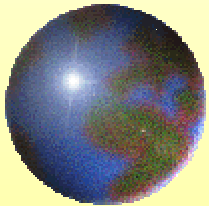


**22nd Population Census Conference**

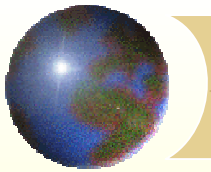
**7-9 March 2005**

**Seattle, Washington, USA**



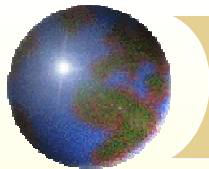
**General Population and Housing Census In Iran:  
Launching the forthcoming Population and Housing  
Census in 2006**

**Hamidreza Navabpour  
Statistical Center of Iran ( SCI )**



## A Glance at Iran

<b>Area of Iran</b>	⇒ 1.65 million km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Population Size (2004)</b>	⇒ 67,477,000
Urban	⇒ 66.4%
Rural	⇒ 33.6%
Sex Ratio	⇒ 104 (Male/Female)
Average Population Density	⇒ 41.0 (Pop/ km <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Natural Rate of Population Increase (2002)</b>	⇒ 1.2%
Crude Birth Rate	⇒ 18.2 0/00
Crude Death Rate	⇒ 6.0 0/00
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth (2002)</b>	⇒ 69 (years)
Male	⇒ 68 (years)
Female	⇒ 70.5 (years)



## **A Glance at Iran (ctd.)**

**Infant Mortality Rate (2001) ⇒ 32.1 0/00 (live birth)**

Male ⇒ 34.5 0/00 (live birth)

Female ⇒ 29.6 0/00 (live birth)

**Total Fertility Rate (2002) ⇒ 2.3 (per woman)**

**Literacy Rate (aged 15+, 2004) ⇒ 81.5%**

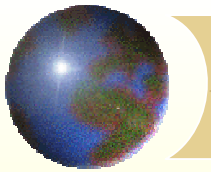
Male ⇒ 86.7%

Female ⇒ 76.1%

**Mean Age at First Marriage (2003)**

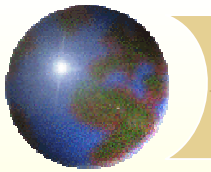
Male ⇒ 26.4 (years)

Female ⇒ 23.7 (years)



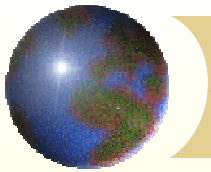
## History of Census Taking in Iran

- The history of census taking in Iran dates back to Qajar era, 1868. In that census only the capital of the country was enumerated. Collected data was restricted to distribution of population across social classes as well as their places of residence.
- Planning and execution of the first general population and housing census was carried out in the years 1940 and 1941, but due to the World War II and occupation of Iran it remained incomplete. The Census was implemented in every city. One day was announced holiday and enumerators referred to the houses. The census covered only 35 cities.



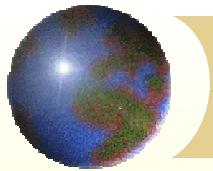
## History of Census Taking in Iran (ctd.)

- The first full enumeration in Iran was taken in 1956. In this census, almost all people were enumerated and information on sex, literacy status, economic activity, marital status, housing characteristics, etc. was collected.
- After approval of the establishment Law of the Statistical center of Iran (SCI) in 1965, the SCI was assigned to take the general population and housing census once every ten years. Accordingly, four other censuses were undertaken in 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996.
- It is noteworthy that at the termination of the Iraq war against Iran and return of the war-torn people to their main residential places, in 1991 another census was also undertaken.



## A Summary of Information on the Censuses

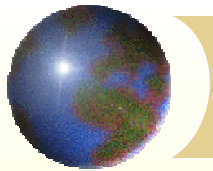
Census Year	Date	Total Census Workers	Population (000)	Sex Ratio (male/female)
1956	1 Nov - 16 Nov	27607	18955	104
1966	30 Oct - 19 Nov	12885	25789	107
1976	30 Oct - 19 Nov	29854	33709	106
1986	8 Oct - 22 Oct	55850	49445	105
1991	10 Sep - 1 Oct	58580	55837	106
1996	23 Oct - 16 Nov	61459	60055	103



## The 2006 General Population and Housing Census

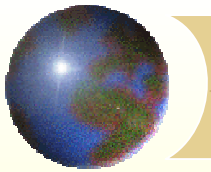
Activities relating to the Census have been initiated since April 2003 which include the following stages:

1. Study and planning: The country's Census Headquarters has officially started its activity since the beginning of 2003. It was decided that 7 groups be formed to implement the approvals of the Headquarters. It is noted that the Headquarters has ratified 164 approvals on different issues until August 2004.
2. Implementation of the pilot census: In order to identify and resolve probable problems, all stages of the Census will be tested in 2005.



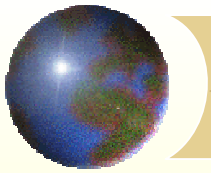
## The 2006 General Population and Housing Census

3. Implementation and evaluation of the Census: The main implementation of the Census is going to start in October 2006 for 25 days. Following the end of the enumeration, the related results will be evaluated by using direct and indirect methods.
4. Data processing and dissemination of the results: Following the end of the evaluation stage, data processing will start and the Census results will be published in 2007.



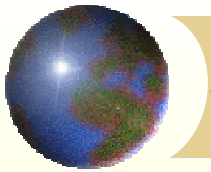
## New Measures for the 2006 Census

1. Designing and launching a special Website for the 2006 General Population and Housing Census. Accordingly, the Census documents and information on the latest status of the activities will be easily accessible.
2. Feasibility study on census-taking along with sampling: In this method, two short and long form questionnaires are prepared. The short form questionnaire is completed for all households of the country. This questionnaire includes major items of the Census. The long-form questionnaire is completed for some percentage of the households, and includes all information items of the Census. Accordingly, the data are collected more quickly and with less non-sampling errors.



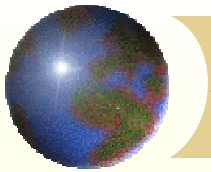
## New Measures for the 2006 Census

3. Identifying preventive methods for non-response in the Census: Non-response is one of the non-sampling errors usually facing surveys especially censuses (due to its large scale). For this purpose, studies are being conducted to minimize non-response rates.
4. Conducting study on updating of census data by using Statistical databases of government agencies.
5. Study on effective factors for attracting people's contribution to the Census and enhancing their cooperation with enumerators by identification and use of appropriate publicity methods. It is expected that results of this study reduce non-response rates, arising from non-cooperation by the people, decrease.



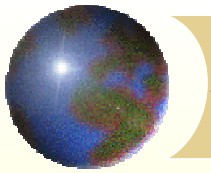
## New Measures for the 2006 Census

6. Designing integrated training method for all enumerators as well as those persons participating in all implementation stages. Since field operations of the Census is a large-scale activity, the implementation of which involves the cooperation of local manpower of each province and areas covered by province, the integrated training program is designed in such a way that all workers could obtain similar skills. For this purpose, distance-learning program is applied.
7. Study on the use of Hand-Held Device is now being conducted. This method facilitates the field operations for enumerators and causes updated census data to be available and non-sampling errors to decrease. Moreover, in this method, skillful interviewers able to handle HHD are required. However, use of HHD causes census-taking to face some limits.
8. In addition to direct method (post-enumeration), population analysis methods (indirect method) are used for the evaluation of the Census results.



## Data Items of the 2006 Population and Housing Census

- In order to determine data items of the Census, the needs of 72 government agencies are inquired. After receiving their required items, the related committee studied and reviewed them and selected the final items according to the following criteria:
  - Meeting national needs by priorities,
  - Providing possibility of comparison with previous censuses,
  - Operations costs being justifiable, and
  - Providing possibility of comparison of statistics at provincial levels.
- Out of the proposed items, 81 items have been selected, 8 of which are new.



# Data Items of the 2006 Population and Housing Census

- **population and household (57 items)**
  - Type of household
  - Demographic and social characteristics
  - Household (family) characteristics
  - Educational characteristics
  - Educational characteristics
  - Geographic and migration characteristics
  - Fertility
  - Household facilities and building characteristics
- **village (24 items)**
  - Village specification
  - Medical and health facilities
  - Cultural and educational facilities
  - Sports facilities
  - Religious facilities
  - Administrative and political facilities
  - Police facilities