

Disparity in the distribution of income and expenditure of Iraqi families

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Abstract : Many developed and developing countries, including Iraq, suffer from the problem of non-distribution of income and wealth, as it is still visible and deepens continuously with the succession of different time periods, and the era of globalization has a negative impact on the difference in expanding incomes, which is reflected in family incomes and how this income is distributed. Interest began to study the measurement of income inequality by economists after World War II, with the aim of drawing economic policy and drawing the general direction of growth of the national economy in the medium and long term, Due to the widening gap between different income groups, there are two classes, a lower category, and a category as a result of several factors, including inflation and financial corruption. Therefore, the need came to analyze and measure the distribution of income in the governorates, and the aim of the research was to measure the disparity in the distribution of income through the graphic presentation of the Lorenz curve, as well as the use of statistical measures represented by the Gini coefficient and the use of cumulative ratios of income and expenditure for the Iraqi governorates for the year 2014, and it was found that the distribution of income according to the Gini index for the governorates shows the depth of disparity in spending at the household level and its reflection on the distribution of income as well as its social effects.

Introduction: Developing countries seek in their development plans to achieve a high standard of living, and that raising the standard of living of the population is one of the material necessities of life, Economic development is not only a means to increase the annual national income, but also a way to raise the standard of living of the population of that country, in most countries of the Third World there is a category of population in full control of financial resources and most economic activities in these countries, which indicates that income is not fairly distributed among groups Population Reducing inequality in the distribution of income and wealth is a social goal. Many developed and developing countries suffer from the problem of non-distribution of income and wealth, as it is still constantly deepening with the succession of different time periods, and that the era of globalization has a negative impact on the difference in expanding incomes, which is reflected in family incomes and how this income is distributed. Interest in the study of national income and the fairness of income distribution and the measurement of income inequality began by economic thinkers after World War II, There is no doubt that the study of the fairness and distribution of income and methods of measurement is of particular importance to politicians, economists, sociologists, researchers and planners to draw economic policy and draw the general direction of growth of the national economy in the medium and long term, the national income is (the sum of the estimated values of goods and services final produced in the national economy during the year and the national income is considered a flow or current)

research importance:

The importance of the research lies in studying the distribution of income and spending and their impact on the phenomenon of poverty, by examining the effect between the disparity in the distribution of income on poverty.

Search problem

The issue of income distribution is one of the important issues that concern governments, regardless of the nature of the social and economic systems prevailing in them, as most countries seek to achieve the greatest possible justice in the distribution of income among the groups of society and thus reduce social inequality, Iraq is one of the countries that are characterized by the existence of disparity in the distribution of income, as a result of what it went through from wars, sanctions and terrorism has become.

Research Objective

The research aims to measure the inequality in income distribution through the graphic presentation of the Lorenz curve, as well as the use of statistical measures represented by the Gini coefficient and the use of cumulative ratios of income and expenditure for the Iraqi governorates for the year 2014.

Research hypothesis

There is a disparity in the distribution of income in Iraq, especially between one governorate and another as a result of the unfair distribution of income between families.

The first topic: Disparity in income distribution concept and causes

First: The concept of income distribution inequality

The increasing interest in the issues of income distribution and expenditure and their link to development thought and social justice made the field of study multiple, as the meaning carried by that issue varies degrees of comprehensiveness and breadth according to the angle from which it is viewed. At the macro level, income is seen as being distributed between consumption and investment, while at the micro level, it is distributed between consumption and saving, which implies that the theory of income distribution tries to answer the fundamental question of the importance of how wealth, spending and income are distributed among segments of society and their link to the theory of development, and then the objectives of this theory, which is functionally distributed between the services of the elements of production in the form of wages, interest, rent and profits. Based on this, the issue of the distribution of income, wealth or expenditure will be concerned with determining the relative and absolute shares of the four elements of production, namely land, labor, capital and organization, from the national income on the one hand, And the study of the evolution of the shares of income of social classes on the other hand, which makes them have two meanings. In its narrow sense, it tries to explain the forces that govern the reward of the elements of production, determine their total and relative shares of total income relative to their contribution to its formation (Abu Ismail: 1976, 395-396), and explain the forces that govern those rewards, which makes them related to economic theory and economic analysis from several angles (Hashish: 2001, 438-439). Distribution is a special case in the general theory of value because it determines the prices of the services of the elements of production, despite the differences between them, as the theories of income distribution express only the ownership of income and how to determine it, without having anything to do with the material aspect of the elements of production that achieved those incomes. The theory of distribution represents the link between the expense of production (cost) and value and price, without which the theory of value in practice becomes meaningless. By determining the prices of the services of the elements of production, it links the issue of the distribution of resources and the productive elements and the issue of demand for goods and services, because the movement of the elements of production between the various areas of economic activity is in response to changes in their prices from one sector to another. The theory of distribution is closely related to the theory of production, as the choice of the product for the ideal combination of production elements depends on their prices, and thus this theory shifts from the interest in studying and determining the relative shares of these factors to participate as a basic theory in the distribution of scarce resources between different uses. The other meaning, which is the most comprehensive, concerns research on the impact of the various economic policies adopted by the state in order to affect the incomes of different social groups (Muhyiddin, Ahmed: 1974, 495), as it was able to determine the minimum levels of each income element of production to achieve a kind of social, economic and natural justice, and then it is necessary to know how the personal income of the individual or family is formed regardless of the way it is obtained, which is known as personal distribution, which goes beyond just determining The absolute and relative size of the income of each productive element.

Second: Reasons for disparity in income distribution

The widening income distribution gap is one of the most serious economic and social matters alike, so it is one of the most important topics that have received the attention of economists because of its association with the daily lives of individuals and one of the goals of economic development on the other hand, and these reasons are (Ahmed: 2010, 20):

- 1- Genetic characteristics such as talent and intelligence.
- 2- Number of family members.
- 3- Variation in the distribution of personal gains .
- 4- Ineffectiveness of financial policies.
- 5 - Variation in the distribution of wealth and means of production, wealth and means of production are important for income, the variation in their distribution leads to variation in the distribution of income.

The second topic: Economic doctrines and the most important theories of income distribution

First: Economic doctrines for income distribution

There is no doubt that there are fundamental differences between the economic on the issue of distribution, otherwise there would have been intellectual rivalry about who devolves the national income, and for this economists have been interested since ancient times in the subject of the distribution of income and wealth and the reasons for the wealth and poverty of some individuals and societies, in addition to not neglecting the foundations on which that distribution based on production, which made it one of the rules of that theory in agreement of all sects.

1-Distribution according to the capitalist doctrine.

According to this doctrine, the pattern of distribution reflects the right of individuals to ownership and the way they exploit the elements of production that they own, which made him believe that the disparity in the distribution of income is a natural matter and may have been necessary to motivate individuals to develop their abilities, while the measures taken by the state to reduce disparity in distribution will abort the spirit of progress and innovation among individuals and society as a whole, and the problem of distribution has focused on.

A - Job distribution, where he focused heavily on the economic aspect related to the prices of the elements of production and neglected the social aspect of personal distribution and redistribution, despite the fact that it concerns society in terms of the justice of the system politically and economically and individuals in terms of their relations and their relationship to that system. The justice of the system is embodied politically in the spread of real freedom, while it is embodied economically by linking economic and social considerations, and the fact that the welfare economy is related to the optimal distribution of production tools, which makes it a condition for the efficiency of the system, and thus the fair distribution of income is a condition for the justice of the system, which requires the application of a wide range of policies to prevent income fluctuations, address unemployment, carry out social programs and improve wage levels (Dowidar et al.: 1988 :511) .

B- Personal distribution of income, personal distribution of income is defined as the disposable income obtained by individuals in society during a certain period of time, usually a year. This type of distribution is concerned with the income levels of individuals and their varieties without paying attention to the source and how to obtain income, as it shows the size of the per capita income of the gross product and the social group to which it belongs, in addition to that it is the distribution that shows the reasons for the disparity in incomes.

2- Distribution according to the socialist economic doctrine.

According to this doctrine, the distribution consists of the consumption balance, which consists of wages paid to workers in the various branches of production, payments and facilities obtained by the population from social consumption balances, and from incomes resulting from individual work (Al-Fangari: 1986, 202). The influencing factor on which the question of distribution depends is the form and mode of production prevailing in society (Dowidar et al.: 1988, 65), which Marxist theory analyzed through its economic vision of history and which consists of two constructors (Al-Fangari: 1986, 202).

A - the lower construction: It is the sum of productive relations, ie the sum of the existing relations in the scope of production, exchange and distribution that compose the economic structure of the social formation, and this construction is the one that governs the upper construction, the manual machine is the one that created the feudal society, and the steam machine is the one that established the capitalist society (Dowidar et al.: 1988, 65), and therefore there is a close relationship between the development of forms of production and the development of economic relations, including distribution relations, and that the factor affecting how distribution is The dominant form and mode of production (Al-Fangari: 1986, 202) .

B- The upper structure: It is a set of ideological relations and institutions that are based on a certain economic base that is organically linked to it and affects it effectively and consists of ideas, culture, law, belief and morals. According to this thought, economic life is based on the process of production, and that it and distribution, exchange and consumption are parts of a whole in which production prevails.

3- Distribution according to the Islamic economic doctrine.

Some Islamic scholars define distribution as the transfer, division or redivision of income and wealth between individuals, whether through netting (as in market exchanges) or through inheritance, and whether it is between individuals such as gifts and endowments, or through the state as zakat on apparent funds, or between the state and individuals as a guarantee of Bayt al-Mal for a minimum living of the individual, and whether it is mandatory as charity al-Fitr, or voluntarily as naafil charity (Zarqa: 1984 :2) . The importance of studying the issue of distribution in Islam appears in the fact that it contributes to solving a large part of the economic problem, which is embodied in poverty (Al-Jamal: 1986, 35), and that the core of this problem is the misuse of available natural resources and excessive consumption, which leads to the misdistribution of wealth and income (Rifaat: 1979, 2), and where its treatment is through urging investment, non-hoarding and increasing the effectiveness of means to achieve social justice, which are not available in other schools such as zakat, ransom and penance. and alms, which are given to the poor and not others, unlike the various taxes deducted from the rich, Thus, Islam has ensured the eradication of social injustice by providing solutions to the issues of distribution and circulation by returning cash to its main function as an

intermediary between consumption and production, not between production and saving. Islamic thought was unique in addressing the problem of distribution in an integrated framework and did not limit it within the functional and personal scopes, but dealt with it in three stages (Al-Azm: 1979, 927).

Second: Some distribution theories:

1-Classical theory

The distribution theory of Adam Smith was only a reflection of the theory of building prices or value, which made it a bridge to the theory of income distribution, as he considered that the income obtained from the sale of products includes the three partial incomes, namely wage, profit and rent, which determine the returns of the services of the three elements of production (labor, capital and land) that participate in the production process, which is the result of the natural price of the commodity and its determinant, and his analyses concluded that the increase in population on the one hand and the accumulation of capital on the other hand, they will lead to a decrease in the return on labor in production and to a rise in the return on profit and rents.

2-Marxist theory.

The classicists' reliance on the theory of value at work and their acceptance of the theory of subsistence wages, which is in favor of the shares of rent and profit, was considered by socialists, including Marx as illegal deductions and exploitation of the surplus value generated by the worker, which is only obtained on this meager wage, which led Marx to believe that the distribution of income is not subject to the mechanism of the crises of the population law of Malthus but is determined by the class struggle between workers and capitalists over profit premiums, wages and rents, and considering that the latter is not. It is only a fraction of surplus value that landowners take effortlessly, allowing capitalists to reduce wages to a low level to raise profits (Dowidar: 1981, 456-455), ultimately leading to a misdistribution of income either by lengthening the working day absolute surplus value, (or shortening the necessary workday) relative surplus value (Abboud: 1990, 27). According to Marx, the total output is divided into three parts, namely fixed capital or the value of the means of production consumed (C), variable capital or wage value (V), and value added (M) (Bahloul: 1990, 194). He also considered that the national income is distributed between the balance of consumption and the balance of accumulation, as the latter is responsible for the growth of income and then consumption, as the accumulation coefficient must be flexible, which means that it is equal to the quotient of dividing the accumulation balance by the percentage to be increased in the national income for the next year.

3-Keynesian theory .

Keynes acknowledged the validity of classical analysis in the field of prices and distribution, which means that he did not reject the classical analysis completely, and despite his increasing interest in the mechanism of economic growth, he was interested in the issue of distribution through the use of macroeconomic concepts such as national income, investment and consumption, which is based on determining the level of spending (effective aggregate demand), which leads to determining the level of income and employment, and the large disparity in the marginal tendency to consume between individuals is the result of income disparity resulting from inequitable distribution of national income. However, Keynes has fallen behind the classical school of distribution theory in the employment question for the following reasons:

(a) The demand of the organizer for work is determined at the level at which the real wage rate is equal to Marginal productivity of labor.

(b) The labour supply of workers results from comparing the benefits of goods that the wage can obtain, on the one hand, and the absence of a benefit to work on the other hand (e.g. a waste of time or giving up pleasure), since workers have the ability and freedom to choose and reconcile the benefit of remuneration with the benefit of non-work. The state of full use leads to the division of national income between wages and profits, profits are determined by the relationship between investment and national income, while effective aggregate demand determines the level of prices of goods and services and the prices of production elements relative to the rate of cash wages, each increase in investment will lead to a rise in the levels of those prices, and a rise in the marginal profit rate and vice versa, and therefore the change in price levels leads to the discrepancy between investment and savings, which leads to a change in the distribution structure (Chouair: 265-258) .

4-Kalecki's theory.

Kalecki (1933), unlike Keynes, rejected the traditional hypothesis of competition, considering it incomplete, and analyzed the theory of distribution in terms of what Keynes did not, since in contemporary economies the equivalence of the elements of production is determined not by competitive movement, but by confronting the elements of power in an environment characterized by imperfect competition. If perfect competition dictates that price is the convergence of supply and demand in the market, each institution is looking to maximize its profit by increasing its production to the extent that the marginal product (R) is equal to its marginal cost (cm), and at the market price, which is considered external, each institution can easily discharge its production because the demand for its production is flexible to infinity (∞) and as a result, ($R_m = R = P$) provided ($C_m = R_m = P$) that in light of incomplete competition, one of

the institutions raises the selling price to lose part of its customers, and in the opposite case, it will reduce the volume of its production, so it is always subject to a pricing policy associated with the level of costs and reactions resulting from other institutions, where demand is inelastic and therefore the marginal cost is equal to the marginal product generates a profit that is not It is normal because Kalecki developed the degree of monopoly from the institution's position depending on the price (P) that you apply as well as the average price P^* for all institutions, as follows:

The third topic: Measuring the disparity in the distribution of income and expenditure of Iraqi households for the year 2014

First: Analysis of the relative distribution of expenditures according to the household budget survey for the governorates of Iraq for the year 2014

Through the data of Table (1), the percentage of per capita expenditure on commodity groups of total expenditure has varied between governorates, as the highest percentage of spending on non-spiritual food and beverages reached (134.1) thousand dinars in Sulaymaniyah Governorate, followed by Erbil Governorate to reach (128.7) thousand dinars of the total expenditure, and the lowest percentage of spending on the same group reached (60.7) thousand dinars in Maysan Governorate, followed by Dhi Qar Governorate by (69.7) thousand dinars, while other governorates range in percentages Between the lower and upper limits, as for the spending rates on the group of furniture and household equipment, the highest spending rate reached (46.4) thousand dinars recorded by Erbil Governorate and the lowest percentage recorded by Muthanna Governorate, amounting to (9.4) thousand dinars. Dhi Qar followed by (10.2) thousand dinars and Diyala (11.2) thousand dinars, while the rest of the governorates are located between the two limits, and the highest percentage of spending of the total total expenditure and for all Iraqi governorates on the transport group, the highest percentage was recorded (145.2) thousand dinars in Erbil Governorate, followed by Sulaymaniyah to record (106.2) thousand dinars, and Dhi Qar recorded the lowest percentage of spending on transportation to reach (10.7) thousand dinars, followed by Muthanna by (17.6) thousand dinars, while the rest of the governorates ranged between The highest total expenditure in Sulaymaniyah Governorate to record (497.3) thousand dinars of the total expenditure, followed by Dohuk Governorate to record (429.1) thousand dinars of the total expenditure, while the lowest total expenditure reached (167.0) thousand dinars in Muthanna Governorate, followed by Dhi Qar Governorate to record (189.4) thousand dinars of the total expenditure As for the rest of the governorates, their spending rates ranged from the total total expenditure between the minimum and the maximum total expenditure for all governorates, and this Expenditure inequality is associated with income inequality.

Table (1)
(Percentage Distribution of Per Capita Expenditure on Major Totals at Market Prices 2014 (Thousand/JD)

Governorate	Non-spiritual food and beverages	Spirits, tobacco and tobacco	Underwear	Housing, water, gas, electricity and other fuels	Furniture, home equipment and maintenance of goods	Health	transportation	Communications	Recreation, entertainment and culture	education	Restaurants & Hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Total Expenditure
Duhok	94.6	3.9	43.9	82.4	32.9	20.6	85.7	14.7	9.3	4.1	7.8	29.2	429.1
Sulaymaniyah	134.1	2.4	36.4	90.3	41.9	22.2	106.2	14.8	14.3	1.3	10.8	22.5	497.3
Erbil	128.7	4.1	45.5	160.1	46.4	46.7	145.2	18.4	14.3	6.5	19.6	38.6	274.1
Diyala	18.4	0.8	16.9	50.8	11.2	8.9	26.2	8.8	3.0	0.7	1.6	9.4	219.7
Baghdad	97.5	2.3	22.3	127.5	23.6	23.5	56.2	17.2	8.9	4.8	6.3	17.9	408.2
Babylon	75.4	1.4	18.9	60.8	14.4	8.6	32.2	8.1	4.9	3.1	2.6	10.4	240.7
Karbala	88.0	1.9	16.0	69.1	20.0	13.1	49.7	9.5	5.5	1.7	4.6	9.9	288.9
Wasit	80.2	1.9	17.4	54.3	13.8	11.7	34.0	8.5	5.2	1.9	3.3	11.5	243.7
Najaf	76.1	1.3	16.0	64.5	13.3	12.8	28.3	8.3	6.0	1.5	4.1	12.4	244.6
Qadisiyah	73.7	1.3	14.9	41.0	19.0	10.5	24.4	7.6	4.3	1.0	2.4	9.0	209.2
Muthanna	66.4	1.0	12.5	37.8	9.4	4.0	17.6	6.9	2.3	0.2	1.8	7.2	167.0
Dhi Qar	69.7	1.2	20.6	48.5	10.2	6.4	10.7	7.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	9.8	189.4

Maysan	60.7	1.4	16.6	48.9	20.8	6.6	49.5	8.1	4.3	1.9	1.5	8.5	228.8
Basra	72.0	1.0	11.8	56.7	13.6	7.0	25.9	9.2	2.9	1.5	3.6	10.0	215.2

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Directorate of Living Statistics, p. 130.

Second: Average income by source of income (thousand / dinars) for the governorates of Iraq according to the survey of 2014

Table (2) shows the relative distribution of income by governorates and different sources of income, as it is noted that there is a disparity between one governorate and another, as it is noted that the relative distribution of income according to the source of wages and salaries reached the highest percentage (62.5) in the province of Qadisiyah followed by the province of Diyala to record (62.2), and this indicates the dependence of many of the 50% of the population on wages and salaries to obtain their income, while the lowest percentage of income according to the source of wages and salaries reached (35.5) in Erbil governorate, followed by Sulaymaniyah governorate to reach (44.4) either Other governorates ranged between the minimum and the upper limit, while the wages of the self-employed reached (32.5), which is the highest percentage among the governorates, followed by Najaf governorate to reach its percentage of employers' income (26.4), and this reflects the development of the sector Private and private investments, while the lowest percentage of income of the self-employed in the province of Basra to reach (11.5) followed by Muthanna and the amount of (11.6) and between the upper and lower limits are the share of the rest of the provinces, and with regard to the income of ownership, the highest value reached (21.5) in the province of Baghdad and followed by Erbil and Karbala to reach (20.3, 16.8) respectively, and the lowest value of property income was the share of Maysan and Qadisiyah to reach (12.1, 10.0) respectively, as for the rest of the governorates, the highest and lower limits are located, and the income collected from the total salaries varied between the governorates, as it reached the highest percentage (9.8) in the province of Sulaymaniyah, followed by the province of Diyala to reach (9.1), while the rest of the governorates ranged between (5.4-8.5)

Table (2)
Percentage Distribution of Income by Source and Governorate of the Survey 2014

Governorate	Wages and salaries	Self-employed income and employers' income	Income from ownership	Social salaries	Other Transformational Income	Total income received
Duhok	55.7	17.4	15.9	6.6	4.4	100.0
Sulaymaniyah	44.4	24.0	16.0	9.8	5.7	100.0
Erbil	35.5	32.5	20.3	6.0	5.7	100.0
Diyala	62.2	12.7	13.6	9.1	2.4	100.0
Baghdad	49.5	15.5	21.5	8.5	5.2	100.0
Babylon	49.9	18.2	15.3	8.1	8.4	100.0
Karbala	54.2	19.3	16.8	6.0	3.8	100.0
Wasit	55.7	23.3	13.2	5.4	2.4	100.0
Najaf	47.6	26.4	15.0	6.2	4.8	100.0
Qadisiyah	62.5	14.4	12.1	6.7	4.2	100.0
Muthanna	59.4	11.6	12.8	6.2	10.1	100.0
Dhi Qar	59.5	19.0	13.0	5.7	2.8	100.0
Maysan	56.6	21.7	10.0	6.3	5.4	100.0
Basra	61.5	11.5	13.5	5.9	7.6	100.0

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the preliminary data of the Economic and Social Survey in Iraq, 2014.

Third: Estimating the disparity in the distribution of income for the governorates of Iraq for the year (2014)

One of the most important and widespread methods used to measure inequality in income distribution is the Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient, and many attempts have been made to measure inequality using these two indicators, whether by government institutions or by researchers, using economic and social surveys of the family.

Table (3)
Rising Pool Table of Income for 2014

Governorate	Number of Households	Total Income	Income rate	Percentage of households	Income Ratio	The Rising Cluster of Families	Rising Income Pool
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						0	0
Maysan	132	1549.9	11.7	3.0	7.3	3.0	7.3
Duhok	173	1955.8	11.3	4.0	9.3	7.0	16.6
Muthanna	101	1072.6	10.6	2.3	5.1	9.4	21.7
Najaf	189	1716.5	9.1	4.4	8.1	13.7	29.8
Karbala	175	1467.2	8.4	4.0	6.9	17.7	36.7
Wasit	178	1452.2	8.2	4.1	6.9	21.8	43.6
Erbil	308	2467.3	8.0	7.1	11.7	28.9	55.3
Qadisiyah	170	1120.6	6.6	3.9	5.3	32.9	60.6
Dhi Qar	281	1348.5	4.8	6.5	6.4	39.3	67.0
Babylon	299	1306.1	4.4	6.9	6.2	46.2	73.2
Diyala	261	1121.1	4.3	6.0	5.3	52.2	78.5
Basra	367	1496.7	4.1	8.5	7.1	60.7	85.5
Sulaymaniyah	406	1542.3	3.8	9.4	7.3	70.0	92.8
Baghdad	1300	1512.3	1.2	30.0	7.2	100.0	100.0
Total	4340	21129.1	-	-	-	-	-

The table is prepared by the researcher based on the data of the household survey for the year 2014.

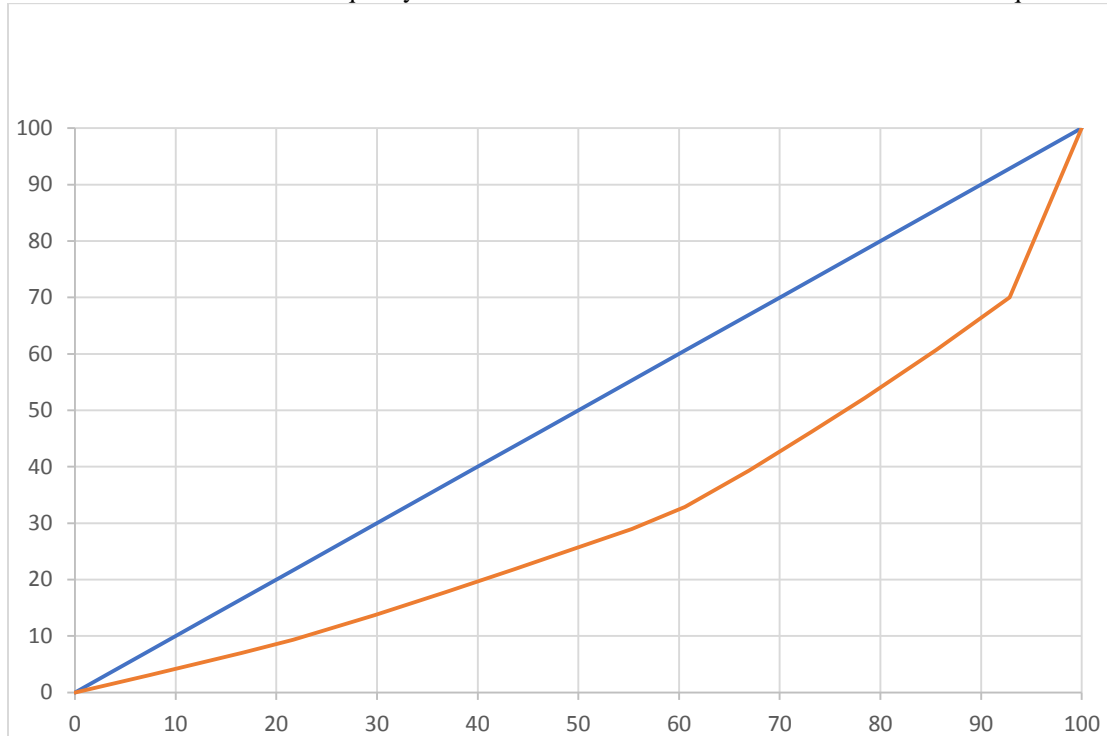
The first and second columns based on Table 1-2 of the household survey data, p. 9.

The third column based on Table 7-2 of the household survey data, p. 124.

The average income among the governorates was (11.7) in Maysan Governorate, followed by Dohuk with an income rate of (11.3), while the rest of the governorates varied in their income between the highest rate and the lowest income rate recorded by Baghdad Governorate. (1.2) The Lorenz curve showed the disparity in income distribution between governorates in the figure below.

Figure(1)

Lorenz Income Distribution Inequality Curve between Households for the Governorates of Iraq for 2014



Source: From the numbers of the researcher based on the data of Table No. (3)

Table No. (4)
Bullish Cluster Table of Tunnels (2014)

Governorate	Number of Households	Total Expenditure	Spending rate	Percentage of households	Percentage of expenditure	The Rising Cluster of Families	Assembled Bullish Tunnels
						0	0
Duhok	173	2719.5	15.7	4.0	11.1	4.0	11.1
Maysan	132	1608.3	12.2	3.0	6.5	7.0	17.6
Muthanna	101	1136.2	11.2	2.3	4.6	9.4	22.2
Erbil	308	3299.5	10.7	7.1	13.4	16.5	35.7
Karbala	175	1683.3	9.6	4.0	6.9	20.5	42.5
Wasit	178	1614.1	9.1	4.1	6.6	24.6	49.1
Najaf	189	1557.4	8.2	4.4	6.3	28.9	55.4
Qadisiyah	170	1335.8	7.9	3.9	5.4	32.9	60.9
Sulaymaniyah	406	2303.1	5.7	9.4	9.4	42.2	70.2
Babylon	299	1382.3	4.6	6.9	5.6	49.1	75.9
Diyala	261	1174.7	4.5	6.0	4.8	55.1	80.6
Dhi Qar	281	1186.8	4.2	6.5	4.8	61.6	85.5
Basra	367	1459.5	4.0	8.5	5.9	70.0	91.4
Baghdad	1300	2107.7	1.6	30.0	8.6	100.0	100.0
Total	4340	24568.2	-	-	-	-	-

The table is prepared by the researcher based on the data of the household survey for the year 2014 .

The first and second columns based on Table 1-2 of the household survey data, p. 9 .

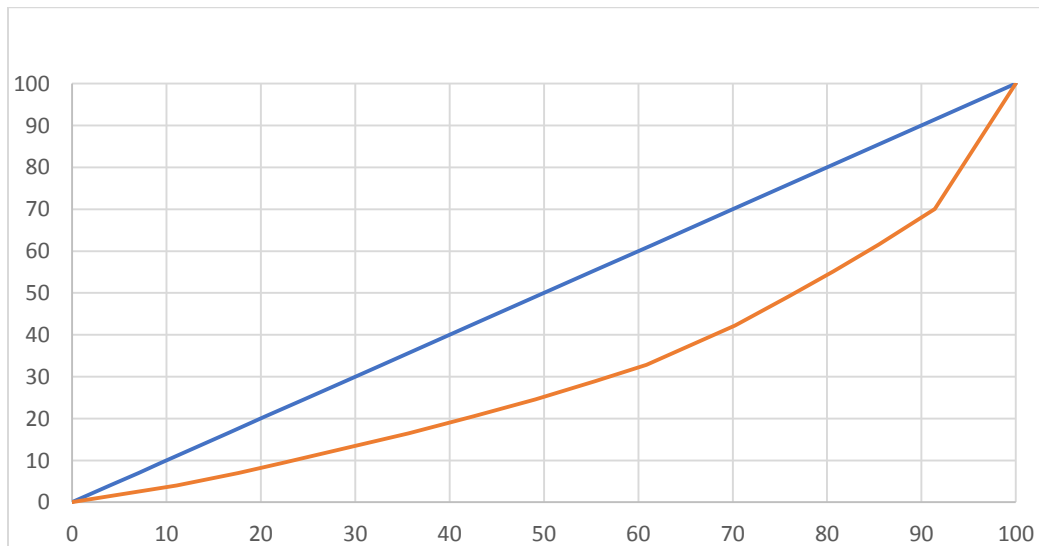
Third column based on Table 8.2 of the Household Survey Data, p. 130.

1-Analysis of the disparity in expenditure by governorates for the year (2014).

As for the rate of tunnels for the same year, the governorate of Dohuk topped the rest of the governorates with the highest rate of tunnels, which amounted to (15.7), followed by Maysan and Muthanna with tunnel rates (12.2 and 11.2), respectively, while the rest of the governorates came with varying tunnel rates to fall between the highest rate of tunnels and the lowest rate recorded by the province of Baghdad of (1.6), and the Lorenz curve of tunnels in the figure below, the size of the disparity in tunnels between the governorates.

Figure (2)

Lorenz curve for disparity in expenditure for households in the governorates of Iraq for the year 2014



Source: From the numbers of the researcher based on Table No. (4)

One of the most important and widespread methods used to measure inequality in income distribution is the Lorenz curve and the Gini coefficient, and many attempts have been made to measure inequality using these two indicators, whether by government institutions or by researchers, using economic and social surveys of the family .

2-Analysis of income inequality by governorates for the year 2014

Through the data of Table (4), it is clear that there is a disparity in the distribution of income according to the Iraqi governorates for the year 2014 through the Gini index, as the highest value of the Gini index for income inequality in Erbil governorate amounted to (0.470), followed by Baghdad governorate (0.381), then Babylon and Wasit governorate, in which the index reached (0.375, 0.379) respectively, and the lowest value of the Gini index of income was in the province of Qadisiyah to reach (0.293), followed by the province of Najaf to reach the value of the index (0.297), then the province of Karbala and Muthanna to reach them Gini index value (0.306, 0.301) respectively The low inequality in income distribution is due to several factors, including economic, social and political factors.

3- Analysis of the disparity in expenditure by governorates for the year 2014

Table (5) shows the disparity in the distribution of expenditure for the Iraqi governorates according to the Gini index for the year 2014, as it is noted that the most governorates that witnessed a disparity in spending are the governorates of Muthanna and followed by Erbil, where the Gini coefficient reached (0.426,0.412) respectively, followed by Wasit Governorate and the value of the Gini coefficient for spending (0.395), and the least disparity in the province of spending Najaf as the value of the Gini coefficient of spending in it (0.297), followed by the provinces of Karbala and Sulaymaniyah to reach the Gini coefficient of expenditure (0.348. 0.341) As for the rest of the governorates, the upper and lower limits are located.

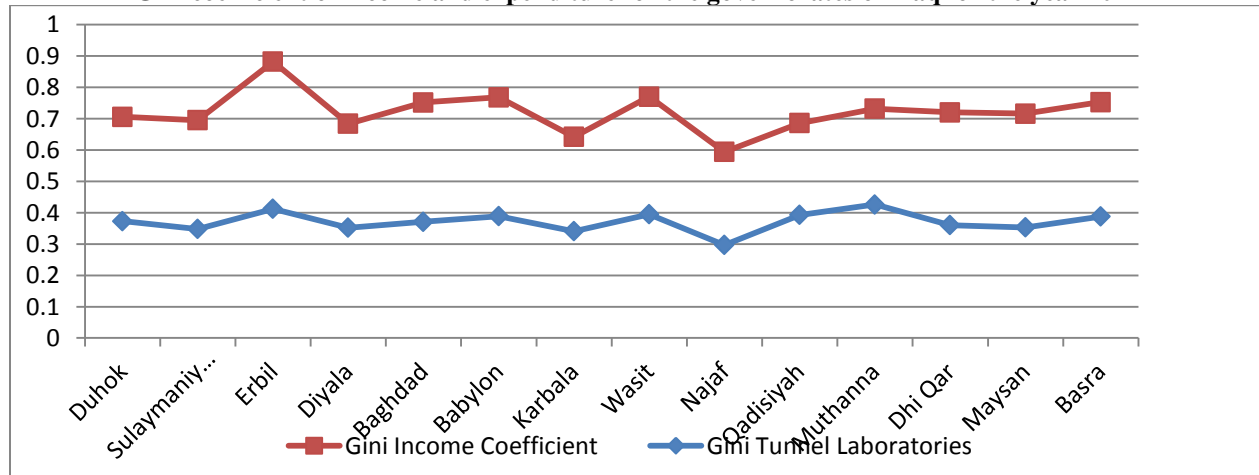
Table (5)
Gini coefficient of income and expenditure by governorate for the year 2014

Governorate	Gini Tunnel Laboratories 2014	Gini Income Coefficient 2014
Duhok	0.373	0.333
Sulaymaniyah	0.348	0.347
Erbil	0.412	0.470
Diyala	0.352	0.332
Baghdad	0.371	0.381
Babylon	0.389	0.379
Karbala	0.341	0.301
Wasit	0.395	0.375
Najaf	0.297	0.297
Qadisiyah	0.393	0.293
Muthanna	0.426	0.306
Dhi Qar	0.360	0.360
Maysan	0.353	0.363
Basra	0.388	0.365

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on primary data, Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, for the Economic and Social Survey for the year 2014.

Figure (3)

Gini coefficient of income and expenditure for the governorates of Iraq for the year 2014



Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions

1- Using the data of the rising pool of income for the year 2014, the Lorenz curve was drawn, where this figure shows the size of the inequality in the distribution of income by observing the gap between the Lorenz curve and the equality line.

2- Using the data of the ascending pool of expenditures for the year 2014, the Lorenz curve was drawn, where this curve shows the size of the disparity in spending by observing the gap between the Lorenz curve and the equality line.

3- The distribution of income according to the Gini index for the governorates shows the depth of disparity in spending at the household level, which has a reflection on the distribution of income as well as its social effects

4- The issue of inequality in the distribution of income is one of the important topics that affect the level of income development, as the higher the inequality, the more this leads to the emergence of economic and social problems in society.

Recommendations

1- The need to redistribute income in favor of low-income segments using appropriate financial policies, and to create other sources of income.

2- Seeking to improve the effectiveness of the government, create regulations and activate laws in order to direct income towards the middle classes.

3- Working hard to find opportunities aimed at diversifying sources of income for families and not relying on one source of income because this may affect the lack of continuity of this source in obtaining the necessary supplies and needs .

4- Directing the various government programs towards the poorest and most needy social groups, by finding ways aimed at redistributing income fairly for the benefit of those groups, such as social security programs, health insurance programs and social protection programs.

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