

Republic of Iraq 1997 Population Census Questionnaire

Instructions for filling the Census Questionnaire

Section One: Basic Definitions

1. Administrative units:

Nahias, Qadhas and governorates according to their borders that have been established administratively.

2. The centre of the administrative unit:

The center of the *Nahias, Qadhas* or the governorate.

3. Urban areas:

The areas located within the boundaries of municipalities or within the boundaries of the city of Baghdad.

4. The boundaries of municipalities or the city of Baghdad:

The boundaries established by the municipalities or (the city of Baghdad) for any area to achieve its municipality's services.

5. Rural areas:

The areas located outside the municipalities boundaries or outside the boundaries of the city of Baghdad.

6. Building:

The independent structure standing alone whether on the ground or on the water, either permanent or temporary and consisting of one or more rooms or of spaces covered with a roof and surrounded by outer walls or walls of separation that extend from the foundation to the roof and the structure may be a house, building, barn of poultry and small animals, factory, workshop or a hospital, etc.

7. Residential unit:

Any structure or part of it which is originally prepared or modified in order to be for dwelling having a door or an independent entrance leading to a road without passing into another residential unit whether occupied at the time of enumerating by one or more households or it is vacant. It may consist of one room or a number of rooms with annexes and it may be an independent dwelling, flat, hut, tent, or a caravan.

8. Flat:

A structure or part of it consists of one room or more with other annexes such as kitchen, bathroom and closet with an outer door leading to the entrance of the building or structure where it is located in without entering into other flats or dwellings.

9. Room:

It is a space in a residential unit or any other place which is used for dwelling surrounded by walls extending from the floor to the ceiling and if they are not connected to the ceiling, the height of the walls must be not less than two meters and this space must be at least enough for one bed to an adult, the area of this space must be no less than four square meters. The rooms that are used for sleeping, eating, sitting, studying, kitchen and the rooms used for professional purposes or for work are considered rooms but Hallways, bathrooms, and closet are not considered rooms.

10. Kitchen:

The space that has the same definition of a room without regarding its area and it is provided to prepare the main meals and it is made basically for this purpose.

11. Other places for dwelling:

The place in which live one person or a number of persons either connected by one relationship or one aim or not. They all share the same living facilities and annexes such as the kitchen, the bathroom, the sitting room, and bedroom. This includes the hotels, boarding departments, governmental offices, health establishments, and monasteries, etc.

12. Household:

One or more individuals sharing dwelling and the provision of food. They may or may not have a joint budget and they may or may not relate to each other or there may be a mixture of the two statuses. Usually the household dwell in normal residential units. Some households dwell in hotels, hospitals and monasteries etc. It takes from these places a permanent dwelling and it has no other dwelling unit.

13. The Head of the Household:

A person who is responsible of the household or any person of the household who is accepted by the other members of the household as a head whatever his sex is.

Population Covered:

All population inside Iraq and Iraqis abroad.

1. Nomad.
2. Population in far-off places.
3. Those absent from their household the day of census according to the instructions related to them.
4. Arab and foreign diplomatic officials inside Iraq.
5. Arab and foreigners in Iraq.
6. People on boundaries check points, airports for arrival or departure purposes from Iraq except transit.

Arab and foreigners.

Iraqis according to the instructions related to their status.

7. Prisoners and lost.
8. Diplomatic officials abroad and Iraqis abroad, (they are numerated by census committees outside Iraq).

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General instructions for filling census questionnaire

One questionnaire is allocated for each household and one line for each person in the household therefore the questionnaire is allocated for twelve persons. If the number of the persons in some households is between thirteen to twenty three persons we follow the following steps:

1. The first copy of the questionnaire is filled with the twelve persons including the head of the household.
2. Using another copy of the questionnaire and we write on the cover the word annex No.(1) , we follow these steps in filling it:

A. The fields from (1-10) are filled in the annex questionnaire and the fields from (11-27) are left empty. If the annex questionnaire is used for persons dwell in hotels, boarding departments, establishments and others which are listed in field (27), we must fill the fields from (1-9) only and mark with the sign (x) in the correct square from the field (27) with mentioning the name of the hotel or establishment in the space confirmed for that.

B. The series of the persons of the household should be listed in the annex questionnaire no. (1). the first person listed in the annex questionnaire should be listed as No. (13) and the last person in the household carry the series that equals the number of its persons. For example the household that has (17) persons, the series corrected in the questionnaire that is used as an annex by omitting the series in the annex questionnaire and writing the new series as follows:

[Table omitted]

C. In case of households whose persons are between twenty four to thirty four we follow the previous instructions in (B) besides:

1. A third copy from the questionnaire is used and written on its cover annex NO.(2).
2. Fields (1-10) are filled from the cover of the questionnaire and left the fields (11-27) empty but if the annex questionnaire is used for persons dwell in hotels, establishments and so on as listed in number (27), the fields from (1-9) are filled only and marked by (x) in the correct square in number (27) and mentioning the name of the hotel ,the establishment ,monasteries ,boarding departments, etc in its special space.
3. The series in the annex questionnaire number(2) should be listed as number (24) for the first person in

the list and the last person should carry the series that is equal to the number of persons in the household.

For example if the number of persons of a household is twenty four we follow these steps:

[Table omitted]

We follow the same instructions if the number of persons in a household is more than (34) person and so on.

Note number (1):

As for persons dwelling in hotels, boarding departments, health establishments, monasteries and so on and they are not relatives, a line is allocated for each person and it starts from series No.(2) and left empty the field of the head of the household, series No.(1) and the same instructions are followed in organizing the previous annexes. As for the households who dwell in those places and taking them as a permanent residential unit and they have no other dwelling, therefore a special questionnaire should be organized for them as other households, and filling the fields from (1-10) of the cover of the questionnaire.

Note number (2):

As for big households that use more than one questionnaire, hotels, boarding departments and others, the rectangle (B) is filled one time in the first questionnaire that carry the name of the head of the household or the name of the hotel. These annexes are joined with the first questionnaire of the census by the enumerator.

Note number (3):

The armed and security forces are provided with special questionnaire and it must be filled with those persons. The numerator has to transfer the data available in this questionnaire to the household questionnaire and give it back to the household, after being sure that all data are filled in the household census. If such questionnaire is not available in the household the special data for that person must be filled by the head of the household or other person who is instead of him.

As for the employees of the armed and security forces who are working in civil establishments the data is taken from them as other persons of the household. The occupations and social activities that they practice during that time in the civil establishment are recorded.

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Section Two

Instruction on Filling Census Questionnaire

Note: To facilitate the use of these instructions, there is a series of numbers for each item that corresponds with the column or field in the census questionnaire.

1. The name of the Governorate:

Recorded in the special space for the name of the governorate, according to the results of listing and mapping process.

2. The name of the *Qadha*:

Recorded in the special space for the name of the *Qadha*, according to the results of listing and mapping process.

3. The name of the *Nahia*:

Recorded in the special space for the name of the *Nahia*, according to the results of listing and mapping process.

4. The Environment:

Indicated by (x) in the correct square, according to the results of listing and mapping process, if the area is within the boundaries of the city of Baghdad or within the boundaries of municipalities. The sign is put in the square opposite to the word (urban) but if the area is outside the boundaries of the city of Baghdad or the boundaries of municipalities. The sign is put in the square opposite to the word (rural).

5. District or *Mahala* or *Muqata* name and number:

Recorded in the special data for the name and number of the district or Mahala or Muqata, according to the results of listing and mapping process.

6. Village name and number:

Recorded data concerning village name and number, according to the results of listing and mapping process.

7. Zone number:

Recorded in the special space the zone number, according to the results of listing and mapping process.

8. Street number or *Zukak* number:

Recorded in the special space indicated street number or *zusak* according to the results of listing and mapping process, within the boundaries of the city of Baghdad the letter (A) is added after the street number for example (12A, 36A) and the letter (Z) after the *zusak* No. for example (11Z, 22Z).

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9. House census number:

Recorded in the special space indicated the house census number according to the results of listing and mapping process. As for the region that is within the boundaries of the city of Baghdad recorded the number which is fixed on the blue label according to the new figuring and this is also the same in the cities that have new figuring. As for the structures that are built temporary such as huts, mud house, stalls and others, the number is put by the field supervisor.

10. The series of the household in the Zone:

Recorded in the special space indicated the series of the household in the Zone according to the listing and mapping results, if the household is not in the list, the numerator has to go back to the instructions of the numerator's duties and giving series number to the household according to the instructions. The numerator has to give a series to the households that dwell in hotels and establishments but doesn't give a series to the persons who indicated by the sign (x) in the square (7) from the field (27) but this field is left empty. The numerator has to notice that the first household in his zone carries series (1) and the same is for the rest household.

Note: The fields (10-26) are not filled for persons who reside temporary in hotels, boarding department, hospitals, monasteries and the like. The fields (11-26) are not filled for households who has permanent residence in these establishments. The numerator has to organize a questionnaire for each household which has permanent residence in these establishments and they fill the fields (12-26), except persons occupying the residential units indicated by (x) in the square (7) from the field (27).

11. Number of households in the residential unit:

The numerator has to make sure of number of households in the dwelling according to the household definition. The numerator has to record in the special space indicated the number of the households that dwell in the residential unit. If there is one household in the residential unit it is recorded in the special space No.(1) and if there are two households is recorded No.(2) and so on.

12. Number of bedrooms:

This field concerns only houses, flats, mud houses, and caravans. The data concerning this field is not collected from others. The dependable definition for the bedroom is the room which is used for sleeping even it is used basically as a sitting room, dining room, and kitchen or for any other purpose. Recorded in this field the number of rooms used for sleeping. If the household uses two bedrooms, number (2) is put in the space indicated for that and if the household uses (3) bedrooms, number (3) is put in the space indicated for that and so on.

13. Ownership of the residential unit:

This field concerns the residential units constructed with bricks, stone, blocks, mud or concrete blocks only. The ownership of the residential unit is limited to constructed unit and not the land. If the ownership of the residential unit depends on the household the sign is put in the square (1)

opposite to the word (possession).

If the residential unit is rented from the private sector the sign is put in square (2) opposite to the word (rent) and so on. Some residential units are owned by a factory or a private establishment (private sector) and it is rented by its employees or others, the sign is put in square (2) opposite to the word (rent).

As for the square that carries number (3) which is opposite to the word (others) is indicated by the sign (x) in the cases that the residential unit of the household is without monthly rent and also for the residential units that belonged to the private sector, for example a household that dwells in a residential unit that is owned by the father of the head of the household or one of his relatives and the household doesn't pay any monthly rent.

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If the residential unit is rented from the governmental sector (general or cooperative) the sign is put in the square (4) opposite to the word (rent). Some of the residential units owned by a factory or a governmental establishment (governmental sector) and it is rented to its employees or other the sign is put in the square (4) opposite to the word (rent) also.

As for the square (5) opposite to the word (others) is indicated by the sign (x) in cases that the dwelling of the household is without monthly rent in the residential units owned by the governmental sector, for example a household that dwells in a residential unit owned by a factory, governmental establishment or pious foundation and doesn't pay any rent amount.

14. The volume of the rented residential unit:

Indicated by the sign (x) in square (1) in case the household rented the whole residential unit and for square (2) if the household rented one room from the residential unit and so on.

15. Monthly rent:

Monthly rent is recorded by Iraqi Dinar (ID) in the indicated space, if the residential unit is rented either by the governmental or private sector.

16. Kind of residential unit:

Indicated by the sign (x) in square opposite to the kind of the residential unit that is occupied by the household for dwelling. If the household dwells a house, a sign is put in the square opposite to the word (house). If the household dwells in a flat the sign is put opposite to the word (flat) but if it is dwells in a mud house or a hut, the sign is put opposite to the word (mud house) or (hut), and so on. If the household dwells in a kind unmentioned in this field the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (others).

17. Kind of material used in constructing the walls of the residential unit:

Indicated by the sign (x) in square opposite to the kind of material used in constructing the walls of the residential unit. If the walls of this unit constructed by bricks a sign is put in the square (1) opposite to the word (bricks) but if the walls are constructed with concrete blocks from ready construction, the sign is put in the square (4) opposite to the phrase (concrete blocks from ready construction). If the walls of the residential unit constructed with more than one material, for example bricks and stone the main material used in constructing the walls of the residential unit is taken for fixing the material used in constructing the walls of the residential unit, the sign (x) is put in the correct square. If the household resides in a residential unit its walls constructed with material not mentioned in the questionnaire the sign (x) is put in the square (6) opposite to the word (others) and so on but if the kind residential unit (in field 16) a tent or a hair house (square 4) the material for construction is not indicated in this field.

Note: Field (18) is limited only on the residential units constructed with bricks or stone or block or concrete blocks from ready construction or mud and the data is not collected from huts, tents, hair houses and the like.

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18. The total number of the rooms in the residential unit:

The total number of the rooms in the residential unit is recorded in number and it depends on specifying

the room to the definition of a room. If the residential unit has five rooms, number (5) is put in the space indicated for that. The total number of the rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, sitting rooms, study, kitchen and the rooms used for professional purposes or hand work and others. The corridors (hallways), bathrooms and water closets are not considered rooms.

Is in the residential unit:

19. Independent bathroom:

If there is an independent bathroom in the residential unit the sign (x) is put in the square to the word (yes) and if there is no independent bathroom the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (no).

20. Independent water closets:

If there are independent water closets in the residential unit the sign (x) is put in the square to the word (yes) and if there are no independent the water closets the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (no).

21. Bathroom and water closets in the same place:

If there is a bathroom and water closets in the same place in the residential unit the sign (x) is put in the square to the word (yes) and if there is no bathroom and water closets in the same place the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (no).

22. Kitchen:

If there is a kitchen in the residential unit it is indicated by the sign (x) is put in the square to the word (yes) and if there is no kitchen the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (no).

23. Is the residential unit provided with electricity:

Indicated by the sign (x) in the correct square, if the residential unit provided with electricity the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (yes) but if it is not provided with electricity the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (no).

24. Is the residential unit provided with telephone:

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (yes), if there is a telephone in the residential unit but if it is not provided with a telephone the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (no).

25. The source of drinking water in the residential unit:

Indicated by the sign (x) in the correct square, for example if the residential unit provided with drinking water from public water net or governmental water net the sign is put in the square (1) opposite to the phrase (public water net or governmental water net). If the residential unit is provided with drinking water from a public tap the sign is put in the square (2) opposite to the phrase (public tap). The public tap means (the tap of the governmental water net that is available in a public place in the district or village that provides a number of residential units). If the residential unit is provided with a drinking water from a well the sign is put in the square number (3) opposite to the word (well). If the residential unit is provided with a drinking water from a river or a stream the sign is put in the square number (4) and if the residential unit is provided with a drinking water from other sources in the questionnaire such as tankers and springs the sign is put in the square number (5) opposite to the word (others).

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26. Sewerage of the residential unit:

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the way of draining the dirty water from the residential unit. If the residential unit connected with the public drainage (it means the public new drainage net) by a drainpipe for draining the dirty water. The sign (x) is put in the square opposite to the word public drainage but if there is a tank for gathering dirty water in the residential unit and it is cleaned continuously, the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (septic tank). If it is drained without the previous ways the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (others).

27. Persons dwell in hotels, boarding departments, health establishments, prisons, monasteries and the like:

This field is filled by persons and households dwell in hotels, boarding departments, health establishments, prisons, monasteries and the residential units which are occupied by persons and the like. If the person dwells in a hotel or rest house or tourist centre indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase(hotel or rest house or tourist centre) besides writing the name of the hotel or rest house or tourist centre in full in the space indicated for that and this square includes scout camps too.

If the person dwells in a boarding section the sign is put in the square opposite to the phrase (boarding section) besides writing the name of the boarding section in full in the space indicated for that.

If the person dwells in one of the social care units that includes(juveniles and girls care, aged and crippled care, handicapped care) the sign is put in the square (3) besides writing the name of the care unit in the space indicated for that.

If the person dwells in one of the health establishments that include (health rehabilitation centre, protective medical centers, unbalance centers protective cure institutes, allergy health centers, professional health protection, laboratory, dental clinic, city health protection, main health center, branch health centers, hospital, traveling health centers, school health, etc.) the sign is put in the square (4) besides writing the name of the health establishment in the special space for that but if the person dwells in a monasteries (mosques or churches) the sign is put in square (5) with mentioning the name of the mosque or the church in the special space for that.

If the person dwells in one of the reformation units that includes adults reformation departments (prisons),youth adults schools, youth rehabilitation schools or any police stations the sign is put in the square (6) opposite to the phrase (adults reformation departments (prisons),youth adults schools, youth rehabilitation schools or any police stations) besides writing the name of the reformation units in the special space indicated for that but if he dwells in others the sign (x) in put in the square (8) opposite to the word (others) with mentioning its type and writing its name in the special space for that, for example municipal sections, pumping stations, the enumerator has to organize a questionnaire and its annexes for those persons and if a household takes one of these places as a permanent residential unit and it has no other place for dwelling, the sign (x) is indicated in the correct square and an independent questioner is organized for this household. In a state of occupying one of the residential units (house, flats, etc.) by a group of persons who are not relatives and they do not form a household (for example a group of students or a group of Arab or Foreigners dwell in a residential unit the sign is put in the square (7) opposite t the phrase residential unit occupied by persons.

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28. Person series:

It means person series in household and the data is filled horizontally for each person begins with the head of household takes series (1) then the wife, children, relatives, guests, servants, etc. if the number of persons in the household is more than (12) persons, the enumerator has to go back to the instructions for filling the specific census questioner with the series of the persons of the household and organized annexes for it.

(29-32). The name, father's name, grand father's name and the family name (surname):

The name of the person, his father's name, his grand father's name and his surname are written each on the special field for that and the names must be correct and have no any additions such as(*sir, seid, hage, sheigh, agha, kaka*, etc.), only if they are part of the name.

33. The name of the mother and her father's name:

The name of the mother is written up the dotted line and her father's name is written down the dotted line clearly. Each person records his name I the questionnaire stripped without any addition that has no relation with the name of the mother or the name of her father.

34. The residential status:

The residential person of a household who dwells permanently in the dwelling and present on the day of the census indicates the sign (x) in the square (1) opposite to the phrase (resident present) but if the person was present temporary on the day of the census (as guest) and he has other residential place indicated by the sign (x) in the square (2) opposite to the phrase (present visitor) but if the person is absent on the census day and he is a permanent resident person from the household the sign is put in the

square (3) opposite to the phrase (absent inside Iraq). If the person is absent but he is outside Iraq the sign is put in the square number (4) opposite to the phrase (absent abroad). If one of the persons of a household is a prisoner the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (prisoner) but if the person is lost the sign is put in square (6) opposite to the word (lost). The status of prisoner or lost is appointed as it is informed formally by the government. The head of the household must be permanent resident or absent and he must not be visitor present or prisoner or lost.

Note: The persons mentioned below are numerated as permanent with their household on the census day and recorded in the questionnaire with their household and indicated in the square opposite to the phrase (permanent present):

1. The census staff, numerators, office supervisors, field supervisors, drivers, etc.
2. Individuals of army, police and security forces either enjoying a rotating holiday or help or still in their military units.
3. Persons who are absent from their household on census day because of their night jobs in their health establishments, hotels, boarding sections, prisoners, monasteries and the like. For example doctors, nurses, dresser, buildings guards, civil defense, firemen, etc.
4. The absent from their household on the census day because of their night jobs, an example for that the factory workers that have night work.

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5. The absent from their household because they work in aircrafts, trains on the census day, for example the captain and the hostess of the airplane and the train driver, etc.
6. The absent from their household because they work at sea on the census day such as merchants, sailors, the ships workers and fishermen.
7. The absent from their household because they are abroad and their arrivals to the country is expected during a week from the census day.

Note: Indicated to the students of the boarding section (this includes the residential unit that is rented by a group pf students for residence) and persons who dwells in hotels, rest house, prisoners in prisons and the like by the sign (x) in square (2) (present visitor) in the field (34) the residential status on the census day.

35. The relation of the person with the head of the household:

Indicated the relation of the person with the head of the household (male or female) in the correct square. If she is his wife or her husband indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (wife or husband) and if he is (his or her son or daughter) the sign is put in square (3) opposite to the phrase (son or daughter).

If it is son or daughter in law indicated by the sign (x) in the square (4) opposite to the phrase(son or daughter in law) but if it is grand son or daughter the sign is put in square (5) opposite to the phrase (grand son or daughter) and this is the same for the squares (6) and (7). If the relation of the person with the head of the household is a relative and is not mentioned in this field as his (grand father or grand mother) or (his cousin) the sign is put in square (8) opposite to the phrase (rest of relatives) and if the person and the head of the household are not relatives a (guest or servant) the sign is put in the square (9) opposite to the phrase (with no relation).

36. Sex:

If the person is male indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (male) and if it is female the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (female). The numerator has to ask the household about the sex of the person if his name can be used for both male and female.

37. The date of birth:

Recorded in this field in numbers the date of birth of the person by day, month and year. The numerator has to notice that number (19) is fixed on the field of year means thousands and hundreds. If the person was born in 1945 it is recorded beside number (19) number (45). The numerator has to regard and to work hard in collecting these data accurately especially children and the year of birth and if the name of the month is not available he has to confirm the year of birth only. He does not have to mention the age in years but only does the year of birth. To ensure the accuracy of data he has to go back to the documents available to fix the data of birth and it depends first on the birth certificate then the identification card and if it is not available he depends on army service certificate or nationality certificate

or passport and if all these documents are not the same and there is some difference in them the numerator has to estimate the year of birth on the basis of the person appearance and the rest person of the household opinion and to connect the year of birth with national, religious and historical events and the ages of the rest persons of a household.

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Note: If the date of birth in the identification card includes (1/7) in day and month the numerator has to ask the person about the real date of his birth although the day and month (1/7) is available in his identification card. If it is obvious that the person really doesn't know the day and month of his birth the numerator doesn't have to record that and to record the year of birth only.

38. Marital status:

Filled by persons whose ages (12) years and more means they were born in 1985 and the years before without regarding to the sex and the person have one of the marital statuses:

1. Never married:

Means the person who is not got married before male or female and it is indicated by the sign (x) in square (1) for the one who corresponds this status.

2. Married:

Male or female who has a marriage certification which is signed before the census day and the bond is still continuing the person is considered married if the marriage bond is still continuing and not dwelling together. There are some cases that if the person has two wives and one of them died or divorced before the census day and the other is still with him, in this case the person is counted as married and not counted as widowed or divorced therefore it is indicated by the sign (x) in square (2) from this field.

3. Divorced:

Per person male or female married before the census day and the marriage bond was cut before census day according to the Iraqi law even if it is not registries in court. Indicated by the sign (x) in square (3) opposite to the word (divorced). The Christian who are separated from their husbands or wives counted as divorced and indicated by the sign (x) in square (3).

4. Widowed:

Male or female who got married and their marriage ended before the census day because of the death of the husband or wife and on the census day that person is not connected by other marriage bond the widowed is indicated by the sign (x) in square (4) from this field.

(The fields 39-41 are special for married, divorced and widowed)

39. The date of first marriage:

This field is filled by both sex (male and female) and for all persons married, divorced and widowed those persons indicated to their names in the squares (2, 3, 4) of field (38) and recorded in this field the year of marriage as it is recorded in the legal marriage certificate . If the legal marriage certificate dated in (5/8/1975) number (75) is recorded only in this field beside number (19) fixed in the field itself without recording the day and month.

40. Number of marriages:

This field is filled for all persons (male or female) those indicated to their names in the squares (2, 3 or 4) from the field (38) and recorded in this field the number of marriages (in number). If the person married to a woman and this marriage ended by divorce then the person got married to a second woman and she was with him till the census day recorded in this field number (2) and if the person has two wives under his protection legally recorded in this field number (2) too but if the person married one time and this wife is under his protection legally or divorced or dead indicated in this field number (1) and so on.

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41. Number of wives legally under his protection (for married males only):

Means the wife that still practice the marriage life with her husband and the marriage bond between them doesn't end legally for any reason till the census day.

This field is filled for the married males only and the numerator has to notice the sex field number (36)

and the marital status number (38) before recording the special data concerning the number of wives legally under his protection. If the husband married one wife only we records number (1) in the space indicated for that field but if he is married to more than one wife for example three wives records number (3) and so on.

(The fields 42-45 are for married, divorced and widowed women)

The information of the fields (42-45) is collected on married, divorced and widowed women only. The numerator has to be go back to the field (36) sex and the field (38) marital status before recording these data.

42. The duration of marriage:

Means the length of time when the woman is married legally till the census day (except the years of divorce or being a widow) without recording the months. If the woman is married less than year till the census day indicated by (x) in the special square for that. In case if divorce happens the number of practical years is counted till the formal day of divorce. If the woman is divorced and after a time she got married the duration of marriage is counted (the total of the first marriage years added to it the years of the second marriage) except the time between the first divorce and the second marriage but if there is no divorce happen the time from the marriage till the census day is counted. For example if the woman is married for three years and four months after that she was widowed for a length of time then she got married for the second time for six years and five months till the census day the duration of her marriage life is (9) years only and the months are neglected.

43. Total number of live born children during marriage life:

Recorded the number of live born (male and female) in numbers in the field specialized for each one of them. Those who were born from the recent marriage or the previous marriage and these two numbers must include the live born those who died after a short time or a long time from their born and this does not include the infant that was born dead or the embryo that falls dead. If the women don't get birth to a live the word (zero) must be put in the space.

44. Total number of live children:

Recorded the number of male and female who are still live (in numbers) and those that the woman got birth to them till the census day either some of them or all of them living or not living with their mother and these two numbers must be no more than the total of the two numbers recorded in the field (34), that means that the number of births male or female in field (44) less or equals the total births male or female in field (43).

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45. Total number of live born during the period 17/10/1996 to 16/10/1997:

Recorded the total number of live born (male and female) in the field specialized for each one of them. Those who were born during the previous year to the census day (17/10/1996 to 16/10/1997) and these two numbers include the live born that died after a from their birth and this does not include the infant who was born dead or the embryo that falls dead and if the women doesn't get birth during this period the word (zero) is put in the space.

46. Distribution of labor force:

This field is filled by all persons male or female who are (6) years old it means those who were born in 1991 and less. The purpose of this distribution is to know the economically active population and economically inactive population .

The active population includes the persons from both sexes male and female those who provide labor to produce goods and services and this includes working persons and unemployed persons seeking for work. The not active population includes housewives, students full time, persons having income but not working and others such as pensioner, those living on monthly payments from the government or charity establishments or special alliances or those who were unable to work.

1. Working

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (working) for each person works daily no less than two hours and a half that means no less than (15) hours during the previous week of the census day

(16/10/1997), the sign is also put for each student was working for no less than (15) hours during the previous week of the census day either that work was for his own account or employee with payment in (cash or exchange of goods or services) or unpaid. The same sign is put for each person stopped working the previous week to the census day (16/10/1997) because of sickness or rest holiday or for any reason but he is still connected with his work. It is indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (working) for each person connected with a job and he hasn't joined it yet.

As for the housewives with part time work the sign is not put for them in this square but we follow the special instructions related to them in item (3).

2. Unemployed seeking for work

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (Unemployed seeking for work) for each male or female doesn't work in the previous week to the census day (16/10/1997). Previously he has practiced a certain work but he is not connected with any work although he is seriously seeking for it. Indicated in this square also each person unemployed and he had no previous work but he is able to work and seeking for it earnestly such as the newly graduate and others seeking for work for the first time. As for students who are continuing their studies not asked if they are seeking for work or not.

3. Housewife with part time work

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (housewife with part time work) for female who work part time outside or inside the house for sale purpose such as sewing cloths, knitting manufacturing, food products, pickles, dates honey , etc. besides their housework. The numerator has to regard these cases especially agricultural holdings and livestock. Most of housewives in rural areas wok in agriculture, livestock and manufacturing home made things such as knitting mats and milk dairy besides their housework.

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4. Student full time

If the person is student full time and continuing his studies in one of the schools, institutes or colleges and doesn't work indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (Student full time) this includes persons related to work and left it for studying purposes as a scholarship, fellowship, etc.

5. Housewife

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (housewife) for each female whose age is (6) years and more if she is a housewife. The house servants are not included in this field but included in the field (working).

6. Pensioner

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (Pensioner) for each person from both sexes previously working and retired from work and receive a pension for his previous work. This person is either work or not during the previous week of the census. This doesn't include the persons who receive pensions of their parents (as pensioner's heirs). The special data of the fields (47-51) is recorded as (occupation, name of the establishment, employment status, and sector and work time). Each pensioner working during the previous week to the census day no less than 2 hours and a half daily that is no less than (15) hours during the week previous to the census day.

7. Have income but not working

The person that runs his living from an income of an estate or the profits of shares and bonds or from an establishment that he doesn't share in its productive work or from assistance indicated in the square opposite to the phrase (Have income but not working).

8. Others

Include not working and not seeking for work and not correspond on them the status in the previous items for example the disable person is the person who is unable to work because of age and mental or physical handicapped or he is a person who is able to work but not seeking for it never continuing his studies indicated to the square opposite to the word (others) and this square includes beggars and prisoners.

Note: The fields (47-51) are filled for each person at the age of (6) and more who work for an average daily no less than two hours and a half or no less than (15) hours during the week previous to the census day and this includes the students who are working, pensioners who are working and persons who are not employed and seeking for a work but they are previously working, housewives working part-time.

47. The main occupation:

Mentioned the main occupation that the persons practiced who working full time or part time and unemployed persons are seeking for work, students, and housewives working part time and pensioners who are working.

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The main occupation means the nature or type of work that the person practices and spending most of his time fulfilling it. The occupation must be written clearly for example (civil engineer, electric engineer, general surgeon doctor, dentist, etc.).

The domestic work of a housewife, students and retirement are not counted as occupation. As for unemployed who are seeking for work indicated the main occupation that they were practicing before. If the person is working in tins factory he has to write the type of the item that is tinned

48. The name of the establishment in which the person is working and the field of practicing the economic activity:

Mentioned the name of the establishment that the personas working in, if the name leads to the nature of the establishment's work but if the name doesn't lead to the establishments work it must be explained.

49. Employment status:

Indicated by the sign (x) in the right square according to the following:

1. Employer

Related to the employers in the private, Arab and foreign sector only and defined as the person who owns or runs a big or small establishment or practices a skill or profession on condition he has to employ one person or more to fulfill his work.

2. Own account worker

A person who works on his own account and practices a skill or work on workshop that he owns and runs and doesn't employ any person to help him or fulfill his work.

3. Employee

Every person who receives a salary or fee in return for his work in different sectors governmental, mixed, private, Arabic, foreign or work for his own household in return of wage.

4. Unpaid family worker

He is the person that works no less than third of the ordinary working hours that means working at least two unpaid hours in agricultural holding or establishment that owned or ran by one person of his household.

Note: If a person corresponds on more than one status. The status of the more working hours is taken.

50. Sector:

If the person is working in an establishment that belongs to the government the sign (x) is put in the square opposite to the word (governmental) but if the office belongs to Iraqi people (the government neither owns it or having a share in it) the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (private) but if the person works in an establishment that the government has a share in its capital besides the private sector the sin is put in the square opposite to the word (mixed).

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If the person is working in a cooperative assembly, collective farm or agricultural cooperation the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (cooperative) but if the person is working in an Arab establishment the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (Arabic) but if he works in a foreign establishment the sign is put opposite to the word (foreign).

Note: The Iraqis, Arabs and Foreigners employees with Arabic construction companies and Arab's Embassies indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (Arabic) as for Iraqis, Arabs and Foreigners employees with foreign construction companies and foreign Embassies indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (foreigner).

51. Work time:

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (full) if the person works full time and indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (part) if the person works part time. The full time means the working hours are no less than six hours daily and the part time means the working hours are no less than two hours and a half and less than six hours daily.

Note: All government officials are counted as working full time without paying attention to the working hours for example teachers in primary and high schools.

52.The main source of living:

This field is filled for all household persons, the purpose of this field is to know the main source that the person gains to cover his economical demands and depending on this source to manage his living. If the main source of living of a person is from work and gets a salary, fee, commission or profit (for baseness men) indicated opposite to the word (from work). If the main source of living of a person is retirement (all kinds of pension) indicated to this phrase. If the main source of living of a person is from a scholarship either from the government or international comities or from foreign governments according to agreements indicated to the phrase (scholarship). This square is also indicated to the students that the government pays them scholarship to manage their living without paying attention to the duration of the scholarship.

If the main source of living of a person is from assistance that is paid by the government or private establishment as the assistance that is paid for the aged, orphans and the like, indicated in the word (assistance). If the person depends on his living from estates and investment as rent, rate of interest, profits and shares, etc. Indicated the word (investment).

If the person has no source of living but depends on others in running his living, indicated the phrase (by the help of others), for example the person that take care of his wife, children, his parents and they have no other source of living, indicated by the sign (x) to each one of them in the square opposite to the phrase (by the help of others).

Note: If the person has more than one source of living during the previous six months to the census day (16/10/1997), the source that forms the greatest rate from the total other sources, for example a pensioner and has a monthly pension about (1000) ID. And at the same time he has other work and earns a monthly payment about (2000) the source (from work) is counted. But if has a monthly pension about (1000) and at the same time he has a work two months before the census and earns from that work (1250) ID. Monthly, the main source of living for that person is counted (retirement).

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53.Vital status of parents:

Vital status of parents means the person's state of being an orphan.

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite the orphan status of a person. If the father's person is dead the sign is indicated in the square opposite to the phrase (the father is dead). If the person's mother is dead, the sign on the phrase (the mother is dead) but if the person's parents are dead the sign on the phrase (the parents are dead). If the person's parents are still a live the sign indicated to the phrase (the parents are alive). The data of this field are indicated to all ages.

54. The place of birth:

Means the governorate in which the person was born. If the person was born in the same governorate that he dwells in on the census day the sign (x) is indicated in the square opposite to the phrase (in this governorate) but if the person was born in other governorate or abroad the sign is indicated to the phrase (in other governorate or abroad), the name of the governorate or country is recorded in the space indicated.

Note: Some persons dwell in certain administrative units in which they were born and these units related to certain governorates before and then transferred to other governorates administratively. These persons have to indicate the place of birth in this governorate.

(The fields 55-58 are specialized for residency and they are recorded for all population)

55. Residential period in the recent place of residency:

Recorded in this field the residential period in the recent place of residency for each person from the

household persons. If the person doesn't change his place of residency and he dwells from his birth in his place of residency this is indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (from birth) if the residential period of a person in the recent city or village less than one year indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (less than one year). If the residential period of a person one year and more indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (one year and more) with mentioning the number of years inside the square indicated for that.

Note: The fields (56-60) are not filled for the persons dwell in the recent residential period from birth and the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (from birth) in the field 55 (the residential period in the recent residential place).

56. The governorate or abroad:

If the previous place of residency to the recent place of residency in this governorate indicated by the sign (x) in the square (1) (in this governorate) but if the place of residency in other governorate or abroad the name of the governorate or the country is recorded in the special space for that.

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57. The administrative unit:

If the area that the person dwells in before its recent place of residency is the centre of the governorate or the centre of Qadha or within the boundaries of municipalities of the Nahia indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (urban) with mentioning the name of the administrative unit but if the area that the person resides in before its recent place of residency outside the centre of the governorate or Qadha or the boundaries of municipality of the Nahia indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (rural) with mentioning the name of the administrative unit.

58. Reason of changing the place of residence:

If the reason of changing the place of the person's residence to the place of his recent residence because of work indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (job) but if it is because of transfer or posting indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (transfer or posting) but if the reason is appointment the sign (x) is indicated in the square opposite to the word (appointment) and so on.

Note: The changing in the place of residence within the one city or the one village is not counted as changing the place of residence even the city of Baghdad.

59. The governorate or abroad:

This field is filled for persons who were born before 17/10/1987 means before the population census in 1987. If the usual place of residence in the 1987 population census in this governorate indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (in this governorate) but if the usual place of residence in 1987 census in other governorate or abroad the name of the governorate or country is recorded in the special space for that.

60. The administrative unit:

The field is filled for the persons who were born before 17/10/1987 that means before the 1987 population census. If the area that the person resides in the (1987 population census) is the centre of a governorate or the centre of Qadha or within the boundaries of the municipality of Nahia indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (urban) with mentioning the name of the administrative unit but if the area that the person dwells in (the 1987 population census) outside the centre of the governorate or Qadha or the boundaries of the municipality of the Nahia indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (rural) with mentioning the name of the administrative unit in the special space for that.

61. Nationality:

This field is filled by all population Iraqis, Arabs or foreigners. If the person is Iraqi indicates by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (Iraqi) but if the person is an Arab or a foreigner the nationality of the person is indicated in the special space for that for example Egyptian, Syrian, Jordanian, Indian etc. If

the person has no nationality the phrase without nationality is indicated.

The fields (62-64) concerns Iraqi only.

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62. Ethnicity:

The Ethnicity of the person is recorded in this field, if the person is an Arab the word (Arabic) is indicated and if the person is Kurdish the word (Kurdish) is indicated opposite to it, As for the children (male and female) depend on their father's ethnicity the person who answers their field must be given freedom in giving his data without any interference by the enumerator.

63. Religion:

The person's religion is recorded in this field as it is recorded in the identification card or any other formal documents. If the person is Muslim, the word Muslim is written, and if the person is Christian the word Christian is written, and if he is Azadie the word Azadie is written and so on. The person has to be given freedom in filling this field without any interference by the enumerator, and if there are no formal documents the children (male or female) depend on their father's religion.

64. The local and foreign languages known by the person:

Means the languages that the person can speak them properly they are either local languages Arabic, Kurdish, etc. or foreign languages English, French, etc. The person has to record the languages that he can speak properly either local or foreign languages.

As for the children who were less than five years old recorded the language of their parents if they don't speak other language if the person is deaf or dumb this field is left vacant.

(The fields 65, 66, 67) are for students continuing their studies:

As for the students continuing their studies during the year (1997-1998) in the schools, institutes, colleges and universities that are documented inside Iraq and abroad the information required is recorded in the fields (65, 66, 67).

65- Educational level:

The educational level is indicated in the suitable square. If the person is a student in the primary stage and continuing his studies indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (primary). If the person is a student in the intermediate stage or preparatory and continuing his studies indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to that. If the person is a student in one of the vocational schools (Industrial schools, commercial, agricultural, teachers institutes, domestic arts, productive fine arts school, means a similar vocational school attended by students who finish the intermediate stage). Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (vocational schools). If the student is in one of institutes listed below and the study in them after the preparatory stage the students are awarded Diploma (less than Bachelor) indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (institutes) (Technology institutes, Medical institutes, Applied arts institutes, the institutes related to ministries and establishments.

If the person is a student in one of the Collage or Universities to acquire the Bachelor certificate indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (collage or universities). If the person is a student to get a high Diploma certificate indicated in the square opposite to the High Diploma. If the person is continuing his studies to get the highest professional certificate for example general surgery (F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.) indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (highest professional certificate).

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66. Class or level:

The class is recorded as a number in the space indicated for the students continuing their studies in all its stages except students of high diploma, masters, degree and PhD, highest degree acquired for examples if the student continues his studies in the second intermediate recorded in the space specialized for that No.(2) and so on.

67. Education acquired for students in institutes, vocational schools or students with a higher degree of education:

Recorded in this field the specialization of vocational schools students, institutes, colleges and higher degree only. If the student is in the college of science, mathematics department recorded the word (mathematics). If the student is in the institute of technology, mechanic department the word (mechanic) is recorded. If the student is in the preparatory industrial school, electricity department the word electricity is recorded. If the student is in the institute of fine Arts, stage arts department the word (stage arts) is recorded and so on.

The fields (68-70) are filled by who are more than (10) years old, excluding students who were born in 1987 and less.

68. Without a certificate:

This field is filled for all persons of a household (male and female) those who are 10 years old or more (they were born in 1987 or earlier) except the students who were still studying and data were taken on them in the fields (65, 66, 67) if the person neither reads or writes in any language is counted illiterate and the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (illiterate).

The person who is unable to read or write numbers or his name, is counted illiterate. If the person reads only and understands what he is reading in any language the sign (x) is indicated in the square opposite to the phrase (reading only). If the person reads and understands what he is reading in any language and writes at least one paragraph in any language the sign (x) is indicated in the square opposite to the phrase (reading and writing).

69. For person with certificate:

The certificate here means the certificates accepted by the ministry of Education or the ministry of Higher education and scientific Research, if the person acquires a primary certificate the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (primary), if the person completed the intermediate level the sign (x) is put in the square opposite to the word (intermediate), if the person gets a certificate from one of the industrial preparatory schools or agricultural or commercial the sign is put in the square opposite to the (vocational). If the person gets Bachelor the sign put in the square opposite to the word (bachelor), if the person gets a higher professional certificate the sign is put in the square opposite to the phrase (higher professional certificate) for example (M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S., and so on. If the person gets a certificate not mentioned in the questionnaire the sign is put opposite to the word (others).

70. Specialization:

This field is for graduates of vocational schools institutes, colleges and post graduates if the person has a Diploma certificate or higher in electric engineering the phrase (electric engineering) is written, if he gets a Bachelor in Medicine the word medicine is written, if he gets a special certificate in medicine higher than Bachelor recorded the main specialization, if he gets master degree in chemistry the word (chemistry) is written, if he gets a PhD in history the word (history) is written and so on

If the person gets two certificates in the same specialization the specialization of the latest certificate is recorded for example if the person gets a Bachelor in economics before getting a Bachelor in law in the field of specialization is recorded the word (law).

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For Handicapped:

The fields (71, 72) are filled for all handicapped persons without recognition to the sex or age.

71. The type of Handicapped:

Indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the type of handicapped the person had. If the person is blind the sign is put in the square opposite to the phrase (lost 2 eyes) if one of his legs is cut the sign is put in the square opposite to the phrase (lost 1 leg), if the person has lost one leg and one eye at the same time the state is recorded in the special space for that and so on.

72. Reason of the handicapped:

The sign is put in the square opposite to the reason of the handicapped. If the person is handicapped from birth that means that he was born handicapped the sign is put in the square opposite to the phrase (from birth). If the reason of the handicapped is the result of military operation or bombs falling on civil areas the sign is put in the square opposite to the word (war) but if there is more than one reason for handicapped indicated in the square opposite to the phrase (many reasons).

The field of identification card data (for Iraqi people only):

The fields (73,74, 75) identification card data.

73. The name of the identification card office:

Recorded in this field the name of the identification card office that is fixed on the right corner from the identification card and if the identification card of a person is not available recorded the name of the identification card office that is fixed in 1957 identification card.

74. Number of register book:

Means the number of the person's household register book for the year 1957 and this is fixed in the identification card or 1957 identification card.

75. The number of the page:

Means the number of the page of the household or the person as they are recorded in 1957 census and this is written in the identification card for 1957.

The rectangle (A)deaths occurred in the household during 17/10/1996 to 16/10/1997 (for Iraqis only):

Recorded in this field data on all deaths occurred in the household according to the sex during the previous year to the census day 916/10/1997) and this rectangle is filled for Iraqis only.

If the sex of the dead is male indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (male) and if it is female indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the word (female).

As for the age of the dead if he is less than a year indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (less than one year) and if it is one year and more, the number of years is written inside the square indicated for that. As for the reason of death if the reason of death is illness indicated by the sign (x) in the square opposite to the phrase (illness) and so on and if there is no death in the household the enumerator has to write the word (None) in big letters inside the rectangle.

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The rectangle (B) for the persons of the household who were present on the census day:

Recorded in this rectangle the number of the persons of the household who have dwelling and the visitors who are present on the census day by the total population (Iraqis, Arabs, Foreigners) and leaving the absent, prisoners and lost and the enumerator has to make sure that the total corresponds with the (number of male plus the number of female) and if it doesn't correspond he has to make sure of the data listed in this rectangle.

The name of the enumerator and his signature:

Enumerator after finishing recording all the wanted data in the questionnaire he writes his name in the special field for that and his signature.

The name of the head of the household or his representative and his signature:

The name of the head of the household or the one who takes his place in giving the data is written in the special field for that, and also his signature. The head of the household or his representative is responsible for the accuracy of the data recorded in this questionnaire.