 |  | 248 | 252 |
|  | Total | 541918 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 233124 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 972 | 972 |
| Al- Qadisiya | Al-Diwaniya QC | 231267 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Al-Diwaniya QC | 19493 | 12 | 38 | 42 | 86666 | 25 | 79 | 78 |  | 117 | 120 |

Table SD.2: MICS3-2006 Sample Allocations

| Governorate | District | Urban |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Popula | \% | Sample Size <br> (nu) | Adjusted <br> Sample Size* |  | Populat No. | \% | Sample <br> Size (nr) | Adjusted <br> Sample <br> Size* | Sample <br> Size (n) | Adjusted <br> Sample $\text { Size* }^{(N)}$ |  |
|  | Afaq QC | 36459 | 22 | 71 | 72 |  | 70901 | 20 | 65 | 66 | 136 | 138 |  |
|  | Al-Shamiya QC | 53736 | 32 | 105 | 102 |  | 119880 | 34 | 110 | 108 | 214 | 210 |  |
|  | Al-Hamza QC | 56813 | 34 | 111 | 108 |  | 76116 | 22 | 70 | 72 | 180 | 180 |  |
|  | Total | 397768 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 353563 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |
| Al-Muthanna | Al-Samawa QC | 123475 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 59265 | 45 | 146 | 144 | 470 | 468 |  |
|  | AI-Rumatha QC | 48539 | 67 | 217 | 216 |  | 25103 | 19 | 62 | 66 | 279 | 282 |  |
|  | Al-Salman QC | 2455 | 3 | 11 | 12 |  | 7218 | 6 | 18 | 18 | 29 | 30 |  |
|  | Al-Khidhir QC | 21400 | 30 | 96 | 96 |  | 39577 | 30 | 98 | 96 | 194 | 192 |  |
|  | Total | 195869 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 131163 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |
| Thi-Qar | Al-Nasiriya QC | 305940 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | AI-Nasiriya QC | 29550 | 7 | 24 | 24 |  | 103377 | 21 | 69 | 66 | 93 | 90 |  |
|  | Al-Rifai QC | 105274 | 27 | 86 | 84 |  | 139247 | 29 | 93 | 90 | 180 | 174 |  |
|  | Suq Al-Shoyokh QC | 93964 | 24 | 77 | 78 |  | 92781 | 19 | 62 | 66 | 139 | 144 |  |
|  | Al-Chibayish QC | 33108 | 8 | 27 | 30 |  | 14279 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 37 | 42 |  |
|  | AI-Shatra QC | 132458 | 34 | 109 | 108 |  | 134818 | 28 | 90 | 90 | 199 | 198 |  |
|  | Total | 700294 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 484502 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |
| Missan | Al-Amara QC | 272286 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Al-Amara QC | 11847 | 8 | 26 | 24 |  | 57570 | 27 | 86 | 84 | 112 | 108 |  |
|  | Al-Gharby QC | 11553 | 8 | 25 | 24 |  | 23183 | 11 | 35 | 36 | 60 | 60 |  |
|  | Al-Maymuna QC | 21921 | 15 | 48 | 48 |  | 48512 | 22 | 73 | 72 | 120 | 120 |  |
|  | Kalaat Saleh QC | 33616 | 23 | 73 | 72 |  | 32512 | 15 | 49 | 48 | 122 | 120 |  |
|  | Al-Majar Al-Kabeer QC | 60626 | 41 | 132 | 132 |  | 25326 | 12 | 38 | 42 | 170 | 174 |  |
|  | Al-Kahlaa> | 9304 | 6 | 20 | 24 |  | 28870 | 13 | 43 | 42 | 64 | 66 |  |
|  | Total | 421153 | 100 | 324 | 324 |  | 215973 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |  |
| Basrah | Al-Basrah OC | 658760 | 100 | 324 | 324 | \# | 324 |  |  |  |  | 324 |  |
|  | Al-Basrah OC | 60513 | 10 | 34 | 36 |  | 64206 | 20 | 66 | 66 | 100 | 102 |  |
|  | Abu Al-Khaseeb QC | 124675 | 21 | 69 | 66 |  | 9426 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 79 | 72 |  |
|  | Al-Fao QC | 13655 | 2 | 8 | 12 |  | 1835 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 18 | **90 |
|  | Al-Zubair QC | 176035 | 30 | 98 | 96 |  | 81888 | 26 | 84 | 84 | 182 | 180 |  |

Table SD.2: MICS3-2006 Sample Allocations

| Governorate | District | Urban |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Popula No. | \% | Sample Size (nu) | Adjusted <br> Sample <br> Size* | Popula No. | \% | Sample <br> Size (nr) | Adjusted <br> Sample <br> Size* | Sample <br> Size ( n ) | Adjusted <br> Sample <br> Size* (N) |
|  | Saddamiyyat Al-Qurna OC | 74300 | 13 | 41 | 42 | 79232 | 25 | 82 | 78 | 123 | 120 |
|  | Shat Al-Arab QC | 64481 | 11 | 36 | 36 | 19944 | 6 | 21 | 24 | 56 | 60 |
|  | AI-Midaina QC | 69394 | 12 | 39 | 36 | 58101 | 18 | 60 | 60 | 98 | 96 |
|  | Total | 1241813 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 314632 | 100 | 324 | 324 | 972 | 972 |
| * Adjusted sample has been internally made in order to get integer number of clusters i,e applicable to divide by 6. <br> ** Shaded area of first line refers to the metropolitan sample size. <br> ${ }^{* * *}$ For the requirement of estimating sampling errors, we need at least twelve households (two clusters) to each mini-stratum. For this reason, Al-Hather O merged with AI- Baaj QC, and so on. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table SD.3: MICS3 - Sample Size and allocation (households and clusters)

| Governorate | District | Metropolition |  | Urban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | households | Clusters | households | Clusters | households | Clusters | households | Clusters |
| Dohuk | Dhok QC** | 324 | 54 | 12 | 2 | 30 | 5 | 366 | 61 |
|  | Al-Amadiya QC |  |  | 42 | 7 | 72 | 12 | 114 | 19 |
|  | Zakho OC |  |  | 210 | 35 | 72 | 12 | 282 | 47 |
|  | Sumail QC |  |  | 60 | 10 | 150 | 25 | 210 | 35 |
|  | Total | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 972 | 162 |
| Nineveh | AI-Mosul QC | 324 | 54 | 48 | 8 | 90 | 15 | 462 | 77 |
|  | Al-Hamdaniya QC |  |  | 36 | 6 | 30 | 5 | 66 | 11 |
|  | Tilkaif QC |  |  | 48 | 8 | 36 | 6 | 84 | 14 |
|  | Sinjar QC |  |  | 24 | 4 | 60 | 10 | 84 | 14 |
|  | Telafar QC |  |  | 138 | 23 | 48 | 8 | 186 | 31 |
|  | Al-Shikhan QC |  |  | 12 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 24 | 4 |
|  | Al-Hather QC |  |  | $\rightarrow$ | $1+$ | 12 | 2 | -18 12 | 36 |
|  | Al-Baaj QC |  |  | 12+6=18 | $2+1=3$ | 36 | 6 | -48 54 | -89 |
|  | Total | 324 | 54 | 312 | 52 | 100 | 39 | 972 | 162 |
| Suleimaniya | Suleimaniya QC | 324 | 54 | 18 | 3 | 54 | 9 | 396 | 66 |
|  | Suddamait Halabcha QC |  |  | 18 | 3 | 66 | 66 | 84 | 69 |
|  | Pishder OC |  |  | 54 | 9 | 36 | 36 | 90 | 45 |
|  | Rania QC |  |  | 12 | 2 | 24 | 24 | 36 | 26 |
|  | Dokan QC |  |  | 24 | 4 | 42 | 42 | 66 | 46 |
|  | Der Bendi Khan QC |  |  | 54 | 9 | 24 | 24 | 78 | 33 |

Table SD.3: MICS3 - Sample Size and allocation (households and clusters)

| Governorate | District | Metropolition |  | Urban |  | Rural |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | households | Clusters | households | Clusters | households | Clusters | households | Clusters |
|  | Chamchamal QC |  |  | 66 | 11 | 30 | 30 | 96 | 41 |
|  | Kalar QC |  |  | 78 | 13 | 48 | 48 | 126 | 61 |
|  | Total | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 324 | 279 | 972 | 387 |
| Kirkuk | Kirkuk QC | 324 | 54 | 114 | 19 | 54 | 9 | 492 | 82 |
|  | Al-Hawiga QC |  |  | 168 | 28 | 192 | 32 | 360 | 60 |
|  | Daquq OC |  |  | 42 | 7 | 78 | 13 | 120 | 20 |
|  | Total | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 972 | 162 |
| Erbil | Erbil QC | 324 | 54 | 54 | 9 | 174 | 29 | 552 | 92 |
|  | Makhmour QC |  |  | 54 | 9 | 48 | 8 | 102 | 17 |
|  | Al-Siddiq QC |  |  | 96 | 16 | 54 | 9 | 150 | 25 |
|  | Shaqlawa QC |  |  | 120 | 20 | 48 | 8 | 168 | 28 |
|  | Total | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 972 | 162 |
| Diala | Baquba QC | 324 | 54 | 54 | 9 | 108 | 18 | 486 | 81 |
|  | Al-Muqdadiya QC |  |  | 72 | 12 | 54 | 9 | 126 | 21 |
|  | AI-Khalis OC |  |  | 66 | 11 | 84 | 14 | 150 | 25 |
|  | Khanaqin QC |  |  | 72 | 12 | 30 | 5 | 102 | 17 |
|  | Bladrooz QC |  |  | 48 | 8 | 30 | 5 | 78 | 13 |
|  | Kifri OC |  |  | 12 | 2 | 18 | 3 | 30 | 5 |
|  | Total | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 972 | 162 |
| Al-Anbar | Al-Anbar OC | 324 | 54 | 24 | 4 | 120 | 20 | 468 | 78 |
|  | Heet QC |  |  | 42 | 7 | 30 | 5 | 72 | 12 |
|  | Al-Falluja QC |  |  | 144 | 24 | 132 | 22 | 276 | 46 |
|  | Ana QC |  |  | 18 | 3 | 6 |  | -24 | 43 |
|  | Haditha QC |  |  | 36 | 6 | $6+6=12$ | $1+1=2$ | 42 | 78 |
|  | AI-Rutba QC |  |  | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 32 |
|  | Al-Kaim QC |  |  | 48 | 8 | $6+24=30$ | $1+4=5$ | - 72 | 1213 |
|  | Total | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 324 | 54 | 972 | 162 |
| Baghdad | AI-Risafa QC | 324 | 54 |  |  | 12 | 2 | 336 | 56 |
|  | AI-Karkh QC | 324 | 54 |  |  | 60 | 10 | 384 | 64 |
|  | Al-Sadeer QC | 324 | 54 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 324 | 54 |
|  | Al-Mahmudiya QC |  |  | 84 | 14 | 138 | 23 | 222 | 37 |
|  | Abu-Ghraib QC |  |  | 138 | 23 | 48 | 8 | 186 | 31 |

Table SD.3: MICS3 - Sample Size and allocation (households and clusters)

Table SD.3: MICS3 - Sample Size and allocation (households and clusters)


## Calculation of Sample Weights

The Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighted. Essentially, by allocating equal numbers of households to each of the sampling domains, different sampling fractions were used in each sampling domain since the size of the sampling domains varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling domain:

$$
W_{h}=1 / f_{h}
$$

The term fh, the sampling fraction at the h-th stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling domain:
$f_{h}=P_{1 h} * P_{2 h} * P_{3 h}$
where $P_{\text {ih }}$ is the probability of selection of the sampling unit in the i-th stage for the $h$-th sampling domain.

Since the estimated numbers of households per enumeration area prior to the first stage selection (selection of primary sampling units) and the updated number of households per enumeration area were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the probability of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling domain and the probability of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

A second component which has to be taken into account in the calculation of sample weights is the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:
$R R=$ Number of interviewed households / Number of occupied households listed
After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling domain. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Iraq Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH. 1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-five children) is equal to the inverse value of:
$R R=$ Completed women's (or under-five's) questionnaires / Eligible women (or under-fives)
Numbers of eligible women and under-five children were obtained from the household listing in the Household Questionnaire in households where interviews were completed.

The unadjusted weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the sum of the interviewed sample units equal the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is performed by multiplying the aforementioned unadjusted weights by the ratio of the number of completed households to the total unadjusted weighted number of households. A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the women's and under-five's questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights varied between 0.110 and 3.721 in the 56 sampling domains.

Sample weights (Table SD.4) were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman or under-five with these sample weights.

Table SD.4: Weighing factors by metropolitan, other urban and rural areas

|  | Metropolitan |  |  |  | Other urban |  |  |  | Rural |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Domain | HH | WM | CH | Domain | HH | WM | CH | Domain | HH | WM | CH |
| Dohuk | 1 | 0.4601 | 0.4727 | 0.4721 | 18 | 0.8309 | 0.8483 | 0.8621 | 35 | 0.4652 | 0.4692 | 0.4756 |
| Nineveh | 2 | 2.4268 | 2.5307 | 2.5445 | 19 | 0.7356 | 0.7575 | 0.7544 | 36 | 2.0260 | 2.1008 | 2.0943 |
| Suleimaniya | 3 | 1.2744 | 1.3730 | 1.3029 | 20 | 1.7313 | 1.8636 | 1.8038 | 37 | 0.8393 | 0.9893 | 0.9019 |
| Kirkuk | 4 | 1.0801 | 1.0920 | 1.1043 | 21 | 0.1106 | 0.1116 | 0.1131 | 38 | 0.5237 | 0.5322 | 0.5354 |
| Erbil | 5 | 1.2890 | 1.3674 | 1.3523 | 22 | 0.8152 | 0.8489 | 0.8462 | 39 | 0.5052 | 0.5197 | 0.5182 |
| Diala | 6 | 0.5665 | 0.5726 | 0.5792 | 23 | 0.6206 | 0.6275 | 0.6344 | 40 | 1.6764 | 1.6910 | 1.7139 |
| Al-Anbar | 7 | 0.5226 | 0.5300 | 0.5343 | 24 | 0.9169 | 0.9355 | 0.9374 | 41 | 1.3369 | 1.3563 | 1.3759 |
| Babil | 8 | 0.7110 | 0.7212 | 0.7269 | 25 | 0.7165 | 0.7295 | 0.7325 | 42 | 1.6073 | 1.6270 | 1.6432 |
| Kerbela | 9 | 0.9221 | 0.9412 | 0.9458 | 26 | 0.1480 | 0.1514 | 0.1533 | 43 | 0.5762 | 0.5882 | 0.5891 |
| Wasit | 10 | 0.5234 | 0.5299 | 0.5388 | 27 | 0.4988 | 0.5031 | 0.5099 | 44 | 0.9340 | 0.9442 | 0.9549 |
| Salahuddin | 11 | 0.1683 | 0.1703 | 0.1726 | 28 | 0.8636 | 0.8775 | 0.9016 | 45 | 1.2625 | 1.2800 | 1.3082 |
| Al-Najaf | 12 | 0.9804 | 0.9957 | 1.0024 | 29 | 0.3879 | 0.3913 | 0.3966 | 46 | 0.6198 | 0.6317 | 0.6337 |
| AI- Qadisiya | 13 | 0.5986 | 0.6049 | 0.6120 | 30 | 0.3520 | 0.3566 | 0.3598 | 47 | 0.8755 | 0.8865 | 0.8951 |
| Al-Muthanna | 14 | 0.3028 | 0.3060 | 0.3096 | 31 | 0.1780 | 0.1802 | 0.1820 | 48 | 0.6075 | 0.6168 | 0.6211 |
| Thi-Qar | 15 | 0.8258 | 0.8372 | 0.8443 | 32 | 0.9064 | 0.9367 | 0.9301 | 49 | 1.2517 | 1.2809 | 1.2868 |
| Missan | 16 | 0.6668 | 0.6780 | 0.6920 | 33 | 0.3214 | 0.3249 | 0.3286 | 50 | 0.5348 | 0.5407 | 0.5467 |
| Basrah | 17 | 1.6576 | 1.7010 | 1.7372 | 34 | 1.2197 | 1.2761 | 1.2847 | 51 | 0.7833 | 0.8005 | 0.8031 |
| Baghdad | $52^{1}$ | 2.4650 | 2.5212 | 2.5201 | 55 | 3.6029 | 3.6552 | 3.7218 | 56 | 1.7407 | 1.7757 | 1.7950 |
| Baghdad | $53^{2}$ | 2.4811 | 2.5431 | 2.5458 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baghdad | $54^{3}$ | 3.0996 | 3.1566 | 3.2507 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^40]
## APPENDIX B. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Iraq 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 of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (se): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator
- 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. The square root of the design effect (deft) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A deft value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a deft value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error ( $p+2$.se or $p-2$.se) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 14 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, areas of residence, South/Center governorates, Kurdistan Region, and each of the 18 governortaes. Three of the selected indicators are based on households, 7 are based on household members, 9 are based on women, and 15 are based on children under-five. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE. 1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE. 2 to SE. 25 show the calculated sampling errors.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations
List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Iraq, 2006

| MICS Indicator |  | Base Population |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |
|  | lodized salt consumption | All households |
| 74 | Child discipline | Children aged 2-14 years selected |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |
| 11 | Use of improved drinking water sources | All household members |
| 12 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | All household members |
| 55 | Net primary school attendance rate | Children of primary school age |
| 56 | Net secondary school attendance rate | Children of secondary school age |
|  | Primary completion rate (net) | Children of primary school completion age |
| 71 | Child labour | Children aged 5-14 years |
| 75 | Prevalence of orphans | Children aged under 18 |
| WOMEN |  |  |
| 4 | Skilled attendant at delivery | Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years |
| 20 | Antenatal care | Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years |
| 21 | Contraceptive prevalence | Women aged 15-49 currently married |
| 60 | Adult literacy | Women aged 15-24 years |
| 67 | Marriage before age 18 | Women aged 20-49 years |
| 82 | Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | Women aged 15-24 years |
| 86 | Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | Women aged 15-49 years |
| 88 | Women who have been tested for HIV | Women aged 15-49 years |
| 89 | Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | Women aged 15-49 years |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |
| 6 | Underweight prevalence | Children under age 5 |
| 25 | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | Children aged 18-29 months |
| 26 | Polio immunization coverage | Children aged 18-29 months |
| 27 | Immunization coverage for DPT | Children aged 18-29 months |
| 28 | Measles immunization coverage | Children aged 18-29 months |
| 31 | Fully immunized children | Children aged 18-29 months |
| - | Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | Children under age 5 |
| 22 | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | Children under age 5 with suspected pneumonia in the last 2 weeks |
| - | Diarrhoea in last two weeks | Children under age 5 |
| 35 | Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks |
| 46 | Support for learning | Children under age 5 |
| 62 | Birth registration | Children under age 5 |

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of | Design | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | HOUSEHOLD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.284 | 0.005 | 0.016 | 1.91 | 1.38 | 17806 | 17798 | 0.275 | 0.294 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.836 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.9565 | 1.40 | 12789 | 13003 | 0.827 | 0.845 |
|  |  |  |  | OUSEHOLD MEI | MBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.792 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 3.58 | 1.89 | 112856 | 17873 | 0.781 | 0.804 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.923 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 3.29 | 1.81 | 112856 | 17873 | 0.915 | 0.930 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.854 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 3.42 | 1.85 | 17634 | 18375 | 0.844 | 0.864 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.400 | 0.006 | 0.015 | 2.63 | 1.62 | 16186 | 16990 | 0.388 | 0.412 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.439 | 0.009 | 0.020 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 2869 | 2964 | 0.421 | 0.456 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.107 | 0.004 | 0.033 | 4.01 | 2.00 | 29808 | 31188 | 0.100 | 0.114 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.059 | 0.002 | 0.038 | 5.17 | 2.27 | 54179 | 56316 | 0.054 | 0.063 |
|  |  |  |  | WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.885 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 1.87 | 1.37 | 6551 | 6535 | 0.875 | 0.896 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.838 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.63 | 1.28 | 6551 | 6535 | 0.826 | 0.849 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.498 | 0.006 | 0.011 | 1.92 | 1.39 | 15875 | 15797 | 0.487 | 0.510 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.656 | 0.006 | 0.010 | 2.08 | 1.44 | 11662 | 11830 | 0.644 | 0.669 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.226 | 0.004 | 0.017 | 1.66 | 1.29 | 20800 | 20763 | 0.218 | 0.233 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.021 | 0.002 | 0.091 | 2.08 | 1.44 | 11662 | 11830 | 0.017 | 0.024 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.080 | 0.004 | 0.050 | 2.39 | 1.55 | 11187 | 11066 | 0.072 | 0.088 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.028 | 0.002 | 0.061 | 2.91 | 1.71 | 27186 | 27186 | 0.025 | 0.032 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.185 | 0.004 | 0.022 | 2.86 | 1.69 | 27186 | 27186 | 0.177 | 0.192 |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FIVE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.076 | 0.003 | 0.037 | 1.70 | 1.30 | 15316 | 15328 | 0.070 | 0.082 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.923 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 3324 | 3381 | 0.914 | 0.932 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.656 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 3303 | 3353 | 0.639 | 0.673 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.615 | 0.009 | 0.014 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 3285 | 3331 | 0.598 | 0.632 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.576 | 0.009 | 0.016 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 3222 | 3266 | 0.558 | 0.595 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.693 | 0.008 | 0.012 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 3239 | 3293 | 0.677 | 0.709 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.535 | 0.009 | 0.016 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 3243 | 3292 | 0.518 | 0.553 |

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Iraq, 2006


| 16469 | 16469 | 0.127 | 0.142 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2213 | 2369 | 0.803 | 0.836 |
| 16469 | 16469 | 0.122 | 0.138 |
| 2142 | 2149 | 0.619 | 0.658 |
| 16469 | 16469 | 0.450 | 0.477 |
| 16469 | 16469 | 0.945 | 0.956 |

1.47
1.05
1.45
0.93
1.79
1.56
2.17
1.09
2.11
0.87
3.21
2.45
0.029
0.010
0.029
0.015
0.015
0.003
0.004
0.008
0.004
0.010
0.007
0.003

| CH. 6 | 0.134 |
| :---: | :---: |
| CH. 6 | 0.820 |
| CH. 4 | 0.130 |
| CH. 5 | 0.638 |
| CD. 1 | 0.464 |
| CP. 1 | 0.950 |

Acute respiratory infection in last two
weeks
Antibiotic treatment of suspected
pneumonia
Diarrhoea in last two weeks
Received ORT or increased fluids and
continued feeding
Support for learning
Birth registration
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban area
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Urban area, raq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.344 | 0.006 | 0.018 | 2.11 | 1.45 | 12011 | 12071 | 0.331 | 0.356 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.826 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.88622 | 1.37 | 8252 | 8558 | 0.815 | 0.838 |


| 12113 | 0.915 | 0.923 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| 12113 | 0.978 | 0.987 |
| 11162 | 0.905 | 0.921 |
| 11095 | 0.473 | 0.505 |
| 1849 | 0.492 | 0.539 |
| 19085 | 0.049 | 0.062 |
| 34946 | 0.056 | 0.068 |

$\begin{array}{lll}4139 & 0.941 & 0.960\end{array}$



 0.73
1.86
1.44
1.70
1.02
1.97 1.46
1.27
1.42
1.35
1.34
1.49
1.40
1.77
1.75
 0.53
3.44
2.07
2.90
1.04
3.87 WOMEN 0.002
0.002
0.004
0.017
0.023
0.059
0.047 0.005
0.007 0.013 0.008 0.022
0.098 0.050 0.068 0.024 UNDER-FIVEs 0.052
0.005 0.015 0.016 $\stackrel{N}{\circ}$ 0.018 0.002
0.002
0.004
0.008
0.012
0.003 0.003 0.005
0.006
0.007
0.006
0.005
0.003
0.004
0.002
0.005 $\begin{array}{rr}\text { EN. } 1 & 0.919 \\ \text { EN. } 5 & 0.982 \\ \text { ED. } 3 & 0.913 \\ \text { ED. } 4 & 0.489 \\ \text { ED. } 6 & 0.515 \\ \text { CP. } 2 & 0.055 \\ \text { HA. } 10 & 0.062\end{array}$
RH. $5 \quad 0.950$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { RH. } 1 & 0.532 \\ \text { ED. } 8 & 0.762\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ED. } 8 & 0.762 \\ \text { CP. } 5 & 0.215\end{array}$ HA. 30.028
 HA. $6 \quad 0.036$ HA. $4 \quad 0.230$
 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { CH. } 2 & 0.618\end{array}$ Use of improved drinking water sources
Use of improved sanitation facilities Net primary school attendance rate Net secondary school attendance rate Primary completion rate (net) Child labour
Prevalence of orphans
Antenatal care
Contraceptive prevalence Adult literacy
Marriage before age 18
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS Women who have been tested for HIV Knowledge of mother- to-child transUnderweight prevalence
Tuberculosis immunization coverage
Polio immunization coverage
Immunization coverage for DPT
Immunization coverage for HepB
Measles immunization coverage
Fully immunized children
Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban area
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Urban area, |raq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.134 | 0.005 | 0.038 | 2.28 | 1.51 | 9865 | 10131 | 0.124 | 0.144 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.845 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1323 | 1469 | 0.825 | 0.865 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.133 | 0.005 | 0.038 | 2.19 | 1.48 | 9865 | 10131 | 0.123 | 0.143 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.620 | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 1315 | 1311 | 0.594 | 0.646 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.521 | 0.009 | 0.017 | 3.34 | 1.83 | 9865 | 10131 | 0.503 | 0.539 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.947 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 2.64 | 1.62 | 9865 | 10131 | 0.939 | 0.954 |

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Metropolitan area
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Metropolitan area, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.375 | 0.008 | 0.023 | 1.93 | 1.39 | 7262 | 6334 | 0.358 | 0.392 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.832 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 1.63605 | 1.28 | 4831 | 4384 | 0.818 | 0.847 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.922 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.42 | 0.65 | 41881 | 6356 | 0.918 | 0.926 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.987 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 3.91 | 1.98 | 41881 | 6356 | 0.982 | 0.993 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.915 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 2.02 | 1.42 | 5779 | 5421 | 0.904 | 0.926 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.504 | 0.010 | 0.020 | 2.32 | 1.52 | 5908 | 5722 | 0.484 | 0.524 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.530 | 0.019 | 0.035 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 1004 | 917 | 0.493 | 0.568 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.057 | 0.004 | 0.077 | 3.37 | 1.84 | 9881 | 9355 | 0.049 | 0.066 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.067 | 0.004 | 0.062 | 4.87 | 2.21 | 18549 | 17434 | 0.059 | 0.075 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.964 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 2335 | 2111 | 0.954 | 0.973 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.912 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 2335 | 2111 | 0.897 | 0.926 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.548 | 0.009 | 0.016 | 1.67 | 1.29 | 6121 | 5491 | 0.530 | 0.565 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.795 | 0.008 | 0.010 | 1.71 | 1.31 | 4472 | 4182 | 0.778 | 0.811 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.205 | 0.006 | 0.029 | 1.57 | 1.25 | 8232 | 7443 | 0.193 | 0.217 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.027 | 0.003 | 0.109 | 1.38 | 1.18 | 4472 | 4182 | 0.021 | 0.033 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.067 | 0.004 | 0.063 | 1.55 | 1.24 | 6023 | 5499 | 0.058 | 0.075 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.034 | 0.003 | 0.077 | 2.03 | 1.42 | 10677 | 9709 | 0.029 | 0.039 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.257 | 0.007 | 0.028 | 2.57 | 1.60 | 10677 | 9709 | 0.242 | 0.271 |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.060 | 0.004 | 0.074 | 1.66 | 1.29 | 5306 | 4731 | 0.051 | 0.069 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.953 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.72 | 0.85 | 1151 | 1049 | 0.942 | 0.964 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.725 | 0.014 | 0.020 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1142 | 1039 | 0.697 | 0.753 |

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Metropolitan area
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Metropolitan area, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.724 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.93 | 0.97 | 1145 | 1042 | 0.697 | 0.751 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.692 | 0.013 | 0.019 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 1125 | 1027 | 0.665 | 0.719 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.781 | 0.012 | 0.016 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 1141 | 1038 | 0.756 | 0.806 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.659 | 0.015 | 0.023 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1130 | 1030 | 0.630 | 0.689 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.145 | 0.007 | 0.051 | 2.23 | 1.49 | 5661 | 5097 | 0.131 | 0.160 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.833 | 0.015 | 0.018 | 1.22 | 1.10 | 822 | 746 | 0.802 | 0.863 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.132 | 0.007 | 0.050 | 1.97 | 1.40 | 5661 | 5097 | 0.119 | 0.145 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.568 | 0.015 | 0.027 | 0.63 | 0.79 | 748 | 663 | 0.537 | 0.598 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.543 | 0.012 | 0.022 | 2.88 | 1.70 | 5661 | 5097 | 0.519 | 0.567 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.932 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 2.33 | 1.53 | 5661 | 5097 | 0.922 | 0.943 |

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Urban other
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Urban other area,

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.297 | 0.009 | 0.031 | 2.34 | 1.53 | 4749 | 5737 | 0.278 | 0.315 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.818 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 2.24171 | 1.50 | 3421 | 4174 | 0.800 | 0.836 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.915 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.70 | 0.83 | 29884 | 5757 | 0.909 | 0.921 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.975 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 3.20 | 1.79 | 29884 | 5757 | 0.968 | 0.982 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.911 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 2.05 | 1.43 | 4560 | 5741 | 0.900 | 0.921 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.469 | 0.013 | 0.028 | 3.78 | 1.94 | 4410 | 5373 | 0.443 | 0.496 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.495 | 0.012 | 0.024 | 0.54 | 0.73 | 744 | 932 | 0.471 | 0.519 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.053 | 0.005 | 0.091 | 4.53 | 2.13 | 7713 | 9730 | 0.043 | 0.063 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.055 | 0.004 | 0.072 | 5.31 | 2.30 | 14044 | 17512 | 0.047 | 0.063 |
| W, WMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.932 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 2.90 | 1.70 | 1707 | 2028 | 0.913 | 0.951 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.872 | 0.010 | 0.012 | 1.88 | 1.37 | 1707 | 2028 | 0.852 | 0.892 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.510 | 0.011 | 0.022 | 2.58 | 1.61 | 4248 | 5043 | 0.487 | 0.533 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.716 | 0.010 | 0.014 | 1.97 | 1.40 | 3218 | 3775 | 0.695 | 0.736 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.229 | 0.008 | 0.033 | 2.14 | 1.46 | 5558 | 6609 | 0.214 | 0.244 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.030 | 0.005 | 0.174 | 3.50 | 1.87 | 3218 | 3775 | 0.019 | 0.040 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.097 | 0.008 | 0.081 | 2.68 | 1.64 | 3284 | 3785 | 0.081 | 0.113 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.038 | 0.005 | 0.119 | 4.92 | 2.22 | 7351 | 8672 | 0.029 | 0.048 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.191 | 0.008 | 0.044 | 3.87 | 1.97 | 7351 | 8672 | 0.174 | 0.207 |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.086 | 0.006 | 0.074 | 2.39 | 1.55 | 3911 | 4707 | 0.073 | 0.098 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.937 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 821 | 1001 | 0.923 | 0.950 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.664 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 1.27 | 1.13 | 816 | 994 | 0.630 | 0.698 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.636 | 0.019 | 0.029 | 1.48 | 1.22 | 807 | 981 | 0.598 | 0.673 |

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Urban other
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Urban other area, raq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.598 | 0.020 | 0.034 | 1.67 | 1.29 | 795 | 966 | 0.557 | 0.639 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.727 | 0.014 | 0.019 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 791 | 970 | 0.699 | 0.754 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.560 | 0.017 | 0.030 | 1.09 | 1.04 | 800 | 976 | 0.527 | 0.594 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.119 | 0.007 | 0.056 | 2.10 | 1.45 | 4204 | 5034 | 0.106 | 0.132 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.866 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 0.47 | 0.69 | 501 | 723 | 0.849 | 0.883 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.135 | 0.008 | 0.056 | 2.48 | 1.57 | 4204 | 5034 | 0.120 | 0.150 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.689 | 0.022 | 0.032 | 1.48 | 1.22 | 567 | 648 | 0.645 | 0.734 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.491 | 0.014 | 0.029 | 4.00 | 2.00 | 4204 | 5034 | 0.463 | 0.519 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.966 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 3.02 | 1.74 | 4204 | 5034 | 0.957 | 0.974 |

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Rural
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Rural area, Iraq,

| 5727 | 0.148 | 0.173 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4445 | 0.839 | 0.870 |

0.601
 $\begin{array}{cc}\bar{\circ} \\ \stackrel{J}{\mathbf{N}} \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ $\stackrel{10}{\circ}$

 $\stackrel{10}{\circ}$
 $\begin{array}{rr}5760 & 0.540 \\ 5760 & 0.800 \\ 7213 & 0.751 \\ 5895 & 0.226 \\ 1115 & 0.295 \\ 12103 & 0.167 \\ 21370 & 0.047\end{array}$
 Weighted
count
5795
4537 41091
41091
7295
5868
1121
12214
21586
 uare root of
(deft) 1.25
1.45
2.33
1.79
2.00 G9.1 ${ }^{\infty}$ $\stackrel{\infty}{\sim}$
 1.54 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coefficient of } \\ & \text { variation (se/r) }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Design effect } \\ \text { (deff) }\end{array}$
HOUSEHOLDS
0.038 Table Value (r) $\begin{aligned} & \text { Standard } \\ & \text { error (se) }\end{aligned}$ count r-2se r+2se
عLl'0 8ヤl'0 LZLG
 ↔8805
Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Rural
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Rural area, Iraq,

|  |  |  |  | Coefficient of |  | Square root of |  |  | Confide | ce limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Table | Value (r) | error (se) | variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | (deff) | design effect (deft) | count | count | r-2se | r + 2se |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.084 | 0.004 | 0.051 | 1.38 | 1.17 | 6100 | 5890 | 0.075 | 0.092 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.889 | 0.009 | 0.010 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1351 | 1331 | 0.871 | 0.907 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.593 | 0.014 | 0.023 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1345 | 1320 | 0.565 | 0.620 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.509 | 0.014 | 0.027 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 1332 | 1308 | 0.481 | 0.537 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.464 | 0.015 | 0.032 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 1301 | 1273 | 0.434 | 0.493 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.596 | 0.014 | 0.024 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1307 | 1285 | 0.567 | 0.624 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.413 | 0.014 | 0.034 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1312 | 1286 | 0.385 | 0.440 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.135 | 0.006 | 0.045 | 2.03 | 1.42 | 6604 | 6338 | 0.122 | 0.147 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.782 | 0.014 | 0.018 | 1.05 | 1.02 | 890 | 900 | 0.753 | 0.810 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.125 | 0.006 | 0.047 | 1.97 | 1.41 | 6604 | 6338 | 0.114 | 0.137 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.668 | 0.014 | 0.021 | 0.72 | 0.85 | 827 | 838 | 0.640 | 0.695 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.378 | 0.011 | 0.028 | 3.11 | 1.76 | 6604 | 6338 | 0.356 | 0.399 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.956 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 2.15 | 1.46 | 6604 | 6338 | 0.948 | 0.963 |

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South/Center governorates
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, South/Center governorates, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.238 | 0.005 | 0.021 | 2.15 | 1.47 | 15293 | 15025 | 0.228 | 0.248 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.860 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 2.1061 | 1.45 | 11122 | 11102 | 0.850 | 0.869 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.766 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 3.59 | 1.89 | 98219 | 15085 | 0.753 | 0.779 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.915 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 3.24 | 1.80 | 98219 | 15085 | 0.906 | 0.923 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.841 | 0.005 | 0.006 | 3.45 | 1.86 | 15502 | 15826 | 0.831 | 0.852 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.380 | 0.007 | 0.018 | 2.79 | 1.67 | 13942 | 14445 | 0.367 | 0.394 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.432 | 0.010 | 0.022 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 2541 | 2572 | 0.413 | 0.452 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.113 | 0.004 | 0.035 | 4.10 | 2.02 | 26092 | 26760 | 0.105 | 0.121 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.059 | 0.002 | 0.042 | 5.30 | 2.30 | 47427 | 48306 | 0.054 | 0.064 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.886 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.96 | 1.40 | 5804 | 5684 | 0.874 | 0.898 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.842 | 0.006 | 0.007 | 1.69 | 1.30 | 5804 | 5684 | 0.830 | 0.855 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.487 | 0.006 | 0.012 | 1.99 | 1.41 | 13910 | 13695 | 0.475 | 0.499 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.659 | 0.007 | 0.011 | 2.22 | 1.49 | 9964 | 10016 | 0.645 | 0.673 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.220 | 0.004 | 0.018 | 1.71 | 1.31 | 17917 | 17705 | 0.212 | 0.228 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.023 | 0.002 | 0.095 | 2.11 | 1.45 | 9964 | 10016 | 0.019 | 0.027 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.081 | 0.005 | 0.056 | 2.59 | 1.61 | 9640 | 9513 | 0.072 | 0.090 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.032 | 0.002 | 0.062 | 2.93 | 1.71 | 23395 | 23179 | 0.028 | 0.036 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.181 | 0.004 | 0.024 | 2.97 | 1.72 | 23395 | 23179 | 0.172 | 0.190 |

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: South/Center governorates
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, South/Center governorates, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-F |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.076 | 0.003 | 0.040 | 1.77 | 1.33 | 13540 | 13204 | 0.069 | 0.082 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.916 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 2933 | 2900 | 0.906 | 0.926 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.640 | 0.009 | 0.015 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 2922 | 2882 | 0.621 | 0.659 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.603 | 0.010 | 0.016 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 2901 | 2858 | 0.584 | 0.622 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.566 | 0.010 | 0.017 | 1.12 | 1.06 | 2857 | 2820 | 0.546 | 0.586 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.682 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2859 | 2830 | 0.664 | 0.700 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.519 | 0.010 | 0.018 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 2865 | 2829 | 0.499 | 0.538 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.141 | 0.004 | 0.031 | 2.20 | 1.48 | 14580 | 14225 | 0.132 | 0.149 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.826 | 0.009 | 0.011 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 2049 | 2191 | 0.809 | 0.844 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.122 | 0.004 | 0.034 | 2.27 | 1.51 | 14580 | 14225 | 0.114 | 0.131 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.640 | 0.011 | 0.017 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 1786 | 1727 | 0.618 | 0.662 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.465 | 0.008 | 0.016 | 3.27 | 1.81 | 14580 | 14225 | 0.450 | 0.480 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.946 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 2.44 | 1.56 | 14580 | 14225 | 0.940 | 0.952 |

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kurdistan Region
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kurdistan Region, raq, 2006

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Kurdistan Region
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kurdistan Region,

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.079 | 0.006 | 0.076 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 1776 | 2124 | 0.067 | 0.091 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.975 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 391 | 481 | 0.963 | 0.988 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.778 | 0.019 | 0.024 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 381 | 471 | 0.740 | 0.816 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.708 | 0.019 | 0.027 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 384 | 473 | 0.670 | 0.747 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.660 | 0.022 | 0.033 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 365 | 446 | 0.617 | 0.703 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.775 | 0.017 | 0.022 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 380 | 463 | 0.741 | 0.809 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.661 | 0.020 | 0.031 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 378 | 463 | 0.620 | 0.701 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.087 | 0.007 | 0.084 | 1.51 | 1.23 | 1889 | 2244 | 0.072 | 0.101 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.738 | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.42 | 0.64 | 164 | 178 | 0.695 | 0.781 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.189 | 0.009 | 0.048 | 1.20 | 1.09 | 1889 | 2244 | 0.171 | 0.207 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.631 | 0.019 | 0.030 | 0.63 | 0.80 | 356 | 422 | 0.594 | 0.668 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.454 | 0.017 | 0.037 | 2.50 | 1.58 | 1889 | 2244 | 0.421 | 0.487 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.985 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 1889 | 2244 | 0.979 | 0.991 |

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Nineveh governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nineveh governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted |  | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | error (se) | (se/r) | effect (deff) | (deft) | count | count | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | HOUSEHO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.181 | 0.019 | 0.103 | 2.27 | 1.51 | 1659 | 962 | 0.143 | 0.218 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.892 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 2.80186 | 1.67 | 1307 | 754 | 0.855 | 0.930 |
|  |  |  |  | USEHOLD M | MBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.837 | 0.026 | 0.031 | 4.64 | 2.15 | 11766 | 967 | 0.786 | 0.889 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.933 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 5.80 | 2.41 | 11766 | 967 | 0.895 | 0.972 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.818 | 0.023 | 0.029 | 4.44 | 2.11 | 2100 | 1218 | 0.771 | 0.865 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.268 | 0.021 | 0.079 | 2.16 | 1.47 | 1649 | 955 | 0.226 | 0.310 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.307 | 0.036 | 0.116 | 1.16 | 1.08 |  | 194 | 0.236 | 0.378 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.074 | 0.010 | 0.139 | 3.06 | 1.75 | 3432 | 1982 | 0.054 | 0.095 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.046 | 0.007 | 0.161 | 4.43 | 2.11 | 6223 | 3566 | 0.031 | 0.061 |
|  |  |  |  | WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.741 | 0.025 | 0.034 | 1.42 | 1.19 | 775 | 422 | 0.691 | 0.792 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.765 | 0.023 | 0.029 | 1.19 | 1.09 | 775 | 422 | 0.720 | 0.811 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.416 | 0.024 | 0.057 | 2.08 | 1.44 | 1615 | 891 | 0.369 | 0.464 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.519 | 0.027 | 0.053 | 1.97 | 1.40 | 1183 | 655 | 0.465 | 0.574 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.282 | 0.016 | 0.057 | 1.44 | 1.20 | 2011 | 1120 | 0.249 | 0.314 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.995 | 1.39 | 1.18 | 1183 | 655 | -0.002 | 0.006 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.037 | 0.008 | 0.208 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 980 | 493 | 0.022 | 0.052 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.049 | 0.008 | 0.157 | 1.87 | 1.37 | 2685 | 1487 | 0.034 | 0.064 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.196 | 0.012 | 0.062 | 1.38 | 1.17 | 2685 | 1487 | 0.172 | 0.220 |

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Nineveh governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Nineveh governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.051 | 0.008 | 0.151 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 1887 | 1029 | 0.035 | 0.066 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.846 | 0.025 | 0.029 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 396 | 215 | 0.797 | 0.895 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.676 | 0.027 | 0.040 | 0.72 | 0.85 | 396 | 215 | 0.622 | 0.730 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.521 | 0.029 | 0.056 | 0.74 | 0.86 | 396 | 215 | 0.462 | 0.579 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.493 | 0.028 | 0.057 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 388 | 211 | 0.436 | 0.549 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.611 | 0.032 | 0.053 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 381 | 208 | 0.546 | 0.676 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.448 | 0.031 | 0.068 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 391 | 213 | 0.387 | 0.509 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.117 | 0.014 | 0.122 | 2.13 | 1.46 | 1978 | 1078 | 0.089 | 0.146 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.876 | 0.026 | 0.029 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 232 | 127 | 0.825 | 0.927 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.117 | 0.013 | 0.110 | 1.74 | 1.32 | 1978 | 1078 | 0.091 | 0.143 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.731 | 0.034 | 0.047 | 0.70 | 0.84 | 232 | 119 | 0.662 | 0.799 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.376 | 0.025 | 0.067 | 2.94 | 1.71 | 1978 | 1078 | 0.326 | 0.427 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.927 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 1.57 | 1.25 | 1978 | 1078 | 0.908 | 0.947 |

Table SE. 10: Sampling errors: Kirkuk governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kirkuk governor-

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.159 | 0.018 | 0.114 | 2.31 | 1.52 | 543 | 949 | 0.123 | 0.195 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.712 | 0.029 | 0.041 | 2.89357 | 1.70 | 389 | 689 | 0.653 | 0.771 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.977 | 0.012 | 0.012 | 6.09 | 2.47 | 3378 | 954 | 0.953 | 1.001 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.936 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 3.31 | 1.82 | 3378 | 954 | 0.907 | 0.965 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.849 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 2.95 | 1.72 | 514 | 975 | 0.809 | 0.888 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.392 | 0.023 | 0.059 | 2.23 | 1.49 | 552 | 988 | 0.346 | 0.439 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.488 | 0.043 | 0.088 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 83 | 150 | 0.403 | 0.574 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.063 | 0.011 | 0.172 | 3.40 | 1.85 | 908 | 1724 | 0.041 | 0.085 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.061 | 0.012 | 0.191 | 6.94 | 2.63 | 1584 | 2924 | 0.038 | 0.085 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.755 | 0.031 | 0.041 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 144 | 256 | 0.694 | 0.817 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.851 | 0.028 | 0.033 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 144 | 256 | 0.795 | 0.907 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.564 | 0.026 | 0.046 | 2.02 | 1.42 | 417 | 741 | 0.512 | 0.616 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.673 | 0.029 | 0.043 | 2.42 | 1.56 | 358 | 638 | 0.616 | 0.731 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.168 | 0.013 | 0.077 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 624 | 1086 | 0.142 | 0.194 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.024 | 0.009 | 0.372 | 2.15 | 1.47 | 358 | 638 | 0.006 | 0.041 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.057 | 0.020 | 0.346 | 3.19 | 1.79 | 310 | 439 | 0.018 | 0.097 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.015 | 0.003 | 0.228 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 828 | 1444 | 0.008 | 0.022 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.104 | 0.016 | 0.152 | 3.89 | 1.97 | 828 | 1444 | 0.072 | 0.136 |

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Kirkuk governorate
design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kirkuk governorStandard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff)

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.070 | 0.012 | 0.178 | 1.58 | 1.26 | 376 | 667 | 0.045 | 0.095 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.945 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.20 | 0.44 | 78 | 142 | 0.928 | 0.962 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.717 | 0.028 | 0.040 | 0.56 | 0.75 | 78 | 142 | 0.661 | 0.774 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.704 | 0.028 | 0.040 | 0.54 | 0.73 | 77 | 140 | 0.648 | 0.761 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.698 | 0.030 | 0.043 | 0.59 | 0.77 | 72 | 135 | 0.638 | 0.759 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.742 | 0.031 | 0.042 | 0.68 | 0.82 | 73 | 136 | 0.680 | 0.804 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.624 | 0.031 | 0.049 | 0.54 | 0.74 | 75 | 137 | 0.563 | 0.685 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.090 | 0.019 | 0.207 | 2.89 | 1.70 | 388 | 688 | 0.053 | 0.127 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.759 | 0.020 | 0.026 | 0.13 | 0.36 | 35 | 61 | 0.720 | 0.799 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.063 | 0.013 | 0.207 | 1.99 | 1.41 | 388 | 688 | 0.037 | 0.090 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.816 | 0.037 | 0.045 | 0.31 | 0.55 | 25 | 35 | 0.742 | 0.890 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.491 | 0.024 | 0.048 | 1.52 | 1.23 | 388 | 688 | 0.444 | 0.538 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.970 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 2.00 | 1.41 | 388 | 688 | 0.952 | 0.989 |

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Diala governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Diala governorate,

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.180 | 0.018 | 0.098 | 2.02 | 1.42 | 914 | 960 | 0.145 | 0.215 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.772 | 0.024 | 0.031 | 2.21168 | 1.49 | 653 | 675 | 0.724 | 0.820 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.725 | 0.033 | 0.045 | 5.20 | 2.28 | 5384 | 972 | 0.660 | 0.791 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.958 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 5.66 | 2.38 | 5384 | 972 | 0.927 | 0.989 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.895 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 2.90 | 1.70 | 808 | 803 | 0.858 | 0.932 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.481 | 0.032 | 0.066 | 3.23 | 1.80 | 742 | 790 | 0.417 | 0.545 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.603 | 0.037 | 0.062 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 132 | 133 | 0.528 | 0.678 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.108 | 0.019 | 0.179 | 5.43 | 2.33 | 1414 | 1395 | 0.070 | 0.147 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.080 | 0.013 | 0.164 | 5.66 | 2.38 | 2430 | 2434 | 0.053 | 0.106 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.905 | 0.032 | 0.036 | 3.18 | 1.78 | 273 | 267 | 0.840 | 0.969 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.795 | 0.037 | 0.047 | 2.23 | 1.49 | 273 | 267 | 0.721 | 0.868 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.481 | 0.020 | 0.041 | 1.20 | 1.09 | 737 | 756 | 0.441 | 0.520 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.670 | 0.031 | 0.046 | 2.28 | 1.51 | 522 | 534 | 0.608 | 0.731 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.185 | 0.016 | 0.086 | 1.80 | 1.34 | 1024 | 1063 | 0.153 | 0.217 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.046 | 0.010 | 0.216 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 522 | 534 | 0.026 | 0.066 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.066 | 0.011 | 0.163 | 1.20 | 1.10 | 522 | 639 | 0.045 | 0.088 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.027 | 0.005 | 0.177 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 1281 | 1339 | 0.018 | 0.037 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.287 | 0.021 | 0.072 | 2.79 | 1.67 | 1281 | 1339 | 0.246 | 0.329 |

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Diala governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Diala governorate, raq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FIV |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.063 | 0.013 | 0.202 | 1.71 | 1.31 | 647 | 622 | 0.038 | 0.089 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.987 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.37 | 0.61 | 132 | 124 | 0.974 | 0.999 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.898 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.55 | 0.74 | 132 | 124 | 0.858 | 0.939 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.794 | 0.026 | 0.033 | 0.51 | 0.71 | 129 | 122 | 0.741 | 0.846 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.699 | 0.050 | 0.071 | 1.43 | 1.19 | 131 | 123 | 0.600 | 0.798 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.840 | 0.033 | 0.039 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 130 | 123 | 0.774 | 0.906 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.736 | 0.035 | 0.048 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 129 | 122 | 0.666 | 0.806 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.096 | 0.016 | 0.169 | 2.03 | 1.42 | 689 | 668 | 0.064 | 0.129 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.526 | 0.055 | 0.105 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 66 | 56 | 0.416 | 0.637 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.096 | 0.014 | 0.147 | 1.53 | 1.24 | 689 | 668 | 0.068 | 0.124 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.771 | 0.022 | 0.029 | 0.18 | 0.42 | 66 | 65 | 0.726 | 0.816 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.577 | 0.049 | 0.084 | 6.48 | 2.55 | 689 | 668 | 0.479 | 0.674 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.957 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 3.11 | 1.76 | 689 | 668 | 0.930 | 0.985 |

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: AI-Anbar governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, AI-Anbar governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf li | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | HOUSEHO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.213 | 0.017 | 0.081 | 1.65 | 1.28 | 870 | 936 | 0.179 | 0.248 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.850 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 1.8333 | 1.35 | 666 | 716 | 0.814 | 0.886 |
|  |  |  |  | USEHOLD M | MBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.942 | 0.019 | 0.020 | 6.00 | 2.45 | 6011 | 941 | 0.905 | 0.979 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.994 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 6011 | 941 | 0.988 | 0.999 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.880 | 0.024 | 0.027 | 5.56 | 2.36 | 1021 | 1066 | 0.833 | 0.927 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.490 | 0.022 | 0.046 | 2.13 | 1.46 | 958 | 1063 | 0.445 | 0.535 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.530 | 0.035 | 0.067 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 172 | 182 | 0.459 | 0.600 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.167 | 0.015 | 0.088 | 2.73 | 1.65 | 1672 | 1755 | 0.138 | 0.197 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.056 | 0.008 | 0.135 | 3.38 | 1.84 | 2924 | 3097 | 0.041 | 0.072 |
|  |  |  |  | WOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.940 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 0.41 | 0.64 | 306 | 319 | 0.923 | 0.957 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.929 | 0.014 | 0.015 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 306 | 319 | 0.902 | 0.956 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.453 | 0.018 | 0.040 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 823 | 870 | 0.417 | 0.489 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.767 | 0.024 | 0.031 | 2.33 | 1.53 | 673 | 735 | 0.719 | 0.814 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.198 | 0.010 | 0.052 | 0.79 | 0.89 | 1097 | 1175 | 0.177 | 0.218 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.021 | 0.004 | 0.195 | 0.60 | 0.77 | 673 | 735 | 0.013 | 0.029 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.203 | 0.025 | 0.123 | 3.62 | 1.90 | 796 | 934 | 0.153 | 0.253 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.033 | 0.005 | 0.154 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 1488 | 1598 | 0.023 | 0.043 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.237 | 0.019 | 0.079 | 3.08 | 1.76 | 1488 | 1598 | 0.199 | 0.274 |

Table SE. 12: Sampling errors: AI-Anbar governorate

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.083 | 0.012 | 0.140 | 1.20 | 1.09 | 663 | 673 | 0.060 | 0.107 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.964 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 0.73 | 0.85 | 152 | 157 | 0.938 | 0.989 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.467 | 0.026 | 0.056 | 0.42 | 0.65 | 152 | 157 | 0.415 | 0.519 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.733 | 0.025 | 0.034 | 0.49 | 0.70 | 152 | 156 | 0.683 | 0.783 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.682 | 0.036 | 0.053 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 147 | 153 | 0.610 | 0.755 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.763 | 0.028 | 0.037 | 0.65 | 0.81 | 146 | 150 | 0.707 | 0.819 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.603 | 0.033 | 0.055 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 144 | 149 | 0.537 | 0.669 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.120 | 0.014 | 0.115 | 1.45 | 1.20 | 778 | 796 | 0.093 | 0.148 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.866 | 0.020 | 0.024 | 0.36 | 0.60 | 94 | 102 | 0.825 | 0.906 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.081 | 0.011 | 0.140 | 1.37 | 1.17 | 778 | 796 | 0.059 | 0.104 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.675 | 0.051 | 0.075 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 63 | 66 | 0.573 | 0.777 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.651 | 0.021 | 0.033 | 1.61 | 1.27 | 778 | 796 | 0.608 | 0.694 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.930 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 1.70 | 1.30 | 778 | 796 | 0.906 | 0.953 |

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Baghdad governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Baghdad governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.346 | 0.013 | 0.037 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 4267 | 1594 | 0.320 | 0.371 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.921 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 1.46503 | 1.21 | 2815 | 1061 | 0.901 | 0.941 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.956 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 2.67 | 1.63 | 23884 | 1594 | 0.939 | 0.973 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.995 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 2.26 | 1.50 | 23884 | 1594 | 0.989 | 1.000 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.917 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 3371 | 1278 | 0.902 | 0.932 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.455 | 0.019 | 0.042 | 1.75 | 1.32 | 3202 | 1175 | 0.417 | 0.494 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.585 | 0.024 | 0.041 | 0.50 | 0.71 | 564 | 211 | 0.537 | 0.633 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.104 | 0.010 | 0.095 | 2.21 | 1.49 | 5637 | 2133 | 0.084 | 0.123 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.063 | 0.007 | 0.107 | 3.08 | 1.76 | 10587 | 4005 | 0.049 | 0.076 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.939 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 1.41 | 1.19 | 1378 | 509 | 0.914 | 0.964 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.914 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 1378 | 509 | 0.887 | 0.941 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.530 | 0.015 | 0.029 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 3519 | 1293 | 0.499 | 0.560 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.791 | 0.014 | 0.018 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 2419 | 858 | 0.763 | 0.819 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.192 | 0.010 | 0.054 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 4674 | 1703 | 0.172 | 0.213 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.030 | 0.007 | 0.233 | 1.43 | 1.19 | 2419 | 858 | 0.016 | 0.044 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.056 | 0.007 | 0.124 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 3036 | 1037 | 0.042 | 0.069 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.040 | 0.006 | 0.145 | 1.91 | 1.38 | 6012 | 2173 | 0.028 | 0.052 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.186 | 0.012 | 0.063 | 1.96 | 1.40 | 6012 | 2173 | 0.163 | 0.210 |

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Baghdad governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Baghdad

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.064 | 0.009 | 0.137 | 1.47 | 1.21 | 3099 | 1144 | 0.047 | 0.082 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.974 | 0.007 | 0.008 | 0.52 | 0.72 | 649 | 237 | 0.959 | 0.989 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.705 | 0.025 | 0.036 | 0.72 | 0.85 | 647 | 236 | 0.654 | 0.755 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.666 | 0.027 | 0.041 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 645 | 236 | 0.612 | 0.721 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.645 | 0.027 | 0.042 | 0.74 | 0.86 | 642 | 235 | 0.591 | 0.698 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.774 | 0.020 | 0.026 | 0.54 | 0.74 | 638 | 234 | 0.733 | 0.814 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.613 | 0.025 | 0.041 | 0.62 | 0.79 | 642 | 235 | 0.562 | 0.663 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.135 | 0.011 | 0.082 | 1.29 | 1.13 | 3337 | 1239 | 0.113 | 0.157 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.803 | 0.025 | 0.031 | 0.65 | 0.81 | 449 | 172 | 0.754 | 0.852 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.143 | 0.012 | 0.084 | 1.47 | 1.21 | 3337 | 1239 | 0.119 | 0.167 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.613 | 0.028 | 0.046 | 0.59 | 0.77 | 478 | 179 | 0.557 | 0.670 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.552 | 0.020 | 0.036 | 1.96 | 1.40 | 3337 | 1239 | 0.512 | 0.591 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.933 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.51 | 1.23 | 3337 | 1239 | 0.916 | 0.951 |

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Babil governorate

| Table Value (r) $\begin{gathered}\text { Standard } \\ \text { error (se) }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Coefficient } \\ \text { of variation }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Design ef- } \\ \text { fect (deff) }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Square root of } \\ \text { design effect }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Weighted } \\ \text { count }\end{gathered} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Unweighted } \\ \text { count }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | error (se) | (se/r) | fect (deff) | (deft) | count | count | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.211 | 0.019 | 0.090 | 2.09 | 1.44 | 980 | 969 | 0.173 | 0.248 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.763 | 0.019 | 0.025 | 1.43158 | 1.20 | 744 | 716 | 0.725 | 0.801 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.639 | 0.039 | 0.062 | 6.54 | 2.56 | 7125 | 969 | 0.560 | 0.718 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.834 | 0.024 | 0.029 | 4.08 | 2.02 | 7125 | 969 | 0.785 | 0.882 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.808 | 0.027 | 0.033 | 4.85 | 2.20 | 1155 | 1044 | 0.754 | 0.862 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.393 | 0.023 | 0.057 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 1117 | 1061 | 0.348 | 0.438 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.437 | 0.032 | 0.073 | 0.75 | 0.87 | 190 | 183 | 0.373 | 0.501 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.217 | 0.019 | 0.086 | 3.56 | 1.89 | 1942 | 1756 | 0.179 | 0.254 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.060 | 0.008 | 0.132 | 3.53 | 1.88 | 3433 | 3154 | 0.044 | 0.076 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.906 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 1.82 | 1.35 | 400 | 358 | 0.865 | 0.948 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.852 | 0.033 | 0.038 | 3.03 | 1.74 | 400 | 358 | 0.787 | 0.918 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.400 | 0.023 | 0.057 | 1.99 | 1.41 | 959 | 909 | 0.354 | 0.445 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.680 | 0.030 | 0.045 | 2.97 | 1.72 | 738 | 707 | 0.619 | 0.740 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.183 | 0.013 | 0.070 | 1.37 | 1.17 | 1298 | 1245 | 0.157 | 0.208 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.016 | 0.004 | 0.278 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 738 | 707 | 0.007 | 0.024 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.132 | 0.034 | 0.257 | 6.75 | 2.60 | 618 | 674 | 0.064 | 0.199 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.021 | 0.004 | 0.208 | 1.52 | 1.23 | 1703 | 1638 | 0.012 | 0.030 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.119 | 0.010 | 0.087 | 1.70 | 1.30 | 1703 | 1638 | 0.098 | 0.140 |

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Babil governorate

| Standard errors, coefficients of variatio Iraq, 2006 | sig | effects (d | square | design | (deft) a | onfidence in | for se | ndicators, | bil go | e, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf lim | dence its |
|  |  |  | error (se) | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  | count | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.062 | 0.007 | 0.115 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 843 | 769 | 0.048 | 0.076 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.912 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 0.74 | 0.86 | 162 | 140 | 0.871 | 0.954 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.638 | 0.041 | 0.065 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 162 | 139 | 0.555 | 0.720 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.659 | 0.041 | 0.063 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 161 | 139 | 0.577 | 0.742 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.636 | 0.041 | 0.065 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 161 | 139 | 0.553 | 0.718 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.683 | 0.038 | 0.056 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 161 | 139 | 0.606 | 0.760 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.578 | 0.040 | 0.069 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 158 | 137 | 0.499 | 0.658 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.084 | 0.012 | 0.139 | 1.46 | 1.21 | 918 | 829 | 0.061 | 0.107 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.922 | 0.022 | 0.024 | 0.49 | 0.70 | 77 | 72 | 0.877 | 0.967 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.071 | 0.014 | 0.195 | 2.41 | 1.55 | 918 | 829 | 0.043 | 0.099 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.636 | 0.026 | 0.041 | 0.16 | 0.39 | 65 | 53 | 0.583 | 0.688 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.566 | 0.029 | 0.052 | 2.86 | 1.69 | 918 | 829 | 0.508 | 0.624 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.958 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 1.42 | 1.19 | 918 | 829 | 0.941 | 0.975 |

Table SE. 15: Sampling errors: Kerbala governorate

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Kerbala governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kerbala

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.041 | 0.007 | 0.177 | 1.29 | 1.14 | 546 | 961 | 0.026 | 0.056 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.847 | 0.020 | 0.024 | 0.62 | 0.79 | 111 | 191 | 0.807 | 0.888 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.676 | 0.032 | 0.048 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 111 | 191 | 0.612 | 0.741 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.614 | 0.034 | 0.055 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 109 | 189 | 0.546 | 0.681 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.574 | 0.035 | 0.060 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 108 | 186 | 0.505 | 0.643 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.667 | 0.037 | 0.056 | 1.16 | 1.07 | 109 | 188 | 0.592 | 0.741 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.548 | 0.037 | 0.068 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 109 | 189 | 0.473 | 0.622 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.266 | 0.021 | 0.080 | 2.34 | 1.53 | 565 | 998 | 0.224 | 0.309 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.824 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 0.53 | 0.73 | 151 | 252 | 0.789 | 0.859 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.142 | 0.014 | 0.097 | 1.54 | 1.24 | 565 | 998 | 0.114 | 0.169 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.569 | 0.041 | 0.072 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 80 | 139 | 0.486 | 0.651 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.374 | 0.020 | 0.055 | 1.77 | 1.33 | 565 | 998 | 0.333 | 0.414 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.945 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 1.73 | 1.31 | 565 | 998 | 0.926 | 0.964 |

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Wasit governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Wasit governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Confi lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
|  |  |  |  | HOUSEHO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.182 | 0.014 | 0.077 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 634 | 972 | 0.154 | 0.211 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.828 | 0.017 | 0.021 | 1.48616 | 1.22 | 467 | 715 | 0.793 | 0.862 |
|  |  |  |  | USEHOLD M | MBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.710 | 0.033 | 0.046 | 5.06 | 2.25 | 4209 | 972 | 0.645 | 0.776 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.941 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 3.22 | 1.79 | 4209 | 972 | 0.914 | 0.968 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.793 | 0.019 | 0.024 | 2.15 | 1.46 | 655 | 967 | 0.755 | 0.831 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.309 | 0.022 | 0.072 | 2.14 | 1.46 | 593 | 911 | 0.265 | 0.354 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.327 | 0.031 | 0.095 | 0.63 | 0.79 | 97 | 145 | 0.265 | 0.389 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.100 | 0.013 | 0.134 | 3.31 | 1.82 | 1118 | 1653 | 0.073 | 0.127 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.052 | 0.008 | 0.162 | 4.43 | 2.11 | 2057 | 3067 | 0.035 | 0.069 |
|  |  |  |  | WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.775 | 0.032 | 0.041 | 2.08 | 1.44 | 249 | 366 | 0.712 | 0.838 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.761 | 0.028 | 0.036 | 1.53 | 1.24 | 249 | 366 | 0.706 | 0.817 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.520 | 0.018 | 0.035 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 595 | 896 | 0.484 | 0.556 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.604 | 0.026 | 0.043 | 1.90 | 1.38 | 435 | 672 | 0.552 | 0.656 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.224 | 0.015 | 0.065 | 1.44 | 1.20 | 760 | 1168 | 0.195 | 0.253 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.014 | 0.005 | 0.344 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 435 | 672 | 0.004 | 0.023 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.064 | 0.011 | 0.171 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 317 | 558 | 0.042 | 0.085 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.027 | 0.005 | 0.173 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 991 | 1523 | 0.017 | 0.036 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.179 | 0.015 | 0.082 | 2.23 | 1.49 | 991 | 1523 | 0.150 | 0.208 |

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Wasit governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Wasit governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Confi lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.120 | 0.014 | 0.113 | 1.55 | 1.25 | 617 | 894 | 0.093 | 0.147 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.879 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 146 | 212 | 0.839 | 0.919 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.468 | 0.028 | 0.060 | 0.65 | 0.80 | 142 | 206 | 0.412 | 0.524 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.466 | 0.032 | 0.069 | 0.83 | 0.91 | 139 | 202 | 0.402 | 0.530 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.466 | 0.032 | 0.068 | 0.82 | 0.91 | 140 | 203 | 0.402 | 0.529 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.520 | 0.033 | 0.064 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 140 | 204 | 0.453 | 0.586 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.408 | 0.032 | 0.078 | 0.85 | 0.92 | 139 | 202 | 0.345 | 0.472 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.140 | 0.012 | 0.087 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 656 | 949 | 0.116 | 0.164 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.919 | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 92 | 137 | 0.879 | 0.960 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.112 | 0.010 | 0.088 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 656 | 949 | 0.093 | 0.132 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.555 | 0.049 | 0.089 | 1.09 | 1.05 | 74 | 112 | 0.456 | 0.654 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.300 | 0.021 | 0.071 | 2.02 | 1.42 | 656 | 949 | 0.258 | 0.342 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.965 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 2.61 | 1.62 | 656 | 949 | 0.945 | 0.984 |

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Salahuddin governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Salahuddin governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.197 | 0.019 | 0.095 | 2.15 | 1.47 | 739 | 967 | 0.160 | 0.235 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.881 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 1.61402 | 1.27 | 577 | 743 | 0.850 | 0.911 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.725 | 0.036 | 0.050 | 6.46 | 2.54 | 5673 | 970 | 0.653 | 0.798 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.928 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 2.23 | 1.49 | 5673 | 970 | 0.904 | 0.953 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.768 | 0.024 | 0.031 | 3.68 | 1.92 | 948 | 1162 | 0.721 | 0.816 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.345 | 0.019 | 0.056 | 1.93 | 1.39 | 884 | 1155 | 0.307 | 0.384 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.300 | 0.027 | 0.091 | 0.71 | 0.84 | 164 | 200 | 0.245 | 0.354 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.181 | 0.018 | 0.097 | 3.97 | 1.99 | 1538 | 1914 | 0.146 | 0.216 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.056 | 0.010 | 0.174 | 6.41 | 2.53 | 2855 | 3548 | 0.037 | 0.076 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.825 | 0.029 | 0.035 | 2.25 | 1.50 | 340 | 399 | 0.768 | 0.882 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.820 | 0.019 | 0.023 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 340 | 399 | 0.782 | 0.858 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.408 | 0.022 | 0.054 | 1.99 | 1.41 | 793 | 996 | 0.364 | 0.452 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.521 | 0.028 | 0.054 | 2.58 | 1.61 | 620 | 805 | 0.465 | 0.578 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.228 | 0.014 | 0.061 | 1.45 | 1.20 | 984 | 1316 | 0.201 | 0.256 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.022 | 0.005 | 0.240 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 620 | 805 | 0.012 | 0.033 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.098 | 0.022 | 0.228 | 3.91 | 1.98 | 350 | 694 | 0.054 | 0.143 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.030 | 0.005 | 0.175 | 1.70 | 1.30 | 1339 | 1775 | 0.020 | 0.041 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.146 | 0.013 | 0.088 | 2.33 | 1.53 | 1339 | 1775 | 0.121 | 0.172 |

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Salahuddin governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Salahuddin governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | able | (r) | Standard | Coefficient of | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf <br> li | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | error (S | variation (se/r) | ect (deff) | (deft) |  | count | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FIV |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.062 | 0.011 | 0.185 | 2.15 | 1.47 | 833 | 959 | 0.039 | 0.085 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.830 | 0.024 | 0.029 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 185 | 213 | 0.782 | 0.877 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.534 | 0.038 | 0.071 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 185 | 213 | 0.458 | 0.610 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.509 | 0.031 | 0.062 | 0.82 | 0.91 | 182 | 210 | 0.446 | 0.572 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.449 | 0.036 | 0.079 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 178 | 206 | 0.378 | 0.520 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.463 | 0.035 | 0.075 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 180 | 207 | 0.394 | 0.532 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.320 | 0.032 | 0.101 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 185 | 212 | 0.256 | 0.385 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.202 | 0.020 | 0.101 | 2.66 | 1.63 | 885 | 1024 | 0.161 | 0.243 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.747 | 0.041 | 0.055 | 1.65 | 1.28 | 179 | 186 | 0.665 | 0.829 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.173 | 0.018 | 0.104 | 2.31 | 1.52 | 885 | 1024 | 0.137 | 0.208 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.600 | 0.035 | 0.059 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 153 | 178 | 0.529 | 0.670 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.600 | 0.024 | 0.041 | 2.52 | 1.59 | 885 | 1024 | 0.551 | 0.648 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.965 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 2.30 | 1.52 | 885 | 1024 | 0.947 | 0.982 |

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Najaf governorate

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.377 | 0.019 | 0.050 | 1.46 | 1.21 | 641 | 968 | 0.339 | 0.415 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.876 | 0.014 | 0.016 | 1.28688 | 1.13 | 470 | 712 | 0.848 | 0.904 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.881 | 0.021 | 0.024 | 4.19 | 2.05 | 4087 | 968 | 0.839 | 0.924 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.932 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 3.42 | 1.85 | 4087 | 968 | 0.902 | 0.962 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.849 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 637 | 979 | 0.821 | 0.878 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.384 | 0.024 | 0.061 | 2.04 | 1.43 | 569 | 866 | 0.337 | 0.431 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.404 | 0.030 | 0.074 | 0.62 | 0.79 | 112 | 167 | 0.344 | 0.464 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.134 | 0.014 | 0.103 | 2.74 | 1.66 | 1098 | 1679 | 0.106 | 0.161 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.057 | 0.008 | 0.142 | 3.70 | 1.92 | 1989 | 3032 | 0.041 | 0.073 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.979 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.55 | 1.24 | 257 | 379 | 0.960 | 0.997 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.886 | 0.019 | 0.021 | 1.33 | 1.15 | 257 | 379 | 0.849 | 0.924 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.550 | 0.022 | 0.039 | 1.67 | 1.29 | 598 | 889 | 0.507 | 0.593 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.625 | 0.025 | 0.041 | 1.67 | 1.29 | 402 | 602 | 0.574 | 0.676 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.235 | 0.012 | 0.050 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 714 | 1070 | 0.212 | 0.259 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.037 | 0.011 | 0.306 | 2.19 | 1.48 | 402 | 602 | 0.015 | 0.060 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.039 | 0.007 | 0.175 | 0.68 | 0.83 | 382 | 550 | 0.025 | 0.052 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.020 | 0.005 | 0.231 | 1.51 | 1.23 | 929 | 1392 | 0.011 | 0.029 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.159 | 0.021 | 0.131 | 4.50 | 2.12 | 929 | 1392 | 0.118 | 0.201 |

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Najaf governorate

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.081 | 0.012 | 0.146 | 1.68 | 1.30 | 600 | 890 | 0.058 | 0.105 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.771 | 0.026 | 0.034 | 0.73 | 0.86 | 130 | 195 | 0.719 | 0.823 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.471 | 0.031 | 0.066 | 0.76 | 0.87 | 130 | 195 | 0.409 | 0.534 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.379 | 0.030 | 0.079 | 0.74 | 0.86 | 129 | 194 | 0.319 | 0.439 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.357 | 0.028 | 0.078 | 0.65 | 0.81 | 129 | 194 | 0.301 | 0.413 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.603 | 0.030 | 0.049 | 0.70 | 0.84 | 127 | 190 | 0.543 | 0.662 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.317 | 0.030 | 0.095 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 129 | 193 | 0.257 | 0.377 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.226 | 0.022 | 0.096 | 2.53 | 1.59 | 638 | 943 | 0.183 | 0.269 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.872 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 144 | 219 | 0.835 | 0.909 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.170 | 0.015 | 0.090 | 1.55 | 1.25 | 638 | 943 | 0.140 | 0.201 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.633 | 0.038 | 0.061 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 109 | 160 | 0.557 | 0.710 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.552 | 0.022 | 0.040 | 1.84 | 1.36 | 638 | 943 | 0.508 | 0.596 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.954 | 0.008 | 0.008 | 1.21 | 1.10 | 638 | 943 | 0.938 | 0.969 |

Table SE. 19: Sampling errors: Qadisiya governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Qadisiya governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.110 | 0.012 | 0.114 | 1.54 | 1.24 | 589 | 967 | 0.085 | 0.135 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.797 | 0.027 | 0.034 | 3.2304 | 1.80 | 439 | 713 | 0.743 | 0.852 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.745 | 0.039 | 0.052 | 7.79 | 2.79 | 4012 | 971 | 0.667 | 0.823 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.635 | 0.030 | 0.048 | 3.83 | 1.96 | 4012 | 971 | 0.575 | 0.696 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.725 | 0.026 | 0.035 | 3.35 | 1.83 | 637 | 1021 | 0.674 | 0.776 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.302 | 0.025 | 0.084 | 2.76 | 1.66 | 572 | 914 | 0.252 | 0.353 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.265 | 0.028 | 0.107 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 98 | 162 | 0.208 | 0.322 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.135 | 0.021 | 0.154 | 6.38 | 2.53 | 1082 | 1732 | 0.093 | 0.176 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.062 | 0.010 | 0.162 | 5.54 | 2.35 | 1985 | 3168 | 0.042 | 0.083 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.954 | 0.011 | 0.011 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 261 | 413 | 0.933 | 0.976 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.763 | 0.023 | 0.031 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 261 | 413 | 0.716 | 0.809 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.398 | 0.018 | 0.046 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 557 | 907 | 0.362 | 0.435 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.565 | 0.026 | 0.046 | 1.86 | 1.37 | 425 | 667 | 0.513 | 0.618 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.234 | 0.013 | 0.055 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 724 | 1165 | 0.208 | 0.260 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.011 | 0.004 | 0.310 | 0.73 | 0.86 | 425 | 667 | 0.004 | 0.018 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.076 | 0.015 | 0.193 | 1.42 | 1.19 | 261 | 468 | 0.047 | 0.105 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.038 | 0.008 | 0.220 | 2.88 | 1.70 | 948 | 1516 | 0.021 | 0.054 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.154 | 0.016 | 0.102 | 2.84 | 1.69 | 948 | 1516 | 0.123 | 0.185 |

Table SE. 19: Sampling errors: Qadisiya governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Qadisiya

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.085 | 0.011 | 0.127 | 1.35 | 1.16 | 577 | 901 | 0.064 | 0.107 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.862 | 0.025 | 0.029 | 1.10 | 1.05 | 137 | 209 | 0.812 | 0.912 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.509 | 0.038 | 0.074 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 137 | 209 | 0.434 | 0.585 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.505 | 0.040 | 0.080 | 1.33 | 1.15 | 132 | 203 | 0.424 | 0.586 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.457 | 0.039 | 0.086 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 131 | 201 | 0.378 | 0.535 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.603 | 0.036 | 0.060 | 1.11 | 1.06 | 133 | 203 | 0.530 | 0.675 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.406 | 0.036 | 0.090 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 131 | 202 | 0.333 | 0.479 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.174 | 0.015 | 0.088 | 1.63 | 1.28 | 641 | 994 | 0.144 | 0.205 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.767 | 0.036 | 0.047 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 112 | 169 | 0.694 | 0.840 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.095 | 0.012 | 0.129 | 1.73 | 1.32 | 641 | 994 | 0.071 | 0.120 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.548 | 0.066 | 0.121 | 1.66 | 1.29 | 61 | 95 | 0.416 | 0.680 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.283 | 0.023 | 0.080 | 2.51 | 1.58 | 641 | 994 | 0.238 | 0.328 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.935 | 0.015 | 0.016 | 3.47 | 1.86 | 641 | 994 | 0.906 | 0.964 |

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: AI-Muthanna governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Al-Muthanna governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  |  |  | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Confi lim | ence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | HOUSEHOL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.300 | 0.017 | 0.055 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 350 | 966 | 966.000 | 0.333 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.783 | 0.021 | 0.026 | 2.00352 | 1.42 | 299 | 801 | 801.000 | 0.824 |
|  |  |  |  | USEHOLD M | MBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.531 | 0.033 | 0.063 | 4.34 | 2.08 | 2992 | 971 | 0.464 | 0.598 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.810 | 0.028 | 0.034 | 4.87 | 2.21 | 2992 | 971 | 0.755 | 0.866 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.773 | 0.028 | 0.036 | 5.81 | 2.41 | 531 | 1344 | 0.718 | 0.828 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.243 | 0.018 | 0.073 | 2.07 | 1.44 | 459 | 1215 | 0.208 | 0.279 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.322 | 0.031 | 0.096 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 93 | 233 | 0.261 | 0.384 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.084 | 0.012 | 0.146 | 4.44 | 2.11 | 905 | 2293 | 0.059 | 0.108 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.088 | 0.012 | 0.141 | 7.61 | 2.76 | 1566 | 4020 | 0.063 | 0.112 |
|  |  |  |  | WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.847 | 0.036 | 0.042 | 4.79 | 2.19 | 184 | 483 | 0.775 | 0.918 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.805 | 0.030 | 0.037 | 2.80 | 1.67 | 184 | 483 | 0.745 | 0.865 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.423 | 0.023 | 0.055 | 2.40 | 1.55 | 404 | 1078 | 0.377 | 0.470 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.473 | 0.023 | 0.049 | 1.76 | 1.33 | 300 | 805 | 0.426 | 0.519 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.324 | 0.014 | 0.042 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 502 | 1352 | 0.297 | 0.352 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.013 | 0.004 | 0.328 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 300 | 805 | 0.005 | 0.022 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.017 | 0.004 | 0.247 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 307 | 958 | 0.008 | 0.025 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.437 | 1.84 | 1.36 | 665 | 1789 | 0.001 | 0.010 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.226 | 0.016 | 0.073 | 2.77 | 1.67 | 665 | 1789 | 0.193 | 0.259 |

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: AI-Muthanna governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, AI-Muthanna governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.108 | 0.014 | 0.125 | 2.01 | 1.42 | 422 | 1066 | 0.081 | 0.135 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.963 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 99 | 257 | 0.938 | 0.988 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.658 | 0.036 | 0.055 | 1.50 | 1.23 | 99 | 258 | 0.586 | 0.731 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.510 | 0.044 | 0.086 | 2.00 | 1.41 | 99 | 257 | 0.422 | 0.599 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.492 | 0.036 | 0.073 | 1.32 | 1.15 | 99 | 256 | 0.420 | 0.564 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.563 | 0.036 | 0.063 | 1.31 | 1.15 | 99 | 256 | 0.492 | 0.634 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.410 | 0.036 | 0.087 | 1.34 | 1.16 | 99 | 257 | 0.339 | 0.481 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.237 | 0.017 | 0.072 | 1.86 | 1.36 | 460 | 1156 | 0.203 | 0.271 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.850 | 0.037 | 0.043 | 2.98 | 1.73 | 109 | 283 | 0.776 | 0.923 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.161 | 0.015 | 0.091 | 1.84 | 1.36 | 460 | 1156 | 0.132 | 0.190 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.607 | 0.035 | 0.058 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 74 | 187 | 0.536 | 0.677 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.355 | 0.039 | 0.110 | 7.67 | 2.77 | 460 | 1156 | 0.277 | 0.433 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.925 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 1.97 | 1.40 | 460 | 1156 | 0.903 | 0.947 |

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Thi-Qar governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thi-qar governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value <br> (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.181 | 0.014 | 0.075 | 1.19 | 1.09 | 959 | 964 | 0.154 | 0.208 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.866 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 1.79861 | 1.34 | 683 | 672 | 0.830 | 0.901 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.699 | 0.025 | 0.036 | 2.86 | 1.69 | 5844 | 966 | 0.649 | 0.749 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.808 | 0.014 | 0.017 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 5844 | 966 | 0.781 | 0.836 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.793 | 0.020 | 0.025 | 2.16 | 1.47 | 944 | 921 | 0.754 | 0.833 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.314 | 0.021 | 0.066 | 1.57 | 1.25 | 777 | 778 | 0.272 | 0.356 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.364 | 0.037 | 0.102 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 157 | 155 | 0.290 | 0.439 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.097 | 0.014 | 0.147 | 3.70 | 1.92 | 1636 | 1594 | 0.069 | 0.126 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.051 | 0.008 | 0.154 | 3.64 | 1.91 | 2914 | 2850 | 0.035 | 0.067 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.869 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 355 | 344 | 0.836 | 0.903 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.803 | 0.025 | 0.031 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 355 | 344 | 0.754 | 0.852 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.500 | 0.021 | 0.041 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 853 | 830 | 0.459 | 0.541 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.598 | 0.030 | 0.051 | 2.11 | 1.45 | 549 | 546 | 0.537 | 0.659 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.245 | 0.014 | 0.058 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 996 | 975 | 0.217 | 0.274 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.013 | 0.005 | 0.377 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 549 | 546 | 0.003 | 0.023 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.129 | 0.018 | 0.141 | 1.43 | 1.20 | 456 | 489 | 0.093 | 0.166 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.030 | 0.007 | 0.224 | 1.92 | 1.39 | 1281 | 1258 | 0.016 | 0.043 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.164 | 0.013 | 0.078 | 1.50 | 1.23 | 1281 | 1258 | 0.139 | 0.190 |

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Thi-Qar governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Thi-qar governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf li | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.065 | 0.008 | 0.125 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 837 | 792 | 0.049 | 0.082 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.940 | 0.016 | 0.018 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 193 | 182 | 0.907 | 0.973 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.601 | 0.035 | 0.058 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 195 | 184 | 0.531 | 0.672 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.525 | 0.032 | 0.061 | 0.73 | 0.85 | 191 | 181 | 0.461 | 0.588 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.479 | 0.031 | 0.064 | 0.68 | 0.82 | 188 | 178 | 0.417 | 0.540 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.661 | 0.030 | 0.045 | 0.70 | 0.84 | 187 | 176 | 0.601 | 0.721 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.435 | 0.031 | 0.070 | 0.68 | 0.82 | 189 | 179 | 0.374 | 0.496 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.182 | 0.016 | 0.089 | 1.53 | 1.24 | 921 | 874 | 0.150 | 0.214 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.855 | 0.023 | 0.027 | 0.70 | 0.84 | 168 | 166 | 0.809 | 0.900 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.180 | 0.016 | 0.087 | 1.46 | 1.21 | 921 | 874 | 0.148 | 0.211 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.682 | 0.027 | 0.040 | 0.52 | 0.72 | 166 | 154 | 0.627 | 0.736 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.352 | 0.021 | 0.059 | 1.66 | 1.29 | 921 | 874 | 0.311 | 0.394 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.957 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.70 | 1.31 | 921 | 874 | 0.939 | 0.975 |

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Missan governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Missan governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  | HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.089 | 0.012 | 0.139 | 1.83 | 1.35 | 492 | 969 | 0.065 | 0.114 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.846 | 0.020 | 0.024 | 2.19564 | 1.48 | 365 | 723 | 0.806 | 0.886 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 0.751 \\ & 0.751 \end{aligned}$ | 0.020 | 0.027 | 2.16 | 1.47 | 3406 | 971 | 0.710 | 0.791 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.831 | 0.022 | 0.027 | 3.43 | 1.85 | 3406 | 971 | 0.786 | 0.875 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.698 | 0.016 | 0.022 | 1.35 | 1.16 | 585 | 1175 | 0.667 | 0.729 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.229 | 0.020 | 0.086 | 2.09 | 1.44 | 488 | 954 | 0.190 | 0.268 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.246 | 0.042 | 0.169 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 88 | 172 | 0.163 | 0.329 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.116 | 0.015 | 0.131 | 4.51 | 2.12 | 1003 | 2010 | 0.086 | 0.147 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.036 | 0.006 | 0.174 | 3.92 | 1.98 | 1766 | 3508 | 0.023 | 0.048 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.846 | 0.018 | 0.021 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 207 | 408 | 0.810 | 0.882 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.804 | 0.022 | 0.028 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 207 | 408 | 0.759 | 0.848 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.556 | 0.021 | 0.037 | 1.44 | 1.20 | 428 | 826 | 0.515 | 0.598 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.480 | 0.026 | 0.055 | 1.74 | 1.32 | 324 | 628 | 0.427 | 0.532 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.246 | 0.014 | 0.058 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 556 | 1083 | 0.217 | 0.274 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.020 | 0.007 | 0.359 | 1.64 | 1.28 | 324 | 628 | 0.006 | 0.034 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.081 | 0.014 | 0.170 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 176 | 337 | 0.053 | 0.109 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.009 | 0.003 | 0.337 | 1.49 | 1.22 | 735 | 1423 | 0.003 | 0.015 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.086 | 0.013 | 0.151 | 3.05 | 1.75 | 735 | 1423 | 0.060 | 0.112 |

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Missan governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Missan governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.111 | 0.011 | 0.095 | 1.07 | 1.04 | 496 | 949 | 0.090 | 0.132 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.954 | 0.013 | 0.014 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 115 | 221 | 0.927 | 0.981 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.566 | 0.032 | 0.057 | 0.87 | 0.93 | 107 | 208 | 0.502 | 0.630 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.508 | 0.033 | 0.065 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 109 | 209 | 0.442 | 0.575 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.497 | 0.033 | 0.067 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 108 | 207 | 0.430 | 0.564 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.650 | 0.030 | 0.046 | 0.82 | 0.91 | 112 | 214 | 0.591 | 0.709 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.392 | 0.032 | 0.083 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 108 | 209 | 0.327 | 0.457 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.118 | 0.014 | 0.120 | 1.98 | 1.41 | 538 | 1033 | 0.090 | 0.146 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.857 | 0.048 | 0.056 | 2.27 | 1.51 | 63 | 122 | 0.762 | 0.953 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.111 | 0.013 | 0.119 | 1.83 | 1.35 | 538 | 1033 | 0.084 | 0.137 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.723 | 0.041 | 0.056 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 60 | 116 | 0.642 | 0.805 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.366 | 0.027 | 0.073 | 3.21 | 1.79 | 538 | 1033 | 0.312 | 0.420 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.975 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 538 | 1033 | 0.963 | 0.987 |

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Basrah governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Basrah governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  |  |  | Standard | Coefficient of | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Confi lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | HOUSEHOLD |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.121 | 0.016 | 0.128 | 2.10 | 1.45 | 1134 | 928 | 0.090 | 0.152 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.887 | 0.013 | 0.015 | 1.20795 | 1.10 | 868 | 715 | 0.861 | 0.913 |
|  |  |  |  | OOUSEHOLD ME | MBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.015 | 0.005 | 0.331 | 1.59 | 1.26 | 7045 | 943 | 0.005 | 0.025 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.876 | 0.017 | 0.020 | 2.58 | 1.61 | 7045 | 943 | 0.842 | 0.911 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.901 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 1.47 | 1.21 | 1063 | 896 | 0.877 | 0.925 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.448 | 0.023 | 0.051 | 1.64 | 1.28 | 927 | 784 | 0.403 | 0.494 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.476 | 0.033 | 0.070 | 0.64 | 0.80 | 177 | 145 | 0.410 | 0.543 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.051 | 0.008 | 0.163 | 2.22 | 1.49 | 1831 | 1545 | 0.034 | 0.068 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.057 | 0.008 | 0.147 | 3.77 | 1.94 | 3456 | 2909 | 0.040 | 0.074 |
|  |  |  |  | WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.969 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 448 | 365 | 0.949 | 0.989 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.865 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 448 | 365 | 0.830 | 0.900 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.561 | 0.018 | 0.033 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 1075 | 857 | 0.524 | 0.598 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.709 | 0.021 | 0.030 | 1.18 | 1.09 | 665 | 538 | 0.666 | 0.752 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.228 | 0.012 | 0.055 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 1306 | 1030 | 0.203 | 0.253 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.047 | 0.012 | 0.247 | 1.64 | 1.28 | 665 | 538 | 0.024 | 0.071 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.116 | 0.016 | 0.135 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 717 | 526 | 0.085 | 0.147 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.020 | 0.005 | 0.234 | 1.49 | 1.22 | 1669 | 1325 | 0.011 | 0.029 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.179 | 0.014 | 0.079 | 1.78 | 1.33 | 1669 | 1325 | 0.151 | 0.207 |

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Basrah governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Basrah governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Confi lim | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FIV |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.139 | 0.012 | 0.090 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 1097 | 888 | 0.114 | 0.163 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.973 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.62 | 0.79 | 249 | 205 | 0.955 | 0.991 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.739 | 0.035 | 0.047 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 249 | 205 | 0.669 | 0.809 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.767 | 0.028 | 0.036 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 249 | 205 | 0.711 | 0.823 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.688 | 0.031 | 0.045 | 0.86 | 0.93 | 234 | 193 | 0.626 | 0.750 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.826 | 0.024 | 0.029 | 0.80 | 0.90 | 245 | 202 | 0.778 | 0.874 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.687 | 0.030 | 0.044 | 0.80 | 0.89 | 234 | 193 | 0.627 | 0.747 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.066 | 0.012 | 0.177 | 2.11 | 1.45 | 1188 | 956 | 0.043 | 0.089 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.912 | 0.017 | 0.018 | 0.23 | 0.48 | 78 | 67 | 0.879 | 0.946 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.068 | 0.009 | 0.128 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 1188 | 956 | 0.051 | 0.086 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.538 | 0.037 | 0.069 | 0.38 | 0.61 | 81 | 69 | 0.464 | 0.612 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.353 | 0.024 | 0.069 | 2.46 | 1.57 | 1188 | 956 | 0.305 | 0.402 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.961 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 1188 | 956 | 0.948 | 0.974 |

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Dohuk governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Dohuk governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted | Conf | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | HOUSEHO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.674 | 0.023 | 0.033 | 2.20 | 1.48 | 558 | 953 | 0.629 | 0.719 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.848 | 0.019 | 0.023 | 2.03928 | 1.43 | 409 | 699 | 0.809 | 0.886 |
|  |  |  |  | USEHOLD M | MBERS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.986 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 3.13 | 1.77 | 3746 | 956 | 0.973 | 1.000 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.981 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 2.35 | 1.53 | 3746 | 956 | 0.968 | 0.995 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.939 | 0.008 | 0.009 | 1.28 | 1.13 | 613 | 1055 | 0.922 | 0.956 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.497 | 0.020 | 0.041 | 1.60 | 1.27 | 562 | 970 | 0.456 | 0.538 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.411 | 0.030 | 0.072 | 0.57 | 0.76 | 93 | 157 | 0.352 | 0.471 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.043 | 0.008 | 0.178 | 2.59 | 1.61 | 1064 | 1830 | 0.028 | 0.058 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.055 | 0.008 | 0.151 | 4.38 | 2.09 | 1923 | 3289 | 0.038 | 0.072 |
|  |  |  |  | WOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.840 | 0.022 | 0.026 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 221 | 368 | 0.796 | 0.883 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.829 | 0.020 | 0.025 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 221 | 368 | 0.788 | 0.870 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.406 | 0.021 | 0.052 | 1.49 | 1.22 | 487 | 809 | 0.363 | 0.448 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.525 | 0.022 | 0.043 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 413 | 695 | 0.480 | 0.570 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.297 | 0.014 | 0.047 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 677 | 1133 | 0.269 | 0.324 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.432 | 1.20 | 1.09 | 413 | 695 | 0.001 | 0.017 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.111 | 0.016 | 0.147 | 1.40 | 1.18 | 304 | 521 | 0.078 | 0.144 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 0.430 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 887 | 1485 | 0.001 | 0.008 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.230 | 0.018 | 0.079 | 2.75 | 1.66 | 887 | 1485 | 0.193 | 0.266 |

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Dohuk governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Dohuk governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard | Coefficient of variation | Design ef- | Square root of design effect | Weighted | Unweighted |  | dence its |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | (se/r) |  | (deft) |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
|  |  |  |  | UNDER-FI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.087 | 0.010 | 0.110 | 1.11 | 1.05 | 585 | 963 | 0.068 | 0.107 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.969 | 0.013 | 0.014 | 1.17 | 1.08 | 120 | 205 | 0.943 | 0.995 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.783 | 0.030 | 0.038 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 120 | 205 | 0.724 | 0.843 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.667 | 0.032 | 0.048 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 119 | 204 | 0.603 | 0.732 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.541 | 0.038 | 0.071 | 1.12 | 1.06 | 111 | 191 | 0.465 | 0.618 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.804 | 0.028 | 0.035 | 1.01 | 1.00 | 118 | 201 | 0.748 | 0.860 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.634 | 0.034 | 0.053 | 0.96 | 0.98 | 116 | 199 | 0.567 | 0.701 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.076 | 0.011 | 0.145 | 1.70 | 1.30 | 600 | 988 | 0.054 | 0.098 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.742 | 0.033 | 0.044 | 0.40 | 0.63 | 45 | 73 | 0.677 | 0.808 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.158 | 0.013 | 0.085 | 1.33 | 1.15 | 600 | 988 | 0.131 | 0.185 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.722 | 0.035 | 0.049 | 0.95 | 0.97 | 95 | 153 | 0.652 | 0.793 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.460 | 0.036 | 0.078 | 5.14 | 2.27 | 600 | 988 | 0.388 | 0.532 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.989 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1.14 | 1.07 | 600 | 988 | 0.983 | 0.996 |

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Sulimaniya governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sulimaniya governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.629 | 0.016 | 0.026 | 1.03 | 1.01 | 1178 | 919 | 0.597 | 0.661 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.644 | 0.024 | 0.037 | 1.31433 | 1.15 | 695 | 545 | 0.597 | 0.691 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.955 | 0.011 | 0.012 | 2.71 | 1.65 | 6175 | 920 | 0.933 | 0.978 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.971 | 0.010 | 0.010 | 3.05 | 1.75 | 6175 | 920 | 0.952 | 0.991 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.958 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 1.34 | 1.16 | 810 | 650 | 0.940 | 0.976 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.540 | 0.023 | 0.043 | 1.56 | 1.25 | 935 | 731 | 0.494 | 0.586 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.546 | 0.035 | 0.064 | 0.55 | 0.74 | 133 | 112 | 0.476 | 0.617 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.070 | 0.009 | 0.128 | 1.39 | 1.18 | 1388 | 1114 | 0.052 | 0.088 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.058 | 0.009 | 0.163 | 3.28 | 1.81 | 2550 | 2027 | 0.039 | 0.076 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.919 | 0.020 | 0.021 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 281 | 200 | 0.880 | 0.958 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.800 | 0.031 | 0.039 | 1.21 | 1.10 | 281 | 200 | 0.738 | 0.863 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.655 | 0.022 | 0.034 | 1.25 | 1.12 | 830 | 582 | 0.611 | 0.699 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.736 | 0.017 | 0.024 | 0.81 | 0.90 | 739 | 519 | 0.701 | 0.771 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.237 | 0.016 | 0.066 | 1.23 | 1.11 | 1292 | 910 | 0.206 | 0.269 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 1.001 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 739 | 519 | -0.002 | 0.006 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.084 | 0.012 | 0.147 | 0.82 | 0.90 | 621 | 416 | 0.059 | 0.108 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.007 | 0.003 | 0.394 | 1.31 | 1.15 | 1692 | 1190 | 0.002 | 0.013 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.172 | 0.015 | 0.087 | 1.86 | 1.36 | 1692 | 1190 | 0.142 | 0.201 |

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Sulimaniya governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Sulimaniya governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 \mathrm{se}$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.046 | 0.010 | 0.223 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 596 | 452 | 0.025 | 0.066 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.978 | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 122 | 96 | 0.977 | 0.979 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.692 | 0.037 | 0.053 | 0.60 | 0.78 | 122 | 96 | 0.618 | 0.765 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.684 | 0.037 | 0.054 | 0.59 | 0.77 | 122 | 96 | 0.611 | 0.758 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.680 | 0.037 | 0.055 | 0.61 | 0.78 | 122 | 96 | 0.605 | 0.755 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.710 | 0.033 | 0.047 | 0.51 | 0.71 | 122 | 96 | 0.643 | 0.776 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.622 | 0.036 | 0.059 | 0.54 | 0.73 | 122 | 96 | 0.549 | 0.695 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.098 | 0.015 | 0.154 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 649 | 492 | 0.068 | 0.128 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.872 | 0.018 | 0.020 | 0.13 | 0.36 | 63 | 47 | 0.836 | 0.908 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.138 | 0.016 | 0.114 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 649 | 492 | 0.107 | 0.170 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.607 | 0.037 | 0.061 | 0.40 | 0.63 | 90 | 70 | 0.533 | 0.682 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.430 | 0.025 | 0.058 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 649 | 492 | 0.380 | 0.480 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.979 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.90 | 0.95 | 649 | 492 | 0.967 | 0.991 |

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Erbil governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Erbil governorate, Iraq, 2006

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation ( $\mathrm{se} / \mathrm{r}$ ) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| HOUSEHOLDS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lodized salt consumption | NU. 5 | 0.398 | 0.024 | 0.061 | 2.22 | 1.49 | 777 | 901 | 0.350 | 0.447 |
| Child discipline | CP. 4 | 0.602 | 0.022 | 0.037 | 1.35944 | 1.17 | 563 | 657 | 0.557 | 0.646 |
| HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Use of improved drinking water sources | EN. 1 | 0.972 | 0.009 | 0.009 | 2.69 | 1.64 | 4716 | 912 | 0.954 | 0.990 |
| Use of improved sanitation facilities | EN. 5 | 0.982 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 2.26 | 1.50 | 4716 | 912 | 0.968 | 0.995 |
| Net primary school attendance rate | ED. 3 | 0.934 | 0.010 | 0.011 | 1.33 | 1.15 | 710 | 844 | 0.914 | 0.953 |
| Net secondary school attendance rate | ED. 4 | 0.522 | 0.023 | 0.045 | 1.86 | 1.36 | 747 | 844 | 0.475 | 0.568 |
| Primary completion rate (net) | ED. 6 | 0.488 | 0.030 | 0.061 | 0.44 | 0.66 | 102 | 123 | 0.428 | 0.547 |
| Child labour | CP. 2 | 0.074 | 0.011 | 0.143 | 2.40 | 1.55 | 1264 | 1484 | 0.053 | 0.095 |
| Prevalence of orphans | HA. 10 | 0.052 | 0.008 | 0.147 | 3.17 | 1.78 | 2279 | 2694 | 0.037 | 0.067 |
| WOMEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Skilled attendant at delivery | RH. 5 | 0.875 | 0.020 | 0.023 | 1.05 | 1.03 | 245 | 283 | 0.834 | 0.915 |
| Antenatal care | RH. 3 | 0.779 | 0.024 | 0.030 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 245 | 283 | 0.731 | 0.826 |
| Contraceptive prevalence | RH. 1 | 0.621 | 0.018 | 0.029 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 648 | 711 | 0.585 | 0.657 |
| Adult literacy | ED. 8 | 0.603 | 0.024 | 0.040 | 1.48 | 1.22 | 546 | 600 | 0.555 | 0.652 |
| Marriage before age 18 | CP. 5 | 0.268 | 0.016 | 0.059 | 1.31 | 1.14 | 914 | 1015 | 0.237 | 0.300 |
| Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | HA. 3 | 0.011 | 0.005 | 0.436 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 546 | 600 | 0.001 | 0.021 |
| Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS | HA. 5 | 0.050 | 0.008 | 0.165 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 623 | 616 | 0.034 | 0.067 |
| Women who have been tested for HIV | HA. 6 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.710 | 1.70 | 1.30 | 1212 | 1332 | -0.001 | 0.006 |
| Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV | HA. 4 | 0.238 | 0.016 | 0.069 | 1.96 | 1.40 | 1212 | 1332 | 0.206 | 0.271 |

Table SE.26: Sampling errors: Erbil governorate
Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Erbil governorate,

|  | Table | Value (r) | Standard error (se) | Coefficient of variation (se/r) | Design effect (deff) | Square root of design effect (deft) | Weighted count | Unweighted count | Confidence limits |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | r-2se | $r+2 s e$ |
| UNDER-FIVEs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Underweight prevalence | NU. 1 | 0.104 | 0.011 | 0.110 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 595 | 709 | 0.081 | 0.127 |
| Tuberculosis immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.978 | 0.012 | 0.013 | 1.29 | 1.13 | 149 | 180 | 0.954 | 1.003 |
| Polio immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.849 | 0.031 | 0.036 | 1.24 | 1.12 | 139 | 170 | 0.787 | 0.910 |
| Immunization coverage for DPT | CH. 2 | 0.763 | 0.031 | 0.041 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 143 | 173 | 0.701 | 0.825 |
| Immunization coverage for HepB | CH. 2 | 0.742 | 0.035 | 0.048 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 132 | 159 | 0.671 | 0.812 |
| Measles immunization coverage | CH. 2 | 0.809 | 0.027 | 0.033 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 140 | 166 | 0.755 | 0.862 |
| Fully immunized children | CH. 2 | 0.716 | 0.035 | 0.049 | 1.02 | 1.01 | 140 | 168 | 0.646 | 0.786 |
| Acute respiratory infection in last two weeks | CH. 6 | 0.086 | 0.011 | 0.133 | 1.26 | 1.12 | 640 | 764 | 0.063 | 0.108 |
| Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | CH. 6 | 0.580 | 0.049 | 0.084 | 0.55 | 0.74 | 55 | 58 | 0.482 | 0.677 |
| Diarrhoea in last two weeks | CH. 4 | 0.268 | 0.017 | 0.062 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 640 | 764 | 0.235 | 0.301 |
| Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding | CH. 5 | 0.593 | 0.028 | 0.047 | 0.65 | 0.81 | 172 | 199 | 0.537 | 0.650 |
| Support for learning | CD. 1 | 0.472 | 0.025 | 0.054 | 1.96 | 1.40 | 640 | 764 | 0.422 | 0.523 |
| Birth registration | CP. 1 | 0.987 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 640 | 764 | 0.978 | 0.996 |

## Appendix C. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population
Single-year age distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Iraq, 2006

| Age | Males |  | Females |  | Age | Males |  | Females |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 1701 | 3.0 | 1742 | 3.1 | 43 | 401 | 0.7 | 456 | 0.8 |
| 1 | 1769 | 3.1 | 1686 | 3.0 | 44 | 328 | 0.6 | 392 | 0.7 |
| 2 | 1618 | 2.8 | 1540 | 2.8 | 45 | 413 | 0.7 | 444 | 0.8 |
| 3 | 1628 | 2.9 | 1496 | 2.7 | 46 | 270 | 0.5 | 303 | 0.5 |
| 4 | 1456 | 2.6 | 1473 | 2.6 | 47 | 233 | 0.4 | 262 | 0.5 |
| 5 | 1793 | 3.1 | 1727 | 3.1 | 48 | 368 | 0.6 | 334 | 0.6 |
| 6 | 1625 | 2.9 | 1549 | 2.8 | 49 | 335 | 0.6 | 204 | 0.4 |
| 7 | 1569 | 2.8 | 1462 | 2.6 | 50 | 434 | 0.8 | 744 | 1.3 |
| 8 | 1504 | 2.6 | 1447 | 2.6 | 51 | 357 | 0.6 | 537 | 1.0 |
| 9 | 1538 | 2.7 | 1402 | 2.5 | 52 | 371 | 0.7 | 467 | 0.8 |
| 10 | 1462 | 2.6 | 1442 | 2.6 | 53 | 337 | 0.6 | 399 | 0.7 |
| 11 | 1501 | 2.6 | 1439 | 2.6 | 54 | 288 | 0.5 | 288 | 0.5 |
| 12 | 1507 | 2.6 | 1362 | 2.4 | 55 | 431 | 0.8 | 388 | 0.7 |
| 13 | 1342 | 2.4 | 1449 | 2.6 | 56 | 262 | 0.5 | 273 | 0.5 |
| 14 | 1340 | 2.4 | 1350 | 2.4 | 57 | 192 | 0.3 | 155 | 0.3 |
| 15 | 1522 | 2.7 | 1425 | 2.5 | 58 | 271 | 0.5 | 251 | 0.4 |
| 16 | 1417 | 2.5 | 1395 | 2.5 | 59 | 187 | 0.3 | 135 | 0.2 |
| 17 | 1290 | 2.3 | 1214 | 2.2 | 60 | 299 | 0.5 | 351 | 0.6 |
| 18 | 1238 | 2.2 | 1204 | 2.2 | 61 | 155 | 0.3 | 112 | 0.2 |
| 19 | 1136 | 2.0 | 1127 | 2.0 | 62 | 200 | 0.4 | 139 | 0.2 |
| 20 | 1257 | 2.2 | 1137 | 2.0 | 63 | 171 | 0.3 | 169 | 0.3 |
| 21 | 1177 | 2.1 | 1092 | 2.0 | 64 | 174 | 0.3 | 135 | 0.2 |
| 22 | 1110 | 1.9 | 999 | 1.8 | 65 | 184 | 0.3 | 231 | 0.4 |
| 23 | 1099 | 1.9 | 1056 | 1.9 | 66 | 136 | 0.2 | 118 | 0.2 |
| 24 | 962 | 1.7 | 957 | 1.7 | 67 | 82 | 0.1 | 82 | 0.1 |
| 25 | 1084 | 1.9 | 964 | 1.7 | 68 | 147 | 0.3 | 144 | 0.3 |
| 26 | 957 | 1.7 | 879 | 1.6 | 69 | 67 | 0.1 | 54 | 0.1 |
| 27 | 940 | 1.6 | 848 | 1.5 | 70 | 111 | 0.2 | 157 | 0.3 |
| 28 | 826 | 1.5 | 874 | 1.6 | 71 | 69 | 0.1 | 56 | 0.1 |
| 29 | 775 | 1.4 | 785 | 1.4 | 72 | 90 | 0.2 | 71 | 0.1 |
| 30 | 837 | 1.5 | 749 | 1.3 | 73 | 102 | 0.2 | 124 | 0.2 |
| 31 | 699 | 1.2 | 770 | 1.4 | 74 | 54 | 0.1 | 47 | 0.1 |
| 32 | 778 | 1.4 | 800 | 1.4 | 75 | 104 | 0.2 | 106 | 0.2 |
| 33 | 740 | 1.3 | 756 | 1.4 | 76 | 62 | 0.1 | 48 | 0.1 |
| 34 | 700 | 1.2 | 782 | 1.4 | 77 | 43 | 0.1 | 35 | 0.1 |
| 35 | 805 | 1.4 | 678 | 1.2 | 78 | 63 | 0.1 | 111 | 0.2 |
| 36 | 736 | 1.3 | 682 | 1.2 | 79 | 32 | 0.1 | 40 | 0.1 |
| 37 | 607 | 1.1 | 647 | 1.2 | 80+ | 282 | 0.5 | 308 | 0.5 |
| 38 | 572 | 1.0 | 613 | 1.1 | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{DK} / \\ \text { missing } \end{gathered}$ | 88 | 0.2 | 125 | 0.2 |
| 39 | 519 | 0.9 | 517 | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | 633 | 1.1 | 586 | 1.0 | Total | 56941 | 100.0 | 55915 | 100.0 |
| 41 | 497 | 0.9 | 540 | 1.0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | 484 | 0.9 | 479 | 0.9 |  |  |  |  |  |

## Table DO.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Iraq, 2006

| Age | Household population of women age 10-54 <br> Number | Interviewed women age15-49 |  | Percentage of eligible women interviewed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  |
| 10-14 | 7042 | na | na | na |
| 15-19 | 6365 | 6386 | 23.5 | 100 |
| 20-24 | 5241 | 5277 | 19.4 | 101 |
| 25-29 | 4351 | 4390 | 16.1 | 101 |
| 30-34 | 3857 | 3918 | 14.4 | 102 |
| 35-39 | 3138 | 3176 | 11.7 | 101 |
| 40-44 | 2453 | 2478 | 9.1 | 101 |
| 45-49 | 1546 | 1561 | 5.7 | 101 |
| 50-54 | 2435 | na | na | na |
| 15-49 | 26951 | 27186 | 100.0 | 101 |

na: not applicable

## Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-fives

Household population of children age 0-4, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-five children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Iraq, 2006

| Age | Household population of children age 0-7 <br> Number | Interviewed children age 0-4 |  | Percentage of eligible children interviewed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Percent |  |
| 0 | 3443 | 3403 | 21 | 99 |
| 1 | 3454 | 3428 | 21 | 99 |
| 2 | 3158 | 3137 | 20 | 99 |
| 3 | 3124 | 3097 | 19 | 99 |
| 4 | 2929 | 2905 | 18 | 99 |
| 5 | 3520 | na | na | na |
| 6 | 3174 | na | na | na |
| 7 | 3031 | na | na | na |
| 0-4 | 16109 | 15971 | 100 | 99 |

[^41]Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-five children
Age distribution of under-five children by 3-month groups (weighted), Iraq, 2006

|  | Males |  | Females |  | Total |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Age in months |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-2 | 391 | 4.7 | 398 | 4.9 | 789 | 4.8 |
| 3-5 | 419 | 5.0 | 422 | 5.2 | 841 | 5.1 |
| 6-8 | 404 | 4.8 | 449 | 5.5 | 853 | 5.2 |
| 9-11 | 467 | 5.6 | 473 | 5.8 | 940 | 5.7 |
| 12-14 | 519 | 6.2 | 452 | 5.6 | 971 | 5.9 |
| 15-17 | 424 | 5.1 | 451 | 5.6 | 875 | 5.3 |
| 18-20 | 444 | 5.3 | 409 | 5.0 | 853 | 5.2 |
| 21-23 | 451 | 5.4 | 410 | 5.1 | 861 | 5.2 |
| 24-26 | 433 | 5.2 | 447 | 5.5 | 880 | 5.3 |
| 27-29 | 388 | 4.6 | 349 | 4.3 | 737 | 4.5 |
| 30-32 | 420 | 5.0 | 399 | 4.9 | 819 | 5.0 |
| 33-35 | 386 | 4.6 | 391 | 4.8 | 777 | 4.7 |
| 36-38 | 504 | 6.0 | 417 | 5.1 | 921 | 5.6 |
| 39-41 | 389 | 4.7 | 361 | 4.5 | 750 | 4.6 |
| 42-44 | 380 | 4.5 | 333 | 4.1 | 713 | 4.3 |
| 45-47 | 400 | 4.8 | 398 | 4.9 | 798 | 4.8 |
| 48-50 | 455 | 5.4 | 447 | 5.5 | 902 | 5.5 |
| 51-53 | 375 | 4.5 | 405 | 5.0 | 781 | 4.7 |
| 54-56 | 344 | 4.1 | 340 | 4.2 | 684 | 4.2 |
| 57-59 | 365 | 4.4 | 360 | 4.4 | 725 | 4.4 |
| Total | 8359 | 100.0 | 8110 | 100.0 | 16469 | 100.0 |

## Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (weighted), Iraq, 2006

|  | Age an | d period r | ratios* | Eligibility boundary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Total | (lower-upper) |  |
| Age in household questionnaire |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 1.03 |  |  |
| 2 | 0.97 | 0.98 | 0.97 | Lower | Child discipline and child disability |
| 3 | 1.04 | 1.00 | 1.02 |  |  |
| 4 | 0.90 | 0.94 | 0.92 | Upper | Under-five questionnaire |
| 5 | 1.10 | 1.09 | 1.10 | Lower | Child labour and education |
| 6 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 |  |  |
| 8 | 0.98 | 1.01 | 0.99 |  |  |
| 9 | 1.02 | 0.98 | 1.00 | Upper | Child disability |
| 10 | 0.97 | 1.01 | 0.99 |  |  |
| 13 | 0.96 | 1.04 | 1.00 |  |  |
| 14 | 0.96 | 0.96 | 0.96 | Upper | Child labour and child discipline |
| 15 | 1.07 | 1.03 | 1.05 | Lower | Women's questionnaire |
| 16 | 1.01 | 1.04 | 1.02 |  |  |
| 17 | 0.98 | 0.96 | 0.97 | Upper | Orphaned children |
| 18 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 1.04 |  |  |
| 23 | 1.04 | 1.05 | 1.05 |  |  |
| 24 | 0.92 | 0.96 | 0.94 | Upper | Education |
| 25 | 1.08 | 1.03 | 1.06 |  |  |
| 48 | 1.18 | 1.25 | 1.21 |  |  |
| 49 | 0.88 | 0.48 | 0.67 | Upper | Women's questionnaire |
| 50 | 1.16 | 1.50 | 1.35 |  |  |
| Age in women's questionnaire |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | na |  | na |  |  |
| 24 | na |  | na | Upper |  |
| 25 | na |  | na |  |  |
| Months since last women's question |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-11 | na |  | na |  |  |
| 12-17 | na |  | na |  |  |
| 18-23 | na |  | na | Upper | Tetanus toxoid and maternal and child health |
| 24-29 | na |  | na |  |  |
| 30-35 | na |  | na |  |  |

[^42]Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting
Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (weighted), Iraq, 2006

| Questionnaire and Subject | Reference group | Percent with missing information* | Number of <br> cases |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Household | All households surveyed |  |  |
| Salt testing |  | 0.0 | 17873 |
| Women | All women age 15-49 |  |  |
| Date of Birth |  | 3.8 | 27186 |
| Month only | 0.0 | 27186 |  |

Date of first birth
Month only
Month and year missing
Completed years since first
birth
Date of last birth
Month only
Month and year missing
All women age 15-49 with at least one live birth

|  |  | 14668 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Date of first marriage | All ever married women age | 0.0 |  |

Month only
Month and year missing

Age at first marriage

## Under-five

Date of Birth
Month only
Month and year missing
All under five children surveyed

Anthropometry All under five children surveyed
Height
$0.6 \quad 16469$
Weight 0.6
16469
Height or Weight
0.6

16469

* Includes «Don't know» responses

Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-five questionnaire
Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-five questionnaire (weighted), Iraq, 2006

|  | Mother in the household | Mother not in the household |  |  | Total | Number of children aged 0-4 years |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mother interviewed | Father interviewed | Other adult female interviewed | Other adult male interviewed |  |  |
| Age |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3443 |
| 1 | 97.8 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3454 |
| 2 | 98.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3158 |
| 3 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3124 |
| 4 | 98.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2929 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 98.1 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16109 |

Table DO.8: School attendance by single age
Distribution of household population age $5-24$ by educational level and grade attended in the current year (weighted), Iraq, 2006


Table DQ.9: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living
Sex ratio at birth among children ever born, children living, and deceased children, by age of women (weighted), Iraq, 2006

| Age | Children Ever Born |  |  | Children Living |  |  | Children deceased |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of sons ever born | Number of daughters ever born | Sex ratio | Number of sons living | Number of daughters living | Sex ratio | Number of deceased sons | Number of deceased daughters | Sex ratio | Number of women |
| 15-19 | 386 | 392 | 0.99 | 373 | 384 | 0.97 | 14 | 8 | 1.84 | 6386 |
| 20-24 | 1983 | 1938 | 1.02 | 1896 | 1863 | 1.02 | 87 | 74 | 1.17 | 5277 |
| 25-29 | 4247 | 4095 | 1.04 | 4064 | 3935 | 1.03 | 182 | 160 | 1.14 | 4390 |
| 30-34 | 6366 | 5896 | 1.08 | 6102 | 5674 | 1.08 | 264 | 221 | 1.19 | 3918 |
| 35-39 | 7008 | 6622 | 1.06 | 6590 | 6316 | 1.04 | 417 | 305 | 1.37 | 3176 |
| 40-44 | 6869 | 6453 | 1.06 | 6442 | 6112 | 1.05 | 427 | 342 | 1.25 | 2478 |
| 45-49 | 4804 | 4507 | 1.07 | 4461 | 4273 | 1.04 | 342 | 234 | 1.46 | 1561 |
| Total | 31663 | 29902 | 1.06 | 29929 | 28557 | 1.05 | 1734 | 1344 | 1.29 | 27186 |

Table DQ.10: Distribution of women by time since last birth
Distribution of women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth (weighted), Iraq, 2006

|  |  | Months since last birth |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Include Title | Number | Percent | Include Title | Number | Percent |
| 0 | 147 | 1.8 | 18 | 254 | 3.0 |
| 1 | 342 | 4.1 | 19 | 227 | 2.7 |
| 2 | 316 | 3.8 | 20 | 192 | 2.3 |
| 3 | 296 | 3.5 | 21 | 218 | 2.6 |
| 4 | 271 | 3.2 | 22 | 222 | 2.7 |
| 5 | 288 | 3.4 | 23 | 216 | 2.6 |
| 6 | 297 | 3.5 | 24 | 218 | 2.6 |
| 7 | 301 | 3.6 | 25 | 229 | 1.9 |
| 8 | 262 | 3.1 | 26 | 162 | 1.5 |
| 9 | 318 | 3.8 | 27 | 122 | 1.7 |
| 10 | 279 | 3.3 | 28 | 140 | 2.0 |
| 11 | 339 | 4.1 | 29 | 168 | 1.9 |
| 12 | 312 | 3.7 | 30 | 158 | 1.7 |
| 13 | 348 | 4.2 | 31 | 146 | 1.3 |
| 14 | 268 | 3.2 | 32 | 105 | 1.6 |
| 15 | 285 | 3.4 | 33 | 130 | 1.9 |
| 17 | 265 | 3.2 | 34 | 161 | 1.6 |
|  | 229 | 2.7 | 35 | 135 | 100.0 |

## Team Composition

Table TC.1: Survey teams number and composition, Iraq MICS, 2006

| Governorate | Number of households | Number of central supervisors | Number of local supervisors | Number of fieldwork teams |  |  |  | Number of interviewers |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Metropolitan | Other urban | Rural | Total | Female | Male | Total |
| Nineveh | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Kirkuk | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Diala | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Al-Anbar | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Baghdad | 972 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Babil | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Kerbala | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Wasit | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Salahuddin | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Al-Najaf | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Al-Qadisiya | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Al-Muthanna | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Thi-Qar | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Missan | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Basrah | 972 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| South/Centre Iraq governorates | 14580 | 16 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 46 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 280 |
| Dohuk | 972 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Erbil | 972 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Sulimaniya | 972 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Kurdistan Region governorates | 2916 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 54 |
| Total | 18144 | 22 | 65 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 167 | 167 | 167 | 334 |

## Appendix E. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

## Higher National Steering Committee supervising the implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-3):

- Dr. Mehdi AI-Alalak - Director of Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT) - Chairperson
- Dr. Mohammed Shuaib - Directorate of Public health and primary Health Care-member
- Mr. Loay Haqi Rasheed - Director General of Technical Affairs Directorate / COSIT - member
- Ms. Siham Mohammad AbdelHamid - Expert and Manager of Social and Educational Statistics / COSIT member
- Ms. Huda Hadawi Mohammed - Director of Environment Statistics/ COSIT - member
- Ms. Eman AbdelWahab- Chief of Statisticians / Directorate of Social and Education Statistics / COSIT - member and decision maker.
- Dr. Mohamed Jabr - Deputy Director General of Public Health and Primary Health Care Directorate / Ministry of Health (MOH) - member
- Dr. Nagham Mohsen AI-Khafagi - Director of Biostatistics Department / MOH - member
- Dr. Hanan Hashem Hasan - Director of Maternal \& Child Care Unit / MOH - member
- Dr. Thaker Wa'dallah - Specialized doctor / Maternal \& Child Care Unit / MOH - member
- Mr. Hasan Karim Abbas - Chief Engineer / Ministry of Municipalities and Public Works (MMPW) - member
- Mr. Anmar Rashed - Research Director of Planning, Studies \& Statistics Dept / Ministry of Labour and Social affairs (MOLSA) - member
- Mr. Ali Makki - Director of Education Statistics / Ministry of Education (MOE) - member.


## IT Committee

- Ms. Fawziah Ibrahim - Chief of System Analysis / COSIT - member
- Ms. Huda Ajaj - Chief Senior Programmer / COSIT - member
- Ms. Suhad Hassan - Assistant Chief Programmer / MOH
- Ms. Donya Ibrahim - Engineer / MOH


## Higher Steering Committee / Kurdistan Region:

- Dr. Sahib Qaraman, currently Dr Jamal Ameen, Head of Kurdistan Region Statistics Office
- Mr. Zirar Haji Merkhan, Director General of Regional Statistics Office
- Mr. Mahmud Othman Ma'aruf, Director of Suleimanyah Statistics Office
- Dr. Najmuddin Hassan, Director General of Health and Environmental Prevention Affairs, Directorate of Health Suleimanyah


## United Nations Children's Fund UNICEF

- Staff members from UNICEF Headquarters, Regional Office for Middle East and North Africa region, and Country Office for Iraq


## International MICS-3 Consultant

- Dr. Manar E. Abdel-Rahman

|  | INDICATOR | NUMERATOR | DENOMINATOR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Under-five mortality rate | Probability of dying by exact age 5 years |  |
| 2 | Infant mortality rate | Probability of dying by exact age 1 year |  |
| 4 | Skilled attendant at delivery | Number of women aged $15-49$ years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel | Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 5 | Institutional deliveries | Number of women aged $15-49$ years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility | Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey |
| 6 | Underweight prevalence | Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) | Total number of children under age five that were weighed |
| 7 | Stunting prevalence | Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) | Total number of children under age five measured |
| 8 | Wasting prevalence | Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe) | Total number of children under age five weighed and measured |
| 9 | Low-birthweight infants | Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams | Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 10 | Infants weighed at birth | Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were weighed at birth | Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 11 | Use of improved drinking water sources | Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water | Total number of household members in households surveyed |
| 12 | Use of improved sanitation facilities | Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities | Total number of household members in households surveyed |
| 13 | Water treatment | Number of household members using water that has been treated | Total number of household members in households surveyed |
| 14 | Disposal of child's faeces | Number of children under age three whose (last) stools were disposed of safely | Total number of children under age three surveyed |
| 15 | Exclusive breastfeeding rate | Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed | Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed |


|  | INDICATOR | NUMERATOR | DENOMINATOR |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 16 | Continued breastfeeding rate | Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding | Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed |
| 17 | Timely complementary feeding rate | Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods | Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed |
| 18 | Frequency of complementary feeding | Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months) | Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed |
| 19 | Adequately fed infants | Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 05 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday | Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed |
| 20 | Antenatal care | Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel | Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| 21 | Contraceptive prevalence | Number of women currently married aged 15-49 years that are using (or whose husband is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional) | Total number of women aged 15-49 years that are currently married |
| 22 | Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia | Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics | Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks |
| 23 | Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia | Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider | Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks |
| 24 | Solid fuels | Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook | Total number of residents in households surveyed |
| 25 | Tuberculosis immunization coverage | Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed |
| 26 | Polio immunization coverage | Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed |
| 27 | Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) | Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday | Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed |
| 28 | Measles or MMR immunization coverage | Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving measles vaccine before 18 months | Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed |
| 29 | Hepatitis B immunization coverage | Number of children aged 18-29 months immunized against hepatitis before their first birthday | Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed |


|  | INDICATOR | NUMERATOR |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

grade surveyed
Total number of children of primaryschool entry age surveyed
Total number of children of primaryschool age surveyed
Total number of children of
secondary-school age surveyed
Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year
Total number of children all ages surveyed
Total number of children of primary
school completion age (age
appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
Proportion of boys in primary and
secondary education
Total number of children aged 0-59
15-49
years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
Total number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years surveyed that are currently married
Number of children of school-entry age that are currently attending first grade
Number of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school
Number of children of secondary-school age currently attending secondary school
Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school that eventually
Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school
Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)
Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)
Number of women aged 15-24 years that are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life
Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education
Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered
Number of women that were first married by the exact age of 15 and the exact age
of 18 , by age groups
Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married
Number of women married aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years with a difference in age of 10 or more years between them and their current spouse

| 53 | School readiness |
| :---: | :--- |
| 54 | Net intake rate in primary <br> education |
| 55 | Net primary school <br> attendance rate |
| 56 | Net secondary school <br> attendance rate |
| 57 | Children reaching grade <br> five |

$58 \begin{aligned} & \text { Transition rate to } \\ & \text { secondary school }\end{aligned}$
Primary completion rate (gross)

60 Adult literacy rate
61 Gender parity index
62 Birth registration
67 Marriage before age 15 and age 18 15-19 year
married
әэนəцə孔!р әбе ןesnods
69
Total number of child
Total number of children aged 5activities
Total number of children aged 5-14
years attending school
Total number of children aged 2-14
years selected and surveyed
Total number of children under age 18 surveyed
Proportion of children aged 10-14
years, both of whose parents are
alive, that are living with at least one
parent and are attending school
Total number of children aged 0-17 years surveyed
Number of orphaned and vulnerable children under age 18 surveyed
Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
Total number of women surveyed
Total number of women surveyed
Total number of women surveyed
Total number of women surveyed

Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour
Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school

Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child
Number fhildren aged 2-14 years that (1) experience only non-violent agression (2) experience psychological aggression as punishment, (3) experience minor physical punishment, (4) experience severe physical punishment

Number of children under age 18 with at least one dead parent
Proportion of double orphans (both mother and father dead) aged 10-14 years attending school

Number of children aged 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
Number of orphaned and vulnerable children under age 18 whose households
received free basic external support in caring for the child
^IH би!р!оле ғо s^ем омұ К!!
infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission

Number
or AIDS
Number of women that state knowledge of a place to be tested
Number of women that report being tested for HIV
Attitude towards people
Comprehensive made vuln
HIV/AIDS
słuәpnłs дəınoqeา ZL
71 Child labour
73 Student labourers
74 Child discipline
sueydıо ґо әэиәןеләлd School attendance of orphans versus nonorphans

## Children's living

External support to
children orphaned and
made vulnerable by
knowledge about HIV preven
with
HIV
Women who have been
tested for HIV
Knowledge of mother-to-
child transmission of HIV
Knowledge of
child transmis
knowledge about
©
$\infty$
87
$\infty_{\infty}^{\infty}$
89
Total number of women interviewed
Number of women currently
married that have an unmet need for
contraception or that are currently using
contraception ontion
Total number of women surveyed
Total number of children aged 2-14 surveyed
Number of women that are currently married that are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and that are not currently using contraception

## Number of women currently married that are currently using contraception

Number of women that consider 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
him, (5) she burns the food
Number of children aged 2-14 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1)
night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits,
becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children
his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow

## Appendix G. Questionnaires

## IRAO <br> 㘠MICS

## HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

We are from COSIT and MOH. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. During this time I would like to speak with the household head and all mothers or others who take care of children in the household.
May I start now? If permission is given, begin the interview.
HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL


HH 8. Name of head of household:

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:


Interviewer/supervisor notes: Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.

HH16. Data entry clerk:


| HL1. | HL2. | HL3. | HL4. |  | HL5. | HL6. HL7. |  | HL8. | HL9. | HL10. | HL11. | HL12. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line no. | Name | What is the relationship of (name) to the head of the household? | Is (nam mal fem <br> 1 m 2 fe |  | How old is (name)? <br> How old was (name) on his/ her last birthday? <br> Record in completed years $98=\mathrm{dk}^{*}$ | Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49 | For each child age 5-14: Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? <br> Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker | For each child under 5: Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? <br> Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker | Is (name's) natural mother alive? <br> 1 yes <br> 2 no $\rightarrow$ HL11 <br> $8 \mathrm{dk} \rightarrow \mathrm{HL} 11$ | If alive Does (name's) natural mother live in this household? <br> Record Line no. of mother or 00 for ' $n o$ ' | Is (name's) natural father alive? <br> 1 yes <br> 2 no next line 8 dk next line | If alive <br> Does (name') natural father live in this household? <br> Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no' |
| LINE | NAME | REL. | M | F | AGE | 15-49 | MOTHER | MOTHER | Y N DK | MOTHER | Y N DK | FATHER |
| 10 |  | - - | 1 | 2 | - | 10 | - - | - - | 128 | - - | 128 | -_ - |
| 11 |  | - - | 1 | 2 | - - | 11 | - | - | 128 | - - | 128 | -_ - |
| 12 |  | -_ | 1 | 2 | - | 12 | - | - _ | 128 | _ _ | 128 | -_ - |
| 13 |  | - - | 1 | 2 | - - | 13 | - - | - - | 128 | - - | 128 | - - - |
| 14 |  | - - | 1 | 2 | - - | 14 | - - | - - | 128 | - - | 128 | -_ - |
| 15 |  | -_- | 1 | 2 | - - | 15 | - - - | - - | 128 | - - | 128 | - - - |

Are there any other persons living here - even if they are not members of your family or do not have parents living in this household? Including children at work or at school? If yes, insert child's name and complete form. Then, complete the totals below.

EDUCATION MODULE
For household members age 5-24 years

| ED1. | ED1A. | ED2. | ED3. |  | ED4. |  | ED5. | ED6. |  | ED7. |  |  | ED8. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line no. | Name | Has (name) ever attended school or preschool? $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { yes } \rightarrow \text { ED3 } \\ & 2 \text { no } \\ & \text { next line } \end{aligned}$ | What is the highest level of school (name) attended? What is the highest grade (name) completed at this level? <br> Level: <br> 0 pre-school <br> 1 primary <br> 2 secondary <br> 3 intermediate <br> 4 diploma <br> 5 bsc <br> 6 higher <br> 7 non-standard curriculum <br> 8 dk <br> Grade: <br> 98 dk <br> If less than 1 grade, enter 00. |  | During the (2005-2006) school year, did (name) attend school or preschool at any time?$\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { yes } \\ & 2 \text { no } \rightarrow \text { ED7 } \end{aligned}$ |  | Since last (day of the week), how many days did (name) attend school? <br> Insert number of days in space below. Insert (9) If last week was a holiday | during this sch which level and is/was (name) <br> level: <br> 0 pre-school <br> 1 primary <br> 2 secondary <br> 3 intermediate <br> 4 diplome <br> 5 bsc <br> 6 higher <br> 7 non-standard <br> curriculum <br> 8 dk <br> grade: <br> 98 dk | ol year, grade attending? | Did (name) attend school or preschool at any time during the previous school year, that is (20042005)? <br> 1 yes <br> 2 no next line 8 dk next line |  |  | During that previous school year, which level and grade did (name) attend? <br> 0 pre-school <br> 1 primary <br> 2 secondary <br> 3 intermediate <br> 4 diplome <br> 5 bsc <br> 6 higher <br> 7 non-standard <br> curriculum <br> 8 dk <br> grade: <br> 98 dk |  |
| line |  | yes no | level | grade | yes no |  | days | level |  | $y \mathrm{n}$ dk |  |  | level grade |  |
| 01 |  | $\stackrel{1}{\text { line }} 2 \rightarrow \text { next }$ | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 01234567 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 01234567 | -_ |
| 02 |  | ${ }_{l i n e}^{1} 2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 01234567 | - |
| 03 |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}{ }_{\text {line }} 2 \rightarrow n$ next | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - - |
| 04 |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}{ }_{\text {line }} 2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 |  | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - |
| 05 |  | ${ }_{\text {line }}^{1} 2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - |
| 06 |  | $\stackrel{1}{\text { line }} 2 \rightarrow \text { next }$ | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - - |
| 07 |  | $\underset{\text { line }}{1} 2 \rightarrow \text { next }$ | 012345678 | - - | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | _- |
| 08 |  | $\underset{\text { line }}{1} 2 \rightarrow \text { next }$ | 012345678 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 |  |


| 09 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { line } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \rightarrow \text { next }$ | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | _- | 012345678 | - - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { line } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 | -- | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 | -_- | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - |
| 11 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { line } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 | - - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - |
| 12 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { line } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 | -- | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 | - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - |
| 13 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { line } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 |  | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 | - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - |
| 14 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { line } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \rightarrow$ next | 012345678 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 012345678 | __- | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | - |
| 15 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { line } \end{gathered}$ | $2 \rightarrow \text { next }$ | 012345678 | - | 1 | 2 | __ | 012345678 | - | 1 | 2 | 8 | 012345678 | -- |


| WATER AND SANITATION MODULE |  | WS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WS1. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household? |  | $11 \rightarrow$ WS5 <br> $12 \rightarrow$ WS5 <br> $\rightarrow$ WS3 $96 \rightarrow \text { WS3 }$ |
| WS2. What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \rightarrow \text { WS5 } \\ & 12 \rightarrow \text { WS5 } \end{aligned}$ |
| WS3. How long does it take to go there, GET water, and come back? | No. of minutes $\quad$-ーー Water on premises .......................................................................................... 9998 DK ............. | $995 \rightarrow$ WS5 |
| WS4. Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household? <br> Probe: <br> Is this person under age 15? What sex? Circle code that best describes this person. |  |  |
| WS5. Do you do anything to your water to make it safer? | Yes......................................................................................................................................................................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \text { WS6A } \\ & 8 \rightarrow \text { WS6A } \end{aligned}$ |



| WS7A. Is the sewage system around your house working properly or there are daily, weekly or less than weekly problems? | Yes, almost never problems ............................. 1 <br> Occasional problems, but less than weekly .... 2 <br> Weekly problems $\qquad$ <br> Daily problems.................................................. 4 <br> DK $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WS7B. Is your toilet working properly, or there are daily, weekly or less than weekly problems? | Yes, almost never problems $\qquad$ 1 <br> Occasional problems, but less than weekly .... 2 <br> Weekly problems. $\qquad$ 3 <br> Daily problems. $\qquad$ <br> DK $\qquad$ |  |
| WS8. Do you share this facility with other households? | Yes......................................................................................................................................... No | $2 \rightarrow$ WS10 |
| WS9. How many households in total use this toilet facility? | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. of households (if less than 10) .......... } 0 \text { __ } \\ & \text { Ten or more households .......................................................................................... } 10 \\ & \text { DK ............ } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| WS10. How do you dispose your solid waste/ Garbage? |  |  |
| WS11. What is the frequency of collection/ emptying of street containers? | Less than once in 2 weeks $\qquad$ .1 <br> Once in 2 weeks $\qquad$ .2 <br> Once a week. $\qquad$ <br> Twice a week or more $\qquad$ |  |


| HC2. How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping? | No. of rooms ..........................................- - |
| :---: | :---: |
| HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor: <br> Record observation. |  |
| HC4. Main material of the roof. Record observation. |  |
| HC5. Main material of the walls. Record observation. |  |


| HC6. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HC8. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? | In the house $\qquad$ .1 <br> In a separate building $\qquad$ .2 <br> Outdoors $\qquad$ <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ 6 |  |
| HC9. Does your household have: <br> Electricity? <br> A radio? <br> A television? <br> A mobile telephone? <br> A non-mobile telephone? <br> A refrigerator? <br> A satellite dish? <br> A generator? |  |  |
| HC10. Does any member of your household own: <br> A watch? <br> A bicycle? <br> A motorcycle or scooter? <br> An animal-drawn cart? <br> A car or truck? <br> A boat with a motor? |  Yes No <br> Watch.................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................... 2  <br> Bicycle 2  <br> Motorcycle/Scooter   |  |

CHILD LABOUR MODULE
To be administered to mother/caretaker of each child in the household age 5 through 14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.
Now I would like to ask about any work children in this household may do.
CL3. CL5.
At any time during the past year, did (name) do any
kind of work for
someone who is
 this hous
 cash or kind?
1 yes, for pay (cash or kind)

sə人
 CL4.
If yes:
Since last
(DAY OF
about how many hours did he/she do this work for someone who is not a membeld? If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs
Record
response then
$\rightarrow$ CL. 6
 CL3.
During the past week, did (name) do any kind of work
someone who is not a member of this household? If YEs: for pay in $\qquad$ (cash or kind) 2 yes, unpaid
3 no $\rightarrow$ to CL5


## CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE

Table 1: Children aged 2-14 years eligible for child discipline questions
Review the household listing and list each of the children aged 2-14 years below in order according to their line number (HL1). Do not include other household members outside of the age range 2-14 years. Record the line number, name, sex, age, and the line number of the mother or caretaker for each child. Then record the total number of children aged 2-14 in the box provided (CD7).

| CD1. <br> Rank no. | CD2. <br> Line no. from HL1. | CD3. <br> Name from HL2. |  |  | CD5. <br> Age from HL5. | CD6. <br> Line no. of mother/ caretaker from HL7 or HL8. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| line | line | name | m | f | age | mother |
| 01 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | - - | - - |
| 02 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | - - | - - |
| 03 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | - - | - - |
| 04 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | - - | - - |
| 05 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | - - | - - |
| 06 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | _ - | - - |
| 07 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | - - | - - |
| 08 | - - |  | 1 | 2 | - - | - - |
| CD7. | Total children aged 2-14 years |  |  |  |  |  |

If there is only one child age 2-14 years in the household, then skip table 2 and go to CD9; write down the rank number of the child and continue with CD11

## Table 2: Selection of random child for child discipline questions

Use this table to select one child between the ages of 2 and 14 years, if there is more than one child in that age range in the household. Look for the last digit of the household number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible children (2-14) in CD7 above. This is the number of the column you should go to. Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number of the child about whom the questions will be asked. Record the rank number in CD9 below. Finally, record the line number and name of the selected child in CD11 on the next page. Then, find the mother or primary caretaker of that child, and ask the questions, beginning with CD12.

| CD8. | Total number of eligible children in the household |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Last digit of the questionnaire number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | $8+$ |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 |

CD9. Record the rank number of the selected child
Rank number of child

Identify eligible child aged 2 to 14 in the household using the tables on the preceding page, according to your instructions. Ask to interview the mother or primary caretaker of the selected child (identified by the line number in CD6).

| CD11. Write name and line no. of the child selected for the module from CD3 and CD2, based on the rank number in CD9. | Name <br> Line number $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CD12. All adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if you or anyone else in your household has used this method with (name) in the past month. |  |  |
| CD12A. Took away privileges, forbade something (name) liked or did not allow him/her to leave house). | Yes .................................................................................................................................... No ...... |  |
| CD12B. Explained why something (the behavior) was wrong. | Yes ............................................................................................................................... No ...... |  |
| CD12C. Shook him/her. | Yes .............................................................................................................................. |  |
| CD12D. Shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her. | Yes .............................................................................................................................. |  |
| CD12E. Gave him/her something else to do. | Yes ................................................................................................................................................................. |  |
| CD12F. Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand. | Yes .............................................................................................................................. |  |
| CD12G. Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object. | Yes .............................................................................................................................. |  |
| CD12H. Called him/her dumb, lazy, or another name like that. | Yes ............................................................................................................................... |  |
| CD12I. Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears. | Yes ............................................................................................................................ |  |
| CD12J. Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg. | Yes ............................................................................................................................ |  |
| CD12K. Beat him/her up with an implement (hit over and over as hard as one could). | Yes .......................................................................................................................... |  |
| CD12L. Burn him/her with a heated metal | Yes ................................................................................................................................................................ |  |
| CD12M. Bite him/her | Yes .......................................................................................................................... |  |
| CD13. Do you believe that in order to bring up (raise, educate) (name) properly, you need to physically punish him/her? | Yes ............................................................................................................................................................................ No ...... Don't know/no opinion...... |  |


| DISABILITY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To be administered to caretakers of all children 2 through 14 years old living in the household. For household members below 14, leave rows blank <br> Refer to table 1 in the child discipline module and list all the children in the table below using CD2 <br> I would like to ask you if any children in this household aged 2 through 14 has any of the health conditions I am going to mention |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DA1. Line no. | DA2. <br> Child's name | DA3. <br> Compared with other children, does or did (name) have any serious delay in sitting, standing, or walking? | DA4. <br> Compared with other children, does (name) have difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night? | DA5. <br> Does (name) appear to have difficulty hearing? (uses hearing aid, hears with difficulty, completely deaf?) | DA6. <br> When you tell (name) to do something, does he/she seem to understand what you are saying? | Does <br> DA7. <br> (name) have difficulty in walking or moving his/her arms or does he/she have weakness and/or stiffness in the arms or legs? | Does DA8 (name) sometimes have fits, become rigid, or lose consciousness? | DA9. <br> Does (name) learn to do things like other children his/her age? | DA10. <br> Does (name) speak at all (can he/she make him or herself understood in words; can say any recognizable words)? | DA11. <br> (For 3-14 <br> year olds): <br> Is (name)'s <br> speech in <br> any way <br> different <br> from <br> normal <br> (not clear <br> enough <br> to be <br> understood <br> by people <br> other <br> than the <br> immediate <br> family)? | DA12. <br> (For 2-year olds): Can (name) name at least one object (for example, an animal, a toy, a cup, a spoon)? | DA13. Compared with other children of the same age, does (name) appear in any way mentally backward, dull or slow? |
| Line | Name | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N | Y N |
| 01 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 02 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 03 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 04 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 05 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 06 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 07 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 08 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 09 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 10 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 11 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 12 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |

SI1. We would like to check whether the salt used in your household is iodized. May I see a sample of the salt used to cook the main meal eaten by members of your household last night?

Once you have examined the salt, circle number that corresponds to test outcome.

Not iodized 0 PPM ........................................... 1
Less than 15 PPM ... 2

15 PPM or more ................................................ 3
No salt in home ................................................ 6
Salt not tested................................................... 7

SI2. Does any eligible woman age 15-49 reside in the household?
Check household listing, column HL6. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible woman.
$\square$ Yes. $\rightarrow$ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN
to administer the questionnaire to the first eligible woman.
$\square$ No. $\rightarrow$ Continue.

SI3. Does any child under the age of 5 reside in the household?
Check household listing, column HL8. You should have a questionnaire with the Information Panel filled in for each eligible child.
$\square$ Yes. $\rightarrow$ Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
to administer the questionnaire to mother or caretaker of the first eligible child.
$\square$ No. $\rightarrow$ End the interview by thanking the respondent for his/her cooperation.
Gather together all questionnaires for this household and tally the number of interviews completed on the cover page.

LOCAL EDITORS COMMITTEE

|  | Name | Signature | Date |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |
| 3 | LOCAL SUPERVISOR |  |  |
| 4 |  | Signature | Date |
| Name |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Name |  |  |  |

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN

| WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL | WM |
| :---: | :---: |
| This module is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing). <br> Fill in one form for each eligible woman <br> Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below. Fill in your name, number and the date. |  |
| WM1. Cluster number: | WM2. Household number: |
| -- - |  |
| WM3. Woman's Name: | WM4. Woman's Line Number: |
|  |  |
| WM5.Interviewer name and number: | WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview: |
| -- | I____ |
| WM7. Result of women's interview |  <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ |

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:
We are from COSIT and MOH We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 20-30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question you don't want to, and you may withdraw from the interview at any time. May I start now?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the woman does not agree to continue, thank her, complete WM7, and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

| WM8. In what month and year were you born? | Date of birth: <br> Month $\qquad$ <br> DK month $\qquad$ <br> Year $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WM9. How old were you at your last birthday? |  |  |
| WM9A. Beside your house work, are you currently working? <br> If yes, ask: <br> Do you work in the governoment or privatly? | Govt. Work <br> Govt. Office work $\qquad$ 1 <br> Govt. labor/physical work $\qquad$ .2 <br> Private work <br> Private. Office work $\qquad$ 3 <br> Private labor/physical work $\qquad$ 4 <br> Home based work (specify) $\qquad$ 5 <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ 6 <br> Do not work. $\qquad$ |  |
| WM10. Have you ever attended school? | Yes.............................................................................................................................. 1 | $2 \rightarrow$ WM14 |


| WM11. What is the highest level of school you reached? |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WM12. What is the highest grade you completed at that level? | Grade ............ |  |
| Check WM11:  <br> $\square$ Secondary or higher $\rightarrow$ Go to Next Module <br> $\square$ Primary $\rightarrow$ Continue with WM14 |  |  |
| WM14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. <br> Show sentences to respondent. If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe: Can you read part of the sentence to me? <br> Example sentences for literacy test: <br> 1. The child is reading a book. <br> 2. The rain came late this year. <br> 3. Parents must care for their children. <br> 4. Farming is hard work. |  |  |


| MARRIAGE MODULE |  | MA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| This module is to be administered to all women age 15-49. |  |  |
| MA1. Are you currently married? | Yes, currently married $\qquad$ <br> No, not married $\qquad$ | $2 \rightarrow$ MA3 |
| MA2. How old was your husband on his last birthday? | Age in years DK $\qquad$ | $\rightarrow \text { MA5 }$ |
| MA3. Have you ever been married? | Yes.................................................................................................................................... No | $2 \rightarrow$ <br> Attitude towards domestic violence module |
| MA4. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated? | Widowed .............................................................................................................................................................................. |  |
| MA5. Have you been married only once or more than once? | Only once ..................................................................................................... |  |
| MA6. In what month and year did you first marry? | Month $\qquad$ <br> DK month $\qquad$ <br> Year $\qquad$ <br> DK year $\qquad$ 9998 |  |
| $\square$ Both month and year of marriage known? $\rightarrow$ Go to MA8A Either month or year of marriage not known? <br> $\rightarrow$ Continue with MA8 |  |  |
| MA8. How old were you when you were married to your first husband? | Age in years .......................................... - - |  |
| MA8 A. Before you got married, was your (first) husband related to you in any way? | Yes................................................................................................................................... | $2 \rightarrow \mathrm{Next}$ module |
| MA8B. What type of relationship was it? |  |  |


| CM1. Now i would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? <br> If "No" probe by asking: I mean, to a child who ever breathed or cried or showed other signs of life - even if he or she lived only a few minutes or hours? | Yes................................................................................................................................ No | $2 \rightarrow$ CM9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CM3. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you? | Yes....................................................................................................................... 2 | $2 \rightarrow \mathrm{CM} 5$ |
| CM4. How many sons live with you? <br> How many daughters live with you? | Sons at home <br> Daughters at home |  |
| CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you? | Yes............................................................................................................................... No | $2 \rightarrow$ CM7 |
| CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? <br> How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? | Sons elsewhere <br> Daughters elsewhere |  |
| CM7. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? | Yes................................................................................................................................. | $2 \rightarrow$ CM9 |
| CM8. How many boys have died? <br> How many girls have died? | Boys dead <br> Girls dead |  |
| CM9. Sum answers to CM4, CM6, and CM8, or write 00 if the answer to question CM1 is $\mathrm{No}=2$ | Sum ................................................... - - |  |

CM10. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number) births during your life. Is this correct?
$\square$ Yes. $\rightarrow$ Go to CM11
$\square$ No. $\rightarrow$ Check responses and make corrections before proceeding to CM11

## CM11. Check CM9

$\square$ One or more births $\rightarrow$ Go to birth history module
$\square$ No births (CM9=00) $\rightarrow$ Go to BH13 in the birth history module

Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

| BH1 |  | BH2 | BH3 | BH4 | BH5 | BH6 | BH7 | BH8 | BH9 | BH10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | If alive |  |  |  | If dead |  |
|  | What name was given to your (First/ next) baby? <br> (name) |  | Were any of these births twins? | Is (name) a boy or a girl? | In what month and year was (name) born? <br> Probe: <br> What is his/her birthday? | Is (name) still alive? | How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? <br> Record age in completed years | Is (name) living with you? | Record household line number of child (record <00> if child not listed in household) | How old was (name) when he/she died? <br> Record days if less than 1 month; months if less than two years; or years if more than two years. | Where there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name) |
| 01 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month... Yr... | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \Rightarrow$ BH9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | next line | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ |  |
| 02 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month... Yr... | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow B H 9$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ \Rightarrow \\ \mathrm{BH} 10 \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | Yes ... 1 <br> No ... 2 |
| 03 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | $\qquad$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \Rightarrow$ BH9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -\square \\ \overrightarrow{\mathrm{BH} 10} \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | Yes ... 1 <br> No ... 2 |
| 04 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | $\qquad$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow B H 9$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ \overrightarrow{\mathrm{BH} 10} \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | Yes ... 1 <br> No ... 2 |
| 05 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month... Yr... | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \Rightarrow B H 9$ | - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ \mathrm{BH} 10 \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | Yes ... 1 <br> No ... 2 |
| 06 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month... <br> Yr..._ _ - - | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \Rightarrow \mathrm{BH} 9$ | - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ \overrightarrow{\mathrm{BH} 10} \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | Yes ... 1 <br> No ... 2 |
| 07 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month... Yr... | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \Rightarrow$ BH9 | - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -\square \\ \mathrm{BH} 10 \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | Yes ... 1 <br> No ... 2 |
| 08 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month... Yr... | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ \mathrm{BH} 10 \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | Yes ... 1 <br> No ... 2 |
| 09 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month.. Yr... | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ \Rightarrow \\ \mathrm{BH} 10 \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ |  |
| 10 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | Boy... 1 <br> Girl... 2 | Month.. Yr... | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow B \mathrm{~B} 9$ | - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} - \\ \mathrm{BH} 10 \end{gathered}$ | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ |  |


| BH1 |  | BH2 | BH3 | BH4 | BH5 | BH6 | BH7 | BH8 | BH9 | BH10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | If dead |  |  |
|  | What name was given to your (First/ next) baby? (name) |  | Were any of these births twins? | Is (name) a boy or a girl? | In what month and year was (name) born? <br> Probe: <br> What is his/her birthday? | Is (name) still alive? | How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? <br> Record age in completed years | Is (name) living with you? | Record household line number of child (record '00' if child not listed in household) | How old was (name) when he/she died? <br> If ' 1 YR', probe: <br> How many months old was (name)? <br> Record days if less than 1 month; months if less than two years; or years. | Where there any other live births between (name of previous birth) and (name) |
| 11 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Month... $\qquad$ <br> Yr.. $\qquad$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | -- | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ \text { No ... } 2 \end{gathered}$ |  | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 12 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month...-—— } \\ & \text { Yr...----- } \end{aligned}$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | -- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 13 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month...-- } \\ & \text { Yr...----- } \end{aligned}$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 14 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl.... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Month... $\qquad$ <br> Yr.. $\qquad$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 15 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month...-- } \\ & \text { Yr...------ } \end{aligned}$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | -- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | BH10 | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 16 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month...-- } \\ & \text { Yr...----- } \end{aligned}$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | BH10 | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 17 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl.... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Month... $\qquad$ <br> Yr.. $\qquad$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | BH10 | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 18 |  | Sing... 1 <br> Mult... 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Boy... } 1 \\ & \text { Girl.... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | Month... $\qquad$ <br> Yr. $\qquad$ | Yes... 1 <br> No... $2 \rightarrow$ BH9 | -- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ | BH10 | Days... 1 $\qquad$ <br> Months... 2 $\qquad$ <br> Years... 3 $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes ... } 1 \\ & \text { No ... } 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (Name of last birth)? |  |  |  |  |  |  | Yes............................................................................................................................................... 1 |  |  |  |

BH12. Compare CM9 with number of births in history above and mark:
$\square$ Numbers are same
$\square$ Numbers are different $\quad \rightarrow$ Probe and reconcile

| Check For each birth: Yea | Year of birth is recorded | $\square$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For each living child: Cur | Current age is recorded |  |
| For each dead child: Age | Age of death is recorded |  |
| For age at death 12 months or1 year:Probe to determine exact number of months |  |  |
| BH13. Some pregnancies end before full term as a miscarriage or an abortion, while others may result in a stillbirth. have you had a miscarriage or abortion? | Yes................................................................................................................................. No | $2 \rightarrow \mathrm{BH} 15$ |
| BH14. In all how many pregnancies did you have that ended in a miscarriage or an abortion | Miscarriages/abortions ................................................................................ 98 DK ......... |  |
| BH15. Have you had a stillbirth? | Yes................................................................................................................................. No | $2 \rightarrow \mathrm{CM} 12$ |
| BH16. In all how many pregnancies did you have that ended in a stillbirth | Stillbirths ..................................................................................................... |  |

CM12. Check BH4 of last birth: Did the woman's last birth occur within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview in 2004)?

If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.
$\square$ No live birth in last 2 years. $\rightarrow$ Go to Contraception and unmet needs module.
$\square$ Yes, live birth in last 2 years. $\rightarrow$ Continue with CM13

CM13. At the time you became pregnant with your last child (name), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, or did you want no (more) children at all?
$\qquad$
Then.
.1
Later.................................................................. 2
No more .............................................................. 3

| TT1. Do you have a card or other document with your own immunizations listed? <br> If a card is presented, use it to assist with answers to the following questions. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TT2. When you were pregnant with your last child, did you receive any injection to prevent him or her from getting tetanus, that is convulsions after birth (an antitetanus shot, an injection at the top of the arm or shoulder)? | Yes........................................................................................................................................................................................................ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \text { TT5 } \\ & 8 \rightarrow \text { TT5 } \end{aligned}$ |
| TT3. If yes: How many times did you receive this anti-tetanus injection during your last pregnancy? | No. of times. DK $\qquad$ .98 | $98 \rightarrow$ TT5 |
| How many TT doses during last pregnancy Two TT injections during last pregnancy. $\rightarrow$ Go Fewer than two TT injections during last pregn | re reported in TT3? <br> o Next Module <br> ncy. $\rightarrow$ Continue with TT5 |  |
| TT5. Did you receive any tetanus toxoid injection at any time before your last pregnancy? | Yes........................................................................................................................................................................................................... | $2 \rightarrow$ next module $8 \rightarrow$ next module |
| TT6. How many times did you receive it? | No. of times....................................... |  |
| TT7. In what month and year did you receive the last anti-tetanus injection before that last pregnancy? <br> Skip to next module only if year of injection is given. Otherwise, continue with TT8. | Month $\qquad$ <br> DK month $\qquad$ 98 <br> Year $\qquad$ <br> DK year $\qquad$ | $\rightarrow$ next module $\downarrow$ TT8 |
| TT8. How many years ago did you receive the last anti-tetanus injection before that last pregnancy? | Years ago................................................- - |  |



| MN7. Who assisted with the delivery of your last child (name)? <br> Anyone else? <br> Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given. | Health professional: <br> Doctor <br> Gov't doctor $\qquad$ A <br> Private doctor. $\qquad$ . <br> Nurse $\qquad$ C <br> Midwife <br> Licensed $\qquad$ D <br> Not licensed $\qquad$ E <br> Other person <br> Traditional birth attendant $\qquad$ F <br> Relative/friend. $\qquad$ G <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ <br> No one. $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MN8. Where did you give birth to (name)? <br> If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code. <br> (Name of place) | Home <br> Your home $\qquad$ 11 <br> Midwife's home $\qquad$ 12 <br> Other home $\qquad$ 13 <br> Public sector <br> Govt. hospital. $\qquad$ <br> Govt. clinic/health center ............................... 22 <br> Other public (specify) ..................................... 26 <br> Private Medical Sector <br> Private hospital............................................... 31 <br> Private clinic.................................................... 32 <br> Other private <br> medical (specify) $\qquad$ 36 <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ |  |
| MN8A. Was (name) delivered by caesarean section? |  |  |
| MN9. When your last child (name) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small? |  |  |
| MN10. Was (name) weighed at birth? | Yes................................................................................................................................................................................................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \text { MN11AA } \\ & 8 \rightarrow \text { MN11AA } \end{aligned}$ |
| MN11. How much did (name) weigh? <br> Record weight from health card, if available. | From card $\qquad$ 1 (kilograms) $\qquad$ <br> From recall $\qquad$ 2 (kilograms) <br> DK $\qquad$ 99998 |  |
| MN11AA. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the 40 days period after the delivery of (name). Did you see anyone for a check-up on your health? <br> If 'Yes ask: Whom did you see? Anyone else? | Health professional: <br> Doctor <br> Gov't doctor $\qquad$ A <br> Private doctor $\qquad$ B <br> Nurse $\qquad$ C <br> Midwife <br> Licensed $\qquad$ D <br> Not licensed $\qquad$ E <br> Other person <br> Traditional birth attendant $\qquad$ F <br> Community health worker. $\qquad$ <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ $X$ <br> No one. $\qquad$ | $Y \rightarrow$ MN11E |


| MN11B. Did you go to a public or private facility to receive post-natal checkup? |  | $3 \rightarrow$ MN11F |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MN11C. Where you prescribed a family planning method in the facility? | Yes.................................................................................................................................................................. |  |
| MN11D. Were you able to get your prescription medicine at the same facility? | Yes...................................................................................................................................... No | Go to $\rightarrow$ <br> MN11F |
| MN11E. What was the main reason for not receiving a post-natal checkup? |  |  |
| MN11F. In the first 40 days after your last birth [the birth of name], did you receive a Vitamin A dose like this? <br> Show 200,000 IU capsule or dispenser. | Yes............................................................................................................................................................................................................. |  |
| MN12. Did you ever breastfeed (name)? | Yes....................................................................................................................................... | $2 \rightarrow \mathrm{MN} 14 \mathrm{~A}$ |
| MN13. How long after birth did you first put (name) to the breast? <br> If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours. If less than 24 hours, record hours. Otherwise, record days. | Immediately .................................................. 000 Hours ........................................................... 1 —— or Days ............................................................. 2 —— Don't know/remember .................................. 998 |  |
| Now I would like to talk about some specific health problems related to birth some women have. I will ask you about the time After your last delivary and in the 40 days following it. <br> MN14A. Did you have fever? | Yes.................................................................................................................................. No |  |
| MN14B. Did you have trouble controlling your urine? | Yes.................................................................................................................................... No ....... |  |
| MN14C. Did you suffer from urinary tract infection? | Yes....................................................................... 1 No ..................................................... 2 |  |
| MN14D. Did you suffer from mastitis? | Yes.................................................................................................................................... No ....... |  |
| MN14E. Did you suffer from offensive discharge? | Yes.................................................................................................................................... No |  |
| MN14F. Did you suffer from wound infection? | Yes....................................................................................................................................... No |  |
| MN14G. Did you suffer from hemorrhage? | Yes.......................................................................................................................................... No |  |
| MN14H. Did you suffer from tear/injury? | Yes................................................................................................................................. |  |
| MN14I. Did you suffer from post delivery depression? | Yes...................................................................... 1 No ...................................................... 2 |  |
| MN14J. Did you suffer from any other problems? <br> If answer is yes: <br> What is the main problem that you suffered from?. |  |  |

## CONTRACEPTION AND UNMET NEED MODULE

This module is to be administered to married women15-49 years of age only

| CP0. Check MA1: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ Not currently married? $\quad \Rightarrow$ Go to Next Module |  |  |
| $\square$ Currently married? $\quad \rightarrow$ Continue with CP1 |  |  |
| CP1. Are you pregnant now? |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow C P 2 \\ & 8 \rightarrow C P 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| CP1A. At the time you became pregnant did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, or did you not want to have any more children? | Then........................................................................................................................................................................ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Go to } \rightarrow \\ & \text { CP4B } \end{aligned}$ |
| CP2. Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? | Yes.................................................................................................................................... | $1 \rightarrow \mathrm{CP} 3$ |
| CP2A. What is the reason for not doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant? <br> If more than one reason is mentioned, circle each one. | Desire to have children $\qquad$ A <br> Health reasons $\qquad$ B <br> Religious causes/reasons. $\qquad$ <br> Husband not convinced $\qquad$ D <br> Wife not convinced. $\qquad$ <br> High price of contraceptives. $\qquad$ <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ X | $\rightarrow$ CP4A |
| CP3. Which method are currently you using? <br> Do not prompt. <br> If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one. |  |  |


| CP3AA. Where did you obtain (Current method) the last time? <br> If the currently used method is Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) or Periodic abstinence or Withdrawal or other, ask: <br> Where/who described the method for you? |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CP4A. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? <br> CP4B. If currently pregnant: 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/another) child ............................................................................................................................................................... | $2 \rightarrow C P 4 D$ <br> $3 \rightarrow$ next module $8 \rightarrow C P 4 D$ |
| CP4C. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? |  | $994 \rightarrow$ <br> next <br> module |
| CP4D. Check CP1: Currently pregnant? $\quad \rightarrow$ Go to Next Module Not currently pregnant or unsure? | ue with CP4E |  |
| CP4E. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time? |  |  |

This module is to be administered to ALL women 15-49 years of age

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:

DV1a. If she goes out with out telling him? DV1b. If she neglects the children? DV1c. If she argues with him? DV1d. If she refuses sex with him? DV1e. If she burns the food?

|  | Yes | No | DK |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Goes out without telling | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Neglects children | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Argues | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Refuses sex | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Burns food | 1 | 2 | 8 |

This module is to be administered to ALL women 15-49

| HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. <br> Have you ever heard of the virus HIV or an illness called AIDS? | Yes. <br> No $\qquad$ | $2 \Rightarrow$ <br> end of interview |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA2. Can people protect themselves from getting infected with the AIDS virus by having one sex partner who is not infected and also has no other partners? | Yes............................................................................................................................................................................................... 8 DK |  |
| HA3. Can people get infected with the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means? | Yes................................................................................................................................................................................................... No DK |  |
| HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex? | Yes........................................................................................................................................................................................................... No |  |
| HA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites? | Yes.................................................................................................................................................................................................... No DK |  |
| HA6. Can people reduce their chance of getting infected with the AIDS virus by not having sex at all? | Yes........................................................................................................................................................................................................... No |  |
| HA7. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS? | Yes................................................................................................................................... No DK 8 |  |
| HA7a. Can people get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else? | Yes.................................................................................................................................................................................................... No |  |
| HA8. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus? | Yes........................................................................................................................................................................................................... |  |
| HA9. Can the AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to a baby? |  |  |
| HA9a. During pregnancy? HA9b. During delivery? HA9c. By breastfeeding? |  Yes No DK <br> During pregnancy..................... 1 2 8  <br> During delivery ..................... 1 2 8  <br> By breastfeeding................ 1 2 8  |  |
| HA10. If a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school? | Yes............................................................................................................................................................................. No |  |
| HA11. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus? |  |  |
| HA12. If a member of your family became infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret? | Yes............................................................................................................................................................................. No |  |
| HA13. If a member of your family became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household? | Yes............................................................................................................................................................................ No |  |
| HA15. I do not want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? | Yes............................................................................................................................ 2 | $2 \rightarrow \mathrm{HA} 18$ |


| HA16. I do not want you to tell me the results of the test, but have you been told the results? | Yes......................................................................................................................... 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA17. Did you, yourself, ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required? | Asked for the test $\qquad$ <br> Offered and accepted $\qquad$ 2 <br> Required $\qquad$ 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \rightarrow \text { HA19 } \\ & 2 \rightarrow \text { HA19 } \\ & 3 \rightarrow \text { HA19 } \end{aligned}$ |
| HA18. At this time, do you know of a place where people can go to get such a test to see if they have the AIDS virus? | Yes..................................................................................................................................... No ....... |  |
| HA19. In your opinion, What is the best method to be used to increase public knowledge about HIV/AIDS? |  |  |
| HA20. In case of someone was infected with sexualy transmitted diseases, do you think that the other partner (husband) should be tested even if he has no symptoms? | Yes................................................................................................................................................................................................................ |  |

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| Name |  |  | Signature |


| UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMAT | ANEL UF |
| :---: | :---: |
| This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see household listing, column HL8) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see household listing, column HL5). A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child. Fill in the cluster and household number, and names and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below. Insert your own name and number, and the date. |  |
| UF1. Cluster number: | UF2. Household number: |
|  | - - |
| UF3. Child's Name: | UF4. Child's Line Number: |
|  | - |
| UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: | UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: |
|  | -- |
| UF7. Interviewer name and number: | UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: |
|  | ___ $/$ __ $/$ ___-_ |
| UF9 Result of interview for children under 5 (Codes refer to mother/caretaker.) |  |

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:
We are from COSIT and MOH. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 20-30 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question you don't want to, and you may withdraw from the interview at any time. May I start now?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, thank him/her and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

UF10. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of each child under the age of 5 in your care, who lives with you now. Now I want to ask you about (name). In what month and year was (name) born? Probe:

What is his/her birthday?
If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.

UF11. How old was (name) at his/her last birthday? Record age in completed years.

| Date of birth: |
| :---: |
| Day ... |
| DK day ....... |
| Month . |
| Year. |
| Age in completed years ............................. - |

Day ...................................................................................................... 98

Age in completed years -

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE

| BR1. Does (name) have a birth certificate? <br> May I see it? <br> If certificate is presented, verify reported date inUF10. If no birth certificate is presented, try to verify date using another document (health card, etc). Correct stated age in UF11, if necessary. | Yes, seen..................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................... |  |  |  |  | $1 \rightarrow$ BR5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If no birth certificate is shown, ask: <br> BR2. Has (name's) birth been registered with the civil authorities? |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \rightarrow \text { BR5 } \\ & 8 \rightarrow B R 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| BR3. Why is (name's) birth not registered? | Costs too much............................................................................................................ 4Must travel too far......................... 8Did not know it should be registered |  |  |  |  |  |
| BR4. Do you know how to register your child's birth? | Yes........................................................................................................................................No |  |  |  |  |  |
| BR5. Check age of child in UF11: Child is 3 or 4 years old?Yes $\rightarrow$ Continue with BR6No $\rightarrow$ Go to BR8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BR6. Does (name) attend any organized learning or early childhood education programme, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care? | Yes....................................................................... 1No ........................................................................... 2DK ............................................................................ 8 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow B R 8 \\ & 8 \rightarrow B R 8 \end{aligned}$ |
| BR7. Within the last seven days, about how many hours did (name) attend? | No. of hours ............................................-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| BR8. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (name): <br> If yes, ask: who engaged in this activity with the child - the mother, the child's father or another adult member of the household (including the caretaker/respondent)? <br> Circle all that apply. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Mother | Father | Other | No one |  |
| BR8a. Read books or look at picture books with (name)? | Books | A | B | X | Y |  |
| BR8b. Tell stories to (name)? | Stories | A | B | X | Y |  |
| BR8c. Sing songs with (name)? | Songs | A | B | X | Y |  |
| BR8d. Take (name) outside the home, compound, yard or enclosure? | Take outside | A | B | X | Y |  |
| BR8e. Play with (name)? | Play with | A | B | X | Y |  |
| BR8f. Spend time with (name) naming, counting, and/or drawing things? | Spend time with | A | B | X | Y |  |
| BR8g. recite religious verses? | Recite verses | A | B | X | Y |  |


| VITAMIN A MODULE |  | VA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VA1. Has (name) ever received a vitamin A capsule (supplement) like this one? <br> Show capsule or dispenser for different doses - 50,000 IU for those 6-11 months old, 100,000 IU for those 12-59 months old. |  | $2 \rightarrow$ next module $8 \rightarrow \text { next }$ <br> module |
| VA2. How many months ago did (name) take the last dose? | Months ago DK $\qquad$ |  |
| VA3. Where did (name) get this last dose? | On routine visit to health facility ....................... 1 Sick child visit to health facility ................ 3 National Immunization Day campaign ........ 3 Other (specify) DK .................................................................. 8 |  |

BREASTFEEDING MODULE

| BF1. Has (name) ever been breastfed? | Yes....................................................................................................................................................................................................... No DK ........ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow B F 3 \\ & 8 \rightarrow B F 3 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BF1A. After how many hours after birth did breastfeeding start? | Number of hours $\qquad$ |  |
| BF1B. Did (name) take colustrum? |  |  |
| BF2. Is he/she still being breastfed? | Yes.................................................................................................................................................................................................................. |  |
| BF3. Since this time yesterday, did he/she receive any of the following: <br> Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item. <br> BF3a. vitamin, mineral supplements or medicine? <br> BF3b. plain water? <br> BF3c. sweetened, flavoured water or fruit juice or tea or infusion? <br> BF3d. oral rehydration solution (ORS)? <br> BF3e. infant formula? <br> BF3f. tinned, powdered or fresh milk? <br> BF3g. any other liquids? <br> BF3h. solid or semi-solid (mushy) food? |  |  |
| BF4. Check BF3H: Child received solid or semi-solid Yes. $\rightarrow$ Continue with BF5 No or DK. $\rightarrow$ Go to BF5A | shy) food? |  |
| BF5. Since this time yesterday, how many times did (name) eat solid, semisolid, or soft foods other than liquids? <br> If 7 or more times, record ' 7 '. | No. of times <br> Don't know $\qquad$ |  |
| BF5a. Check UF10: Year of birth is 2005 or 2005 Yes. $\rightarrow$ Continue with BF6 No $\rightarrow$ Go to NEXT MODULE |  |  |
| BF6. Did you receive the infant formula share of your child (name) in the last month? | Yes................................................................................................................................................................................................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \text { BF8 } \\ & 8 \rightarrow \text { BF8 } \end{aligned}$ |
| BF7. What do you do with infant formulas? | Give it to the child .................................................................................................................................................................................................. |  |
| BF8. Do you prefer that the infant formula share of (name) to be continued, stopped, or replaced with other food items in the monthly PDS? | Continue with formula $\qquad$ .1 <br> Stop it ............................................................... 2 <br> Replace with other food................................... 3 <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ <br> DK $\qquad$ |  |


| CA1. Has (name) had diarrhoea in the last two weeks, that is, since (day of the week) of the week before last? <br> Diarrhea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \rightarrow \text { CA5 } \\ & 8 \rightarrow \text { CA5 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CA2. During this last episode of diarrhoea, did (name) drink any of the following: <br> Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item. <br> CA2a. A fluid made from a special packet called (local name for ORS packet solution)? <br> CA2d. Plain water? <br> CA2e. Rice water? <br> CA2f. Vegetable soap? <br> CA2g. Yogurt drink? <br> CA2h. Fruit juice? |  Yes No DK <br> A. Fluid from ORS packet ............. 1 2 8  <br> D. Plain ........................................... 1 2 8  <br> E. Rice water .................................. 1 2 8  <br> F. Vegetable soap............................ 1 2 8  <br> G. Yogurt drink................................ 1 2 8  <br> H. Fruit juice ................................... 1 2 8  |  |
| CA3. During (name's) illness, did he/she drink much less, about the same, or more than usual? | Much less or none $\qquad$ .. 1 <br> About the same (or somewhat less) ............... 2 <br> More $\qquad$ <br> DK $\qquad$ 8 |  |
| CA4. During (name's) illness, did he/she eat less, about the same, or more food than usual? <br> If "less", probe much less or a little less? |  |  |
| CA5. Has (name) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last two weeks, that is, since (day of the week) of the week before last? | Yes................................................................................................................................................................................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{CA} 12 \\ & 8 \rightarrow \mathrm{CA} 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| CA6. When (name) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, quick breaths or have difficulty breathing? |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow C A 12 \\ & 8 \rightarrow C A 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| CA7. Were the symptoms due to a problem in the chest or a blocked nose? |  | $2 \rightarrow \mathrm{CA} 12$ $6 \rightarrow \text { CA12 }$ |
| CA8. Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness outside the home? | Yes....................................................................................................................................................................................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{CA} 10 \\ & 8 \rightarrow \mathrm{CA} 10 \end{aligned}$ |


| CA9. From where did you seek care? <br> Anywhere else? <br> Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions. <br> If source is hospital, health center, or clinic, write the name of the place below. Probe to identify the type of source and circle the appropriate code. <br> (Name of place) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CA9A. Check CA9: Source is a health facility? Yes. $\rightarrow$ Continue with CA9BB No $\rightarrow$ Go to CA10 |  |  |
| CA9BB. Why did you choose the facility that you mainly go to? |  |  |
| CA9CC. when you last went to thie facility that you mainly go to, were your child medical needs addressed or not? | Needs addressed $\qquad$ Needs not addressed $\qquad$ |  |
| CA10. Was (name) given medicine to treat this illness? | Yes........................................................................................................................................................................................................................ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{CA} 12 \\ & 8 \rightarrow \mathrm{CA} 12 \end{aligned}$ |
| CA11. What medicine was (name) given? <br> Circle all medicines given. | Antibiotic $\qquad$ <br> Antipyretics. $\qquad$ <br> Decongestant $\qquad$ <br> Antitusiv $\qquad$ U <br> Other (specify) $\qquad$ X DK . $\qquad$ Z |  |
| CA11A. Check CA9: Source is a health facility? Yes. $\rightarrow$ Continue with CA11B No $\rightarrow$ Go to CA12 |  |  |
| CA11b. Were you able to get all the prescriptions from the same facility? | Yes................................................................................................................................. No |  |
| CA12. Check UF11: Child aged under 3? Yes. $\rightarrow$ Continue with CA13 No $\rightarrow$ Go to CA14 |  |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|}\hline \begin{array}{l}\text { CA13. The last time (name) passed stools, what } \\ \text { was done to dispose of the stools? }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Child used toilet/latrine .................................. } 01 \\ \text { Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine................... } 02 \\ \text { Put/rinsed into drain or ditch................. } 03\end{array} \\ \text { Thrown into garbage (solid waste)............ } 04 \\ \text { Buried .............................................. } 05 \\ \text { Left in the open ................................... } 06\end{array}\right]$.

If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM2-IM7 for each type of immunization or vitamin A dose recorded on the card. IM10-IM17 are for recording vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM10-IM17 will only be asked when a card is not available.


| IM11. Has (name) ever been given a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis - that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that caused a scar? | Yes..................................................................... 1 No .......................................................................... 2 DK .......................................................................... 8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IM12. Has (name) ever been given any "vaccination drops in the mouth" to protect him/her from getting diseases - that is, polio? | Yes.................................................................... 1 No ......................................................................... 2 DK ......................................................................... 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{IM} 15 \\ & 8 \rightarrow \mathrm{IM} 15 \end{aligned}$ |
| IM13. How old was he/she when the first dose was given - just after birth (within two weeks) or later? | Just after birth (within two weeks) $\square$ <br> Later $\qquad$ |  |
| IM14. How many times has he/she been given these drops? | No. of times........................................... |  |
| IM15. Has (name) ever been given "DPT vaccination injections" - that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks - to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria? (sometimes given at the same time as polio) | Yes...................................................................... 1 No ......................................................................... 2 DK .......................................................................... 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{IM} 16 \mathrm{~A} \\ & 8 \rightarrow \mathrm{IM} 16 \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |
| IM16. How many times? | No. of times...........................................-- - |  |
| IM16A. Has (name) ever been given "HB vaccination injections" - that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks - to prevent him/her from getting Hepatitis (use local term)? (sometimes given at the same time as DPT \& polio) | Yes...................................................................... 1 No .......................................................................... 2 DK ......................................................................... 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \rightarrow \mathrm{IM} 17 \\ & 8 \rightarrow \mathrm{IM} 17 \end{aligned}$ |
| IM16B. How many times? | No. of times........................................... - - |  |
| IM17. Has (name) ever been given "Measles vaccination injections" or MMR - that is, a shot in the arm at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles? | Yes...................................................................... 1 No .......................................................................... 2 DK .......................................................................... 8 |  |
| IM19. Please tell me if (name) has participated in any of the following campaigns, national immunization days and/or vitamin $A$ or child health days: <br> IM19a. polio campaign 19-23 June 2005 IM19b. polio campaign 24-28 July 2005 IM19c. MMR campaign May/April 2005 MMR campaign in April or May 2005 includes children born in May 2000 to May 2004 for centre and south and children born in June 2000 to June 2004 for the north region (Erbil, Suleimaniyah, Dohuk, Kirkuk and Mosul) includes children age 12 months to 5 complete years |  Y N DK <br> polio campaign 19-23June 2005 .... 1 2 8  <br> polio campaign 24-28 July 2005.... 1 2 8  <br> MMR campaign May/April 2005.... 1 2 8  |  |
| IM19D. Check UF11: Child age is 3 years or younger? Yes. $\rightarrow$ Continue with IM19E Yes. $\rightarrow$ Go to IM2O |  |  |


| IM19E. Does your child's growth monitored using a growth monitoring chart? | Yes, seen monitored in chart........................... 1 <br> No, not seen monitored in chart ..................... 2 <br> Yes, monitored but no card $\qquad$ <br> No, not monitored and no card $\qquad$ <br> DK $\qquad$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IM19F. Was your child weighted regularly at the health facility during the last 6 months? | Weighted regularly $\qquad$ <br> Weighted once, not regularly .......................... 2 <br> Not weighted at all $\qquad$ <br> Did not visit a facility $\qquad$ <br> DK $\qquad$ |  |
| IM20. Does another eligible child reside in the hous Check household listing, column HL8. $\square$ Yes. $\rightarrow$ End the current questionnaire and the Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER Yes. $\rightarrow$ End the interview with this responden <br> If this is the last eligible child in the household, | ehold for whom this respondent is mother/caret <br> E to administer the questionnaire for the next e <br> y thanking him/her for his/her cooperation. <br> on to ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE. | ible child. |


| After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child. Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Child's name: | Child's line number: |
| AN1. Child's weight. | Kilograms (kg) _ _ . |
| AN2. Child's length or height. <br> Check age of child in UF11: Child under 2 years old. $\rightarrow$ Measure length (lying down). Child age 2 or more years $\rightarrow$ Measure height (standing up). | Length (cm) <br> Lying down. $\qquad$ <br> Height (cm) <br> Standing up. $\qquad$ |
| AN3. Measurer's identification code. | Measurer code |
| AN4. Result of measurement. | Measured ................................................................................................................................................................................................................................ 6 |
| AN4A. Check the left shoulder (which is the normal location of the bcg injection) to identify BCG scar. | Scar existing ........................................................................................................................................ |

AN5. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?
$\square$ Yes. $\rightarrow$ Record measurements for next child.
$\square$ Yes. $\rightarrow$ End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.
Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

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| Name |  |  |  |
|  |  | Signature |  |
| Name |  |  | Sate |


[^0]:    1. Orphanhood in this report refers to children orphaned by any cause, not only HIV/AIDS
[^1]:    3. Heaping refers to concentration of numbers in certain values
    4. Unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to educational level attended by the respondent throughout this report when it is used as a background variable.
[^2]:    5. For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996.
[^3]:    6. Unmet need measurement in MICS is somewhat different than that used in other household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In DHS, more detailed information is collected on additional variables, such as postpartum amenorrhoea, and sexual activity. Results from the two types of surveys are strictly not comparable.
[^4]:    7. This report specifies children who are orphaned by any cause, not only HIV/AIDS.
[^5]:    * MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4
    ${ }^{* *}$ MICS indicator 7
    *** MICS indicator 8
    " 2 un-weighted cases with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^6]:    * MICS indicator 45

    Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases

[^7]:    * MICS indicator 41

[^8]:    * MICS indicator 42
    $\cdots 2$ un-weighted cases of children 6-59 months with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^9]:    *MICS indicator 43
    Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases

[^10]:    * MICS indicator 9
    ** MICS indicator 10

[^11]:    *1 un-weighted cases of children in South/Centre Iraq with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^12]:    * Figures are based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed
    ** 2 un-weighted cases of children in South/Centre Iraq with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^13]:    * Figure is based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed
    ** 2 un-weighted cases of children in South/Centre Iraq with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^14]:    * MICS indicator 32

[^15]:    *Figures are based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed

[^16]:    - MICS indicator 34
    -     - MICS indicator 35

[^17]:    * MICS indicator 23

[^18]:    -Figures are based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed
    .. 2 un-weighted cases of children 0-59 months with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^19]:    - MICS indicator 24; MDG Indicator 29
    * 5 un-weighted cases with "missing/ don't know household head education" not shown

[^20]:    *5 un-weighted cases of households with "missing/ don't know household head education" not shown

[^21]:    Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases

[^22]:    * MICS indicator 14

[^23]:    * MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30
    ** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31
    Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases

[^24]:    * MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C
    **** MICS indicator 98
    ***** MICS indicator 99
    " 1 un-weighted case with "missing/ don't know education" not shown

[^25]:    * MICS indicator 20

[^26]:    * MICS indicator 54
    - 2 un-weighted cases of children of primary school entry age (7 years)* with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^27]:    * MICS indicator 56

    Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

[^28]:    Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

[^29]:    * MICS indicator 61; MDG indicator 9

    Table based on estimated age as of the beginning of the school year

[^30]:    * MICS indicator 62
    " 2 un-weighted cases with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^31]:    * MICS indicator 71
    " 4 un-weighted cases of children aged 5-14 years with "missing/ don't know mother's education" not shown

[^32]:    * MICS indicator 67
    ** MICS indicator 68
    " 2 un-weighted cases of women aged $15-49$ years and $20-48$ years with "missing/ don't know education" not shown and 4 unweighted cases of women aged 15-19 years with "Non-standard curriculum" not shown

[^33]:    *" 1 un-weighted case of with "missing/ don't know education" not shown

[^34]:    ** 1 un-weighted case of with "missing/ don't know education" not shown

[^35]:    * MICS indicator 82; MDG indicator 19b
    " 1 un-weighted case with "missing/ don't know education" not shown

[^36]:    * MICS indicator 82; MDG indicator 19b
    * 4 un-weighted cases with "non-standard curriculum" not shown

[^37]:    * MICS indicator 89
    " 1 un-weighted case with "missing/ don't know education" not shown

[^38]:    * MICS indicator 87
    ** MICS indicator 88
    * Figures are based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed

    Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 un-weighted cases
    " 2 un-weighted case of women who were tested with HIV with "Non-standard curriculum " not shown and 1 woman with "missing/ DK"

[^39]:    Implementing agencies:
    Central Organization for Statistics \& Information Technology
    Kurdistan Regional Statistics Office
    Partner:
    Ministry of Health

[^40]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sadir City, ${ }^{2}$ Resafa side, ${ }^{3}$ Kurkh side

[^41]:    na: not applicable

[^42]:    * Age or period ratios are calculated as $x /\left(\left(x_{n-1}+x_{n}+x_{n+1}\right) / 3\right)$, where $x$ is age or period.
    na: not applicable

