



Danish Refugee Council

Iraqi Population Survey in Lebanon

November 2007

Iraqi Population Survey in Lebanon A Report

Danish Refugee Council
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List of Acronyms

AJEM – Association for Justice and Misericorde

DRC – Danish Refugee Council

GSO – General Security Office (directorate-general under the Ministry of the Interior)

NGO – Non-Governmental Organization

PLO – Palestine Liberation Organization

PRCS – Palestine Red Crescent Society

SDC – Social Development Center (under the Ministry of Social Affairs)

SPSS – Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNRWA – United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

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Summary

Background

This report presents findings from a population survey of Iraqis in Lebanon conducted by a team from the Danish Refugee Council.

Objectives

The goals of the survey are to arrive at a population estimate of Iraqis in Lebanon and to examine other demographic characteristics and living conditions and protection issues.

Methods

The survey involves integrating information derived from a variety of sources and utilizing a mix of qualitative and quantitative research techniques, including interviews with key informant individuals and organizations at international and local levels. Geographical sampling units were adopted as units of analysis in view of insufficient information on the numbers and geographical distribution. Thus, cluster sampling was conducted based on information obtained from key informants and an institutional survey. Structured interviews were conducted with 1,020 consenting Iraqi households comprising 2,033 individuals. Group discussions were conducted at various phases of the survey.

Results

The number of Iraqis in Lebanon is estimated at 50 thousand. This figure was arrived at using several methods and utilizing data from UNHCR files and GSO database of legal entrants to Lebanon and findings from the field survey.

The response rate of the survey is 87.3 percent. Most of Iraqis surveyed have an illegal status in Lebanon. In addition, most of surveyed Iraqis are from Baghdad and its environs, and they arrived in Lebanon via transit through Syria.

This survey affirms a sizable extent of geographic dispersion of Iraqis in Lebanon, in urban as well as rural areas. Two general modes of living arrangement were found, the family environment and the house-mates environment. While the first is based on kinship, the second is based on a mutual financial convenience of sharing the rent as a coping mechanism. In general family size Qualitative evidence indicates that kinship ties among the single men remain with their families in Iraq; during interviews, many did not consider themselves heads of household but deferred that role to their fathers in Iraq.

Family size ranges between 1 to 15 individuals. Median size is 2 persons and the average is 2.9 persons. Study findings reveal that there are 46 women heads of households who constitute 4.7 percents of all heads of households among the survey population. Most of those women (44 out of 46) reported that they were not registered in UNHCR at the time of the survey.

Chronic health problems are reported among 10 percent of individuals in the survey (287 individuals) with diabetes, hypertension (each reported by 14 percent of those reporting chronic health problems). These are followed by asthma and heart problems (each reported by 13 percent of those reporting chronic health problems). Disabilities are reported among 2 percent of individuals in the survey (64 individuals), with visual and lower limb disability types most commonly reported (22 and 19.5 percent, respectively).

Nineteen percent of individuals (400 out of 2033) sought health care services. Among those who sought care, acute illnesses are the major reasons (51.5 percent), while chronic health problems were reasons for seeking care for a quarter of those seeking care. Physician's consultations and hospitalization are the most reported measures taken to care for acute illnesses and injuries (38 percent and 31 percent respectively). Health care costs for acute illnesses and injuries that occur to household members is mostly borne by households themselves (66 percent) while organizations are reported by 25 percent as bearing the expenses. A similar pattern is observed for chronic health problems (68 percent reported households as the payor for expenses pertaining to chronic health problems). In prenatal and natal care, with a smaller number of respondents (53), there is a sizeable contribution by organizations 50 percent reported them as the payors for delivery services.

General school enrollment is 58 percent of individuals 6 to 17 years. In that category, female enrollment is higher 63.7 percent, compared to 54.3 percent among males.

Findings also reflect a perceived lack of safety among the study population: less than a quarter of respondents reported always feeling safe; slightly more than half reported never feeling safe in Lebanon.

During the survey process, a number of community organizations providing key services to Iraqis in Lebanon were identified.

Limitations

The lack of individual or household based sampling frame presented a major challenge. Moreover, the elusive nature of the Iraqis in Lebanon made the geographical sampling more of a purposive cluster specification in most cases instead of the ability to choose from among clusters. Moreover, the delineation of the geographical clusters was approximate and dictated by the reported presence and the popular delineation of the neighborhoods. In addition the variation between survey findings with UNHCR data on sectarian proportions constitutes another limitation.

Conclusions

The classic vulnerability of women, children, the elderly and people with special needs is underscored throughout this document. The study also highlights the vulnerability of individuals and families who fall through the cracks of the health services system, and of prisoners detained because of illegal entry.

Four vulnerable groups in addition to those noted above were identified:

1) Single young men living in hostels constitute a 68 percent of the male population. These young men lack access to health insurance and facilities especially from occupational hazards. They are also not eligible for social assistance despite their low income occupations. This group is more exposed to pursuit by legal authorities as part of the security measures and thus detention. In addition they are more susceptible to delinquency given their harsh working conditions, solitary living arrangements with the lack of direct / supporting family ties inside Lebanon.

2) Iraqis who took refuge in Lebanon prior to the Iraq 2003 war. Although most of them do not fit, or no longer fit, the resettlement criteria of prospective host countries, they still search for possible opportunities for resettlement and are trying to cope socially and financially until such hopes might materialize.

3) Illegal entrants or those whose papers expired and could not rectify their situation.

4) Palestinians who resided in Iraq and entered Lebanon illegally since the aftermath of 2003 war and have not registered with PLO representative office in Lebanon, thus losing access to UNRWA education and health services.

A number of recommendations are provided in the report. They include hastening the formalization of the legal status of Iraqis in Lebanon, since the majority of respondents indicated personal threat as the principal reason for leaving Iraq followed by a threatening environment. Recommendations also include enhancing current coordination efforts by organizations from various sectors to ensure service coverage in a manner that facilitates the physical survival of the Iraqis and maintains their human dignity.

Organization of the Report

This report is presented in two parts: the first presents a general overview and the second provides a focus on specific issues of proposed programmatic relevance. The report is accompanied by annexes.

The term *respondent* in the context of this report refers to questions at the level of households while the term *individual* refers to a household member.

The term nuclear family for purposes of the study is defined as the social unit consisting of one or two parents with their sons/daughters. An extended family is defined as the social unit consisting of a nuclear family plus the parent or sibling or grandchild of one of the parents.

Multiple families are defined as unrelated families sharing the shelter and sharing the rent and other cost of utilities such as water and electricity. Housemates are defined as single individuals who are not related and who share a shelter for purposes of sharing the rent and other costs of utilities.

1.0

General Perspective

1.1 Research Project

1.2 Survey Results

1.3 Limitations

I.I

Research Project

Description and Objectives
Methodology

Description and Objectives

The research project consists of organizational and population mapping followed by a population survey. This project attempts to estimate population size, to explore geographical distribution of Iraqis in all regions of Lebanon, and to prepare a general demographic and socio-economic profile.

The first component of the project was an exploratory investigation targeting selected key informants and organizations. These activities continued and evolved over the course of the project, supporting and feeding into fieldwork activity. The objectives of this component were:

- To provide an estimate of the population number the geographical distribution of Iraqis in Lebanon with a focus on vulnerable groups;
- To map organizational capacities directly related to providing assistance to Iraqi refugees in Lebanon.

In order to facilitate the classification and analysis of information collected in the first component of the project, forms were developed consisting of a set of open-ended questions and a mapping table. Lists of institutions were obtained from UNHCR and other organizations. In addition, some insights from members of the Iraqi community were sought. Information was collected via direct interviews, fax, and email.

The second component of the research project consisted of acquiring information from primary sources. The objectives of this component were:

- To provide a refined estimate of the population using demographic estimation.
- To obtain a detailed socioeconomic, demographic and protection profile of Iraqis in Lebanon.

The study population consisted of Iraqis in areas across Lebanon identified as hosting Iraqi households. Information was collected by accessing communities, meeting with them, and introducing the survey to community members followed by individual interviews. The qualitative aspect of the population survey was presented in the form of comments, and through formal and informal discussion groups. Qualitative interviews were also conducted with Iraqi prisoners in Ras Baalbeck and Roumieh prison. On request of an NGO in the UNHCR coordinating committee, the scope of the research project was expanded to include a separate component on Palestinians coming from Iraq as well.

Methodology

The survey is characterized by a challenging context, a diverse survey team and by multiple methodologies for information gathering and analysis. The survey was implemented during a period of security uncertainty. Consequently, flexibility and adaptability to existing and emerging contexts was the norm. The survey team consisted of both men and women, including Iraqi nationals (as volunteers) in anticipation of the varying preferences and prevailing cultural attitudes of prospective respondents.

Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were used. Qualitative research was used almost entirely during the first phase of the research project. Phase one consisted of gathering information on Iraqis from secondary sources. Key informants – individuals as well as organizations working with Iraqis were contacted and a survey instrument containing open ended questions was administered by direct interview, email, and fax. The objective was to gather information on the numbers and geographical distribution of Iraqis in Lebanon. Qualitative methods in the form of discussion groups, direct observation as well as in-depth interviews were used to a lesser extent during the second phase of the survey which entailed gathering information from primary sources, i.e. from Iraqis themselves.

Sampling

Given the lack of detailed knowledge on the whereabouts of Iraqis, special / geographical sampling was adopted. Such a strategy was useful to maintain confidentiality since it does not entail working from an individual-based sampling frame. In addition, such a method copes with the lack of formal census tracks in the country since the last national census was conducted since 1936. Hence, geographical blocks for localities were considered as sampling units. Areas of known or likely residence of Iraqis were identified relying partly on the findings from the DRC 2005¹ survey and on results of mapping using a “locator tool” adapted from landmine research which attempted to arrive at a consensus of geographical distribution and population estimates at the local level based on opinions and estimates of organizations operating at the grass-roots level.

Areas where Iraqis cluster in high densities were identified and divided into smaller areas, or “quadrants”. If adjacent quadrants are homogeneous based on information from community key informants, then a sample of quadrants was taken (cluster sampling). In areas of large concentrations of Iraqis but where there is no information, all adjacent quadrants were explored using the snowball technique². In areas where there is a small concentration of Iraqis the whole geographical zone was scanned for Iraqis using both key informant information and the snowball technique.

Although a significant clustering of Iraqis was assumed (and found) within the main metropolitan area of Beirut including its suburbs, the survey kept a balanced focus on smaller urban and rural areas. These areas are typically categorized as having a light but scattered target population i.e. with lower density but with potentially different service

¹ Danish Refugee Council, Iraqi Population in Lebanon Survey Report, Beirut, July 2005

² This method was used for identifying households for participation in the survey. The method is cumulative and relies on having each new survey participant help to identify additional respondents within their respective neighborhoods and communities.

needs given the configuration of the social and institutional networks in non-metropolitan /peripheral areas. The survey randomly sampled clusters in only one area. In all other areas, metropolitan and elsewhere, due to lack of information about the homogeneity of the population and a lack of systematic pre-planned access channels, an exploratory approach was adopted and as a result 126 clusters/quadrants were identified country-wide³.

Data Collection

Data collection followed the geographical sampling strategy with variations in implementation according to circumstances of the population. In areas where it was evident to the survey team that the community prefer not to receive the volunteers in their homes to guard their privacy, it was arranged with respective agencies such as NGOs, religious agencies, municipalities, social development centers (affiliated with the Ministry of Social Affairs) or in public places such as hair stylists for men (barbershops). On the whole most interviews were conducted in the homes.

The duration of data collection was from 21st of June and ended on the 20th of July 2007. During this period, 126 locations (quadrants) located in the six Governorates (*Mouhafazat*) of Lebanon were visited and accessed 1169 households⁴.

Data was collected by means of a semi-structured household questionnaire, which was pre-tested. The questionnaire contains a roster section for information about each individual household member as well as a general section. Questionnaires were designed to maintain confidentiality and privacy of the household. The respondent was predominantly the head of the household. The questionnaire was administered by volunteers through direct interview. Informed consent was sought prior to each interview through prior description of survey objectives and measures to ensure confidentiality and privacy of interviewees.

The data collection team consisted of 15 volunteers. They participated along other members of the survey team in a two day training workshop in the SDC of Burj Barajneh on June 18th and 19th, 2007. Topics discussed were a background about refugee issues presented by UNHCR staff member, overview of research methods (both qualitative and quantitative) and the semi-structured questionnaire. Training included also a presentation from Iraqi participants on cultural features of the Iraqi population.

Data management

Data from the field was finally audited by the data management coordinator who also managed the coding process of quadrants as the data collection progressed. Two research assistants entered the data with participation of part time volunteers to meet the time schedule of the field work. Data was imputed in Statistical Package for Social Sciences SPSS 12 software.

Data analysis

In view of the descriptive goal of the survey, frequency distribution and cross-tabulations were used. Analysis was done using SPSS. Pearson Chi Square was adopted as an indicator of significance of the statistical associations among variables. Initial findings were presented to the Iraqi survey team to gauge their opinions on the general consistency of the data, being themselves stakeholders.

³ See tables on the distribution of the study population by locality in annex I.

⁴ Including those who refused to be interviewed.

Survey coverage

Survey interviewing procedures required formal consent, which was obtained and documented using a standard written introductory format. Consequently the response rate of the study is 87.3%, and 189 refusals were reported. The survey includes 1,173 households, corresponding to 2,914 individuals (figure 1.2)

Typical comments by those refusing to participate in the survey included the following:

- “We tried [participating in a study] before and nothing happened; you just come and fill the survey”.
- Such studies are “useless”.
- Filling out the survey “is a waste of time”.
- “I am illegal and fear being arrested”.

Figure 1.1

Venue of data collection, Iraqi Population Survey, 2007

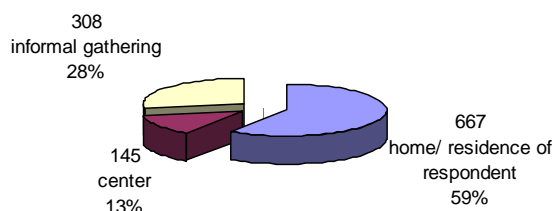
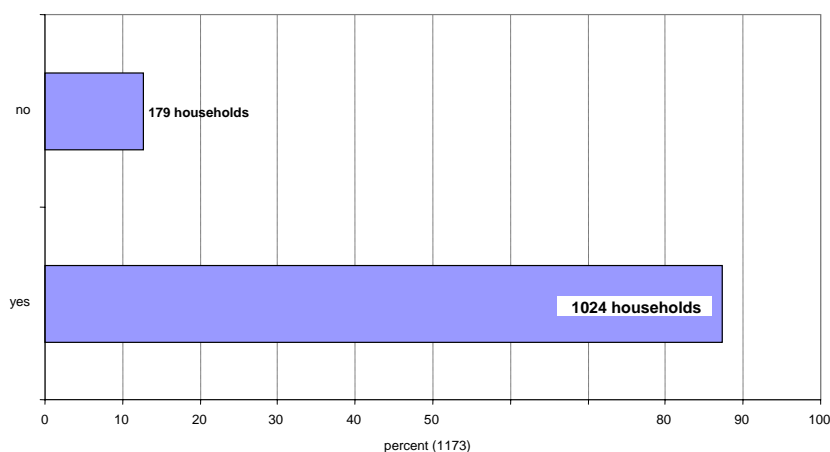


Figure 1.2.

Consent to Interview
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007



1.2

Survey Results

**Estimating the Iraqi Population in Lebanon
Socio-demographic, Economic & Protection Profiles of the survey population
Profile of the survey population by Sect**

Estimating the Iraqi Population in Lebanon

Initially, several analytical tracks were explored for population estimation and two were adopted based on the presence of figures, compared to the others which were based on opinions. The first track is by using UNHCR data of registered Iraqis and relating that with the registration status within the survey population. The second is linked with GSO data and relating that with the legal entry information obtained from the survey. Given the constraints that impede a more rigorous estimation, the adopted strategy was to arrive at a specific number and or a specific range of numbers that appear logical to key stakeholders. This is considered to be a more detailed analytical track than that used in the 2005 survey and it built upon lessons learned from that survey since then, the estimates were based only on stakeholders' opinions without the use of statistical information from other sources.

In addition, the adopted population estimate is designed to incorporate the time dimension derived from the distribution of Iraqis by year of entry into Lebanon. Such information will also be incorporated into the estimate for its potential usefulness for future programming.

1. Estimation using UNHCR registration data: 26,368

UNHCR registration data are a useful source for estimating the population since they can be categorized according to year of arrival, and there are similar information obtainable from the survey namely the proportion registered along with the year of arrival. The UNHCR data are estimates that considered information, from active, inactive and closed files, to arrive at a figure of the UNHCR-registered population still residing in Lebanon. This is referred to in Table I.1 as UNHCR data. Applying the percentage registered in the DRC survey by year of arrival against the UNHCR data, the population estimate comes to 26,368.

Table I.1

Summary of Figures Used in Estimating the Iraqi Population in Lebanon using UNHCR Data
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Arrival Year	Total Surveyed Population*	# Registered in Surveyed Population	% Registered	Registered in UNHCR UNHCR Data	Population estimate**
lowest through 2004	1322	854	64.6	12486	19328
2005	332	247	74.4	1070	1438
2006	737	543	73.7	2325	3156
2007 (as of August 20 th)	475	250*	52.6	1287	2445
	2866	1894		17168	26368

* Population survey carried out in July 2007

** Population Estimate derived by applying the % registered in the survey against the UNHCR Data.

2. Estimation using GSO Data: 50,000

The GSO data consists of GSO transactions of legal entries for 2006 and for the first half of 2007 (Jan 1 to May 23, 2007).

To eliminate the skewing of data where a single person has multiple legal entries, the GSO data base was sorted and duplicates were removed from the count.

Using the two separate data sets one for 2006 and the second for the first half of 2007, the total number of persons who legally entered Lebanon in 2006 and the first half of the year 2007 is found to be 54,144. (These figures include those persons with single entry plus those with multiple entries). Individuals who entered legally in 2006 numbered 38,491, while those who entered during the first half of 2007 were 15,653 individuals.

Assuming all multiple entrants did not stay, calculation for the single entry went on as follows: The number of single entries for 2006 was 30,239 individuals and for 2007 was 11,124 individuals. The total number of single entries for 2006 and the first half of the year 2007 in the GSO data, then, is 41,363 individuals.⁵

The proportion of all entries (legal and illegal) during 2006 and the first half of the year 2007 in the study population is 41%.⁶ Breaking down the survey data by year of first arrival and by legal entry status, 46.4% of all entrants were found to have reported entering legally in 2006 while 21.6% of all entrants reported having entered legally in the first half of the year 2007.

Regarding exit data, in addition to the prior mentioned assumption of the single entries in the GSO data, two other arbitrary assumptions were made: the first is that half of those who arrived stayed, the second is that one quarter stayed, and considering that those who arrived (legally and illegally) constitute 42.2% of the study population, the highest estimate is proposed to be 100 thousand and the lower estimate is 50 thousand. For further details see annex 2.

The time element

Information from the survey regarding the date of entry of Iraqis reflects an escalating trend. More numbers of individuals⁷ are reported the year they first entered Lebanon as 2005 (128 individuals) and 2006 (251 individuals), while the number who arrived during the first part of 2007 (till July) is 180 individuals (i.e. an average of 26 individuals per month), applying that average to the rest of the year the number expected in the remainder of 2007 is 130 and the total for 2007 would become 310 which is almost three folds increase from 2005.

A parallel trend can be seen from UNHCR registration data which shows an increase between 2005 and 2006 from 1070 registered refugees who reported to have arrived in 2005 to 2325 registered refugees who reported to have arrived in 2006. The first part of 2007 (up to August) marks 1287 registered refugees who reported to have arrived during that period or an average of 161 per month then the estimated total arrival of 2007 is 1931. Hence there is a potential decline from 2006 and this is also reverberated in GSO data. However, one cannot be sure whether it is an incidental fluctuation or the herald of a decline. Comparing with 2005 it is still an 80 percent increase (Refer to table 1.1).

Comparing both trends, there is an increase which appears to be sharper when survey data are used; however, regardless of the shape of that trend, it is increasing nevertheless when viewed from a two year perspective 2005 to 2007.

⁵ See table A2.4 in annex 2.

⁶ The total number of individuals in the survey who arrived in 2006 and 2007 is 1,213 (738 and 475 individuals in 2006 and 2007 respectively). These constitute 41% of individuals in the surveyed population (2,877). See table A2.5 in annex 2.

⁷ This question was for the individual respondent and was not included in the roster, thus this is an estimate that assumes that all the household members entered Lebanon at the same time. According to the survey, the majority (more than 68%) of households had more than one person.

The Population Estimate - Discussion and Conclusions

Given the constraints, the research project arrived two relatively credible estimates that of the Iraqi population in Lebanon. These estimates are based on raw figures either from GSO or from UNHCR provide a range from 26,368 (based on UNHCR refugee registration figures) to 50, 000 to 100,000 individuals (based on GSO figures on legal entry between 2006 and the first part of 2007). The first estimate corresponds to that arrived at in the 2005 survey and reverberated by several key informant stakeholders, and the second two has been voiced among different circles of stakeholders. This figure (the 26 thousand) is based on reliable UNHCR registration data (both active and inactive files), where the entry and removal of individuals from their data base is accounted for. Although in case of the estimate of 50 thousand, the assumptions pertaining to exit statistics are relatively conservative namely, informal conversations with official sources suggested a 75 percent estimated staying out of those who entered legally, while the study considered a range between 25 and 50 percent. It is noteworthy that the 50 thousand figure is based on the assumption that 25 percent of those who entered legally once have stayed in the country.

This estimate of 26 thousand Iraqis in Lebanon constitutes a slight increase from the estimate of the 2005 survey. However, the more rigorous methodology allowed by the circumstances of the 2007 survey lends some credence to the proposed estimate. Moreover, the 2005 numbers were arrived at only through consensus of key informants and as such provide a useful but only a tentative baseline. Also, it is noteworthy that the proportion of the current survey population who reported to have participated in the 2005 survey was very low, despite the high level of polling in the two major suburban areas covered most extensively by the earlier survey. This finding points to two possibilities: the first is that some who participated in the 2005 survey have left the country and the second is that they have moved to another location. The wide geographical coverage of this survey gives the impression that the first possibility may be considered to an extent. On the other hand there is a distinct possibility that a sizeable proportion of the Sunni population was not represented adequately in the study population despite the efforts made to that effect in view of the discrepancy between survey statistics and UNHCR statistics pertaining to the sectarian mix. Again there is no way to tell the truthfulness of the sectarian distribution in the survey since information may have been given inaccurately for protection purposes.

Hence the fifty thousand figure is presented as an estimate of the Iraqi population in Lebanon, with a range from 26 thousand to one hundred.

As for the time factor, there are indications of a decline of entry to Lebanon between 2006 and 2007, however comparing with 2005 there is a net estimated increase. The general pattern is subject to the situation in Iraq and the situation of the Iraqis in Syria. Considering the programmatic implication, assuming a potential increase is not considered an unrealistic possibility.

Socio-economic, Demographic, and Protection Profiles of the Survey Population

This section presents an overview of the general features of the population obtained from the semi structured questionnaire. It involves the following topics: legal status (including entry status, documents available, and incarceration); geographic distribution at the time of the survey; time of arrival to Lebanon; ethnicity/ religious affiliation; and household composition. Other features include age and sex distributions and marital status. This is followed by an overview on the findings on health status and patterns of utilization of health services. Findings are also presented for educational levels and current school enrolment of children and youth between 6 and 17 years. Furthermore, there is a section on work including activity in the labor market, occupations, income (in terms of level, sources and wealth), and expenditures. Findings pertaining to received assistance are presented. Attitudes towards returning to Iraq and of sense of safety in Lebanon are also discussed.

Entry Status

Most of the population has reported to have entered Lebanon illegally. At the individual level the proportion entered legally is higher, indicating that families are more prone to have entered legally than individuals coming on their own. Moreover, there is a significant difference among the sexes, where a higher proportion of females have entered legally than males (figure 1.3).

Table 1.2
Distribution of Households by Entry Status
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

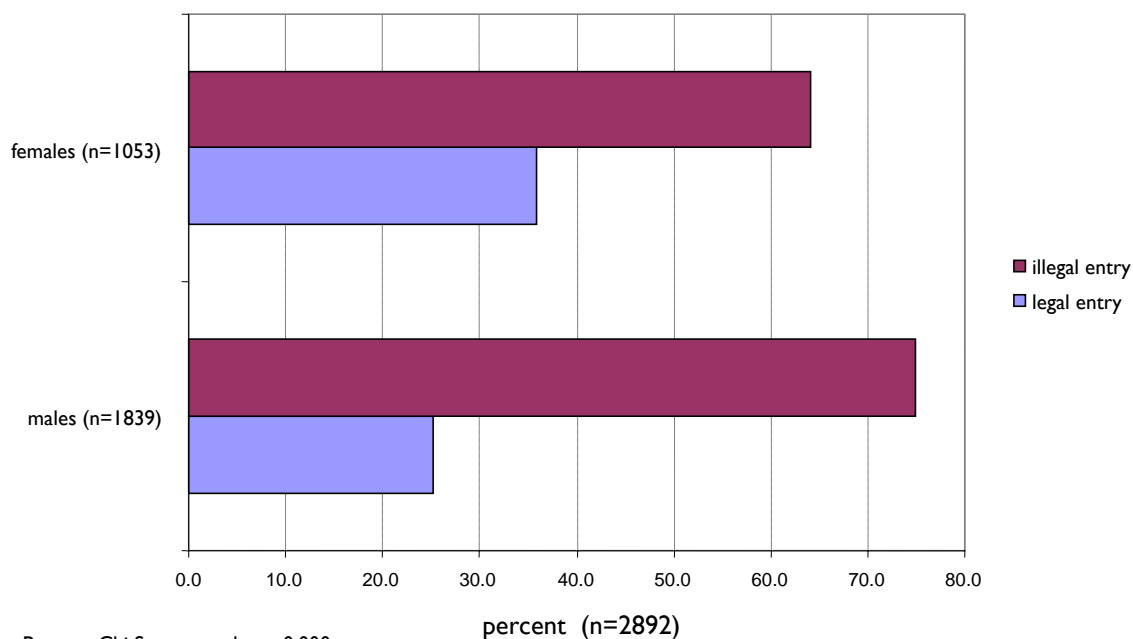
Entry Status	Frequency	Percent
legal entry	228	22.5
illegal entry	787	77.5
Total	1015	100.0

Table 1.3
Distribution of Individuals by Entry Status
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Entry Status	Frequency	Percent
legal entry	840	29.0
illegal entry	2055	71.0
Total	2895	100.0

Figure 1.3

Legal / illegal entry status, by sex
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007



Current Status

There is a ratio of one individual with legal status to two individuals with illegal status. The variation is significant along gender lines where a higher proportion of women report having a legal status while a higher proportion of men report an illegal status (figure 1.5). The most important reason for having an illegal status is because they could not afford the settlement (after entering illegally) (table 4.1).

Figure 1.4

Legal / illegal current status, all individuals
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

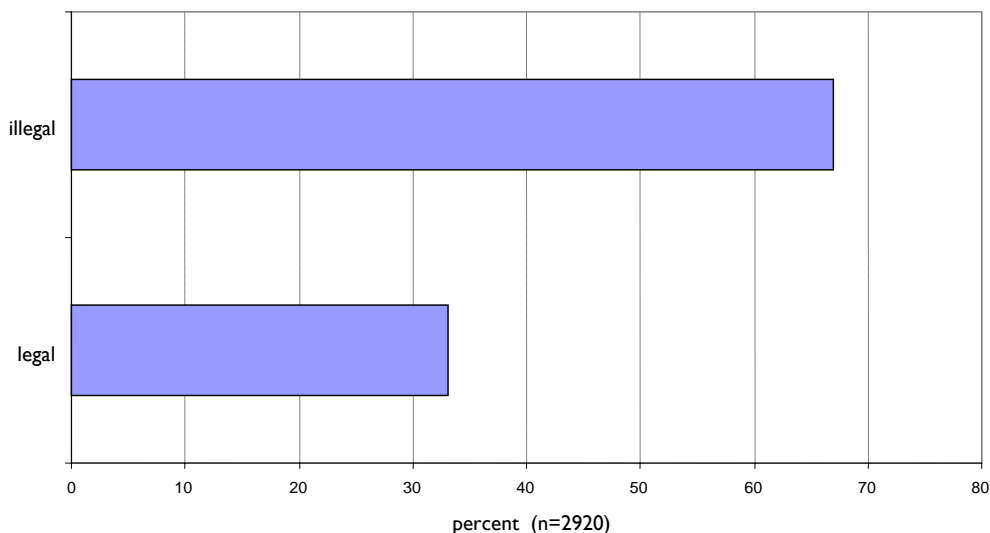


Figure 1.5

Legal / illegal current status, by sex
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

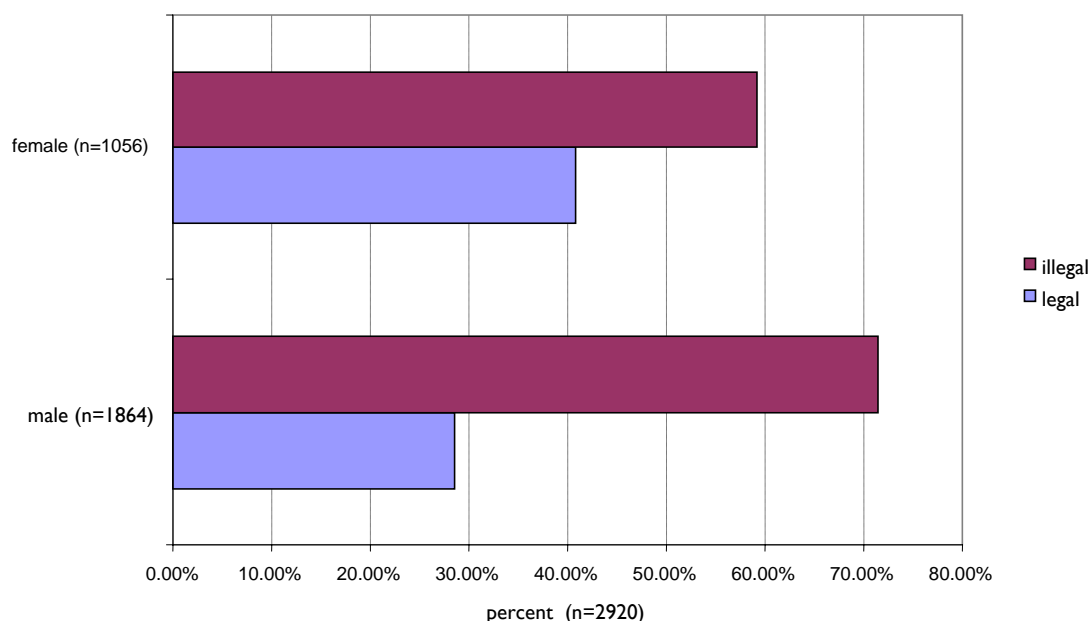


Table 1.4
Reasons for the Illegal Status (multiple responses)
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Visa expired, could not afford to renew	43	5.9	6.0
Visa expired, not allowed to renew	39	5.4	5.4
Entered illegally, could not afford settlement expenses	633	87.0	87.7
Other	13	1.8	1.8
Total Responses	728	100	100.8

Barriers to Correcting Status

Information from the survey (tables 1.5 and 1.6) indicates that financial factors are the main constraints for correcting legal status. This confirms prior evidence on the reasons for the illegal status.

Table 1.5
Barriers to Correcting Status – intending to stay (multiple responses)
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Financial	292	60.2	80.4
Don't know where to go for the procedure	3.0	0.6	0.8
Do not want to stay in Lebanon	63	13.0	17.4
Security Concern	18	3.7	5.0
Sponsor who took money & did not deliver	2.0	0.4	0.6
No sponsor found	95	19.6	26.2
Other	12	2.5	3.3
Total Responses	485	100.0	133.6

Table 1.6

Barriers to Correcting Status – intending to leave (multiple responses)

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Financial	281	81.7	88.6
Don't know where to go for the procedure	2.0	0.6	0.6
Security Concern	46	13.4	14.5
Other	15	4.4	4.7
Total Responses	344	100.0	108.5

Legal documentation

Around 67% of the respondents hold a certificate released by the UNHCR (refugee or asylum seeker) and 12% of are in a possession of residence permit in Lebanon.

Table 1.7

Documentation in possession on individuals (multiple responses)

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category label	N	Response		% of Cases
			Percent	
Documents and multiple responses	Iraqi ID card/passport	2552	34.5%	89.5%
	Iraqi driver's license	168	2.3 %	5.9 %
	Birth certificate	1408	19.0 %	49.4 %
	Marriage certificate	736	9.9 %	25.8 5
	UNHCR refugee certificate	1639	22.1 %	57.7 %
	UNHCR asylum seeker certificate	283	3.8 %	9.9 %
	Release papers	3	0.0 %	0.1 %
	Residence permit	344	4.6 %	12.1 %
	Other	221	3.0 %	7.7 %
	No documents available	53	0.7 %	1.9 %
	Total Responses	7407	100.0 %	259.7 %

Geographical Distribution of Respondents

The governorate of Mount Lebanon has the highest proportion of Iraqis in the survey population. The others are scattered along the other governorates, mostly those located in Beqaa and the South including the South governorate and Nabatiyeh (figure 1.6). The district/qada of Baabda that includes the southern suburb of Beirut has a sizable portion of respondents (42%). However the rest are scattered in several districts in Mount Lebanon in areas other than Metropolitan Beirut such as Aley and Keserwan. Nabatiyeh has 8% of respondents. The other areas in Lebanon all contain a smaller proportion of Iraqis, validating the widespread dispersion in Lebanon. (See table 1.8.)

Figure 1.6
Geographical distribution of survey population, by Governorate/ Mohafaza
Iraqi Population Survey in Lebanon, 2007

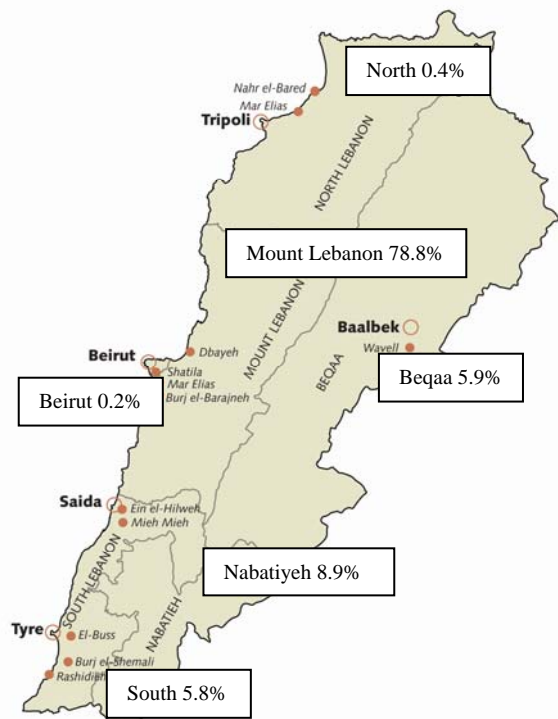


Table 1.8 Geographical Distribution of Survey Population, by District / Qaza
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

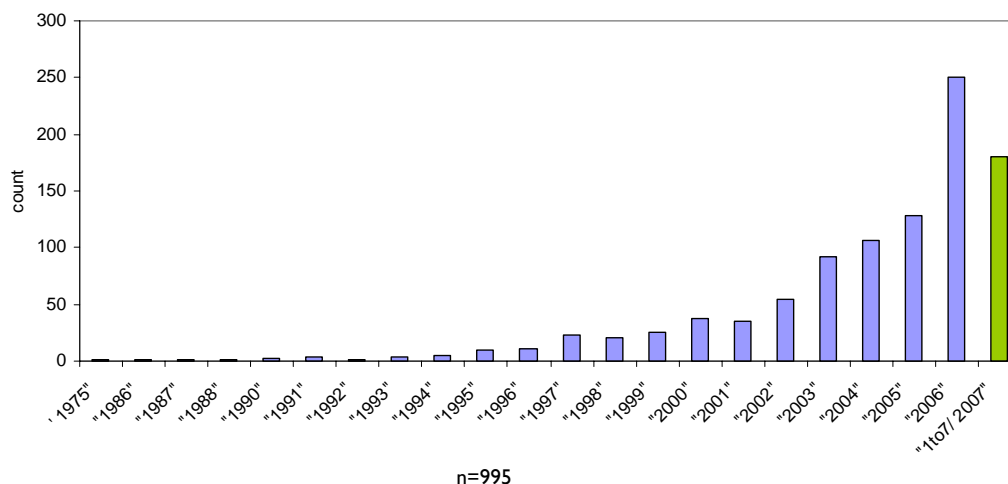
District/ Qaza	Frequency	Percent
Baabda	488	41.8
Matn	213	18.2
Aley	116	9.9
Keserwan	98	8.4
Nabatiyeh	97	8.3
Tyre	51	4.4
Baalbeck	43	3.7
Sidon	16	1.4
Hermel	13	1.1
Zahle	10	0.9
Bint Jbeil	6	0.5
Chouf	5	0.4
Jbeil	5	0.4
Tripoli	5	0.4
Koura	1	0.1
Beirut	1	0.1
Total	1015	100.0

Arrival to Lebanon

Most of the survey respondents are new arrivals. Almost half (43.3%) arrived in 2006 and the first half of 2007. As the graph shows, the numbers reached a peak in 2006.

Figure 1.7

Distribution of respondents by year of arrival to Lebanon, Iraqi Population Survey 2007



n=995

Religious/Ethnic Affiliation

Approximately half (51%) of the individuals are reported as Muslim Shia followed by Chaldean Catholics (19%).⁸ Sunni Muslim amount to around 12 % of the surveyed population.

Table 1.9

Religious / Ethnic Affiliation

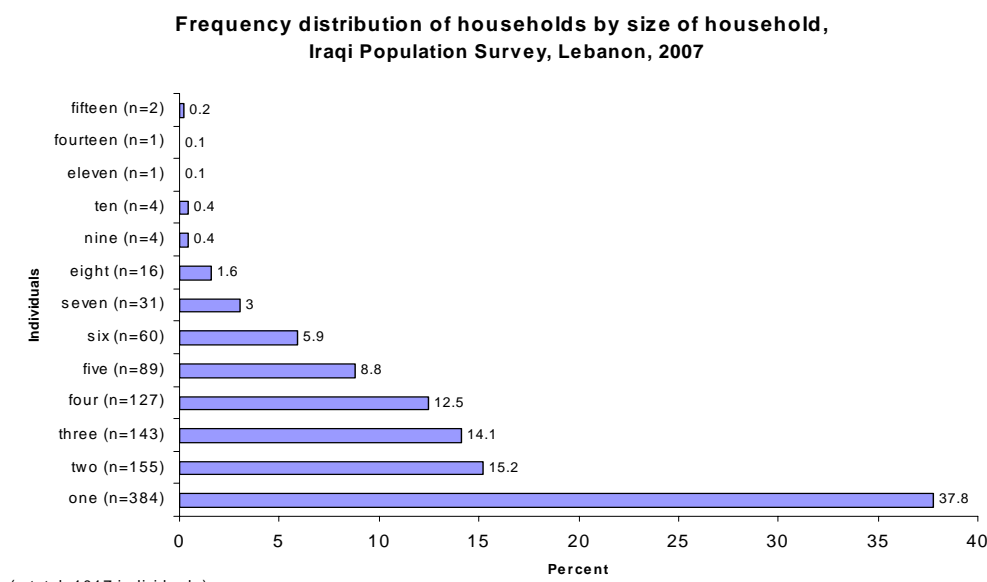
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Religious/Sect & Ethnicity	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Shia Muslim	843	51.2	52.4
Sunni Muslim	186	11.3	11.6
Christian - Chaldean Catholic	311	18.9	19.3
Christian - Assyrian	55	3.3	3.4
Christian - Syriac Catholic	27	1.6	1.7
Christian - Syriac Orthodox	21	1.3	1.3
Kurd	15	0.9	0.9
Arab	30	1.8	1.9
Other	159	9.7	9.9
Total Responses	1647	100.0	102.3

Household size

Household size in the survey population ranges from one to fifteen individuals. The average number of individuals per household is 2.86, or approximately three individuals. The median number (which half the households fall below) is two individuals. Most households range from two to five individuals. The sizeable number of the single households is to be viewed with reservation as an indicator of actual living arrangements, since it may reflect the desire to be perceived as a single household unit for assistance purposes.

Figure 1.8

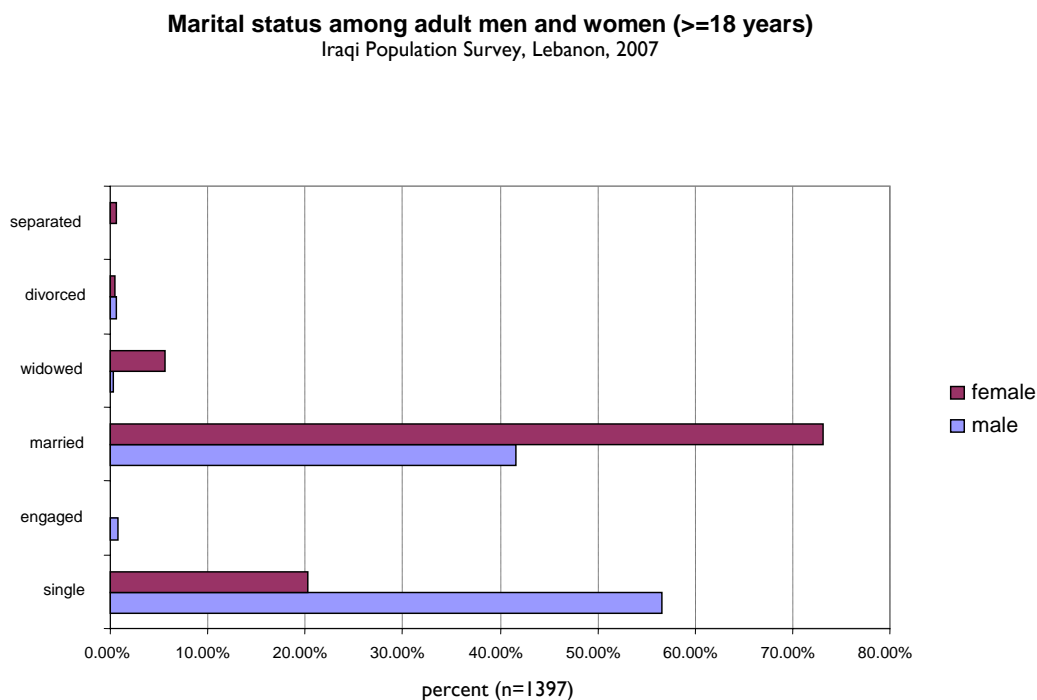


⁸ This was a multiple response question by design to allow expression of ethnicity as well as religious/sectarian affiliation.

Marital Status

As shown in figure 1.9, almost half (44%) of the adult population (>= 18years) are single and the other half (52%) report being married. A significantly higher proportion of adult women are married while a higher proportion of adult men are single.

Figure 1.9



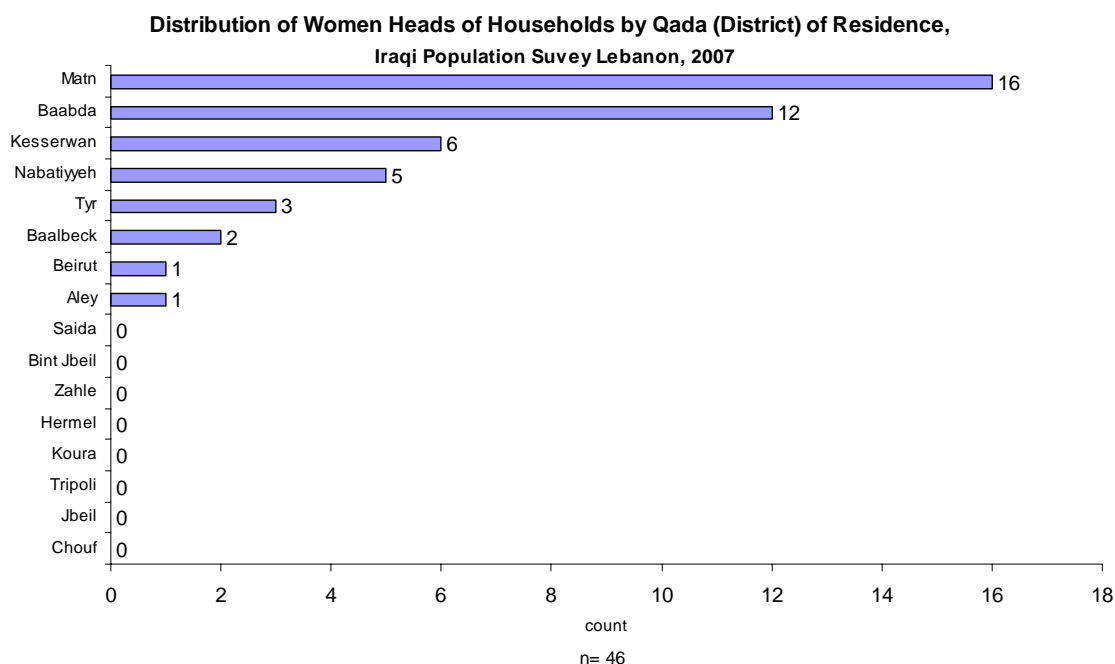
Household Composition

Around 88% of the 1,020 respondents report belonging to one nuclear family while 8% report living with housemates. Multiple nuclear families and extended families combined are reported in less than 5% of all cases. There is a distinction in the make-up of households by marital status as to the head of households. The most striking feature is that single heads of households are predominantly male.

Women Heads of Household

A total of 46 women were identified as heads of households among the survey population. They constitute 4.7 percent of heads of households of both sexes. Approximately half are located in Matn and Baabda. The rest are scattered along the regions of Lebanon, mostly in Keserwan (Mount Lebanon) and in the south (Nabatiyeh and Tyre) (see figure 1.10). As for registration status with UNHCR, only two reported being registered; the rest (44 women) are not registered. Most are less than 60 years old (27 out of 30 whose ages are disclosed), and 22 out of 30 women are less than 50 years old, i.e. in their reproductive age.

Figure 1.10



Housing

Around three quarters (76.5%) of respondents report living in rented housing. More than 80% live in one or two room housing. More than half (55%) pay rent on a monthly basis, while 19% pay in advance and 22% are living in free housing (those include the concierges and those who work and live in gas stations).

Age / Sex Distribution of the Survey Population

The overall population pyramid (figure 1.11) of individuals in the study population shows a young population where 60 percent are 29 years of age or less. However, there are notable variations by sex, with a higher proportion of females 19 years or less (42%) to males (30.1%). Two distinct patterns in the age sex distribution exist among legal and illegal residents, reflecting potential variations in service needs. (See figures 1.12 and 1.13 respectively)

The population pyramid is more balanced among those with legal status in contrast to those with current status as illegal. Iraqis with a legal status are distinguished by a sex ratio close to 1 whereas those in the country illegally have a higher proportion of males between the ages of 20 to 29 years.

Figure I.11

Age/sex distribution, all individuals
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

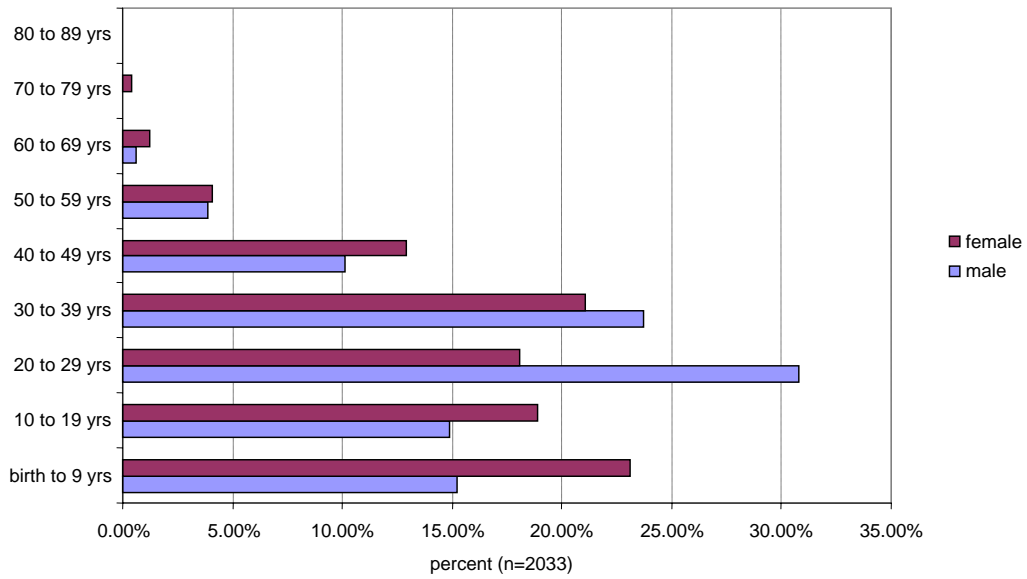


Figure I.12

Age/sex distribution, individuals with legal status
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

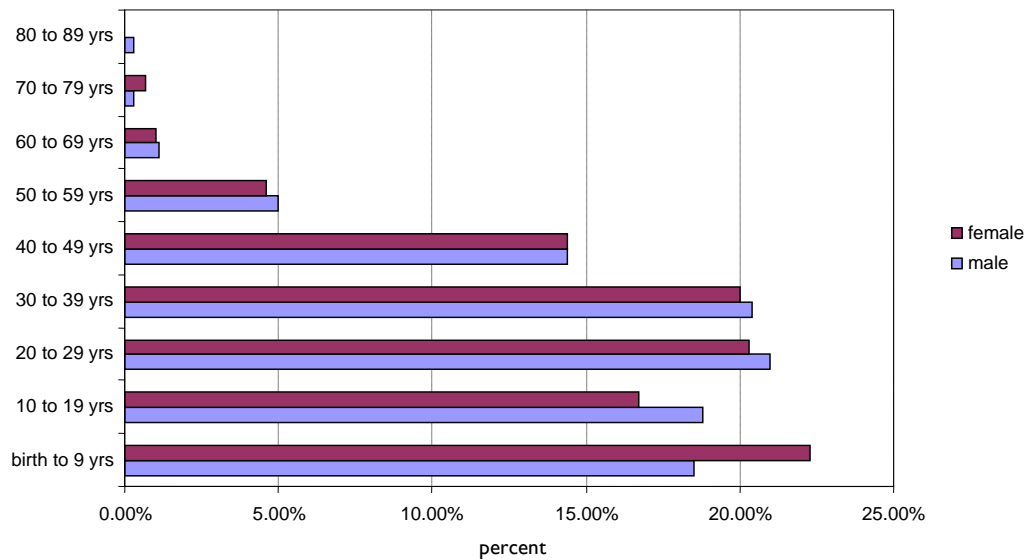
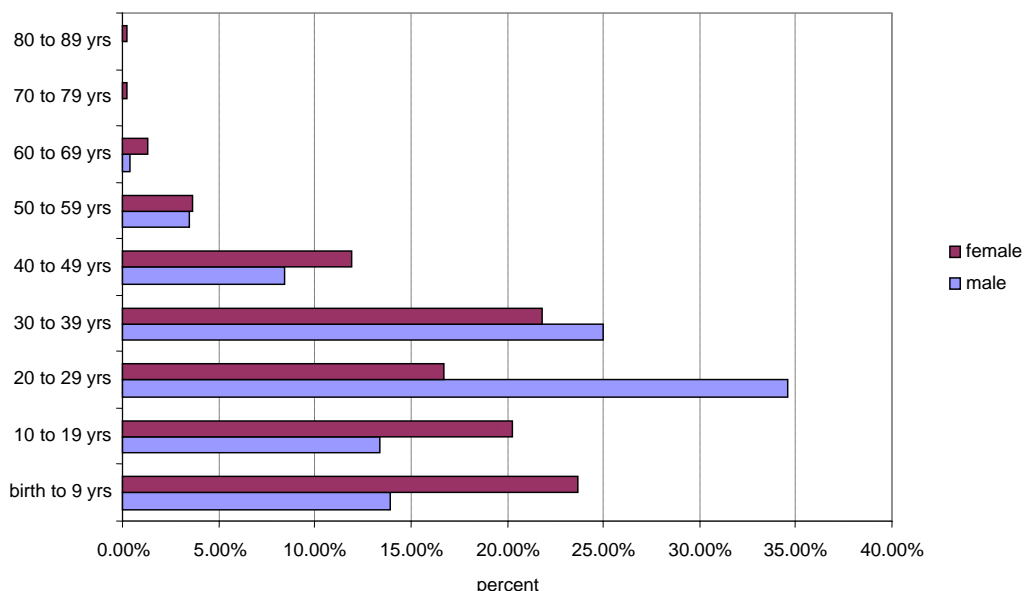


Figure I.13
Age/sex distribution, individuals with illegal status
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007



Health Status: Chronic Health Problems and Disabilities among Individuals in Households

Chronic problems⁹ are reported to be present in 287 individuals corresponding to 10% of the surveyed population. The most reported problems are diabetes and hypertension, asthma, digestive system problems and heart problems. Multiple problems (reported by one person) exist in 26 individuals corresponding to 11% of those who have chronic health problems. More chronic health problems are reported among adult women (age 18 years and above) compared to adult men while more disabilities¹⁰ are reported among adult men compared to women.¹¹ (See tables I.10 to I.14).

Table I.10
Presence of Chronic Problems
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Percent
present	287	9.9
not present	2616	90.1
Total	2903	100.0

⁹ See list of chronic health problems in Annex 3.
¹⁰ See table I.14 for a list of disabilities reported by type.
¹¹ Pearson Chi Square P value =0.002 and 0.035 respectively.

Table I.11
Most Reported Chronic Problems
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Percent
diabetes	34	14.2
hypertension	34	14.2
asthma	32	13.4
digestive system problems	14	5.9
heart problems	13	5.4
other problems	25	10.5
Total	152	63.6

Table I.12
Multiple Chronic Health Problems
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Percent
single chronic problem	210	89.0
multiple chronic problems	26	11.0
Total	236	100.0

Table I.13
Presence of Disability
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Percent
present	64	2.2
not present	2832	97.8
Total	2,896	100.0

Table I.14
Distribution of Reported Disabilities, by Type of Disability
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

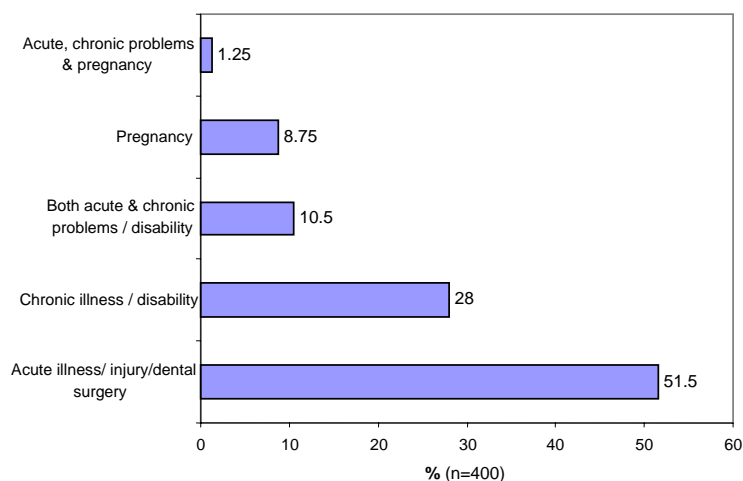
	Frequency	Percent
visual	9	22.0
auditory	2	4.9
upper limb	4	9.8
amputation upper limb	2	4.9
lower limb	8	19.5
auditory & speech	2	4.9
mental	3	7.3
other	11	26.8
Total	41	100.0

Pattern of Utilization of Health Care Services

Out of 2,471 responding individuals, around 14% of them confirmed that they sought health care during the past three months preceding the survey. The main reason for seeking care is acute health problems. (See figure I.14).

Figure 1.14

Reasons for seeking health care in the past 3 months
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007



Comparing measures taken for care of acute / chronic problems, pregnancy/ delivery, and ambulatory care in terms of using the expertise and resources of physicians, pharmacists and dispensaries is prevalent in two thirds of the cases. Hospitalization constitutes an option selected in one third of the cases. Half of the measures taken are for prenatal care and deliveries and they are mostly conducted in the hospitals.

Data pertaining to the utilization of health care¹² places the burden of the cost of health care on households for acute conditions and chronic illnesses (66 and 68 percent respectively). As for natal care 43 percent of household (54 in number) bear those expenses. As for NGOs and philanthropic organizations they are reported to cover between 24 percent of cases needing acute care and 27 percent of cases of chronic illness and the cost of most of the reported natal care cases (54 percent).

Figure 1.15 illustrates the range of measures taken for care of acute illnesses and injuries. Around one third of respondents report treatment provided at hospitals and another one third report treatment provided by the doctor (at a physician's office). It is noteworthy that only 14% reported using a dispensary (usually run by NGOs, with minimal fees), and 9% used treatments provided by pharmacists. More than half the respondents reported out of pocket payment (household) as a method of payment for managing reported acute illnesses and injuries. However one quarter report support from NGO/Religious / Philanthropic organizations. A minority report support from relatives either in Lebanon or in Iraq. (Figure 1.16)

¹² See figures 1.15 through 1.20.

Figure I.15

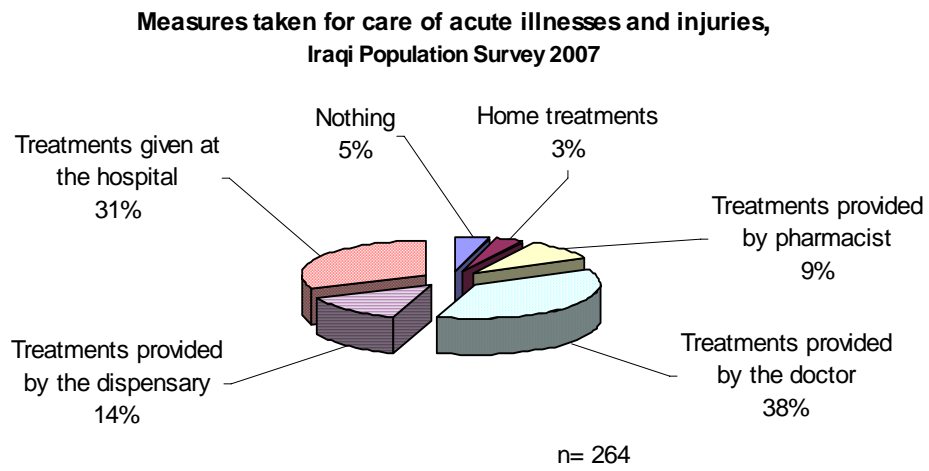


Figure I.16

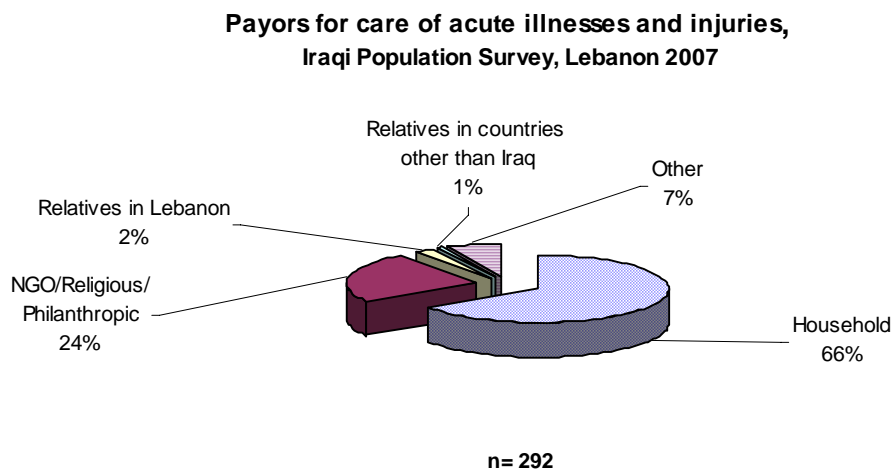


Figure I.17

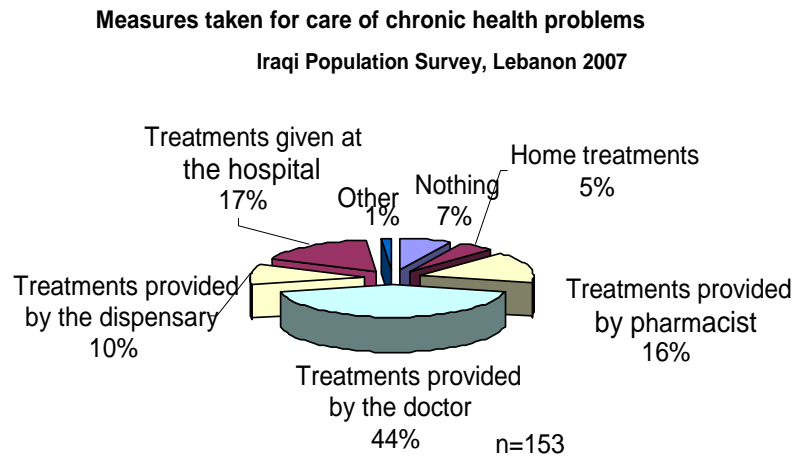


Figure I.18

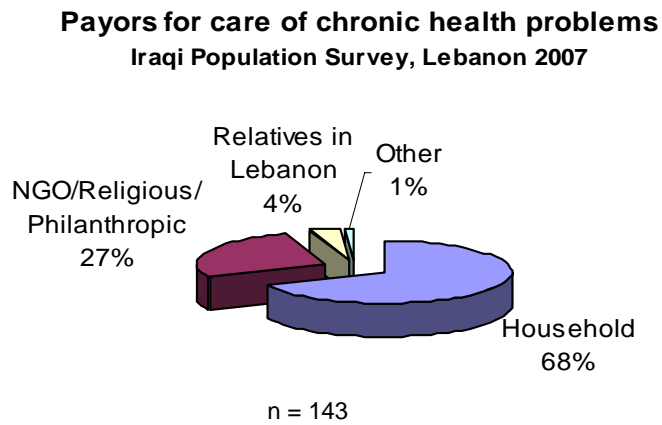


Figure 1.19

**Measures taken for prenatal care and deliveries,
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon 2007**

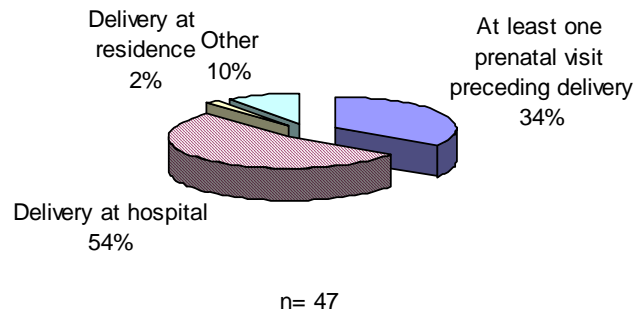
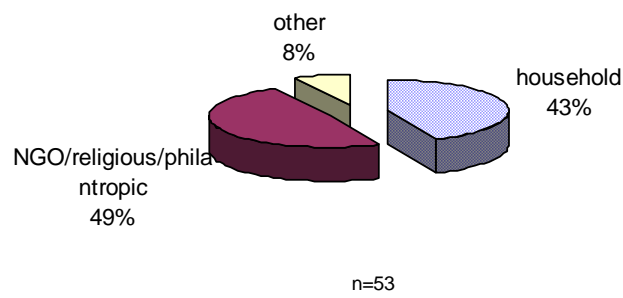


Figure 1.20

**Payors for natal care,
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon 2007**



Educational Status

Figure 1.21 shows that the majority of individuals under 18 years of age have educational needs at or under the elementary level. This is consistent with age distribution of individuals 17 years and less where the majority are infants and young children from 0 to 4 years old, as seen in Figure 1.22.

Figure 1.21

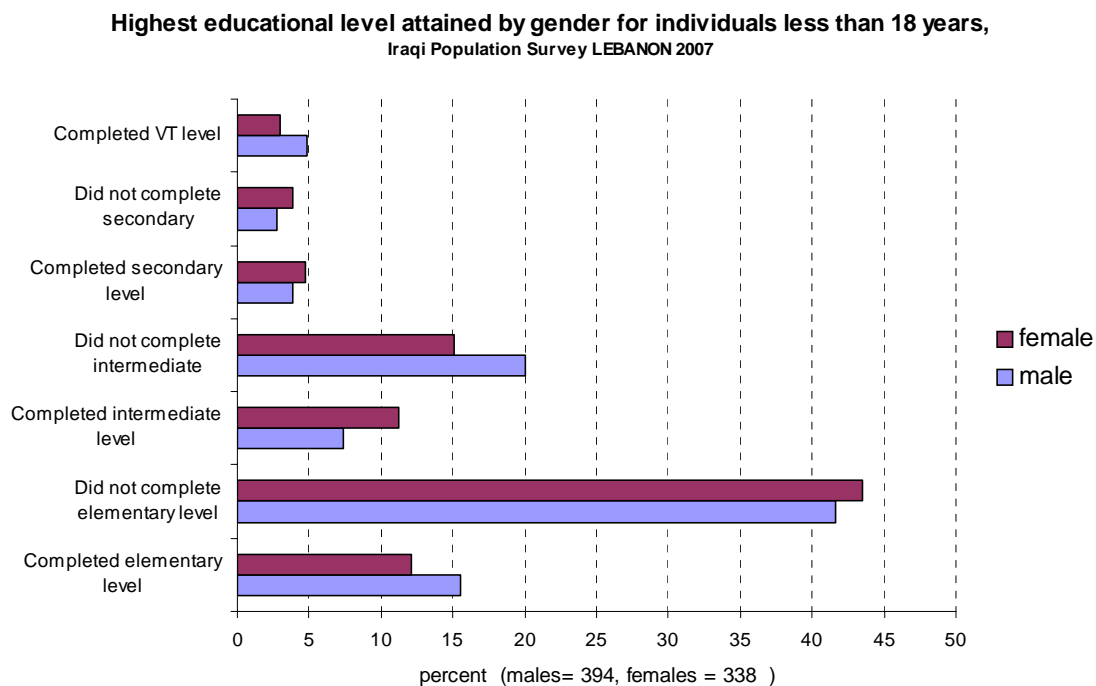
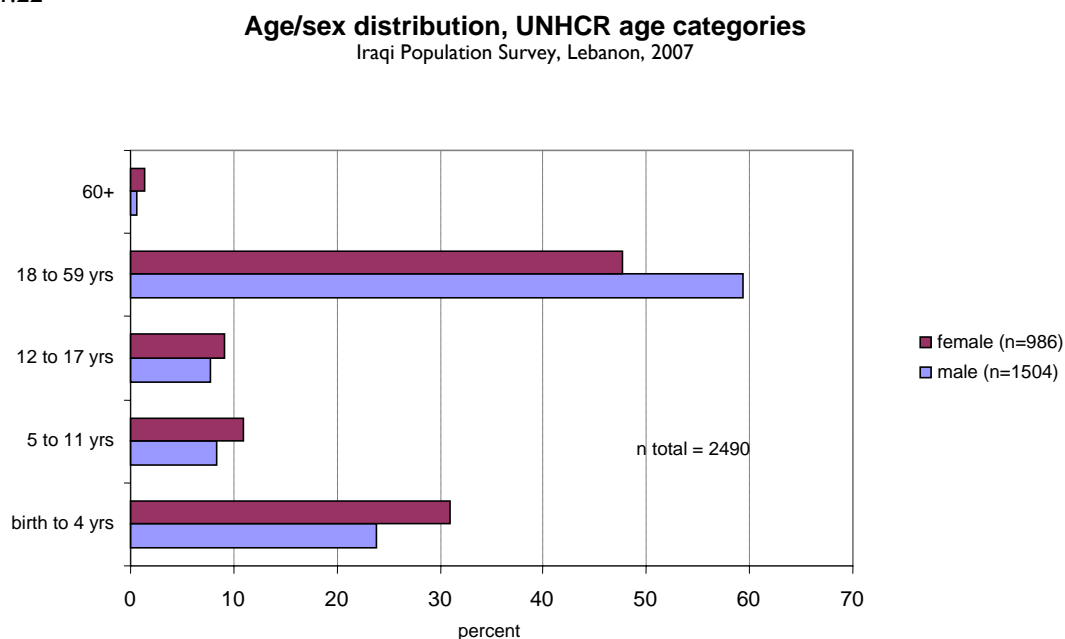


Figure 1.22



School Enrolment

The issue of school enrolment was approached at both household and individual levels. Ninety-four households report having children and youth between the ages of 6 to 17 years not enrolled in school. Cost is cited as the main reason for a lack of enrolment (40% of cases) followed by the need for the children to help out in generating household income. Other reasons cited include concerns about movement, language difficulties, and health constraints. (Table I.15)

Table I.15
Why Children Are Out of School (multiple responses)
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Cost	40	40.8	44.4
Afraid to move around without proper documentation	7	7.1	7.8
To help out in generating family income	10	10.2	11.1
Health reasons	3	3.1	3.3
Language difficulties	9	9.2	10.0
Other	29	29.6	32.2
Total Responses	98	100.0	108.9

At the individual level, comparing those enrolled between ages 6 to 17 years and the survey population of the same age group by age and sex, more girls are reported to be enrolled across age groups (table I.16). Almost double the proportion of girls between ages 15 to 17 years are enrolled in schools compared to boys. This has a gender role implication where boys would be expected to enrol in the workforce at that age more often than girls.

Table I.16
Age Sex Distribution of Enrollees and Individuals Aged 6 to 17 and % Enrolled in Schools
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Age groups	enrollees 6–17 yrs		all aged 6 – 17 yrs		% enrolled	
	male	female	male	female	male	female
6 – 9 years	43	44	68	66	63.2	66.7
10 – 14 years	54	48	89	72	60.7	66.7
15 – 17 years	22	22	62	41	35.5	53.7
Total 6 – 17 years	119	114	219	179	54.3	63.7

Most individuals who reported being enrolled across age groups are in private schools (186 enrollees), followed by public schools (151 enrollees), followed by semi-public¹³ (68 enrollees).

Examining educational attainment by relationship with head of household, more than a quarter of the sons and daughters who constitute one third of all individuals in the survey, did not complete elementary education and 13 percent did not complete intermediate (for details see table A3.2 in annex 3).

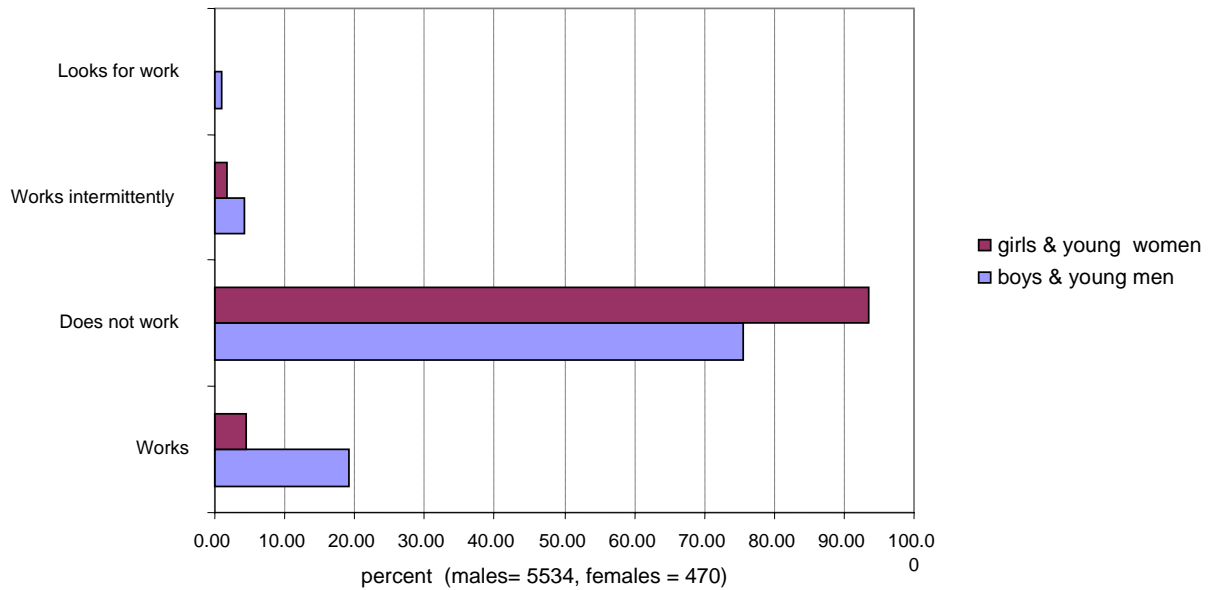
¹³ Private schools with minimal fees.

Working boys and girls and youth (under 18 years)

More young boys & young men less than 18 years work. Twenty five percent of young men and boys under 18 years of age are economically active most work continuously and around 5% work intermittently and some (less than 5%) are looking for work. A similar pattern is observed for young women and girls. However, less than 10 % of young women and girls are economically active. (See figure 1.23)

Figure 1.23

Current activity status in the labor force by gender for individuals less than 18
Iraqi Population Survey Lebanon, 2007



Work Status for Iraqi Adults in Lebanon

Half of the adults surveyed are working, the majority of whom are men. One third of adults are not working, of which the majority are women (figure 1.24). Survey findings also show that the ratio of men to women workers who have illegal status is higher than that for the legal status, i.e., a higher proportion of men with illegal status tend to be working as compared to women (figure, 1.25).

Figure 1.24

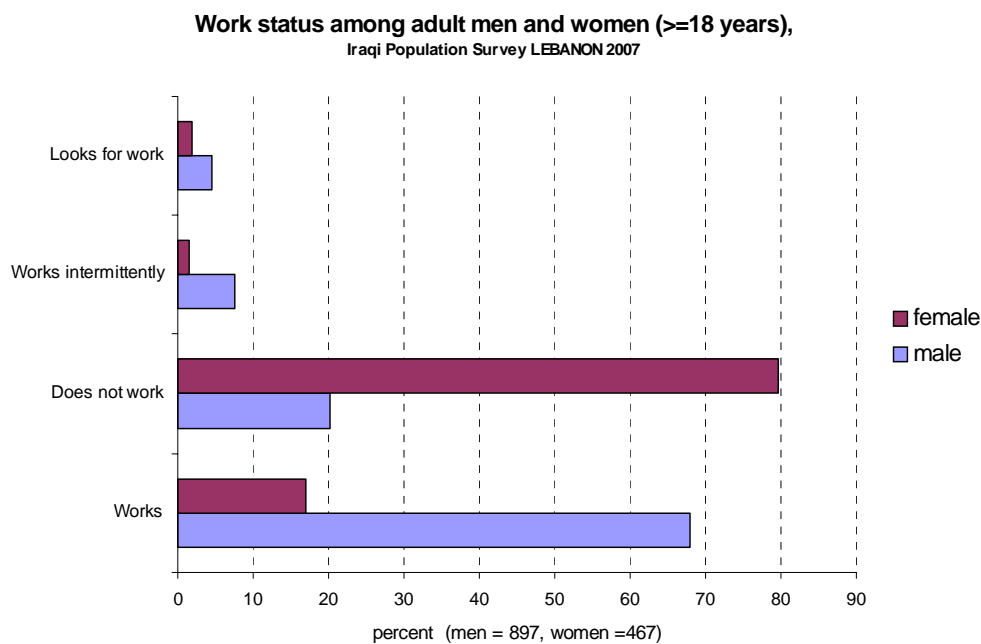
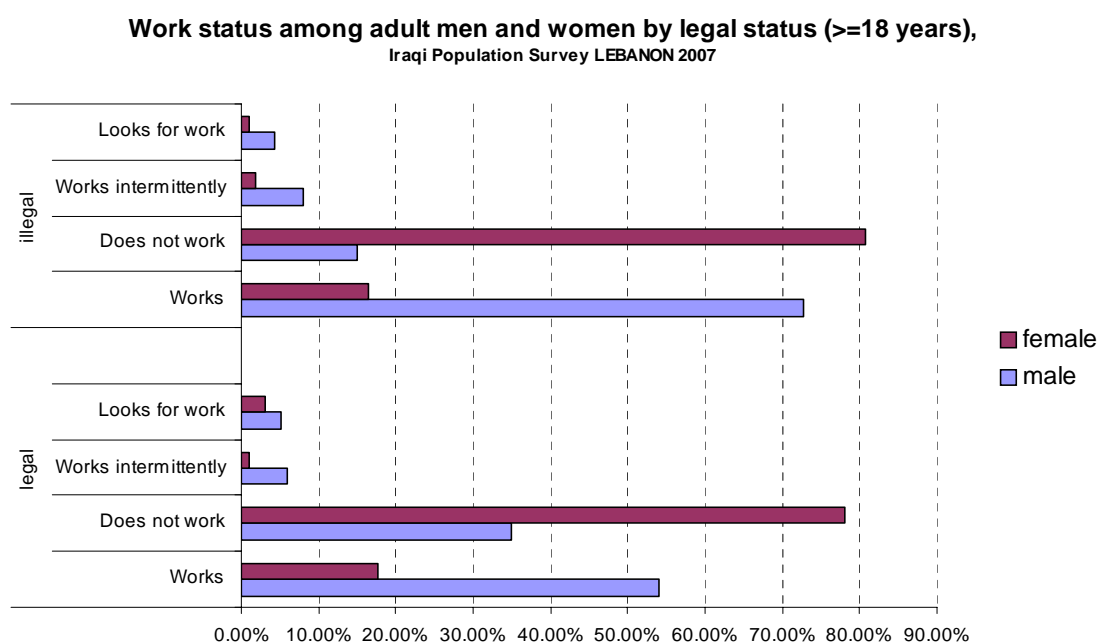


Figure 1.25



Occupations

Most reported occupations for males are laborers, employees in stores, and free enterprise. It is noteworthy that almost half of single males report working as laborers, and a higher proportion of married are in free enterprise and employee in a store and employee in a gas station.

Table I.17

Current occupation of males by marital status

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Age groups	Single		Married		total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Free enterprise / self-employed	37	5.4	170	33.5	207	17.4
Employee	17	2.5	61	12.0	78	6.5
Laborer	322	47.1	12	2.4	334	28.0
Employee in a store	141	20.6	114	22.4	255	21.4
Employee at a gas station	48	7.0	57	11.2	105	8.8
Employee in a factory	41	6.0	10	2.0	51	4.3
Concierge of a building	52	7.6	27	5.3	79	6.6
Other, specify	26	3.8	57	11.2	83	7.0
Total	684	100.0	508	100.0	1192	100.0

Pearson Chi Square P Value = 0.00

Income – Monthly Income

Households with legal and an illegal status who disclosed their average monthly income in the previous year report an income ranging between \$25 and \$1,000 per month. Median income among households with illegal status is lower than that of those with a legal status. Median income varies between \$235 and \$300, respectively.

Table I.18

Median Income – General, Legal, Illegal

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	average	minimum	maximum
Median income	\$250 USD	\$25 USD	\$1000 USD
Median income – legals	\$300 USD	\$45 USD	\$1000 USD
Median income – illegals	\$325 USD	\$25 USD	\$1000 USD

Employment is the principal source of income generation for three-quarters of the survey respondents, while 11.3% rely on savings, and another 11% rely on assistance, most of which is in-kind. (See tables I.19 and I.29.)

Table I.19

Means of Livelihood Support (multiple responses)

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Employment	839	75.1	82.9
Savings	126	11.3	12.2
Assistance	124	11.1	12.3
Other Means	28	2.5	2.8
Total Responses	1117	100.0	110.4

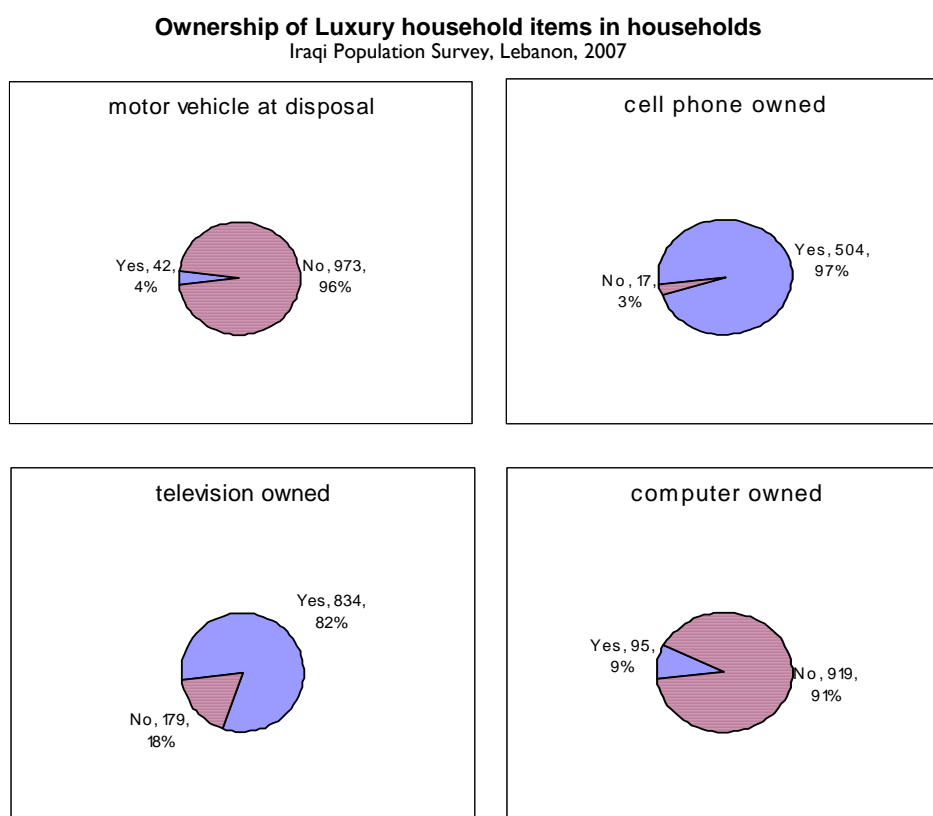
Table 1.20
 Type of General Assistance Received (multiple responses)
 Iraq Population Survey, Lebanon 2007

Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Financial aid	57	17.4	18.2
In-kind aid	220	67.1	70.1
Both financial and in-kind aid	51	15.5	16.2
Total Responses	328	100.0	104.5

“Luxury” Household Items

Figure 1.26 shows the pattern of ownership of selected household items. Cell phones are owned by 97% of respondents (households). In addition, television is found in 82 % of households while cars and computers are very much in the minority. The association between cell phones and the potential recurrent mobility of respondents is evident.

Figure 1.26



Property in Iraq

Another indication of financial vulnerability relates to ownership of property in Iraq. Most of the respondents (74%) do not have properties in Iraq. Of those who do, slightly more than half cannot access or do not have information on the status of the property, while 40 percent of those who own property have access to their property. Tables 1.21 indicates that of those who own property in Iraq, most reported that their properties are residential (houses). Only 10 percent are commercial. The reason for lack of access is that the properties are reported to be either occupied or damaged, or there are thought to be land mines or unexploded ordnance (UXO) present (see table 1.22).

Table 1.21

Type of Properties Owned in Iraq (multiple responses)

Iraq Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
A private house	227	71.8	85.7
Land	43	13.5	16.2
A commercial property	34	10.8	12.8
Other	12	3.8	4.5
Total Responses	315	100.0	119.2

Table 1.22

Reasons for Lack of Access to Property in Iraq (multiple responses)

Iraq Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Occupied without approval of owner	78	39.2	41.1
Occupied with approval of owner	42	21.1	22.1
Damaged	34	17.1	17.9
Landmines or UXOs present	2	1.0	1.1
Other	43	21.6	22.6
Total Responses	199	100.0	104.7

Household Expenditure

The most significant household expenditure is for the costs of housing followed by food and then medical care. Housing costs are the principal item for which respondents report a need for support.

Assistance

Table 1.23 indicates that housing followed by micro-credit and legal fees are areas where assistance has been identified as most needed. Tuition fees are the major source of expenditure for schooling. NGOs and philanthropic organizations are the principal source of scholastic assistance. (See tables 1.24 and 1.25.)

Table 1.23

Priority Areas for Needed Assistance (multiple responses)

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Housing	492	47.0	48.8
Hospitalization payments	65	6.2	6.4
Chronic disease financial burden	39	3.7	3.9
Schooling	45	4.3	4.5
Vocational Training	4	0.4	0.4
Micro-credit	179	17.1	17.7
Legal Fees	158	15.1	15.7
Other	65	6.2	6.4
Total Responses	1047	100.0	103.8

11 missing cases; 1009 valid cases

Table 1.24
Types of Educational Assistance Needed (multiple responses)
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
Tuition fees	92	65.7	89.3
Stationary	17	12.1	16.5
Books	25	17.9	24.3
Other	6	4.3	5.8
Total Responses	140	100.0	135.9

Table 1.25
Sources of Educational Assistance (multiple responses)
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

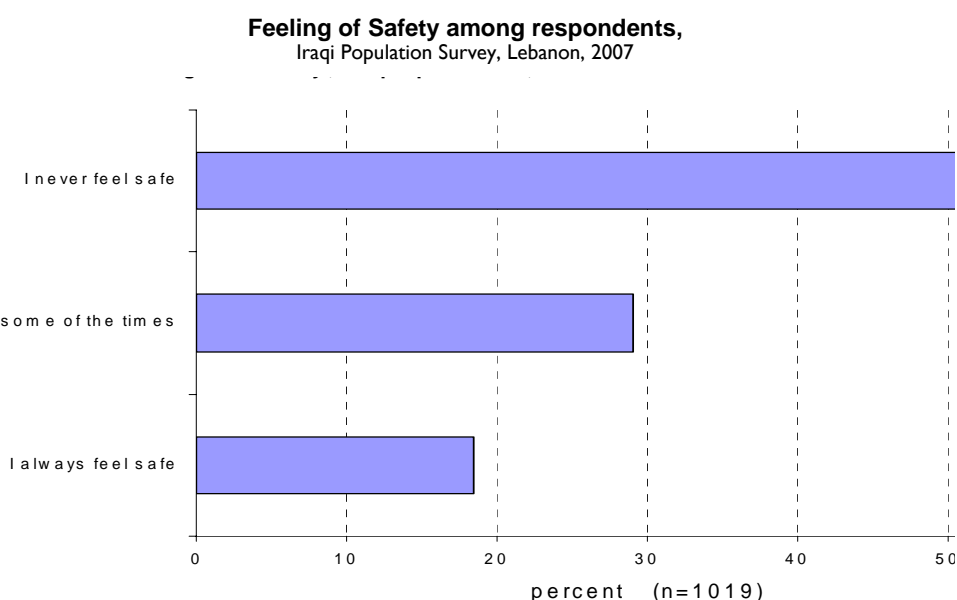
Category Label	Count	% of Response	% of Cases
UNHCR/NGO/Religious/Philanthropic org.	1057	78.8	85.4
Relatives in Lebanon	60	4.4	4.8
Relatives in Iraq	87	6.4	6.9
Relatives in other countries	73	5.4	5.8
Other	68	5.4	5.4
Total Responses	1350	100.0	108.5

Safety Assessments and Attitudes towards Returning to Iraq

Feeling of safety

Feeling safe appears low from survey findings. More than half of the respondents report never feeling safe in Lebanon, closely followed by another 30% who report feeling safe only some of the time (figure 1.27).

Figure 1.27



Attitudes towards Returning to Iraq

Comments within the questionnaires indicate that most of the respondents wish to return to Iraq sooner or later because it is their home land, and as their extended family and

relations are based there. They will return when security conditions have alleviated and when the economic situation is more favorable. Many indicated that they left Iraq due to receiving personal threats and where at least a member of their family was killed.

One respondent said that he will return to Iraq *"only if an earthquake or a Hiroshima bomb hits Lebanon"*. One respondent proposed that the Iraqi Embassy increase awareness amongst the Iraqi population as to the opportunity to return home free of charge through a program sponsored by the Government of Iraq. In this case, Iraqi nationals will be able to make their decision on returning irrespective of any pending economic constraints.

Movement

Movements are frequent within Lebanon: more than 55% of Iraqis have moved at least once from a residence to another since they first entered the country. Nearly a quarter of them moved between several regions in comparison to around 31% of respondents who limited their movements within the same region.

Highlighted Comments by Iraqi Respondents

Many Iraqis refused to participate in the survey without a clear reason. Others clarified that they don't trust that these studies can help (especially since the perception is that the previous study did not result in an interventions) and *"there is no time to waste"*. Some suggested that efforts would be better directed at finding a humanitarian and logical solution for the problems of the Iraqis. One asked *"why a refugee in a European country is treated better than in Arab countries, although both follow the UN?"* Another asked: *"The residence permit for an Iraqi citizen married to a Lebanese woman prevents him from practicing work, so what to do? Also, those who are married to Lebanese suffer less than those married to Iraqis."*

Since a significant proportion of respondents were single, a recurrent comment was to support them in Lebanon. One person said: *"I am sending \$100 to Iraq every month and nothing is left to me. So how do I to pay the residency fees, and the everyday expenses? I have a peptic ulcer now due to my stressful condition and I can't handle the news of Iraq, so I became sick both psychologically and physically, no one loves us and no one welcomes us, I started to hate myself because I am Iraqi and because of my fear and sufferings"*. This is related to an issue raised by another respondent pertaining to the exploitation of Iraqis with an illegal status, paying them reduced wages or exposing them to harsh working conditions.

A Profile of the Survey Population by Sect

This section provides an overview of some features of the sample population by sect. It includes presenting the population distribution, geographical distribution and distribution by year of entry and legal status. Subdivision by sect is useful as a mapping tool of subcultures of the Iraqi population in Lebanon.

Profile by Sect

As figure 1.28 and table 1.26 illustrate, most of the survey population belonged to the Shia sect. Chaldeans constitute the second largest proportion approaching one quarter of the population surveyed. Sunnis follow with 13% and the rest are Assyrians, and Syriacs¹⁴.

Figure 1.28

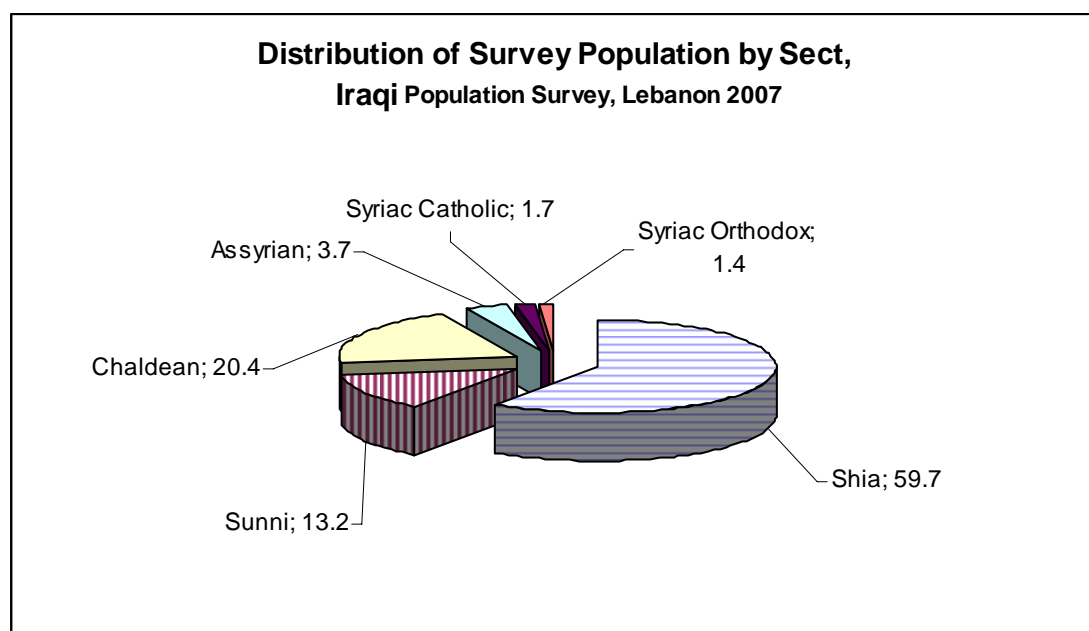


Table 1.26
Distribution of Survey Population, by Sect
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Shia	Sunni	Chaldean	Assyrian	Syriac Catholic	Syriac Orthodox	Total
1516	334	517	95	43	35	2540

Demographic Characteristics

Examining the age sex distribution of the sects, two distinct patterns emerge. One which is characteristic of Christian sects where numbers of males and females aged 18 to 59 years are similar, implying the possibility of families, while for the Muslim sects Sunnis and Shias, the numbers of males by far exceed those of females figure (1.29) The study population at large is characterized by a male to female ratio higher than one for the age group 18 to 59 years; that is, there are more males compared to females (table 1.27). Such a pattern is

¹⁴ Armenian Orthodox and Armenian Catholic sects were reported but these were less than one percent.

most apparent among Shia, followed by Sunnis. Among Chaldeans and Assyrians, male to female ratios are closer to 1 as apparent in table 1.27. This pattern implies that Christian sects are present as families at a higher rate in comparison to the Islamic sects.

Figure 1.29

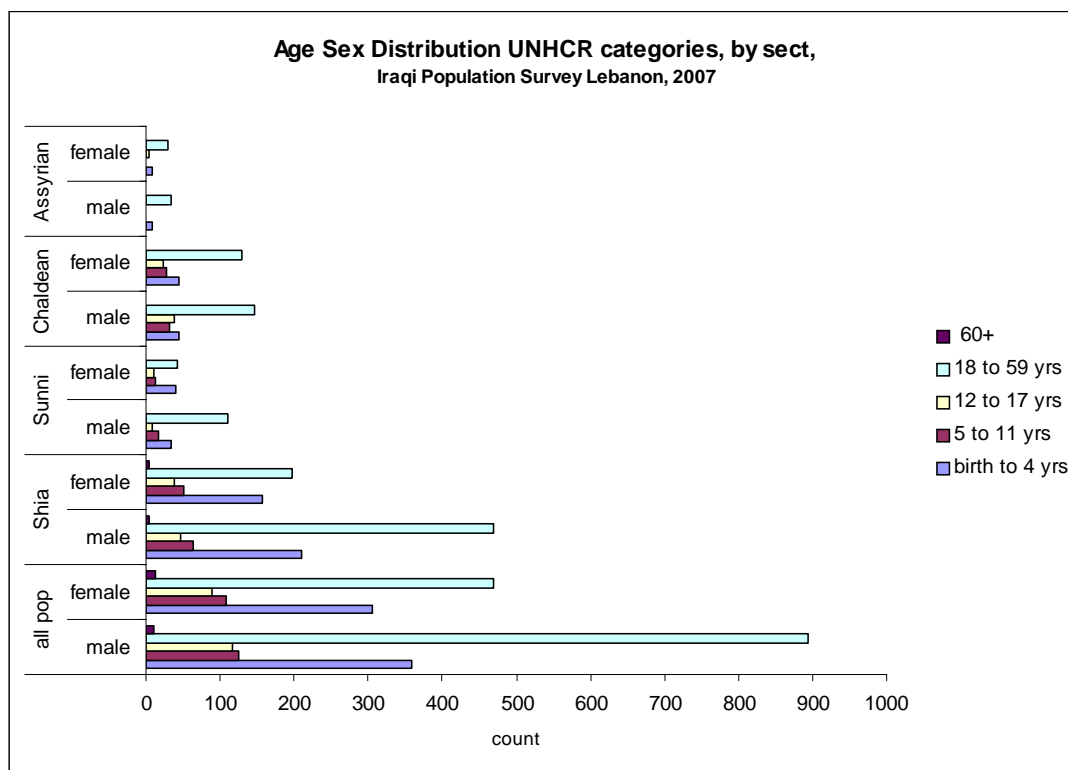


Table 1.27
Male to Female Ratio, by Age Groups, by Sect
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Age Group	all pop	Shia	Sunni	Chaldean	Assyrian
birth to 4 yrs	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9
5 to 11 yrs	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
12 to 17 yrs	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.4
18 to 59 yrs	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.1
60+	0.8	1.3		0.7	0.3
Total	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.0

Geographical Distribution

Table 1.28 illustrates that most of Shia, and Sunni population groups are located in Baabda qada while most of Chaldean, Assyrian, and Syriacs are located in the Matn qada. This corresponds to the common knowledge religious distribution among Lebanese population with the exception of the Sunni Iraqis who are reported to reside mainly in a predominantly Lebanese Shia area. It is also noteworthy that in general Shia and Sunni population groups are distributed more evenly across regions in Lebanon than the Chaldean, Assyrian and Syriac groups who reside primarily in the Matn Qada.

Table 1.28

Geographical Distribution of Sample Population, by Qada/District, and by Sect,
Iraqi population survey, 2007

	Shia		Sunni		Chaldean		Assyrian		Syriac Catholic		Syriac Orthodox	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Matn	96	6.3	54	16.2	361	69.8	62	65.3	25	58.1	19	54.3
Keserwan	53	3.5	47	14.1	83	16.1	22	23.2	11	25.6	12	34.3
Chouf	3	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Aley	177	11.7	59	17.7	1	0.2	4	4.2	0	0.0	1	2.9
Jbeil	5	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tripoli	8	0.5	9	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Koura	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hermel	28	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Zahle	8	0.5	30	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Baalbeck	126	8.3	4	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nabatiyeh	133	8.8	12	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bint Jbeil	19	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tyre	117	7.7	2	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sidon	45	3.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beirut	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Baabda	698	46.0	117	35.0	69	13.3	4	4.2	7	16.3	3	8.6
Total	1516	100.0	334	100.0	517	100.0	95	100.0	43	100.0	35	100.0

Year of entry and legal status at entry

The pattern of entry to Lebanon among Shias and Chaldeans shaped the general population pattern of entry of Iraqi population to Lebanon. Most entered prior and through 2004 (750 and 174 respectively). This was followed by a decline in 2005 then an increase in 2006. Comparing the period, the number of Assyrians in the survey population declined while Sunnis increased (see table 1.29 and figure 1.30).

Examining the comparative figures on trends of entry by sect, Sunnis show a plateau prior to 2005 compared to a decline among all other population groups. For the period 2005 to July 2007, there is a similar pattern to that of the general population. Integrating findings from both time periods (pre 2005 and post 2005), a net increase in the number of entry of Sunnis to Lebanon is observed.

Examining the legal entry status by year at first entry by sect, earliest entries prior to 2004 are shown to be mostly illegal across all groups. The year 2006 represents a peak of legal entries across all groups (figure 1.31).

Table 1.29

Entry of Survey Population to Lebanon, by Sect
Iraqi population survey, Lebanon 2007

	earliest through 2004	2005	2006	to July 2007	net change from pre 2006 to post 2006	% change from pre 2006 to post 2006
all pop	1322	332	737	475	-442	73.3
Shia	750	169	345	226	-348	62.1
Sunni	82	43	128	81	84	167.2
Chaldean	174	69	146	118	21	108.6
Assyrian	59	16	15	5	-55	26.7

Figure I.30

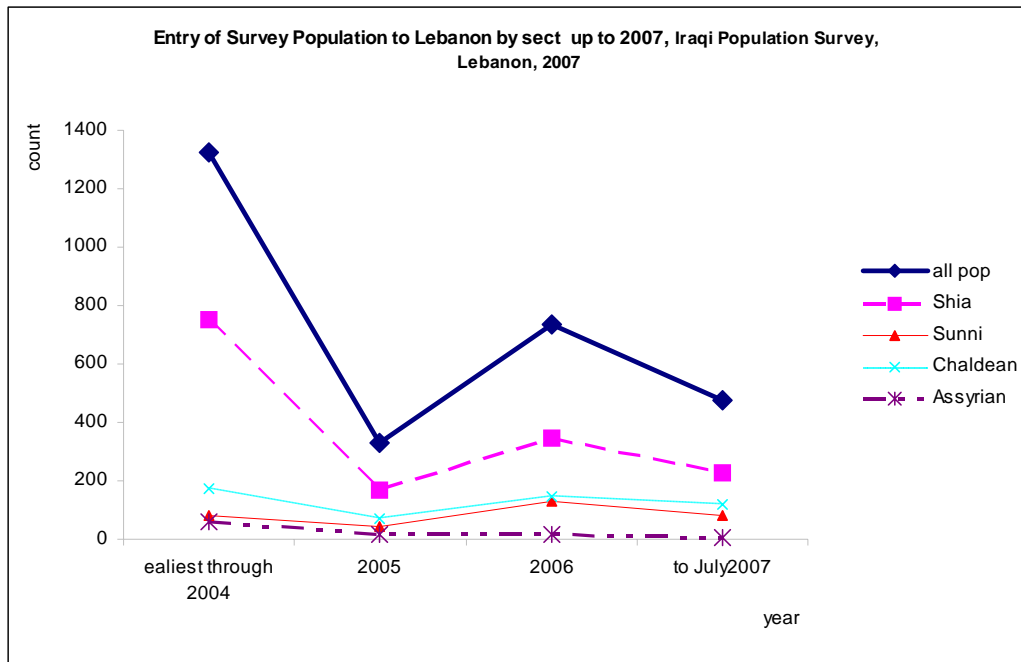
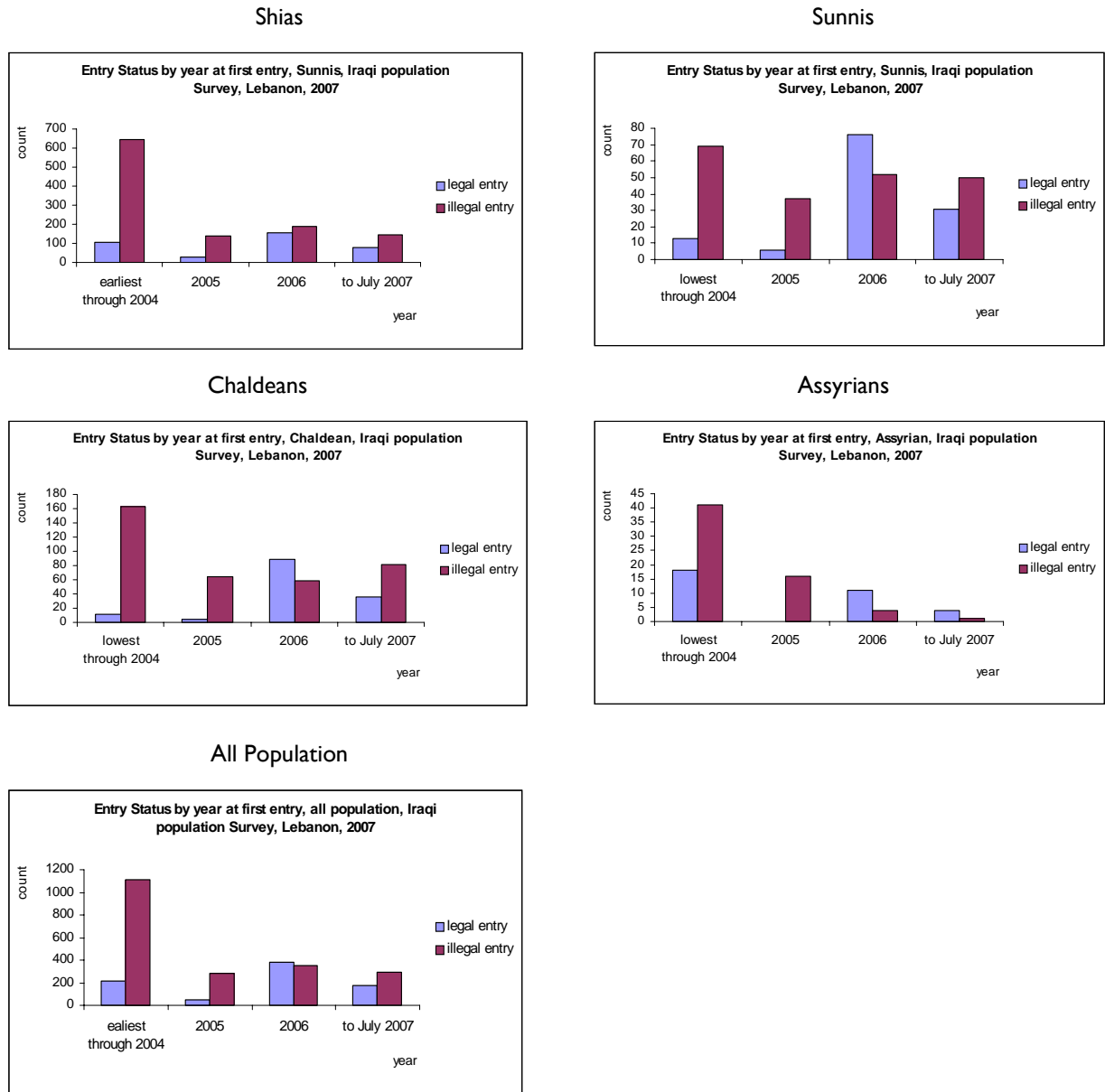


Figure I.31

Entry of Survey population to Lebanon, by legal status and year at first entry, among Sects
Iraqi population survey, Lebanon 2007



1.3

Limitations

Limitations

The lack of an individual or household based sampling frame presented a major challenge. Moreover, the elusive nature of the Iraqis in Lebanon made the geographical sampling more of a purposive cluster specification in most cases instead of the ability to choose from among clusters. Moreover, the delineation of the geographical clusters was approximate and dictated by the reported presence and the popular delineation of the neighborhoods. In addition, the variation between survey findings with UNHCR data on sectarian proportions constitutes another limitation.

Lack of individual or household based sampling frame

The lack of a possibility to construct individual or household based sampling frame presented a major challenge in view of the precision of the sampling process. However, this situation was useful considering the context of the study in view of the need to preserve privacy of information pertaining to individuals included in the survey.

Purposive selection of geographical clusters

The geographical sampling adopted in the study is more of a purposive cluster sampling based on availability of Iraqis. Moreover, the borders of the geographical clusters were dictated by the reported presence and the popular delineation of the neighborhoods. The specification of clusters was limited by the information at the disposal of the survey team at the time of data collection. Efforts have been made to get interviews from the areas of North Lebanon and Western Beqaa, where there was a deficiency of respondents, but the access to population was difficult.

Lack of systematic information on places of residence of the targeted population

Few of areas that the survey team went to do municipalities have systematic detailed information on places of residence of Iraqis even in areas of high concentration. This presents a potential bias in estimating sampling coverage since one cannot precisely specify the denominator used to calculate the proportion covered even when the area is limited. An additional negative implication is the lack of access to some groups with hidden vulnerabilities such as addictions and domestic violence or aftermath of trafficking or torture. Access to the population was determined by the informal networks at the disposal of the survey team in addition to information provided by grassroots organizations that work with Iraqis in Lebanon.

A discrepancy in distribution of sectarian affiliation between survey and UNHCR registration data

UNHCR registration data for Iraqi registered refugees show a ratio of 6 Shias to 3 Sunnis to 1 Christian where as the survey presents a ratio of 4 Shias to 1 Sunni, to 2 Christians. It cannot be determined whether this variation is real or due to a situation where the Sunnis included in the survey declined to reveal their true sectarian identity or due to a deficiency of Shias registering in UNHCR as refugees or asylum seekers.

2.0

In Focus

- 2.1 Living on the Edge – coping with an illegal status**
- 2.2 The Single Young Men – an additional vulnerable group**
- 2.3 Iraqis in Lebanon Prior to 2003 – coping with a prolonged stay**
- 2.4 Iraqi Prisoners Detained for Illegal Entry**
- 2.5 Falling through the Cracks of the Health Services System – some challenges**
- 2.6 Resettlement – shifting criteria / persisting dreams**
- 2.7 Palestinians Fleeing from Iraq to Lebanon**

2.1

Living on the Edge - coping with an illegal status

A majority (71%) of Iraqis in households interviewed have reported entering Lebanon illegally. Registering with UNHCR is regarded as an action of preference in order to have access to resettlement options to another country, since most regard Lebanon as too expensive to live in. Registering with UNHCR also has added value for accessing health, education and social assistance to deal with the demands of daily life.

One coping mechanism with this reality is proposed to be engaging in economic activity regardless of legal restrictions and type of occupation and there is evidence in the survey to attest to that proposition (see figure 1.25). Their clustering in the economic hub of the country – namely in the two major suburban areas surrounding the capital – constitutes another support to the proposition.

Evidence from informal interviews and from direct observation suggests marriage with Lebanese as another coping mechanism. Inter-marriage allows access to local kinship support networks. Cases of inter-marriage are reported in Beqaa, in the south as well as in the southern suburbs. One village in the Tyre area is reported to be the ‘mother of Iraqis’ where scores of its women are married to them.

Seeking social and economic support from religious institutions is another coping mechanism. It is most apparent in various denominational churches, and Islamic institutions. Churches and Husayniat constitute safe meeting places for religious as well as social occasions.

Adapting could take a negative channel. Information from discussion groups and in-depth interviews suggests that illegal status contributes significantly to the social and economic marginalization of Iraqis and increases their vulnerability to behavioural aberrations including various forms of addiction such as alcoholism, hallucinogens, “tenner” sniffing, and hashish, as well as domestic violence.

Several community leaders and Iraqis indicated that some prostitution exists. In addition, smuggling of youth to potential host countries in a desperate attempt to seek asylum and bring the rest of the family to a safer haven was reported anecdotally by a Iraqi women in one discussion group.

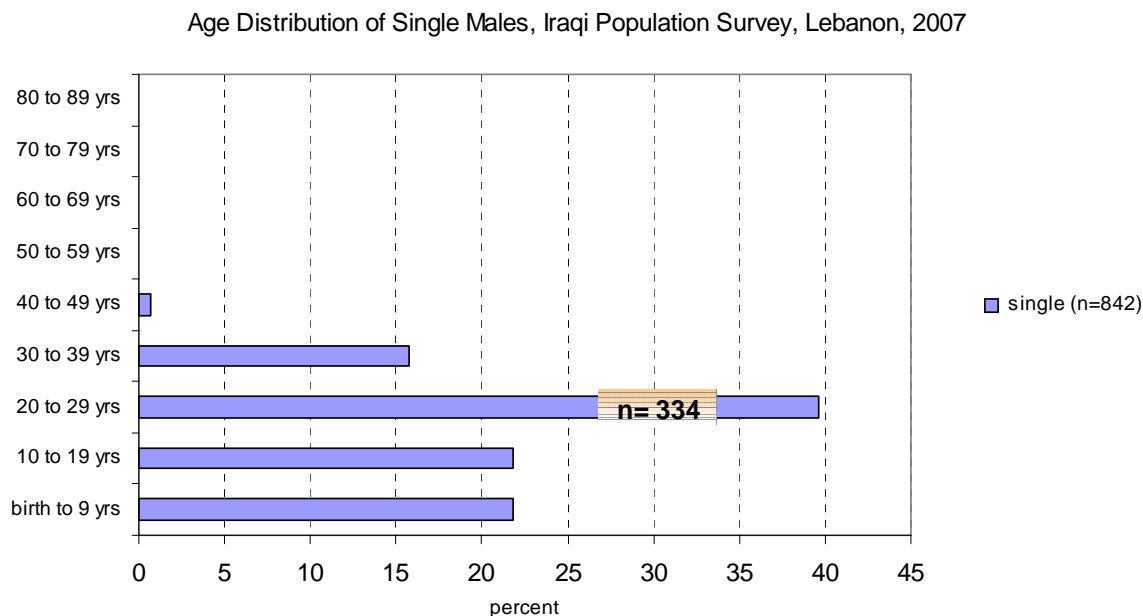
Returning to Iraq despite the hazards is considered a last resort. As one young mother – a Christian and dentist by profession – put it: *‘it is more honorable to die in Iraq than to live such a life’*. A similar statement was made by a Christian physician in the Beqaa area, frustrated by his inability to practice medicine, even for the Iraqi community. A man in his thirties – a Sunni living in the south – refused to participate in the survey because he is planning to go back to Iraq with full knowledge of the risk to his life. A similar decision was made by a young Shia family, which is moving back to a volatile area of Baghdad.

2.2

The Single Young Men - an additional vulnerable group

The majority (68%) of males in the study population are single. Around 40 % of those single males (n=334) are between the ages of 20 to 29 years old, as shown in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1



Most of adult single young men either live alone or in a hostel. An extreme example of a single man living alone is that of a young man who lives in a gas station who, when asked about the number of rooms in his residence, answered “zero”. The interview was conducted in the gas station. Survey findings (table 2.1) indicate that a higher proportion of adult single males live in the house-mate arrangement as compared to married men. Such an arrangement is found useful to share the rent expenses. However, based on reports of survey volunteers, several young men did not report living with others for fear of being left out for possible resettlement. Despite continuous statements, many linked the survey itself with the resettlement process. Therefore one cannot estimate accurately the proportion actually living in a hostel, especially since interviews with many of them took place outside their places of residence.

Table 2.1
Distribution of Males – Ages 18 to 59 Years, by Type of Household and Marital Status
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Age groups	Single		Married	
	#	%	#	%
One nuclear family	355	69.7	338	91.1
Multiple nuclear families	11	2.2	11	3.0
Housemates	130	25.5	7	1.9
Extended family	11	2.2	14	3.8
Other	2	0.4	1	0.3
Total	509	100.0	371	100.0

Pearson Chi Square P Value = 0.00

More single men are employed as laborers than married men, and less are free-lancers. This makes them more likely to be exposed to occupational hazards such as trauma, including fractures. In addition, a significantly higher proportion of single men work without a work

permit. Also more single men work full time as compared to married men. (See tables 2.2 to 2.4)

Table 2.2
Current Occupation of Males, by Marital Status
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Age groups	Single		Married	
	#	%	#	%
Free-lancer, business	37	5.4	170	33.5
Employee	17	2.5	61	12.0
Laborer	322	47.1	12	2.4
Employee in a store	141	20.6	114	22.4
Employee at a gas station	48	7.0	57	11.2
Employee in a factory	41	6.0	10	2.0
Concierge of a building	52	7.6	27	5.3
Other	26	3.8	57	11.2
Total	684	100.0	508	100.0

Pearson Chi Square P Value = 0.00

Table 2.3
Distribution of Economically Active Males, by Availability of Work Permit
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Age groups	Single		Married	
	#	%	#	%
works with a work permit	77	11.6	72	20.1
works without a work permit	586	88.4	287	79.9
Total	663	100.0	359	100.0

Pearson Chi Square P Value = 0.00

Table 2.4
Distribution of Economically Active Males, by Work and Marital Status
Iraqi Population Survey Lebanon, 2007

Age groups	Single		Married	
	#	%	#	%
Full time	617	90.7	300	80.0
Part-time	28	4.1	26	6.9
Seasonal	4	0.6	8	2.1
Daily wage	31	4.6	36	9.6
Other	0	0.0	5	1.3
Total	680	100.0	375	100.0

Pearson Chi Square P Value = 0.00

There is evidence from key informants that many Iraqi young men send most of their earnings to their families in Iraq and maintain minimal resources for their own daily living expenses. Kinship ties among single men appear to remain with their families in Iraq. During field interviews, as reported by survey volunteers, many single men did not consider themselves as heads of households, but deferred that role to their fathers in Iraq.

Susceptibility of young single males to detention for illegal entry, based on several opinions during informal conversations, is considered to be another element of vulnerability of that group.

Moreover, assistance in general goes less to single adult males compared to married regardless of living arrangement. The highest proportion who declared not receiving assistance among single adult males was those living in hostels / with housemates. Also

noteworthy is that most single men living as a “nuclear family”, i.e., on their own, do not receive assistance. This shows the only statistically significant relationship among other types of living arrangements. (See table 2.5)

Table 2.5

Distribution of Adult Men (ages 18 to 59 years), by Receiving Any Assistance (other than scholastic) and Marital Status
Iraqi Population Survey, 2007

	Receiving Assistance	Single		Married	
		#	%	#	%
One nuclear family	Yes	105	30.2	167	49.4
	No	243	69.8	170	50.3
	Total	348	100.0	338	100.0
Multiple nuclear families	Yes	7	63.6	8	72.7
	No	4	36.4	3	27.3
	Total	11	100.0	11	100.0
House-mates	Yes	11	8.5	0	0.0
	No	119	91.5	7	100.0
	Total	130	100.0	7	100.0
Extended family	Yes	5	45.5	9	64.3
	No	6	54.5	5	35.7
	Total	11	100.0	14	100.0
Other	No	2	100.0	1	100.0
	Total	2	100.0	1	100.0

A more disturbing finding pertains to the threat of drug and other types of addictions. Single young males in particular especially in peri-urban areas surrounding Beirut are reported to be exposed to drug and alcohol addiction (hashish in the north eastern suburbs and alcohol and ‘pills’ in the southern suburb). Another issue facing single young males is that of susceptibility to being smuggled to potential host countries. There are rumors of young men stranded in some African countries, and in Turkey.

The above indicates that there is reason to propose single adult males as vulnerable for reasons of potentially harsh working environments, lower access to assistance, and exposure to addictions. These are accentuated by lack of a kinship support network in the residence which is one factor that may potentially support their coping with their life challenges.

2.3

Iraqis in Lebanon Prior to 2003-coping with a prolonged stay

Figures 2.2a and 2.2b indicate that Iraqis who reported first arriving to Lebanon prior to 2003 constitute around 30% of Iraqis in the study population. Their age distribution varies from the rest of the individuals in the survey population, with a preponderance of males aged 30 to 39 years, whereas the general pattern among the survey population in general has a preponderance of males aged 20 to 29 years. The pattern of the pyramid – namely the presence of children – indicates the presence of families¹⁵.

Figure 2.2a Age/Sex distribution of Iraqis who arrived in Lebanon prior to 2003, Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon 2007

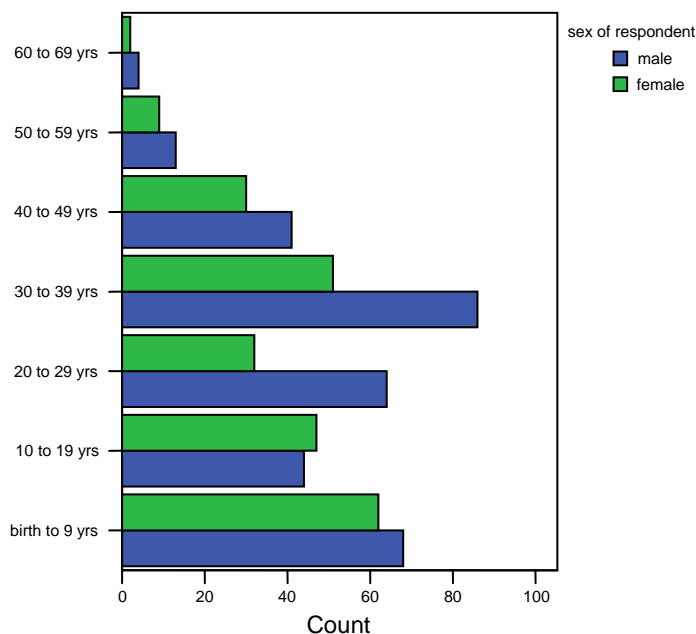
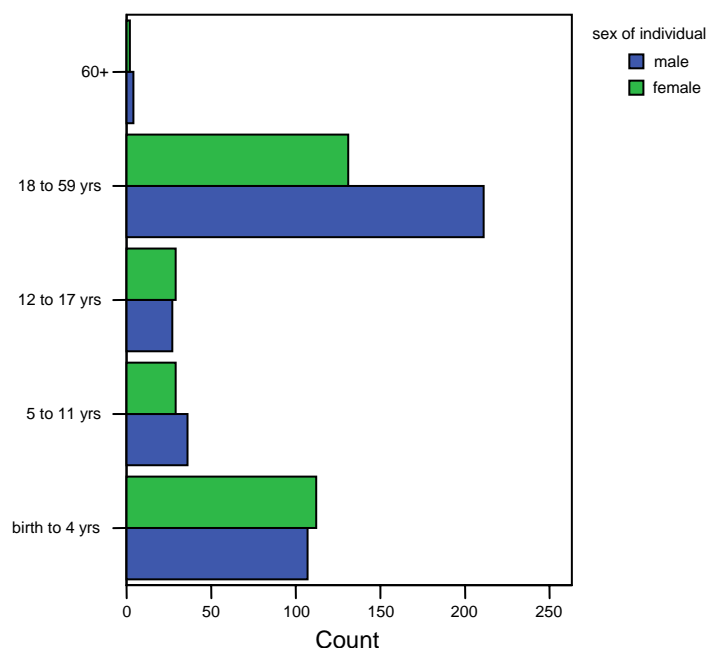


Figure 2.2b Age/Sex distribution of Iraqis who arrived in Lebanon prior to 2003 (UNHCR age groups), Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007



¹⁵ See figures 2.2a and b and compare them with figure 1.11.

Most of Iraqis 82.3% who entered Lebanon before 2003 have entered Lebanon illegally, as shown in table 2.6. Currently they are reduced to 60% according to answers to question on current legal status, as shown in table 2.7. However, it is worth reiterating that the current status for most of Iraqis who arrived before 2003 is still illegal.

Table 2.6

Legal Entry Status, by Year of First Entry

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	before 2003		after 2003		total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
legal entry	140	17.7	667	32.7	807	28.5
illegal entry	652	82.3	1371	67.3	2023	71.5
Total	792	100.0	2038	100.0	2830	100.0

Pearson Chi Square p-value = 0.00

Table 2.7

Current legal Status, by Year of First Entry

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	before 2003		after 2003		total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Legal entry	318	40.1	607	29.8	925	32.7
Illegal entry	476	59.9	1427	70.2	1903	67.3
Total	794	100.0	2034	100.0	2828	100.0

Pearson Chi Square p-value = 0.00

Regarding assistance other than scholastic, table 2.8 shows a significantly higher proportion of Iraqis entering Lebanon prior to 2003 reported not receiving assistance.

Table 2.8

Distribution of Individuals by Year of First Entry, by Reporting Having Received any Form of Assistance (other than scholastic)

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	before 2003		after 2003		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Yes	303	38.6	912	44.9	1215	42.9
No	482	61.4	1118	55.1	1600	56.5
Total	785	100.0	2030	100.0	2833	100.0

Pearson Chi Square p-value = 0.003

There are statistically significant variations between the two groups by work patterns. The most notable is that by duration of work where those who arrived before 2003 have a lower proportion working full time. A higher proportion of the early arrivals report that they are part-time, seasonal or daily wage earners (table 2.9).

Table 2.9

Distribution of Economically Active Individuals, by Duration of Work and Year of Entry

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	before 2003		after 2003		Total	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Full-time	216	74.2	784	89.4	1000	85.6
Part-time	30	10.3	42	4.8	72	6.2
Seasonal	9	3.1	4	0.5	13	1.1
Daily wage earner	32	11.0	46	5.2	78	6.7
Other	4	1.4	1	0.1	5	0.4
Total	291	100.0	877	100.0	1168	100.0

Evidence from in-depth interviews with some families who arrived prior to 2003 indicates that they live with a persistent aspiration to resettle.

From the above information there are indications to consider classifying the pre-2003 arrival as a special group on the basis of their differential lack of access to assistance, to their less sustainable work pattern and their long-term illegal status compared to the rest of the study population.

2.4

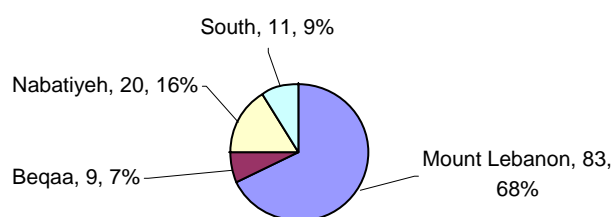
Iraqi Prisoners Detained for Illegal Entry

Incarceration due to illegal entry is another component of the Iraqi exodus to Lebanon. The survey incorporated relevant inquiries to this matter, and the team met with institutions that work with prisoners charged with illegal entry. In addition, face-to-face interviews with prisoners and recently released Iraqis were conducted.

Regarding the scope of the problem of incarceration, 123 respondents reported that in their household, some one was arrested and detained for illegal entry. This amounts to around 12 percent of all 1019 households included in the survey. Among those reporting the occurrence of incarceration, 63 were released and 31 of them returned to Iraq. A significant relationship is found between the occurrences of detention per governorate¹⁶. Most detentions occurred in the Mount Lebanon area. The proportion detained in districts also had a similar significant relationship Baabda and Aley had the lowest proportions. (See figures 2.3 and 2.4.)

Figure 2.3

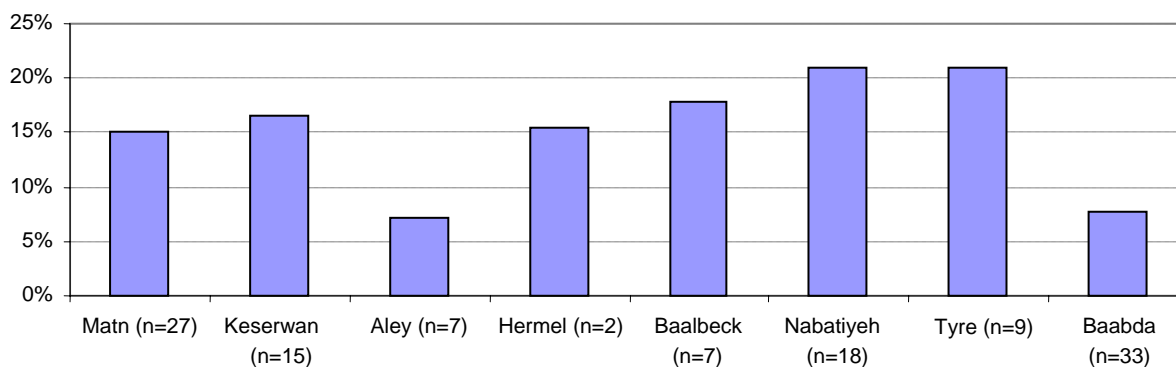
Occurrence of detention in households, by governorate,
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007



Pearson Chi Square p-value = 0.000

Figure 2.4

Occurrence of detention in households, by selected districts
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007



Pearson Chi Square p-value = 0.000

¹⁶ Beirut and North are excluded because of small numbers.

Field Visits to Prisoners

The team met with AJEM (Association for Justice and Misericorde) and Caritas Migrant Center, two providers of medical and psycho-social support for prisoners. Field visits to prisoners in detention were conducted. Two centers were visited Ras Baalbeck jail in Beqaa Governorate and the principal prison in Lebanon located in Roumieh in Mount Lebanon Governorate on July 8th and July 24th, 2007. Interviews were conducted directly with prisoners and included the administering of the survey questionnaires as well as open ended questions.

The survey team met three prisoners in Ras Baalbeck and eight prisoners in Roumieh prison. Prisoners were those incarcerated on charges of illegal entry.

Prison conditions were generally unfavorable. In Roumieh prison, potable water had to be purchased or else prisoners were advised to boil the water before drinking it. Overcrowding is a common factor to both Ras Baalbeck and Roumieh prisons and added to the minimal living amenities provided to the prisoners. Moreover, family members had difficulty accessing their relatives either because of fear of being caught themselves on charges of illegal entry or lack of financial means.

Prison conditions were generally unfavorable. In Roumieh prison, potable water had to be purchased or else prisoners were advised to boil the water before drinking it. Overcrowding is a common factor to both Ras Baalbeck and Roumieh prisons and added to the minimal living amenities provided to the prisoners. Moreover, family members had difficulty accessing their relatives either because of fear of being caught themselves on charges of illegal entry or lack of financial means. It was evident from the interviews with staff that the organizations are working under conditions of limited resources that do not meet many basic needs of the prisoners. The survey team noted that NGO staff members working with prisoners were trying their best to address those needs in terms of priority setting despite their resource constraints.

2.5

Falling through the Cracks of the Health Services System - some challenges

Reiterating from the health care utilization section of the report, the burden of the cost of health care lies largely on households for acute conditions and chronic illnesses (66 and 68 percent respectively). As for natal care 43 percent of household (54 in number) bear those expenses. NGOs and philanthropic organizations are reported to cover between 24 percent of cases needing acute care and 27 percent of cases of chronic illness and the cost of most of the reported natal care cases (54 percent). Information from interviews with service providers in an impoverished community in Amrousieh indicates that many Iraqis prefer not to move around and to use the nearest clinic for treatment of traumas such as fractures. The cost of such treatments exceeds the minimal fees charged for a consulting physician. The injured person usually is charged for such expenses.

Evidence from qualitative work illustrated that illnesses such as renal disease that requires dialysis pose excessive hardships on patients, their families as well as the humanitarian agencies catering to the health needs of the Iraqis in Lebanon given their limited resources. A case of falling through the cracks in such cases is one case too many given the burden it places on the parties concerned. Iraqis residing in the periphery who constitute half of the study population are subject to logistical / financial / security constraints of relocation to access care providers. In addition, the rest of the population who reside close to service providers may suffer lack of access because the supporting organizations do not cover them for reasons relating to their systems of financial allocations to their registered beneficiaries. This resulted in one case witnessed by the survey team in a severe hardship imposed on a family with kidney dialysis patient – a thirty-three year-old man. The dialysis expenses were resolved for that case only in particular by an outside agency however, the cost of future hospitalization of that person is still subject to the current financial constraints.

Another challenge is the rare medical cases that cannot be treated in Lebanon. Such cases, though few, pose hardships on the lives of those affected by them. One case, brought to the attention of the survey team, was of a young woman in her thirties who is suffering from the repercussion of tuberculosis that hit her spine, which urgently needs an operation. She is still awaiting a resolution of her problem.

One frequently voiced concern from survey participants was their inability to access medical services because they were considered as ineligible on the basis of their less-vulnerable status at the time they first arrived in Lebanon. Many noted that whatever savings or other resources they had arrived with were either rapidly dwindling or fully expended, and said that service providers should take this into consideration before rejecting their applications for assistance in bearing health care expenses.

2.6

**Resettlement -
changing or inequitable criteria
/persisting dreams**

The wish for resettlement and for expediting resettlement procedures was a consistent theme in the informal discussions and interviews. In the household quantitative survey this was affirmed most by respondents when asked the particular question “would you consider returning to Iraq at this time?” The answer was in the negative by more than eighty percent. Lebanon is regarded by most as a country of transition, and the aspiration by three quarters of respondents is to resettle in another country. This sense of transition is underscored by responses relating to the rating of the extent of personal safety in Lebanon by respondents representing households. (See tables 2.10, 2.11, and 2.12.)

Table 2.10

Distribution of Responses to the Question “Would You Consider Returning to Iraq (under current circumstances)?”
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	158	15.5
No	850	83.4
Total	1019	100

Table 2.11

Resettlement Options Selected by Respondents Not Wanting to Return to Iraq (immediately)
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Percent
Staying in Lebanon	99	9.7
Going to another country	765	75.1
Not applicable	155	15.2
Total	1019	100.0

Table 2.12

Rating of Extent of Personal Safety by Households
Iraqi population survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Percent
I always feel safe	188	18.4
I feel safe some of the time	296	29.0
I never feel safe	527	51.7
Total	1019	100.0

During informal discussions and interviews, almost all Iraqis encountered during the survey voiced an aspiration to resettle, even if they have to endure financial and other form of hardships (including imprisonment) during their transit in Lebanon. In a telephone conversation with DRC staff related to scheduling an interview, one Iraqi commented that he can take care of himself financially and was not interested in participating in the survey because it would not directly further his case for resettlement.

A number of Iraqis interviewed informally pointed out their perceptions of shifting criteria for resettlement by host countries. According to one Iraqi man, the resettlement process for his entire family was aborted because one family member, a young man currently in his thirties, suffers from renal disease. According to another testimony, a family’s resettlement application was denied because one member has mental problems (trisomy 21 / mongolism). Still another resettlement process was halted because the family members were not recent arrivals (post 2003).

2.7

Palestinians Seeking Safe Haven from Iraq to Lebanon: enduring another exodus

In the aftermath of the war of 1948, about 3,500 Palestinians fled to Iraq. They were distributed in several cities including a majority from Baghdad (87%), followed by Basra and Ninawah. While in Iraq, Palestinians had access to basic health and educational services, free of charge similar to Iraqi citizens.

Population information in this section is based on a database provided by the PLO representative office, an interview with a PLO official, and a background report obtained courtesy of the Shiite Higher Council.

According to the PLO official, all Palestinians coming from Iraq to Lebanon have arrived illegally and their current status has remained illegal. Consequently, they are afraid to disclose themselves, and hence their exact number is not known. Although the PLO has a database with 90 individuals, the real number is assumed to be much larger. Table 2.13 indicates that most of the individuals in the PLO database are males (61.1%), while the rest (38.9%) are females. Most were born in Iraq (74.4%), while the rest were born in Syria (4.4%), Lebanon (15.6%) or Palestine (5.6%) (see table 2.14). Males are mostly 20 to 40 years old, while most females are aged 0 to 30 years. Illegal entry into Lebanon is done by smugglers who are paid to bring Palestinian Iraqis into Lebanon through illegal entry points.

Table 2.13
Age / Sex Distribution of Palestinian Iraqis in Lebanon (PLO data), 2007

Age Group	males		females		total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-10 yrs	3	3.3	3	3.3	6	6.7
11-20 yrs	12	13.3	8	8.9	20	22.2
21-30 yrs	15	16.7	12	13.3	27	30.0
31-40 yrs	15	16.7	2	2.2	17	18.9
41-50 yrs	3	3.3	6	6.7	9	10.0
51-60 yrs	3	3.3	2	2.2	5	5.6
61- 70 yrs	4	4.4	1	1.1	5	5.6
71-80	0	0	1	1.1	1	1.1

Table 2.14
Age Groups of Palestinians Coming from Iraq (UNHCR categories) – Sorted by Place of Birth
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Age Group (UNHCR categories)	Iraq	Syria	Lebanon	Palestine	total
birth to 4 yrs	1 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.1%)
5 to 11 yrs	3 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (6.7%)
12 to 17 yrs	7 (10.4%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (12.2%)
18 to 59 yrs	55 (82.1%)	4 (100.0%)	7 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	66 (73.3%)
60+	1 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (5.6%)	6 (6.7%)
Total	67 (74.4%)	4 (4.4%)	14 (15.6%)	5 (5.6%)	90 (100.0%)

Most families reside in the Palestinian refugee camps, where adults have an opportunity to work within the limited domain of the camp. Movement of men is severely restricted because of security concerns.

Of the 90 Iraqi Palestinians in the PLO database, information on possession of current identity documentation is available for only 80. Of these, 55 (69%) possess current identity papers. All of the current documents were recently issued (60% in 2006 and 40% in 2007).

Table 2.15

Possession and Sources of Current ID Document among Palestinian Iraqis in Lebanon, PLO data, 2007

Source of current document	number	percent
Iraq	37	41.1
Syria	3	3.3
Palestinian National Authority	3	3.3
Ministry of Interior (Lebanon)	12	13.3
No document	25	27.8
No information available	10	11.1
Total	90	100.0

Meeting with Palestinians coming from Iraq was a challenge and attempts by the PLO office to facilitate interviews failed due to the intense fear of incarceration on the part of those persons. However, a survey team member met by chance and interviewed one woman. She is a young Iraqi Palestinian married to a Lebanese Palestinian. The couple arrived from Iraq with their two children in 2007, and are residing in a Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut. According to the woman, health and educational services for the family are adequately covered by UNRWA, and her only limitation her inability to visit her family, who currently live in Syria, due to the expiration of her Iraqi documentation.

Despite their illegal status, UNRWA coordinates with the PLO to provide basic health and education services to the Palestinian Iraqis. They have access to UNRWA education and primary health care services, which are free of charge based on a letter of identification issued by the PLO office in Beirut. Hospitalization, on the other hand, is covered by the PLO. PRCS provides a 50% discount, except on the cost of medical equipment (such as prostheses or artificial joints), which must be fully covered by the patient.

The main challenges facing Palestinian Iraqis based on the limited information available are legalizing their residence status, obtaining identification for those whose documentation has expired. Moreover, Palestinians coming from Iraq who did not register with the PLO representative office face a challenge as they are not able to access services provided by UNRWA if they need to use them.

3.0

Synthesis & Recommendations

Synthesis

The survey of 2007, as a sequel to the 2005 survey, is another exercise of periodic general monitoring and evaluation of the situation of the Iraqi population in Lebanon.

The survey, with its multiple methodologies, presents a set of estimates of an illusive and vulnerable population. Many Iraqis are enduring illegal status and have an uncertain future. The difficult situation of the Iraqis, both legal and illegal, is further exacerbated by the current security concerns in Lebanon.

The Iraqi population in Lebanon is estimated to be 50 thousand, with a range between 26 thousand and 100 thousand. The population appears to be distributed throughout Lebanon with a focus on the northern and southern Beirut suburbs (table 2.16).

In addition to women, children and elderly as vulnerable groups with distinct programmatic needs (such as education and health), the survey findings unravel several groups and conditions of vulnerability. Vulnerable groups include the young males who live alone or in hostels, and Palestinians who fled Iraq and are illegally staying in Lebanon. Conditions of vulnerability include coping with a long transitional status, with incarceration and possible deportation, with accessing expensive health care services, and with striving for resettlement in a third country.

Table 2.16

Geographical Distribution of Iraqis in Lebanon, by Qada/District - available information & estimate
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Qada/District	Survey	LNGO**	estimate (range) %
Aley	8.81	0.5	0.5 - 8.8
Baabda	35	31.3	31-35
Baalbeck	5.01	1.2	1-5
Beirut	0.03	11.5	0.03 - 11.5
Bint Jbeil	0.65	0.9	0.6-0.9
Chouf	0.45	1.2	0.45-1.2
Hermel	1.85	0.8	0.8-2
Jbeil	0.31	12.1	0.3-12
Keserwan	8.91	9.8	9
Koura	0.14	0.14	0.14
Margeyoun	*	3.1	3.1
Matn	23.45	2	23
Nabatiyeh	6.58	17.9	6-18
Sidon	1.85	2.8	2-3
Tripoli	0.58	2.7	0.6-3
Tyre	4.66	2.3	2-5
Zahle	1.71	*	2

* Information not available

** local NGO

Recommendations

- Resolving the legal status of Iraqis in Lebanon who are in need of such a measure and preventing the lapse of those with legal status to an illegal status, through encouraging and facilitating dialogue between the Lebanese and Iraqi governments to reach an agreement of mutual understanding.
- Promote and support existing efforts and initiatives aiming at channeling Iraq's material resources to Iraqis in Lebanon.
- Call upon the host resettlement countries to apply equal consideration to cases of Iraqis having legitimate security concerns irrespective of the time of their emigration (from Iraq).
- Increasing awareness among the refugees about their rights as well as resettlement prospects.
- Supporting young men, including them in assistance programs on a par with families.
- Supporting and enhancing current activities targeting prisoners, including increase material and psychosocial assistance to the prisoners, monitoring and evaluation of current activities and consider joint planning with other agencies that work with prisoners.
- Linking livelihood assistance with vocational training as a concrete alternative to limit early exits / (dropping out) from the basic education system.
- There is a need for integrated, *inter*-sectoral services (health, education, legal support, livelihood support) with a strong coordination mechanism and cross-referral networks among service providers. This would entail active support of the various stakeholders including donor agencies.
- Supporting current outreach activities and providing mechanisms for effective sharing of information about the communities through electronic networks as well as hotlines and other innovative channels.
- Improve responsiveness to the personal needs of the Iraqi population for legal support, schooling and health care, through enhancing linkages among organizations that provide services.
- Highlighting the plight of Palestinians fleeing from Iraq and facilitating resolution of the issue of their illegal status in Lebanon.
- Review both funding mechanisms for health services and eligibility criteria in line with changes in the economic situation of individuals as well as the type of health problems they are enduring. Considering options like consortia while maintaining managerial independence of the provider organizations.

- There is a need for a better understanding of the extent of social problems that have been identified during the survey such as domestic violence, addiction and prostitution. Such investigations and their respective interventions such as outreach screening and counseling should be adequately supported.
- Evaluate current initiatives related to allowing Iraqi professionals, such as physicians, engineers, and lawyers, to use their professional skills – at least within the Iraqi community in Lebanon - and seek creative arrangements such as providing them with faculty positions in the education sector.
- Examine in depth the vulnerability of the Sunni Iraqi population in view of the indication alerting to a possibility of under representation numerically in the study population given the discrepancy of their representation in the survey despite their larger proportion registered at UNHCR.
- Examine the living arrangement (nuclear family setting, multiple families and hostels) of Iraqis in Lebanon and its association with indicators of vulnerability.

4.0

Annexes

- Annex 1** **Distribution of Study Population by Region and Locality**
- Annex 2** **Calculating Population Estimates Based on GSO Data**
- Annex 3** **Additional Figures & Tables**
- Annex 4** **Survey Instrument**

Annex I: Distribution of the Study Population, by Region and Locality

Mount Lebanon Governorate

Qada Chouf	
Locality	Households
Barja	2
Total Chouf	2

Qada Jbeil	
Locality	Households
Monsif	4
Ehmez	2
Total Jbeil	6

Qada Keserwan	
Locality	Households
Jounieh	21
Sarba	12
Tabarja	8
Maameltein	17
Jouret Badran	2
Farayya	2
Ghazir	2
Zouq Mekayel	1
Dlebta	2
Aramoun/	
Keserwen	3
Bzemmar	6
Adma	1
Haret Sakhr	12
Qattine	1
Zouq Mosbeh	1
Hrajel	1
Total Keserwan	92

Qada Matn	
Locality	Households
Yazbakiyya	1
Tibbiyyeh	1
Sad El-Bochrieh	62
Sabtiyyeh	7
Zaatryyyeh	2
Jdeideh	13
Nabaa	58
Zalka	2
Antelias	16
Dawra	15
Dekweneh	14
Jal El-Dib	6
Mkalles	5
Sin El-Fil	4
Dbayeh	1
Ras El-Dekweneh	10
Roumyeh	8
Total Matn	225

Qada Baabda	
Locality	Households
Chiah	47
Hey El-Sellom	19
Borj El Barajneh	44
El-Raml El-Aali	19
Ghobeiry	2
Al-Mawkaf Al-Jadid	16
Ein El-Sekkeh	33
Sfeir	4
Baajour Street	7
Bir El-Abed	8
Msharrafyeh	2
Hey Kanaan	3
Madinat Al-Abbas	53
Haret Hreik	10
Barakat Street	3
Airport Road	1
Ein El-Delbeh	9
Hey Al-Jamiaa	11
Maamoura	7
Roweis	18
Jamous Street	1
Hazmiyyeh	24
Laylaki	19
Hey Al-Abiad	12
Bir Hassan	22
Imam Ali Street	1
Al-Hebbariyya	22
Al-Manshiyya	1
Al-Ajniha Al-Khamsa	13
Mrayjeh	2
Souq El-Khodra	6
Hadath	14
Ain El-Remmeneh	16
Al-Kafaat	3
Talaet Al-Housseiniyyeh	5
St. Therese	1
Total Baabda	478

Qada Aley	
Locality	Households
Amrousiyyeh	31
Aramoun/ Aley	24
Bchamoun	11
Choweifat	23
Ain Al-Sayydeh	4
Hey Al-Sahraa	16
Rond-Point Aley	3
Al-Qemmatiyyeh	6
Souq Aley	6
Ras El-Jabal	2
Al-Saray/ Aley	1
Total Aley	127

Beqaa & Beirut Governorates

Qada Hermel	
Locality	Households
Hermel	8
Al-Assi	5
Total Hermel	13

Qada Beirut	
Locality	Households
Tariq El-Jdideh	1
Sabra	1
Total Beirut	2

Qada Baalbeck	
Locality	Households
Ras El-Ein	22
Ras Baalbeck	5
Tall el-Abiad	7
laat	1
Al-Aamout	1
Hey El-Nabi Inaam	2
AL-Sayydeh	1
Hor Taqla	1
Breytal	2
Total Baalbeck	42

Qada Zahle	
Locality	Households
Saadnayel	8
Total Zahleh	8

North Governorate

Qada Tripoli	
Locality	Households
Tariq El-Mina	5
Total Tripoli	5

Qada Koura	
Locality	Households
Amyoun	1
Total Koura	1

South Governorate

Qada Sidon	
Locality	Households
Al-Ansariyya	4
Al-Ghassaniyya	2
Kaakaiyyat Al-Sanawbar	2
Al-Ghaziyyeh	8
Sarafand	2
Total Sidon	18

Qada Tyre	
Locality	Households
Abbasiyya	4
Hey al-Ramel	8
Down Town	2
Masaref Street	2
Al-Bawwaba	1
Al-Hosh	5
Jouwayya	5
Maaraka	4
Tayr Debba	1
Ain Baal	2
Aaytit	5
Hanaway	1
Tora	1
Siddiqin	3
Qana	1
Al-Bass	2
Jall El-Baher	1
Bazouriyyeh	1
Borj Al-Shmali	2
Total Tyre	51

Nabateyeh Governorates

Qada Nabateyeh	
Locality	Households
Habboush	1
Toul	2
Kfar jowz	6
Sharqiyyeh	6
Zebdin	5
Hey Al-Saray	13
Harouf	8
Hey Al-Maslakh	20
Kfar Remmen	2
Nabateyeh El-Tahta	1
Kfarsir	1
Al-Marj	5
Deir Al-Zahrani	1
Jebsheet	2
Mayfadoun	5
Kfartebnit	8
Nabateyeh Center	1
Hashoush Center	1
Hey Al-Taamir	1
Down Town	1
Hey Al-Rahibat	1
Hey Al-Biyyad	1
Hey Al-Midan	1
Total Nabateyeh	93

Qada Bint Jbeil	
Locality	Households
Dar Intar	3
Soltaniyya	2
Shaqra	1
Total Bint Jbeil	6

Annex 2: Calculation of Population Estimates Based on GSO Data

Table A2.1

Calculation of GSO 2007 entries (Jan 1 to May 23, 2007)

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Entry serial numbers (after sorting)	Counts (repetitions)	Numbers after accounting for deletions
4 to 1013	3+ duplications	1009
1014 to 2910	2	948
2911 to 16607	1	13696
	total	15653

Table A2.2

Calculation of GSO 2006 entries

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Entry serial numbers (after sorting)	Counts (repetitions)	Numbers after accounting for deletions
5 to 6217	5+	860
6218 to 8373	4	(2155/4) ~ 539
8374 to 11763	3	(3389/3) ~ 1130
11764 to 19597	2	(7832/2) ~ 3916
19598 to 51644	1	32046
	Total	38491

Total number of separate database calculation is 54,144

Table A2.3

Calculation of GSO 2006 plus 2007 entries after combining databases

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Entry serial numbers (after sorting)	Counts (repetitions)	Numbers after accounting for deletions
1-308 (deleted repetitions)	5+	308
313 -3055	4	685
3056 to 8089	3	1678
8090 to 20347	2	6129
20348 to 61711	1	41363
	Total	50163

4000 entries were found to be repetitive after combining the two data bases.

Table A2.4

Refinement of calculation of 2006 and 2007 entries and distribution by single and multiple entries for the years 2006 and 2007 (combined data set)

Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Year	Entry serial numbers (after sorting)	Counts (repetitions)	Numbers after accounting for deletions
2007	11124	1	11124
2007	From table 1	2+	1957
		Subtotal 2006	13081
2006	16310 to 46549	1	30239
2006	From table 2	2+	6445
		Subtotal 2007	36684
		Grand total	49765
	Estimated # who stayed from 2007	Estimate (1)	11124/2 = 5562
		Estimate (2)	11124/4 = 2781
	Estimated # who are staying from 2006	Estimate (1)	30239/2 = 15119
		Estimate (2)	30239/4 = 7559
	Estimated # who are staying from 2006 & 2007	Estimate (1)	20681
		Estimate (2)	10340

Estimate 1: assumes half of those who entered legally have stayed, Estimate 2: assumes one quarter of those who entered legally have stayed. Both are by design conservative though relatively arbitrary estimates.

Distribution of individuals by year of first entry from sample

Table A2.5

Distribution of Individuals by Year of First Entry

Iraq Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
lowest through 2004	1332	46.3	46.3
2005	332	11.5	57.8
2006	738	25.7	83.5
2007	475	16.5	100.0
Total	2877	100.0	

Table A4.5 indicates that the proportion of entries (legals as well as illegals) during 2006 and 2007 in the study population is 41% (**26% in 2006 and 16.5% in 2007**).

Table A2.6

Distribution of Individuals, by Year of First Entry and Legal / illegal Status at entry
Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

	lowest through		2005		2006		2007		Total	
	2004		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Legal entry	210	15.9	53	16.0	382	51.8	178	37.5	823	28.7
Illegal entry	1112	84.1	279	84.0	355	48.2	297	62.5	2043	71.3
Total	1322	100.0	332	100.0	737	100.0	475	100.0	2866	100.0

P-value of Pearson Chi-Square = 0.000.

Legal entries who arrived in 2006 are 51.8% of the surveyed population who arrived in 2006. Applying this proportion we get the estimated numbers from those who arrived in 2006,

Higher Estimate 1¹⁷ = approx 30 thousand

Lower Estimate 2¹⁸ = 15 thousand

Legal entries who arrived in 2007 are 37.5% of the surveyed population who arrived in 2007. Applying this proportion, the estimated total numbers who arrived in 2007,

Higher Estimate 1¹⁹ = 15 thousand

Lower Estimate 2²⁰ = 7.5 thousand

The total estimated numbers of individuals who arrived in 2006 and 2007, i.e. legal and illegal are,

Higher Estimate 1²¹ = 45 thousand.

Lower Estimate 2²² = 22.5 thousand

Survey findings indicate that those who report first entry in 2006 and 2007 constitute 42.2% of the survey population. Thus, when applying this proportion to the above-mentioned estimates of arrivals the total population estimates are,

Higher Estimate 1²³ = 106 thousand approx 100 thousand

Lower Estimate 2²⁴ = 52132 thousand, approximately 50 thousand

¹⁷ (assuming half those who legally entered stayed)

¹⁸ (assuming one quarter who legally entered have stayed)

¹⁹ (assuming half those who legally entered stayed)

²⁰ (assuming one quarter who legally entered have stayed)

²¹ (assuming half those who legally entered stayed)

²² (assuming one quarter who legally entered have stayed)

²³ (assuming half those who legally entered stayed)

²⁴ (assuming one quarter who legally entered have stayed)

Annex 3: Additional Figures & Tables

Figure A3.1

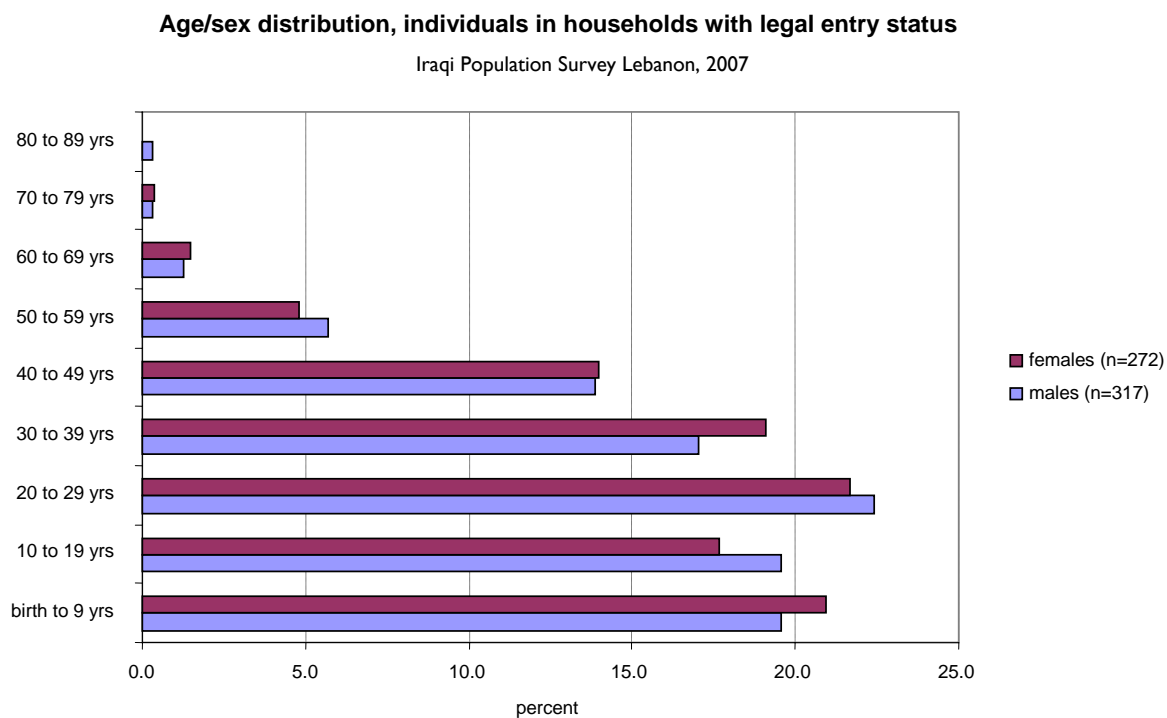


Figure A3.2

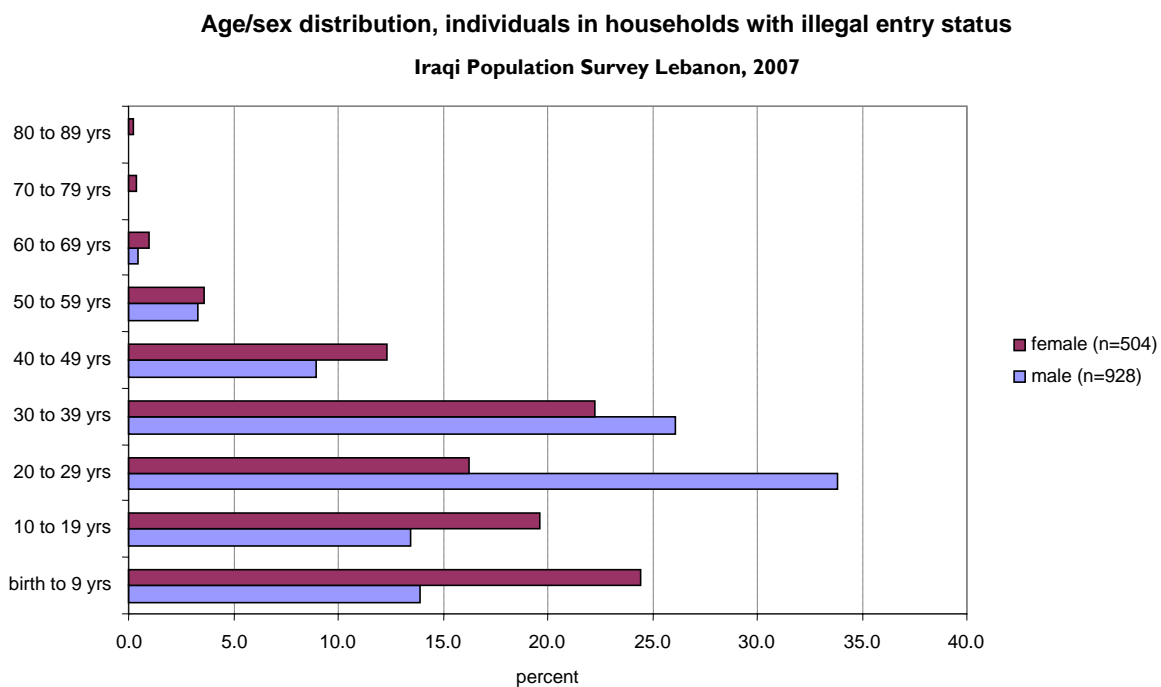
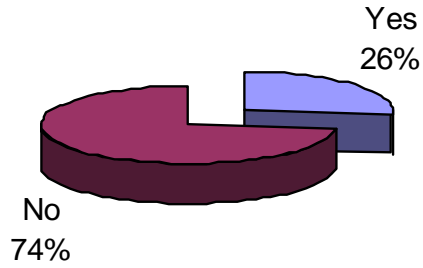


Table A3.1
Types of Chronic Health Problems
 Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon, 2007

Chronic Health Problem	Number of Reported Cases	Percent
diabetes	34	14.2
hypertension	34	14.2
asthma	32	13.4
digestive system problems	14	5.9
heart problems	13	5.4
hypertension & diabetes	12	5
arthritis	8	3.3
renal / urinary track	7	2.9
psychological problems	7	2.9
allergy	6	2.5
thyroid	5	2.1
heart problems & hypertension	4	1.7
auditory problems	4	1.7
anemia	3	1.3
asthma & hypertension	3	1.3
sterility	3	1.3
lung problems	3	1.3
visual problems	3	1.3
cancer	3	1.3
diabetes & renal problems	2	0.8
auditory problems	2	0.8
osteoporosis	2	0.8
hypertension & renal problems	2	0.8
diabetes & heart problems	1	0.4
diabetes & osteoporosis	1	0.4
stroke	1	0.4
back problems	1	0.4
epilepsy	1	0.4
hypoglycemia	1	0.4
asthma & renal problems	1	0.4
anemia & heart	1	0.4
other problems	25	10.5
Total	239	100

Figure A3.3

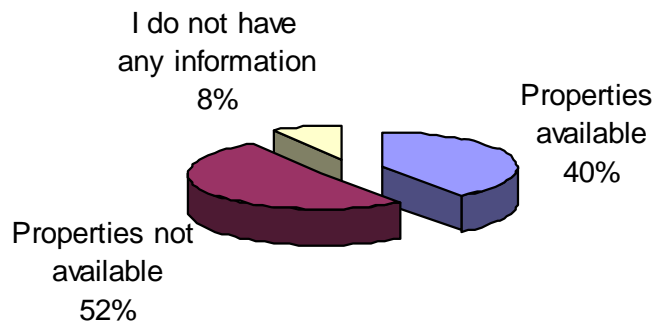
Ownership of property in Iraq, Iraqi population survey, Lebanon, 2007



n= 1011

Figure A3.4

Present Condition of Property in Iraq, Iraqi Population Survey Lebanon, 2007



n= 265

Figure A3.5

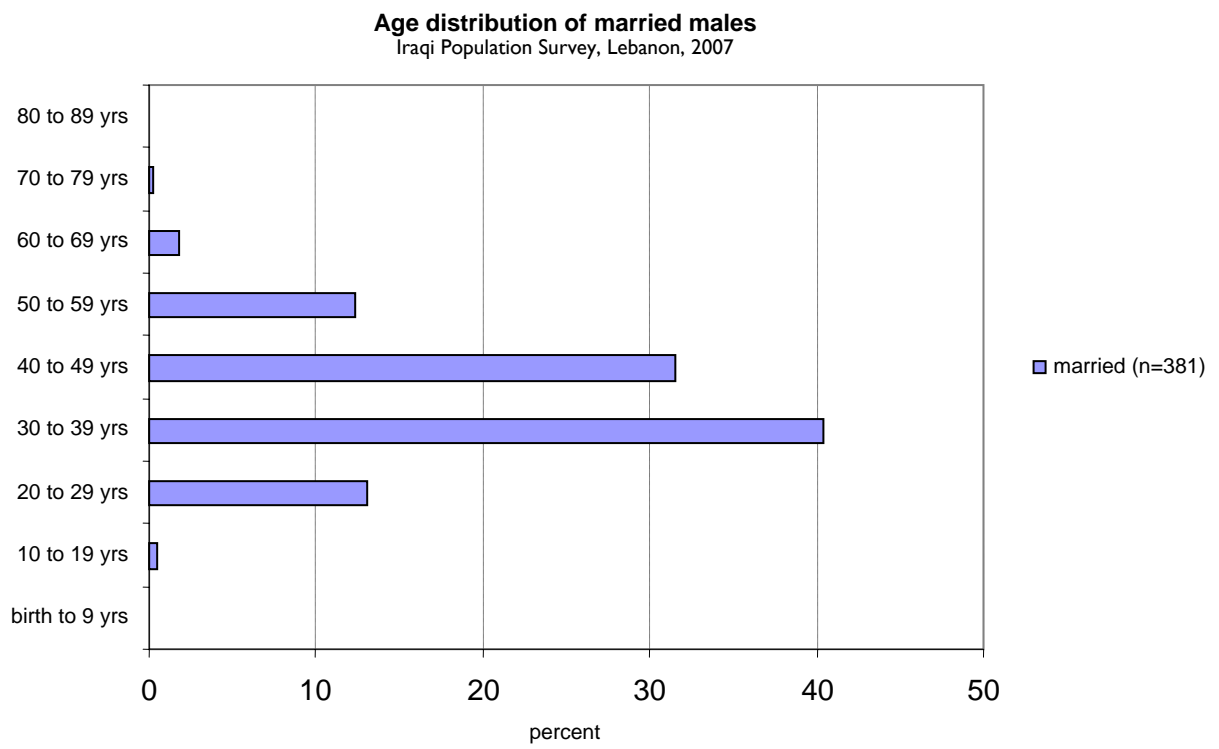


Figure A3.6

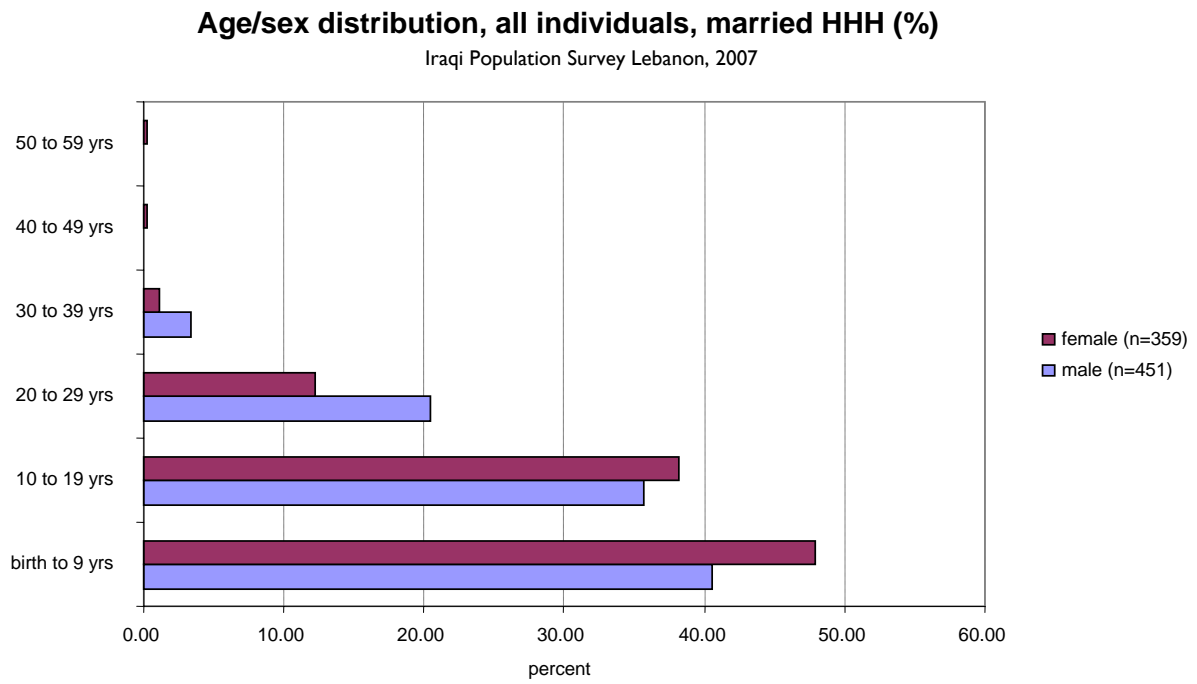
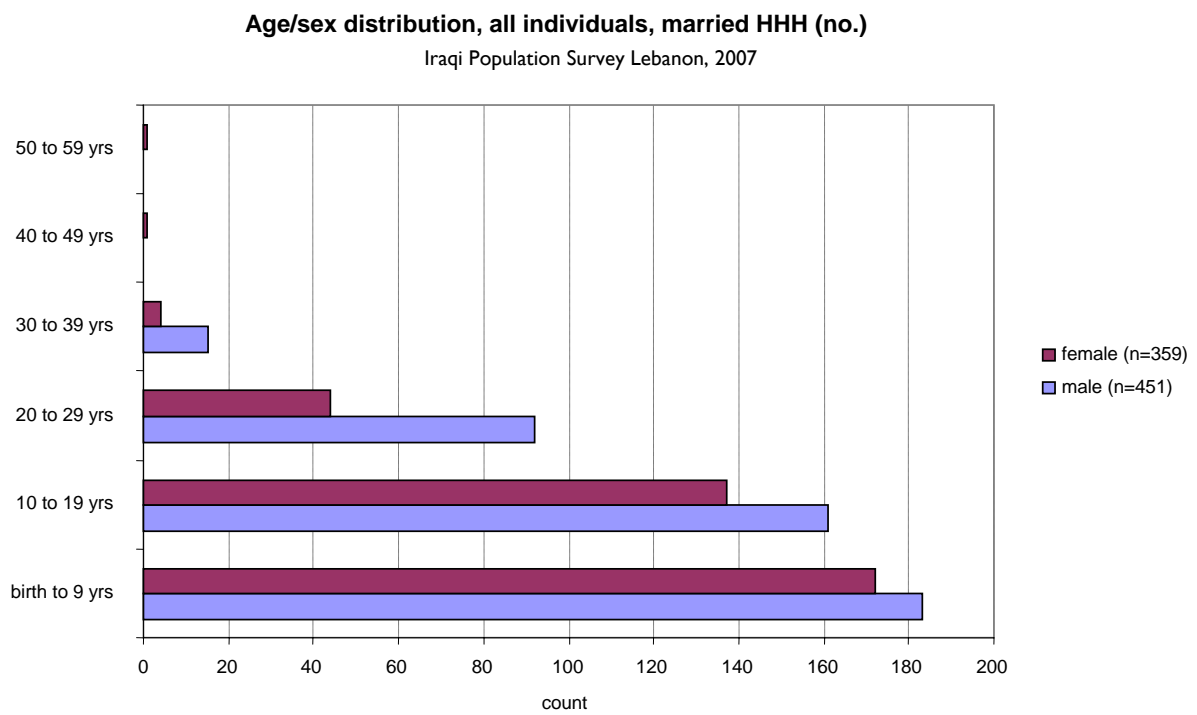


Figure A3.7



HHH = Head of Household

Figure A3.8

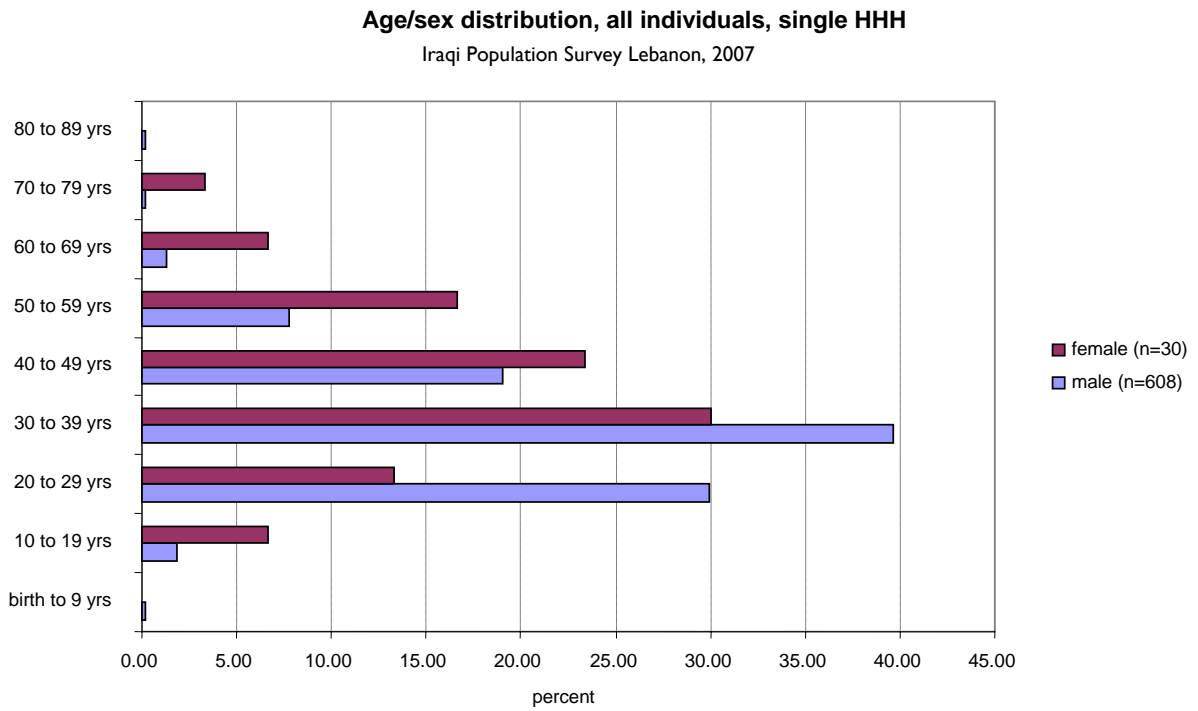


Figure A3.9

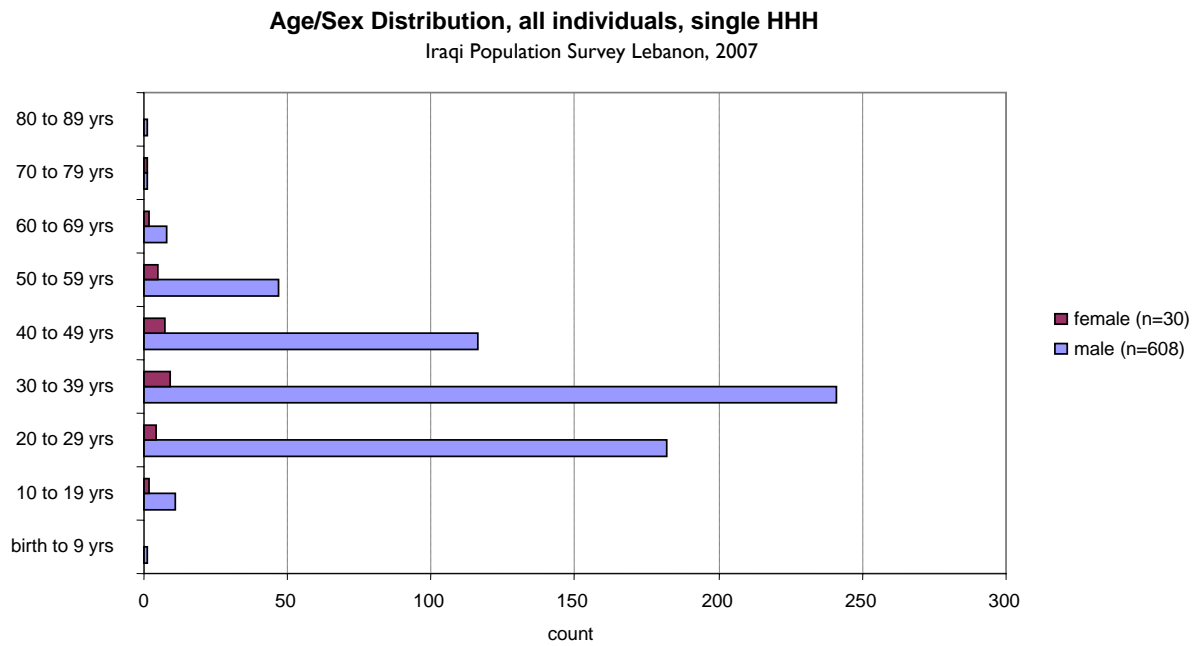


Table A3.2

Highest level of education attained by respondent by relationship of respondent with HHH

Iraqi Population Survey, 2007

	HHH		Spouse		Son/ daughter		Mother/ father		Brother/ sister		Other		Do not know		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Neither reads nor writes	22	2.3	23	4.9	34	3.1	5	12.2	2	1.8	12	5.5	0	0	98	3.4
Completed elementary level	148	15.1	86	18.2	81	7.4	5	12.2	19	16.8	41	18.8	1	100	381	13.1
Did not complete elementary level	86	8.8	34	7.2	312	28.6	4	9.8	12	10.6	15	6.9	0	0	463	15.9
Completed intermediate level	172	17.6	94	19.9	59	5.4	3	7.3	23	20.4	36	16.5	0	0	387	13.3
Did not complete intermediate level	110	11.3	59	12.5	145	13.3	2	4.9	16	14.2	21	9.6	0	0	353	12.1
Completed secondary level	114	11.7	50	10.6	35	3.2	3	7.3	10	8.8	14	6.4	0	0	226	7.8
Did not complete secondary level	46	4.7	21	4.4	33	3.0	1	2.4	8	7.1	3	1.4	0	0	112	3.8
Completed VT level	116	11.9	32	6.8	36	3.3	5	12.2	13	11.5	17	7.8	0	0	219	7.5
Completed University/ college (bachelors)	127	13.0	56	11.8	36	3.3	6	14.6	7	6.2	20	9.2	0	0	252	8.6
Masters/ Doctorate	14	1.4	2	0.4	2	0.2	2	4.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0	21	0.7
Informal education including Religious studies	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	2	0.1
Other, specify	15	1.5	5	1.1	253	23.2	0	0.0	2	1.8	16	7.3	0	0	291	10.0
Do not know	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.9	0	0.0	17	7.8	0	0	19	0.7
No response	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
Not applicable	6	0.6	11	2.3	64	5.9	3	7.3	0	0.0	6	2.8	0	0	90	3.1
Total	977	100	473	100	1092	100	41	100	113	100	218	100	1	100	2915	100

Table 3.3a *Population Size and Distribution of Iraqis in Lebanon according to the "Lebanese Iraqi Friendship Association", 2007*

Qada	Estimated number of individuals	Percent
Aley	80	0.5
Baabda	5423	31.3
Baalbeck	200	1.2
Beirut	2000	11.5
Bint Jbeil	160	0.9
Chouf	210	1.2
Hermel	130	0.8
Jbeil	2100	12.1
Keserwan	1700	9.8
Margeyoun	540	3.1
Matn	340	2
Nabatiyeh	3100	17.9
Sidon	480	2.8
Tripoli	460	2.7
Tyre	400	2.3
	17323	100

Table 3.3b *Geographical Distribution of the Study Population, by Qada/District Iraqi Population Survey, Lebanon,, 2007*

Qada	Number of Individuals	Percent
Aley	257	8.81
Baabda	1021	35
Baalbeck	146	5.01
Beirut	1	0.03
Bint Jbeil	19	0.65
Chouf	13	0.45
Hermel	54	1.85
Jbeil	9	0.31
Keserwan	260	8.91
Koura	4	0.14
Matn	684	23.45
Nabatiyeh	192	6.58
Sidon	54	1.85
Tripoli	17	0.58
Tyre	136	4.66
Zahle	50	1.71
	2917	100

Annex 4: Survey Instrument



Hello, my name is ----- and I am a volunteer with the Danish Refugee Council that is conducting a household survey to examine the situation of the Iraqi population in Lebanon. Your household was selected randomly and information will be confidential. Information will be used to plan activities to help Iraqis in Lebanon those in this sample and others. The interview will take approximately 30 minutes. Would you like to participate?

Consent	Yes No	1 2								
Mouhafaza:	Qada:	Locality:	Venue:	CON Intermediary agency:						
INT	Name of interviewer:			Code of Interviewer:						
HHC	Composition of household	One nuclear family	1	No. of Visit	Status of Interview <i>Circle answer</i>		Duration of Interview			
		multiple nuclear families	2		Not completed	Completed	Time Began	Time Ended	Duration (minutes)	
		House mates	3		1	2				
		Other: Specify....	4		1	2				
				First visit						
				2 nd visit						

PART ONE: Demographic Information (to interviewer: write using Arabic numerals 1,2,3,... etc) for those living outside Lebanon fill Q1,Q2,Q3 then skip to Q16

# in HH	Start with Household members who live in the residence <i>(first names in pencil only)</i>	Q1 Relationship to the head of household	Q2 Sex	Q3 Age (years)		Q4 Religion/ ethnicity <i>More than one response</i>	Q5 Marital Status	Q6 Nationality	Q7 Chronic disease status	Q8 Disability Status
		1. Head of household 2. Husband / wife 3. Son / daughter 4. Mother / father 5. Brother/sister 6. Other (specify)	1. Male 2. female	Year of Birth	Age	1.Shia M. 2.Sunni M. 3. Chaldean Catholic 4.Assyrians 5.Syriac Catholic 6.Syriac Orthodox 7. Sabean Mandeian 8.Kurd 9. Arab 10. Other, specify 99. Decline to response	1. Single 2. Engaged 3. Married 4. Widow 5. Divorced 6. Separated	1. Iraqi 2. Other, specify	1. Yes, specify 2. No	1. Yes, specify 2. No
Respondent 1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										



PART 2 – Education, Work & Formal Identification <i>(to interviewer: write using Arabic numerals 1,2,3,...etc)</i>										
# in HH	Q9 Highest Level of Education Attained	Q10 If enrolled in school/university/VTC in Lebanon, what type?	Q11 Current activity status in the labor force in Lebanon	Q12 For those who work, how does he work?	Q13 for those who work, what is the duration of work?	Q14 Present Occupation	Q15 Previous occupation in Iraq	Q16 For individual who does not work (in Lebanon), why is n't he/she working?	Q17 Document in possession <i>More than one answer is allowed</i>	Q18 Info on family member not living in the same residence, where does he/she reside?
	1.Neither reads nor writes 2.Completed elementary 3.Did not complete elementary 4.Completed intermediate 5.Did not complete intermediate 6.Completed secondary 7.Did not complete secondary 8.Completed professional/technical 9.Completed university/other college level 10. Masters/doctorate 11. Informal education (including religious studies) 12. other (specify) 0.Not applicable	1. public 2. semi-public (schools) 3. private 4. vocational training 5. other: specify 0. Not applicable	1. Works 2. Does not work 3. Intermittent work 4. Looking for work	1. Through a work permit 2. Without a work permit 3. Intermittent work 0. Not applicable	1. Full time 2. Part-time 3. Seasonal 4. Daily wage earner 5. Other, specify 0. Not applicable	1. Self employed 2. Employed in a company 3. laborer 4.worker in a shop 5.worker in a gas station 6. works in a factory 7. Building concierge 8. Other, specify 0. Not applicable	1. Employed in public sector 2. Employed in private sector 3. Professional: e.g. Physician/ Engineer 4. Artisan: hair dresser, carpenter 5. Other specify 6. Was not working	1. Under-age 2. Retired 3. Full time house work 4. Student 5. Health reasons 6. Other, specify-- - 0. Not applicable	1. Iraqi ID card / passport 2. Iraqi driving license 3. Jinsiah certificate (Iraqi) 4. Marriage certificate/ family record 5. UNHCR Refugee certificate 6. UNHCR asylum seeker certificate 7. Release papers 8. Residence permit 9. Other - specify 10. No Docs. available	1. Currently resides in Lebanon 2. Currently resides in Iraq 3.Currently resides in Syria 4.Currently resides in Jordan 5. Currently resides in another country * 6. No information 0. Not applicable *other than Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, or Jordan
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

(to interviewer: END of Roster)



PART 3 Health Services utilization: Now, I'm going to ask you some questions related to health services (*to interviewer: write using Arabic numerals 1,2,3,...etc , DO NOT use the roster methods and circle the number of the relevant individual in the household*)

# in HH	Q19. Have you or any of your household members had a reason of seeking health care in the past three months?	Q20. If the answer is yes, then what was the reason for seeking health care?	Q21. For acute illnesses and injuries, what were the measures taken at that time? <i>(multiple responses allowed)</i>	Q22. For acute illnesses and injuries, who paid the expenses? <i>(multiple responses allowed)</i>	Q23. For chronic health problems, What measures are you taking? <i>(multiple responses allowed)</i>	Q24. For chronic health problems, who is paying the expenses? <i>(multiple responses allowed)</i>	Q25. For prenatal and natal care, what were the measures taken at the time? <i>(multiple responses allowed)</i>	Q26. For natal care who is paying the expenses? <i>(multiple responses allowed)</i>
	1. Yes 2. No (Go to LA1)	1. An acute illness / injury 2. A chronic illness/ disability (Go to Q22) 3. Both acute and chronic illness/ Injury 4. Pregnancy 0. Not applicable	1. Nothing 2. Home treatments 3. Treatments given by the pharmacist 4. Treatments given by the physician 5. Treatments given at the dispensary 6. Treatments given at the hospital, name hospital 7. Others: (Specify) 0. Not applicable	1. Household 2. NGO/ Religious / philanthropic, specify..... 3. Relatives in Lebanon 4. Relatives in Iraq 5. Relatives in countries other than Iraq, Syria & Jordan 6. Other (Specify) 0. Not applicable	1. Nothing 2. Home treatments 3. Treatments given by the pharmacist 4. Treatments given by the physician 5. Treatments given at the dispensary 6. Treatments given in the hospital 7. Others: (Specify) 0. Not applicable	1. Household 2. NGO/ Religious / philanthropic, specify..... 3. Relatives in Lebanon 4. Relatives in Iraq 5. Relatives in countries other than Iraq, Syria & Jordan 6. Other (Specify) 0. Not applicable	1. At least one prenatal visit 3. Delivery took place at a hospital 2. Delivery took place at home 0. Not applicable	1. Household 2. NGO/ Religious / philanthropic, specify..... 3. Relatives in Lebanon 4. Relatives in Iraq 5. Relatives in countries other than Iraq, Syria & Jordan 6. Other (Specify) 0. Not applicable
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

PART 4 Now I would like to ask questions about the household, will start with **living accommodations**

LA1	What is the ownership/rental status of your residence?	Rented Owned Free of charge	1 2 3
LA2	If rented, what are the terms of payment?	Monthly, specify ----- Payment in advance, specify ----- Other, specify,..... Not applicable	1 2 3 0
LA3	What are the number of rooms in the residence excluding kitchen and bathroom(s)? rooms	
LA4	Do you or anyone in your HH have a motor vehicle at your disposal?	Yes, owned Yes, on loan No	1 2 3
LA5	If yes, what is its acquisition (ownership /lease) status?	Owned Leased Borrowed from a friend or relative Not applicable	1 2 3 0
LA6	Do you or any one in the household have a cell phone?	Yes No	1 2
LA7	Do you have a TV your residence?	Yes No	1 2
LA8	Do you have a Computer at your residence?	Yes No	1 2
LA9	Do you or any one in the HH use the Internet?	Yes No	1 2

Out of School Children (6 and 17 years)

ED1	<i>To be filled by interviewer after checking roster</i> Is there a child or are there children between 6 and 17 years who are not enrolled in school?	Yes No	1 2
ED2	If the answer is yes in ED1, why are they out of school?	Cost Worried to circulate without proper documentation School is far from current residence To help out in generating family income Health reasons, specify..... Language difficulties Other, specify: Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0

→ SU1

Financial Support

SU1	How are you supporting your livelihood as a household? <i>(more than one answer is allowed)</i>	Employment Savings Assistance Other means - Specify	1 2 3 4
SU2	Do you have a financial income on a monthly basis?	Yes No	1 2
SU3	What is your average monthly income for the household? (During the last 6 month, or during your stay if less than 6 months)?USD Not applicable	 0

SU4	(For households with children between 6 and 17 years)Are you currently receiving any type of support for schooling?	yes No Not applicable	1 2 0	→ SU7 → SU7
SU5	If the answer in SU4 is yes, what type of support do you receive? (more than one answer is allowed)	tuition fees stationary textbooks Other <u>specify</u> Not applicable	1 2 3 4 0	
SU6	If yes, by whom? (more than one answer is allowed)	UNHCR NGO/ Religious / philanthropic, <u>specify</u> Relatives in Lebanon Relatives in Iraq Relatives in countries other than Iraq Other <u>specify</u> Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 6 0	
SU7	Are you receiving any other type of support in general?	Yes No	1 2	→ SU10
SU8	If the answer in SU7 is yes, what type of support are you receiving? (more than one answer is allowed)	Financial aid In kind aid – <u>specify</u> Both financial and in-kind aid Not applicable	1 2 3 0	
SU9	If yes, who is supporting you? (more than one answer is allowed)	UNHCR NGO/ Religious / philanthropic, <u>specify</u> Relatives in Lebanon Relatives in Iraq Relatives in countries other than Iraq Other <u>specify</u> Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 6 0	
SU10	Can you meet the basic financial needs of your household?	Yes Yes, with difficulty Yes, Most of the time Yes, for the time being No	1 2 3 4 5	
SU11	What is the <u>no.1</u> financially burdensome item of your household expenditure in the past three months?	Food Housing Medical care Schooling Other, <u>specify</u> -----	1 2 3 4 5	
SU12	What is the <u>no.2</u> financially burdensome item of your household expenditure in the past three months?	Food Housing Medical care Schooling Other, <u>specify</u> -----	1 2 3 4 5	
SU13	What is the <u>no3</u> financially burdensome item of your household expenditure in the past three months?	Food Housing Medical care Schooling Other, <u>specify</u>	1 2 3 4 5	
SU14	What is the area in which you	Housing	1	

	need support the most?	Hospitalization payment	2
		Chronic disease financial burden	3
		Schooling	4
		Vocational training	5
		Micro credit	6
		Legal fees (papers)	7
		Other, specify.....	8
PART FIVE: Legal Status			
LE1	Is the documentation you have valid or is it expired?	All are Valid	1
		Some Valid and some are expired	2
		All are expired	3
		Not applicable, do not have any documentation	4
LE2	Do you have an original or a copy or both of your documentation?	I have the original	1
		I have a copy	2
		Both original and copy	3
		Not applicable, do not have any documentation	0
LE3	Why did you choose to come to Lebanon?	More work opportunities	1
		More chance to resettle in a country of choice	2
		To stay closer to Iraq, in order to return when the situation improves	3
		Presence of relatives	4
		Presence of friends	5
		Other, specify.....	6
LE4	When did you arrive to Lebanon?	Month-----, Year-----	
LE5	(For nuclear families) Did the whole family arrive together at the same time?	Yes	1
		No, the head of the family arrived first, then rest of family followed	2
		Another pattern, specify.....	3
LE6	Did you transit in another country before coming to Lebanon?	Yes	1
		No	2
LE7	If the answer to LE6 is yes, what was the country of transit? <i>More than one response is allowed. Number 1 is placed next to the first country and 2 next to the second</i>	Syria	1
		Jordan	2
		Other, specify.....	3
		Not applicable	0
LE8	For how long did you stay in the country of last transit?	-----Days, -----months	
LE9	Did you enter Lebanon legally ? <i>(did you cross official borders?)</i>	Yes	1
		No	2
LE10	What's your current legal status in Lebanon?	Legal	1
		Illegal	2
LE11	If you entered Lebanon legally, what was the type of visa that you obtained?	Tourist	1
		Work	2
		Investor business man/woman	3
		Other, specify.....	4
		Not applicable	0

→ LE9

LE12	What is the duration of stay that was granted to you?	----- months Not applicable	0	
LE13	If your current status is illegal, what are the reason(s)? <i>(more than one answer is allowed)</i>	Visa expired, could not afford to renew Visa expired was not allowed to renew Entered illegally, could not afford legalization costs Other, specify Not applicable	1 2 3 4 0	→ LE18
LE14	If your current status illegal, are you currently trying to rectify your status to a legal status to prevent being arrested?	Yes, I am trying to rectify my legal status No Not applicable	1 2 0	
LE15	If yes , to what is your expected outcome?	To achieve settlement to stay To achieve a settlement to leave Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 0	
LE16	If you are NOT currently trying to rectify your status through settlement to stay , what are the barriers? <i>(More than one answer is allowed)</i>	Financial Don't know where to go for the procedures Do not want to stay in Lebanon Security concern / e.g. fear of being arrested or deported Sponsor who took money & did not deliver Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 6 0	→ LE19
LE17	If you are NOT currently trying to rectify your status through settlement to leave , what are the barriers? <i>(More than one answer is allowed)</i>	Financial Don't know where to go for the procedures Security concern / e.g. fear of being arrested or deported Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 4 0	

Now I would like to ask you about UNHCR,

LE18	(for respondents who were refugees in another country prior to coming to Lebanon i.e. those who answered yes to LE6) Have you ever approached a UNHCR office other than Lebanon?	Yes specify location----- No Not applicable	1 2 0	
LE19	Have you ever approached the UNHCR office in Lebanon?	Yes No	1 2	→ LE22
LE20	If your answer is yes, at what time since your arrival?	After ----- days After----- months After----- years Not applicable	0	
LE21	If your answer is yes, what was the outcome of your interface with UNHCR Lebanon?	Refugee status for the whole household Asylum seeker status for the whole household Some are refugees, some are asylum seekers Rejected for some members of the family Rejected for the whole family Awaiting appointment dated----- Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0	

LE22	If your answer is No (to LE19), why didn't you approach UNHCR office?	Security concerns, afraid to move from my current residence Don't know the address Never heard of that agency Fears from Security measures on the road leading to the UNHCR office Inconvenient time schedule Don't have the financial means for transportation Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0	
LE23	What are your expectations from UNHCR? What should UNHCR provide you with? (more than one answer is allowed)	Means of freedom of movement in Lebanon Means of resettlement Means of repatriation Means of access to health & education services Access to work Other, specify.....	1 2 3 4 5 6	
LE24	To what extent is UNHCR meeting your expectations? <i>Rate from high, to medium to low.</i>	High extent Medium / marginal extent Low extent	1 2 3	→ AD1
LE25	If answered medium and low in LE24, what are the areas that need reform in the work of UNHCR?	Processing applications for refugee asylum seeker certificate Processing resettlement applications Facilitating access to health & educational services Handling detainee issues Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 0	
PART SIX: Additional Personal Information				
AD1	Where were you living in Iraq? (Province & district)			
AD2	Do you own any properties in Iraq?	Yes No	1 2	→ EX1
AD3	If yes, what kind of properties do you have?	A private house Land A commercial property Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 4 0	
AD4	How accessible are your properties to you?	Properties accessible Properties not accessible I do not have any information on the access to my property Not applicable	1 2 3 0	→ EX1 → EX1
AD5	If (one or more) properties are <u>not</u> accessible to you, why? <i>More than one reason allowed</i>	Occupied without the approval of the owner Occupied with the approval of the owner Damaged Land mines UXOs present Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 4 5 0	

Now I would like to ask you some questions related to your exodus from Iraq

EX1	What was the most important factor that lead you to leave Iraq?	Personal threat Threatening environment Economic Constraints Other, specify.....	1 2 3 4
EX2	What was the second most important factor that lead you to leave Iraq?	Personal threat Threatening environment Economic Constraints Other, specify.....	1 2 3 4
EX3	Have you been back to Iraq since you first entered Lebanon?	Yes No	1 2
EX4	Would you consider returning to Iraq (under current circumstances)?	If yes, why? No	1 2
EX5	Under what circumstances would you consider returning to Iraq?	
EX6	If your answer to question EX4 is No , are you considering...	Staying in Lebanon? Going to another country? Not applicable	1 2 0

→EX6

→LW1

Now I would like to ask you some questions about your interface with the law

LW1	Were you or any member of the household ever detained for illegal entry?	Yes No Not applicable	1 2 0
LW2	If the answer is yes, what was the outcome?	Deported Released Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 0

Now the following questions remain:

MI1	Have you relocated from your current residence since your arrival to Lebanon?	Yes No	1 2
MI2	If the answer is yes, how many moves did you make?	----- times Not applicable	 0
MI3	If the answer is yes, where the moves within the same area or among different areas?	Within the same area Among different areas Not applicable	1 2 0
SE1	Regarding your personal security and that of the household, how do rate it in terms of its duration?	I feel safe at all times I feel safe some of the times I do not feel safe at any time	1 2 3
SE2	If the answer was option 2 or 3 in SE1, then why?	Threat of detention because of illegal entry Personal threat because of a grudge Other, specify..... Not applicable	1 2 3 0
INF	What is your main source of information about the situation in Iraq?	TV/Radio Newspaper/Magazine Friends/family Library Business Internet Other, specify.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
DRS	Did you participate in the DRC	Yes	1

→SE1

	survey of 2005?		No 2
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Any final comment or remark you'd like to make on any topic of your choice that we may or may not have covered?

For interviewers – donot forget to register time of termination of interview!

Thank you for your time and information