



# Iraq Labour Force Survey 2021

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The Labour Force Survey (LFS) was jointly conducted by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) in Iraq in 2021 with the full technical and financial support of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Regional Office for Arab States.

The LFS is the first survey of its kind to produce estimates at the national, and subnational governorate levels, covering a broad array of indicators of the labour market and demographic characteristics of residents in Iraq.

With a sample size of more than 16,400 households, the survey covers people living in residential dwellings. This effort required lengthy preparation and execution phases, and both CSO and KRSO acknowledge the professional input and contribution of the partners, experts, and staff who were involved in the preparation and the implementation of this survey and drafting of the final report.

Particular thanks are due to the ILO core team comprising of the late Nader Keyrouz (Regional Labour Statistician), Grace Eid (Project Coordinator), Yves Perardel (Senior Econometrician), Iulian Pogor (Statistical Knowledge Management Officer), Mustafa Hakki Ozel (Statistical Consultant), Michel Hankach (Project Administrator), and to the ILO experts, Farhad Mehran (Labour Statistician), Ali Hamieh (Mathematician Statistician), and Moni Nehme (CsPro expert) for all of their technical support to the survey.

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The Iraq LFS 2021 was initially designed under the leadership of Nader Keyrouz at the ILO Regional Office for the Arab states, the CSO and the KRSO in Iraq. Tragically, Nader Keyrouz passed away before the completion of the survey. Nader Keyrouz was an experienced and a well-read statistician, a subtle communicator and a charming colleague. His early death is a great loss to the ILO and to the development of labour statistics throughout the world.

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# Executive Summary

The International Labour Organization (ILO) partnered with the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) in Iraq, to implement the first national Labour Force Survey (LFS) in a decade. The LFS was jointly conducted by CSO and KRSO in 2020/2021 and both financial funding and technical assistance were provided by the ILO Regional Office for Arab States.

The Iraq LFS 2020/2021 is the first survey of its kind to produce estimates on the national, governorate and urban/rural levels of Iraq, covering a broad array of indicators on the labour market and demographic characteristics of residents in Iraq. Reliable survey results are of critical importance to establish a much-needed baseline of current labour market data to analyze for policy development and to contribute to a better implementation of the appropriate employment policies. This will pave the way to address both the immediate needs to create livelihoods and emergency employment and the medium to longer term requirements to address the structural labour market challenges and decent work deficits in the country.

The Iraq LFS 2020/2021 adopted a methodology aligned with the latest statistical standards established by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) at its 19th Session and following the recommendations provided at its 20th Session.

The sampling frame was updated in 2020, and data collection took place in 2021 due to the pandemic situation and lockdown restrictions. The LFS 2020/2021 is a sample survey of about 16,400 eligible households, covering Iraqi and non-Iraqi households.

The LFS 2020/2021 covers the population of Iraq living in regular dwellings, excluding persons living in non-residential units such as construction and agriculture sites, shops, stores, factories, unfinished buildings, army barracks, refugee camps or adjacent gatherings and settlements, and so on.

The structure of the LFS questionnaire included the following themes: demographic characteristics (description of household members, education, migration, and disability status), labour force status, main job and second job characteristics, job search, social benefits (transfers/assistance), and union engagement. The data were collected using computer assisted questionnaires (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing – CAPI model).

The main objective of the survey was to collect current data on the size and characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and other labour market characteristics of the population, including working time, income from employment of employees at main job and informality of employment. The survey was also designed to measure different components of labour underutilization, including time-related underemployment and potential labour force, and other forms of work, in particular, own-use production of goods and services, in line with the latest international standards adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

The LFS 2020/2021 presents estimates at the national and governorate level. Iraq's population of more than 40 million inhabitants in 2020, is distributed among 18 Governorates (Duhok, Nineveh, Arbil, Al-Sulaimania, Kirkuk, Salah Al-Deen, Diyala, Baghdad, Al-Anbar, Karbala, Babil, Wasit, Misan, Thi Qar, Al-Qadisiya, Al-Najaf, Al-Muthanna, and Al-Basra). Below are the main findings of the LFS 2020/2021.

The national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 39.5 percent. The female labour force participation rate was particularly low (10.6 percent), compared with the male labour force participation rate (68.0 percent). The data further show that the labour force participation rate of young people (aged 15 to 24 years) was 26.5 percent, and that of adults (aged 25 years and above) was 45.8 percent.

The data show that the unemployment rate stood at 16.5 percent, indicating that for every five employed persons there was roughly one unemployed person. The female unemployment rate (28.2 percent) was about twice the male unemployment rate (14.7 percent) and the youth unemployment rate (35.8 percent) was more than three times that of the adult unemployment rate (11.2 percent). Other indicators of labour underutilization provide a broader understanding of the extent of the unmet needs for employment in the national economy. The combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment was 24.0 percent of the labour force, significantly higher than the unemployment rate. The combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force was slightly higher at 24.2 percent. The composite measure of labour underutilization that combines unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was 31.0 percent, indicating that almost one-third of the extended labour force was affected by some form of labour underutilization. In general, labour underutilization affected women (49.5 percent) much more than men (27.3 percent), and youth (53.3 percent) much more than adults (24.0 percent).

The results revealed that about 7.9 percent of the employed population were in time-related underemployment. The ratio was higher among men (8.4 percent) than among women (4.6 percent), and considerably higher among young people (11.5 percent) than among adults (7.2 percent). The potential labour force represented about 7 percent of the total working age population outside the labour force.

According to the survey results, about 30.2 percent of the total working age population were outside the labour force in 2020/21. The great majority of persons outside the labour force were female.

The employment-to-population ratio, the percentage of the working age population that is employed, was 33.0 percent, indicating that only about one-third of the working age population (15 years old and over) were employed in Iraq in 2020/21. Similar to the labour force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio was lower among women than men with 7.6 percent and 58 percent respectively, and higher among adults than among young persons with 40.6 percent and 17 percent respectively.

The survey presents results by geographical distribution, disaggregated by urban and rural, and by governorate. For instance, the labour force participation rate was higher in the urban areas (40.3 percent) than in rural areas (37.3 percent). Similarly, the unemployment rate was higher in the urban areas than in rural areas with 17.6 percent and 13.3 percent respectively.

Collected data on employment characteristics cover also the branch of economic activity according to the national classification. The branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. The data show that the top three branches of economic activity were in construction (16.3 percent), public administration and defense (15.9 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (14.2 percent), followed by transportation and storage (9.8 percent), education (9.3 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (8.4 percent) and manufacturing (6.2 percent). The other branches of economic activity each comprised less than five percent of total employment. Further disaggregation by sex and by governorate on the share of employment by broad branch of economic activity at main job are presented in the report.



Furthermore, the distribution of the employed population by occupation category at main job is also observed based on national classification. According to the survey results, the top occupation category was services and sales workers (23.1 percent), followed by craft and related trades workers (20.8 percent), professionals (16.3 percent) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (10.8 percent). Managers constituted the occupational category with the lowest share of employment at main job (0.7 percent). As in the case of branch of economic activity, a full account of employment by occupation should also consider employment in secondary jobs.

In this LFS, the distribution of the employed population by status in employment is observed on the basis of the ICSE-93<sup>1</sup>. According to the survey results, 68.6 percent of the employed population were employees or paid apprentices or trainees at their main job. Some 22.3 percent were own-account workers without employees and the remaining were about equally distributed among employers and contributing family workers with 4.5 percent and 4.7 percent respectively.

The LFS allows to present the distribution of the employed population by sector of employment at main job. The data reveals that 37.9 percent of employment was in the public sector, about 61.6 percent of employment was in the private sector, and the remaining share in households with 0.1 percent, non-profit institutions with 0.3 percent and international institutions with 0.1 percent.

The survey measures the informality of employment both in terms of the characteristics of the type job of the employed person, that is informal employment, as well as in terms of the characteristics of the establishment in which the person works, that is informal sector. The results show that around 54.9 percent of total employment was in the informal sector. The results also show that the number of persons with informal jobs represented 66.6 percent of the total employment.

Additional data on the share of informal employment in total non-agriculture employment, which corresponds to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator 8.3.1, are presented in the report along disaggregation by sex and governorate. Further disaggregated data by sex and governorate of the share of informal employment in total non-agriculture employment, which corresponds to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator 8.3.1 defined as the ratio of informal employment in non-agricultural activities divided by total employment in non-agricultural activities, are presented in the report.

The employed population is analyzed in terms of working time and income from employment, in order to distinguish the various intensities of employment, and differentiate between the different categories of employed persons.

Working time (i.e. hours of work) is the time associated with working activities in all forms of work (employment work, own production work, volunteer work and unpaid training work). The survey results show that the average number of hours usually worked per week at main job of the employed population was about 42.2 hours, much higher among men (43.8 hours) than among women (29.9 hours). The average number of hours actually worked during the reference week of the total employed population was about 39.0 hours, with corresponding numbers for men (40.4 hours) and women (26.1 hours). The main reason that the hours usually worked per week were generally higher than the hours actually worked during the reference week was due to temporary absence from work. The disaggregation of working time (usual and actual working hours) by branch of economic activity is outlined further in the report.

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<sup>1</sup> ILO, International Standard Classification of Status in Employment, ISCE-93, adopted at the 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1993..

The results show that most employed persons usually worked between 30 and 59 hours per week at their jobs (61.1 percent). The number of persons usually working short hours, i.e., less than 30 hours per week, was relatively low (20.5 percent), but significantly higher among women (41.8 percent) in comparison with men (17.7 percent). At the other extreme of the distribution, the survey results show that some 17.9 percent of employed persons were usually working long hours, more than 60 hours per week, much higher among men (19.8 percent) than among women (3.1 percent).

The analysis of the data on income from employment in the report is limited to earnings of employees at their main job. According to the survey results, the median monthly earnings of employees at their main job was about 614,400 Iraqi Dinars, considerably higher for women (713'200 Iraqi Dinars) than for men (590,100 Iraqi Dinars).<sup>2</sup> The large difference in earnings between men and women is partly explained by the fact that female employees tend to have higher educational attainment than male employees (education characteristics are also presented in the report).

The survey data allowed the computation of the employees with low pay rate indicator which is one of the indicators of the ILO framework on decent work<sup>3</sup> and thus an indicator of income inequality. In this LFS, employees earning less than 2'120 Iraqi Dinars per hour at their main job were considered as employees with low pay rate and these represented 40 percent of the total employees. Among the employees with low pay rate at main job, the males represented about 43 percent of the total male employees, and the females represented about 21 percent of the total female employees. Further survey estimates of the share of employees with low pay rate at main job by sex, age group and educational attainment are presented in the report in addition to a disaggregation by occupation and branch of activity.

The survey also allows analysis of the NEET (youth not in education, employment or training), which is an indicator of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 8.6.1). According to the results, around 36.7 percent of the youth population was not in education, nor in employment or training. The NEET rate was significantly higher among the youth female population than among the youth male population with 52.3 percent and 22.1 percent respectively. The results also show that the NEET rate was somewhat higher in rural areas with 41.1 percent compared to the urban areas with 34.8 percent.

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<sup>2</sup> Exchange rate: 1000 Iraqi Dinars = 0.8 US Dollars (Average 2020/21).

<sup>3</sup> ILO *Decent Work Indicators Guidelines for Producers and Users of Statistical and Legal Framework Indicators*, ILO Manual, Second Version, December 2013, pp. 76-78.

# Chapter 1: Introduction

Iraq is a large country with a population of more than 40 million inhabitants in 2020. It is divided into 18 Governorates as shown in Figure 1. The Iraq labour force is characterized by a large government sector, widespread informal employment and a low level of female participation. Iraq's economy is heavily based on oil production with oil fields in the east of the country along the Iran and Kuwait borders. Grains, primarily wheat and barley, are Iraq's main agriculture crops concentrated in the north and central rainfed areas. In central and southern Iraq, agriculture depends mainly on irrigation from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Iraq's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, 4'146 USD in 2020, is in the middle range of its neighbouring countries.<sup>4</sup>

**Figure 1: Administrative map of Iraq, 2021**



As part of a recent ILO study on the informal economy in Iraq, the available statistics on the labour market were reviewed and a number of gaps identified. In particular, it was concluded that “much of the available data is either unrepresentative of the wider economy, out-dated, or collected at infrequent intervals”.<sup>5</sup>

In fact, five past labour force surveys were conducted during the period 2003-2008 by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). The first survey was conducted in October 2003 on the basis of 24'900 sample households covering the country except the Kurdistan Region. The second survey was conducted in the first half of 2004 using the same households as in the 2003 survey. The third survey was conducted in October 2005 with a sample size of 24'900 households, covering the country except Al-Anbar Governorate and Kurdistan Region. The fourth survey was conducted in November 2006 on the basis of a slightly reduced sample size of 15'228 households, covering the country except Al-Anbar Governorate and Kurdistan Region (Arbil, Sulaymaniyah and Dohuk). The fifth survey was conducted

<sup>4</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

<sup>5</sup> ILO, *A diagnostic of the informal economy in Iraq*, ILO Regional Office for the Arab States, November 2021. [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms\\_830086.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_830086.pdf)

in 2008, covering for the first time the entire country and all quarters of the year. The Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO) has conducted other labour force surveys in 2012-2015 in addition to a Demographic Survey that included labour force components. These surveys were all designed to follow the international standards on the topic, which at the time were those formulated by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982).<sup>6</sup>

To obtain more recent data, a new labour force survey was initiated in 2020 by the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) jointly with the Kurdistan Region Statistics Office (KRSO), and with the technical assistance of the ILO Regional Office for Arab States (ILO/ROAS). The sampling frame was updated in 2020, and due to the pandemic situation data collection was undertaken in 2021. The main objective of the survey was to collect current data on the size and characteristics of the labour force, employment, unemployment and other labour market characteristics of the population, including working time, income from employment of employees at main job and informality of employment. The survey was also designed to measure different components of labour underutilization, including time-related underemployment and potential labour force, and other forms of work, in particular, own-use production of goods and services, in line with the latest international standards adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians.<sup>7</sup> Given the differences in definitions, particularly, the definition of employment as well as differences in survey methodology and field operations, care should be taken when comparing the 2021 survey results with those of the previous years. The end of Chapter 2 presents the result of an attempt to compare the labour force participation rate and the unemployment rate by governorate with the corresponding rates under the 13th ICLS definitions (1982).

This report presents the principal results of the labour force survey, 2021. It is organized into 9 chapters and 4 annexes. Following this introductory chapter (Chapter 1), the main labour force indicators are presented for the working age population as a whole and for different demographic and geographic sub-divisions (Chapter 2), followed by an analysis of the pattern of labour force participation by sex, age group and level of educational attainment (Chapter 3). Next, the data on employment are described in terms of branch of economic activity, occupation, status in employment, sector of employment, informality of employment, as well as working time and income from employment of employees at main job (Chapter 4). This is followed with a presentation of the survey results on unemployment and other components of labour underutilization, including time-related underemployment and potential labour force (Chapter 5), and on persons outside the labour force including persons engaged in own-use production of goods and services (Chapter 6). The remaining three chapters present the survey results on particular categories of the population, namely women and equal opportunities (Chapter 7), youth education and employment (Chapter 8) and international migrant workers (Chapter 9). The four annexes include a description of the survey methodology and an assessment of data quality (Annex A), specimen of the survey questionnaire in English (Annex B), a set of 61 statistical tables (Annex C), and the approximate calculation of key labour force indicators under the 13th ICLS (1982) definitions by governorate (Annex D).

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<sup>6</sup> ILO Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1982.

<sup>7</sup> ILO Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment, and labour underutilization, 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2013.

## Chapter 2: Main Labour Force Indicators

The main results of the Iraq LFS 2021 are shown in Table 1 below. According to these results, the working age population (15 years old and over) living in regular households constituted about 26'091'000 persons in 2021. Among them, there were about 10'304'000 persons in the labour force, either employed (8'601'000) or unemployed (1'703'000). In addition to the unemployed, some 683'000 persons were in time-related underemployment, working short hours but desiring to work more hours, and 1'043'000 persons in the potential labour force either seeking employment but not currently available for employment or currently available for employment but not actively seeking employment. Labour underutilization thus affected in total some 3'430'000 persons of working age, seemingly affecting more men (2'507'000) than women (923'000), and more adults, 25 years and above (2'002'000) than young people, 15-24 years old (1'428'000).

**Table 1. Main labour force and labour underutilization indicators, Iraq LFS 2021**

(In thousands)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years old)	Adults (25+ years old)
<b>Population 15 years old and above</b>	26'091	13'118	12'974	8'478	17'613
<b>Labour force</b>	10'304	8'923	1'381	2'244	8'060
- Employed	8'601	7'610	991	1'442	7'159
- Unemployed	1'703	1'313	390	802	901
<b>Outside labour force</b>	15'787	4'194	11'593	6'234	9'553
<b>Labour underutilization</b>	3'430	2'507	923	1'428	2'002
- Time-related underemployment	683	637	46	166	517
- Unemployed	1'703	1'313	390	802	901
- Potential labour force	1'043	556	487	459	584

Analysing the data in relative terms, the results in Table 2 show that the national labour force participation rate, that is the percentage of the working age population engaged in the labour force, was 39.5 percent indicating that about two out of five persons of working age were either working for pay or profit or seeking employment in 2021. The female labour force participation rate was particularly low (10.6 percent), compared with the male labour force participation rate (68.0 percent). The data further show that the labour force participation rate of young people was 26.5 percent, and that of adults was 45.8 percent.

**Table 2. Main labour force and labour underutilization rates, Iraq LFS 2021**

(In percentage)	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years old)	Adults (25+ years old)
<b>Labour force participation rate</b>	39.5	68.0	10.6	26.5	45.8
<b>Employment-to-Population Ratio</b>	33.0	58.0	7.6	17.0	40.6
<b>LU1: Unemployment rate</b>	16.5	14.7	28.2	35.8	11.2
<b>LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment</b>	23.0	21.9	31.6	43.2	17.6
<b>LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force</b>	24.2	19.7	46.9	46.7	17.2
<b>LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization</b>	30.2	26.4	49.4	52.8	23.2

The employment-to-population ratio, i.e., the percentage of the working age population who is employed, is an indicator of the performance of the national economy in providing employment to its growing population. The results in Table 2 show that the employment-to-population ratio was 33.0 percent, indicating that only about one-third of the working age population were employed in Iraq in 2021. Similar to the labour force participation rate, the employment-to-population ratio was lower among women than men, and higher among adults than among young persons.

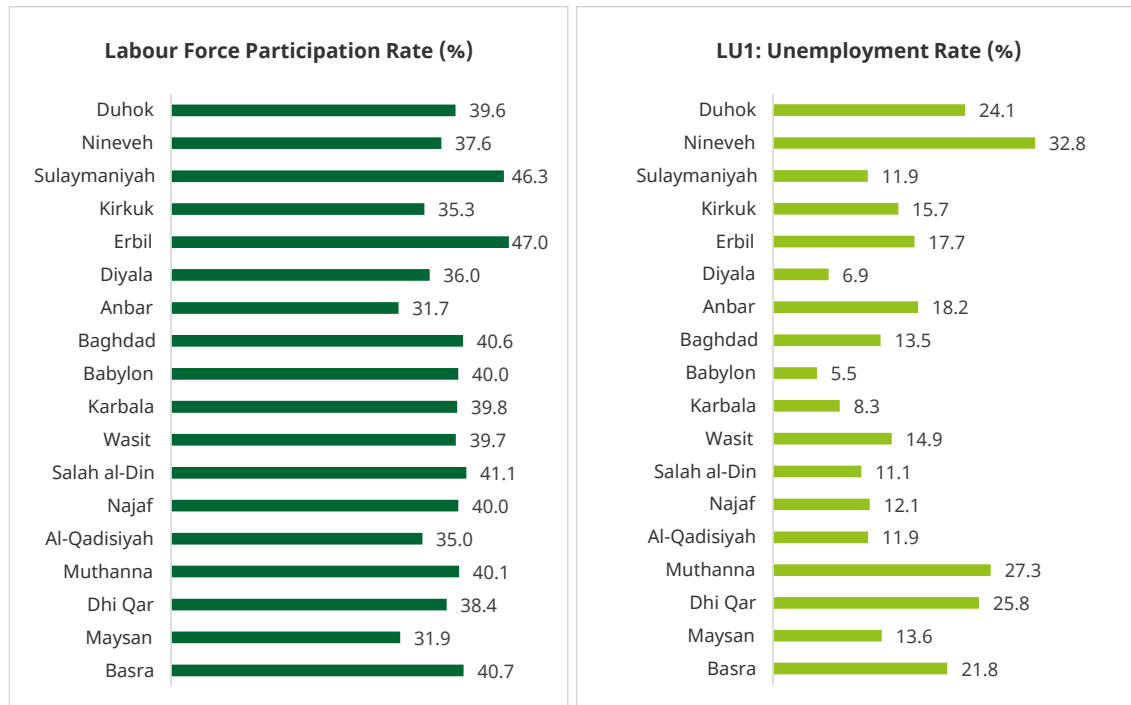
The next indicator in Table 2 is the unemployment rate (LU1). It represents the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed. The unemployment rate is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators (8.5.2). The data show that the unemployment rate stood at 16.5 percent, indicating that for roughly every five employed persons there was one unemployed person. The female unemployment rate (28.2 percent) was about twice the male rate (14.7 percent) and the youth unemployment rate (35.8 percent) was more than three times the adults rate (11.2 percent). The other indicators of labour underutilization in Table 2 provide a broader understanding of the extent of the unmet needs for employment in the national economy. According to these results, the combined rate of unemployment and time-related underemployment (LU2) was 23.0 percent of the labour force, significantly higher than the unemployment rate. The combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3) was slightly higher at 24.2 percent. The composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) that combines unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force was 30.2 percent, indicating that almost one-third of the extended labour force was affected by some form of labour underutilization. In general, labour underutilization affected women much more than men (49.4 percent compared to 26.4 percent), and youth (52.8 percent) much more than adults (23.2 percent).

Table 3 provides the key labour force indicators disaggregated by urban and rural area. The results show that the working age population was mostly concentrated in the urban areas (71.6 percent) against the rural areas (28.4 percent). Also, the labour force participation rate was higher in the urban areas (40.3 percent) than in rural areas (37.3 percent). Similarly, the unemployment rate was higher in the urban areas (17.6 percent) than in rural areas (13.3 percent).

**Table 3: Key labour force indicators by urban and rural area, Iraq LFS 2021**

	Share of working age population (15+ years)	Labour force participation rate (%)	LU1: Unemployment rate (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>
<b>- Urban</b>	71.6	40.3	17.6
<b>- Rural</b>	28.4	37.3	13.3

The results shown in the left panel of Figure 2 indicates that labour force participation was relatively uniform across the 18 governorates of the country, presented here according to the governorate codes grouped along northern, central and southern. Erbil and Sulaymaniyah, including Halabja, in the Kurdistan Region had the highest labour force participation, at 47.0 and 46.3 percent respectively, while the two extreme west and east governorates, Al-Anbar and Misan, registered the lowest rates, with 31.7 and 31.9 percent respectively. The right-hand panel of the figure shows the corresponding unemployment rates of the different governorates. As expected, the unemployment rate exhibits a much higher variation among governorates than the labour force participation rate. The three governorates with the highest unemployment rates are Nineveh in the north at 32.8 percent, followed by Al-Muthanna (27.3 percent) and Thi Qar (25.8 percent) both in the south.

**Figure 2: Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by governorate, Iraq LFS 2021**

For comparison with past surveys, it is important to take into account the change in the definition of employment and its implication on the measurement of unemployment. Employment according to the previous international standards (13<sup>th</sup> ICLS, 1982) was defined in terms of any activity falling within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary, while according to the new international standards (19<sup>th</sup> ICLS, 2013), employment is defined in terms of “any activity to produce goods or services for pay or profit.” The main difference concerns the statistical treatment of persons engaged in own-use production of goods.

An approximate relationship between employment and unemployment according to the 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS definitions and the corresponding values according to the 13<sup>th</sup> ICLS definitions may be expressed as,

$$Employment_{13th\ ICLS} \cong Employment_{19th\ ICLS} + a + b$$

$$Unemployment_{13th\ ICLS} \cong Unemployment_{19th\ ICLS} - b$$

where a is the number of persons outside the labour force according to the 19th ICLS definitions who were engaged in own-use production of goods during the reference week; and b is the number of persons in unemployment according to the 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS who were engaged in own-use production of goods during the reference week. Own-use production of goods means (i) producing and/or processing for storage agriculture, fishing, hunting and gathering products; (ii) collecting and/or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels; (iii) fetching water from natural and other sources; (iv) manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or other durables, including boats and canoes); and (v) building, or effecting major repairs to one’s own dwelling, farm building, etc. In the Iraq LFS 2020/2021, own-use production of goods is measured using questions 12.1-12.5 (Annex B). The implications on the measurement of the labour force participation rate and the unemployment rate are shown below:



**Table 4: Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by governorate, Iraq LFS 2021**  
**Approximate comparison between 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS and 13<sup>th</sup> ICLS definitions**

Governorate	Labour force participation rate (%)		Unemployment rate (%)	
	19th ICLS definitions	13th ICLS definitions <sup>1</sup>	19th ICLS definitions	13th ICLS definitions <sup>1</sup>
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Duhouk</b>	39.6	48.4	24.1	16.8
<b>Nineveh</b>	37.6	41.0	32.8	28.7
<b>Sulaimania</b>	46.3	51.1	11.9	10.1
<b>Kirkuk</b>	35.3	42.4	15.7	11.9
<b>Arbil</b>	47.0	53.3	17.7	14.7
<b>Diyala</b>	36.0	37.7	6.9	6.5
<b>Al-Anbar</b>	31.7	39.5	18.2	11.2
<b>Baghdad</b>	40.6	44.3	13.5	11.7
<b>Babil</b>	40.0	47.9	5.5	4.3
<b>Karbala</b>	39.8	41.8	8.3	7.4
<b>Wasit</b>	39.7	51.7	14.9	9.7
<b>Salah al-Deen</b>	41.1	64.6	11.1	4.1
<b>Al-Najaf</b>	40.0	46.4	12.1	9.8
<b>Al-Qadisiya</b>	35.0	42.6	11.9	7.4
<b>Al-Muthanna</b>	40.1	47.2	27.3	18.3
<b>Thi Qar</b>	38.4	46.2	25.8	16.9
<b>Misan</b>	31.9	44.9	13.6	8.9
<b>Al-Basra</b>	40.7	57.7	21.8	14.5

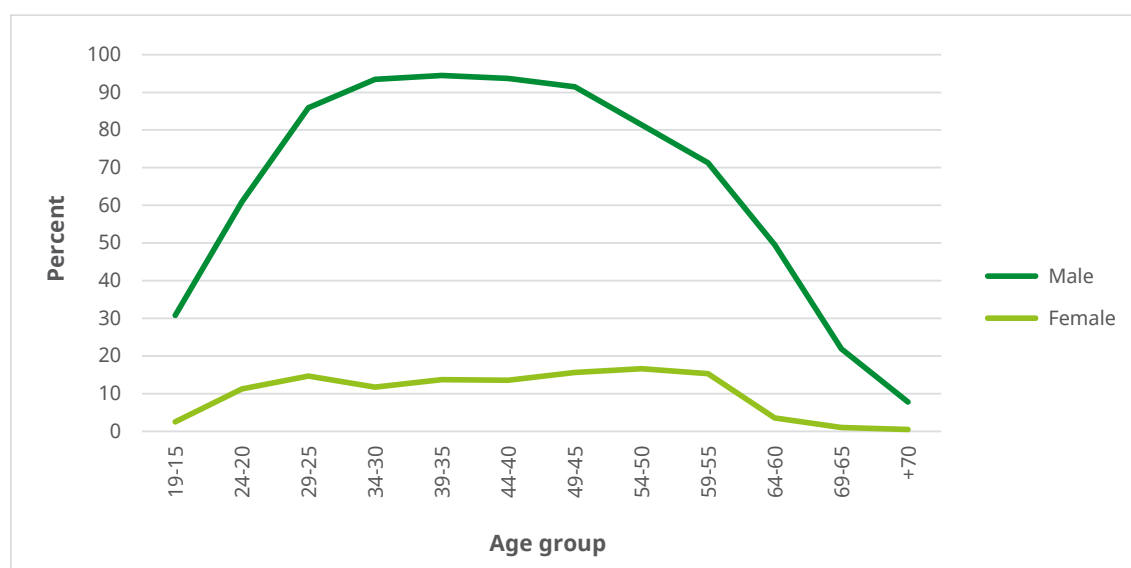
Note: Approximate estimation adjusting for the statistical treatment of persons engaged in own-use production of goods. See Annex D for the calculation.

This is an approximate relationship because the change in the definition of employment involves also other elements, in particular, contributing family workers temporarily absent from work during the reference week; seasonal workers during the off-season; unpaid trainees and apprentices; volunteer workers engaged in market-oriented units.

## Chapter 3: Labour force participation

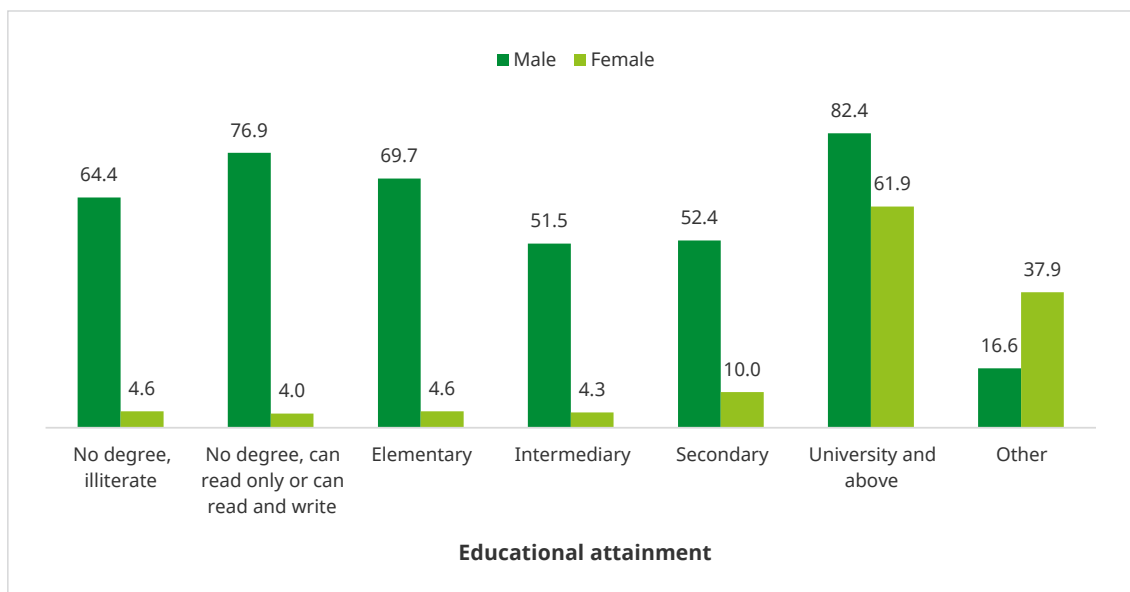
The labour force participation rate, i.e., the ratio of the labour force to the working age population expressed in percentage terms, is an indicator of the level of labour market activity. It measures the extent of the working age population which is in the labour force. The breakdown of the labour force participation rate by sex and age group gives a profile of the labour force participation as shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, Iraq LFS 2021**



Like most national rates, the Iraq LFS labour force participation rate has an inverted-U shape. The male curve is above the female curve, reflecting a higher labour force participation of men relative to women at all age groups. For each sex, the curve increases for young people when they leave school and enter the labour market. It reaches a peak at the age group 30-34 years for men and somewhat later for women, before decreasing for both men and women, as people leave and retire from the labour market at older ages. It is instructive to note in Figure 3 that the female labour force participation does not exceed 20 percent for any age group.

The participation of women in the labour force varies considerably across countries, far more than in the case of men. The low labour force participation rate of women in Iraq may be the outcome of several factors including barriers to entry such as educational attainment, presence of young children and the limited availability of childcare services, age of marriage and social norms determining the role of women in the public domain. Figure 4 gives the labour force participation rate of men and women by educational attainment. Labour force participation is highest at university level of educational attainment, both for men and women, and the gap between the labour force participation rate of men and women is much narrower at university level of educational attainment than other levels of educational attainment.

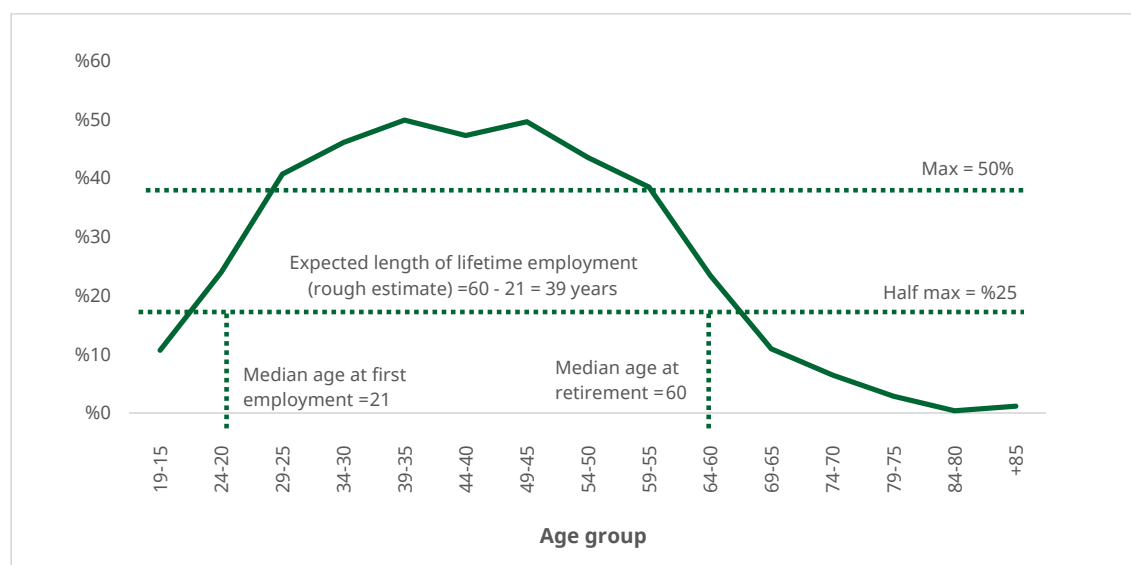
**Figure 4: Labour force participation rate by sex and educational attainment, Iraq LFS 2021**

## Chapter 4: Employment

Aggregate employment is an important indicator of the ability of the economy to provide employment to its growing population. A decline in total employment signals a severe economic downturn. The results of the present survey show that the total employment stood at 8'601'000 in 2021, that is about one-third of the working age population. Comparison with data from previous years, however, is made difficult due to changes in survey methodology and in international statistical standards. According to the survey definition - itself in line with the international definition adopted by the 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS - persons in employment are "... those of working age who, during a short reference period, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit." Using pay or profit as a defining characteristic of employment is a significant departure from the previous definition of employment, which was in terms of activities within the production boundary of the System of National Accounts (SNA). The change implies that certain activities within the SNA production boundary are no longer considered as employment work, such as own-use production of goods, unpaid trainee work and volunteer work. Other significant changes concern the statistical treatment of persons temporarily absent from work, in particular, contributing family workers and seasonal workers during the off-season.

Figure 5 below shows the employment-to-population ratio by age group. For the prime age group, 25-54 years old, the employment-to-population ratio was about 46 percent, considerably higher than the overall ratio for the total working population (33 percent). Because it is restricted to the prime age population (aged 25-54 years), the indicator is not affected by any effect of changes in schooling and retirement, two phenomena often observed in many countries. The data in Figure 5 also provide information for rough estimation of median age at first employment and median age at retirement. The middle-dashed line represents half the maximum employment-to-population ratio. It has two points of intersection with the employment-to-population ratio. The first point corresponds to the age at which the majority of the working age population at that age have entered employment (interpreted, under broad assumptions, as first employment). Similarly, the second point corresponds to the age at which the majority of the working age population at that age have left employment (interpreted, under broad assumptions, as retirement). The difference may be interpreted as a rough estimate of the expected length of life-time employment which would be 39 years (60-21=39).

**Figure 5: Employment-to-population ratio by age group, Iraq LFS 2021**



Next, the survey data on employment are analysed in terms of their structure by branch of economic activity, occupation, status in employment and sector of employment, informal sector and informal employment, as well as in terms of working time and income from employment.

## ● Branch of economic activity and occupation

Branch of economic activity refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the reference period. An establishment may be a farm, a mine, a factory, a workshop, a store, an office or a similar type of economic unit. It is important to distinguish enterprises from establishments. "Enterprise" is a broader concept than "establishment". An enterprise is a legal entity (or group of legal entities) and may have a number of establishments with different economic activities and different locations.

Table 5 presents the distribution of the employed population by branch of economic activity in main job.<sup>8</sup> The data show that the top three branches of economic activity were in construction (16.3 percent), public administration and defense (15.9 percent), and wholesale and retail trade (14.2 percent), followed by transportation and storage (9.8 percent), education (9.3 percent), agriculture, forestry and fishing (8.4 percent) and manufacturing (6.2 percent). The other branches of economic activity comprised each less than five percent of the total employment. A full account of employment by branch of economic activity should also consider employment in secondary jobs. The full account of agriculture activity requires also the inclusion of subsistence foodstuff producers in the calculation. The distribution of employment by branch of economic activity at main job, secondary jobs and sex for the country is given in Annex C Table T8.

**Table 5: Employed persons by branch of economic activity at main job, Iraq LFS 2021**

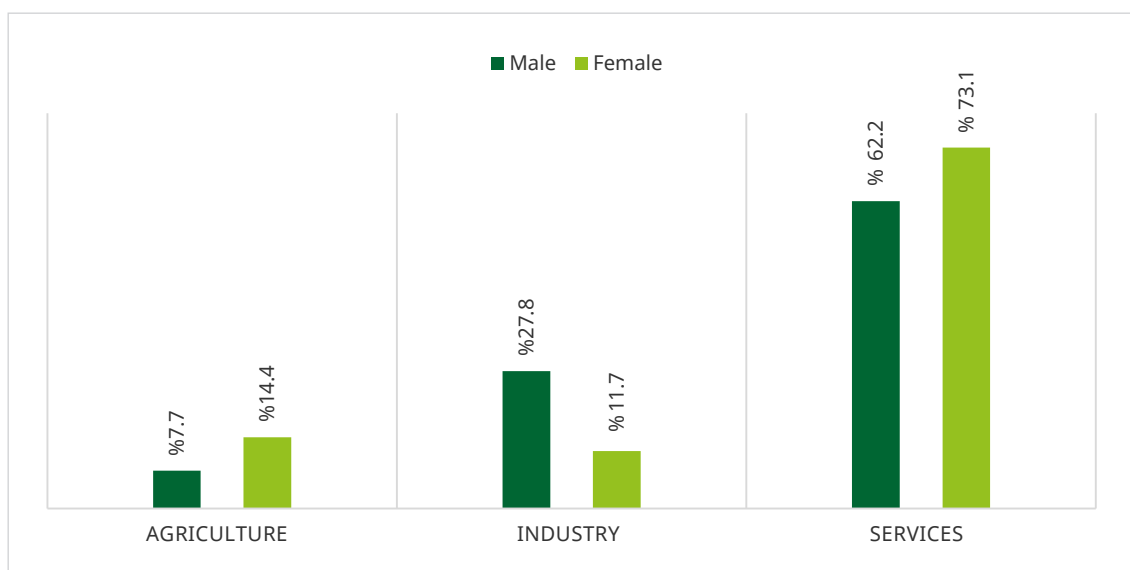
Branch of economic activity at main job	Number ('000)	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8'601</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	725	8.4
Mining and quarrying	60	0.7
Manufacturing	536	6.2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	159	1.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	75	0.9
Construction	1'403	16.3
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1'224	14.2
Transportation and storage	845	9.8
Accommodation and food service activities	181	2.1
Information and communication	24	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	41	0.5

<sup>8</sup> Reference to the national classification of branches of economic activities

Real estate activities	15	0.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	139	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	288	3.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1'365	15.9
Education	796	9.3
Human health and social work activities	301	3.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	0.3
Other service activities	211	2.5
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/ services producing activities of households for own use	3	0.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	0.0
Other	185	2.1

Figure 6 shows the share of employment by broad branch of economic activity at main job for male and female, separately. The results show that women tend to be more concentrated in services (73.1 percent) and agriculture (14.4 percent) than men in the corresponding broad branches of economic activity (62.2 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively). In these calculations, *agriculture* includes forestry, fishing and animal husbandry; *industry* includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage and waste management, and construction; and services include the remaining branches of economic activity.

**Figure 6: Share of male and female employment by broad branch of economic activity at main job, Iraq LFS 2021**



Note: Total for each sex may not add to 100 percent due to unspecified activities.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of the number of employed persons in different governorates by broad branch of economic activity at main job, namely: agriculture; industry; and services as defined in Figure 6. It is instructive to note that; (a) the governorates with the highest proportion of agriculture employment at main job are Salah al-Deen (27.8 percent) and Wasit (21.7 percent); the governorates with the highest proportion of employment at main job in industry are Al-Anbar (33.3 percent) and Nineveh (35.0 percent); (c) the proportion of employment at main job in services is more than 50 percent in all governorates except Salah al-Deen (40.1 percent).

**Figure 7: Share of employment in broad branches of economic activity at main job by governorate, Iraq LFS 2021**

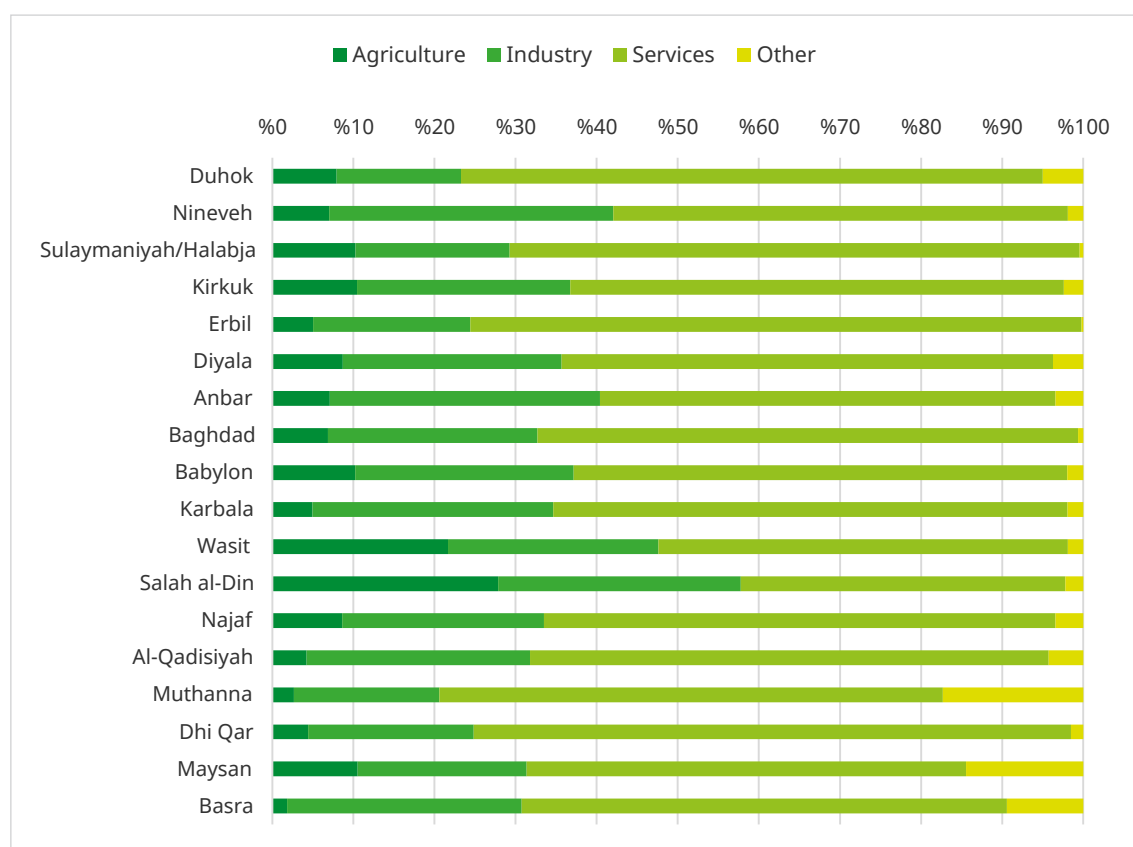


Table 6 presents the distribution of the employed population by occupation category at main job.<sup>9</sup> Occupation refers to the kind of work done by a person employed (or the kind of work done previously or wanted if the person is unemployed), irrespective of the branch of economic activity or the status in employment of the employed person. According to the survey results, the top occupation category was services and sales workers (23.1 percent), followed by craft and related trades workers (20.8 percent), professionals (16.3 percent) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (10.8 percent). Managers constituted the occupational category with the lowest share of employment at main job (0.7 percent). As in the case of branch of economic activity, a full account of employment by occupation should also consider employment in secondary jobs. The distribution of employment by occupational category at main job for the country and the different governorates is given in Annex C Table T38.

<sup>9</sup> Reference to the national classification of occupations

**Table 6: Employed persons by occupation at main job, Iraq LFS 2021**

Occupation at main job	Number ('000)	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8'601</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Managers	62	0.7
Professionals	1'405	16.3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	479	5.6
Clerical Support Workers	158	1.8
Services and Sales Workers	1'990	23.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	730	8.5
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1'791	20.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	933	10.8
Elementary Occupations	499	5.8
Armed Forces Occupations	446	5.2
Other	107	1.2

The degree of segregation of occupations by sex may be measured with the occupational segregation index. It measures the extent to which labour markets are separated into "male" and "female" occupations. The occupational segregation index (D) is commonly used as a proxy indicator for equality of opportunity in employment and occupation.<sup>10</sup> It is defined by

$$D = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \left| \frac{n_{Ai}}{n_A} - \frac{n_{Bi}}{n_B} \right|$$

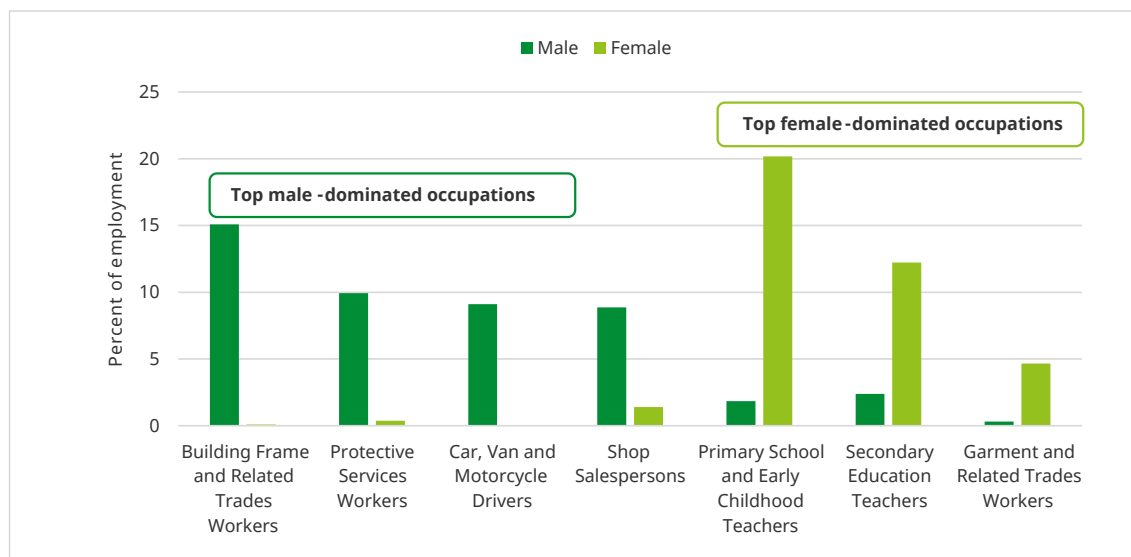
where  $n_{Ai}$  and  $n_{Bi}$  are, respectively, the number of men and women in a given occupational  $i$  and  $n_A$  and  $n_B$  are, respectively, the total number of men and women in all occupations. The value of the index ranges from zero to one, zero indicating no segregation and one indicating complete segregation. The index may be interpreted as the fraction of persons that need to change occupations to achieve zero segregation. According to the survey results based on three-digit occupational codes, the segregation index was 0.71 indicating that about 71 percent of the male and female employed population need to exchange occupations to eliminate occupational segregation in Iraq. This is a very high value in comparison with other countries in the world. Among the 148 distinct occupations coded

<sup>10</sup> ILO, *Decent Work Indicators Concepts and definitions*, ILO Manual (First version), May 2012, pp. 127-130.



in the survey, 7 contributed more than one-third of the total index of occupational segregation. They are presented in Figure 8:

**Figure 8: Seven occupational categories with highest degree of gender segregation, Iraq LFS 2021**



The results identify four top male-dominated occupations: building frame and related trades workers (ISCO-08 code 711); protective services workers (ISCO-08 code 541); car, van and motorcycle drivers (ISCO-08 code 832); and shop salespersons (ISCO-08 code 522). The results also identify three top female-dominated occupations: primary school and early childhood teachers (ISCO-08 code 234); secondary education teachers (ISCO-08 code 233); and garment and related trades workers (ISCO-08 code 753).

## ● Status in employment and sector of employment

Status in employment classifies jobs according to type of authority and type of economic risk. The international classification of status in employment according to type of authority distinguishes the following: employers; independent workers without employees; dependent contracts; employees; and contributing family workers.<sup>11</sup>

- **Employers** own the economic unit in which they work and control its activities on their own account or in partnership with others, and in this capacity employ one or more persons (including temporarily absent employees but excluding themselves, their partners and family helpers) to work as an employee on a regular basis. The international classification further specifies that: If there is a need to test for regularity, this should be interpreted as having at least one employee during the reference period and at least two of the three weeks immediately preceding the reference period, even if one or more employees were engaged only for a short period.
- **Independent workers without employees** operate an economic unit alone or in partnership with others, and do not employ any persons other than themselves, their partners, and contributing family workers to work in the economic unit on a regular basis as an employee.

<sup>11</sup> ILO, International Classification of Status in Employment according to Type of Authority (ICSE-18A), *Resolution concerning statistics on work relationships*, 20<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 10-19 October 2018.

- **Dependent contractors** are workers who have contractual arrangements of a commercial nature (but not a contract of employment) to provide goods or services for or through another economic unit. They are not employees of that economic unit, but are dependent on that unit for organization and execution of the work, income, or for access to the market. They are workers employed for profit, who are dependent on another entity that exercises control over their productive activities and directly benefits from the work performed by them.
- **Employees** are workers employed for pay, on a formal or informal basis, who do not hold controlling ownership of the economic unit in which they are employed. They are remunerated in cash or in kind in return for time worked or, in some cases, for each task or piece of work done or for services provided including sales (by the piece or commission). Payment for time worked is the typical mode of remuneration. Payment in kind is generally received in the form of goods. Where payment is received in the form of services, this is generally complementary to payment in cash.
- **Contributing family workers** assist a family member or household member in a market-oriented enterprise operated by the family or household member, or in a job in which the assisted family or household member is an employee or dependent contractor. They do not receive regular payments, such as a wage or salary, in return for the work performed, but may benefit in kind or receive irregular payments in cash as a result of the outputs of their work through family or intra-household transfers, derived from the profits of the enterprise or from the income of the other person. They do not make the most important decisions affecting the enterprise or have responsibility for it.

Table 7 shows the preliminary distribution of the employed population by status in employment at main job according to the results of the Iraq LFS 2021. These results are obtained using the responses given to the question on status in employment on the basis of the previous international standards, ICSE-93.<sup>12</sup> According to these results, more than two-thirds of the employed population (68.6 percent) were employees or paid apprentices or trainees at their main job. Some 22.3 percent were own-account workers without employees and the remaining were about equally distributed among employers (4.5 percent) and contributing family workers (4.7 percent).

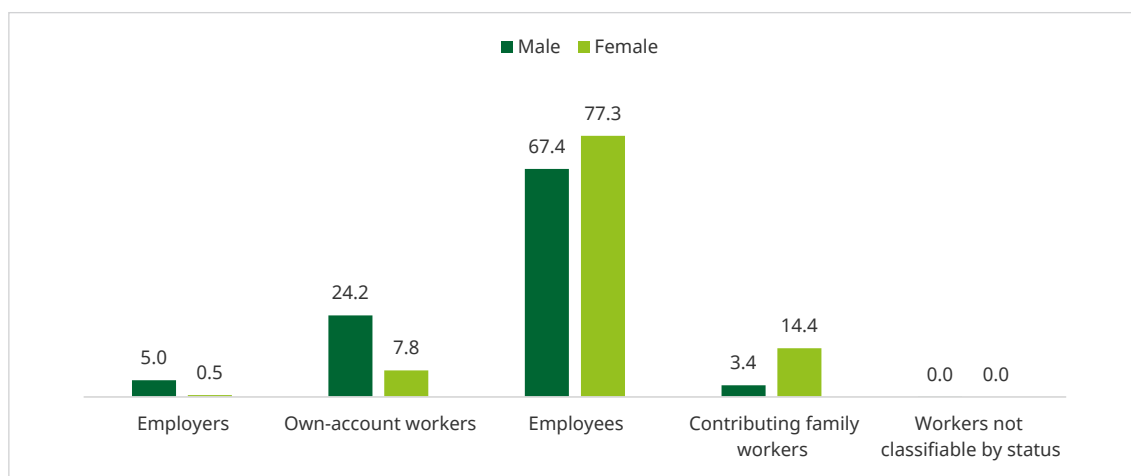
**Table 7: Employed persons by status in employment at main job, Iraq LFS 2021 Preliminary results based on ISCE-931**

Occupation at main job	Number ('000)	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8'601</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Employers	383	4.5
Own-account workers without employees	1'915	22.3
Employees	5'897	68.6
Contributing family workers	405	4.7
Workers not classifiable by status	1	0.0

Note: <sup>1</sup>ILO, International Standard Classification of Status in Employment, ISCE-93, adopted at the 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1993.

<sup>12</sup> ILO, International Standard Classification of Status in Employment, ISCE-93, adopted at the 15<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1993.

**Figure 9: Share of male and female employment by status in employment at main job, Iraq LFS 2021, Preliminary results based on ISCE-93<sup>1</sup>**



Note: <sup>1</sup>ILO, International Standard Classification of Status in Employment, ISCE-93, adopted at the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1993.

The disaggregated data presented in Figure 9 show that relatively more women were employed in dependent jobs as employees or contributing family workers than men. Figure 9 also shows that the share of women employed as employees at main job was 77.3 percent in comparison to 67.4 percent among men. Similarly, the share of women employed as contributing family workers was 14.4 percent in comparison to 3.4 percent among men. Vice versa, there were relatively more men employed in independent jobs than women. The share of men working as employer with employees at main job was 5.0 percent in comparison to 0.5 percent among women. Similarly, the share of men working as own-account workers without employees at main job was 24.2 percent in comparison to 7.8 percent among women. Further data on status in employment at main job by sex are given in the Statistical Annex (Table T35).

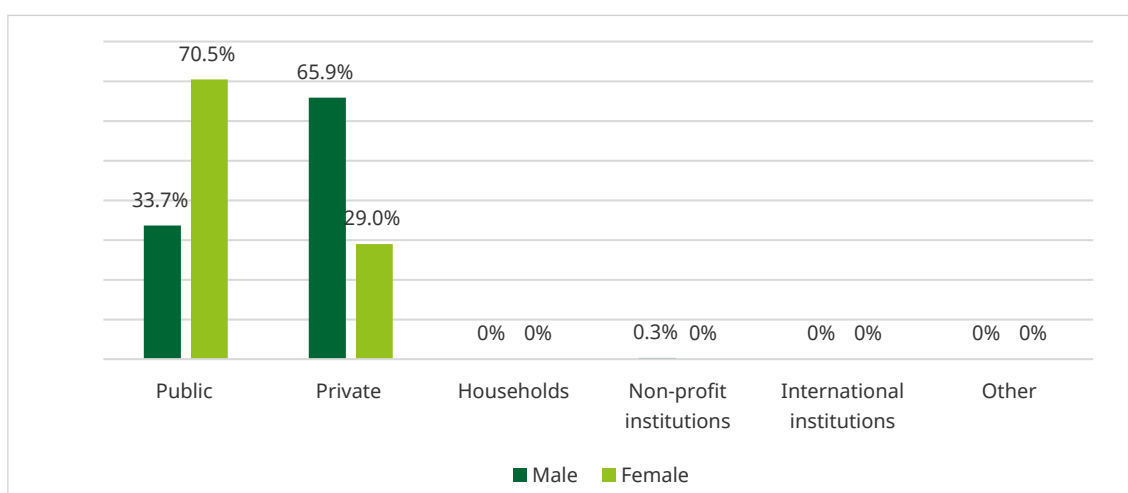
Table 8 shows the distribution of the employed population by sector of employment at main job. The data reveals that slightly more than one-third of employment was in the public sector (37.9 percent), while the share of employment in the private sector was about 61.6 percent, and the remaining share in households (0.1 percent), non-profit institutions (0.3 percent) and international institutions (0.1 percent). It should be noted that "private sector" covered more than private corporations and quasi-corporations, and also included unincorporated enterprises which in principle should have been considered as part of the "household sector".

**Table 8: Employed persons by sector of employment at main job, Iraq LFS 2021**

Sector of employment at main job	Number ('000)	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8'601</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Public	3'261	37.9
Private	5'302	61.6
Households	6	0.1
Non-profit institutions	26	0.3
International institutions	6	0.1

It is instructive to note from the disaggregated data by sex presented in Figure 10 that women tend to be employed disproportionately in the public sector (70.5 percent) relative to men (33.7 percent). Vice versa, men tend to be employed in the private sector at a much higher rate (65.9 percent) than women (29.0 percent). Gender differences in other institutional sectors of employment are negligible or minor. More detailed data on institutional sector of employment at main job by urban and rural area, and governorate may be found in the Statistical Annex (Table T42).

**Figure 10: Share of male and female employment by institutional sector of employment at main job, Iraq LFS 2021**



## ● Informal sector and informal employment

The survey measures the informality of employment both in terms of the characteristics of the type of job of the employed person (informal employment), as well as in terms of the characteristics of the establishment in which the person works (informal sector). In broad terms, the latter, i.e., employment in the informal sector, refers to persons engaged in production units operating at a low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production.<sup>13</sup> These are generally unincorporated enterprises, not registered at the national level, not keeping or not required to keep accounts for reporting to government, and often operating with no or few employees on a casual basis.

By contrast, informal employment refers to the type of employment relationship of the job holder.<sup>14</sup> In the case of employers and own-account workers without employees, the job holder is themselves. Therefore, the informality of their job is defined by the informality of their production units. If they are engaged in the informal sector, they have informal employment. For employees, the type of employment relationship is defined in terms of the social protection or certain entitlements that the job provides, in particular, paid annual leave or paid sick leave. Finally, all contributing family workers are classified as having informal employment, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises.

<sup>13</sup> ILO, *Resolution on the measurement of employment in the informal sector*, Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), Geneva, 1993.

<sup>14</sup> ILO, *Guidelines concerning a statistical definition of informal employment*, Seventeenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2003.

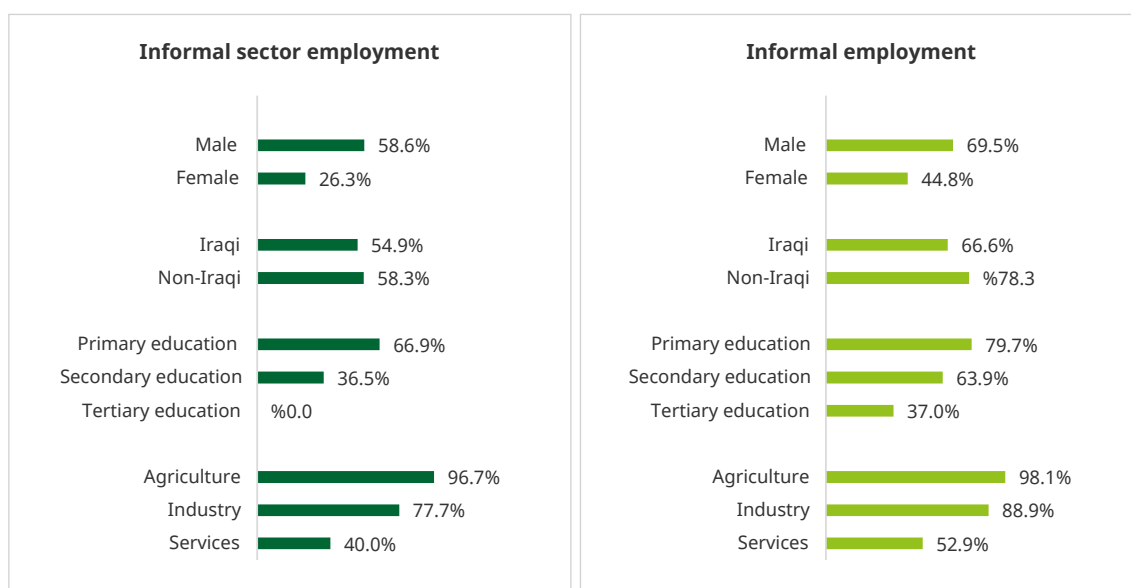
Table 9 cross-classifies employment in terms of both concepts of informality. The rows give the classification of employment in terms of the characteristics of the production units (informal sector, formal sector, and households covering persons not classifiable as informal or formal sector such as domestic workers and workers engaged in own-use production work). The columns give the classification of employment in terms of the characteristics of jobs (informal and formal employment). The results show that there were about 4,723,000 persons employed in the informal sector, corresponding to about 54.8 percent of total employment. The results also show that the number of persons with informal jobs was 5'734'000, representing almost two-thirds (66.6 percent) of total employment. It is instructive to note that there were few people with formal employment working in the informal sector (about 9,000 persons). However, there were a significant number of persons with informal employment in the formal sector (1'011'000 persons). An example of this category of persons is an employee working in a large private corporation or a government agency with a short-term contract without social security contribution by the employer.

**Table 9: Cross-classification of employment at main job by type of job and type of production unit, Iraq LFS 2021 (in '000)**

Type of production unit	Type of job		Total
	Informal	Formal	
Informal sector	4'714	9	<b>4'723</b>
Formal sector	1'011	2'857	<b>3'868</b>
Households (including domestic workers and workers engaged in own-use production work)	9	0	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5'734</b>	<b>2'867</b>	<b>8'601</b>

Figure 11 shows the share of informal sector employment and informal employment for particular groups of the employed population. The results may be interpreted as the differential risks of being engaged in the informal economy by particular categories of persons, expressed in terms of gender, citizenship, educational attainment and branch of economic activity. The data in dark green on the left panel indicate that the likelihood of being engaged in the informal sector is higher for men than women, higher for non-citizens than citizens, higher for persons with lower educational attainment than with higher educational attainment, and highest in agriculture compared to industry or services. The same pattern is also observed when informality is measured in terms of jobs. The data in light green on the right panel indicate that men are more likely than women to hold informal jobs, so do non-citizens over citizens, less educated over more educated, those engaged in agriculture than those engaged in industry or services. It is instructive to note that the share of informality is uniformly higher for categories of persons when measured in terms of jobs (light green) than in terms of production units (dark green).

**Figure 11: Share of informal sector employment and informal employment in total employment for particular groups of the employed population, Iraq LFS 2021**



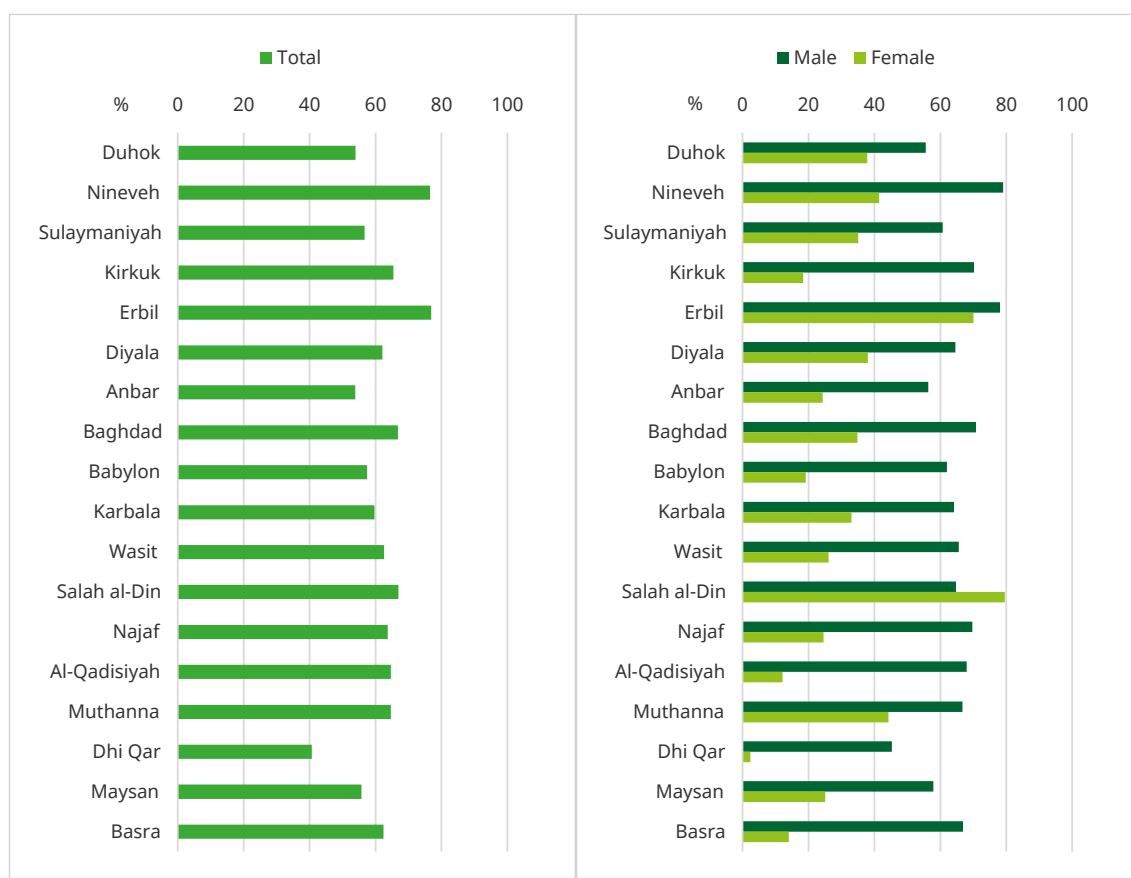
**Notes:**

*Primary education includes elementary education and below (no degree, illiterate or can read only or can read and write); secondary education includes Intermediary and secondary education; tertiary education includes University and above.*

*Agriculture includes agriculture, forestry and fishing; industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, and construction; services include wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and the remaining branches of economic activity.*

Figure 12 shows the share of informal employment in total non-agriculture employment by sex and governorate. It corresponds to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator 8.3.1 defined as the ratio of informal employment in non-agricultural activities divided by total employment in non-agricultural activities. The left panel gives the results for both sexes. It is instructive to note that more than half of the employed population in non-agricultural activities were in informal employment in all governorates, except for Thi Qar where the proportion was 40.7 percent. The governorates with the highest proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural activities were Arbil (76.8 percent) and Nineveh (76.6 percent), followed by Salah al-Deen (67.0 percent), Baghdad (66.8 percent), and Kirkuk (65.4 percent). It can be observed from the data on the right panel that the share of informal employment in non-agriculture activities was higher among men than among women in virtually all governorates. The only exception was Salah al-Deen where the female share (79.5 percent) was substantially higher than the male share (64.7 percent).

**Figure 12: Share of informal employment in total non-agriculture employment by sex and governorate, Iraq LFS 2021**



Note: SDG indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex: Numerator = Total informal employment in non-agricultural activities; Denominator = Total employment in non-agricultural activities.

## ● Working time and income from employment

Employment is a broad concept including persons who worked for pay or profit for as little as one hour as well as those who worked for very long hours. Similarly, employment includes persons who received very little pay as well as those who received high payments. It is therefore important to analyse the employed population in terms of working time and income from employment, in order to distinguish the various intensities of employment, and differentiate between the different categories of employed persons. The survey data are analyzed here in terms of hours usually worked and hours actually worked at main job, temporary absence from work, multiple jobholding, employed persons working short hours and those working long hours, as well as the situation of employees with respect to average hourly earnings and employees with low pay.

### • Hours usually worked and hours actually worked

Working time (i.e. hours of work) is the time associated with working activities in all forms of work (employment work, own production work, volunteer work and unpaid training work). Statistics on working time are useful in the analysis of both economic and social issues, in particular, for the calculation of labour input and labour productivity in relation to the SNA production boundary, and

for the measurement of time-related underemployment, wage rates, rates of occupational injuries, and other indicators of decent work. The current international standards recognize seven concepts of working time, each serving a specific objective.<sup>15</sup> They include hours actually worked and hours usually worked, as well as hours paid for, normal hours of work, contractual hours of work, overtime hours of work and absence from work hours measured using other sources of data.

The survey results show that the average number of hours usually worked per week at main job of the employed population was about 42.2 hours, much higher among men (43.8 hours) than among women (29.9 hours). The average number of hours actually worked during the reference week of the total employed population was about 39.0 hours, with corresponding numbers for men (40.4 hours) and women (26.1 hours). The main reason that the hours usually worked per week were generally higher than the hours actually worked during the reference week was due to temporary absence from work. Temporary absence from work refers to situations in which persons in employment were not at work during the reference week because of vacation or annual leave, own illness or injury, or reduction of economic activity or similar reasons. Some 301'000 persons, corresponding to about 3.5 percent of the employed population were in that situation during the survey period, with considerable difference between men (2.6 percent) and women (10.2 percent). [Statistical Annex Tables 9 and 10 provide more information on reasons from absence from work by sex and branch of economic activity.]

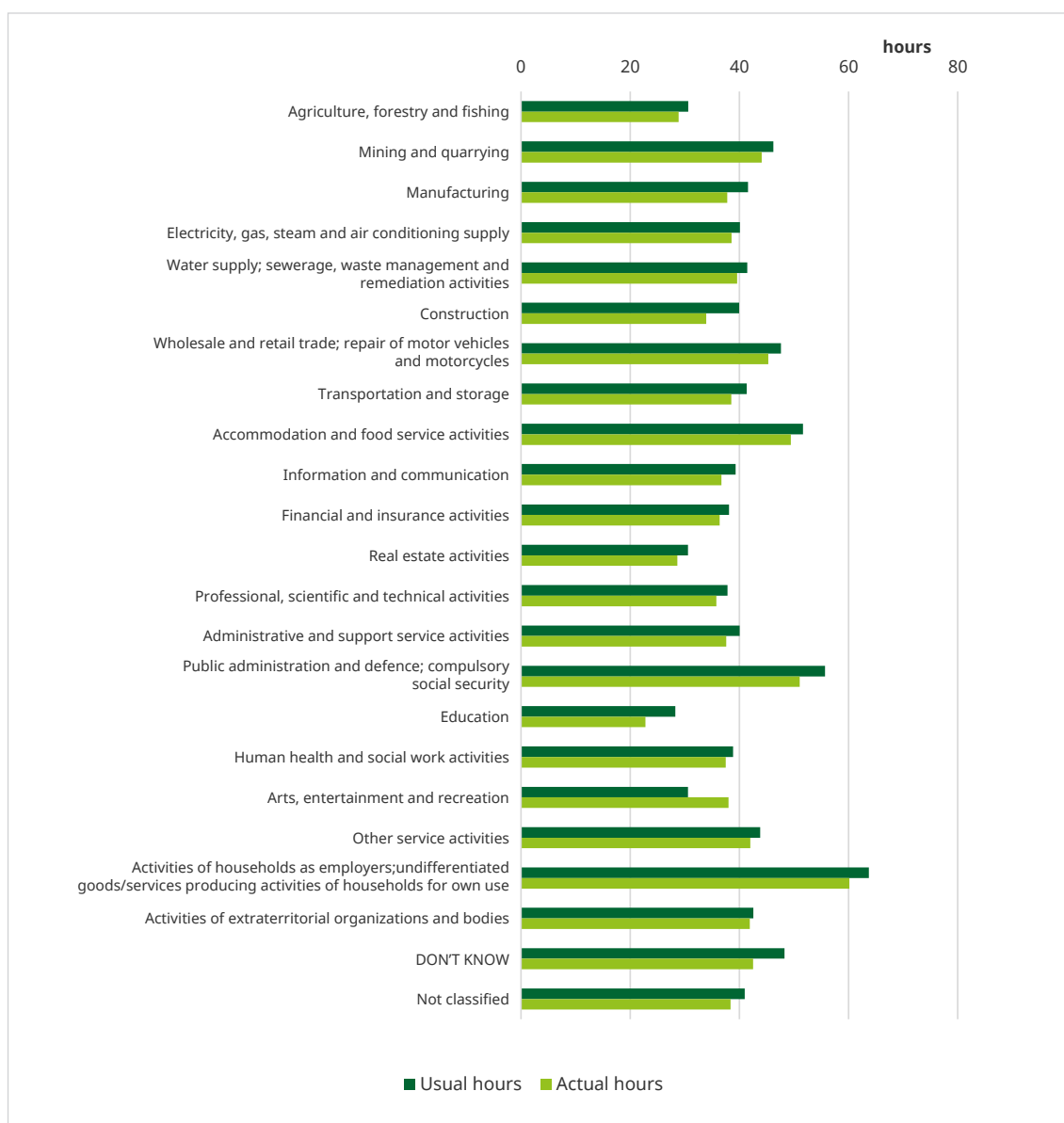
Figure 13 shows the average hours usually worked per week and average hours actually worked during the week by branch of economic activity at main job. Hours usually worked are uniformly longer than hours actually worked, and the longest working hours (more than 60 hours per week) both in terms of usual hours of work and actual hours worked were in "activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use". This category includes domestic workers and persons engaged in own-use production of goods. The branch of economic activity with the shortest working hours, both in terms of hours usually worked and hours actually worked was education (35.2 hours usually worked per week and 21.9 hours actually worked during the reference week). This branch of economic activity includes persons working in schools, colleges, universities, and technical and vocational training programs as well as those engaged in sports and cultural education centers. These persons tend to have shorter working hours because of the calendar of the education system where the academic year is generally 8 to 10 months in the fall, winter and spring with no schooling during the summer months. Another reason is that survey respondents tend to report mainly their working time at the place of work, often omitting the working time spent at home on preparation of class materials and correction of class assignments and exercises. [Statistical Annex Tables 6 and 7 provide more information on average and median hours usually worked and hours actually at main job by sex and branch of economic activity.]

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15 ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of working time*, 18<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 2008.



**Figure 13: Hours usually worked per week and hours actually worked during reference week at main job by branch of economic activity, Iraq LFS 2021**



### • Multiple jobholding

Very few people reported holding more than one job. The estimated number of persons having more than one job during the reference week was just 187'000, representing about 2 percent of total employment in the country, significantly higher among male than female as shown in the following table:

**Table 10: Number of employed persons with multiple jobholding, Iraq LFS 2021**

	'000	Total	Male	Female
<b>Employed</b>		8601	7610	991
<b>Employed in two or more jobs</b>		187	180	7
<b>Multiple jobholding percentage</b>		2.2%	2.4%	0.7%

Persons working in real estate activities at their main job were those with the highest rate of multiple jobholding (16 percent). [Statistical Annex Table 8 provides more detailed data on multiple jobholding by men and women and branch of economic activity.]

- **Short and long hours of work**

Table 11 below shows the distribution of employed persons according to hours usually worked per week and hours actually worked during the week at all jobs, for men and women separately. Most employed persons usually worked between 30 and 59 hours per week at their jobs (61.6 percent). The number of persons usually working short hours, i.e., less than 30 hours per week, was relatively low (20.5 percent), but significantly higher among women (41.8 percent) in comparison with men (17.7 percent). The corresponding results in terms of hours actually worked during the reference week were considerably higher: 32.1 percent of the employed population worked less than 30 hours during the reference week; 61.3 percent among women and 28.3 percent among men. This is partly due to persons temporarily absent from work during the reference week for whom the actual hours worked during the reference week was zero.

**Table 11: Distribution of employed persons by hours usually worked per week and hours actually worked during the reference week at all jobs by sex, Iraq LFS 2021**

(Percentage)	Usual hours worked per week			Actual hours worked during week		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than 30	20.5	17.7	41.8	32.1	28.3	61.3
30-39	26.5	24.5	41.7	22.5	22.2	25.5
40-49	25.8	27.7	11.6	22.9	24.7	9.3
50-59	9.3	10.3	1.7	7.5	8.3	1.4
60 and more	17.9	19.8	3.1	14.9	16.5	2.5
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0

At the other extreme of the distribution, the survey results show that some 17.9 percent of employed persons were usually working long hours (more than 60 hours per week), much higher among men (19.8 percent) than among women (3.1 percent). For the reason explained earlier, somewhat lower results are obtained in terms of hours actually worked. In general, long hours of work or excessive hours of work as termed in the framework of decent work indicators is considered to be a threat to physical and mental health, interfering with the balance between work and family life, reducing productivity and often signaling an inadequate hourly pay.<sup>16</sup> [Statistical Annex Tables 43-46 provide further data on the distribution of hours usually worked per week and hours actually worked during the reference week at all jobs by sex and by urban-rural location and governorate.]

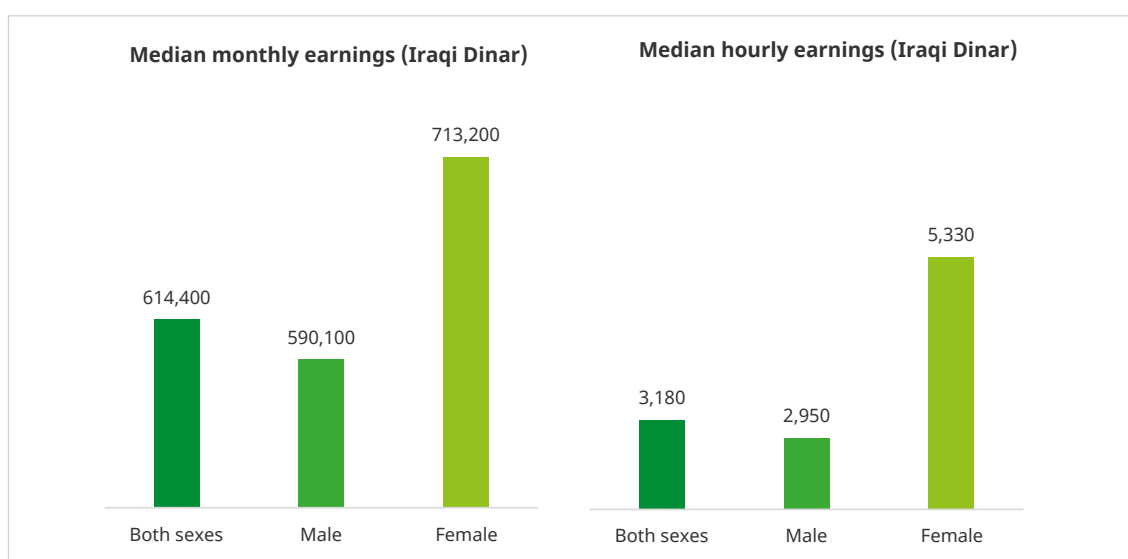
<sup>16</sup> ILO, *Measuring Decent Work*, Discussion Paper for Tripartite Meeting of Experts on the Measurement of Decent Work, Geneva, September 8-10, 2008.

### • Earnings of employees at main job

Most people work to earn an income. Income from employment makes up a large proportion of household income and provides the basic resources of workers to maintain their welfare and that of their family members. Measuring income from employment in household surveys is subject to considerable reporting errors, some deliberate and some involuntary. This may be due to memory lapses or misunderstanding, especially in the case of self-employment income where its boundary is not clearly established in the mind of most respondents. For these reasons, the analysis of the data on income from employment is here limited to earnings of employees at their main job.

Earnings of employees or, equivalently, income from paid employment includes direct wages and salaries in cash for time worked and work done, remuneration for time not worked, cash bonuses and gratuities, and remuneration in kind and services, profit-related pay and employment-related social security benefits.<sup>17</sup> The main survey results are shown in Figure 14. According to the data in the left panel of the figure, the median monthly earnings of employees at their main job was about 614'4000 Iraqi Dinars, considerable higher for women (713'200 Iraqi Dinars) than for men (590'100 Iraqi Dinars).<sup>18</sup> To control for the variability of hours of work, earnings were also calculated on an hourly basis as shown in the right panel of the figure: median hourly earnings of male employees were about 2'950 Iraqi Dinars and of female employees were 5'330 Iraqi Dinars. The large difference between the earnings of men and women is partly explained by the fact that female employees tend to have higher educational attainment than male employees as shown earlier. Educational attainment being an important determinant of earnings, one finds higher earnings among women employees than among men employees, whether measured on a monthly or an hourly basis. The effect of age as a proxy for work experience and educational attainment as a proxy for skill on the differences between female and male earnings are examined in the next section and more extensively in Chapter 7 of the present report.

**Figure 14: Median monthly earnings and median hourly earnings of employees at main job by sex, Iraq LFS 2021**



Note: 1450 Iraqi Dinars = 1 US Dollars (Rate used in 2021 Iraqi government budget by the Iraqi parliament).

<sup>17</sup> ILO, *Resolution on the measurement of employment-related income*, 16<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1998.

<sup>18</sup> Exchange rate: 1450 Iraqi Dinars = 1 US Dollars (Rate used in 2021 Iraqi government budget by the Iraqi parliament).

### • Earnings differentials

In addition to hours of work, the two main elements that determine the level of earnings of a worker are educational attainment and work experience. The higher the educational attainment, the higher one would expect the hourly earnings would be. Similarly, the longer the work experience of the worker, the higher one would expect their hourly earnings would be. The first three columns of Table 11 show the average hourly earnings of male and female employees at main job by level of educational attainment. The results clearly indicate that the average hourly earnings tend to increase with level of educational attainment for both male and female employees. The largest increase occurs when passing from secondary education to university or above. Average hourly earnings of male employees with secondary education were about 3,760 Iraqi Dinars while those with a university degree or above were about 5,250 Iraqi Dinars, an increase of about 1'490 Iraqi Dinars per hour. Similarly, in the case of female employees, the average hourly earnings increased from about 4'400 Iraqi Dinars for employees with secondary education to about 5,660 Iraqi Dinars for employees with a university degree or above, representing an increase of about 1'200 Iraqi Dinars per hour. The data also show that the earnings differentials between male and female employees are much lower when educational attainment is taken into account. The ratio of average hourly earnings of male to female employees calculated in column (4) of Table 12 is 0.7 when educational attainment is not taken into account, but close to 1 when educational attainment is taken into account.

The other columns (5) to (8) of the table give the average hourly earnings of the employees by age group, a substitute for work experience. Average hourly earnings steadily increase with age and peak at the age group 55-64 years for male employees before dropping at age 65 years and above. The parabolic pattern of earnings is consistent with the general observation that after a certain point, productivity decreases with age. In the case of female employees, average hourly earnings uniformly increase with age, with the highest increase at age 65 years and above.

**Table 12: Average hourly earnings at main job by educational attainment and age group of male and female employees, Iraq LFS 2021**

Educational attainment	Male	Female	Ratio of (2) to (3)	Age group	Male	Female	Ratio of (6) to (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3'350</b>	<b>5'070</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3'350</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Illiterate	2'540	2'630	1.0	15-24	1'990	3,530	0.6
Read/write	2'610	2'340	1.1	25-34	2'970	3,820	0.8
Elementary	2'900	3'050	1.0	35-44	3'710	5,060	0.7
Intermediary	3'090	3'650	0.8	45-54	4'560	6,200	0.7
Secondary	3'760	4'400	0.9	55-64	5'150	6,470	0.8
University+	5'250	5'660	0.9	65+	3'290	9,980	0.3

Note: 1450 Iraqi Dinars = 1 US Dollars (Rate used in 2021 Iraqi government budget by the Iraqi parliament).

### • Employees with low pay rate

The size distribution of earnings is an indicator of income inequality. Employees with low pay rate is one of the indicators of the ILO framework on decent work.<sup>19</sup> It is defined as the percentage of the employees whose hourly earnings at all jobs equal less than two-thirds of the median hourly earnings of all employees. Formulating the indicator in terms of a percentage of the median makes it independent of the national currencies and facilitates international comparison. The choice of two-thirds has the virtue of simplicity and wide applicability, including where there is no adopted minimum wage legislation or where the statutory minimum wage is far below the prevailing market wage. For the sake of simplicity, here the calculations have been made on the hourly earnings at main job, rather than at all jobs, as indicated below,

$$\text{Low pay rate} = 2/3 \times \text{median hourly earnings of employees at main job}$$

$$= 2/3 \times 3180 = 2'120 \text{ Iraqi Dinars }^{20}$$

Accordingly, employees earning less than 2'120 Iraqi Dinars per hour at their main job were considered as employees with low pay rate in this survey. This leads to the survey estimate:

$$\text{Estimated number of employees with low pay rate at main job} = 2'236'000$$

which corresponds to some 40 percent of total number of employees. Among the employees with low pay rate at main job, 2'195'000 were male and 766'000 were female, representing, respectively, about 43 percent of the total male employees, and about 21 percent of the total female employees.

Table 13 gives the survey estimates of the share of employees with low pay rate at main job by sex, age group and educational attainment. Each cell represents the proportion of employees with low pay rate among in the total number of employees in the specified category. Thus, for example, 74.5 percent of young male employees had low pay rate. It is instructive to note that the share of employees with low pay rate steadily decreases with age for both male and female employees, with a reversal at age 65 years old and above, where the share of employees with low pay rate substantially increases. The reversal is consistent with the phenomenon mentioned earlier about the decrease in productivity after a certain age.

**Table 13: Share of employees with low pay rate at main job by sex, age group and educational attainment, Iraq LFS 2021**

Age group	Total	Male	Female	Educational attainment	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>
15-24	72.1	74.5	34.3	Illiterate	66.4	66.2	69.3
25-34	46.3	47.8	30.9	Read/write	56.5	55.8	80.2
35-44	28.8	30.1	20.0	Elementary	50.8	50.9	44.1
45-54	23.0	24.9	14.9	Intermediary	44.2	43.6	58.4
55-64	17.1	19.3	11.1	Secondary	27.2	29.0	19.4
65+	55.3	56.8	37.1	University+	15.1	16.1	13.0

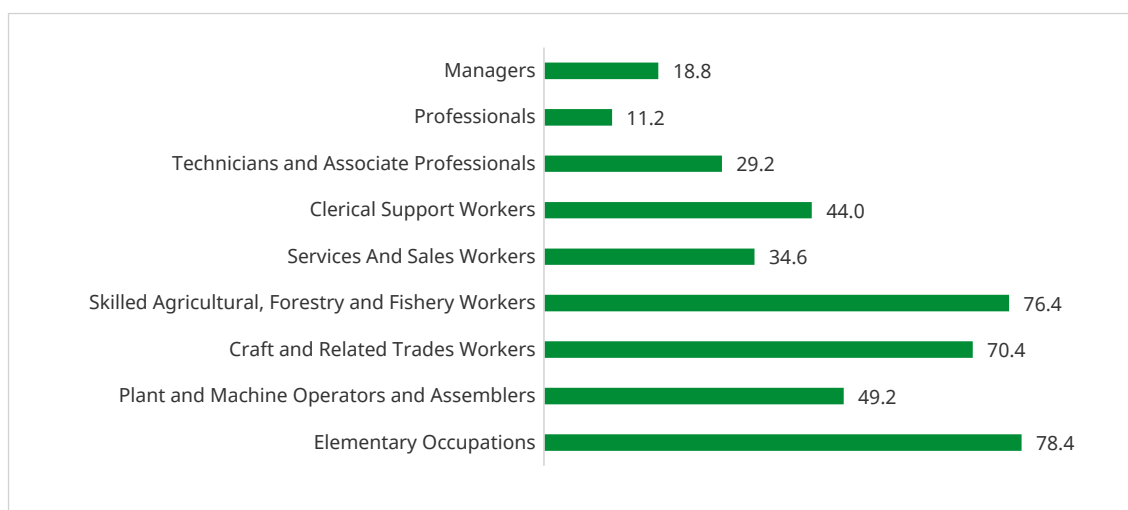
<sup>19</sup> ILO *Decent Work Indicators Guidelines for Producers and Users of Statistical and Legal Framework Indicators*, ILO Manual, Second Version, December 2013, pp. 76-78.

<sup>20</sup> 1450 Iraqi Dinars = 1 US Dollars (Rate used in 2021 Iraqi government budget by the Iraqi parliament).

The columns on the right of the table give the share of employees with low pay rate at main job by sex and educational attainment. As expected, in the case of both male and female employees, the share of employees with low pay rate tend to decrease as level of educational attainment increases. Almost two-thirds of illiterate male employees had earnings of less than 2'120 Iraqi Dinars per hour. But among male employees with university education or above, the proportion with hourly earnings of less than 2'120 Iraqi Dinars was only 16.1 percent. Among female employees, a similar pattern is observed with erratic values at the two levels of educational attainment read/write and intermediary.

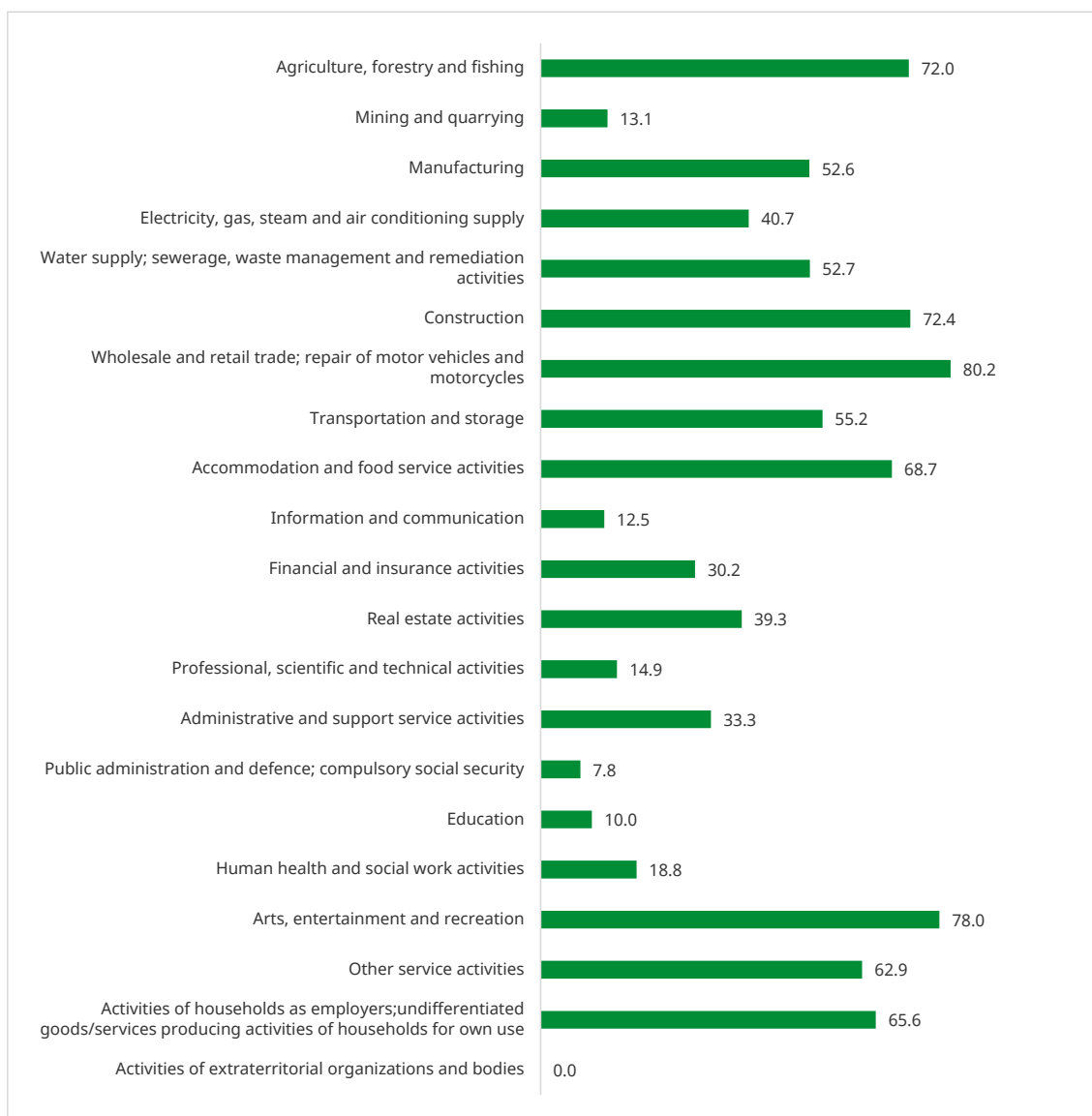
The next two figures show the share of employees with low pay rate at main job by occupation and by branch of economic activity, respectively. By occupation, the results in Figure 15 indicate that "professionals" were the employees with the lowest proportion of workers earning low pay rates (11.2 percent). By contrast, "elementary occupation" had the highest proportion of workers earning low pay rates (78.4 percent). Other occupation categories with relatively large numbers of low pay workers were "skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers" (76.4 percent) and "craft and related trades workers" (70.4 percent).

**Figure 15: Share of employees with low pay rate at main job by occupation, Iraq LFS 2021 (%)**



By branch of economic activity, the results shown in Figure 16 indicate that aside from "activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies", which had no low pay workers, "public administration and defence, ..." was the branch of economic activity with the least proportion of workers earning low pay rates (7.8 percent). Other branches of economic activity with low proportion of low pay employees were "education" (10 percent) and "information and communication" (12.5 percent). By contrast, "wholesale and retail trade, ..." was the branch of economic activity with the highest concentration of low pay employees (80.2 percent), followed by "arts, entertainment and recreation" (78.0 percent), "construction" (72.4 percent), and "agriculture, forestry and fishing" (72.0 percent).

**Figure 16: Share of employees with low pay rate at main job by branch of economic activity, Iraq LFS 2021 (%)**



# Chapter 5: Unemployment and other components of labour underutilisation

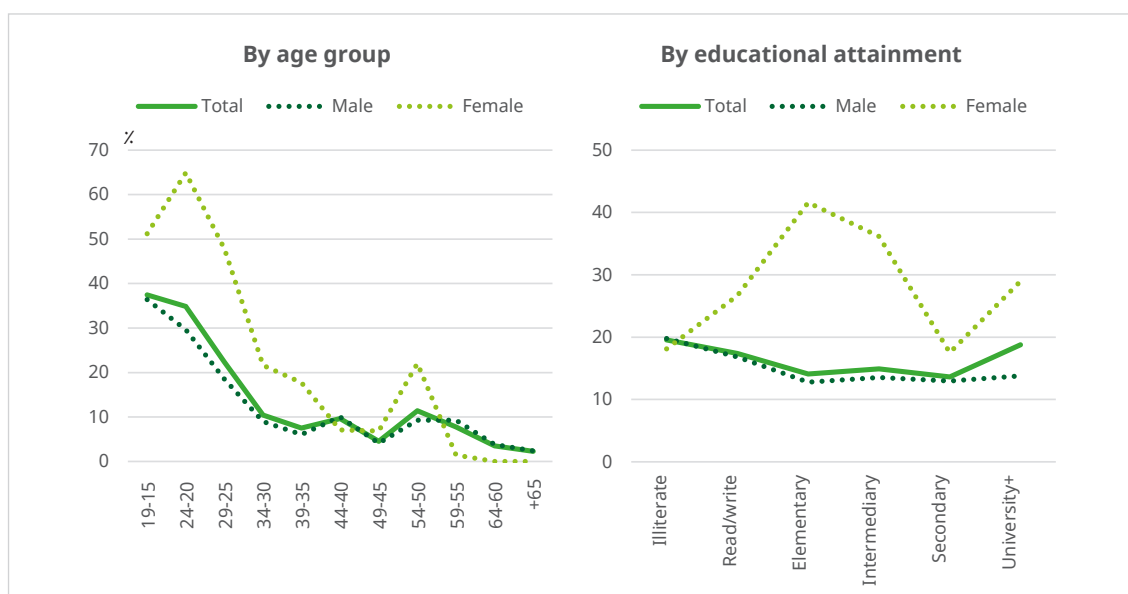
Labour underutilization is a broad concept including unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force. It refers to the unmet need for employment of the population, whether or not they are already employed, or actively seeking and currently available for employment.

## ● Unemployment

Unemployment is a particular form of labour underutilization. It reflects the pressure on the labour market exerted by persons without employment, actively seeking and available for employment. The unemployment rate, defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed persons to the total labour force, is the most commonly used indicator of the labour market. It is sometimes used in a general sense as an indicator of the health of the economy, not just the labour market. According to the results of the survey, the unemployment rate was 16.5 percent in Iraq in 2021, which was higher among the female labour force (28.2 percent) than the male labour force (14.7 percent).

Figure 17 shows the pattern of the male and female unemployment rate by age group and educational attainment. The data in the left panel of the figure show that the female rate is generally higher than the male rate for virtually all age groups and levels of educational attainment. For both sexes, the unemployment rate is considerably higher among young people than older persons, and is highest at the two extreme levels of the educational attainment. The data in the right panel of the figure show that the unemployment rate of illiterate persons as well as those with university education is about 20 percent, while for persons with elementary or secondary educational attainment, the unemployment rate is about 14 percent.

**Figure 17: Unemployment rate by sex, age group and educational attainment, Iraq LFS 2021**





The unemployed population exerts pressure on the labour market by actively looking for employment. On average each unemployed person used more than 1 method for seeking employment during the four-week reference period for job search. Table 14 shows the methods of job-search used by the unemployed persons for finding employment. The most two frequent methods of job search were seeking help from relatives, friends and others (791'000), and applying to prospective employers directly (506'000), followed by checking at factory gates and worksites (183'000). The data also show very few unemployed persons looking for ways to start a business (less than 1'500).

**Table 14: Number of unemployed persons by sex and method of search for employment, Iraq LFS 2021**

Method of search for employment	Total '000	Male '000	Female '000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1'671</b>	<b>1'283</b>	<b>388</b>
Apply to prospective employers	506	401	105
Place or answer job advertisements	17	6	11
Study or read job advertisements	22	18	4
Post/update resume on professional/social network sites on-line	56	26	30
Register with public employment center	1	1	0
Register with private employment center	77	44	34
Take test or job interview	10	3	7
Seek help from relatives, friends and others	791	625	166
Check at factories, work sites	183	152	31
Wait on street to be recruited	3	3	0
Seek financial help to start a business	0	0	0
Look for land, building, equipment to start a business	1	1	0
Apply for permit or license to start a business	0	0	0
Other	4	3	1

The survey also provides data on duration of search for employment that can be used to estimate long-term unemployment. Long-term unemployment refers to unemployed persons with duration of search for employment lasting 12 months or more, including the reference period. Duration of search for employment is measured from when the unemployed person began carrying out activities to seek employment, or from the end of the last job, whichever is shorter. It differs from the concept of duration of unemployment which is the length of time that an unemployed person has been without employment, available for employment, and actively seeking employment. Duration of unemployment is generally more difficult to measure in surveys than duration of search for employment. Even more difficult to measure is the broader concept of duration of a completed spell of unemployment.<sup>21</sup>

21 Kiefer, Nicholas, M & Lundberg, Shelly J & Neumann, George R, «How Long Is a Spell of Unemployment? Illusions and Biases in the Use of CPS Data,” *Journal of Business & Economic Statistics*, American Statistical Association, vol. 3(2), April 1985, pp. 118-128.

Table 15 gives the distribution of the unemployed population by sex and duration of search for employment. According to these data, one may calculate the long-term unemployment by summing the total number of unemployed persons seeking employment for 12 months or more. The results are shown below (details may not add to total due to rounding):

Long term unemployed = 526'000 persons  
 - Male = 321'000 persons  
 - Female = 203'000 persons

**Table 15: Distribution of unemployed persons by sex and duration of search for employment, Iraq LFS 2021**

Duration of search for employment	Total '000	Male '000	Female '000
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Less than 1 month	14.9	16.6	9.3
1 month to less than 3 months	14.2	16.3	7.4
3 months to less than 6 months	16.6	17.1	15.3
6 months to less than 12 months	23.3	25.6	16.0
1 year to less than 2 years	14.9	14.2	17.3
2 years or more	15.9	10.2	34.8

In general, however, most unemployed persons were seeking employment for less than 12 months. The median duration of search for employment by unemployed persons may be estimated by interpolation using the data in Table 15. The results are given below:

Median duration of search for employment = 7.1 months  
 - Male = 6.0 months  
 - Female = 13.4 months

These estimates are in line with other estimates derived under steady state conditions as the ratio of the stock of unemployment divided by the flow into unemployment during a short period such as a month. From Table 15, one can thus obtain an approximate steady-state estimate of average duration of search for employment as the ratio,  $100/14.9 = 6.7$  months. For male,  $100/16.6 = 6.0$  months, and for female,  $100/9.3 = 10.8$  months. [Statistical Annex Table 11 provides data on long-term unemployment rate expressed in relation to the labour force by sex and age group.]

## ● Time-related underemployment

Not all persons who are classified as in employment are working full hours. Some are working short hours because they could not find full-time employment. Time-related underemployment refers to the situation when the working time of persons in employment is insufficient in relation to alternative employment situations in which they are willing and available to engage. In line with the international standards on this topic, time-related underemployment is measured here as all persons in employment who, during the specified reference week of the survey: (a) wanted to work additional

hours; (b) were working in all jobs less than 40 hours during the reference week; and (c) were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work. The threshold of 40-hours corresponds to the modal value of the hours usually worked by employed persons at all jobs.<sup>22</sup>

Among the total 8'601'000 employed persons, about 4'039'000 persons were usually working less than 40 hours per week at all jobs. Among them, 823'000 persons were wanting to work more hours, whether in the same job, in an additional job, or in a new job with more hours of work. Finally, among these persons, some 683'000 were currently available to work additional hours if an opportunity was given for more work. This final category of persons constitutes time-related underemployment. Table 16 shows the calculation by sex, and youth/adults, separately. The results show that about 7.9 percent of the employed population were in time-related underemployment. The ratio was higher among men (8.4 percent) than among women (4.6 percent), and considerably higher among young people (11.5 percent) than among adults (7.2 percent).

**Table 16: Time-related underemployment by sex, and youth/adults, Iraq LFS 2021**

'000	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years)	Adults (25+ years)
<b>Total employment</b>	8'601	7'610	991	1'442	7'159
- Usually working less than 40 hours per week at all jobs	4'039	3'211	827	653	3'386
- And, wanting to work additional hours per week	823	769	54	205	618
- And, available to work additional hours per week	683	637	46	166	517
<b>Time-related underemployment</b>	683	637	46	166	517
Percent of total employment (%)	7.9%	8.4%	4.6%	11.5%	7.2%

In addition to time-related underemployment, international standards recognize other types of inadequate employment situations.<sup>23</sup> Three particular types described in the international standards are:

- a) *skill-related inadequate employment*, characterized by inadequate utilization and mismatch of occupational skills, thus signifying poor utilization of human capital. Persons in this form of inadequate employment may be understood to include all persons in employment who, during the reference period, wanted or sought to change their current work situation in order to use their current occupational skills more fully, and were available to do so;
- b) *income-related inadequate employment*, resulting from low levels of organization of work or productivity, insufficient tools and equipment and training or deficient infrastructure. Persons in this form of inadequate employment may be understood to include all persons in employment who, during the reference period, wanted or sought to change their current work situation in order to increase income limited by factors such as those mentioned above, and were available to do so.

<sup>22</sup> CSO and KRSO have been using a threshold of 35 hours per week in previous surveys.

<sup>23</sup> ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations*, adopted by the 16th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1998.

- c) *inadequate employment related to excessive hours*, refers to a situation where persons in employment wanted or sought to work less hours than they did during the reference period, either in the same job or in another job, with a corresponding reduction of income.

Accordingly, the labour force survey addressed this topic by asking respondents on their desire to change their current employment situation, and if “yes” the main reason why. The resulting survey estimates (with very few refusals, less than 0.1 percent) are shown in Table 17. According to these results, about 3’104’000 persons wanted to change their current employment situation, representing more than 36 percent of the employed population. Almost all were men (3’010’000) and relatively few women (92’000). By far, the main reason for wanting to change their current employment situation was to have a better paid job (73.8 percent among men and 55.5 percent among women). The results also show that the next most frequent reasons for wanting to change one’s employment situation was due to the temporary nature of the current job (12.3 percent among men and 22.9 percent among women), or to have a job with better working conditions (6.2 percent among men and 8.2 percent among women). Skill-related reasons for wanting to change their employment situation were much lower (2.7 percent among men and 3.6 percent among women).

**Table 17: Distribution of employed persons wanting to change their current employment situation by main reason, sex, and youth/adults, Iraq LFS 2021**

Main reason for wanting to change current employment situation	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years)	Adults (25+ years)
<b>Total wanting to change current employment situation ('000)</b>	<b>3'104</b>	<b>3'012</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2'331</b>
<b>Percent (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
- Current employment temporary	12.6	12.3	22.9	15.6	11.6
- To have a better paid job	73.3	73.8	55.5	73.3	73.2
- To have more clients or business	1.0	1.0	3.2	0.8	1.1
- To have a job with more hours of work	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.8	0.5
- To have a job with less hours of work	1.1	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.2
- To have a job that better matches skill or qualification	2.7	2.7	3.6	2.2	2.9
- To have a job closer to home	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.8
- To have a job with better working conditions	6.3	6.2	8.2	3.7	7.2
- Other reasons	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.5

It is also worth noting from Table 17 that inadequate employment due to excessive hours of work was relatively higher among women (2.9 percent) than among men (1.0 percent). Similarly, inadequate employment due to distance from home was higher among women (1.7 percent) than among men (0.9 percent).

## ● Potential labour force

Potential labour force together with time-related underemployment and unemployment are different dimensions of labour underutilization. The potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age outside the labour force who, during the reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment but who were (a) seeking employment but not currently available (*unavailable jobseekers*) or (b) currently available for employment but did not carry out activities to seek employment (*available potential jobseekers*). An important sub-category of the potential labour force are the discouraged jobseekers, i.e., those outside the labour force who did not “seek employment” for labour market-related reasons, such as past failure to find a suitable job, lack of experience, qualifications or jobs matching the person’s skills, lack of jobs in the area, considered too young or too old by prospective employers. The international standards further suggest the identification of a separate group of persons outside the labour force who expressed interest in employment. They are called willing *non-jobseekers* and defined as persons neither employed or unemployed who wanted employment but did not seek employment and were not currently available for work.

The survey results are shown in Table 18. The potential labour force comprised more than 1’000’000 persons in 2021, representing about 7 percent of the total working age population outside the labour force. The bulk of the potential labour force (99 percent) were people who were available for employment but had not actively looked for employment during the survey reference period for job-search. About half of them had not actively looked for employment because of discouragement from past failures to find a suitable job, lack of experience or other labour-related reasons. It is important to note that the potential labour force was almost equally divided among men and women. This result is particularly significant, given that the labour force itself is heavily composed of men with relatively few women. It means that many women would be entering the labour force if conditions change. The female potential labour force is large and the low level of female labour force participation observed in the survey is partly due to barriers to entry, such as lack of female-type of jobs in the area, or family-related reasons such as pregnancy, presence of small children, or refusal by their family. The potential labour force was also almost equally divided among the youth (459’000 persons) and adults (584’000 persons). The proportion of young people in the potential labour force among the youth population outside the labour force was about 7.4 percent, slightly higher than the corresponding proportion for adults (6.1 percent).

The results presented in Table 18 show that in addition to the potential labour force, there were some 100’000 persons outside the labour force who wanted employment but did not seek employment and were not currently available for employment (Willing non-jobseekers). This category of persons was almost equally divided among men (43’000) and women (64’000), and among youth (52’000) and adults (54’000).

**Table 18: Potential labour force, Discouraged jobseekers and Willing non-jobseekers by sex, and youth/adults, Iraq LFS 2021**

'000	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years)	Adults (25+ years)
<b>Potential labour force</b>	1'043	556	487	459	584
- Unavailable jobseekers	7	5	2	3	4
- Available potential jobseekers	1'036	551	485	456	579
<b>Discouraged jobseekers</b>	602	328	274	260	341
<b>Willing non-jobseekers</b>	106	43	64	52	54

The potential labour force together with the labour force constitutes the extended labour force. It forms the base for calculating the composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4). Among the indicators of labour underutilization reported in Chapter 2, LU4 is the broadest measure of labour underutilization. It is defined as the total of unemployment, time-related underemployment, and potential labour force divided by the extended labour force. Table 19 shows the calculation by sex and youth/adults. The results indicate that almost one-third of the extended labour force was underutilized in some form, particularly among the female (49.4 percent) and the youth (52.8 percent).

**Table 19: Labour underutilization and extended labour force by sex, and youth/adults, Iraq LFS 2021**

'000	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years)	Adults (25+ years)
Labour underutilization	3'430	2'507	923	1'428	2'002
- Time-related underemployment	683	637	46	166	517
- Unemployment	1'703	1'313	390	802	901
- Potential labour force	1'043	556	487	459	584
Extended labour force	11'348	9'480	1'868	2'703	8'644
- Labour force	10'304	8'923	1'381	2'244	8'060
- Potential labour force	1'043	556	487	459	584
Composite measure of labour underutilization (LU4) = Labour underutilization/Extended labour force (%)	30.2%	26.4%	49.4%	52.8%	23.2%

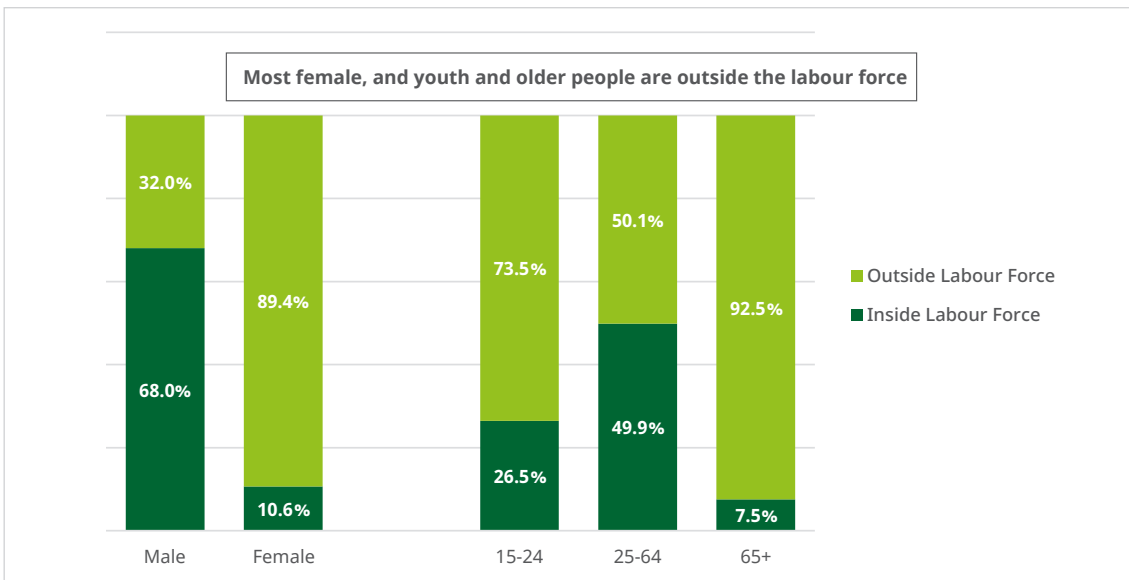
# Chapter 6: Persons outside the labour force

Persons outside the labour force are those of working age who were neither in employment nor in unemployment in the survey reference week. Being outside the labour force reflects the current status of the person. Some may have had past employment experience or past labour force attachment in the form of unemployment. Others may be part of the potential labour force and entering the labour force if conditions change. Also, being outside the labour force does not mean the person was not engaged in any productive work during the survey reference week. The person may have been engaged in own-use production work, or unpaid trainee work or volunteer work, or other productive activities. Although these activities are considered as work, they do not fall within the scope of employment work.

## ● Demographic characteristics

According to the survey results, there were about 15'787'000 persons outside the labour force in 2021, representing about 30.2 percent of the total working age population. The great majority of persons outside the labour force were female (11'593'000) compared to their male counterpart (4'194'000). Figure 18 shows the composition the working age population inside and outside the labour force by sex and broad age groups. It shows that most female, youth and older people were outside the labour force. Many were engaged in household or family responsibilities. Others were studying or in training. Still others were in retirement, or unable to work because of long-term illness, injury or disability.

**Figure 18: Composition of the working age population inside and outside the labour force by sex and broad age group, Iraq LFS 2021**



It is important to note that similar data by educational attainment [Statistical Annex Table T27] also shows that at any educational level, the share of the working age population outside the labour force was higher than 50 percent. The only exception was for persons with university education or above, for whom the share was about 25.7 percent.

## ● Own-use production of goods and services

According to ILO International Standards,<sup>24</sup> “persons in own-use production work” are defined as all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods or provide services for their own final use, for a cumulative total of at least one hour.

- Production of “goods” is defined in terms of the 2008 SNA production boundary. It covers: (i) producing and/or processing for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products; (ii) collecting and/or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels; (iii) fetching water from natural and other sources; (iv) manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or other durables, including boats and canoes); (v) building, or effecting major repairs to, one’s own dwelling, farm buildings, etc.
- Provision of “services” refers to the activities beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary but inside the SNA General production boundary. It covers: (i) household accounting and management, purchasing and/or transporting goods; (ii) preparing and/or serving meals, household waste disposal and recycling; (iii) cleaning, decorating and maintaining one’s own dwelling or premises, durables and other goods, and gardening; (iv) childcare and instruction, transporting and caring for elderly, dependent or other household members and domestic animals or pets, etc.
- “For own final use” is interpreted as production where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households, where (i) the intended destination of the output is established in reference to the specific goods produced or services provided, as self-declared (i.e. mainly for own final use); and (ii) in the case of agricultural, fishing, hunting or gathering goods intended mainly for own consumption, a part or surplus may nevertheless be sold or bartered.

The survey attempted to measure the size of the population engaged in own-use production of goods and services and to estimate the average number of hours spent in these activities per week. The results are shown in Table 20. Women tend to be engaged in own-use production of goods and services at a much higher number than men in all type of such activities. Almost all women of working age outside the labour force (11’593’000) were engaged in household chores such as shopping and preparing meals (10’488’000). Among men of working age outside the labour force (4’194’00), a much lower number were engaged in these activities (2’322’000). The average number of hours spent on these activities was also higher among women (3.8 hours per week) than men (1.8 hours per week). The time spent on subsistence foodstuff production was however longer among men (3.7 hours per week) than among women (2.9 hours). Similarly, time spent on own-use production of manufacturing goods was higher among men (2.7 hours per week) than among women (2.0 hours per week).

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<sup>24</sup> ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization*, 19<sup>th</sup> ICLS, 2013, para. 22.



**Table 20: Time spent on own-use production of goods and services, Iraq LFS 2021**

Own use production of goods and services	Number of persons '000		Average number of hours per week	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Planting, maintaining or harvesting any crops, vegetables or fruits to produce food mainly for own or family consumption	311	843	3.7	2.9
Raising or tending farm animals such as sheep, goat, chicken, to produce food mainly for own or family consumption				
Fishing or collecting shellfish to produce food mainly for own or family consumption				
Manufacturing household goods for own or family use such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery, crafts or other durables, excluding foodstuff	42	711	2.7	2.0
Engaged in household chores including shopping, preparing meals	2'322	10'488	1.8	3.8
Looking after children	283	5'624	1.8	3.3
Looking after elderly	170	1'282	1.8	2.1
Looking after sick persons	99	830	2.0	2.2
Looking after persons with difficulty	121	815	2.0	2.4

Note: LFS questions: 12.1 – 12.10.

The above results together with the unemployment results are particularly important for the comparison with previous LFS results where the definition of employment was based on the SNA production boundary including subsistence food-stuff production and own-use production of goods. An attempt of reconciliation of the labour force participation rate with the rate obtained in past surveys is made in the following table.

**Table 21: Adjusted labour force participation rate for comparison with past survey data**

'000	2021	2008 <sup>1</sup>
Working age population (15+ years)	26'091	-
Labour force	10'304	-
Own-use producers of goods outside the labour force	1'907	-
- Subsistence food-stuff producers	1'154	-
- Own-use producers of other goods	753	-
Adjusted labour force	1'221	-
<b>Adjusted labour force participation rate (%)</b>	<b>46.80%</b>	<b>46.84%</b>

Source: CSO Website, Employment & unemployment surveys results for the years 2003-2008, Table 2/11,

# Chapter 7: Women and equal opportunities

The relationship between gender and the labour market has been examined on each topic throughout the preceding chapters. In the present chapter, two particular aspects are examined, namely, the gender pay gap and the relative number of women in managerial positions.

## ● Gender pay gap

The gender pay gap measures the extent to which the income from employment of men differs from that of women and is an indicator of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 8.5.1). It is defined as the difference between the average hourly earnings at main job of male and female employees, as percentage of average hourly earnings at main job of male employees,

$$\text{Gender pay gap} = 100 \times \frac{(E_m - E_w)}{E_m}$$

where  $E_m$  is the average hourly earnings at main job of men, and  $E_w$  is the corresponding average hourly earnings at main job of women. A value of "0" for the gender pay gap denotes perfect equality of earnings between men and women. Positive values of the gender pay gap reflects the extent to which women's earnings fall short of those received by men. By contrast, negative values of the gender pay gap reflects the extent to which women's earnings are higher than those of men.

The data presented earlier in Table 11 are re-expressed in Table 21 in terms of gender pay gap, and extended in Table 22 in terms of occupation categories. The overall negative gender pay gap (-51.3) is surprising. It suggests that the hourly earnings of women were 50 percent higher than the hourly earnings of men. The gender pay gap was positive for only a few categories of persons: employees aged 25-34 years, persons with no degrees who can only read or write, and in terms of the following occupation categories: professionals, clerical support workers, and skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers.

**Table 22: Gender pay gap by age group and educational attainment, Iraq LFS 2021**

Age group	Average hourly earnings of employees at main job (Iraqi Dinars)		Gender Pay Gap	Educational attainment (5)	Average hourly earnings of employees at main job (Iraqi Dinars)		Gender Pay Gap (8)
	Male	Female			Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3'350</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>-51.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3'350</b>	<b>5'070</b>	<b>-51.3</b>
15-24	1'990	3,530	-3.5	Illiterate	2'540	2'630	-3.4
25-34	2'970	3,820	10.3	Read/write	2'610	2'340	10.6
35-44	3'710	5,060	-5.2	Elementary	2'900	3'050	-5.3
45-54	4'560	6,200	-18.1	Intermediary	3'090	3'650	-18.0
55-64	5'150	6,470	-17.0	Secondary	3'760	4'400	-17.0
65+	3'290	9,980	-7.8	University+	5'250	5'660	-7.7

Note: 1450 Iraqi Dinars = 1 US Dollars (Rate used in 2021 Iraqi government budget by the Iraqi parliament).

**Table 23: Gender pay gap by occupation category, Iraq LFS 2021**

Occupation	Average hourly earnings of employees at main job (Iraqi Dinars)		Gender Pay Gap
	Male	Female	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3'350</b>	<b>5'070</b>	<b>-51.3</b>
Managers	6'630	8'910	-34.4
Professionals	5'970	5'700	4.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	4'269	4'410	-3.3
Clerical Support Workers	3'800	3'540	6.9
Services And Sales Workers	3'229	3'380	-4.6
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2'160	1'790	17.1
Craft and Related Trades Workers	2'220	2'480	-11.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2'690	2'690	-0.3
Elementary Occupations	1'920	2'930	-52.3

Note: 1450 Iraqi Dinars = 1 US Dollars (Rate used in 2021 Iraqi government budget by the Iraqi parliament).

It should be mentioned that the gender pay gap reflects an average value and thus masks factors that determine hourly earnings of individual employees, in particular, age as a proxy of work experience, educational attainment as a proxy of skills, and occupation as an indication of type of job. To take into account the joint effect of some of these factors at the level of individual employees, one may use the Mincer equation<sup>25</sup> which expresses the logarithm of the hourly earnings of workers as a combination of a linear function of gender as a dummy variable, a parabolic function of age and age-square, reflecting the declining effect of age on hourly earnings after a certain age, and, in the absence of data on number of years of schooling, educational attainment considered as a continuous variable from 1 to 6 for the different levels. The model fits the data relatively well (Adjusted R<sup>2</sup> = 0.7216; F-statistic = 278.9 on 5 and 531 degrees of freedom and p-value less than 2.2e-16). The results are shown below:

**Table 24: Estimated parameters of Mincer equation of hourly earnings of employees at main job in terms of sex, age, and level of educational attainment as continuous variable, Iraq LFS 2021**

Parameter	Estimate	Standard error	Statistical significance
Intercept	2.6690	0.04106	***
Sex	-0.2028	0.05853	***
Age	0.0275	0.00226	***
Age-square	-0.0002	0.00003	***
Educational attainment	0.0533	0.00282	***
Sex * Educational attainment	0.0425	0.01830	***

Note : Significance codes = 0 '\*\*\*'; 0.001 '\*\*'; 0.01 '\*'; 0.05 '.'; 0.1 '' 1.

As indicated in the table, all variables are highly significant as determining factors of hourly earnings of employees at main job. When age and educational attainment are taken into account at the level of individual employees, the gender differentials of hourly earnings become negative as expected. The results also show a positive estimate of the age parameter, indicating that hourly earnings increase with age by about 3 percent per year, everything else being equal. The age-square parameter is negative, indicating a slight tendency of a decrease of hourly earnings after a certain age. The estimated parameter for educational attainment is positive, indicating an increase of hourly earnings of about 5 percent for each level of educational attainment, everything else being equal. Finally, the interaction parameter for sex and educational attainment is also positive, indicating that educational attainment is a more important factor for women than men in determining their hourly earnings.

According to these estimates, the gender pay gap adjusted for age and educational attainment is calculated as:

$$\text{Gender pay gap (adjusted for age and education)} = 100 \times (1 - \exp(-0.2028)) = 18.4$$

Indicating that female hourly earnings are, in fact, 18.4 percent lower than male hourly earnings when differences in age and educational attainment are taken into account. [Essentially similar results were obtained, with non-significant sex parameter, using a model where the levels of educational attainment were expressed as dummy variables.] To verify this result, the gender pay gap has been calculated for the two-top female-dominated occupations identified earlier in Figure 6. The data presented in Table 24 shows that the gender pay gap is indeed positive for these important occupations, and the values are about the same order of magnitude than estimates obtained by the Mincer equation.

**Table 25: Gender pay gap among teachers in primary and secondary education, Iraq LFS 2021**

ISCO-08 Code	Occupation	Average hourly earnings of employees (Iraqi Dinars)		Gender pay gap
		Male	Female	
233	Secondary education teachers	7370	6510	11.7
234	Primary school and early childhood teachers	6850	6120	10.7

Note: 1450 Iraqi Dinars = 1 US Dollars (Rate used in 2021 Iraqi government budget by the Iraqi parliament).

## ● Women and men in managerial positions

The “female share in managerial positions” is an indicator of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 5.5.2). It is defined as the proportion of females in the total number of persons employed in managerial positions. Occupations in senior and middle management correspond to the ISCO-8 sub-major groups: code 11 (Chief executives, senior officials and legislators); code 12 (Administrative and commercial managers); and code 13 (Production and Specialized Services Managers).

According to the results shown in Table 26, there were no women working as chief executive, senior official and legislator. There were an estimated 3'000 women working as administrative and commercial managers and 6'300 others working as production and specialized services managers. In total, there were about 9'300 women in managerial positions. The corresponding total for men was 44'000. Thus, the overall share of women in managerial positions was 17.4 percent. It should be mentioned that due to the limited number of sample observations of persons in managerial positions, the survey estimates are likely to have low precision.

**Table 26: Women and men in managerial positions, Iraq LFS 2021**

Sub-major occupation groups	Total	Male	Female	Total %	Male %	Female %
<b>Total</b>	<b>53'300</b>	<b>44'000</b>	<b>9'300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Chief Executives, Senior Official and Legislators	10'900	10'900	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Administrative and Commercial Managers	20'700	17'700	3'000	100.0	85.5	14.5
Production and Specialized Services Managers	21'700	15'400	6'300	100.0	70.8	29.2

# Chapter 8: Youth education and employment

As in the case of gender, the relationship between youth and the labour market has been examined on virtually each topic throughout the preceding chapters. In the present chapter, two other aspects are examined in detail, namely, mismatch between educational attainment and current occupation (skills mismatch), and young people not in education, employment, or training (NEET).

## ● Skills mismatch

In general, skills mismatch refers to the incompatibility between education and occupation of workers, and, in particular, to the situation where the educational attainment of the worker is above (or below) the skill requirement of their job. In a sense, this means that the return on investment in education and training is below optimum and somewhat wasted. Different indicators have been used to measure education and occupation mismatch. New international guidelines have been developed for the measurement of qualifications and skills mismatches of persons in employment.<sup>26</sup> The guidelines recognize two main forms of mismatches: qualification mismatch; and skills mismatch. Either form of mismatch may occur with respect to the main job or other jobs of the person in employment in the case of multiple jobholding.

Qualification mismatch refers to a situation in which a person in employment, during the reference period, occupied a job whose qualification requirements did not correspond to the level and/or type of qualification they possessed. Qualification mismatch include:

- (a) *Mismatch by level of education*: it occurs when the level of education of the person in employment does not correspond to the level of education required to perform their job. Over-education occurs when the level of education and training of the person in employment is higher than that required to perform their job, while under-education occurs when the level of education and training of the person in employment is lower than that required to perform their job.
- (b) *Mismatch by field of study*: it occurs when the field of study of the person in employment does not correspond to the field of study required to perform their job.

Skills mismatch refers to a situation in which the person in employment, during the reference period, occupied a job whose skills requirements did not correspond to the skills they possess. Skills mismatch may refer to mismatch of overall skills or to types of skills. The mismatch by type of skills includes: (a) Mismatch of job-specific/technical skills; (b) Mismatch of basic skills; and (c) Mismatch of transferable skills. A person in employment may experience over-skilling, which occurs when the level and/or types of skills of the person in employment exceeds those required to perform their job, or under-skilling, which occurs when the level and/or types of skills of the person in employment is lower than those required to perform their job.

The guidelines specify several approaches for the measurement of the different forms of mismatches based on suitable data compiled as part of the existing household and/or establishment-based surveys. Data from recent administrative records and secondary sources can also be used. More recently, the ILO has developed an add-on module on “occupational qualifications and skills mismatches” (v1 Sep

<sup>26</sup> ILO, *Guidelines concerning the measurement of qualifications and skills mismatched of persons in employment*, 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 10-19 October 2018.

<sup>27</sup> <https://ilostat.ilo.org/resources/lfs-resources/>

2020) for administration with labour force surveys.<sup>28</sup> The results presented here are based on the joint analysis of educational attainment and occupation of young persons. They may be considered as a simplified version of qualification mismatch by level of education (over-education), where the thresholds used as boundary between matched and mismatched are determined by the skills required to fulfil the tasks and duties of the job as specified in the international standard classification of occupations. The results are shown in Table 27.

**Table 27: Youth employment by occupation and educational attainment, Iraq LFS 2021**

Occupation (Major groups)		Educational attainment <sup>1</sup>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		ISCO-08 skills level					
		1st		2nd	3rd	4th	
1	Managers	0	40	350	1'060	450	1'550
2	Professionals	0	560	2'250	6'260	10'530	40'130
3	Technicians and associate professionals	8'740	5'060	12'110	11'520	2'760	11'880
4	Clerical support workers	0	1'950	6'290	3'480	330	2'360
5	Service and sales workers	28'080	82'170	102'360	54'460	24'950	22'310
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry, fishery workers	29'810	47'140	52'010	20'190	5'940	1'440
7	Craft and related trades workers	45'640	183'950	221'970	76'940	10'860	9'050
8	Plant and machine operators, assemblers	13'830	32'330	33'920	21'280	4'890	400
9	Elementary occupations	16'150	52'600	34'380	20'380	10'240	4'260

Notes: 1 Educational attainment = 1 (Illiterate); 2 (No degree, only read or write); 3 (Elementary); 4 (Intermediary); 5 (Secondary); 6 = (University or above).

<sup>2</sup> Shaded area in light blue = Skills mismatch.

The rows in Table 27 are the major occupational categories of ISCO-08, interpreted here as the skills required to perform an occupation within the occupational group of the classification. The columns of the table are the levels of educational attainment of the worker. They are interpreted as the skills levels of the youth workers. The shaded area in light blue represents the skills mismatch. According to these data, about 129'290 young persons were employed in occupations below their skill level, representing about 9.0 percent of total youth employment. It is instructive to note that the estimated number of young persons with skills mismatch (129'290) is about the same as the estimate of the number of young persons in time-related underemployment (166'450), but substantially lower than the estimate of the number of young persons in unemployment (802'280).

## ● Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) is an indicator of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 8.6.1). It is defined as the share of the youth population who are not in education, nor in employment or training in relation to the total youth population,

$$NEET\ rate = 100 \times \frac{Youth\ not\ in\ education,\ employment\ or\ training}{Youth\ population}$$

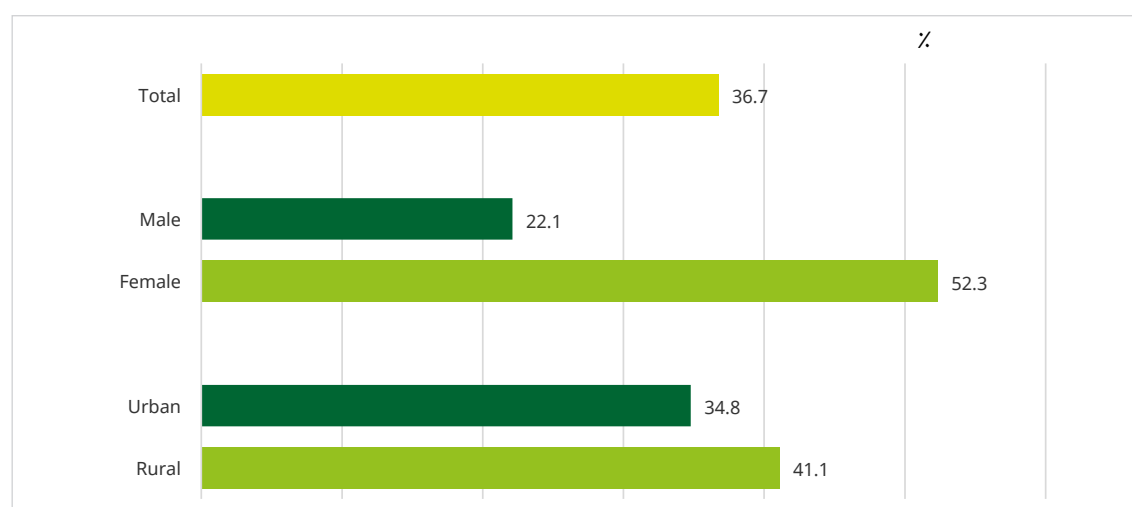
It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training and not in employment, and thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment. It includes discouraged youth workers as well as those who are outside the labour force due to disability and engagement in household chores, among other reasons. NEET is also a better measure of the current universe of potential youth labour market entrants as compared with the youth inactivity rate, as the latter includes those youth who are outside the labour force and are in education, and thus are furthering their skills and qualifications.<sup>28</sup> The NEET rate is related to the employment-to-population ratio as expressed below,

$$NEET\ rate = Proportion\ of\ youth\ not\ in\ school - Youth\ employment\ -to-population\ ratio$$

where Proportion of youth not in school is the number of youth not in education or training, expressed as a percentage of the total youth population. Thus, when everyone is out of school or training, the NEET rate = 1 - Employment-to-population ratio.

Figure 19 gives the survey estimates of the NEET rate by sex and urban/rural area, and by sex and governorate in Figure 20. According to these results, more than one-third of the youth population was not in education, nor in employment or training (36.7 percent), representing more than 3'115'000 persons. The NEET rate was significantly higher among the youth female population (52.3 percent) than among the youth male population (22.1 percent). The results also show that the NEET rate was somewhat higher in rural areas (41.1 percent) than in urban areas (34.8 percent).

**Figure 19: Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) by sex and urban/rural area, Iraq LFS 2021**

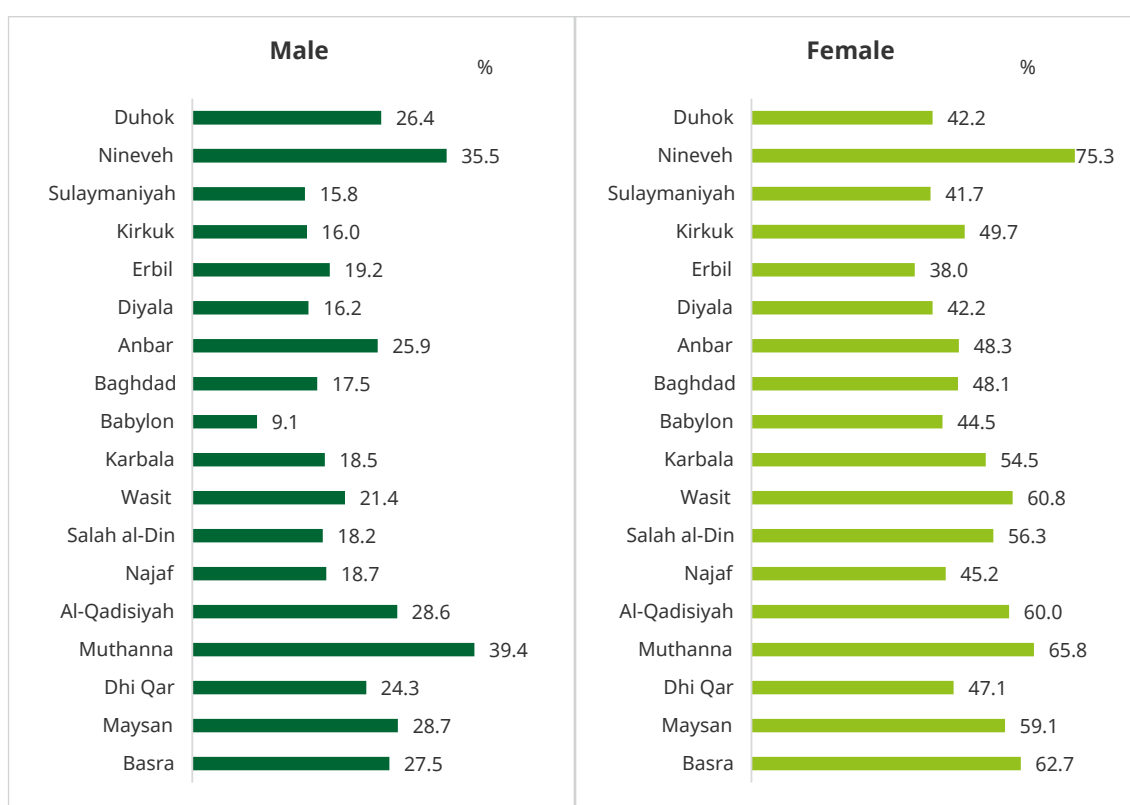


28 <https://sdg.tracking-progress.org/indicator/8-6-1-youth-not-in-education-employment-or-training-neet/>



The results shown in Figure 20 indicate that the female NEET rate was higher than the corresponding male rate in all governorates without exceptions. The governorates with the highest female NEET rates were Nineveh (75.3 percent), Al-Muthanna (65.8 percent) and Al-Basra (62.7 percent). The first two were also the governorates with the highest male rates: Al-Muthanna (39.4 percent) and Nineveh (35.5 percent). It is instructive to recall that Nineveh and Al-Muthanna were also the governorates with the highest unemployment rates (32.8 percent and 27.3 percent respectively).

**Figure 20: Youth not in education, employment or training (NEET) by sex and governorate, Iraq LFS 2021**



## Chapter 9: International migrant workers

Recent ILO guidelines<sup>29</sup> define, for statistical purposes, international migrant workers as all persons of working age present in the country of measurement who are in one of the following two categories:

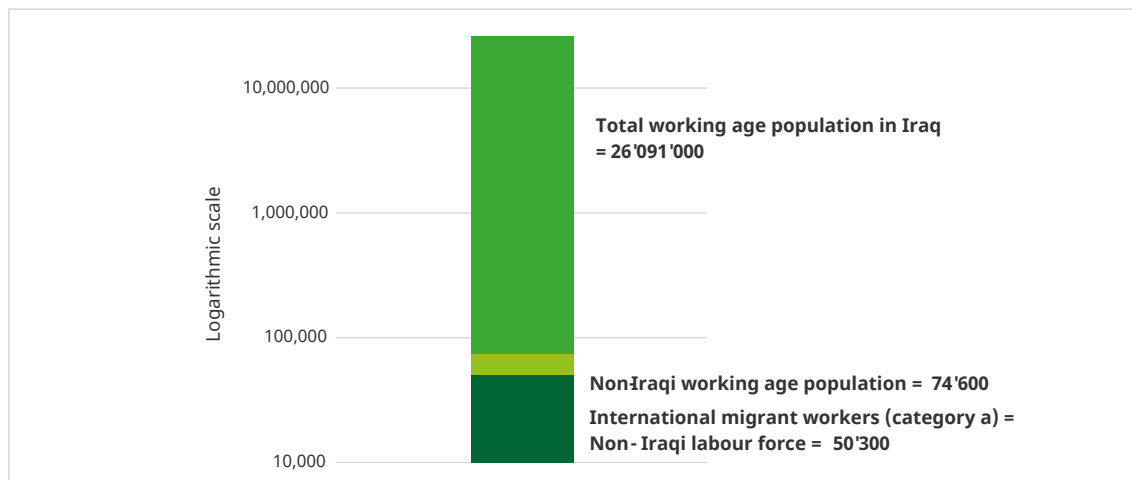
- a) *usual residents*: international migrants who, during a specified reference period, were in the labour force of the country of their usual residence, either in employment or in unemployment;
- b) *not usual residents, or non-resident foreign workers*: persons who, during a specified reference period, were not usual residents of the country but were present in the country and had labour attachment to the country, i.e., were either in employment supplying labour to resident producer units of that country or were seeking employment in that country.

Due to their non-resident status, international migrant workers falling under the second category (category b: non-resident foreign workers) are generally not covered by household-based surveys, except possibly for some non-resident foreign domestic workers and other non-resident foreign workers providing services to households as employer. In the Iraq LFS 2021, the estimates were also limited to international migrant workers falling under the first category (category a: usual residents), of the definition given above, and refer to workers with non-Iraqi citizenship who were in employment or seeking employment during the survey reference week.

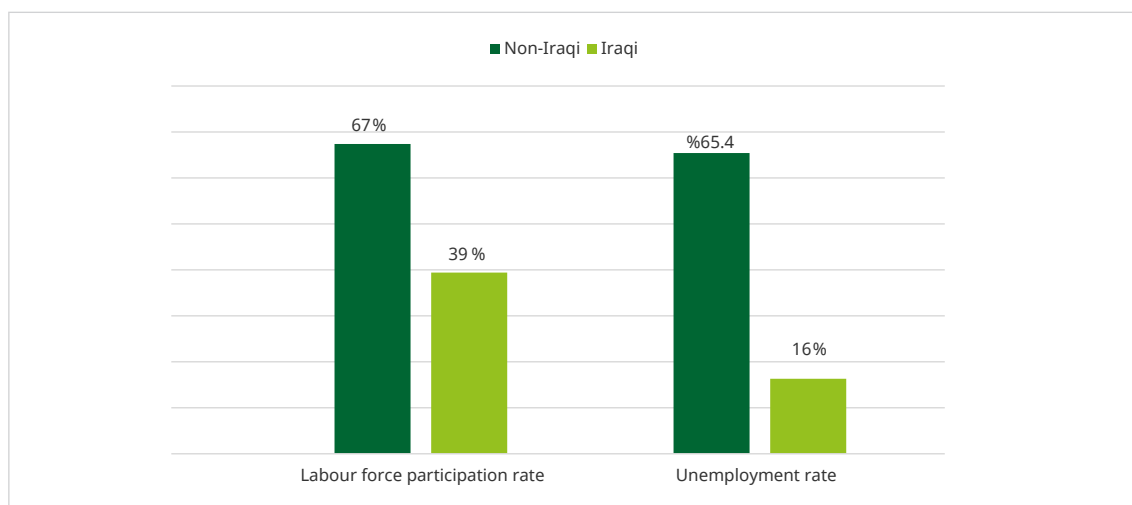
Household surveys, in particular labour force surveys, are generally considered as a suitable source for measuring the number of international migrant workers, especially, category (a), i.e., resident foreign workers. It should, however, be recognized that unless special procedures are used for boosting the sample size (such as oversampling of areas of concentration or target sampling of households with international workers) and dealing with other particular coverage and response issues, the resulting survey estimates are likely to underestimate the number of international migrant workers, probably leaving out many undocumented migrant workers and those living in refugee camps, construction sites, shops and other irregular living quarters.

Figure 21 shows the estimates of the international migrant workers and the non-Iraqi working age population in relation to the size of the total working age population of Iraq. According to the survey results, out of the 26'091'000 persons of working age (15 years old and over) in Iraq, some 74'600 had non-Iraqi citizenship, and among them about 50'300 were in the labour force. The estimate of the number of international migrant workers in 2021 was therefore 50'300 persons, representing about 0.6 percent of the total labour force of Iraq. As indicated below, most international migrant workers were female (64 percent). Data on the distribution of international migrant workers by age group, level of educational attainment and other demographic characteristics are given in the Statistical Annex.

<b>International migrant workers (resident foreign workers)</b>	50'300	100%
- Male	18'300	36%
- Female	32'000	64%

**Figure 21: Estimate of number of international migrant workers, Iraq LFS 2021**

As shown in Figure 22, the labour force participation rate of international migrants (67 percent) was higher than the labour force participation rate of Iraqi citizens (39 percent). However, the bulk of the labour force participation of the non-Iraqi citizens was in the form of unemployment, rather than employment. Thus, the survey results show that the unemployment rate of non-Iraqi citizens (65.4 percent) was substantially greater than the unemployment rate of Iraqis (16 percent).

**Figure 22: Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate by citizenship, Iraq LFS 2021**

According to the survey results, some 17'400 international migrant workers were employed during the survey reference week. The great majority were engaged in the informal sector (74 percent) or had informal employment jobs (89 percent). In general, the international migrant workers worked about the same number of hours than Iraqi workers. The proportion of international migrant workers with hours actually worked of 40 hours or more during the survey reference week (44 percent) was about equal to the that of Iraqi workers (45 percent).

# Annex A. Survey methodology and data quality

Annex A presents the main concepts and definitions, and describes the survey design and the calculation of the sampling weights, as well as the sampling errors and other elements of data quality, in particular, non-response and non-coverage rates.

## ● Main concepts and definitions

In line with International Standards, the main concepts and definitions used in the survey are given below:

- **Working age population:** All persons, 15 years old and above, who were usual residents of the country, regardless of sex, country of origin, nationality, citizenship or geographic location of their place of work. The working age population excluded persons living in institutional households outside the scope of the survey, such as construction sites, refugee camps, army barracks, school dormitories, and other locations not considered as regular living quarters.
- **Labour force:** The working age population which was either in employment or in unemployment during the survey reference week.
- **Employment:** All persons of working age who, during the survey reference week, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. They comprise: (a) employed persons “at work”, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour; and (b) employed persons “not at work” due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime).
- **Unemployment:** All persons of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during the last four weeks and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.
- **Time-related underemployment:** All persons in employment who, during the survey reference week, wanted to work additional hours, whose usual working time in all jobs was less than 40 hours per week, and who were available to work additional hours given an opportunity for more work.
- **Potential labour force:** All persons of working age who, during the survey reference week, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period established in the light of national circumstances (i.e., unavailable jobseekers); or (b) did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e., available potential jobseekers).
- **Persons outside the labour force:** All persons of working age who were neither in employment nor in unemployment during the survey reference week.
- **Extended labour force** = Labour force + Potential labour force
- **Labour force participation rate** = [labour force / working age population] x 100

- **Employment-to-population ratio** = [persons in employment / working age population] x 100
- **Unemployment rate: LU1** = [persons in unemployment / labour force] x 100
- **Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: LU2** = [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment) / labour force]x100
- **Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force: LU3** = [(persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100
- **Composite measure of labour underutilization: LU4** = [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100
- **Hours actually worked:** Time spent in a job (or work activity) in the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and services during the survey reference week. It includes: (a) direct hours spent carrying out the tasks and duties of the job (or work activity); (b) related hours spent maintaining, facilitating or enhancing productive activities; (c) down-time when the person in his or her job cannot work due to machinery or process breakdown, but continues to be available for work; and (d) resting time of short periods for rest, relief or refreshment, according to established norms and national circumstance.
- **Hours usually worked:** Typical value of hours actually worked in a job (or work activity) per week, measured over a long observation period of a month, quarter, season or year.
- **Hourly earnings of employees at main job:** Monthly earnings at main job/[hours usually worked at main job per week x 52/12], where monthly earnings refer to total cash remuneration excluding employee contributions to compulsory employment-related social security and retirement income provision schemes, but including direct wages and salaries in cash for time worked and work done, remuneration for time not worked (annual vacation and other paid leave, etc.), cash bonuses and gratuities. In the case of multiple jobholding during the survey reference week, "main job" refers to the job with the longest hours usually worked.
- **Employment in the informal sector:** All persons in employment who were engaged in household unincorporated enterprises that were not registered at the national level, or did not, in law or in practice, keep full bookkeeping of accounts. In case of survey non-response, other criteria on social security contribution by the employer, nature of place of work, and number of employees were used, depending on the status in employment of the person in that job.
- **Informal employment:** All employers and own-account workers operating an enterprise in the informal sector, all contributing family workers, and all employees with no social security contribution by the employer, irrespective of the formal or informal nature of the enterprise in which they work. In the case of survey response of employees, other criteria on paid annual leave and paid sick leave were used.
- **Own-use production of goods and services:** All persons of working age who, during the survey reference week, performed activities: (a) to produce goods for own final use, (within the 2008 SNA production boundary); or (b) to provide services for own final use (beyond the 2008 SNA production boundary but inside the General production boundary).

Definitions of other concepts measured in the survey are given directly in the text of the report such as status in employment, branch of economic activity, occupation, skills mismatch, gender pay gap, low pay workers, NEET rate, international migrant workers, etc.

## ● Survey design and estimation weights

### ● Sample design

The Iraq LFS is based on a stratified two-stage sample design according to which (a) in the first stage of sampling, a sample of blocks (clusters/layers) are drawn from the sampling frame with probabilities proportional to size where size is measured in terms of number of households; and (b) in the second stage of sampling, a fixed number of households are drawn in each sample block with equal probabilities after updating the lists of households in the sample blocks.

The purpose of the fresh listing of the sample blocks is to take into account population movements since the last construction of the sampling frame, in particular, the presence of new housing units, and the removal of units not eligible for interview, such as “demolished” sample units that had existed at the time of construction of the frame, but had since been demolished or destroyed, or were in the process of being demolished. Similarly, the listing operations permit the removal of unoccupied sample units that had been condemned, or units that were never intended as living quarters, or situations where the permit for construction was withdrawn.

The total sample size has been determined such that the margin of errors of the estimate of the unemployment rate at the national level is below 3 percentage points under the assumptions of a prescribed national unemployment rate of 15.5 percent, a design effect of 2, and a response rate of 90 percent. The average household size has been set at 6 persons per household and the proportion of the base population (labour force) to the total population (civilian non-institutional population) at 47 percent. The resulting sample size was calculated as 16416 households.

The total sample was stratified by governorate (18 governorates of which 3 and part of one in the Kurdistan Region), and urban and rural location. The total sample was equally allocated among the resulting 36 strata so that each stratum contained 38 sample blocks and 12 sample households per sample block. Thus, it can be verified that:

$$18 \times 2 \times 38 \times 12 = 16416 \text{ sample households}$$

The effective sample allocation among strata is shown in Table A1, where the corresponding numbers of blocks and households in the sampling frame are also shown in the first set of columns. It can be noted that the total sample allocation is in fact 17328 households reflecting an additional 912 sample households drawn in Halabja in the Kurdistan Region. Also, it can be inferred from total number of households in the frame that the sampling frame from which the sample blocks were drawn was in fact a master sample, itself constructed on the basis of the latest population and housing census. The master sample represents about one-half of the total census frame.

**Table A 1: Sample allocation among strata (Governorate, Urban/Rural), Iraq LFS 2021**

Governorate		Frame (Master Sample)				LFS Sample <sup>2</sup>			
		Blocks		Households		Blocks		Households	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
12	Nineveh	3811	3169	256578	151102	38	38	456	456
14	Kirkuk	1931	1221	182405	52378	38	38	456	456
21	Diyala	1619	2270	106074	96138	38	38	456	456
22	Al-Anbar	1476	1711	92083	86259	38	38	456	456
23	Baghdad	9179	1979	931767	106006	38	38	456	456
24	Babil	1784	1982	129280	116456	38	38	456	456
25	Karbala	1417	815	105108	44751	38	38	456	456
26	Wasit	1193	1081	96593	56219	38	38	456	456
27	Salah al-Deen	1386	1963	88966	91749	38	38	456	456
28	Al-Najaf	1593	837	129765	47682	38	38	456	456
31	Al-Qadisiya	1274	1609	86268	54610	38	38	456	456
32	Al-Muthanna	680	919	43281	41354	38	38	456	456
33	Thi Qar	1816	1713	142549	72052	38	38	456	456
34	Misan	1217	846	89753	33124	38	38	456	456
35	Al-Basra	3844	1274	279288	59078	38	38	456	456
Kurdistan Region									
11	Duhouk	1588	1335	113305	39091	38	38	456	456
15	Arbil	3003	1374	247510	46334	38	38	456	456
12	Halabja	145	281	8062	10275	38	38	456	456
13	Sulaimania	4439	2740	315308	51299	38	38	456	456
<b>Total</b>		<b>43395</b>	<b>29119</b>	<b>3443943</b>	<b>1255957</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>8664</b>	<b>8664</b>

Notes:<sup>1</sup> Additional sample blocks were drawn in Halabja. <sup>2</sup> The effective sample sizes slightly differ from the sample allocation presented here due to the statistical treatment of non-responses and illegible sample units in different strata.

#### • Sampling weights

The standard procedure for the calculation of sampling weights in household-based surveys involves a series of steps: (1) calculation of design weights as the inverse of the probabilities of selection; (2) adjustment for non-response using response homogeneity groups; (3) calibration to independent population projections deemed to be more accurate than the corresponding survey estimates; and (4) trimming of the resulting weights for extreme weights. In certain procedures, step 4 may not be necessary, or carried out simultaneously with step (3).

**Design weights.** Because the sample design has been implemented on the basis of a master sample, the calculation of the design weights involves three probabilities, two concerning the first stage and second stage of sampling and one concerning the underlying probability of selection of the master sample from the original census frame. Let  $d_{ijh}$  denote the design weights of sample household  $j$  in sample block  $i$  in stratum  $h$ . Then,

$$d_{ijh} = \frac{1}{\pi_{ih} \times \pi_{ij}}$$

where  $\pi_{ih}$  is the probability of selection of block  $i$  in stratum  $h$ , and  $\pi_{ij}$  the probability of selection of household  $j$  in block  $i$  after fresh listing of the households in the sample block. The first term may be expressed as

$$\pi_{ih} = \frac{m_h X_i}{\sum_{i \in h} X_i} \times \frac{m}{m_h}$$

where  $m_h$  is the number blocks in stratum  $h$  of the master sample,  $m$  is the fixed number of sample blocks in stratum  $h$  selected for the survey ( $m=38$ ), and  $\sum_{i \in h} X_i$  is the total number of households in stratum  $h$  in the original census frame. The second term in the expression of the design weight is

$$\pi_{ij} = \frac{b}{X'_i}$$

where  $b$  is the fixed number of sample households selected for the survey in each sample block ( $b=12$ ) from the updated list of households in the sample block  $i$ , indicated with the prime sign in the term  $X'_i$ .

Given the values of the total number of households in the original census frame were not available, they have been implicitly ascertained using certain assumptions depending on the CSO or KRSO file as follows:

$$\text{CSO file: } \pi_{ih} = \frac{m_h X_i}{\sum_{i \in h} X_i} = \frac{m X_i}{\sum_{i \in h(\text{master sample})} X_i}$$

$$\text{KRSO file: } \pi_{ih} = \frac{m_h X_i}{\sum_{i \in h} X_i} = \frac{m_h X_i}{2 \sum_{i \in h(\text{master sample})} X_i}$$

The calculation of the sampling weights is implemented in Excel files provided to CSO and KRSO:

- Sampling ILO\_CS0\_23\_12\_2021\_Weights\_V4.xlsx (Columns O to R)
- Sampling ILO\_KRSO\_16Nov2021\_Weights\_V4.xlsx (Columns M to R)

Table A2 shows the summary statistics of the distribution of the resulting sampling weights in terms of the minimum and maximum weights as well as the median and average weights

**Table A 2: Summary statistics on the distribution of the design weights, Iraq LFS 2021**

	CSO data	KRSO data
Minimum weight	4.3	7.3
Median weight	204.6	225.8
Mean weight	427.3	324.3
Maximum weight	32241.7	1422.0



The table shows that on average a sample household represents about 324 households in the Kurdistan Region and about 427 households in the other parts of the country. The large differences between the minimum and maximum weights reflect the equal allocation procedure adopted in the sample design of the survey.

Adjustment for non-response. The design weights are then adjusted for non-response of eligible sample households by inflating the design weights by the inverse of the response rate:

$$d'_{ijh} = d_{ijh} \times \frac{1}{R_h}$$

where  $d_{ijh}$  is the design weight, calculated earlier, for the responding household  $j$  in sample block  $i$  of stratum  $h$ ; and  $R_h$  is the response rate of eligible households in stratum  $h$  in which sample household belongs. Eligible households are sample units living in regular dwellings including those who were temporarily absent or refused participation in the survey.

Adjustment for non-response is generally based on response rate of households in the same response homogeneity group (RHG), i.e., households who are considered to have similar propensity to participate in the survey.<sup>30</sup> Households in the same response homogeneity group are assumed to have the same probability. RHGs are generally constructed using paradata obtained during survey operations, for example, data on household size obtained by asking from neighbours the number of household members in a non-responding household. The smaller the size of a household, the lower the probability that an adult is at home during survey visits. In the present context, due to the absence of such data, geographical data, in particular, the strata, were used as response homogeneity groups.

Calibration. The adjusted weights for non-response are in turn further adjusted for consistency with population totals obtained from demographic analyses and population projections. This process of weight adjustment is called calibration and, in its general form, involves the calculation of the minimum required adjustment factor to be applied to the weights so that the resulting survey estimates agree exactly to the known population aggregates.<sup>31</sup> Thus, the problem may be formulated as follows: derive the calibrated weights  $w^{ijh}$  so as to minimize the distance between the initial weights and the calibrated weights measured in terms of,

$$D(w, d) = \sum_{ijh} (w_{ijh} - d'_{ijh})^2$$

where  $d'_{ijh}$  is the non-response adjusted weight of sample household  $j$  in sample block  $i$  of stratum  $h$ , subject to the constraints that the calibrated weights produce population estimates consistent to the population projections. It should be mentioned that, in practice, other measures of distance different than the Euclidean measure defined above could be used.

It can be shown that the calibrated weights minimizing  $D(w, d)$  subject to the constraints are given by

$$w_{ijh} = d'_{ijh}(1 + x'_{ijh} \lambda)$$

<sup>30</sup> Eurostat, *Survey sampling reference guidelines. Introduction to sample design and estimation techniques, 2008 edition*, European Communities, Luxembourg, 2008, pp. 30-3.

<sup>31</sup> Särndal, Carl-Erik, and Jean-Claude Deville, "Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling," *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, June 1992, Vol. 87, No. 418, pp. 376-382.

where  $d'_{ijh}$  is the adjusted weight for non-response,  $x'_{ijh}$  is the vector of calibration variables for which the aggregate totals are known, and  $\lambda$  is the adjustment factor given by

$$\lambda = T^{-1} \times (t_x - t_x^d)$$

$$T = \sum_{ijh} d'_{ijh} \times x_{ijh} \times x'_{ijh}$$

where  $t_x$  is the vector of known population aggregates and  $t_x^d$  the vector of corresponding survey estimates using the adjusted weights obtained from the previous round of the adjustment process.

In the present context,  $t_x$  is the vector of the total number of male and female persons by governorate and urban and rural location of the CSO population projections for 2020, available at the time for calibration. The data are shown in Table A3. In principle, the population projections refer to the population within the scope of the survey, that is the civilian non-institutional population excluding people living in institutional households such as military barracks, prisons, hospitals, dormitories, and other non-standard living quarters.

**Table A 3: Population projections of Iraq by governorate, urban-rural and sex, 2020**

Governorate		Urban		Rural		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
00	<b>Total</b>	<b>1'15'213</b>	<b>1'89'039</b>	<b>'12'610</b>	<b>'97'312</b>	<b>4'15'174</b>
11	Duhouk	50"582	50"415	17"507	17"707	"36"211
12	Nineveh	"21"718	"16"414	78"933	75"150	"92"215
13	Sulaimania	96"440	96"025	17"713	17"993	"27"171
-	of which Halabja <sup>1</sup>	(4"886)	(4"747)	("354)	("468)	(11"455)
14	Kirkuk	62"926	61"955	22"194	21"734	"68"809
15	Arbil	82"265	80"875	16"884	16"317	"95"341
21	Diyala	42"098	42"252	44"901	43"987	"72"238
22	Al-Anbar	48"279	45"938	47"264	45"337	"86"818
23	Baghdad	"79"401	"69"686	55"365	51"173	"55"625
24	Babil	52"117	52"739	57"767	55"160	"17"783
25	Karbala	43"241	42"930	21"221	21"092	"28"484
26	Wasit	44"302	43"582	29"719	28"404	"45"007
27	Salah AL-Deen	38"775	37"792	46"860	45"588	"68"015
28	Al-Najaf	55"058	55"753	22"976	21"001	"54"788
31	Al-Qadisiya	39"165	38"736	29"115	28"626	"35"642
32	Al-Muthanna	20"170	19"164	22"807	23"511	85"652
33	Thi Qar	71"010	70"261	39"511	39"732	"20"514
34	Misan	43"066	43"464	15"700	15"572	"17"802
35	Al-Basra	"25"600	"23"058	28"173	28"228	"06"059

Note: <sup>1</sup> Population projections of Halabja district are taken from KRISO.

The CSO data are calibrated to male and female population totals for 15 governorates and urban-rural locations within governorates. The KRSO data are calibrated to male and female population totals for 3 governorates and urban-rural locations within governorates, and Halabja, separately, using KRSO population projections for 2020.

The last step in the calculation of calibrated weights is trimming. This involves a procedure to ensure that the final calibrated weights remain within certain lower and upper limits in relation to the weights before calibration. As trimming may rescind the consistency achieved by calibration, an efficient approach is to incorporate trimming within the calibration procedure. This has implemented by the R-function "calib" of the contributed package "sampling", with the following syntax,

```
> library(sampling)
> g<-calib(Xs, d, total, method="truncated", bounds=c(1/3,3))
> w<-g*d
```

where Xs = the rectangular matrix of the sample values  $x'_{ijh}$  with as many rows that there are eligible responding sample households and as many columns as there are calibrated variables. Each row thus represents an eligible responding sample household and each column records the number of household members by sex and geographical location of the household (governorate and urban-rural area);

$d'$  = a vector of the same length as the number of rows of Xs, giving the household weights before calibration (design weights adjusted for non-response);

total = a vector of the same length as the number of columns of Xs specifying the values of population projections corresponding to the calibration variables (sex, governorate, urban-rural location);

method = "truncated" specifying that the calibration should be performed based on the truncated method with bounds;

bounds = c(1/3, 3) specifying that the resulting calibrated weights should be non-negative and no calibrated weight should be less than one-third (lower bound =1/3) and no more than 3 times higher the original uncalibrated  $d'$  (upper bound = 3).

The resulting calibrated weights,  $w=g*d$ , ensure consistency with the aggregate totals. It also ensures that the calibrated weights are within the specified limits, thus avoiding any back-and-forth trimming. The resulting calibrated weights of the sample households are then attributed to all individual members of the household. These results may be found in Column V of the same Excel files mentioned earlier:

- Sampling ILO\_CS0\_23\_12\_2021\_Weights\_V4.xlsx (Column V)
- Sampling ILO\_KRSO\_16Nov2021\_Weights\_V4.xlsx (Column V)

The R-codes used for calculation are given in the sheet "R" where the input data and output data are also given.

Table A4 shows the summary statistics of the distribution of the ratio of the calibrated weight relative to uncalibrated weight (that is, the vector  $g$ ), for three methods of calibration and for the CSO and KRSO data. The first method (Linear) is the calibration method described in this section without the trimming procedure. The third method (Truncated) is with the trimming procedure. The second method (Raking) calibrates the weights using iterative proportional fitting. The results given in Table A4 show that the linear method produces some negative weights in the case of the CSO data. Raking does not produce negative weights but gives some extreme weights, more than 5 times the weight before calibration in CSO data. The truncated method controls the weights for extreme values without affecting by much the central part of the distribution (i.e., the mean and median of the distribution remain almost unchanged).

**Table A 4: Summary statistics of the distribution of the ratio of the calibrated weight to the uncalibrated weight (design weight adjusted for non-response), Iraq LFS 2021**

Summary Statistics	CSO data			KRSO data		
	Linear	Raking	Truncated	Linear	Raking	Truncated
Duhouk	-0.289	0.125	0.333	0.118	0.278	0.333
Nineveh	1.073	1.069	1.073	0.944	0.935	0.944
Sulaimania	1.117	1.110	1.115	0.914	0.909	0.913
of which Halabja <sup>1</sup>	3.222	5.188	3.000	1.560	1.632	1.560

Regarding the KRSO data, the results of Table A4 show that the effects of calibration are much milder in the case of the KRSO data, relative to the CSO data. There are no negative weights for any of the three calibration methods. Also, no calibrated weight exceeds twice the corresponding uncalibrated weight. This means that less adjustments had to be made to the KRSO weights to conform to the population projections of the Kurdistan Region, and more adjustments had to be made to the CSO weights to conform to the population projections of the rest of the country.

## ● Sampling errors and data quality

### • Sampling errors

Sampling errors arise due to the fact that the survey does not cover all elements of the population, but only a selected portion. The sampling error of an estimate refers to the difference between the estimate and the value that would have been obtained on the basis of a complete count of the population under otherwise identical conditions. In principle, sampling errors may be decomposed into two components: (i) sampling bias; and (ii) sampling variance. Sampling bias reflects the systematic error that may occur due to the failures of the sample design, for example, certain elements of the population receiving zero probability of selection. The sampling variance, on the other hand, reflects the uncertainty associated to a sample estimate due to the particular sample used for its calculation, among all possible other samples that could have been selected with the same sampling design.

The calculation of the sampling variance of survey estimates, or its square-root, the standard errors, in complex multi-stage designs is generally based on the principle that the variance contributed by the later stages of sampling is, under broad conditions, reflected in the observed variation among the sample results for first-stage units. Thus, the standard errors of a variety of statistics, such as totals,

means, ratios, proportions, and their differences can be obtained on the basis of values calculated for primary sampling units (PSUs).<sup>32</sup> In the present context, the sampling variances were calculated directly using estimates of the joint selection probabilities obtained on the basis of the method of Deville (1993) computed with the 'varest' function of the R-contributing package "sampling".<sup>33</sup> The procedure allows the specification that the estimates were calibrated. The results for the main labour force aggregates by sex are presented in Table A5. Thus, the relative standard error of the estimate of total labour force is 0.9 percent, and the confidence interval of the estimate is in the range of 10'126'000 and 10'483, at the confidence level of 95 percent. It can be noted that the standard error of the estimate of the working age population (15 years old and above) is zero, which reflects the fact that the estimates were calibrated to the population aggregates.

**Table A 5: Standard errors of estimates of the main labour force aggregates by sex, Iraq LFS 2021**

Aggregates	Estimate ( '000)	Standard error ( '000)	Standard error (%)	Confidence interval	
				Lower ( '000)	Upper ( '000)
<b>Total</b>					
Population 15 years old and above	26'091	0	0.0%	26'091	26'091
Labour force	10'304	91	0.9%	10'126	10'483
- Employed	8'601	90	1.1%	8'424	8'778
- Unemployed	1'703	87	5.1%	1'533	1'873
Outside labour force	15'787	91	0.6%	15'609	15'965
<b>Male</b>					
Population 15 years old and above	13'118	0	0.0%	13'118	13'118
Labour force	8'923	73	0.8%	8'780	9'066
- Employed	7'610	80	1.1%	7'453	7'767
- Unemployed	1'313	71	5.4%	1'175	1'452
Outside labour force	4'194	73	1.7%	4'051	4'337
<b>Female</b>					
Population 15 years old and above	12'974	0	0.0%	12'974	12'974
Labour force	1'381	56	4.1%	1'271	1'491
- Employed	991	42	4.3%	909	1'074
- Unemployed	390	38	9.7%	316	464
Outside labour force	11'593	56	0.5%	11'483	11'702

<sup>32</sup> Verma, Vijay, *Sampling Methods*, Manual for Statistical Trainers Number 2, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), Tokyo, Revised 2002.

<sup>33</sup> R-contributing package "Sampling": 'varest' Varian estimation using the Deville's method.  
<https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/sampling/versions/2.9/topics/varest>

It can be observed from Table A5 that the relative standard errors of the estimates tend to decrease inversely with the size of the estimate. For example, the relative standard error of the estimate of employment (1.1 percent) is lower than the relative standard error of the estimate of unemployment (5.1 percent). This reflects the fact that smaller-size estimates are based on a more reduced number of sample observations, and, therefore, have lower precision and higher standard errors. The relationship between the relative standard error or relative variance of an estimate and its size is expressed by the generalized function,

$$\frac{\text{var}(y)}{y^2} = a + \frac{b}{y}$$

where  $\text{var}(y)$  denotes the variance of the estimate  $y$  in units of 1'000; and  $a$  and  $b$  are the parameters of the generalized variance function. The values of  $a$  and  $b$ , estimated from Table A5, are given below for male and female, separately:

	a	B
Total	-0.00033	4.932951
Male	-0.00047	4.327012
Female	-0.00078	3.754266

The generalized variance function may be used to obtain approximate standard errors of any estimate, with the formula; standard error ( $y$ ) = square-root ( $ay^2 + by$ ). The generalized variance function may also be used to obtain approximate standard errors of rates and proportions,

$$\frac{\text{Var}(r)}{r^2} = \left( \frac{b}{y} - \frac{b}{x} \right)$$

where  $r = y/x$  is a rate or proportion with  $y$  in the numerator and  $x$  is the denominator. This relationship has been used to obtain the approximate standard errors of the main labour force rates by sex shown in Table A6. The results show, for example, that the approximate standard error of the estimate of the total unemployment rate is 0.8 percentage points. It is about the same for the male unemployment rate, but much larger for the female rate (2.3 percentage points).

**Table A 6: Standard errors of estimates of the main labour force rates by sex, Iraq LFS 2021**

Rates	Estimate (%)	Standard error (percentage point)	Confidence interval	
			Lower (%)	Upper (%)
<b>Total</b>				
Labour force participation rate	39.5%	0.7%	38.2%	40.8%
Employment-to-population ratio	33.0%	0.6%	31.7%	34.2%
Unemployment rate	16.5%	0.8%	14.9%	18.1%
<b>Male</b>				
Labour force participation rate	68.0%	1.2%	65.6%	70.4%
Employment-to-population ratio	58.0%	0.9%	56.3%	59.8%
Unemployment rate	14.7%	0.8%	13.2%	16.2%
<b>Female</b>				
Labour force participation rate	10.6%	0.5%	9.6%	11.7%
Employment-to-population ratio	7.6%	0.5%	6.8%	8.5%
Unemployment rate	28.2%	2.3%	23.6%	32.8%

The generalized variance function has also been used here to obtain guidelines on data reliability for the dissemination of the survey results. In particular, it is found that aggregate estimates above 120'000 persons have, approximately, relative standard errors (or, equivalently, coefficients of variation, cv) of 20 percent or less. Such estimates are considered, in the present context, to have a sufficient degree of reliability for use. By contrast, estimates below 20'000 persons have, approximately, relative standard errors, or cv, of 50 percent or more. Such estimates are considered, in the present context, to have insufficient reliability for data dissemination. They are marked with the symbol "-". In-between, estimates more than 20'000 and less than 120'000 persons have approximate standard errors or cv ranging from 50 to 20 percent. It is considered in the present context that such estimates should be used with caution. For clarity, these thresholds are re-expressed in tabular form below:<sup>34</sup>

	Estimate	Relative standard error	Reliability
1.	120'000 or more	20 percent or lower	Sufficient
2.	20'000 – 120'000	20-50 percent	Use with caution
3.	Below 20'000	50 percent or higher	Insufficient

For rates and proportions, the thresholds apply roughly to the estimate of the denominator.

- Non-response, non-coverage and other errors

In addition to sampling errors, survey data are subject to different types of non-sampling errors (coverage errors, non-response errors, response errors, and other errors such as editing, coding and processing errors). In many situations, the non-sampling errors may have considerable impact on the quality of the survey results.<sup>35</sup> Two aspects are briefly reviewed below, namely, non-response and coverage errors.

- Non-response errors. In principle, the overall non-response rate should take into account all the different levels of unit non-response (dwellings, households and persons). In practice, unit non-response of dwellings and households are confounded and failure to obtain information on a particular member of an eligible household is extremely rare, particularly, in household-based surveys where proxy response is allowed.
- Coverage errors. Coverage errors may occur from the use of imperfect frames such as under-coverage, over-coverage, or duplication of units. It may also occur implicitly due to confusion in boundary of units and in rules of association between units of different types. In multi-stage household surveys, coverage errors may arise at any of the stages of selection of sample units: area units; dwellings or households; and persons.

Table A7 shows the total number of sample units by type of response. Temporary absences and refusals are considered as non-response, while the other types of failure of survey interviewing are considered as non-coverage. The non-response and non-coverage rates obtained from the CSO file may not be adequately interpreted because of the high rates of unrecorded values (Nulls and Blanks). The non-response and non-coverage rates obtained from the KRSO file, however, provide instructive information. As expected, the non-response rate in rural areas (3.0 percent) is lower than in urban

<sup>34</sup> For similar calculations with different thresholds, reference is made to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue no. 71-543-G, 2014, p. 31.

<sup>35</sup> European Union, *Task force on the quality of the Labour Force Survey, Final report, 2009 edition*. Eurostat Methodologies and Working Papers, Luxembourg, Publication of the European Union, 2009.

areas (4.4 percent) where households tend to be more often away from home and less inclined to participate in surveys than rural households. The non-coverage rates (5.5 percent in urban areas and 4.0 percent in rural areas) also reflect the expected pattern.

**Table A 7: Type of response of sample households by urban and rural areas, Iraq LFS 2021**

Rates	CSO data		KRSO data	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<b>Total</b>	<b>6839</b>	<b>6836</b>	<b>1816</b>	<b>1822</b>
- Response	6604	6673	1642	1698
- Temporary absence	3	11	32	43
- Refusal	0	0	43	9
- Address not found	1	0	13	1
- Dwelling vacant, demolished, transformed, ...	0	0	71	62
- Other	0	1	15	9
- Null	16	4	-	-
- Blank	215	147	-	-
Non-response rate (%)	0.0%	0.2%	4.4%	3.0%
Non-coverage rate (%)	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	4.0%
Unknown (%)	3.4%	2.2%	-	-

In addition to unit non-response, which was relatively low as shown in Table A7, the survey was also subject to item non-response, where information on certain items of the questionnaire were missing. These cases occurred for a number of reasons, such as the respondent did not reply to the question or the information provided was not sufficient for coding the specified response categories of the questionnaire. Two survey questions which were particularly affected by item non-response were type of remuneration and status in employment as shown below:

	Total	Missing	Rate
Type of remuneration at main job	20611	17392	84%
Status in employment at main job	20611	16629	81%
Branch of economic activity at main job	20611	226	1%
Occupation at main job	20611	185	1%

Finally, as in all surveys, responses obtained from responding units were in some cases inconsistent. For example, during data processing, a number of inconsistencies among survey responses were observed. An example was the situation where the relationship to head of household was specified as "spouse", but the marital status of the head of household was coded as "widowed" or "separated" (12 cases). Another example was the situation where the reason from absence from work was coded as "educational leave or training", but the questions on current school attendance and participation in training programme were both coded as "no" (24 cases).



# Annex B: Questionnaire Design

## Module 1: Household Characteristics

Question Number	
1.1	
	List the usual Household members starting with Household head.
	List additional Households members starting by spouse of head of household and children from the eldest to the youngest.
	Additional persons living in this household. Include other relatives and domestic servants if they are considered as household members. Do not forget babies.
1.2	Sex
	1. Male
	2. Female
1.3	What is the relationship of (NAME) to head of household?
	01. Head
	02. Spouse (Wife/Husband)
	03. Child (Son/daughter)
	04. Grandchild
	05. Parent
	06. Brother or Sister
	07. Son or Daughter in law
	08. Other relative
	09. Non-relative
	10. Domestic worker /Maid/Servant (Live-in)
1.4	What is (NAME)'s date of birth?
1.5	What was (NAME)'s age at last birthday?
1.6	What is (NAME)'s marital status?
	01. Single / Never married
	02. Married
	03. Separated
	04. Divorced
	05. Widowed

**Module 2: Education**

Question Number		
<b>2.1</b>	<b>What is the highest level of education that (NAME) has completed</b>	
	01.No degree, illiterate	
	02. No degree, can read	09. Vocational High School
	03.No degree, can read and write	10. Diploma
	04. Elementary	11. Bachelor degree (BSC)
	05. Basic	12. Higher diploma
	06. Intermediate	13. Master (MSc)
	07. Religious High School	14. Doctorate (PhD)
	08. Academic High School	15. Other
<b>2.2</b>	<b>In which field of study is (NAME)'s highest education qualification?</b>	
<b>2.3</b>	<b>In which year did (NAME) complete the highest level of education?</b>	
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Is (NAME) attending school in the current school cycle? If yes, specify level of education and grade.</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>2.4.1</b>	<b>What the current level of education that (NAME) is attending?</b>	
	01. Elementary	07. Inistitute ( 5 Years)
	02. Intermediate	08. Inistitute ( 2 Years)
	03. Basic	09. Under graduate (University)
	04. Academic High School	10. Higher diploma
	05. Vocational High School	11. Master (MSc)
	06. Religious High School	12. Doctorate (PhD)
		13. Other
<b>2.5</b>	<b>What is the affiliating entity of the educational insitution?</b>	
	01. Public	03. Public Private Partnership (PPP)
	02. Private	04. Other
<b>2.6</b>	<b>In the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) participate in any unpaid apprenticeship, internship or work-place training?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>2.7</b>	<b>Or, in the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) attend any courses, seminars or other training to develop specific skills, for example languages, computer skills etc?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No

**Module 3: International Migration Status**

Question Number		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Was (NAME) born in Iraq?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>3.2</b>	<b>In which country was (NAME) born?</b>	
<b>3.3</b>	<b>In which month and year did (NAME) most recently arrive to live in Iraq?</b>	
<b>3.4</b>	<b>How long have (NAME) been living in Iraq?</b>	
	01. Less than 6 months	04. Five years to less than 10 years
	02. 6 months to one year	05. Ten years or more
	03. One year to less than 5 years	
<b>3.5</b>	<b>What is (NAME)'s main reason for moving to Iraq?</b>	
	01. To take up a job	07. Family moved/Joining family
	02. Job transfer	08. Health
	03. To look for work, clients	09. Refugee
	04. To start a business	10. Other (specify)
	05. To study	
	06. Marriage	
<b>3.5.1</b>	<b>Insert other reason</b>	
<b>3.6</b>	<b>Is (NAME) a citizen of...?</b>	
	a. Iraq	c. No citizenship (stateless)
	b. Another country (specify)	
<b>3.7</b>	<b>What other country is (NAME) a citizen of?</b>	
<b>3.8</b>	<b>In what country did (NAME) last live?</b>	
	01. Name of country	97. Don't know
	02. Refuse to answer	

**Module 4: Disability Status**

Question Number		
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Does (NAME) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?</b>	
	01.No, no difficulty	03. Yes, a lot of difficulty
	02. Yes, some difficulty	04. Cannot do it at all
<b>4.1.1</b>	<b>What was (NAME)'s age when the difficulty was discovered?</b>	
<b>4.1.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason of difficulty?</b>	
	01. At birth	05. Terrorism
	02. Accident	06. Disputes
	03. Work related accident	07. Physical, psychological or sexual violence
	04. War	
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Does (NAME) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?</b>	
	01.No, no difficulty	03. Yes, a lot of difficulty
	02. Yes, some difficulty	04. Cannot do it at all
<b>4.2.1</b>	<b>What was (NAME)'s age when the difficulty was discovered?</b>	
<b>4.2.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason of the difficulty?</b>	
	01. At birth	05. Terrorism
	02. Accident	06. Disputes
	03. Work related accident	07. Physical, psychological or sexual violence
	04. War	
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Does (NAME) have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</b>	
	01.No, no difficulty	03. Yes, a lot of difficulty
	02. Yes, some difficulty	04. Cannot do it at all
<b>4.3.1</b>	<b>What was (NAME)'s age when the difficulty was discovered?</b>	
<b>4.3.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason of the difficulty?</b>	
	01. At birth	05. Terrorism
	02. Accident	06. Disputes
	03. Work related accident	07. Physical, psychological or sexual violence
	04. War	
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Does (NAME) have difficulty remembering or concentrating?</b>	
	01.No, no difficulty	03. Yes, a lot of difficulty
	02. Yes, some difficulty	04. Cannot do it at all
<b>4.4.1</b>	<b>What was (NAME)'s age when the difficulty was discovered?</b>	

<b>4.4.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason of the difficulty?</b>	
	01. At birth	05. Terrorism
	02. Accident	06. Disputes
	03. Work related accident	07. Physical, psychological or sexual violence
	04. War	
<b>4.5</b>	<b>Does (NAME) have difficulty with self-care such as showering or getting dressed?</b>	
	01.No, no difficulty	03. Yes, a lot of difficulty
	02. Yes, some difficulty	04. Cannot do it at all
<b>4.5.1</b>	<b>What was (NAME)'s age when the difficulty was discovered?</b>	
<b>4.5.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason of the difficulty?</b>	
	01. At birth	05. Terrorism
	02. Accident	06. Disputes
	03. Work related accident	07. Physical, psychological or sexual violence
	04. War	
<b>4.6</b>	<b>Using his/her usual/customary language, does (NAME) have difficulty communicating for example understanding or being understood by others?</b>	
	01.No, no difficulty	03. Yes, a lot of difficulty
	02. Yes, some difficulty	04. Cannot do it at all
<b>4.6.1</b>	<b>What was (NAME)'s age when the difficulty was discovered?</b>	
<b>4.6.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason of the difficulty?</b>	
	01. At birth	05. Terrorism
	02. Accident	06. Disputes
	03. Work related accident	07. Physical, psychological or sexual violence
	04. War	
<b>4.7</b>	<b>Does (NAME) have difficulty with his/her upper body?</b>	
	01.No, no difficulty	03. Yes, a lot of difficulty
	02. Yes, some difficulty	04. Cannot do it at all
<b>4.7.1</b>	<b>What was (NAME)'s age when the difficulty was discovered?</b>	
<b>4.7.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason of the difficulty?</b>	
	01. At birth	05. Terrorism
	02. Accident	06. Disputes
	03. Work related accident	07. Physical, psychological or sexual violence
	04. War	
<b>4.8</b>	<b>Have (NAME)'s difficulty/ difficulties been officially recognized (certified)?</b>	
	01. Yes	03. Refused
	02. No	04. Don't know

**Module 5: Respondent Status**

Question Number		
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Is (NAME) available?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Is (NAME) him/herself responding to the questions?</b>	
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Select the PPNO of the person responding to the questions</b>	
<b>5.4</b>	<b>What is your relationship to (NAME)?</b>	
	01. Spouse or partner	05. Brother or Sister
	02. Son or daughter	06. Son or Daughter in law
	03. Grandchild	07. Unrelated
	04. Mother or father	08. Other relative

**Module 6: Employed at work**

Question Number		
<b>6.1</b>	<b>During the last 7 days, did (NAME) work for someone else for pay at least for one hour?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>6.2</b>	<b>During the last 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activity to generate income, even if only for one hour?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>6.3</b>	<b>During the last 7 days, did (NAME) provide unpaid help in a business owned by a household or family member, or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if only for one hour?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No

### Module 7: Temporary Absence

Question Number		
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Even though (NAME) did not work last week, did (NAME) have a paid job or a business?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>7.2</b>	<b>What is the main reason (NAME) was absent from work temporarily?</b>	
	01. Waiting to start new job or business	08. Other personal leave (Care for family, civic duties,...)
	02. Low or off-season	09. Bad weather, natural disaster
	03. Shift work, flexi time, nature of work	10. Temporary layoff, no clients, work break
	04. Holidays, vacation	11. Strike or lockouts or labour dispute
	05. Sickness, illness, accident	12. Long-term disability
	06. Maternity, paternity leave	13. Other (specify)
	07. Education leave or training	
<b>7.2.1</b>	<b>Insert other reason</b>	
<b>7.2.2</b>	<b>During the low/off season , does (NAME) continue to do some work for that job/business?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>7.3</b>	<b>Including the time that (NAME) has been absent, will (NAME) return to that same job or business in 3 months or less?</b>	
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>7.4</b>	<b>Does (NAME) continue to receive an income(whether partial or full) from (his/her) job or business during this absence?</b>	
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	

### Module 8: Main Job Characteristics

Question Number		
<b>8.1</b>	<b>Last week, did (NAME) have more than one job or income-generating activity?</b>	
	01.No, only one job/business	02. Yes, more than one job/business
<b>8.2</b>	<b>What is (NAME)'s occupational position?</b>	
<b>8.3</b>	<b>What are (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?</b>	
<b>8.4</b>	<b>In (NAME)'s job, does (NAME) work...?</b>	
	01. As an employee for someone else	04. As an apprentice, intern
	02. In (NAME)'s own business activity	05. Helping a family member who works for someone else
	03. Without pay in a household or family business	
<b>8.5</b>	<b>Who usually makes the decisions about the running of the business?</b>	
	01. (NAME)	03. Other family member(s) only
	02. (NAME) together with others	04. Other (non-related) person(s) only
<b>8.6</b>	<b>Did (NAME) have any paid employees last week?</b>	
	01.Yes	02. No
<b>8.7</b>	<b>Which of the following types of pay does (NAME) receive for his/her work?</b>	
	a. A wage or salary	f. Payment with meals and/or accommodation
	b. Payment by piece of work completed	g. Payment in products
	c. Commissions	h. Other cash payment (specify)
	d. Tips	i. NOT PAID
	e. Fees for services provided	
<b>8.7.1</b>	<b>Insert other cash payment</b>	
<b>8.8</b>	<b>How much was the value of (NAME)'s income or net profit from his/her job during the last month whether the value was cash or in kind?</b>	
	01. Less than 250,000 IQD	06. 1,500,000 - 1,999,999 IQD
	02. 250,000 - 499,999 IQD	07. 2,000,000 - 2,999,999 IQD
	03. 500,000 - 749,999 IQD	08. 3,000,000 - 4,999,999 IQD
	04. 750,000 - 999,999 IQD	09. 5,000,000 IQD and above
	05. 1,000,000 - 1,499,999 IQD	



Characteristics of the economic unit	
<b>8.9</b>	<b>In the main job, is (NAME) employed by...?</b>
	01. The government or a state owned enterprise
	02. A farm
	03. A private business (non-farm)
	04. A household(s) as a domestic worker
	05. An NGO, non-profit institution, religious institutions
	06. An international organization or a foreign embassy
	07. Public institutions
	08. Mixed sector
<b>8.10</b>	<b>Does the business or place where (NAME) work have a name?</b>
A	
	01. Yes
	02. No
	97. Don't know
<b>8.10</b>	<b>Does (NAME)'s business have a name?</b>
B	
	01. Yes
	02. No
	97. Don't know
<b>8.11</b>	<b>What is the name of the business or place where (NAME) work?</b>
A	
<b>8.11</b>	<b>What is the name of (NAME)'s business?</b>
B	
<b>8.12</b>	<b>What is the main activity of the business or place where (NAME) works?</b>
A	
<b>8.12</b>	<b>What is the main activity of (NAME)'s business?</b>
B	
<b>8.13</b>	<b>How many persons including (NAME) work at (NAME)'s place of work?</b>
A/B/C	
<b>8.13</b>	<b>How many persons including (NAME) work at (NAME)'s place of work?</b>
D	
	01. From 1 to 5
	02. From 6 to 9
	03. From 10 to 29
	04.30+
<b>8.14</b>	<b>In what kind of place does (NAME) typically work?</b>
	01. At (NAME)'s own home
	02. At the client's or employer's home
	03. At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site
	04. At a fixed premise (business, office, factory, site)
	05. On the street or another public space
	06. On a vehicle (without daily base)
	07. Door-to-door
	08. Other (specify)
	09. Cannot say
<b>8.14.1</b>	<b>Insert other place</b>

Legal Organization of Economic Unit		
<b>8.15</b>	<b>Is (NAME)'s business a [Limited Company, Trading Partnership, Limited Partnership]?</b>	
A		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.15</b>	<b>Is the business/farm (NAME) works for a [Limited Company, Trading Partnership, Limited Partnership]?</b>	
B		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.15</b>	<b>Is the family business/farm (NAME) works for a [Limited Company, Trading Partnership, Limited Partnership]?</b>	
C		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
Informal Sector Employment		
<b>8.16</b>	<b>Is (NAME)'s business registered with the Iraqi Revenue Authority or pay PAYE/TPR?</b>	
A		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.16</b>	<b>Is the business/farm where (NAME) works for registered with the Iraqi Revenue Authority or pay PAYE/TPR?</b>	
B		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.16</b>	<b>Is the family business/farm registered with the Iraqi Revenue Authority or pay PAYE/TPR?</b>	
C		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.17</b>	<b>What kind of accounts or records does the business/farm keep? Are they...</b>	
	01. A complete set of written accounts for tax purposes	04. No records are kept
	02. Simplified written accounts not for tax purposes	97. Don't know
	03. Informal records of orders, sales, purchases	
Contract Characteristics		
<b>8.18</b>	<b>Does (NAME) have a written contract or oral agreement for the work he/she does?</b>	
	01. Yes, written contract	97. Don't know
	02. Yes oral agreement	

<b>8.19</b>	<b>Is (NAME)'s contract or agreement...?</b>	
	01. For a specified period of time	02. For the completion of tasks
	03. Permanent or until retirement	04. Not permanent but without a specified end date
<b>8.20</b>	<b>How long in total is (NAME)'s current agreement?</b>	
	01. Daily contract/agreement	05. 6 to less than 12 months
	02. Less than 1 month	06. 12 to less than 24 months
	03. 1 to less than 3 months	07. 2 years or more
	04. 3 to less than 6 months	08. No specified duration
<b>Informal Employment of Employees</b>		
<b>8.21</b>	<b>Does (NAME)'s employer pay contributions to a [Pension/Fund/Health/Unemployment Insurance] for (NAME)?</b>	
<b>A</b>		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.21</b>	<b>Are contributions paid to a [Pension/Fund/Health/Unemployment Insurance] for (NAME) for doing this work?</b>	
<b>B</b>		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.22</b>	<b>Does (NAME)'s employer pay contributions to a Health Insurance Scheme for (NAME)?</b>	
<b>A</b>		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.22</b>	<b>Are contributions paid to a Health Insurance Scheme for (NAME) for doing this work?</b>	
<b>B</b>		
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.23</b>	<b>Does (NAME) get paid annual leave?</b>	
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	
<b>8.24</b>	<b>Does (NAME) get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury?</b>	
	01. Yes	97. Don't know
	02. No	

**Module 9: Second Job Characteristics**

Question Number		
<b>9.1</b>	<b>What is (NAME)'s occupational position in this second job?</b>	
<b>9.2</b>	<b>What is (NAME)'s main tasks and duties?</b>	
<b>9.3</b>	<b>What is the main activity of the business or place where (NAME) works?</b>	
<b>9.4</b>	<b>In (NAME)'s second job, does (NAME) work...?</b>	
	01. As an employee for someone else	04. As an apprentice, intern
	02. In (NAME)'s own business activity	05. Helping a family member who works for someone else
	03. Without pay in a household or family business	
<b>9.5</b>	<b>Did (NAME) have any paid employees on a regular basis?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>Dependent Contractors</b>		
<b>9.6</b>	<b>Which of the following types of pay does (NAME) receive for his/her work?</b>	
	a. A wage or salary	f. Payment with meals and/or accommodation
	b. Payment by piece of work completed	g. Payment in products
	c. Commissions	h. Other cash payment (specify)
	d. Tips	i. I am not paid
	e. Fees for services provided	
<b>9.6.1</b>	<b>Specify other cash payment</b>	
<b>9.7</b>	<b>How much was the value of (NAME)'s income or net profit from his/her job during the last month whether the value was cash or in kind?</b>	
	01. Less than 250,000 IQD	06. 1,500,000 - 1,999,999 IQD
	02. 250,000 - 499,999 IQD	07. 2,000,000 - 2,999,999 IQD
	03. 500,000 - 749,999 IQD	08. 3,000,000 - 4,999,999 IQD
	04. 750,000 - 999,999 IQD	09. 5,000,000 IQD and above
	05. 1,000,000 - 1,499,999 IQD	

## Module 10: Working Time

Question Number		
10.1	How many hours per week does (NAME) usually work in the main job?	
10.2	How many days per week does (NAME) usually work in the main job?	
10.3	How many hours per day does (NAME) usually work in the main job?	
10.4	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) have any absences or take time off for any reason, for example, holiday, illness, family reasons?	
	01. Yes	02. No
10.5	During the last 7 days, were there any days when (NAME) worked more than usual extra hours in his/her main job, paid or unpaid?	
	01. Yes	02. No
10.6	For the entire week, how many extra hours was this?	
10.7	In total, last week did (NAME) work the same hours as usual in the main job?	
	01. Yes	02. No
10.8	Earlier (NAME) said that he/she was absent from the job, just to confirm, last week did (NAME) work any hours at all in the main job?	
	01. Yes worked	02. No, did not work at all
10.9	How many hours did (NAME) actually work in total in the main job last week?	
A		
10.9	How many hours did (NAME) actually work in total in the main job last week? Please consider the extra hours or absences already mentioned.	
B		
10.10	How many jobs did (NAME) have in total, even if he/she was absent?	
	01. One job	03. More than two jobs
	02. Two jobs	
10.11	How many hours does (NAME) usually work per week in the second job?	
10.12	Last week, is that the number of hours (NAME) actually worked in the second job?	
	01. Yes	02. No
10.13	How many hours did (NAME) actually work last week in the second job?	
10.14	How many hours does (NAME) usually work per week in other job(s)?	

<b>10.15</b>	<b>Last week, is that the number of hours (NAME) actually worked in the other job(s)?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>10.16</b>	<b>How many hours did (NAME) actually work last week in other jobs?</b>	
<b>10.17</b>	<b>This means that (NAME) usually works [WKT_USHRSTOT] hours in his/her jobs per week, is that correct?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>10.18</b>	<b>How many hours does (NAME) usually work in total per week?</b>	
<b>10.19</b>	<b>Is it correct that (NAME) actually worked [WK_ACHRSTOT] hours in his/her jobs in total last week?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>10.20</b>		
<b>10.21</b>	<b>During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for additional or other paid work?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>10.22</b>	<b>Would (NAME) want to work more hours per week than he/she usually works provided the extra hours are paid or profitable?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>10.23</b>	<b>If an opportunity for additional work became available, could (NAME) start working more hours within the next two weeks?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>10.24</b>	<b>How many additional hours per week could (NAME) work?</b>	
<b>Inadequate Employment Situations</b>		
<b>10.25</b>	<b>Does (NAME) want to change his/her current employment situation?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>10.26</b>	<b>What is the main reason that (NAME) wants to change his/her employment situation?</b>	
	01. Present job(s) is/are temporary	06. To match better with skills
	02. To have a better paid job	07. To work closer to home
	03. To have more clients/business	08. To improve other working conditions
	04. To work more hours	09. Other (specify)
	05. To work fewer hours	
<b>10.26.1</b>	<b>Insert other reason</b>	

**Module 11: Job search and availability**

Question Number		
<b>11.1</b>	<b>During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) do anything to find a paid job?</b>	
A		
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.1</b>	<b>During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for additional or other paid work?</b>	
B		
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.2</b>	<b>During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) try to start a business?</b>	
A		
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.2</b>	<b>During the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) try to start another activity to generate income, a business for example?</b>	
B		
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.3</b>	<b>What did (NAME) do in the last 4 weeks to find a paid job or start a business?</b>	
	01. Apply to prospective employers	08. Seek help from relatives, friends, others
	02. Place or answer job advertisements	09. Check at factories, work sites
	03. Study or read job advertisements	10. Wait on the street to be recruited
	04. Post/update resume on professional/ social networking sites online	11. Seek financial help to start a business
	05. Register with public employment center	12. Look for land, building, equipment, materials to start a business
	06. Register with private employment center	13. Apply for permit or license to start a business
	07. Take a test or interview	14. Other (specify)
<b>11.3.1</b>	<b>Insert other</b>	
<b>11.4</b>	<b>In addition to reading job advertisements, did (NAME) do anything else in the last 4 weeks to find a paid job or start a business?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.5</b>	<b>What else did (NAME) do?</b>	
	01. Apply to prospective employers	08. Check at factories, work sites
	02. Place or answer job advertisements	09. Wait on the street to be recruited
	03. Post/update resume on professional/ social networking sites online	10. Seek financial help to start a business
	04. Register with public employment center	11. Look for land, building, equipment, materials to start a business
	05. Register with private employment center	12. Apply for permit or license to start a business
	06. Take a test or interview	13. Other (specify)
	07. Seek help from relatives, friends, others	

<b>11.5.1</b>	<b>Insert other</b>	
<b>11.6</b>	<b>For how long has (NAME) been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business?</b>	
	01. Less than 1 month	04. 6 to less than 12 months
	02. 1 to less than 3 months	05. 1 to less than 2 years
	03. 3 to less than 6 months	06. 2 years or more
<b>11.7</b>	<b>At any ime in the last 12 months, did (NAME) look for a paid job or try to start a business?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.8</b>	<b>At present, does (NAME) want to work?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.9</b>	<b>What is the main reason (NAME) did not try to find a paid job or start a business in the last 4 weeks?</b>	
	01. Waiting for results of a previous search	08. In studies, training
	02. Awaiting recall from a previous job	09. Family/household responsibilities
	03. Waiting for the season to start	10. In agriculture/fishing for family use
	04. Waiting to start a new job or business	11. Own disability, injury, illness
	05. Tired of looking for job, no jobs in area	12. Retired, pensioner, other sources of income
	06. No jobs matching skills, lacks experience	13. Cultural / social reasons
	07. Considered too young/old by employers	14. Other (specify)
<b>11.9.1</b>	<b>Insert other reason</b>	
<b>11.10</b>	<b>How soon does (NAME) expect to start working in this new job or business?</b>	
	01. One month or less	03. More than three months
	02. More than one month and up to three months	
<b>11.11</b>	<b>If it depended on (NAME), could (NAME) have started working last week?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.12</b>	<b>If a job or business opportunity had been available, could (NAME) have started working last week?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>11.13</b>	<b>Or could (NAME) start working within the next two weeks?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No



<b>11.14</b>	<b>What is the main reason why (NAME) could not start working in the past week or within the next two weeks?</b>	
	01. Awaiting recall from a previous job	05. In agriculture/fishing for family use
	02. Waiting for the season to start	06. Retired, pensioner
	03. In study, training	07. Own disability, injury, illness
	04. Maternity/paternity leave, child care	08. Family member(s) consider that (NAME) should stay home
<b>11.15</b>	<b>Which of the following best describes what (NAME) is mainly doing at present?</b>	
	01. Studying or training	05. With a long term illness, injury or disability
	02. Engaged in household or family responsibilities	06. Doing volunteering, community or charity work
	03. Farming or fishing to produce food for the family	07. Engaged in cultural or leisure activities
	04. Retired or pensioner	08. Other (specify)
<b>11.15.1</b>	<b>Insert other</b>	

**Module 12: Time use and own use production of foodstuff among employed persons**

Question Number		
12.1	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) plant, maintain or harvest any crops, vegetables or fruits to produce food mainly for consumption by himself/herself or the family?	
12.2	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) raise or tend farm animals such as sheep, goat, chicken, etc to produce food mainly for consumption by himself/herself or the family?	
12.3	During the last 7 days, did (NAME) go fishing or collecting shellfish to produce food mainly for consumption by himself/herself or the family?	
	01. Yes	02. No
12.4	During the last 7 days, how many hours per day did (NAME) spend doing this activity/ these activities?	
12.5	During the last 7 days, how many hours did (NAME) spend manufacturing household goods for own or family use (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery, crafts or other durables, excluding foodstuff)?	
12.6	During the last 7 days, how many hours per day did (NAME) actively spend doing household chores including shopping, preparing meals?	
12.7	During the last 7 days, how many hours per day did (NAME) actively spend looking after children ?	
12.8	During the last 7 days, how many hours per day did (NAME) actively spend looking after elderly?	
12.9	During the last 7 days, how many hours per day did (NAME) actively spend looking after Sick person?	
12.10	During the last 7 days, how many hours per day did (NAME) actively spend looking after person with difficulty?	

### Module 13: Disability attitudes and Social Protection

Question Number		
<b>Transfers</b>		
13.1	During the past 12 months did any household member receive....?	
13.1.1	Transfers for retirement pensions	
13.1.2	Transfers for invalidity/disability pensions	
13.1.3	Transfers for health insurance	
13.1.4	Cash assistance from the Social Protection Network programme (SSN programme)	
13.1.5	Other cash assistance from the government	
13.1.6	Cash assistance from international organizations (e.g. UN)	
13.1.7	Cash assistance from NGOs/charitable organizations	
13.1.8	Cash assistance and transfers from other sources	
13.1.9	In kind aid from PDS (rations)	
13.1.10	Other in kind aid from the government, excluding PDS	
13.1.11	In kind aid from international organizations (e.g. UN)	
13.1.12	In kind aid from from NGOs/charitable organizations	
13.1.13	In kind aid from other sources	
13.2	During the past 12 months what is the total amount per month in cash assistance and transfers that your household received ....?	
<b>Barriers to enter the labour market</b>		
13.3	Which of the following would make it more likely for (NAME) to seek and/or find a job?	
	01. Getting higher qualifications/ training/skills	06. A work place/ a work schedule that is more acomodative
	02. Availability of suitable transportation to and from workplace	07. Other (specify)
	03. Help in locating appropriate jobs	08. Refused
	04. More positive attitudes towards persons with disabilities	9. Don't know
	05. Availability of assistive devices, such as a wheel chair, or special technology to help with the disability	
<b>Accomodations in case the person has a disability</b>		
13.4	Is (NAME)'s work schedule arranged to account for difficulties he/she has in doing certain activities?	
	01. Yes, fully	04. Do not have difficulties that require accomodation
	02. Yes, partially	05. Refuse
	03. Not at all	06. Don't know
13.5	Has (NAME)'s workplace been set up in a way to account for difficulties (NAME) has in doing certain activities?	
	01. Yes, fully	04. Do not have difficulties that require accomodation
	02. Yes, partially	05. Refuse
	03. Not at all	06. Don't know

## Module 14: Unions

Question Number		
<b>14.1</b>	<b>Are you a member of a trade union or other workers' organization?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>14.2</b>	<b>What is the type of the union?</b>	
	01. Enterprise union	04. Workers' Committee
	02. Sectoral union	05. Other
	03. Workers' association	
<b>14.3</b>	<b>Why did you become a member of that union?</b>	
	01. The union defended the rights of workers	03. Because I thought it was mandatory
	02. Because of the services provided by the union	04. Other reasons (specify)
<b>14.3.1</b>	<b>Specify other reasons</b>	
<b>14.4</b>	<b>Did you use the services provided by that union?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>14.5</b>	<b>Which services?</b>	
	01. Legal assistance	05. Insurance services (primary or supplementary)
	02. Medical or dental agreement/services	06. Education and Training
	03. Agreement with an educational institution/childcare	07. Mutuality or solidarity fund/ cooperative
	04. Agreement with a commercial or service establishment	08. Other (specify)
<b>14.6</b>	<b>Did you participate in any activities supported by that union?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>14.7</b>	<b>Did you hold any workers' representation role in that Union (steward, secretary, treasurer, etc...)?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>14.8</b>	<b>Did that union participate in collective bargaining/collective dispute?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No

<b>14.9</b>	<b>Which matters were handled in that collective bargaining/collective dispute?</b>	
	01. Monetary income (wages, remunerations, bonuses, etc...)	05. Vocational training or skills development
	02. Benefits (card or meal voucher, transportation or food, child-care assistance, health assistance, etc)	06. Equal opportunities and treatment
	03. Working time (working hours, leave days, overtime, etc)	07. Other matters (specify)
	04. Safety and health conditions at work	
<b>14.10</b>	<b>Although you were not a union member, did you participate in union activities linked to some job previously held?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>14.11</b>	<b>Why were you not affiliated to a union?</b>	
	01. Out of work or stopped working	05. Did not know how to become a member of a union
	02. The union did not provide interesting services	06. Afraid of company reprisal
	03. Did not know a union that represented my profession	07. The union fee was expensive
	04. The union did not represent my interests/ Did not trust the union	08. Other reasons (specify)
<b>14.12</b>	<b>Have you ever been a union member in the past?</b>	
	01. Yes	02. No
<b>14.13</b>	<b>What is the number of persons benefitting from collective bargaining agreements at (Name)'s place of work?</b>	
<b>14.14</b>	<b>Who determines your annual salary increase?</b>	
	01. Negotiation between myself and employer	05. No regular annual salary increase
	02. Negotiation between union and employer	06. Government after consulting with workers and employers organizations
	03. National sectoral bargaining council	07. No annual salary increase
	04. Employer only	08. Other

# Annex C: Statistical Tables

New Sheet No.	Table Title
T1	Main labour force and labour underutilization indicators
T2	Main labour force and labour underutilization rates
T3	Labour force participation rates by age groups and sex
T4	Labour force by completed education level and sex
T5	Youth (15-24 years old) unemployment rate by completed education level and sex
T6	Average hours usually worked per week and average hours actually worked during reference week at main job by branch of economic activity and sex
T7	Median hours usually worked per week and median hours actually worked during reference week at main job by branch of economic activity and sex
T8	Multiple jobholders by branch of economic activity of main job and sex
T9	Employed persons who are temporarily absent from work by the branch of economic activity and sex
T10	Employed persons who are temporarily absent from work by reason and sex
T11	Long-term unemployment rate by age groups and sex
T12	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (youth NEET rate) by urban/rural, Governorate and sex
T13	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sector by governorate and sex
T14	Average hourly earnings (in IQD) in the main job of employees by occupation, age groups and sex
T15	Average hourly earnings (in IQD) of employees by completed education level and sex.
T16	Average monthly earnings (in IQD) of employees by age group and sex
T17	Average monthly earnings (in IQD) of employees by completed education level and sex
T18	Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR) by occupational group and sex
T19	Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR) by branch of economic activity and sex
T20	Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR) by age group, completed education level, and sex
T21	Unemployed persons by marital status and sex
T22	Unemployed persons by urban/rural, governorates and sex
T23	Unemployed persons by duration of job search and sex
T24	Unemployed persons by the main job search method and sex
T25	Unemployment rates by age group, completed education level and sex
T26	Unemployment rates by Governorate and sex
T27	Inactivity rates by age group, completed education level and sex
T28	Inactivity rates by urban/rural, governorate and sex
T29	Persons aged 15 years and above by sex, age group and labour force status
T30	Persons aged 15 years and above by urban/rural, governorate, and labour force status

T31	Employed persons by age groups and sex
T32	Employed persons by marital status and sex
T33	Employed persons by completed education level and sex
T34	Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and sex
T35	Employed persons by status in employment and sex
T36	Employed persons by status in employment and level of education.
T37	Employed persons by occupational group and sex
T38	Employed persons by urban/rural, Governorate and occupational group
T39	Employed persons by branch of economic activity and sex
T40	Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and branch of economic activity
T41	Employed persons by institutional sector and sex
T42	Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and institutional sector
T43	Employed persons number of hours usually worked in all jobs and sex
T44	Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and hours usually worked in all jobs
T45	Employed persons by hours actually worked in all jobs and sex
T46	Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate and hours actually worked in all jobs
T47	Employed persons by workplace and sex
T48	Employed persons by looking for additional or new paid work and sex
T49	Employed persons usually work less than 40 hours per week by the desire to work more and sex
T50	Employed persons by the desire to change current employment situation and sex
T51	Employed persons want to change their current jobs by the main reason and sex
T52	Employed persons by formality- informality of employment and sex
T53	Employed persons by completed education level and formality/informality of employment and sex
T54	Employed persons by occupational group, formality-informality of employment and sex
T55	Employed persons by branch of economic activity, type of employment, and sex
T56	Employed persons by institutional sector and sex
T57	Employed persons by occupational group, institutional sector and sex
T58	Employed persons by economic activity, institutional sector, and sex
T59	Employed persons by type of employment, institutional sector and sex
T60	Employees by level of monthly earnings and sex
T61	Employees by level of hourly earnings and sex

**T1. Main labour force and labour underutilization indicators**

Main indicators	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years)	Adults (25+ years)
Population 15 years old and above	26,091,405	13,117,549	12,973,857	8,478,234	17,613,171
Labour force	10,304,458	8,923,295	1,381,163	2,243,990	8,060,468
- Employed	8,601,078	7,609,868	991,210	1,441,709	7,159,370
- Unemployed	1,703,380	1,313,427	389,953	802,282	901,098
Outside labour force	15,786,947	4,194,254	11,592,693	6,234,244	9,552,703
Labour underutilization	3,429,807	2,506,998	922,809	1,428,052	2,001,755
- Time-related underutilization	683,244	637,217	46,027	166,453	516,791
- Unemployed	1,703,380	1,313,427	389,953	802,282	901,098
- Potential labour force	1,043,183	556,354	486,829	459,317	583,867

**T2. Main labour force and labour underutilization rates**

Main indicators	Total	Male	Female	Youth (15-24 years)	Adults (25+ years)
Labour Force Participation Rate	39.5	68.0	10.6	26.5	45.8
Employment-to-Population Ratio	33.0	58.0	7.6	17.0	40.6
LU1: Unemployment rate	16.5	14.7	28.2	35.8	11.2
LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment	23.2	21.9	31.6	43.2	17.6
LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force	24.2	19.7	46.9	46.7	17.2
LU4: Aggregate measure of labour underutilization	30.2	26.4	49.4	52.8	23.2



**T3. Labour force participation rates by age groups and sex**

Age group	Labour force participation rate		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>
15-19	17.2	30.8	2.6
20-24	36.9	61.0	11.3
25-29	52.5	86.0	14.7
30-34	51.5	93.4	11.8
35-39	54.0	94.5	13.8
40-44	52.3	93.7	13.6
45-49	52.0	91.5	15.6
50-54	49.2	81.4	16.6
55-59	41.7	71.3	15.3
60-64	24.4	49.5	-
65-69	11.3	21.9	-
70+	4.4	7.8	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T4. Labour force by completed education level and sex**

Completed education level	Labour force		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,304,458</b>	<b>8,923,295</b>	<b>1,381,163</b>
No degree, illiterate	949,863	817,794	132,069
No degree, can read only or can read and write	2,341,852	2,203,940	137,912
Elementary	2,593,074	2,473,849	119,225
Intermediary	1,214,798	1,140,983	73,815
Secondary	727,489	624,472	103,017
University and above	2,464,474	1,653,110	811,364

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T5. Youth (15-24 years old) unemployment rate by completed education level and sex**

Completed education level	Youth (15-24 years old) unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>
No degree, illiterate	38.0	37.0	-
No degree, can read only or can read and write	35.3	34.3	-
Elementary	27.2	26.7	-
Intermediary	30.3	27.1	-
Secondary	31.8	29.8	-
University and above	63.8	52.7	74.6
Other	-	-	-
Missing data	-	-	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T6. Average hours usually worked per week and average hours actually worked during reference week at main job by branch of economic activity and sex**

Branch of economic activity	Average hours					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Hours usually worked	Hours actually worked	Hours usually worked	Hours actually worked	Hours usually worked	Hours actually worked
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.6	28.9	32.7	31.0	22.2	20.8
Mining and quarrying	46.2	44.1	46.5	44.4	30.8	29.8
Manufacturing	41.6	37.8	44.5	40.4	25.3	22.6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	40.1	38.6	40.5	38.9	38.2	36.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	41.5	39.6	41.8	40.1	32.6	27.5
Construction	40.0	33.9	40.0	33.9	37.7	32.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	47.6	45.3	47.8	45.5	34.9	31.0
Transportation and storage	41.4	38.5	41.4	38.7	35.7	25.0
Accommodation and food service activities	51.7	49.4	51.8	49.5	41.5	25.1
Information and communication	39.3	36.7	39.8	37.8	36.9	31.7
Financial and insurance activities	38.1	36.4	38.7	36.0	35.7	37.9
Real estate activities	30.6	28.6	31.0	28.6	1.0	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	37.8	35.8	38.4	36.2	34.7	33.5
Administrative and support service activities	40.0	37.6	41.2	38.8	32.2	29.1
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	55.7	51.1	56.9	52.5	34.8	27.7
Education	28.3	22.8	28.9	24.6	27.6	20.4
Human health and social work activities	38.9	37.5	40.0	38.9	37.5	35.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	30.6	38.0	30.7	38.2	22.3	20.3
Other service activities	43.8	42.0	43.9	42.2	43.5	40.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use	63.7	60.2	87.1	78.3	47.7	47.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	42.6	41.9	42.6	41.9	-	-
Don't know	48.3	42.5	48.3	42.5		
Not classified	41.0	38.4	41.6	39.1	28.8	23.2

**T7. Median hours usually worked per week and median hours actually worked during reference week at main job by branch of economic activity and sex**

Branch of economic activity	Median hours					
	Total		Male		Female	
	Hours usually worked	Hours actually worked	Hours usually worked	Hours actually worked	Hours usually worked	Hours actually worked
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	28.0	25.0	30.0	28.0	20.0	15.0
Mining and quarrying	42.0	40.0	42.0	40.0	35.0	35.0
Manufacturing	40.0	35.0	42.0	40.0	30.0	25.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	40.0	36.0	36.0	35.0	40.0	40.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	40.0	35.0	40.0	38.0	34.0	30.0
Construction	40.0	35.0	40.0	35.0	40.0	36.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	48.0	42.0	48.0	44.0	35.0	28.0
Transportation and storage	40.0	36.0	40.0	36.0	35.0	21.0
Accommodation and food service activities	50.0	48.0	50.0	48.0	48.0	21.0
Information and communication	42.0	42.0	45.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
Financial and insurance activities	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Real estate activities	30.0	22.0	30.0	22.0	1.0	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Administrative and support service activities	35.0	35.0	36.0	35.0	35.0	30.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	48.0	45.0	49.0	48.0	35.0	28.0
Education	29.0	25.0	30.0	25.0	28.0	20.0
Human health and social work activities	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	15.0	15.0
Other service activities	44.0	42.0	45.0	42.0	40.0	40.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use	70.0	70.0	120.0	120.0	30.0	30.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	46.0	44.0	46.0	44.0	-	-
Don't know	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0		
Not classified	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	25.0	24.0

**T8. Multiple jobholders by branch of economic activity of main job and sex**

Branch of economic activity	Total		Male		Female	
	Total number of employed persons	Number persons with secondary job	Total number of employed persons	Number persons with secondary job	Total number of employed persons	Number persons with secondary job
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>187,035</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>179,840</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>-</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	725,397	-	582,559	-	142,838	-
Mining and quarrying	50,020	-	49,138	-	-	-
Manufacturing	533,223	-	452,687	-	80,536	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	159,255	-	134,529	-	24,726	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73,977	-	71,005	-	-	-
Construction	1,401,514	-	1,395,145	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,218,154	-	1,197,640	-	20,514	-
Transportation and storage	844,273	-	836,883	-	-	-
Accommodation and food service activities	180,888	-	179,185	-	-	-
Information and communication	23,060	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	31,596	-	25,618	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	134,363	-	114,660	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	285,390	-	248,727	-	36,663	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,364,105	49,600	1,288,982	49,171	75,123	-
Education	785,191	21,439	395,931	21,364	389,260	-
Human health and social work activities	296,673	-	165,396	-	131,277	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,506	-	23,222	-	-	-
Other service activities	204,431	-	177,356	-	27,075	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not classified	238,256	-	226,666	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

### T9. Employed persons who are temporarily absent from work by the branch of economic activity and sex

Branch of economic activity	Total		Male		Female	
	Total number of employed persons	Number of employed persons temporarily absent from work	Total number of employed persons	Number of employed persons temporarily absent from work	Total number of employed persons	Number of employed persons temporarily absent from work
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>300,897</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>199,379</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>101,517</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	725,397	-	582,559	-	142,838	-
Mining and quarrying	50,020	-	49,138	-	-	-
Manufacturing	533,223	-	452,687	-	80,536	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	159,255	-	134,529	-	24,726	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73,977	-	71,005	-	-	-
Construction	1,401,514	24,955	1,395,145	24,955	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,218,154	-	1,197,640	-	20,514	-
Transportation and storage	844,273	-	836,883	-	-	-
Accommodation and food service activities	180,888	-	179,185	-	-	-
Information and communication	23,060	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	31,596	-	25,618	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	134,363	-	114,660	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	285,390	-	248,727	-	36,663	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,364,105	73,340	1,288,982	72,226	75,123	-
Education	785,191	136,402	395,931	46,897	389,260	89,505
Human health and social work activities	296,673	-	165,396	-	131,277	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,506	-	23,222	-	-	-
Other service activities	204,431	-	177,356	-	27,075	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not classified	238,256	-	226,666	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T10. Employed persons who are temporarily absent from work by reason and sex**

Reason for absence	Employed persons who are temporarily absent from work		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>300,897</b>	<b>199,379</b>	<b>101,517</b>
Low or off-season	-	-	-
Shift work, flexi time, nature of work	53,828	52,200	-
Holidays, vacation	145,293	74,286	71,007
Sickness, illness, accident	22,181	21,017	-
Maternity, paternity leave	-	-	-
Education leave or training	-	-	-
Other personal leave (Care for family, civic duties,...)	-	-	-
Bad weather, natural disaster	-	-	-
Temporary layoff, no clients, work break	-	-	-
Strike or lockouts or labour dispute	-	-	-
Long-term disability	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T11. Long-term unemployment rate by age groups and sex**

Age groups	Long-term unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female
15-24	8.8	7.1	20.8
25-34	5.9	3.7	20.7
35-44	2.5	1.5	9.5
45-54	4.0	2.4	12.5
55-64	-	-	-
65 and above	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T12. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (youth NEET rate) by urban/rural, Governorate and sex**

Urban/rural, Governorate		Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (youth NEET rate)		
		Total	Male	Female
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>52.3</b>
	Urban	34.8	21.9	48.0
	Rural	41.1	22.6	62.6
Governorate	Duhok	34.0	26.4	42.2
	Nineveh	53.8	35.5	75.3
	Sulaymaniyah/ Halabja	28.1	15.8	41.7
	Kirkuk	32.6	16.0	49.7
	Erbil	28.0	19.2	38.0
	Diyala	28.0	16.2	42.2
	Anbar	35.7	25.9	48.3
	Baghdad	33.8	17.5	48.1
	Babylon	25.1	9.1	44.5
	Karbala	35.9	18.5	54.5
	Wasit	40.5	21.4	60.8
	Salah al-Din	36.1	18.2	56.3
	Najaf	31.9	18.7	45.2
	Al-Qadisiyah	43.8	28.6	60.0
	Muthanna	52.0	39.4	65.8
	Dhi Qar	35.2	24.3	47.1
	Maysan	44.0	28.7	59.1
Basra	44.0	27.5	62.7	



**T13. Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sector by governorate and sex**

Governorate	Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sector		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>35.2</b>
Duhok	52.7	54.3	-
Nineveh	76.7	79.1	-
Sulaymaniyah/Halabja	56.3	60.2	35.7
Kirkuk	63.4	68.0	-
Erbil	76.6	77.8	70.1
Diyala	61.8	64.3	-
Anbar	54.3	56.8	-
Baghdad	66.4	70.5	33.5
Babylon	56.4	60.9	-
Karbala	59.5	64.1	-
Wasit	62.4	65.4	-
Salah al-Din	63.0	60.0	79.6
Najaf	60.0	65.3	-
Al-Qadisiyah	62.7	66.1	-
Muthanna	68.4	70.7	-
Dhi Qar	40.7	45.2	-
Maysan	60.0	62.0	-
Basra	63.3	67.5	-
Maysan	44.0	28.7	59.1
Basra	44.0	27.5	62.7

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T14. Average hourly earnings (in IQD) in the main job of employees by occupation, age groups and sex**

Occupational groups, Age groups		Average hourly earnings (in IQD) in the main job		
		Total	Male	Female
Occupational groups	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>5,073</b>
	Armed Forces Occupations	4,019	4,010	5,120
	Managers	7,025	6,634	8,913
	Professionals	5,861	5,965	5,699
	Technicians and Associate Professionals	4,279	4,268	4,411
	Clerical Support Workers	3,705	3,800	3,539
	Services And Sales Workers	3,232	3,228	3,376
	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	2,132	2,159	1,790
	Craft and Related Trades Workers	2,222	2,220	2,483
	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2,685	2,685	-
	Elementary Occupations	1,995	1,923	2,928
	Don't know	2,267	2,282	1,966
	Not classified	4,093	4,097	4,053
	Age groups	15-24	2,066	1,990
25-34		3,035	2,970	3,821
35-44		3,834	3,709	5,055
45-54		4,790	4,560	6,198
55-64		5,439	5,148	6,474
65 and above		3,732	3,282	9,981
Maysan		44.0	28.7	59.1
Basra		44.0	27.5	62.7

**T15. Average hourly earnings (in IQD) of employees by completed education level and sex.**

Completed education level	Average hourly earnings (in IQD) of employees		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>5,073</b>
No degree, illiterate	2,542	2,538	2,625
No degree, can read only or can read and write	2,609	2,615	2,337
Elementary	2,901	2,898	3,053
Intermediary	3,107	3,090	3,646
Secondary	3,859	3,764	4,405
University and above	5,363	5,249	5,656
Other	6,625	4,357	7,181
Missing data	2,639	2,645	-

**T16. Average monthly earnings (in IQD) of employees by age group and sex**

Age groups	Average monthly earnings (in IQD) of employees		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>671,177</b>	<b>663,567</b>	<b>723,469</b>
15-24	397,649	387,127	563,935
25-34	608,162	606,319	625,935
35-44	749,469	758,873	688,378
45-54	844,586	855,559	798,527
55-64	888,033	886,760	891,645
65 and above	661,648	589,671	1,492,835

**T17. Average monthly earnings (in IQD) of employees by completed education level and sex**

Completed education level	Average monthly earnings (in IQD) of employees		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>671,177</b>	<b>663,567</b>	<b>723,469</b>
No degree, illiterate	479,559	483,873	395,479
No degree, can read only or can read and write	535,991	541,231	343,705
Elementary	598,603	600,799	504,520
Intermediary	645,524	649,576	553,241
Secondary	722,589	732,699	676,919
University and above	864,832	903,959	783,636
Other	1,036,382	1,001,392	1,041,788
Missing data	572,699	581,230	219,449

**T18. Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR) by occupational group and sex**

Occupational group	Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Armed Forces Occupations	-	-	-
Managers	-	-	-
Professionals	10.7	10.7	10.8
Technicians and Associate Professionals	27.6	27.9	-
Clerical Support Workers	41.0	38.3	45.4
Services And Sales Workers	34.1	33.6	47.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	73.6	71.4	-
Craft and Related Trades Workers	70.1	70.0	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	51.0	51.1	-
Elementary Occupations	77.7	79.0	65.9
Don't know	80.5	-	-
Not classified	26.7	25.8	-

**T19. Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR) by branch of economic activity and sex**

Branch of economic activity	Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR)		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	72.0	69.7	-
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing	52.6	53.0	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	40.7	42.6	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	52.9	54.2	-
Construction	72.4	72.4	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	80.2	80.3	-
Transportation and storage	55.2	56.8	-
Accommodation and food service activities	68.7	68.3	-
Information and communication	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	32.9	32.1	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	7.8	6.4	31.4
Education	10.2	8.9	11.5
Human health and social work activities	18.9	20.7	16.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	-	-
Other service activities	63.8	65.5	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/ services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-
Not classified	48.8	49.0	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T20. Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR) by age group, completed education level, and sex**

Age group, Completed education level		Employees with Low Pay Rate (ELPR)		
		Total	Male	Female
Age group	<b>Total</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>21.1</b>
	15-24	72.1	74.5	34.3
	25-34	46.3	47.8	30.9
	35-44	28.8	30.1	20.0
	45-54	23.0	24.9	14.9
	55-64	17.1	19.3	-
	65 and above	-	-	-
Completed education level	No degree, illiterate	66.4	66.2	-
	No degree, can read only or can read and write	56.5	55.8	80.2
	Elementary	50.8	50.9	-
	Intermediary	44.2	43.6	-
	Secondary	27.2	29.0	-
	University and above	15.1	16.1	13.0
	Other	-	-	-
	Missing data	-	-	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T21. Unemployed persons by marital status and sex**

Marital status	Unemployed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,703,380</b>	<b>1,313,427</b>	<b>389,953</b>
Single/Never married	1,039,644	812,589	227,055
Married	622,055	481,804	140,251
Separated	-	-	-
Divorced	22,545	-	-
Widowed	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T22. Unemployed persons by urban/rural, governorates and sex**

Urban/rural, Governorate		Unemployed persons		
		Total	Male	Female
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,703,380</b>	<b>1,313,427</b>	<b>389,953</b>
	Urban	1,333,983	1,001,915	332,068
	Rural	369,397	311,511	57,885
Governorate	Duhok	84,912	70,311	-
	Nineveh	309,648	243,741	65,907
	Sulaymaniyah/Halabja	87,190	46,195	40,995
	Kirkuk	65,253	41,452	23,802
	Erbil	110,511	73,449	37,062
	Diyala	26,898	-	-
	Anbar	69,943	60,156	-
	Baghdad	318,853	235,227	83,626
	Babylon	30,351	-	-
	Karbala	27,451	20,745	-
	Wasit	53,951	45,649	-
	Salah al-Din	48,824	46,277	-
	Najaf	48,602	36,136	-
	Al-Qadisiyah	35,897	24,357	-
	Muthanna	56,457	50,439	-
	Dhi Qar	124,517	102,180	22,338
	Maysan	31,037	27,532	-
Basra	173,087	155,366	-	

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T23. Unemployed persons by duration of job search and sex**

Duration of job search	Unemployed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,671,205</b>	<b>1,282,872</b>	<b>388,333</b>
Less than 1 month	249,558	213,441	36,118
From 1 to less than 3 months	237,463	208,904	28,559
From 3 to less than 6 months	278,157	218,878	59,279
From 6 to less than 12 months	389,880	327,785	62,095
From 1 to less than 2 years	249,638	182,458	67,181
Two years or more	266,508	131,407	135,102

" Note: the total does not add up to the number of unemployed, because that the future starters are not asked about duration of job search.  
- Future starters are defined as persons not employed who did not seek employment because they had already made arrangements to start a job within a short subsequent period, but who were currently available to start working"

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

**T24. Unemployed persons by the main job search method and sex**

Main job search method	Unemployed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,671,205</b>	<b>1,282,872</b>	<b>388,333</b>
Apply to prospective employers	505,893	400,967	104,927
Place or answer job advertisements	-	-	-
Study or read job advertisements	22,194	-	-
Post/update resume on professional/ social networking sites	56,222	26,180	30,041
Register with public employment center	-	-	-
Register with private employment center	77,398	43,788	33,610
Take a test or interview	-	-	-
Seek help from relatives, friends, others	790,595	624,984	165,610
Check at factories, work sites	182,681	151,961	30,720
Wait on the street to be recruited	-	-	-
Seek financial help to start a business	-	-	-
Look for land, building, equipment, materials to start a business	-	-	-
Apply for permit or license to start a business	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".



**T25. Unemployment rates by age group, completed education level and sex**

Age group / Completed education level		Unemployment Rate		
		Total	Male	Female
Age group	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>
	15-19	37.5	36.4	51.2
	20-24	34.9	29.6	64.9
	25-29	22.3	18.5	47.8
	30-34	10.4	9.0	21.6
	35-39	7.5	6.0	17.7
	40-44	9.6	10.0	-
	45-49	4.5	4.1	-
	50-54	11.4	9.3	22.0
	55-59	7.7	9.2	-
	60-64	-	-	-
	65+	-	-	-
Completed education level	No degree, illiterate	19.6	19.8	18.1
	No degree, can read only or can read and write	17.4	16.8	26.7
	Elementary	14.1	12.8	41.6
	Intermediary	14.9	13.5	36.2
	Secondary	13.6	13.0	-
	University and above	18.8	13.8	28.9
	Other	-	-	-
	Missing data	-	-	-

The ratios that include less than 20,000 are marked with "-".

**T26. Unemployment rates by Governorate and sex**

Governorate	Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>
Duhok	24.1	22.6	-
Nineveh	32.8	29.3	58.7
Sulaymaniyah/Halabja	11.9	7.9	27.6
Kirkuk	15.7	11.6	40.3
Erbil	17.7	14.7	30.1
Diyala	6.9	-	-
Anbar	18.2	17.2	-
Baghdad	13.5	11.7	24.2
Babylon	5.5	-	-
Karbala	8.3	7.4	-
Wasit	14.9	13.8	-
Salah al-Din	11.1	12.0	-
Najaf	12.1	10.6	-
Al-Qadisiyah	11.9	8.9	-
Muthanna	27.3	26.7	-
Dhi Qar	25.8	24.4	34.6
Maysan	13.6	13.0	-
Basra	21.8	21.4	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T27. Inactivity rates by age group, completed education level and sex**

Age group / Completed education level		Inactivity rate		
		Total	Male	Female
Age group	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>
	15-19	82.8	69.2	97.4
	20-24	63.1	39.0	88.7
	25-29	47.5	14.0	85.3
	30-34	48.5	6.6	88.2
	35-39	46.0	5.5	86.2
	40-44	47.7	6.3	86.4
	45-49	48.0	8.5	84.4
	50-54	50.8	18.6	83.4
	55-59	58.3	28.7	84.7
	60-64	75.6	50.5	96.4
	65-69	88.7	78.1	98.9
	70 and above	95.6	92.2	99.5
Completed education level	No degree, illiterate	77.1	35.6	95.4
	No degree, can read only or can read and write	62.9	23.1	96.0
	Elementary	57.6	30.3	95.4
	Intermediary	69.2	48.5	95.7
	Secondary	67.2	47.6	90.0
	University and above	25.7	17.6	38.1
	Other	-	-	-
	Missing data	-	-	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T28. Inactivity rates by urban/rural, governorate and sex**

Urban/rural, Governorate		Inactivity Rate		
		Total	Male	Female
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>
	Urban	59.7	30.9	88.4
	Rural	62.7	34.5	91.8
Governorate	Duhok	60.4	30.5	90.6
	Nineveh	62.4	34.4	90.9
	Sulaymaniyah/Halabja	53.7	25.7	81.3
	Kirkuk	64.7	39.2	90.0
	Erbil	53.0	24.6	81.4
	Diyala	64.0	38.0	91.6
	Anbar	68.3	43.5	94.1
	Baghdad	59.4	30.0	88.2
	Babylon	60.0	33.5	87.8
	Karbala	60.2	30.4	88.2
	Wasit	60.3	28.6	92.9
	Salah al-Din	58.9	30.1	89.3
	Najaf	60.0	31.6	88.2
	Al-Qadisiyah	65.0	36.8	93.5
	Muthanna	59.9	27.5	92.8
	Dhi Qar	61.6	34.7	89.6
	Maysan	68.1	40.8	95.5
	Basra	59.3	26.8	93.1

**T29. Persons aged 15 years and above by sex, age group and labour force status**

Sex / Age group		Labour Force status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force
Sex	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,091,405</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>1,703,380</b>	<b>15,786,947</b>
	Male	13,117,549	7,609,868	1,313,427	4,194,254
	Female	12,973,857	991,210	389,953	11,592,693
Age group	15-19	4,476,909	480,595	287,793	3,708,522
	20-24	4,001,325	961,114	514,489	2,525,722
	25-29	3,112,023	1,267,640	364,687	1,479,695
	30-34	2,681,654	1,236,984	144,190	1,300,479
	35-39	2,320,074	1,158,422	94,315	1,067,337
	40-44	2,156,110	1,019,584	108,681	1,027,844
	45-49	1,916,777	951,618	44,983	920,177
	50-54	1,659,103	722,567	93,162	843,373
	55-59	1,287,411	495,811	41,586	750,015
	60-64	766,871	180,425	-	579,892
	65-69	775,353	85,151	-	687,615
	70-74	496,366	32,331	-	463,857
	75-79	250,102	-	-	242,667
	80-84	96,834	-	-	96,404
	85+	94,494	-	-	93,349

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T30. Persons aged 15 years and above by urban/rural, governorate, and labour force status**

Urban/rural ,Governorate		Labour Force status			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	Outside labour force
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,091,405</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>1,703,380</b>	<b>15,786,947</b>
	Urban	18,690,704	6,206,546	1,333,983	11,150,176
	Rural	7,400,701	2,394,532	369,397	4,636,772
Governorate	Duhok	890,810	267,926	84,912	537,972
	Nineveh	2,507,141	633,505	309,648	1,563,988
	Sulaymaniyah/ Halabja	1,584,397	646,902	87,190	850,306
	Kirkuk	1,178,881	350,602	65,253	763,026
	Erbil	1,325,610	513,010	110,511	702,088
	Diyala	1,075,473	360,230	26,898	688,345
	Anbar	1,215,001	315,061	69,943	829,997
	Baghdad	5,817,687	2,044,922	318,853	3,453,912
	Babylon	1,382,424	522,599	30,351	829,474
	Karbala	825,388	301,428	27,451	496,509
	Wasit	914,329	308,669	53,951	551,709
	Salah al-Din	1,074,152	392,805	48,824	632,523
	Najaf	1,004,267	352,971	48,602	602,694
	Al-Qadisiyah	861,660	265,523	35,897	560,240
	Muthanna	516,538	150,685	56,457	309,397
	Dhi Qar	1,257,815	358,004	124,517	775,294
	Maysan	714,430	196,844	31,037	486,550
Basra	1,945,403	619,393	173,087	1,152,923	

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

**T31. Employed persons by age groups and sex**

Age group	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
15-19	480,595	453,673	26,922
20-24	961,114	884,013	77,100
25-29	1,267,640	1,155,579	112,061
30-34	1,236,984	1,110,116	126,869
35-39	1,158,422	1,026,690	131,732
40-44	1,019,584	879,283	140,302
45-49	951,618	806,547	145,071
50-54	722,567	615,468	107,099
55-59	495,811	393,272	102,538
60-64	180,425	165,360	-
65-69	85,151	80,921	-
70-74	32,331	32,105	-
75-79	-	-	-
80-84	-	-	-
85+	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T32. Employed persons by marital status and sex**

Marital status	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Single/Never married	2,053,296	1,840,750	212,546
Married	6,359,316	5,670,935	688,382
Separated	20,226	-	-
Divorced	78,182	59,249	-
Widowed	90,058	29,915	60,143

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T33. Employed persons by completed education level and sex**

Completed education level	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
No degree, illiterate	764,144	656,034	108,109
No degree, can read only or can read and write	1,934,790	1,833,632	101,158
Elementary	2,227,360	2,157,728	69,632
Intermediary	1,033,578	986,455	47,123
Secondary	628,396	543,428	84,969
University and above	2,001,577	1,425,047	576,529
Other	-	-	-
Missing data	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T34. Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and sex**

Urban/rural, Governorate		Employed persons		
		Total	Male	Female
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
	Urban	6,206,546	5,454,673	751,873
	Rural	2,394,532	2,155,195	239,337
Governorate	Duhok	267,926	240,929	26,997
	Nineveh	633,505	587,138	46,367
	Sulaymaniyah/Halabja	646,902	539,420	107,482
	Kirkuk	350,602	315,283	35,318
	Erbil	513,010	426,800	86,210
	Diyala	360,230	326,559	33,671
	Anbar	315,061	289,870	25,191
	Baghdad	2,044,922	1,783,190	261,732
	Babylon	522,599	452,931	69,668
	Karbala	301,428	258,188	43,240
	Wasit	308,669	284,849	23,820
	Salah al-Din	392,805	339,646	53,159
	Najaf	352,971	306,137	46,835
	Al-Qadisiyah	265,523	249,083	-
	Muthanna	150,685	138,274	-
	Dhi Qar	358,004	315,836	42,167
	Maysan	196,844	184,246	-
Basra	619,393	571,489	47,904	

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".



**T35. Employed persons by status in employment and sex**

Status in employment	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Employees	5,897,259	5,131,453	765,806
Employers	383,109	377,955	-
Own-account workers	1,915,390	1,837,909	77,481
Contributing family workers	404,816	262,046	142,769
Workers not classifiable by status	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T36. Employed persons by status in employment and level of education.**

Status in employment	Completed education level								
	Total	No degree, illiterate	No degree, can read only or can read and write	Elementary	Intermediary	Secondary	University and above	Other	Missing data
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>764,144</b>	<b>1,934,790</b>	<b>2,227,360</b>	<b>1,033,578</b>	<b>628,396</b>	<b>2,001,577</b>	-	-
Employees	5,897,259	344,364	1,184,763	1,459,945	738,645	450,000	1,711,258	-	-
Employers	383,109	-	120,228	116,778	44,208	42,474	44,631	-	-
Own-account workers	1,915,390	304,623	504,137	554,604	205,035	117,405	227,560	-	-
Contributing family workers	404,816	99,933	125,662	95,963	45,690	-	-	-	-
Workers not classifiable by status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T37. Employed persons by occupational group and sex**

Occupational group	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Managers	62,128	52,778	-
Professionals	1,396,496	839,548	556,948
Technicians and Associate Professionals	478,675	446,561	32,114
Clerical Support Workers	156,511	105,361	51,151
Services And Sales Workers	1,988,163	1,923,852	64,311
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	729,411	569,542	159,870
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,787,260	1,731,199	56,060
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	912,635	911,978	-
Elementary Occupations	490,658	448,361	42,297
Armed Forces Occupations	443,580	437,869	-
Don't know	30,996	29,494	-
Not classified	124,563	113,326	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

T38. Employed persons by urban/rural, Governorate and occupational group

Urban/rural, Governorate	Occupational group											Not classified	
	Total	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and Associate Professionals	Clerical Support Workers	Services And Sales Workers	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	Craft and Related Trades Workers	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	Elementary Occupations	Armed Forces Occupations		Don't know
Urban/rural	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>62,128</b>	<b>1,396,496</b>	<b>478,675</b>	<b>156,511</b>	<b>1,988,163</b>	<b>729,411</b>	<b>1,787,260</b>	<b>912,635</b>	<b>490,658</b>	<b>443,580</b>	<b>30,996</b>	<b>124,563</b>
Urban	6,206,546	50,984	1,172,964	387,911	140,218	1,568,357	114,189	1,328,201	694,703	333,926	300,559	27,067	87,467
Rural	2,394,532	-	223,532	90,764	-	419,807	615,223	459,059	217,932	156,732	143,020	-	37,097
Governorate	267,926	-	30,883	-	-	67,537	-	25,686	30,558	26,229	39,377	-	-
Duhok	633,505	-	68,890	20,894	-	127,447	37,626	228,433	85,207	34,716	-	-	-
Nineveh	646,902	-	64,568	23,300	35,567	166,090	60,075	98,406	50,234	65,629	61,764	-	-
Sulaymaniyah/Halabja	350,602	-	67,944	-	-	85,703	24,714	103,154	22,916	-	-	-	-
Kirkuk	513,010	-	61,455	38,949	-	133,348	21,806	72,199	41,953	73,617	40,434	-	-
Erbil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halabja	360,230	-	56,940	-	-	80,940	23,053	105,817	28,572	-	26,170	-	-
Diyala	315,061	-	56,824	47,727	-	59,360	22,310	68,483	32,068	-	-	-	-
Anbar	2,044,922	-	418,832	128,917	45,468	491,514	134,134	417,671	260,467	62,441	75,309	-	-
Baghdad	522,599	-	105,522	26,539	-	99,545	53,260	122,545	42,052	-	33,742	-	-
Babylon	301,428	-	66,384	-	-	73,382	-	75,961	24,709	-	-	-	-
Karbala	308,669	-	31,623	-	-	68,851	65,227	61,581	27,262	-	-	-	-
Wasit	392,805	-	45,548	-	-	65,833	156,661	49,011	-	-	-	-	-
Salah al-Din	352,971	-	77,661	-	-	85,065	30,311	69,741	32,285	-	-	-	-
Najaf	265,523	-	35,119	-	-	71,490	-	29,463	24,293	52,757	20,002	-	-
Al-Qadisiyah	150,685	-	25,101	-	-	41,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Muthanna	358,004	-	99,393	-	-	77,109	-	59,606	41,608	-	31,348	-	-
Dhi Qar	196,844	-	-	-	-	59,892	24,022	47,601	20,314	-	-	-	-
Maysan	619,393	-	69,329	50,363	-	133,557	-	136,492	116,545	31,628	-	-	45,224
Basra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T39. Employed persons by branch of economic activity and sex**

Branch of economic activity	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	725,397	582,559	142,838
Mining and quarrying	50,020	49,138	-
Manufacturing	533,223	452,687	80,536
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	159,255	134,529	24,726
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73,977	71,005	-
Construction	1,401,514	1,395,145	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,218,154	1,197,640	20,514
Transportation and storage	844,273	836,883	-
Accommodation and food service activities	180,888	179,185	-
Information and communication	23,060	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	31,596	25,618	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	134,363	114,660	-
Administrative and support service activities	285,390	248,727	36,663
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,364,105	1,288,982	75,123
Education	785,191	395,931	389,260
Human health and social work activities	296,673	165,396	131,277
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,506	23,222	-
Other service activities	204,431	177,356	27,075
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-
Not classified	238,256	226,666	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

T40. Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and branch of economic activity

Urban/rural, Governorates	Branch of economic activity										
	Total	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication
Urban/rural	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>725,397</b>	<b>50,020</b>	<b>533,223</b>	<b>159,255</b>	<b>73,977</b>	<b>1,401,514</b>	<b>1,218,154</b>	<b>844,273</b>	<b>180,888</b>	<b>23,060</b>
	6,206,546	126,493	35,761	396,123	130,216	53,214	973,495	1,033,746	638,275	163,781	-
	2,394,532	598,904	-	137,100	29,039	20,763	428,019	184,408	205,998	-	-
Governorate	267,926	21,195	-	-	-	-	-	40,461	24,003	-	-
	633,505	44,454	-	29,354	-	-	178,779	72,886	98,609	-	-
	646,902	66,199	-	51,241	-	-	49,995	129,926	34,805	31,542	-
	350,602	36,619	-	-	-	-	72,094	51,504	25,717	-	-
	513,010	25,665	-	48,873	-	-	34,484	127,414	34,778	-	-
	360,230	31,325	-	-	-	-	77,709	37,898	28,757	-	-
	315,061	22,283	-	-	26,791	-	51,354	32,681	28,907	-	-
	2,044,922	139,844	-	91,816	43,456	-	373,432	319,784	228,728	69,126	-
	522,599	53,349	-	30,539	-	-	98,991	72,800	38,465	-	-
	301,428	-	-	-	-	-	61,569	41,256	23,874	-	-
	308,669	66,862	-	-	-	-	54,852	28,653	23,421	-	-
	392,805	109,342	-	65,466	-	-	40,814	36,979	-	-	-
	352,971	30,368	-	30,239	-	-	49,364	55,411	25,847	-	-
	265,523	-	-	-	-	-	59,664	45,611	21,221	-	-
	150,685	-	-	-	-	-	20,394	-	-	-	-
	358,004	-	-	-	-	-	49,923	29,632	41,394	-	-
	196,844	20,721	-	-	-	-	25,008	-	-	-	-
	619,393	-	-	54,859	20,088	-	87,236	68,522	116,748	-	-

Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	Don't know	Not classified
31,596	-	134,363	285,390	1,364,105	785,191	296,673	23,506	204,431	-	-	-	238,256
28,414	-	118,949	216,867	988,540	640,386	244,038	21,891	170,063	-	-	-	181,605
-	-	-	68,523	375,565	144,806	52,635	-	34,368	-	-	-	56,652
-	-	-	-	65,375	24,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	23,565	51,219	53,451	29,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	101,352	72,684	22,284	-	22,075	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	24,939	42,226	29,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	83,536	56,425	-	-	24,489	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	73,519	37,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	50,498	34,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	35,145	-	340,955	208,136	75,830	-	48,468	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	81,878	43,381	26,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	38,251	30,755	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	47,557	21,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	52,044	25,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	48,598	31,899	-	-	21,952	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	55,658	23,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	40,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,100
-	-	-	27,453	72,797	61,373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	36,859	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,449
-	-	-	47,568	79,468	28,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,299

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T41. Employed persons by institutional sector and sex**

Institutional sector	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Public	3,261,293	2,562,656	698,636
Private	5,301,931	5,014,520	287,411
Households	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	26,229	22,441	-
International institutions	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T42. Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and institutional sector**

Urban/rural, Governorate		Institutional sector							
		Total	Public	Private	Households	Non-profit institutions	International institutions	Other	Missing data
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>3,261,293</b>	<b>5,301,931</b>	-	<b>26,229</b>	-	-	-
	Urban	6,206,546	2,490,536	3,682,979	-	24,688	-	-	-
	Rural	2,394,532	770,756	1,618,952	-	-	-	-	-
Governorate	Duhok	267,926	120,254	143,650	-	-	-	-	-
	Nineveh	633,505	151,590	480,109	-	-	-	-	-
	Sulaymaniyah/ Halabja	646,902	244,760	396,695	-	-	-	-	-
	Kirkuk	350,602	129,306	221,246	-	-	-	-	-
	Erbil	513,010	182,793	325,143	-	-	-	-	-
	Diyala	360,230	153,515	206,568	-	-	-	-	-
	Anbar	315,061	152,945	162,116	-	-	-	-	-
	Baghdad	2,044,922	735,478	1,308,630	-	-	-	-	-
	Babylon	522,599	201,387	319,792	-	-	-	-	-
	Karbala	301,428	124,572	173,913	-	-	-	-	-
	Wasit	308,669	110,611	197,658	-	-	-	-	-
	Salah al-Din	392,805	127,136	265,172	-	-	-	-	-
	Najaf	352,971	129,331	211,647	-	-	-	-	-
	Al-Qadisiyah	265,523	101,324	164,198	-	-	-	-	-
	Muthanna	150,685	72,491	78,113	-	-	-	-	-
	Dhi Qar	358,004	210,200	147,803	-	-	-	-	-
	Maysan	196,844	68,111	128,008	-	-	-	-	-
Basra	619,393	245,488	371,470	-	-	-	-	-	

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T43. Employed persons number of hours usually worked in all jobs and sex**

Hours usually worked in all jobs	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Less than 30	1,761,633	1,347,717	413,916
30-39	2,277,020	1,863,442	413,578
40-49	2,221,616	2,106,599	115,017
50-59	799,078	782,615	-
60 and more	1,536,697	1,505,704	30,994
Don't know	-	-	-
Missing data	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T44. Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate, and hours usually worked in all jobs**

Urban/rural, Governorates		Hours usually worked in all jobs							
		Total	Less than 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and more	Don't know	Missing data
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>1,761,633</b>	<b>2,277,020</b>	<b>2,221,616</b>	<b>799,078</b>	<b>1,536,697</b>	-	-
	Urban	6,206,546	1,101,939	1,713,154	1,669,723	598,227	1,121,213	-	-
	Rural	2,394,532	659,694	563,866	551,893	200,850	415,484	-	-
Governorate	Duhok	267,926	36,209	59,772	64,219	35,418	72,308	-	-
	Nineveh	633,505	100,170	176,101	239,403	48,375	69,456	-	-
	Sulaymaniyah/ Halabja	646,902	128,520	107,544	172,166	62,435	176,208	-	-
	Kirkuk	350,602	73,610	82,384	87,900	43,123	63,135	-	-
	Erbil	513,010	111,353	128,296	91,971	64,048	116,424	-	-
	Diyala	360,230	83,717	99,820	70,819	20,017	85,857	-	-
	Anbar	315,061	32,495	80,457	117,885	25,249	58,974	-	-
	Baghdad	2,044,922	349,988	607,924	664,510	176,884	244,418	-	-
	Babylon	522,599	119,621	121,625	125,585	41,407	114,021	-	-
	Karbala	301,428	64,915	67,638	89,204	24,890	54,693	-	-
	Wasit	308,669	129,458	65,998	46,626	25,065	41,522	-	-
	Salah al-Din	392,805	175,451	136,448	46,982	-	22,296	-	-
	Najaf	352,971	62,108	79,949	76,794	50,731	82,202	-	-
	Al-Qadisiyah	265,523	43,266	48,506	63,945	42,211	67,595	-	-
	Muthanna	150,685	21,344	47,661	35,201	-	36,454	-	-
	Dhi Qar	358,004	79,385	94,093	55,996	52,576	75,954	-	-
Maysan	196,844	73,714	39,924	21,597	-	45,873	-	-	
Basra	619,393	76,309	232,880	150,813	49,525	109,307	-	-	

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".



**T45. Employed persons by hours actually worked in all jobs and sex**

Hours actually worked in all jobs	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,597,871</b>	<b>7,607,903</b>	<b>989,968</b>
Less than 30	2,759,330	2,152,482	606,848
30-39	1,937,784	1,685,482	252,302
40-49	1,969,634	1,877,930	91,705
50-59	645,311	631,028	-
60 and more	1,278,909	1,254,353	24,556
Don't know	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T46. Employed persons by urban/rural, governorate and hours actually worked in all jobs**

Types of area , Governorates		Hours actually worked in all jobs						
		Total	Less than 30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and more	Don't know
Urban/rural	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,597,871</b>	<b>2,759,330</b>	<b>1,937,784</b>	<b>1,969,634</b>	<b>645,311</b>	<b>1,278,909</b>	-
	Urban	6,205,442	1,854,434	1,400,287	1,499,366	500,624	945,265	-
	Rural	2,392,429	904,896	537,497	470,269	144,687	333,644	-
Governorate	Duhok	267,926	88,319	46,343	54,467	24,845	53,952	-
	Nineveh	633,505	114,124	168,514	241,194	43,375	66,299	-
	Sulaymaniyah/ Halabja	646,873	291,281	73,730	113,354	41,555	126,851	-
	Kirkuk	350,153	104,902	80,266	70,346	32,816	61,823	-
	Erbil	512,092	231,864	82,613	75,079	44,027	78,087	-
	Diyala	360,230	140,336	80,655	55,488	-	70,958	-
	Anbar	315,061	82,683	70,030	87,181	27,653	47,515	-
	Baghdad	2,043,724	537,530	485,735	619,904	177,668	222,887	-
	Babylon	522,259	201,503	99,042	97,159	34,340	90,216	-
	Karbala	301,340	98,342	58,498	76,465	21,361	46,533	-
	Wasit	308,669	146,633	60,680	44,948	22,185	32,465	-
	Salah al-Din	392,619	193,592	131,327	37,479	-	-	-
	Najaf	352,971	118,380	63,428	71,064	33,586	66,514	-
	Al-Qadisiyah	265,523	97,135	47,562	40,076	24,296	53,541	-
	Muthanna	150,685	40,426	43,226	32,287	-	27,042	-
	Dhi Qar	358,004	94,638	97,564	71,707	26,651	66,504	-
Maysan	196,844	84,361	37,203	21,920	-	41,776	-	
Basra	619,393	93,281	211,367	159,517	48,504	106,165	-	

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T47. Employed persons by workplace and sex**

Workplace	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
At the individual's own home	262,067	174,594	87,473
At the client's or employer's home	1,196,839	1,189,604	-
At a farm, agricultural land or fishing site	702,016	571,461	130,555
At a business, office, factory, fixed premise or site	4,991,470	4,237,948	753,521
On the street or another public space without a fixed structure	947,699	943,805	-
In/on a vehicle (without daily work base)	365,909	361,660	-
Door-to-door	27,849	27,849	-
Other	75,390	71,107	-
Cannot say	31,770	31,770	-
Missing data	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T48. Employed persons by looking for additional or new paid work and sex**

Looking for additional or other paid work	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Looking for additional or new paid work	1,144,036	1,118,766	25,270
Not looking	7,453,835	6,489,136	964,698
Missing	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T49. Employed persons usually work less than 40 hours per week by the desire to work more and sex**

Desire to work more hours per week	Employed persons usually work less than 40 hours per week		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,038,653</b>	<b>3,211,159</b>	<b>827,494</b>
Desire	822,994	769,134	53,860
Not desire	3,215,659	2,442,024	773,634
Missing	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

**T50. Employed persons by the desire to change current employment situation and sex**

Desire to change current employment situation	Employed persons by the desire to change current employment situation		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Desire	3,103,841	3,011,676	92,165
Not desire	5,487,836	4,590,033	897,803
Refuse to continue the interview	-	-	-
Missing data	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T51. Employed persons want to change their current jobs by the main reason and sex**

Main reason to change	Employed persons want to change their current jobs		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,103,841</b>	<b>3,011,676</b>	<b>92,165</b>
Present job(s) is/are temporary	390,627	369,558	21,069
To have a better paid job	2,273,967	2,222,849	51,118
To have more clients/business	31,747	28,766	-
To work more hours	-	-	-
To work fewer hours	33,666	31,018	-
To match better with skills	83,397	80,058	-
To work closer to home	28,898	27,373	-
To improve other working conditions	195,409	187,820	-
Other	47,931	47,394	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T52. Employed persons by formality- informality of employment and sex**

Type of employment	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Informal	5,651,523	5,210,195	441,329
Formal	2,949,555	2,399,673	549,881

### T53. Employed persons by completed education level and formality/informality of employment and sex

Completed education level	Type of employment								
	Total			Informal			Formal		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>5,651,523</b>	<b>5,210,195</b>	<b>441,329</b>	<b>2,949,555</b>	<b>2,399,673</b>	<b>549,881</b>
No degree, illiterate	764,144	656,034	108,109	658,327	560,235	98,092	105,817	95,799	-
No degree, can read only or can read and write	1,934,790	1,833,632	101,158	1,585,544	1,498,739	86,806	349,246	334,893	-
Elementary	2,227,360	2,157,728	69,632	1,645,831	1,590,681	55,150	581,530	567,047	-
Intermediary	1,033,578	986,455	47,123	697,426	673,686	23,740	336,152	312,770	23,383
Secondary	628,396	543,428	84,969	333,712	309,756	23,956	294,684	233,672	61,013
University and above	2,001,577	1,425,047	576,529	725,287	572,757	152,530	1,276,290	852,291	423,999
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missing data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with “-”.

**T54. Employed persons by occupational group, formality-informality of employment and sex**

Occupational group	Type of employment								
	Total			Informal			Formal		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>5,651,523</b>	<b>5,210,195</b>	<b>441,329</b>	<b>2,949,555</b>	<b>2,399,673</b>	<b>549,881</b>
Managers	62,128	52,778	-	26,597	25,527	-	35,531	27,250	-
Professionals	1,396,496	839,548	556,948	322,126	193,305	128,821	1,074,369	646,243	428,126
Technicians and Associate Professionals	478,675	446,561	32,114	247,658	234,981	-	231,018	211,581	-
Clerical Support Workers	156,511	105,361	51,151	55,573	44,596	-	100,938	60,765	40,174
Services And Sales Workers	1,988,163	1,923,852	64,311	1,261,688	1,213,095	48,593	726,475	710,757	-
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	729,411	569,542	159,870	702,599	542,807	159,792	26,813	26,735	-
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,787,260	1,731,199	56,060	1,717,195	1,663,545	53,650	70,064	67,654	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	912,635	911,978	-	751,985	751,327	-	160,651	160,651	-
Elementary Occupations	490,658	448,361	42,297	411,095	396,874	-	79,563	51,488	28,075
Armed Forces Occupations	443,580	437,869	-	53,638	49,749	-	389,942	388,120	-
Don't know	30,996	29,494	-	27,721	26,366	-	-	-	-
Not classified	124,563	113,326	-	73,648	68,023	-	50,915	45,302	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T55. Employed persons by branch of economic activity, type of employment, and sex**

Branch of economic activity	Type of employment								
	Total			Informal			Formal		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>5,651,523</b>	<b>5,210,195</b>	<b>441,329</b>	<b>2,949,555</b>	<b>2,399,673</b>	<b>549,881</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	725,397	582,559	142,838	695,652	552,892	142,760	29,745	29,667	-
Mining and quarrying	50,020	49,138	-	-	-	-	31,942	31,248	-
Manufacturing	533,223	452,687	80,536	451,239	377,681	73,558	81,984	75,006	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	159,255	134,529	24,726	70,685	58,844	-	88,570	75,686	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73,977	71,005	-	40,383	38,479	-	33,593	32,526	-
Construction	1,401,514	1,395,145	-	1,381,696	1,377,277	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,218,154	1,197,640	20,514	1,120,025	1,100,533	-	98,129	97,107	-
Transportation and storage	844,273	836,883	-	687,051	686,796	-	157,222	150,087	-
Accommodation and food service activities	180,888	179,185	-	170,554	169,051	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	23,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	31,596	25,618	-	-	-	-	22,271	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	134,363	114,660	-	66,157	61,845	-	68,206	52,815	-
Administrative and support service activities	285,390	248,727	36,663	98,289	93,182	-	187,101	155,545	31,555
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,364,105	1,288,982	75,123	235,185	210,557	24,627	1,128,920	1,078,425	50,495
Education	785,191	395,931	389,260	150,156	61,780	88,375	635,036	334,151	300,885
Human health and social work activities	296,673	165,396	131,277	64,106	34,460	29,646	232,567	130,936	101,631
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,506	23,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	204,431	177,356	27,075	158,849	136,837	22,012	45,582	40,519	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not classified	238,256	226,666	-	179,022	172,737	-	59,234	53,929	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T56. Employed persons by institutional sector and sex**

Institutional sector	Employed persons		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>
Informal	4,506,544	4,255,601	250,943
Formal	4,085,195	3,347,979	737,216
Household	-	-	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with “-”.

**T57. Employed persons by occupational group, institutional sector and sex**

Occupational group	Institutional sector											
	Total			Informal			Formal			Household		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>4,506,544</b>	<b>4,255,601</b>	<b>250,943</b>	<b>4,085,195</b>	<b>3,347,979</b>	<b>737,216</b>	-	-	-
Managers	62,128	52,778	-	-	-	-	57,536	48,185	-	-	-	-
Professionals	1,396,496	839,548	556,948	65,791	61,239	-	1,330,705	778,310	552,396	-	-	-
Technicians and Associate Professionals	478,675	446,561	32,114	125,686	124,891	-	352,647	321,328	31,319	-	-	-
Clerical Support Workers	156,511	105,361	51,151	25,481	22,736	-	131,031	82,625	48,406	-	-	-
Services And Sales Workers	1,988,163	1,923,852	64,311	998,344	963,046	35,298	986,094	957,145	28,949	-	-	-
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	729,411	569,542	159,870	676,875	522,625	154,249	52,175	46,916	-	-	-	-
Craft and Related Trades Workers	1,787,260	1,731,199	56,060	1,596,345	1,548,712	47,633	189,623	181,195	-	-	-	-
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	912,635	911,978	-	660,710	660,397	-	251,747	251,402	-	-	-	-
Elementary Occupations	490,658	448,361	42,297	275,277	271,526	-	211,951	176,029	35,921	-	-	-
Don't know	30,996	29,494	-	24,067	23,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not classified	124,563	113,326	-	52,135	50,814	-	72,428	62,512	-	-	-	-
Armed Forces Occupations	443,580	437,869	-	-	-	-	442,330	436,619	-	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with “-”.

**T58. Employed persons by economic activity, institutional sector, and sex**

Branch of economic activity	Institutional sector											
	Total			Informal			Formal			Household		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>4,506,544</b>	<b>4,255,601</b>	<b>250,943</b>	<b>4,085,195</b>	<b>3,347,979</b>	<b>737,216</b>	-	-	-
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	725,397	582,559	142,838	667,566	530,357	137,209	57,831	52,202	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	50,020	49,138	-	-	-	-	48,640	47,758	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	533,223	452,687	80,536	316,914	250,959	65,954	216,310	201,728	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	159,255	134,529	24,726	-	-	-	144,907	120,181	24,726	-	-	-
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	73,977	71,005	-	-	-	-	61,331	58,359	-	-	-	-
Construction	1,401,514	1,395,145	-	1,331,183	1,327,960	-	70,331	67,185	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1,218,154	1,197,640	20,514	990,036	973,251	-	228,118	224,389	-	-	-	-
Transportation and storage	844,273	836,883	-	646,105	645,849	-	198,169	191,034	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food service activities	180,888	179,185	-	121,050	120,982	-	59,838	58,202	-	-	-	-
Information and communication	23,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial and insurance activities	31,596	25,618	-	-	-	-	26,799	20,820	-	-	-	-
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific and technical activities	134,363	114,660	-	45,487	43,817	-	88,876	70,843	-	-	-	-
Administrative and support service activities	285,390	248,727	36,663	43,067	42,557	-	242,323	206,171	36,153	-	-	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1,364,105	1,288,982	75,123	-	-	-	1,356,345	1,282,402	73,944	-	-	-
Education	785,191	395,931	389,260	-	-	-	773,100	386,663	386,437	-	-	-
Human health and social work activities	296,673	165,396	131,277	-	-	-	289,147	158,577	130,570	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment and recreation	23,506	23,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other service activities	204,431	177,356	27,075	126,554	107,397	-	77,877	69,959	-	-	-	-
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods/ services producing activities of households for own use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not classified	238,256	226,666	-	127,586	126,617	-	104,700	95,132	-	-	-	-

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".



**T59. Employed persons by type of employment, institutional sector and sex**

Branch of economic activity		Institutional sector											
		Total			Informal			Formal			Household		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,601,078</b>	<b>7,609,868</b>	<b>991,210</b>	<b>4,506,544</b>	<b>4,255,601</b>	<b>250,943</b>	<b>4,085,195</b>	<b>3,347,979</b>	<b>737,216</b>	-	-	-
	Male	7,609,868	7,609,868	-	4,255,601	4,255,601	-	3,347,979	3,347,979	-	-	-	-
	Female	991,210	-	991,210	250,943	-	250,943	737,216	-	737,216	-	-	-
<b>Informal</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,651,523</b>	<b>5,210,195</b>	<b>441,329</b>	<b>4,497,974</b>	<b>4,247,031</b>	<b>250,943</b>	<b>1,144,324</b>	<b>956,989</b>	<b>187,335</b>	-	-	-
	Male	5,210,195	5,210,195	-	4,247,031	4,247,031	-	956,989	956,989	-	-	-	-
	Female	441,329	-	441,329	250,943	-	250,943	187,335	-	187,335	-	-	-
<b>Formal</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,949,555</b>	<b>2,399,673</b>	<b>549,881</b>	-	-	-	<b>2,940,871</b>	<b>2,390,990</b>	<b>549,881</b>	-	-	-
	Male	2,399,673	2,399,673	-	-	-	-	2,390,990	2,390,990	-	-	-	-
	Female	549,881	-	549,881	-	-	-	549,881	-	549,881	-	-	-

The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T60. Employees by level of monthly earnings and sex**

Income or net profit from his/her job	Employees		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,897,259</b>	<b>5,131,453</b>	<b>765,806</b>
LESS THAN 250000 IQD	593,611	560,851	32,760
250000- 499999 IQD	1,740,308	1,616,089	124,220
500000- 749999 IQD	1,343,834	1,078,965	264,869
750000- 999999 IQD	885,887	688,935	196,951
1000000- 1499999 IQD	1,080,332	975,524	104,808
1500000- 1999999 IQD	168,087	154,305	-
2000000- 2999999 IQD	24,644	-	-
3000000- 4999999 IQD	-	-	-
5000000 IQD AND ABOVE	-	-	-
Missing data	51,971	28,826	23,144

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.  
The cells with less than 20,000 observations are considered not reliable and marked with "-".

**T61. Employees by level of hourly earnings and sex**

Hourly earning	Employees		
	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,897,259</b>	<b>5,131,453</b>	<b>765,806</b>
360 - 1500 IQD	808,245	774,671	33,574
1500 - 2500 IQD	1,468,750	1,384,681	84,069
2500 - 3500 IQD	985,212	901,106	84,107
3500 - 5000 IQD	945,432	790,578	154,854
5000 - 7500 IQD	863,043	663,917	199,127
7500 and above	773,066	587,239	185,827
Missing data	53,510	29,261	24,249

Any estimates more than 20,000 and less than 120,000 should be used with caution.

## Annex D. Approximate estimation of the key labour force indicators by governorate

Under the definitions of the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (1982)

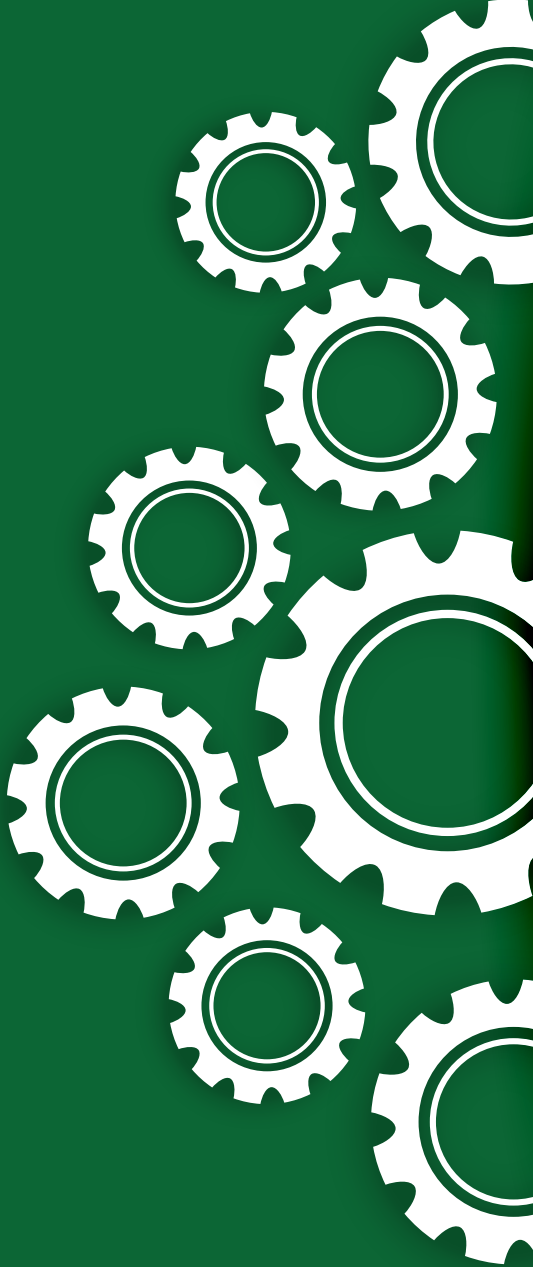
Iraq 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Iraq 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	26091	2079	1278	801	Population 15+	26091
Labour force	10304	173	124	49	Labour force	12211
- Employed	8601	0	0	0	- Employed	10680
- Unemployed	1703	173	124	49	- Unemployed	1530
Outside the labour force	15787	1906	1154	753	Outside the labour force	13881
Labour force participation rate	39.5%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	46.8%
Unemployment rate	16.5%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	12.5%
Duhok 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Duhok 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	891	91	51	40	Population 15+	891
Labour force	353	12	7	5	Labour force	432
- Employed	268	0	0	0	- Employed	359
- Unemployed	85	12	7	5	- Unemployed	73
Outside the labour force	538	79	44	35	Outside the labour force	459
Labour force participation rate	39.6%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	48.4%
Unemployment rate	24.1%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	16.8%
Nineveh 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Nineveh 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	2507	100	59	41	Population 15+	2507
Labour force	943	14	1	13	Labour force	1029
- Employed	634	0	0	0	- Employed	734
- Unemployed	310	14	1	13	- Unemployed	296
Outside the labour force	1564	86	58	28	Outside the labour force	1478
Labour force participation rate	37.6%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	41.0%
Unemployment rate	32.8%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	28.7%
SulaymaniyahHalabja 000	19th ICLS	Informal			SulaymaniyahHalabja 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1584	80	59	21	Population 15+	1584
Labour force	734	5	5	0	Labour force	809
- Employed	647	0	0	0	- Employed	727
- Unemployed	87	5	5	0	- Unemployed	82
Outside the labour force	850	75	55	21	Outside the labour force	775
Labour force participation rate	46.3%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	51.1%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	10.1%

Kirkuk 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Kirkuk 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1179	89	81	8	Population 15+	1179
Labour force	416	6	5	1	Labour force	499
- Employed	351	0	0	0	- Employed	440
- Unemployed	65	6	5	1	- Unemployed	59
Outside the labour force	763	84	76	8	Outside the labour force	679
Labour force participation rate	35.3%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	42.4%
Unemployment rate	15.7%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	11.9%
Erbil 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Erbil 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1326	90	56	34	Population 15+	1326
Labour force	624	7	3	4	Labour force	707
- Employed	513	0	0	0	- Employed	603
- Unemployed	111	7	3	4	- Unemployed	104
Outside the labour force	702	83	53	30	Outside the labour force	619
Labour force participation rate	47.0%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	53.3%
Unemployment rate	17.7%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	14.7%
Diyala 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Diyala 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1075	19	15	4	Population 15+	1075
Labour force	387	1	1	0	Labour force	405
- Employed	360	0	0	0	- Employed	379
- Unemployed	27	1	1	0	- Unemployed	26
Outside the labour force	688	18	15	4	Outside the labour force	670
Labour force participation rate	36.0%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	37.7%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	6.5%
Anbar 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Anbar 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1215	111	88	23	Population 15+	1215
Labour force	385	16	13	3	Labour force	480
- Employed	315	0	0	0	- Employed	426
- Unemployed	70	16	13	3	- Unemployed	54
Outside the labour force	830	95	74	20	Outside the labour force	735
Labour force participation rate	31.7%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	39.5%
Unemployment rate	18.2%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	11.2%
Baghdad 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Baghdad 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	5818	230	169	61	Population 15+	5818
Labour force	2364	18	10	8	Labour force	2576
- Employed	2045	0	0	0	- Employed	2275
- Unemployed	319	18	10	8	- Unemployed	301
Outside the labour force	3454	212	159	54	Outside the labour force	3242
Labour force participation rate	40.6%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	44.3%
Unemployment rate	13.5%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	11.7%

Babylon 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Babylon 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1382	111	105	6	Population 15+	1382
Labour force	553	2	2	0	Labour force	662
- Employed	523	0	0	0	- Employed	634
- Unemployed	30	2	2	0	- Unemployed	28
Outside the labour force	829	109	103	6	Outside the labour force	720
Labour force participation rate	40.0%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	47.9%
Unemployment rate	5.5%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	4.3%
Karbala 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Karbala 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	825	18	14	4	Population 15+	825
Labour force	329	2	1	1	Labour force	345
- Employed	301	0	0	0	- Employed	319
- Unemployed	27	2	1	1	- Unemployed	26
Outside the labour force	497	16	13	3	Outside the labour force	480
Labour force participation rate	39.8%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	41.8%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	7.4%
Wasit 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Wasit 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	914	118	91	27	Population 15+	914
Labour force	363	8	7	1	Labour force	473
- Employed	309	0	0	0	- Employed	427
- Unemployed	54	8	7	1	- Unemployed	46
Outside the labour force	552	110	84	26	Outside the labour force	442
Labour force participation rate	39.7%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	51.7%
Unemployment rate	14.9%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	9.7%
Salah al-Din 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Salah al-Din 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1074	272	179	93	Population 15+	1074
Labour force	442	20	15	5	Labour force	694
- Employed	393	0	0	0	- Employed	665
- Unemployed	49	20	15	5	- Unemployed	29
Outside the labour force	633	252	164	88	Outside the labour force	381
Labour force participation rate	41.1%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	64.6%
Unemployment rate	11.1%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	4.1%
Najaf 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Najaf 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1004	67	29	38	Population 15+	1004
Labour force	402	3	3	0	Labour force	466
- Employed	353	0	0	0	- Employed	420
- Unemployed	49	3	3	0	- Unemployed	46
Outside the labour force	603	64	27	38	Outside the labour force	538
Labour force participation rate	40.0%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	46.4%
Unemployment rate	12.1%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	9.8%

Qadisiyah 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Qadisiyah 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	862	74	68	7	Population 15+	862
Labour force	301	9	8	1	Labour force	367
- Employed	266	0	0	0	- Employed	340
- Unemployed	36	9	8	1	- Unemployed	27
Outside the labour force	560	65	60	6	Outside the labour force	495
Labour force participation rate	35.0%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	42.6%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	7.4%
Muthanna 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Muthanna 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	517	48	39	9	Population 15+	517
Labour force	207	12	12	0	Labour force	244
- Employed	151	0	0	0	- Employed	199
- Unemployed	56	12	12	0	- Unemployed	45
Outside the labour force	309	36	28	9	Outside the labour force	273
Labour force participation rate	40.1%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	47.2%
Unemployment rate	27.3%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	18.3%
Dhi Qar 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Dhi Qar 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1258	125	104	22	Population 15+	1258
Labour force	483	26	26	0	Labour force	581
- Employed	358	0	0	0	- Employed	483
- Unemployed	125	26	26	0	- Unemployed	98
Outside the labour force	775	99	78	21	Outside the labour force	676
Labour force participation rate	38.4%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	46.2%
Unemployment rate	25.8%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	16.9%
Maysan 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Maysan 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	714	95	37	58	Population 15+	714
Labour force	228	2	2	0	Labour force	321
- Employed	197	0	0	0	- Employed	292
- Unemployed	31	2	2	0	- Unemployed	29
Outside the labour force	487	93	35	58	Outside the labour force	394
Labour force participation rate	31.9%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	44.9%
Unemployment rate	13.6%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	8.9%
Basra 000	19th ICLS	Informal			Basra 000	13th ICLS
		Total	Agriculture	Other		
Population 15+	1945	339	34	305	Population 15+	1945
Labour force	792	10	4	6	Labour force	1122
- Employed	619	0	0	0	- Employed	959
- Unemployed	173	10	4	6	- Unemployed	163
Outside the labour force	1153	329	30	299	Outside the labour force	824
Labour force participation rate	40.7%	-	-	-	Labour force participation rate	57.7%
Unemployment rate	21.8%	-	-	-	Unemployment rate	14.5%





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