Iraq

SOURCE

Name of source: Household Socio-Economic Survey 2006-2007

Institution responsible for the statistics: Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology (COSIT)

Type of source: Household Living Standards Measurement Survey

Periodicity:

Objectives: This survey is the first of its kind in Iraq since 1988, which has covered all 18 governorates following more advance methodology. Other household surveys were carried out in 1993, Kurdistan Region was excluded. Also part of the survey was carried out covering only one season and no report was issued. Previous household budget surveys have taken place in Iraq in 1992 and 2002.

In order to develop an effective poverty reduction policies and programs, Iraqi policy makers need to know how large the poverty problem is, what kind of people are poor, and what are the causes and consequences of poverty. Until recently, they had neither the data nor the official poverty line (the last national income and expenditure survey was in 1988).

In response to this situation, the Iraqi Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation established the Household Survey and Policies for Poverty Reduction.

COVERAGE

Disabilities: Disabilities and chronic diseases, access to primary health care services, cost of heath services, diseases and accidents, under 5 immunisation programme

Population groups: Persons who are members of private households (aged 15-64)

Total population covered: Na

Economic activities: All economic activities

Sectors covered: All sectors

Labour force status: Past employment, jobs during the past 12 months, search for jobs, jobs characteristics, wages earned, non-wage activities,

Status in Employment: Employees, employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers, members of producers’ cooperatives

Geographic areas: Whole country

Establishments: NR

Other limitations: Na
TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Term used to denote 'disability': ‘Disabilities and chronic diseases’

Definition of this term: Chronic diseases are defined as long-standing illnesses, for example, heart disorders, high blood pressure, diabetes, and so on. Disability is a physical or mental infirmity or deficiency, for example, an amputated hand or leg, hemiplegia, or a physical or mental impairment.

Source of this definition:

Questions used to identify persons with disabilities:
‘Do you suffer from any disability (mental or physical disability)?’ Possible answers: yes, no.

‘What is the disability that you are suffering from (list of disabilities):
• blindness,
• deaf,
• inability to speech,
• inability to walk,
• mobility inability,
• limping,
• mental retardation,
• multiple disabilities,
• other’
If the individual is suffering from more than one disability, the most important three are written down.

‘How did you become disabled: since birth, injury due to work, disease due to work, Chemical Strike Or Enriched Uranium, land mines, other related to civic conflict, because of wars, due to a disease that is not related to work, traffic accident, other related to civic conflict?’ Possible answers: yes, no. ‘How many years ago did you become disabled?’ ‘Do you suffer from a chronic disease?’ Possible answers: yes, no.

‘What is the chronic disease that you are suffering from?’
If the individual is suffering from more than one chronic disease, the most important three are written down.

‘How many years ago did you become chronically ill?’

‘Have you received any help for the disability/chronic disease during the last 12 months: no chronic/disable, no help received, public hospital, public health centre, clinic/private hospital, general doctor, specialist doctor, nurse, pharmacy, popular procedures, clergyman, outside Iraq, other?’

Minimum duration to be considered as a person with disability:

CLASSIFICATION

Classifications:
Cross-classifications: Na

REFERENCE PERIOD: 2006-2007

DISSEMINATION


Website: http://www.iier.org/i/uploadedfiles/301208HouseholdSurveyCOSIT5D1.pdf