

# THE HALIL SPATIAL FOR BEHAVIOR INDICATORS DEMOGRAPHICS DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BABYLON GOVERNORATE 2024

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## Abstract:

This study aims to analyze demographic issues related to population behavior in Babil Governorate, by revealing their patterns and attitudes regarding family planning, number of children, birth spacing, and their awareness of the impact of population growth on development. A descriptive analytical approach was used, relying on a questionnaire that included a field sample distributed across the governorate's various districts. The results showed that Kutha District recorded the highest rates of rejection of family planning (73.2%) and birth spacing (73.2%), as well as disbelief that many children having negative impacts on childcare (75.6%). In contrast, Al-Mahawil and Al-Qasim Districts demonstrated a more open approach, reflecting the influence of education and health awareness. The spatial relationship between the studied behavioral indicators and demographic variables was found to be mixed. Gender did not show a significant effect on most indicators, while variables such as educational attainment, marital status, family size, and housing type emerged as more influential factors. Meanwhile, the effect of monthly income fluctuated across indicators. The study concluded that reproductive behavior is still influenced by a traditional culture that requires awareness-raising and educational interventions through curricula and local media.

**Keywords:** population issues, family planning, demographic trends, population growth.

## INTRODUCTION

It is considered Issues Demographics from Highlights Challenges that Facing Communities Contemporary, where affect In a way direct on Aspects Economic and social and cultural. It is evident importance This is amazing Issues in shadow Changes Population Accelerating, that affect on Rates consumption, And size demand on Services basic, like education, And health, And housing, Please on Her relationship Document In the market the job. It can also be said that the progress of societies is measured by the degree of progress of women in them in various areas of social, political, economic and cultural life. However, the social, economic and political situation in Iraq has remained far from equality between women and men due to the prevailing norms in society, in addition to the traditions of society, which are among the most important obstacles that hinder women's demands to take their true role in the changing society. There is no doubt that the phenomenon of inequality between men and women is one of the phenomena that deserves study and analysis, especially since it is one of the dangerous phenomena, and its danger is embodied in all directions and levels, as it has negative effects on women as they are the second part or half of society, and inequality is one of the basic obstacles to development, as women suffer, men suffer, the family suffers, and society suffers, and the suffering is also embodied in that the negative secretions and results of inequality and its impact on development will be reflected in the social structure, and everyone will be affected. study Contrast Spatial For trends population about This is amazing Issues Allows Understanding In-depth For the difference in perception and behavior between Areas different, especially in Environments that Varies In it Properties Economic and social and cultural. Some Communities Local may Look to plenty children As it is considered Source For strength Economic and support social, in when You see Other that This is amazing Increase Represents burden on family and the state on end whether, It requires Policies Organizational clear To limit from Its effects Negativity.

## Research problem:

What is the nature of the spatial demographic behavior of the population of Babil Governorate? How do demographic issues such as the number of children, family planning, and birth spacing shape this behavior? What is the relationship between demographic variables (gender, age, educational attainment, marital status, income, and housing type) and this behavior?

## Research hypothesis:

The study hypothesizes that there is a clear disparity in demographic behaviors among the districts of Babil Governorate, linked to the level of cultural and educational awareness, and directly impacts population attitudes

toward issues such as family planning, the number of children, and birth spacing. It also hypothesizes that the high rates of rejection of some demographic concepts reflect a traditional reproductive pattern that requires awareness-raising and educational interventions. It also hypothesizes that demographic variables (gender, age, educational attainment, marital status, income, and type of housing) represent key factors related to population demographic behavior..

#### Research objectives:

Analysis of demographic behavioral indicators in Babylon GovernorateIdentifying the differences between the governorate's districts in their responses to population issues. Proposing appropriate awareness-raising treatments and population policies.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study relied on the descriptive analytical approach, using a field questionnaire that included a selected sample of residents from the districts of Babil Governorate. The data were statistically analyzed using averages and percentages, with a focus on the "disagree" indicator as an indicator to measure rejection or negative behavior toward demographic concepts..

#### Spatial and temporal boundaries:

The spatial boundaries of the study area were represented by the administrative boundaries of Babylon Governorate, which consists of five districts. The study area is located in central Iraq between two latitudes ( $33^{\circ} 45'$ ,  $32^{\circ} 6'$ ) North and between longitudes ( $45^{\circ} 12'$ ,  $43^{\circ} 58'$ ) EastchallengeHTo the north is Baghdad Governorate, to the east is Wasit Governorate, and to the west is...HMy governorateKarbala And AnbarWhile challengingHA from CHSouthern Qadisiyah and Najaf GovernoratesThe time frame of the study was the year (2024). The area of the governorate is (5119) km<sup>2</sup>, which is (1.2%) of the area of Iraq.

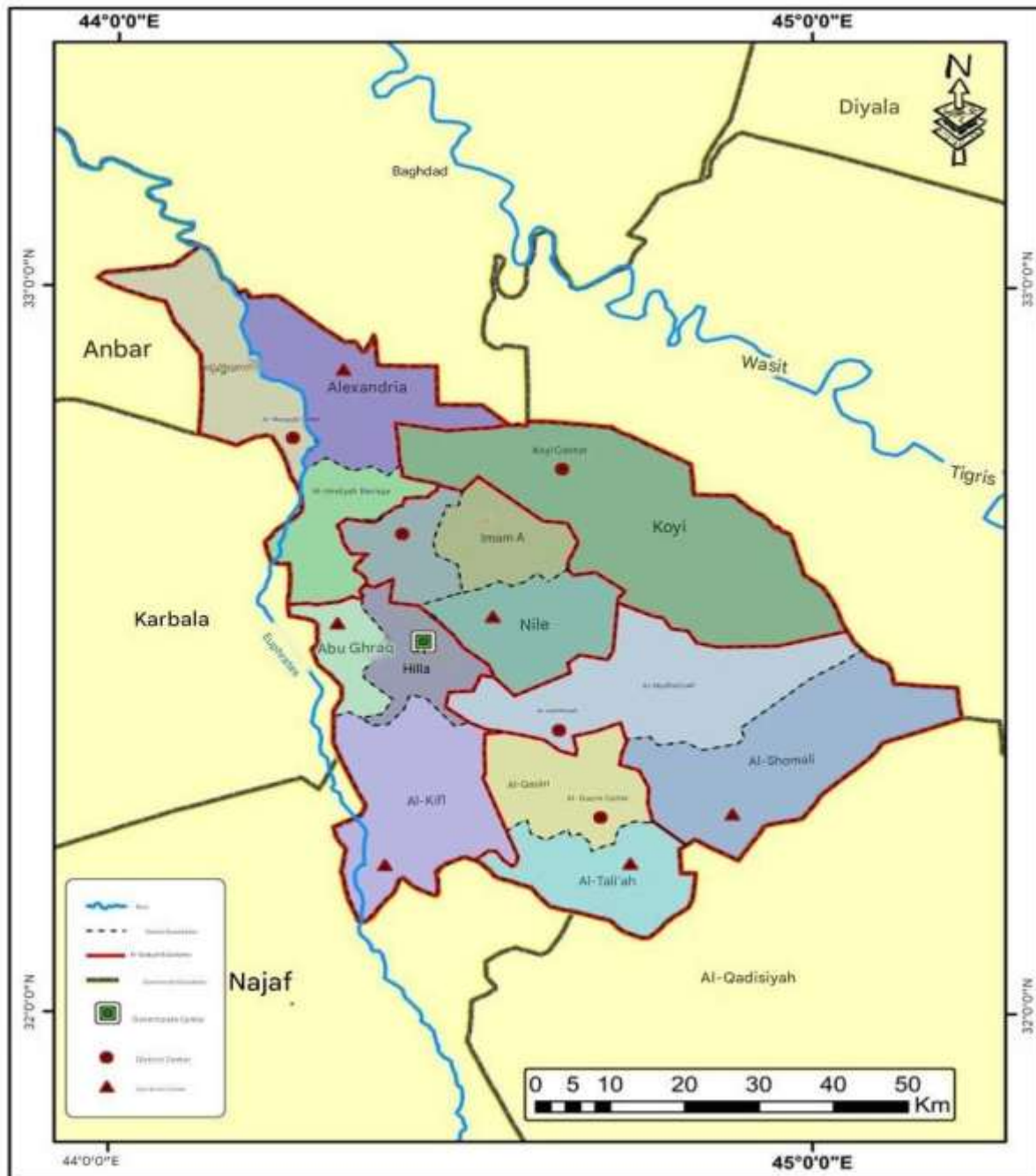
Table (1) Administrative units and their areas for Babylon Governorate for the year 2024

Area (km2)	Administrative units	Judiciary	T
161	Hilla Center	Hilla	1
526	Al-Kifl District		2
191	Abi Ghraq district		3
878	Total area		
608	Al-Mahawil Center	The attempts	4
75	Forward direction		5
158	Nile District		6
833	Total area		
6	Judicial Center	Hashemite	7
502	Al-Madhatiyah District		8
503	Al-Shomali District		9
1011		Total area	
257	Judicial Center	Al-Musayyab	10
34	Al-Saddah District		11
249	Alexandria District		12
388	The cliff		14
928		Total area	
334	Judicial Center	The denominator	15
301	Vanguard		16
635		Total area	

834	Kuthi Center	Kutha	17
5119	Total area of the governorate		

Source: Researcher based on data from the Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Babil Statistics Directorate

**Map (1) of Babylon Governorate for the year 2024**



Source: Researcher, Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Agency

#### 4-1. Chi-square analysis (Chi-Square analysis)

The chi-square test is one of the most important statistical tests widely used in social and demographic studies, due to its ability to measure the strength of the relationship between qualitative variables. (Qualitative Variables) and determine whether the existing differences or relationships are statistically significant. This test is characterized by its simplicity and flexibility in dealing with categorical data, as it compares the actual distribution of the data with its expected distribution, then determines the level of statistical significance according to the probability value (Sig).

Shows Table (4-1) results analysis square Kai (Chi-Square Test) To measure indication relationship between Indicators Population and variables Demographics (Sex, Categories Al-Omariya, Collection Academic, number

individuals family, Profession, the condition Marriage, income Monthly, And type Housing), And that To know what if She was This is amazing Relationships Moral or not Moral when level Significance(0.05).The results showed the following:

#### 4-1-1. plenty number children inside family Affects on Their care

The test results did not show significant significance with the gender variables.(Sig.=0.670) and age groups (Sig.=0.053), indicating acceptance of the null hypothesis. In contrast, the rest of the variables (educational achievement, number of family members, profession, marital status, monthly income, type of housing) showed significant significance (Sig.≤0.05),Which indicates the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis for these indicators..

#### 4-1-2. I think that birth control solves population problems.

The results showed that the relationship with sex(Sig.=0.556) and monthly income (Sig.=0.045) were not significant, while the rest of the variables (age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, profession, marital status, type of housing) were statistically significant, indicating that educational and social factors have a direct impact on this indicator.

#### 4-1-3. The increase in children within the family represents an economic force in increasing the family's income.

The results showed no significant relationship with gender.(Sig.=0.311) and age groups (Sig.=0.024)andNumber offamily members(Sig.=0.101)andProfession(Sig.=0.445)andType of accommodation(Sig.=0.008), while the rest of the variables (educational achievement, marital status, monthly income) were significantly related at the level of (0.05), which confirms their direct impact on the economic strength of the family.

#### 4-1-4. Reducing population growth contributes to investment opportunities and improving the economy.

It turns out that the gender variable(Sig.=0.847)andProfession(Sig.=0.339) andmonthly income(Sig.=0.038) There was no significant relationship, while the rest of the variables (age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, marital status, type of housing) all showed statistical significance, which reflects the strong association of this indicator with social and economic factors..

**Table (4-1) Behavior of demographic indicators and population characteristics**

Indicator	Sex			Age groups			Educational attainment			Number of family members		
	Chi square value	Actual #	Deci score	Chi square value	Actual #	Deci score	Chi square value	Actual #	Deci score	Chi square value	Actual #	Deci score
The degree of interest of the children in the family affects their care	80.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000
Birth control solves population problems	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000
Decreasing the number of children in the family reduces the economic strength of the family	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000
Reducing population growth contributes to investment opportunities and improving the economy	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000
There is a direct relationship between the number of children in the family and the economic strength of the family	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000
There is a direct relationship between the number of children in the family and the economic strength of the family	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000
There is a direct relationship between the number of children in the family and the economic strength of the family	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000	10.000	10.000	0.000

Source: The researcher based on the questionnaire form using the program (SPSS)  
Field Study Results for 2024

SourceThe researcher relied on the results of the questionnaire using the program (SPSS)

#### 4-1-5. If there is more than one child in a family, the number of years between one child and the next should be calculated.

The results indicated that the relationship with sex(Sig. = 0.563), occupation (Sig. = 0.026), and monthly income (Sig. = 0.187) were not significant. The remaining variables (age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, marital status, and type of housing) were significantly associated, indicating that educational and social conditions have the greatest impact on this aspect.

#### **4-1-6. I want to use family planning methods**

The results showed that the relationship with sex (Sig.=0.522) and monthly income (Sig.=0.054) were not significant. The remaining variables (age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, profession, marital status, type of housing) achieved statistical significance. (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the main determinants of the family's attainment. Family planning methods.

#### **4-2. Spatial analysis of the behavior of economic indicators and demographic characteristics**

Through the table (4-1) which displays the results of the chi-square test (Chi-Square Test) for the relationship between economic indicators and demographic characteristics. At the significance level (0.05), The results showed the following:

##### **4-2-1. Increase my income by improving job opportunities and hours**

The results showed that the relationship with the gender variable was not significant (Sig. = 0.027), indicating that the null hypothesis is accepted. In contrast, the age group variable was found to be significant (Sig. = 0.000), as were the remaining variables (educational attainment, number of family members, occupation, marital status, monthly income, and type of housing), reflecting that age and socioeconomic factors play the greatest role in improving income levels through job opportunities and working hours. This indicates that the alternative hypothesis for these indicators is accepted.

##### **4-2-2. If I am unemployed I am constantly searching**

The results of the chi-square test showed that the relationship with the gender variable was not significant (Sig.=0.118), as well as with age groups (Sig.=0.185), educational attainment (Sig.=0.097) and profession (Sig.=0.157), indicating the acceptance of the null hypothesis for these variables. In contrast, the rest of the variables (number of family members, marital status, monthly income, type of housing) were found to be significant at the (Sig.≤0.05), which reflects that social and economic determinants are the most influential in individuals' behaviour towards searching for work when unemployed.

##### **4-2-3. I prefer government work to private work**

The results of the chi-square test showed that the relationship with each of the gender variables (Sig. = 0.637), age groups (Sig. = 0.010), educational attainment (Sig. = 0.046), occupation (Sig. = 0.058), and monthly income (Sig. = 0.084), were not significant, indicating that the null hypothesis for these variables was accepted. In contrast, the relationship was significant with the variables of number of family members, marital status, and type of housing (Sig.≤0.05), which indicates that individuals' preference for government work over private work is more influenced by family and social characteristics than by individual characteristics such as gender or educational level.

##### **4-2-4. I think my work should be according to my specialty**

The results showed that the relationship with gender variables (Sig.=0.092), age groups (Sig. = 0.028), occupation (Sig. = 0.144), and monthly income (Sig. = 0.071) were not significant, indicating acceptance of the null hypothesis. In contrast, the relationship was significant with educational attainment, number of family members, marital status, and type of housing.

(Sig.≤0.05). This reflects that job-specialization compatibility is more influenced by educational, social, and family characteristics, while no clear effect is evident for gender, age, or direct income level.

##### **4-2-5. Wages determine my choice of work.**

The results showed that the relationship with the gender variable (Sig.=0.045), and Academic achievement (Sig.=0.065), was not significant while the rest of the variables (age groups, number of family members, profession, marital status, monthly income, type of housing) were all significant (Sig.≤0.05). This indicates that wage considerations are more closely related to the economic and social factors of individuals.

##### **4-2-6. It is more difficult for women to find work than for men.**

showed results that relationship with Variables Sex (Sig.=0.399), Profession (Sig.=0.018), and income Monthly (Sig.=0.045), did not Be Moral, what indicates to acceptance hypothesis Nihilism. while She was relationship Moral with Categories Al-Omariya, Collection Academic, number individuals family, the condition Marriage, And type Housing (Sig.≤0.05). This Indicates on that difficulty Obtaining woman on Opportunities a job comparison By man Affected degree greater By factors Educational and social And family, in when that impact Type or Profession or level income did not It is not substantially in this Context.

##### **4-2-7. There is no objection to (5-17) working outside the home.**

The results showed that the relationship with the gender variable (Sig.=0.776) and Profession (Sig.=0.178) was not significant, which means accepting the null hypothesis. While all other variables (age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, marital status, monthly income, type of housing) were statistically significant (Sig.≤0.05). This reflects that the acceptance of the age group (5-17) working outside the home is affected by the social, educational and economic conditions of the family more than it is affected by the gender factor. And the profession.



**Table (4-2) Behavior of economic indicators and demographic characteristics**

Indicator	Sex			theAge groups			Academic achievement			Number of family members			Profession			Mar
	chi-squar e value	Mor ale	de cis ion	chi-squar e value	Mor ale	de cis ion	chi-squar e value	Mor ale	de cis ion	chi-squar e value	Mor ale	de cis ion	chi-squar e value	Mor ale	de cis ion	chi-squar e value
Increase my income by improving work and hours	7.199 a	0.02 7	No n-m oral	21.09 1a	0.00 0	m or al	53.35 7a	0.00 0	m or al	88.99 0a	0.00 0	m or al	70.43 8a	0.00 0	m or al	69.96 9a
If I am unemployed I am constantly searching	4.272 a	0.11 8	No n-m oral	6.201 a	0.18 5	N on - m or al	21.17 9a	0.09 7	N on - m or al	20.60 8a	0.00 0	m or al	19.22 3a	0.15 7	N on - m or al	48.00 4a
I prefer government work to private work	.901a	0.63 7	No n-m oral	13.32 0a	0.01 0	N on - m or al	23.99 4a	0.04 6	N on - m or al	35.92 0a	0.00 0	m or al	23.15 0a	0.05 8	N on - m or al	27.97 3a
I think my work should be according to my specialty	4.769 a	0.09 2	No n-m oral	10.84 6a	0.02 8	N on - m or al	61.63 8a	0.00 0	m or al	36.32 3a	0.00 0	m or al	19.56 5a	0.14 4	N on - m or al	37.93 3a
Wages determine my choice of work.	6.215 a	0.04 5	No n-m oral	25.38 6a	0.00 0	m or al	22.70 2a	0.06 5	N on - m or al	30.09 9a	0.00 0	m or al	34.64 0a	0.00 2	m or al	28.44 0a
It is more difficult for women to find work than for men.	1.837 a	0.39 9	No n-m oral	20.79 2a	0.00 0	m or al	37.80 0a	0.00 1	m or al	50.16 8a	0.00 0	m or al	27.23 3a	0.01 8	N on - m or al	49.57 6a
There is no objection to working(5-17)outside the home	.506a	0.77 6	No n-m oral	15.82 5a	0.00 3	m or al	89.09 6a	0.00 0	m or al	20.57 2a	0.00 0	m or al	18.67 2a	0.17 8	N on - m or al	46.25 6a
I am equal to others in getting the job	9.582 a	0.00 8	No n-m oral	10.36 6a	0.03 5	N on - m or al	18.07 2a	0.20 4	N on - m or al	9.268 a	0.05 5	N on - m or al	18.93 8a	0.16 7	N on - m or al	19.32 6a

SourceThe researcher relied on the results of the questionnaire using the program (SPSS)

#### 4-2-8.I am equal to others in getting work

showed results a test square Kai that relationship with Variables Sex, Categories Al-Omariya, Collection Academic, number individuals family, Profession, the condition Marriage, and income Monthly did not Be Moral(Sig. > 0.05), what indicates to acceptance hypothesis Nihilism For this Variables.in The opposite, Show that relationship with type Housing only She was Moral.

(Sig.≤0.05), Which Indicates on that feelings individuals In parity in Opportunities the job no Affected With characteristics Individualism or Family In a way general, But Related partially By circumstances Spatial And pattern Housing.

#### 4-3. Spatial analysis of health indicators and demographic characteristics

Through the table (4-2) which displays the results of the chi-square test.(Chi-Square Test) for the relationship between the indicatorshealthyAndFor demographic characteristicsAt the significance level (0.05),The results showed the following:

##### 4-3-1.If you are a smoker, do you want to quit smoking?

Chi-square test results showed that the relationship was not significant with age groups.(Sig.=0.036), educational attainment (Sig.=0.035), occupation (Sig.=0.053), monthly income (Sig.=0.006), and type of residence (Sig.=0.023), indicating that these variables do not affect the desire to quit smoking, which indicates the acceptance of the null hypothesis. In contrast, significant correlations were found with gender, number of family members, and marital status.(Sig.≤0.05), which reflects its role in shaping this behavior.

##### 4-3-2.If there are new births in the family, have you had all the vaccinations?

The results of the chi-square test showed that the relationship with age groups (Sig. = 0.019) and monthly income (Sig. = 0.088) were not significant, indicating that the null hypothesis for these variables was accepted. The

remaining variables (gender, educational attainment, number of family members, occupation, marital status, and type of housing) were significant.

(Sig. $\leq$ 0.05), which reflects its direct impact on the extent of families' commitment to vaccinating newborns.

#### 4-3-3. Tests Medical before marriage not a task

I explained results a test square Kai that relationship did not Be Moral with Sex(Sig.=0.473)And the number individuals family(Sig.=0.010)and income Monthly(Sig.=0.009), what It means acceptance hypothesis Nihilism For this Variables.while She was relationship Moral with rest Variables(Categories Al-Omariya, Collection Academic, Profession, the condition Marriage, type Housing)when level(Sig. $\leq$ 0.05), Which indicates to that Factors Educational and social affect In a way direct in consciousness individuals Towards importance procedure Tests Medical before marriage.

**Table (4-3) Health indicators behavior and demographic characteristics**

Indicator	Sex			Age groups			Academic achievement			Number of family members			Profession			Marital status			monthly income			Type of accommodation		
	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion	chi-square value	Moral	deci sion
If you are a smoker, do you want to quit smoking?	15.82 8a	0.0 00	moral	10.282 *	0.0 36	N o m o r a l	24.99 9a	0.0 26	N o m o r a l	26.69 9a	0.0 00	moral	23.44 1a	0.0 53	N o m o r a l	38.95 3a	0.0 00	moral	14.40 8a	0.0 06	N o m o r a l	11.29 0a	0.02 3	N o m o r a l
If there are new births in the family, have you had all the vaccinations?	12.03 8a	0.0 02	moral	11.768 *	0.0 19	N o m o r a l	35.57 7a	0.0 01	moral	57.11 5a	0.0 00	moral	37.90 4a	0.0 01	moral	44.12 7a	0.0 00	moral	8.101 a	0.0 88	N o m o r a l	36.63 4a	0.00 0	moral
Prenatal tests are not important	1.496 a	0.4 73	N o m o r a l	21.431 a	0.0 00	moral	81.59 2a	0.0 00	moral	13.38 7a	0.0 10	N o m o r a l	27.13 2a	0.0 19	moral	60.14 5a	0.0 00	moral	13.56 1a	0.0 09	N o m o r a l	31.88 0a	0.00 0	moral
Having a newborn, I want to breastfeed.	4.044 a	0.1 32	N o m o r a l	17.591 a	0.0 01	moral	38.99 1a	0.0 00	moral	62.57 2a	0.0 00	moral	47.61 4a	0.0 00	moral	75.70 0a	0.0 00	moral	20.96 0a	0.0 00	moral	32.59 7a	0.00 0	moral
Educating children before school age is essential.	7.262 a	0.0 26	N o m o r a l	9.725a	0.0 45	N o m o r a l	48.60 4a	0.0 00	moral	50.75 0a	0.0 00	moral	48.89 0a	0.0 00	moral	50.04 3a	0.0 00	moral	10.02 3a	0.0 40	N o m o r a l	43.02 4a	0.00 0	moral

SourceThe researcher relied on the results of the questionnaire using the program (SPSS)

#### 4-3-4. presence child accident birth I want Depending on on Breastfeeding natural

showed results a test square Kai that relationship with variable Sex(Sig.=0.132)did not Be Moral , Which indicates to acceptance hypothesis Nihilism And not presence difference substantial between Males and females With this The matter.in The opposite, showed rest Variables(Categories Al-Omariya, Collection Academic, number individuals family, Profession, the condition Marriage, income Monthly, type Housing)indication Statistics Moral(Sig. $\leq$ 0.05), what Reflects that Factors Educational and social and economic she has impact direct in Heading families about Accreditation on Breastfeeding natural As an option healthy To care The child accident birth.

#### 4-3-5. education children before age Joining At school necessary

showed results a test square Kai that relationship with Variables Sex(Sig.=0.026)and categories Al-Omariya(Sig.=0.045)and income Monthly(Sig.=0.040)did not Be Moral, Which indicates to acceptance hypothesis Nihilism For this Variables And not presence Differences Essential Among them.in The opposite, Show that rest Variables(Collection Academic, number individuals family, Profession, the condition Marriage, type Housing)showed Implications Statistics Moral(Sig. $\leq$ 0.05), The order that Reflects that Factors Educational and social He was she has Impact The biggest in Heading families about importance education early For children before age the study.

#### 4-4. Spatial analysis of the behavior of political indicators and demographic characteristics:

Through the table (4-3) which displays the results of the chi-square test.(Chi-Square Test) for the relationship between the indicatorsPoliticalAndFor demographic characteristicsAt the significance level (0.05),The results showed the following:

##### 4-4-1.I believe that men and women are partners in political work.

The results of the chi-square test showed that the relationship with the gender variable was not significant (Sig.=0.543), indicating that the null hypothesis is accepted and that there are no significant differences between males and females in this direction. On the other hand, the results showed that the rest of the demographic variables (age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, profession, marital status, monthly income, type of housing) were statistically significant (Sig.≤0.05). This reflects that educational, social, and economic factors directly contribute to shaping the population's belief in the shared role of men and women in political participation.

#### **4-4-2. It is not important for women to participate in elections and the political process.**

The results of the chi-square test showed that the relationship with gender variables (Sig.=0.039), age groups (Sig.=0.018), number of family members (Sig.=0.010), and monthly income (Sig.=0.101) were not significant, indicating that the null hypothesis for these variables was accepted and that there were no significant differences between them. In contrast, the remaining variables (educational achievement, occupation, marital status, type of housing) were found to be statistically significant (Sig.≤0.05), which reflects that educational and social factors had the most significant influence in shaping attitudes towards women's participation in elections and the political process.

#### **4-5. Spatial analysis of the behavior of social indicators and demographic characteristics**

Through the table (4-4) which displays the results of the chi-square test (Chi-Square Test) for the relationship between the indicators SocialAndFor and demographic characteristics At the significance level (0.05), The results showed the following:

##### **4-5-1. I think the family should impose stricter controls on females than males.**

showed the Chi-square test results (Chi-Square Test) revealed that the relationship between this indicator and the gender variable was significant (Sig. = 0.001), indicating that the attitude of males differs statistically from that of females towards this social behavior. It was also found that the number of family members (Sig. = 0.000) and marital status (Sig. = 0.002) had a significant effect at the level of (0.05). In contrast, age groups (Sig. = 0.035), educational attainment (Sig. = 0.690), occupation (Sig. = 0.002), monthly income (Sig. = 0.053), and type of housing (Sig. = 0.017) did not show statistical significance, which means that these two variables do not represent differentiating factors in this indicator.

##### **4-5-2. I think that females have the right to inheritance.**

showed the Chi-square test results (Chi-Square Test) showed that the relationship between this indicator and the variables of educational attainment (Sig. = 0.000), number of family members (Sig. = 0.000), profession (Sig. = 0.000), marital status (Sig. = 0.000), monthly income (Sig. = 0.004), and type of residence (Sig. = 0.000) was statistically significant at the (0.05) level, which clearly reflects the impact of these factors on this social behavior. In contrast, it was found that the gender variable (Sig. = 0.329) and age groups (Sig. = 0.036) were not significant, meaning that they do not constitute significant statistical differences in this indicator.

##### **4-5-3. I follow up on my children daily and care about their education**

showed the Chi-square test results (Chi-Square Test) showed that the relationship between this indicator and each of the variables of age groups (Sig. = 0.001), academic achievement (Sig. = 0.000), number of family members (Sig. = 0.000), profession (Sig. = 0.000), marital status (Sig. = 0.000), and type of residence (Sig. = 0.000) was statistically significant at the (0.05) level. This indicates that these variables represent major determinants in monitoring children and caring for their education. In contrast, the gender variables did not appear to be significant. Sig.=0.253 and monthly income (Sig.=0.375) are significant, reflecting the absence of significant differences between males and females or between different income levels in this social behavior.

##### **4-5-4. A woman must marry her relative if her guardian decides so.**

showed the Results that the relationship with gender variables (Sig.=0.003), educational attainment (Sig.=0.000), number of family members (Sig.=0.000), marital status (Sig.=0.000), and monthly income (Sig.=0.000) were significant at the (0.05) level, indicating that these factors clearly influence individuals' attitudes towards this social indicator. In contrast, none of the age group variables (Sig.=0.235), occupation (Sig.=0.030), and type of residence (Sig.=0.067) are significant, indicating that these variables do not represent significant factors in this aspect.

##### **4-5-5. The husband has the right to beat his wife**

I explained the The results showed that the relationship was not significant with the variables of type of housing (Sig.=0.056) and monthly income (Sig.=0.008), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these two variables and there are no significant differences in them. While the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables (gender, age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, profession, marital status) at the level (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that demographic and social factors had the greatest influence in shaping individuals' attitudes toward this social indicator.

##### **4-5-6. The woman is a partner with her husband in making family decisions.**

I explained the Chi-square test results showed that the relationship was not significant with gender variables (Sig.=0.447), age groups (Sig.=0.143), occupation (Sig.=0.011), as well as monthly income (Sig.=0.011), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these variables. In contrast, the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables such as the number of family members, marital status, educational attainment and type of housing at the level of (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the main determinants of women's participation in family decisions.



#### **4-5-7. Women have the right to reach any educational level they desire.**

I explained the results showed that the relationship was not significant with gender variables (Sig.=0.251) and age groups (Sig.=0.017), and monthly income (Sig.=0.169) which means accepting the null hypothesis for these two variables. In contrast, the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables such as educational attainment, number of family members, occupation, and marital status. And the type of housing at the level of (Sig.≤0.05). This indicates that these factors represent the main determinants in supporting women's right to access the educational levels they desire.

#### **4-5-8. Women have the right to work outside the home**

I explained Chi-square test results showed that the relationship was not significant with gender variables (Sig.=0.117), and monthly income (Sig.=0.013), which indicates the acceptance of the null hypothesis for these variables and the absence of significant differences in them. In contrast, a significant significance appeared at the level of (Sig.≤0.05) with the variables of age groups, educational attainment, marital status, number of family members, profession, and type of housing, indicating that these factors represent the basic determinants of individuals' attitudes towards women working outside the home.

#### **4-5-9. Youth's right to participate in family decisions**

The results of the chi-square test showed that Chi-Square Test) showed that the relationship was not significant with the variables of gender (Sig. = 0.136), age groups (Sig. = 0.066), and monthly income (Sig. = 0.034), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these variables and the absence of significant differences in them. In contrast, the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables (educational achievement, number of family members, occupation, marital status, and type of housing) at the level of (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the primary determinants that influence individuals' attitudes toward youth participation in family decisions.

#### **4-5-10. I want to develop my skills**

The results of the chi-square test showed that Chi-Square Test) showed that the relationship was not significant with the variables of gender (Sig. = 0.136) and monthly income (Sig. = 0.010), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these two variables and the absence of essential differences in them. On the other hand, the relationship appeared significant with the rest of the variables (age groups, educational attainment, number of family members, profession, marital status, and type of housing) at the level (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the main determinants of individuals' tendency to develop their skills.

#### **4-5-11. It is better for girls to marry at an early age.**

The results of the chi-square test showed that Chi-Square Test) showed that the relationship was not significant with the variables of gender (Sig. = 0.072), age groups (Sig. = 0.027), number of family members (Sig. = 0.061), profession (Sig. = 0.051), and type of residence (Sig. = 0.033), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these variables and the absence of significant differences in them. On the other hand, the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables (academic achievement, marital status, monthly income) at the level of (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the primary determinants influencing attitudes towards early marriage for girls.

#### **4-5-12. The social status of fathers increases when they have sons.**

The results of the chi-square test showed that Chi-Square Test) showed that the relationship was not significant with the variables of age groups (Sig. = 0.205), number of family members (Sig. = 0.380), profession (Sig. = 0.044), monthly income (Sig. = 0.045), and type of housing (Sig. = 0.019), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these variables and the absence of significant differences in them. On the other hand, the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables (gender, educational attainment, marital status) at the level of (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the primary determinants that influence attitudes toward having sons as a means of raising fathers' social status.

#### **4-5-13. It is better for girls to marry before the age of 17 years.**

The results of the chi-square test showed that Chi-Square Test) showed that the relationship was not significant with the variables of age groups (Sig. = 0.006), profession (Sig. = 0.045), monthly income (Sig. = 0.021), and type of housing (Sig. = 0.018), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these variables and the absence of significant differences in them. On the other hand, the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables (gender, educational attainment, number of family members, marital status) at the level (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the primary determinants influencing attitudes towards very early marriage for girl

#### **The topic the second**

#### **4-5-14. I think giving birth to males is better than females.**

I explained the results showed that the relationship was not significant with gender variables (Sig.=0.008), age groups (Sig.=0.025), occupation (Sig.=0.030), monthly income (Sig.=0.021), and type of residence (Sig.=0.032), which means accepting the null hypothesis for these variables and the absence of significant differences in them.

**Table (4-5) Behavior of social indicators and demographic characteristics**

Indicator	Sex		theAge groups				Academic achievement				Number of family members				Profession	
	chi-square value	Morale	chi-square value	Morale	chi-square value	Morale	chi-square value	Morale	chi-square value	Morale	chi-square value	Morale	chi-square value	Morale	chi-square value	Morale
I think the family should impose stricter controls on females than males.	11.928 a	0.001	No normal	10.319 a	0.035	No normal	10.948 a	0.690	No normal	29.109 a	0.000	No normal	28.173 a	0.013	No normal	0.000
I think that women have the right to inheritance.	22.25a	0.329	No normal	10.292 a	0.036	No normal	63.127 a	0.000	No normal	54.237 a	0.000	No normal	38.620 a	0.000	No normal	0.000
I follow up on my children daily and care about their education	27.48a	0.253	No normal	10.299 a	0.001	No normal	43.320 a	0.000	No normal	71.918 a	0.000	No normal	38.203 a	0.001	No normal	0.000
A woman must marry her relative if her guardian decides so.	11.802 a	0.003	No normal	5.590a	0.235	No normal	63.245 a	0.000	No normal	28.240 a	0.000	No normal	25.518 a	0.030	No normal	0.000
The husband has the right to beat his wife	11.083 a	0.001	No normal	21.688 a	0.000	No normal	108.73 8a	0.000	No normal	33.271 a	0.000	No normal	32.918 a	0.003	No normal	0.000
The woman is a partner with her husband in making family decisions.	18.12a	0.447	No normal	8.881a	0.143	No normal	54.420 a	0.000	No normal	54.183 a	0.000	No normal	28.884 a	0.011	No normal	0.000
Women have the right to reach the educational level they desire.	27.64a	0.251	No normal	12.088 a	0.017	No normal	39.907 a	0.000	No normal	39.779 a	0.000	No normal	38.892 a	0.001	No normal	0.000
Women have the right to work outside the home	.625a	0.731	No normal	10.523 a	0.001	No normal	69.757 a	0.000	No normal	38.092 a	0.000	No normal	32.875 a	0.003	No normal	0.000
Youth's right to participate in family decisions	39.91a	0.136	No normal	8.804a	0.068	No normal	51.888 a	0.000	No normal	47.847 a	0.000	No normal	39.540 a	0.000	No normal	0.000
I want to develop my skills	24.12a	0.299	No normal	17.898 a	0.001	No normal	63.188 a	0.000	No normal	50.904 a	0.000	No normal	39.072 a	0.000	No normal	0.000
It is better for girls to marry at an early age	9.270a	0.072	No normal	10.940 a	0.027	No normal	79.311 a	0.000	No normal	9.017a	0.081	No normal	27.588 a	0.051	No normal	0.000
The social status of fathers increases as they have boys.	10.918 a	0.004	No normal	5.979a	0.205	No normal	38.835 a	0.001	No normal	4.195a	0.380	No normal	24.149 a	0.044	No normal	0.000

SourceThe researcher relied on the results of the questionnaire using the program (SPSS)

In contrast, the relationship was significant with the rest of the variables (academic achievement, number of family members, marital status) at the level of (Sig.≤0.05), indicating that these factors represent the basic determinants influencing the formation of social attitudes towards preferring the birth of males over females.

#### 4-6.Irregular population behaviorregularIn Babylon Governorate

Population behavior is one of the main drivers of demographic, social, and economic transformations in societies, as patterns of fertility, work, education, and health are influenced by customs and behaviors rooted in individuals' awareness and social values. The results of the study showed a significant disparity in behaviors between the districts of Babil Governorate, as abnormal patterns were recorded in dealing with vital issues, such as: childbirth, family planning, education, political participation, and others. Abnormal population behavior refers to attitudes or trends that contravene modern standards or the basic principles adopted in human development, which may hinder opportunities for positive transformation in society, or keep the population in cycles of poverty, ignorance, and disease. (Comprehensive Dictionary of Meanings, n.d.)

This topic is divided into a number of sections. From the dimensions Each represents a major behavioral dimension, starting with the demographic issues axis, followed by: economic, health, political, and social.

##### 4-6-1.behaviorDemographicnotRegular populationIn Babylon Governorate.

The table results show (4-6) The demographic behavior in the study area is characterized by abnormal patterns that hinder the development process. High percentages of the population expressed a lack of recognition of the impact of having many children on family conditions, as in Kutha (75.6%) and Hillah (64.0%). This reflects the persistence of the traditional view that overlooks the fact that the increasing number of children within a family negatively affects their educational and health status, as material and moral resources are scattered, and the level of individual attention to children in terms of health care and follow-up of their academic achievement decreases. The majority of the population also rejected birth control as a solution to population problems (Hillah 65.9%, Kutha 63.4%), indicating religious and cultural sensitivity towards the idea of fertility control.

In addition, a high percentage of those who refuse to use family planning methods was observed (Hillah 68.9%, Al-Musayyab 63.6%, Kutha 61.0%), which constitutes a burden on the mother, the quality of birth, and childcare. The same applies to the refusal to space births, which recorded very alarming rates in Kutha (73.2%) and Hillah (70.0%), a behavior that harms the health of both the mother and the child.

On the other hand, the results reveal a clear gap in the population's awareness of the relationship between population growth and economic development. More than half of the participants denied that reducing population growth contributes to improving investment and economic opportunities (Kutha 73.2%, Hillah 65.1%). Most strikingly, a significant percentage of the population (Al-Qassim 52.1%) still believe that having many children represents economic strength for the family. This perception is attributed to previous historical circumstances, when high population growth was considered a contributing factor in strengthening the agricultural and industrial workforce, as demonstrated by some studies that linked population abundance to the expansion of economic activity in the early stages of development. (Galor & Weil,) (2000). not that Transformation Contemporary economic structures—based on technology, highly skilled human capital, and the ability to innovate—make having more children an economic burden rather than a source of strength, as confirmed by reports from the United Nations and the World Bank on the impact of uncontrolled population growth on job opportunities and the quality of services. (World Bank, 2016).

Table (4-6)Indicator-Saw the-S-to-And the-Dim-And-Raf-Other than thatRegularFor-S-your-that

I believe that increasing the number of children in a family represents an economic force that increases the family's income.	Reduce the increase the Population does not contribute to investment opportunities and improving the economy.	If there is more than one child in the family, the number of years between one child and another should not be counted.	I do not want to use birth control	I think that birth control does not solve population problems.	The large number of children in the family does not affect their care	Indicator
47.7%	65.10%	70%	68.90%	65.90%	64%	Hilla
	52.90%	57.10%	63.60%	54.30%	57.90%	Al-Musayyab
	50%	50%	56.60%			Hashemite
						The attempts
52.1%	52.10%	52.10%				The denominator

	73.20%	73.20%	61%	63.40%	75.60%	Kutha
43.5%	57.40%	61%	61.50%	56.90%	56.90%	Governorate

Source: The researcher based on the questionnaire form using the program (SPSS) Field Study Results for 2024

#### 4-6-2. Policies Population To process Demographic behavior not Regular

##### 4-6-2-1. Programs Comprehensive For health Reproductive And organization family

It is considered the law that Chest in(Wurttemberg Wurttemberg )in Germany general(1712)that Haram marriage unless in condition ability on formation family And her support first Legislation Population that challenge no Encourage on more The process Reproductive in the society And it was Japan she first countries that I took With policy non to encourage Offspring in period that Three war Global Second Due to circumstances It hurt With it (Al-Jalabi, 1982) , And I have adopted the government Indian A beginning general(1852)policy nationalism To organize offspring, And increasing spending On it with beginning the plan The five-year period Third in India Which It started general1961Since about fifty years I became India The state First in world countries developing that I started Policies to organize family And control Offspring to slow down practical growth Population In it, During period the sixties And even the seventies She was administration The program Indian Walking According to For goals Determine it the government Indian Politics Population Nationalism To India For the year(2000)Invites to cut middle size family to(2,1)child For couples By general(2010)from(3,2)child general1999The order that Requires Decrease Quickly in an average Births (India National Population Policy, 2000).

##### 4-6-2-2. Mandatory Examination Medical And consultation before marriage

in all from Türkiye and Iran, I obliged The state The next ones on marriage By conducting to examine medical comprehensive Includes Awareness Good health Reproductive And the spacing between Births.this The model maybe Adopt it in Districts governorate Babylon, via link completion a contract marriage in Courts With the presence of certificate to examine medical And consultation healthy Mandatory from Centers care.

This is amazing Step It will be more importance in The attempts And the Hashemite where what Still some practices Associated By marriage early existing.activation This is amazing Politics from during My ministry health and the Interior Guarantee to treat Factors Demographics Negativity before formation family.(World Health Organization [WHO], 2019)

##### 4-6-2-3.Education Population-The economist in Curricula Academic

an experience Korea Southern And the tigers Asian showed that to merge Concepts Linking between growth Population and development Economic in Curricula Academic He was for him effect big in changing behavior The year.

maybe drawers Units Academic in schools Babylon Explain For students relationship between number children and income and opportunities the job, with the focus on Districts like The denominator And Al-Musayyab that I registered Relatives High in Belief that plenty children power Economic For the family.With this The method, arises generation new more Awareness In relation between size family Quality life. (Population Reference Bureau, n.d.)

##### 4-6-2-4.Incentives Economic For behavior Population Rashid

Experiences like China showed that link Advantages Governmental With behaviors Family Rashida Help in cut Rates Fertility.(Ashford, 2001)maybe For the governorate Babylon that Adopt policy Similar from During the grant priority in Housing For families that Committed Organized by Family and Presentation Loans small Supported For families in Al-Musayyab And the attempts Opposite Her commitment By spacing between Births and support Educational For children families that no exceed size Specific from children.

this Linking makes to organize family Option economically rationally with regards For families.

##### 4-6-2-5. Involvement Institutions religious and society Civil

in Indonesia, He was For men Religion role prominent in reduction resistance the society For programs to organize family from during Presenting it By reference religious.in governorate Babylon, where For traditions religious And tribalism weight big, maybe activation role men Religion locals, especially in Kutha And Al-Qasim, To explain that spacing between Births And care health the mom and the child Goes well with Teachings Religion. addition to that, maybe For organizations the society Civil to organize Workshops a job Awareness in Hilla And Al-Musayyab, Targeting youth The next ones on marriage And exposed to them Risks childbirth excessive on Resources Family.(United Nations, 2019)

This is amazing Policies Population, when apply locally with Consideration Privacy Districts Babylon, become more effectiveness in to treat behavior not Regular Related With issues Demographics, with Benefit from experiments International successful that I faced Challenges Similar.

##### 4-6-3.behaviorThe EconomistnotRegular populationIn Babylon Governorate.

It becomes clear from during Data Table (4-7) that there several Indicators Economic Reflect behavior not natural I have population region the study, And he is what indicates to presence flaw in perception or in nature the environment Economic that Live it population.In **Indicator number(2)**"I believe from the important more My income Improve Opportunities the job And his hours", showed Results that lineage rejection High in most Districts, so I reached in Hilla(67.6%), Al-Musayyab(60.0%), Hashemite(57.9%), The denominator(62.5%), Kutha(80.5%), while I registered minimum rate in Judiciary The attempts(26.9%).this Height in lineage rejection Reflects

weakness consciousness population Important to improve conditions the job And his hours as a means To increase income, And he is what indicates to Their approval on sources income Fixed or on the job Governmental more from Their approval on to improve Their productivity or hours Their work.

But **Indicator number(4)**"there difficulty in Get on a job For women comparison By man", Lost showed Results lineage to reject High also in most Districts, where I registered Hilla(67.6%), Al-Musayyab(59.3%), Hashemite(60.5%), Kutha(80.5%), while decreased ratio in Judiciary The attempts(26.9%).This Reflects Denial Reality discrimination The leader against woman in market the job, so It indicates Studies National to that woman what It's gone Facing Difficulties greater from The man in Get on Opportunities a job, whether from where nature Specializations Available or from where Customs Social and cultural that challenge from Share it Economic.

**Table (4-7)Indicator-Saw the-S-to-AndThe EconomistOther thanRegularFor-S-your-that**

There is no objection to individuals aged (5-17) years working outside the home.	I do not prefer government work Private business	If I am unemployed, I am not constantly searching for work using various means.	I think my work should not be according to my specialty	It is not difficult for women to get a job compared to men.	I am equal to others in getting job opportunities	I don't think it's important to increase my income by improving job opportunities and hours.	Wages do not determine my choice of work.	Indicator
36.5%		63.50%		67.60%	30.8%	67.60%		The area
	31.4%	65.70%		59.30%	31.4%	60%		Hilla
		64.50%		60.50%		57.90%	31.6%	Al-Musayyab
	48.1%	48.1%	36.5%		34.6%		46.2%	Hashemite
37.5%		50%		49%		62.50%		The attempts
		70.70%		80.50%		80.50%		The denominator
31.3%		61.70%		61%		62.60%		Kutha
								Governorate

Source: The researcher based on the questionnaire form using the program (SPSS) Field Study Results for 2024 And while Related **By indicator number(6)**"if I was unemployed on the job So I I am searching constantly on a job Using means Multiple", Then to rise lineage rejection in most Districts Indicates on weakness Initiative Individualism For research on Opportunities a job.Lost I registered higher lineage in Kutha(70.7%), Al-Musayyab(65.7%), Hashemite(64.5%), Hilla(63.5%), while decreased relatively in The attempts(48.1%)And the divider(50%).this Reflects Depending excessive on Opportunities the job that Available The state or The middle social, Weakness awareness Important Search Self on Opportunities a job New Using means Modern Like the Internet or Offices Employment.

Accordingly, it becomes clear that irregular economic behavior in the study area is manifested in: weak awareness of the importance of improving working conditions and hours to increase income, denial of the difficulties of employing women, and a weak culture of active job search. These behavioral patterns require population and economic interventions and policies to address these negative aspects. The World Bank's report on the labor market in Iraq (2018) confirmed that women's labor participation rates remain sharply low compared to men, and that the majority of workers suffer from unstable conditions and weak social protection, which exacerbates the fragility of the labor market and reinforces the need for urgent economic and structural reforms.(World Bank, 2018)

#### **4-6-4.Policies Population To process behavior The Economist not Regular**

##### **4-6-4-1. to improve conditions the job And more income from during hours a job flexible**

showed results the study that population in some Districts like Hilla And Kufa no They tie between to improve conditions the job And more income.To confront this behavior, maybe Accreditation system"Work flexible"as I applied it Korea Southern, where Help in to lift yield And distribution Opportunities the job In a way Wider, Which led to to improve Levels income For families.application this The model in region the study may Contributes in Strengthening Opportunities Employment And relief the pressure on Jobs Governmental.(OECD, 2019)

##### **4-6-4-2. Empowerment woman in market the job And reduce The gap with The man**

to rise lineage denial difficulty employment woman Reflects weakness awareness Community With a case equivalent Opportunities.maybe to treat this via Policies Similar including She did To him Türkiye and Malaysia, where imposed lineage Mandatory To run women in some sectors, And supported Projects leadership Business feminism With loans small.in Al-Musayyab And the attempts, maybe For this procedures that Reduce from unemployment feminism And it increases income family.(World Bank, 2021)

##### **4-6-4-3. Strengthening culture Search on the job And development tools Employment**

I explained Results that rate from youth no They are searching on a job In ways Multiple.in this side, Benefit from an experience Germany(Job Centers that I created Centers employment Availability Consultations Professional and services Matching Researchers on the job with Opportunities Employment.application This is amazing Experience in Hilla And Al-Qasim, with development application electronic local Managed by ministry the job, maybe that raises from consciousness youth With opportunities Employment.Bundesagentur für Arbeit [BA], 2020)

##### **4-6-4-4. incentivize Projects small And the middle As an option substitute For unemployment**



showed Experiences Vietnam and Bangladesh that to support Projects small Reduces Accreditation families on Jobs Governmental.in Kutha And the Hashemite maybe adoption Programs Loans small with Exemptions Tax For three years Opposite employment individuals family, And he is what will create sources income Alternative And it changes from culture Accreditation on sector The year only.(UNDP, 2020)

#### 4-6-4-5. Education The economist via Curricula Educational and the media

It indicates experiments Global like an experience Singapore to that Input education The economist practical in schools Helps in development awareness The economist since small.And it can application that in schools The attempts And Al-Musayyab via Units Academic Explain effect plenty children on income And the importance of Initiative Individualism in Search on a job.as maybe For the media Local that Contributes via Programs Awareness Directed For families.(Ministry of Education Singapore, 2018)

#### 4-6-5.behaviorHealthynotRegular populationIn Babylon Governorate.

It indicates results Table (3) to presence Behaviors not Natural in number from Indicators Health inside region the study.

In **Indicator(1)** Associated With vaccines, It became clear that Relatives High from families in Districts like Kutha(85.4%)And the suit(67.3%)did not Committed By giving her children all Vaccines required, And he is what reveals on weakness clear in awareness Healthy And dangerous spread diseases Transitional between children.

But in **Indicator(2)** Related At a stage education what before the school, Lost showed lineage High in Districts Kutha(82.9%)And the suit(70.8%)non conviction Important The kindergarten Which Reflects gap Cognitive around The role Educational early in development Capabilities children cognitive and social.

And while It concerns **Indicator(3)** around Breastfeeding natural, I registered Districts Kutha(82.9%)And the suit(69.2%)Relatives High from rejection, And he is index negative Reflects Accreditation families on Alternatives less benefit healthy For children My talk birth.

like that Then **Indicator(4)** Associated By smoking a statement that more from half Researchers in Districts like Kutha(68.3%)And the suit(55.0%)It is not They have Desire in to leave Smoking, what indicates to steadfastness Habits not healthy threaten health Public.

Finally, in **Indicator(5)** Related By examinations Medical before marriage, showed lineage not Few in The denominator(44.8%)And the suit(41.7%)non conviction Important This is amazing Tests, And he is what He increases from probability transmission diseases genetic And the contagious between couples New ones.

**Table (4-8)Indicator-Saw the-S-to-And theHealthyOther thanRegularFor-S-your-that**

I think that premarital medical examinations are not important.	If you are a smoker, do you want to quit smoking? (No)	If I have a newborn, I don't want to rely on breastfeeding for my diet.	I do not think that educating children before the age of entering school (kindergarten) is necessary.	If there are new births in the family, have you received all the required vaccinations? (No)	Indicator The area
41.7%	55%	69.20%	70.80%	67.30%	Hilla
	39.3%	64.30%	58.60%	65.70%	Al-Musayyab
	50%	60.50%	73.70%	53.90%	Hashemite
	34.6%		36.5%		The attempts
44.8%	55.20%	60.40%	54.20%	59.40%	The denominator
22.0%	68.30%	82.90%	82.90%	85.40%	Kutha
34.1%	51%	63.70%	65.20%	63.30%	Governorate

Source: The researcher based on the questionnaire form using the program (SPSS) Field Study Results for 2024

#### 4-6-6. Policies Population To process behavior Healthy not Regular

##### 4-6-6-1. Strengthening Programs health Reproductive And immunization

For guidance By experience Jordan that I succeeded in to lift lineage Vaccination via Campaigns community, He should intensification Campaigns Health in Districts like Kutha And the suit that I registered higher lineage to reject For vaccines.maybe For circles health in governorate Babylon cooperation with schools and centers Health To present Campaigns Awareness Home And visits Field To correct Concepts fallacy. (Jordanian Ministry of Health,(2022) )

#### 4-6-6-2. development Programs education early

Should Input Programs Educational Simplified For children before age The kindergarten in Districts that showed Refusal high like Hashemite And Kufa.maybe To the Ministry Education In cooperation with ministry Planning drawers Programs Preparatory For mothers around benefits education Early therefore, it is necessary to put in place policies that lead to an increase in enrolment rates in education at its various levels and to prevent students from dropping out and joining the ranks of illiteracy. It was found that enrolment rates in primary education reached (92.4)%, and decreased to (70.7)% in secondary education at the level of Iraq.(Ministry of Planning,(2015) )

#### 4-6-6-3. encouragement on Breastfeeding natural

Benefiting from the experience of the World Health Organization ((WHO) In support of mothers through "baby-friendly hospital" programs, a local program could be implemented in Babylon hospitals, providing training sessions for mothers and encouraging them to breastfeed. Focus should be placed on Kutha and Hillah, where refusal rates are high.(World Health Organization [WHO], 2020)

#### 4-6-6-4. release Campaigns patriotism To take off on Smoking

By taking advantage from an experience Singapore in reduction Rates Smoking via Advertisements directed And allocation Centers To take off, maybe For Iraq Accreditation policy Similar.Should opening Centers To take off on Smoking in Al-Musayyab And the suit And connect it With services care Primary.(Ministry of Health Singapore, 2019)

#### 4-6-6-5. Mandatory Tests Medical before marriage

on Style Experience Turkish that I stipulated procedure Tests what before marriage As a condition legal, maybe For Iraq application system mandatory in all Districts governorate Babylon, especially The denominator And the suit that I registered Relatives High from The rejecters.this Procedure Contributes in limit from spread diseases genetic And the contagious And it enhances health Community.(World Health Organization [WHO], 2019)

#### 4-6-7.tuberculosis-AndThe politicianOther thanRegular for residentsIn Babylon Governorate.

It becomes clear from Table (4) that there Relatives High from population not Convinced that The man And the woman partners in the job Politician, so I reached This is amazing ratio(63.2%)in Hilla, and(63.4%)in Kutha, and(59.4%)in Al-Qasim, And it is lineage It indicates to gap clear in awareness politician Related By type Social.in The opposite, She was ratio less in The attempts(19.2%), Which Reflects difference between Districts in Accept sharing woman Politics.

But **Indicator the second** Related By belief that sharing woman in elections The process Politics not a task, Lost I registered Relatives not Natural High in Hilla(42.5%)And the Hashemite(38.2%), while She was less in The attempts(21.2%).this reveals on presence Trends traditional You see that role woman secondary in field Politician, And he is what reflected negatively on Rates Participation Women's in elections and positions Public.

**Table (4-9)Indicator-Saw the-S-to-AndThe politicianOther thanRegularFor-S-your-that**

It is not important for women to participate in elections and the political process.	I am not convinced that men and women are partners in political work	Indicator The area
42.5%	63.20%	Hilla
30.7%	54.30%	Al-Musayyab
38.2%	53.90%	Hashemite
21.2%	19.2%	The attempts
34.4%	59.40%	The denominator
26.8%	63.40%	Kutha
36%	57.30%	Governorate

Source:researcher Depending on on form questionnaire Using The program(SPSSresults the study Field For the year2024

#### 4-6-8. Policies Population To process behavior politician not Regular

##### 4-6-8-1. Programs Awareness Political And societal

For guidance By experience Rwanda that Rafat rate acting women in Parliament to more from60%via Campaigns Awareness patriotism and reforms Comprehensive, maybe application Programs Similar in Districts like Hilla And Kufa where rose lineage rejection For the role woman in Politics.(Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], 2021)

##### 4-6-8-2. repairs Legislative Binder

in Morocco And Tunisia, helped Legislation Related By quota Women's on Strengthening sharing woman in Councils The elected.maybe For the government Iraqi adoption this The model Increase lineage Seats dedicated For women in Districts Self rejection High like The denominator.(UNDP, 2016)

##### 4-6-8-3. Involvement men Religion And leaders the society Local

in Indonesia and Malaysia, Contributed Initiatives men Religion And leaders the society in to support sharing woman Politics via Presenting it in framework religious And cultural acceptable.maybe activation this The role in Al-Musayyab And the Hashemite where no Still Concepts traditional Influential.(Blackwood, 2020)

##### 4-6-8-4. Programs training And building Capabilities For women

Programs UN Women in Jordan and Lebanon I submitted Training on Leadership Politics and support Logistics For women Those who desire in Wander elections.maybe repetition Experience in Districts Iraqi To enable women from Participation The actor.(UN Women, 2019)

#### 4-6-8-5. Integration Concepts equality Politics in Curricula Educational

in Korea Southern And the tigers Asian, Included Values equality and democracy within Curricula Academic, Which Contribute in changing behavior Community Towards role woman.maybe To the Ministry Education Iraqi Accreditation Methodology similar To raise awareness in Areas like Hilla And Kufa.(Lee & Lee, 2018)

#### 4-6-9.tuberculosis-AndSocialOther thanRegular for residentsIn Babylon Governorate.

It becomes clear from Table (4-10) that there several Patterns not Natural in behavior Social inside Districts:

##### 4-6-9-1. acceptance to hit wife:

rate High from Researchers in The denominator(38.5%)and Hilla(35.4%)They expressed consent on to hit wife, And he is index on normalization violence Prisoners And strengthen it As behavior social, what threatens stability family And undermines status woman.

##### 4-6-9-2. weakness tracking children And teach them:

higher lineage non tracking Daily For children appeared in Kutha(85.4%)then Hilla And Al-Musayyab And the Hashemite(~65–69%).this reveals on weakness big in performance Roles parenting And its reflection on Collection Educational For children, Which exacerbates Differences Educational between Generations.

##### 4-6-9-3. to encourage marriage early And marriage Relatives:

showed Results that support marriage in age less from17year high in The denominator(34.4%)and Hilla(33.8%), as that an idea Marriage The girl from close By decision The guardian Enjoy Supported by marked in The denominator(47.9%)And the suit(41.7%).this Reflects continuation practices traditional that exposure girls For risks healthy and social And reduce Their opportunities in education And work.

##### 4-6-9-4. Preference The obvious For males:

rate from He sees that Giving birth Males raises status parents She was The highest in Hilla(61.3%)and Kutha(58.5%), while Belief that more children Males power Economic For the family He reached Peak in The denominator(52.1%)And Kufa(39%).This is amazing values Reflect distinction between Both genders Dedicates inequality inside family and society.

##### 4-6-9-5. deprivation woman from rights Basic:

to rise to reject right woman in inheritance in Kutha(85.4%)And the Hashemite(77.6%)And the suit(69.5%), And refused Her right in education University in Kutha(82.9%)And the Hashemite(81.6%).But to reject a job woman outside the home So he reached in Kutha(65.9%)And the suit(59.4%).this It is clear that there opposition Cultural strong For rights woman in some Districts, especially Kutha And the Hashemite.

**Table (4-10)Indicator-Saw the-S-to-AndSocialOther thanRegularFor-S-your-that**

I don't think women have the right to vote.	I don't think that giving birth to males is better than females.	I think that the social status of fathers increases when they have male children	I don't think the family should impose stricter controls on females than males.	It is better for girls to marry at an early age.	I think a woman should marry her relative if her guardian decides so.	I think it is better for girls to marry before the age of 17.	I do not follow up on my children daily and care about their education	Indicator
35.50%	39.0%	61.30%		41.10%	41.70%	33.80%	69.50%	Hilla
21.10%	54.3%	44.30%		31.40%			65.70%	Al-Musayyab
7.60%	42.1%	42.10%	48.10%		34.20%		68.40%	Hashemite
5.50%	30.8%		32.70%					The attempts
4.20%	35.4%	45.80%		38.50%	47.90%	34.40%	57.30%	The denominator
5.40%	58.5%	58.50%			31.70%		85.40%	Kutha
5.70%	42.1%	51.60%		35.20%	37.20%		65.20%	Governorate

Source: The researcher based on the questionnaire form using the program (SPSS) Field Study Results for 2024

##### 4-6-9-6. Marginalization youth inside family:

The study results show that the highest rates of rejection of youth participation in family decisions were recorded in Kutha (85.4%) and Hillah (69.2%), in addition to high rates of rejection of the idea of developing their skills in Kutha (75.6%) and Al-Musayyab (69.3%). This behavior reflects a weak investment in young people's energies and reduces human capital, which is a fundamental obstacle to the path of sustainable development. Development literature indicates that involving youth in family and community decisions enhances innovation and productivity,

as emphasized by the United Nations Human Development Report. Which recommended the need to expand youth participation to increase social capital. Jordan's Youth Strategy 2030 also demonstrated that involving youth in decision-making and providing training programs in digital skills and entrepreneurship significantly increased youth employment rates. (Jordan Ministry of Youth, 2020) UNFPA reports also showed that linking youth empowerment programmes to direct employment opportunities leads to raising the level of community development and addressing unemployment problems.. (UNFPA, 2019)

#### **4-7. Population policies to address socio-cultural-religious behavior:**

that results the study in region Euphrates Middle East especially in Districts like Hilla And Kufa And Al-Musayyab, Revealed on Patterns from behavior Social that what Still hinder development Population. from Highlights This is amazing Patterns continuation justification violence Prisoners As it is truly For the husband, And he is behavior not natural conflicts with Legislation Iraqi and standards International. And it indicates Studies International to that Cost violence Prisoners no Limited on side Social Only, but rather extends to losses Economic directly, as Bent study in Jordan, where I incurred state Balqa alone Cost Economic I reached 5.6 million Dinar a result spending Live And loss income Output on violence Prisoners. (United Nations Population Fund and ESCWA, (2019)) This Highlights need to activation Legislation National Private Against violence Prisoners, And create Centers protection Family Similar when he Maamoul To him in Jordan, to side Strengthening Programs Awareness Social and religious that Refute legitimacy this behavior. as showed Results weakness Acceptance With the participation of woman and youth in Decisions Family. This is amazing practices challenge from Involvement half the society, but rather And it weakens trust Generation New in turn The future. And Proven an experience Morocco success repairs Blog family in Strengthening Partnership Family, (Moroccan Ministry of Justice, (2004)) (while showed Programs Participation Youth in India that Involvement youth in Discussions Family raises from level Responsibility And belonging They have. (UNDP, 2017)) But in Context Iraq, Then This is amazing practices Related With indicators Statistics wide, so Bent Surveys MICS Iraq 2011 that size family The big one (At an average 6.3 individuals) coupled High lineage to reject Involvement woman and youth in Decisions Family, especially in some Districts. (Ministry of Planning, (2012)) And between Indicators The sign To look at, continuation preference Males on females Consideration Giving birth children Males reason To raise status family. And I explained study that this Preference in Korea Southern to attest decline Notable with Policies Update and education Civil, where He was For the media role major in changing Trends Cultural Associated By gender. (Chung & Das Gupta, 2007) And here, maybe employment Media Local in Districts region the study To change The picture stereotype And connect status family With achievements children from both Both genders. like that, showed Results that marriage early For girls Don't 17 year what Still Enjoys Accept social in some Areas. And confirms experiments International, like an experience Ethiopia, that application Laws deterrent In parallel with Programs Keep girls in schools led to to retreat Rates marriage early In a way big. (UNICEF, 2019) Accordingly, Then application Mandatory education Basic And follow-up that via Devices ministry Education, And connect it With programs Social supportive For girls, It will be step a task To process this behavior not Natural.

And side Other, Then some families in region the study what Still Practice distinction clear against woman in Issues education And work And inheritance. And it indicates Evidence International to that that hinders development Economic and social. And experiences like Malaysia And Tunisia, via Policies to encourage education Feminist And guarantees employment woman, showed that Involvement women Contributes in to lift Output Local Total And achieve justice Social. (UNICEF, 2019), Show Data MICS Iraq 2018 that rate sharing women in Forces The worker low very comparison With men, what confirms need to Policies Legislative And societal To expand sharing woman .

It is noted also weakness tracking families To teach Her children, especially in Hilla And Kufa. This behavior for him effect negative direct on Collection Scientific. maybe Benefit here from an experience Finland that I created Mechanisms To communicate The league between the school and family, As messages Electronic and reports tracking, To ensure continuity supervision parents. (Finnish Education Agency, 2018)

And in a way general, Then Results confirm that to treat behavior Social not Natural no maybe that It is done isolated on Policies Population, but rather He should that Be there procedures Integrated Adopted by the government In cooperation with Ministries health And education And justice and planning, addition to Involvement Institutions religious and organizations the society Civil.

### **RESULTS:**

1. showed Results that behavior Demographic For residents in governorate Babylon what It disappeared Affected With culture traditional, especially in Judiciary Kutha that register higher lineage to reject To organize family And the spacing between Births.

2. It was noted presence contrast My place clear between Districts in Positions Towards Issues Population, so She was Districts The attempts And the divider more openness a result to rise Levels education and education Healthy.

3. Show that Sex did not It is not The impact moral in most Indicators Population, while appeared Variables Other (Collection Academic, the condition Marriage, number individuals family, type Housing) as factors Influential President in behavior Population.

4. Show Analysis that Factors Educational and social Leads role decisive in formation Trends about Issues childbirth, to organize family, And work, and education and health.



5.I explained the study that Factors Economic like income Monthly And the profession Contribute In degrees varying in to set Positions individuals Towards Indicators the job and income and opportunities Available.  
6.in side Healthy, Show that Collection Academic The situation Marriage They are related In connection Closely To what extent Commitment With vaccinations And interest By examinations Medical before marriage, And accreditation on Breastfeeding natural.  
7.in side social, It turned out that Positions Towards woman and her rights what It's gone Affected By customs social, despite presence consciousness growing I have Categories educated Badour woman in education And work and decisions Family.  
8.showed Results presence disparity clear in Indicators Politics, so tends population Those with education High and income The best to support sharing woman in life Politics.  
9.confirm results Analysis that Contrast Spatial For behavior Population in Babylon Related In connection Closely At levels development and services and awareness Social in all Judiciary.

#### **Recommendations:**

- 1.necessity activation Programs Awareness And educational Population in schools and the media Local To consolidate Concepts to organize family The limit from practices Reproductive traditional.
- 2.directing Programs Development about Districts rural least Awareness, like Kutha, To reduce The gap behavioral and demographics with Districts urban.
- 3.Strengthening role woman in education And work And participation Politics via Policies Empowering Support equality Challenge from Restrictions Social.
- 4.inclusion Concepts health Reproductive and planning Prisoners in Curricula Academic To ensure Consolidation awareness I have Generations New.
- 5.to encourage cooperation between My ministry health And education To implement Campaigns Field patrol around importance Tests Medical before marriage And commitment With vaccinations.
- 6.the job on to improve circumstances Economic and opportunities the job For youth, including Contributes in reduction Trends traditional Associated By number children And work early For children.
- 7.numbers Strategies Population Comprehensive on level governorate Babylon Depends on Analysis Spatial For data Population To guide development In a way balanced.
- 8.to support Programs Empowerment woman rural And provide Opportunities training and projects small Help her on Participation Economic and social.
- 9.development Policies Media Encourage Dialogue Prisoners and equality between Both genders, including Enhances stability family And raises level awareness Community.
- 10.to encourage Research Geography and demographics Spatial Continuous To follow Changes Population and economic in Governorate In a way periodic.

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