

1. Introduction

Iraq is at the forefront of the region's countries in the implementation of the household expenditure and income surveys. The first Iraqi expenditure and income survey was conducted in 1946. Two other expenditure and income surveys were carried out in 1954 and 1961. After the foundation of the Central Statistics Organization, household expenditure and income surveys were carried out within periodicity ranging between 3 to 5 years over the years (1971/1972, 1976, 1979, 1984 1985, 1988, 1993). These surveys were nationwide including all governorates except for the 1993 survey which included 15 governorates because it was not possible to include Kurdistan governorates Dhok, Erbil and Sulaimaniya.

At the beginning of July 2002 the Central Statistical Organization carried out a socio-economic household survey for (2002 - 2003); it was expected to continue for a full-year. However, war circumstances and subsequent events resulted in loss of a large part of the survey forms and databases. It was not possible to find the survey data except that of the three months of July, August, and September 2002.

After a break of more than (14) years and based on the principle of joint cooperation between the Government of Iraq and the World Bank, the Central Organization for Statistics and Information Technology and the Kurdistan Region Statistics Agency started a household socio-economic survey that included all governorates, including Kurdistan region, for a whole year.

The Household Socio-Economic Survey for Iraq (IHSES) forms the first phase of the poverty alleviation policies enhancement project conducted by the Government of Iraq and the World Bank. The project consists of three phases:

- Phase I / collection of data (IHSES) and production of a poverty assessment report.
- Phase II / analysis of poverty and social impacts by fields' policies.
- Phase III / preparation of a strategy for poverty alleviation, employment generation and social protection.

The Iraqi side set a plan and a mechanism for the field work and contributed to the design of the questionnaire, design of the survey sample and selection of households covered by the survey, creation and training of cadres and workers, updating of clusters, conducting field work, data entry and production of results.

The World Bank has provided financial support in addition to technical advice for identifying project objectives, designing the questionnaire and sample and analysis of results. The World Bank also provided substantial support through its contribution in building the capacity of the Iraqi statistical agencies.

This provisional report, which is not for distribution, represents the results of the first six months of the survey reference period; it covers the period 1/11/2006 until 12/05/2007. The purpose of this preliminary report is to get your feedback in order to improve the quality of the final report covering the full survey year.

2. Objectives of the survey

Although there are many indicators that household Economic and Social Survey will provided, there are essential aims for its implementation; on top of these aims are the following:

- 1. Provide data required for the installation of a new index for consumer price as the current index is no longer of the year 1993 reflect the reality in the light of the changes that took place.**

2. Provide data that helps in measuring and analyzing poverty.
3. Provide detailed indicators on consumer spending and the impact of various changes that serve the decision making regarding production, consumption, import and export.
4. Provide detailed indicators on the individuals' income and families based on income source.
5. Provide data that meets the demands and needs of national accounts.
6. Provide data and indicators related to human development.
7. Provide integrated systematic data for the assessment of the family socio- economic situation, including data regarding time use by individuals.

3. The Survey Questionnaire

A. Phases of Questionnaire Preparation:

The socio-economic survey questionnaire which was used in 2002 by COSIT was adopted as a (zero) copy in designing the survey questionnaire of the socio-economic survey of families status in 2007. A series of amendments were made by issuing nine copies of the questionnaire until the final version was finalized on June 6th 2006.

The first version was issued after amendments on the first version (zero) were made based on the proposals of the main project team. This copy was adopted in the implementation of the pre-test that was carried out in two rounds in September and October, 2005. Based on observations of the field work team that carried out the pre-test, and the World Bank experts, other adjustments were made on this version; Seven copies of the new questionnaire were issued before issuing the final copy which was used in the implementation of the pilot survey in March 2006.

After the pilot survey, another amendment was made on the questionnaire in the light of the challenges and observations that have emerged during the implementation, and the final version was issued and it adopted in the actual survey.

B. The Questionnaire Sections

Questionnaire consists of five parts, as follows:

- Part (1): socio-economic data, and it includes seven sections:
 - Section I: family members record.
 - Section II: food rations and consumption, etc.
 - Section III: Housing
 - Section IV: education
 - Section V: Health
 - Section VI: Recreational activities and hobbies
 - Section VII: looking for work and previous employment

- Part (2): monthly, quarterly and annual spending ; it contains three sections:
 - Section VIII: expenses on services and non-food commodities during the past 30 days
 - Section IX: expenses on services and non-food commodities during the past 90 days
 - Section X: acquisition of services and non-food commodities during the past 12 months

- Part (3): expenses, income and others that includes:
 - Section XI: daily spending on food and non-food repeated commodities
 - Section XII: work during the past 12 months
 - Section XIII: wage acquisition
 - Section XIV: income, production cost of non-wage activities of
 - Section XV: income from property and money transfers
 - Section XVI: list of durable goods owned by the family
 - Section XVII: , money advances, loans and aid
 - Section XVIII: Risks

- Part No. (4): The daily spending book

- Part No. (5): The use-of-time record

The special instructions manual was prepared by filling each section of the questionnaire, and additional instructions were later prepared in the course of the field work implementation when there were some cases in the field requiring clarification of instructions prepared earlier.

The First Round: it was carried out on 22/9/2005 on two days and the sample size of (12) families distributed over different regions of different social level in Baghdad governorate and rural province of Diyala.

Second Round: It was carried out on 31/10/2005 for two days where the number of families in this round was (20); they

were also of different social level from the rural provinces of Baghdad, and the rural area of Diyala.

C. The Pre-test

To test the questionnaire and instructions, and to estimate the volume of the supplies required for the implementation of the survey a pre-test was conducted in two rounds in both Baghdad and Diyala governorates, as follows:

The first round: was conducted on 22/9/2005 for two days and the size of the sample was (12) households distributed over different social classes in the urban areas of Baghdad and the rural areas of Diyala.

The second round: was carried out on 31/10/2005 for two days; the number of households in this round was (20) also distributed over families in the urban and rural areas of Baghdad and , Diyala

COSIT prepared two detailed reports on the implementation and results of the task forces, and the extent of response, the interview results, the average time taken to update the questionnaire data, in addition to observations concerning the questionnaire and instructions. These reports were sent to the World Bank, and a comprehensive review of the questionnaires was done in the light of the raised observations. The necessary adjustments were made in coordination with the World Bank experts. Supervisors from the center and the staff working for the Directorate of Statistics of living conditions participated in the implementation of the pre-test.

D. The Pilot survey

In order to identify the weaknesses and imbalances and ensure the right procedures and mechanism for the implementation of the technical and logistical work, a pilot survey was conducted on 15/3/2006 in (5) Iraqi regions within Baghdad, Basra and Qadisiyah governorates.

Through a sample size of (216) families divided by (36) households in each governorate in the urban and rural areas, except for Baghdad where the volume of the sample was (72) due to high population. The time allocated to complete the

data about domestic consumption expenditure was (10) days of field work, whereas the survey continued for (18) days during which a plan for updating the questionnaire sections, update and transfer data of the household daily spending records.

For the purpose of staff preparation and training for the pilot survey, COSIT conducted a training session during the period from 6–9 March, 2006 in Baghdad to explain the instructions and how to fill in the survey questionnaire according to a special program prepared for this purpose. (71) Participants participated in the training, (6) of them were central supervisors, (5) province coordinators, (12) local supervisors, (36) field researchers, (12) data personnel, in addition to a cadre of high-level personnel from the directorate of the living conditions. The data entry process took place at governorate centers which were included in the survey after COSIT provided all work requirements. At the end of the survey, COSIT prepared a comprehensive report on the technical and logistical challenges facing the implementation of the pilot survey in all stages. The recommendations regarding the questionnaire and instructions amendments were adopted in coordination with the World Bank experts.

4. Concepts, Definitions and Statistical Classifications

A. Concepts and definitions

The following concepts and definitions were used in the survey:

Section I: The Household Record

The Family	individual or individuals who share food and other living necessities. The family usually consists of kinship persons, father, mother and children etc.. Household may also include other persons who have no family relationship, but they are share with household food and the necessities of living like a pupil who studies in non-residence area , lives and eats and spends money with the family surveyed. Another example is the driver or servant resident. Therefore, any person residing with the family for a period of not less than (15) days during the thirty days prior to the survey is included in the family size. If this can not be determined, so any person who has spent at least fifteen days with the family and is still living with them during the survey is considered a member of the family.
The Head of the family	the individual responsible for the management of family

	affairs, socially and economically; he might be the father, mother or the eldest brother. It is not required that the head of the family be the breadwinner . He might be the only working son in the family. If household management is assumed by the father , he is then the head of the family.
Urban area	the areas within municipal boundaries or within the areas of Baghdad Municipality.
Rural area	areas outside municipal boundaries or outside the boundaries of the Baghdad Municipality.
Section III: Housing	
The Building:	Any building on land or water , permanently or temporary, that is built of annual building material , consisting of one floor or more with a roof , used for human accommodation or to practice work, worship or entertainment , with an entrance or more and all or part of it is accessible from a public or a private The building accessories (garage, shop, the water facility, warehouse) are considered basic building satellites and not separate building such as shelters, buses parking lots, bridges, shacks, electricity transformers and abandoned mud structures.
The House:	the entire building (or part of a building) that has walls and roof , used as one household or more regardless of its usage even if empty or closed or under construction at time of the survey. Housing consists of one room or more with accessories and it is separate from other housing; It is directly reachable through a corridor or stairs leading to the public road without passing another housing. The abandoned dwellings are buildings that are not suitable for human housing.
The Room:	A dwelling or portion of it surrounded with walls and has a roof, used for sleeping, sitting, meals or study; the kitchen is considered a room if used for sitting, or sleep in addition to using it as a kitchen. The toilet , sanitation spaces or balconies and corridors are not considered rooms , nor one the rooms allocated for work purposes as the room used as a clinic or tailoring for others and the lounge are not considered rooms unless they are actually used for sleep , dining, sitting or study or entertainment. The bed rooms are the ones used for sleeping or already used for sleep.

Section Four: Education

Educational Status: it means the sate of the individual who reached the age of (6) or over at the time of the interview.

School Enrolment: any individual is considered as enrolled at schools when he reaches the age of (6) and he is registered in a private or public educational institution, inside or outside Iraq, for a period of not less than one year, and he is enrolled or expected to at a school for half year of his registration period or longer period.

Section Five: Health

Chronic diseases: They are defined as a long-term diseases such as heart problems and hypertension, diabetes ... etc..

Disability and Handicap: the weakness or lack of physical or mental ability, such as amputation of hands or legs, half-term paralysis or impairment of physical or mental disability.

Section Seven: looking for work & previous employment

The Work	any activity in exchange of wage or salary, for those employed by others, or generating income for those who are self-employed or employers; it might be unpaid work or self-employment projects for the family.
The Worker	Any one who is 6 years old or over engaged in any economic activities, full or part-time, provided that the number of working hours during the seven days prior to the interview is not less than one hour.
The Profession	any type of work which the individual practices during the seven days prior to the interview such as on dentists, an elementary-school teacher, a secondary-school teacher, a shop owner, a furniture business ... etc..
Full-time Job	The work is considered full-time if the working hours are not less than six hours a day.
Part-time Job	The work is considered part-time if the number of working hours is not less than two and a half hours and less than six hours a day.

Sections Eight, Nine, and Ten: monthly, quarterly and annual spending

The following concepts were adopted in these sections:

<p>Household Consumption Spending</p>	<p>what any of the family members spend on goods and services for family consumption, whether for the whole family, such as food, housing, water and electricity consumption or for a family member like clothes, tools and personal purchases for children. The household consumption spending is divided into three main types:</p>
<p>A. Cash purchases</p>	<p>the family purchases of goods and services either by cash payment, or installment or on credit . The spending is fully registered when the good or service becomes available at the family disposal whether consumed or remained in storage as in the case of goods. If the family paid a down payment for a particular commodity at a specific date and received the product at a later date and paid the rest at a third date after receiving the commodity. For a example if the family bought a car on installments, (5) million dinner would be registered in section XV (other sources of income) under the "consumer loans" entry</p>
<p>B. Non-cash spending</p>	<p>the goods that the family gets from others without paying cash, but for work, gift, or aid on the condition that it is not a family source that would lead to registration this within its spending if it was included in the survey. This might be in case where the family bought it or got it in exchange of work, gift or aid. It also includes services the family gets from other without paying provided that the party that provided the service usually sells it to others .For example, if an individual from outside the family did the ironing of clothing for the family, the value of ironing is registered if the person has a and he did the ironing in the same premises. But if the process of</p>

	<p>ironing was done by a relative outside a laundry or Ironing shop it is not registered nor the free services received by the family from the State. The spending this fully recorded when the good or service becomes available at the at family disposal like in the case of cash procurement. The value of non-cash expenditure is estimated according to the price which was supposed to be paid if the did not receive it for free. The non-cash spending includes the rent estimate if the family does not pay it as it owns it or it belongs to relatives , employers, or a public or private body, and that the this party does not receive rent from the family whether the family lives in it with or without the agreement of the owner.</p>
<p>C. Self-consumption:</p>	<p>what the family consumes from its farm produce or animals , garden or industry. Unlike the cash purchases and non-cash expenditure, this expenditure is not fully recorded when the good or service becomes available at the family disposal, but only the consumed part is recorded. For example, if the family consumed a quantity of rice, which was produced in the previous season, only the consumed part is recorded , but not the whole product. As in the case of cash procurement, the consumption value is estimated according to the price you are supposed to pay at the nearest market place if you do not get it from your own sources.</p>

Section Twelve: Work during the last 12 months:

Self-employed	Anyone who works in any economic activity in an institution fully or partially owned by him, and there are no other workers working under his supervision in exchange of cash pay or in kind. The self-employed is an individual who manages an institution owned and staffed by some of his family members without remuneration paid in cash or in kind, and he works for himself.
Employer	any individual working in any economic activities in an institution fully or partially owned by him and there are workers working under his supervision for cash pay or in-kind pay.
Unpaid job	It is any type of jobs the individual performs in a family or a family member project or even for another individual or institution without receiving wage in cash pay or in kind.
family project worker	Any one at the age of 6 or more who was engaged in work during the previous seven days prior to the interview in a project owned by the family or a family member without receiving wage in cash pay or in kind.
Economic activity	It is the type of work or activity practiced by the a productivity unit where the economic activity is identical to the agricultural , industrial , commercial or professional type of work practiced by that a productivity unit in which the individual works.
Regular pay:	It is the income received by an individual for work that he performs regularly ,e.g. every day , every week or every month ... etc
Irregular pay	It is the income received by an individual in exchange of irregular work, e.g. grocer ,taxi driver or newspapers seller.
Wages and salaries	a. It is the cash income which an individual earns such as a monthly or weekly pay for major or secondary work from which pension deduction , tax, and other deductions are deduced , whereas the installments of cash advances , debts , installments of housing projects , insurance and so on are not.
In-kind pay	b. It is the total value of what an individual earns as in kind wages during a month or a week in exchange of major or secondary work like what the workers in agriculture get from the produce in exchange of works such as harvest and picking the individual...etc
Awards and Cash and	the total value of what the worker receives including awards,

in-kind allowances	money allocations related to his work, in addition to the in-kind prestige such as clothing, transport, medical service, medicine , all types of free goods and services provided in exchange of work . In this case, the value of goods and services are included in his consumption spending after being estimated in accordance with the market price.
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B. Statistical classifications

The following statistical indicators and classifications are used in questionnaire coding:

1. Individual classification indicator according to purpose COICOP
2. The unified international industrial classification of economic activities-third version ISIC3.
3. The international criterion classification for vocations issued by the International Labor organization ILO
4. Administrative units indicator in Iraq

5. The Sample of the Survey:

a. The Sample Design

The survey sample was selected by a systematic random class approach . The sample population was 18144 families , 324 families in each class and the total number of class was 56, and the size of each class was specified to include one class for the urban area of the center of the governorate, one class for the rest of urban area, and one for the rural area of the governorate; that is to say, each governorate included three class except Baghdad which included 5 ones in order to insure the existence of indicators at the information class (center of governorate, rest of urban area , rural area) . At the governorate class, 972 families were selected from each one in order to perform field interviews except Baghdad where 1620 families were selected. It is observed in the sample

Table (1) survey sample(number of Households)

Governorate	Urban people in governorates' centers	Rest of urban area	Urban area	Rural area	total
	324	324	648		
Dhouk	324	324	648	324	972
Ninawa	324	324	648	324	972
Alsuleimaneh	324	324	648	324	972
Kerkouk	324	324	648	324	972
Arbil	324	324	648	324	972
Dialya	324	324	648	324	972
Anbar	972	324	1296	324	972
Baghdad	324	324	648	324	1620
Babil	324	324	648	324	972
Kerbala	324	324	648	324	972

Waset	324	324	648	324	972
Saladine	324	324	648	324	972
Najef	324	324	648	324	972
Quadisia	324	324	648	324	972
Al -Mothana	324	324	648	324	972
Thiqar	324	324	648	324	972
Maysan	324	324	648	324	972
Basra	6480	5832	12312	324	972
Total				5832	

B. The sample frame

The General population Census of 1997 was adopted for the (15) governorates outside Kurdistan region. As for the governorates of Kurdistan region and because of the non-achievement of a census since the year 1987, the pre-statistical frames were updated .

In Sulaimanya governorate, the community survey which was prepared for compulsory education program was adopted, but in Erbil and Dhokuk the frame of counting which was carried out in 2004 was adopted after it was updated.

The population of survey represents all families residing in Iraq during the period from 1/11/2006 until 30/10/2007. Therefore, each family residing in Iraq within the geographical borders might appear be included in the selected families.

C. Composition of initial inspection unit

Under the General Census of Population in 1997 database for all family were made available where the smallest geographical unit of counting in the census was the village in rural areas and the scope in urban areas, which is (a group of families ranging from 15 25 family).

These scopes were integrated to form initial preview units where the number of families in each scope ranged between (70 to 100) families . This was made for the purpose of addressing the census frame time ,and to include the new housing units or neighborhoods which have been built after the 1997 census. In Kurdistan region, preview units were formed relying on maps and updated frames by the statistical departments there. As for rural areas, especially in some villages that include a small number of people, they were attached to each other to form initial certain units before performing the selection process.

In order to address the impact of the changes that have taken place since in 1997 until the date of implementation of the pilot survey, the selection process of the sample required modernization of the frames of names and addresses of families in each preview unit according to a plan in which the borders and features of each initial preview unit was specified. Then a plan was prepared and drawn for each preview unit where all buildings , houses , streets lanes were projected , and a list of names of heads of family was prepared according to a certain form approved as a frame for the selection of sample.

D. Sample Selection Phases:

The sample was selected in two stages by compiling the areas from the data of general population census of 1997, and composition of the initial sampling units and selection a sample from them as the first stage, and then select the selection of families covered as the second phase.

In the first phase (54) initial inspection units were selected in each class , in a randomly systematic manner of the equal probability by the adoption of a number of families as in 1997 census. In the second phase (6) families were selected from each preview unit, using a systematic liner manner in order to address the changes that have take place since 1997 until 2006.

The Update process for families in each preview unit selected prior to the selection of the (6) families. This means that modernization took place in all preview units that have been selected which were (3024) initial preview unit.

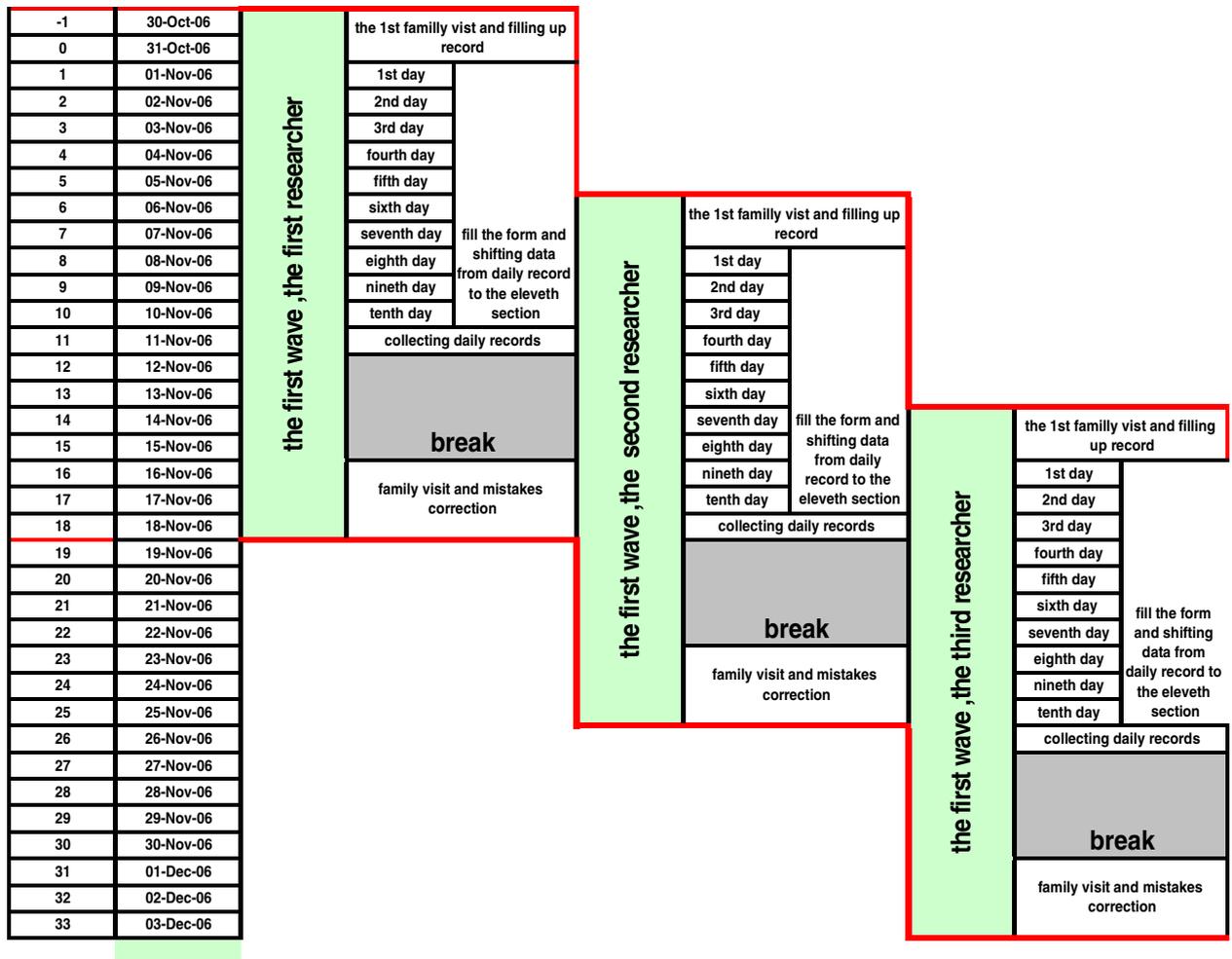
E. The three Clusters and the survey waves

(162) initial preview unit were selected in every governorate except Baghdad where (270) units were selected. Because of the field mobility difficult conditions and for the purpose of ensuring constant follow by the local supervisor over the field workers under his supervision , the compilation process of the selected clusters cluster which are geographically contiguous ,was conducted to form the so-called (Trios). The number of trios in each governorate was (54) except Baghdad where the trios were (90). Clusters in each group may not be of the same class.

The time period of the survey which was one year ,was divided into (18) waves ,each of which took works (20) days. The workers in the field were divided into work teams, each of which consisted of (3) field researchers and one supervisor responsible of one trios group in each wave , bringing the number of teams throughout Iraq to (56)

ones, that is, (3) teams in each governorate except Baghdad where the number of teams were (5). The teams have been distributed over (18) random waves.

Fig 1: field work Implementation Plan for researchers in the field within the same team (the first wave)



F. Extraordinary Procedures

The control design and selection of this sample does not allow the replacement of any cluster that was randomly chosen with another one through out the field work implementation of the waves. In cases where the team couldn't not visit the cluster because of security situation, it was replaced by another remaining clusters randomly selected until the security situation improves. In the event that the situation remained as it was until the end of the survey, it could be dealt with through a random selection of the cluster of alternative completed ones, then six additional families were chosen which would be an alternative cluster to the inaccessible one

This procedure has the potential to cover the sample items . To ensure that the response rate does not decrease in a way that weakens the efficiency of survey indicators. However, this resulted in the lack of possibility of issuing indicators monthly or quarterly, but it ensures the possibility of having comprehensive indicators of high-level coverage.

Arbil and Dhok governorates didn't implement waves number (3, 4, and 5) as scheduled within the plan for operational reasons. Its implementation procedures were decided to take place after carrying out of the field work directly for (18) directly. New areas were added in Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk the population of which are , (201000), (38000) respectively . These areas were covered after the preparation of their own frameworks according to the conditions and controls of sample selection.

G. The formula used and the sample weights

Potential choice \underline{Phi}_{ij} , family \underline{hi}_{j} , cluster \underline{hi} , layer \underline{h} ; these are calculated according to the following formula:

$$\underline{Phi}_{ij} = \frac{K_n \underline{nhi}}{N_n} \times \frac{\underline{Mhi}}{N'ni} \quad (1)$$

Where:

- The number of initial sampling units which were were randomly selected in class h (number 54)

(K_n)

- Number of families in the unit inspection hi , min 1997 Census nhi

- Total number of families in class h of 1997

N_n

- The number of families selected in each initial sampling unit hi (6 families)

Mhi

- The Number of families in the unit of inspection hi as the sample updates of 2006

$nhi'N$

H. Sample of the time questionnaire:

(Part 4) of the survey time questionnaire of the family socio-economic status in Iraq included every family

member at the age of (10) or more. The sub-sample of families covered has been identified by this form during the second phase of the sample, the second and the fifth family was identified in the six families cluster. The second and the fourth field visit were allocated to fulfill the data of the form regarding families included in the survey to cover all the events carried out by each individual.

I. Response rate

As indicated earlier, the report represents the results of six months from the reference time of survey, that is, the first nine waves, and the number of families covered were 9072. Family were distributed as 486 families in each province except Baghdad where the number of families was 810.

The response rate of households reached 98.6% of the total households covered, and the interviews results indicated that

the number of families interviews completed were 8943 families, and there were 129 families that have been completely excluded the and results of which were as follows: 52 partly completed families, 29-absentees, 28-refused the interview, 9 of them where the the house was not inhabited, 6 with un useful information, 4 where the the house is seasonal , 1 the house is not found.

6- The Survey Team

The field work style was followed in the implementation of field work. Teams were entrusted to be responsible of collecting data where each group had triple cluster. The field wave team consisted of one supervisor , three field researchers, and data entry personnel . On this basis workers were organized in the survey according to the following organizational structure:

1. Survey Project Manager: Chairman of the Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology.
2. operation Room Director: the General Director for Technical Affairs in the Central Agency for Statistic.
3. Data management advisor: Head of the Statistics in the Kurdistan region Arbil.
4. Field work advisor: Director of Statistics Sulaymaniyah.
5. Field work Director :, Director of living conditions Statistics.
6. Data Management Director: An employee in the computer department.
7. Central supervision: consisted of (13) persons from the technical cadre specialist in COSIT entrusted with the task of training of the working cadres in the governorates in addition to supervising the work and the process of field checking each in the mandated province.
8. Central data entry supervision : consisted of (10) of the technical cadre specialist in accounting department in COSIT have been assigned to work on the follow-up data entry in the governorates and the receipt of completed files each according to their assigned territory and check files before they are sent to the data management Director .
9. Governorates Coordinator : There were 18 Coordinators each is the director Statistics Department in the province and he has to maintain its role to facilitate the procedures of the main survey and administrative supervision on the field task forces and a survey cadre in the province.
10. Local control: consisted of (56) people who have been hired for their experience in the statistical work, or participated in the implementation of the

previous surveys, and the task of these people is to manage a team consist of (3) researchers and a database entry man ,and to attend some of the interviews the researchers conducted and audit office and field completed forms.

11. Field Researchers: consisted of (168) people who have been hired for their special qualifications and specifications and their mission is to visit family, conduct interviews and gather data about.

12. Data entry personnel: consisted of (56) people who have been hired according to qualifications and standards, and their task is a data entry in the provincial centers along with his accompanied team.

13. Maps and Tables personnel: consisted of (18) people who have been hired according to qualifications and specifications identifying their responsibility in maintaining within one province the modernization and selected primary sampling units and the preparation of lists of households located in addition to the preparation of plan or profile identifies each initial unit preview selected Down by buildings and homes.

14. Province Secretary : consisted of (18) people who have been hired according to special qualifications and conditions to carry on correspondence with the Centre regarding private periodic reports and supervision and evaluation models, of all kinds of correspondence.

7. The Field work

A. Field visits program

In order to follow up data recording of families daily spending and to complete the form five parts precisely , a schedule was prepared for field visits made by the family field researchers of which includes (7) family field visits, starting from the getting acquainted with the of the

family and handing its daily record so that the expenditure in the first visit is filled out until getting it back in the seventh visit. Table 2 shows the timing of visits, in addition to the delivery time of the achieved form by the field researchers to the data entry man in order that he enters them. Then, handing over the table of errors that appeared during data entry to the field researcher in order to handle it by referring to the family.

Table 2: visits program , data entry and correction of errors

Visit	section numbers	Data entry	errors correction
1st	Distribution of the book and urging the family to codify expenditure data in the following day, as well as filling section one data		
2nd	Filling out sections 2, 3 of of the 2nd family time record in the cluster, transfer of expenditure data from the daily registration book to the eleventh Section		
third	Filling out sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and transfer expenditure data from the daily registration book to the eleventh Section		
fourth	Filling out sections 8, 9, 10; the fifth family time registering book in the cluster; transfer expenditure data from the daily registration book to Section eleven	Receipt of part one of the form	delivery of errors in the next day
fifth	Filling sections 12, 13, 14, 15; then the transfer of expenditure data from the daily registration book to the eleventh Section	Receipt of corrections of Part (1) and the receipt of	delivery of errors in the next day regarding parts 1,2

		Part (2)	
sixth	Filling out sections 16, 17, 18 , then the transfer of expenditure data from the daily registration book to the eleventh Section		
seventh	Returning daily register book from families and transfer of the tenth day data to the eleventh section , and audit non-coordinated data sections for sections whose data were completed in case it is found	Receipt of corrections for Part s(1), (2) and receipt of Part (3)	in the remaining days the wave delivery of the remaining errors of all parts , and receipt of all corrections and re-implementation of the programs until the errors are corrected

B. waves time Schedule

The time table of the 18 waves have been prepared . Table (3) shows the starting date of work for each researcher of the three ones in the team, and the starting date of the daily expenditure registration in the record which is kept with the family for ten days. Then , it includes the end of work including the time allocated for error correction, and the field audit.

The table shows that the number of actual days of work for each researcher was 360, but the beginning and end of work for each of them are different where the end date of the survey will be by the end of the third researcher mission.

The number of days of work for the first researcher 360 days starting on	30/10/2006	ends on	24/10/2007
The number of working days for the second researcher is 360 days	06/11/2006	ends on	31/10/2007

starting on			
The number of working days for the third researcher 360days starting at	14/11/2006	ends on	08/11/2007

Table 3: Time schedule for the waves

	researcher	1 st day work	Start recording in the daily record	Last working day
First wave	Researcher I	30/10/2006	01/11/2006	18/11/2006
	Researcher II	06/11/2006	08/11/2006	25/11/2006
	Researcher III	14/11/2006	16/11/2006	03/12/2006
Second wave	Researcher I	19/11/2006	21/11/2006	08/12/2006
	Researcher II	26/11/2006	28/11/2006	15/12/2006
	Researcher III	04/12/2006	06/12/2006	23/12/2006
Third wave	Researcher I	09/12/2006	11/12/2006	28/12/2006
	Researcher II	16/12/2006	18/12/2006	04/01/2007
	Researcher III	24/12/2006	26/12/2006	12/01/2007
Fourth wave	Researcher I	29/12/2006	31/12/2006	17/01/2007
	Researcher II	05/01/2007	07/01/2007	24/01/2007
	Researcher III	13/01/2007	15/01/2007	01/02/2007
fifth wave	Researcher I	18/01/2007	20/01/2007	06/02/2007
	Researcher II	25/01/2007	27/01/2007	13/02/2007
	Researcher III	02/02/2007	04/02/2007	21/02/2007
Sixth wave	Researcher I	07/02/2007	09/02/2007	26/02/2007
	Researcher	14/02/2007	16/02/2007	05/03/2007

	II			
	Researcher III	22/02/2007	24/02/2007	13/03/2007
Seventh wave	Researcher I	27/02/2007	01/03/2007	18/03/2007
	Researcher II	06/03/2007	08/03/2007	25/03/2007
	Researcher III	14/03/2007	16/03/2007	02/04/2007
Eighth wave	Researcher I	19/03/2007	21/03/2007	07/04/2007
	Researcher II	26/03/2007	28/03/2007	14/04/2007
	Researcher III	03/04/2007	05/04/2007	22/04/2007
Ninth wave	Researcher I	08/04/2007	10/04/2007	27/04/2007
	Researcher II	15/04/2007	17/04/2007	04/05/2007
	Researcher III	23/04/2007	25/04/2007	12/05/2007
Tenth wave	Researcher I	28/04/2007	30/04/2007	17/05/2007
	Researcher II	05/05/2007	07/05/2007	24/05/2007
	Researcher III	13/05/2007	15/05/2007	01/06/2007
Eleventh wave	Researcher I	18/05/2007	20/05/2007	06/06/2007
	Researcher II	25/05/2007	27/05/2007	13/06/2007
	Researcher III	02/06/2007	04/06/2007	21/06/2007
Twelfth wave	Researcher I	07/06/2007	09/06/2007	26/06/2007
	Researcher II	14/06/2007	16/06/2007	03/07/2007
	Researcher III	22/06/2007	24/06/2007	11/07/2007
Thirteenth wave	Researcher I	27/06/2007	29/06/2007	16/07/2007
	Researcher II	04/07/2007	06/07/2007	23/07/2007

	Researcher III	12/07/2007	14/07/2007	31/07/2007
Fourteenth wave	Researcher I	17/07/2007	19/07/2007	05/08/2007
	Researcher II	24/07/2007	26/07/2007	12/08/2007
	Researcher III	01/08/2007	03/08/2007	20/08/2007
Fifteenth wave	Researcher I	06/08/2007	08/08/2007	25/08/2007
	Researcher II	13/08/2007	15/08/2007	01/09/2007
	Researcher III	21/08/2007	23/08/2007	09/09/2007
Sixteenth wave	Researcher I	26/08/2007	28/08/2007	14/09/2007
	Researcher II	02/09/2007	04/09/2007	21/09/2007
	Researcher III	10/09/2007	12/09/2007	29/09/2007
Seventeenth wave	Researcher I	15/09/2007	17/09/2007	04/10/2007
	Researcher II	22/09/2007	24/09/2007	11/10/2007
	Researcher III	30/09/2007	02/10/2007	19/10/2007
Eighteenth wave	Researcher I	05/10/2007	07/10/2007	24/10/2007
	Researcher II	12/10/2007	14/10/2007	31/10/2007
	Researcher III	20/10/2007	22/10/2007	08/11/2007

C. Training

Main facilitators were trained in three phases ,the first phase was in Beirut during June, 2006, and included theoretical training that lasted for (7) days, and the second phase was conducted in Iraq; the trainees were subjected to applied training ,each trainee has to fill the form parts of the full field survey for two families that were randomly selected. The third phase was carried out in July 2006 in Amman, in which the main

group of facilitators ,the regions coordinators , the governorates coordinators participated . The discussion included the problems and challenges facing facilitators during field implementation of the form and the preparation of main facilitators and rehabilitating them in order to train the working cadres in the provinces.

In September 2006, nine (9) training centers have been opened throughout Iraq for the training of supervisors, local researchers and field data personnel. The training continued for a period of (23) days according to the prepared program for this purpose which included theoretical training , and practical application on data collection ,as well as training then on data entry, which was collected by trainees during field implementation of the pre-test entry program.

Such centers were opened in Sulaymaniyah, Irbil, Kirkuk, Ninawa, Baghdad (2), Najaf, Qadissiya, Dhiqar.

(169) Field Researcher, (56) Domestic supervisor, (65) field Portal data, (18) governorate secretary participated in the training, in addition to high-level staff number of staff have been given training in the departments of Statistics in the governorates , (3) persons for each governorate except Baghdad with (5)as an alternative in the case of any emergency.

D. Field Follow-up and Evaluation and Supervision Forms:

Family Socio-economic survey field work extended for a period of twelve continuous months. Taken into account the multi-visits to the family covered by the survey are, as well that every wave should last for 20 days, the level of details required to be collected from the field, so a continuous rigorous follow-up system was conducted to ensure proper coverage of the socio-economic characteristics of the family quantitatively and qualitatively.

The higher supervisory committee of the survey paid exceptional attention to the follow-up field work related to preparation and implementation in coordination with the international experts of the World Bank to support the

central agency of statistics and Information technology . The retreat in the level of field performance would weaken the possibility of coverage and providing the required indicators. The transfer of follow-up field work, office auditing and mechanism treatment to governorate working centers had a major impact on avoiding errors and possible shortcomings directly through each wave cycle.

The system implemented in the field follow up reflects an organizational pattern characterized of high flow , and it consists of follow-up activities outlined in the follow up forms below:

1. Evaluation model No (1): office auditing for all forms.
2. Evaluation model No (2): field researcher performance evaluation .
3. Evaluation model No (3): interview restoration.
4. Evaluation model No (4): province coordinator.
5. Evaluation model No (5): regional supervisor auditing and control.
6. Evaluation model No (6): Assessment of the operation room in order to operate in the province.
7. field researcher card.

E. Data Auditing

The mechanism used in auditing the completed data in the survey was characterized as efficient and sustainability during the time reference of the survey where data is processes subject to auditing summarized as follows ...

1- **Field researcher:** Having completed the form data of the family by field researcher and before delivery to the local supervisor ,he checks form data and ensures that all the t answers of the form questions are correct and clear, and he codifies the form fields that have not printed symbols and does some calculations within the form.

2- **Local supervisor:** Having received the form, the local supervisor reviews and checks the completed form, then verifies that it is properly completed before the delivery

to data entry person who will then get it fed into the computer.

3- Data Management: at the stage of data entry ,the turned down items are determined through data scrutiny and consistency programs in the light of scrutiny and the range of prices specified in the program.

4- **Statistics Analysis Unit:** After the conversion of data files CSpro to SPSS program, the statistical analysis unit of COSIT specifies the odd and illogical values , using the program orders. In addition, the unit performs computational audit for some variables.

5- The World Bank experts in coordination with data management: by using SPSS and STATA software which examine and correct the remaining rejected data of files in the light of the correlations linking all form sections depending on the nature of variables.

8. Instant Processing:

CSPRO system was used in constructing this system (automated system processing). It is a specialized system used to for data entry and processing of censuses and family surveys. Also, VBasic has been used to construct the main window of the system.

The aim of entry and auditing system of socio-economic survey form data is to obtain to a high degree accurate data ,so scrutiny rules have been developed for most of the fields and screens for the purpose of controlling the entered data. Hence, it can be said that such a system is built for the purpose of achieving the following objectives:

- 1 - entry and audit data of the survey form.
- 2 - follow up and application of all the rules and instructions of form filling , such as jumping between fields and data filtration.
- 3-Auditing, coordinating, and compatibility of data.

A. Work Progress in the Automated Instant Processing

As we have indicated previously, the work of the year in the survey has been divided into (18) waves each lasted for (20) days. During this time each field researcher

collects data of (6) families, this means (18) family per group. During this period, the data entry man should enter and print reports errors of the forms of eighteen families because every group in the province has only one data entry man.

After filling the four parts of the forms through seven visits ,and according to the design of family data collection process from the field and registering it in the computer ,and making them overlapping . This operation is carried out in accordance with parts of the form. When a part is filled ,it must be entered and an error report is issued and sent to the field team along with form. In the next visit, errors are corrected and the next section of the form is filled . After the completion of the second visit, the first part of the form has to be delivered to the data entry personnel for the second time after correcting it , and the second part of the form for the first time where the entry man corrects the data of the first part and entering the second part data, and then the error report is issued concerning the two parts together and delivering it to the field researchers, and this process is repeated over for the rest parts of the form.

Having completed the data entry task and auditing the errors in the 18 families data by the data entry personnel, the family data file must be sent to the survey data management team. Due to the recent central entry authority experience in the country, a data supervisor was allocated for every three governorates except Baghdad, where one data supervisor has been allocated for .

B. Survey Data Entry and scrutiny

The data entry and audit system of the socio-economical status of the family survey consists of the following programs:

- 1. Input Program:** CSPro software has been used in the writing of this system, and the screens of the system have been built to match the form in number and the name of fields.

2. Program scrutiny and data consistency : CSPro system has been used in building this program. Three separate files have been used for errors messages in order to represent the three languages that have been adopted in this survey which are Arabic, English and Kurdish where about 315 error messages have been incorporated.

3. Data transfer program to the system of the system of extraction of output tables SPSS: Because the SPSS system was selected to give tables of results of the statistical analysis survey data , a separate program has been designed for the purpose of transferring or conversion of raw data formula into files that operate in the SPSS system, where 12 file were produced , representing the form sections. The VBasic language was used to link the three programs contained in paragraphs 1,2, 3.

4. Programs of Processing the Remaining Rejected Files:

STATA system was used in the construction of a package of programs which examine and correct errors and deals with the remaining rejected items in the data files after the end of the field work, and the essential foundation of these programs was the adoption of of mathematical and statistical methods and making data itself is the reference for the detection of odd values, and thus addressing these values automatically . After completing these programs, the data files will be transferred from **STATA into SPSS formula in order to** extract output table

5- LogMeIn program was used through the inter net, which enables data management team to follow up data entry work and print out large data files quickly and easily.