

The Spatial Variance of Divorce Phenomenon in Iraq During the Period 2007-2018

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Abstract

The phenomenon of divorce is one of the most important population phenomena although marriage and intermarriage, the phenomenon of the majority of the living creatures to ensure sustainability but divorce acquired by human beings, it is the opposite of marriage. The subject of divorce received the attention of the competence of several of its perspective as science, psychology and law, and since the divorce population phenomenon spatially institutionalism rationed temporal dimension has been examined from a geographical perspective. It is the study of the phenomenon of divorce in Iraq exceptional significance in a country adopting the policy of encouraging the population to childbearing and fertility rates for long decades of time how will face population phenomenon whose effects are reflected negatively on its objective, in turn, reduce fertility rates, so when they declared the Iraqi outline will depend inevitably on studies dealing with this phenomenon, including Geographical Studies.

Keywords: Population, society, divorce, marriage, relative and numerical standard.

Introduction

Geographical interest in the study of population size and characteristics of the population in terms of spatially, rationed temporal, since the phenomenon of divorce, the phenomenon of the population on the methodology adopted in the study. Although the phenomenon has received multiple studies taken from Iraq spatially but most space studies is not the geography, so it is the duty of responsibility to make geographical will intervene in the detection of the image of the spatial variation of the phenomenon in Iraq according to governorates for the period 2007-2018. Before going into the divorce phenomenon in Iraq, reference must be made to the international and Arab levels phenomenon, statistics indicate high divorce rates continue to rise globally, Arab and the continuation of the particular legislation, that the civil societies of the West Vacation how the case of Arab and Muslim societies, which permits that it reached in Russia, Sweden, Britain, Germany, America and the average rate of divorce per 1000 marriage about 750 and 539 and 538 and 518 and 502 each respectively in the Arab States increased in Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, about 294 and 284 and the rules of procedure and 165 and 134 each respectively (Basem Abdel Aziz Omar Othman, Hussein Alewi Nasser, 2014).

This means rising rates threaten to proliferate - the population problem because of its demographic in the population such as low levels of fertility and population growth and changing composition of the population as well as other social impacts.

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Is the research problem the following queries: What a picture of the geographical distribution of divorce cases recorded in Iraq according to the provinces? And the rate of change of the phenomenon for the period 2007 - 2018 obligatory?. The hypothesis is a proactive response by the researcher and demonstrate the steps of Scientific Research Health learn the assumption of proof or Neve learn then the assumption of the scratch. The formulation of the hypothesis can search the following: there is a spatial variation of the phenomenon of divorce in Iraq according to the provinces in terms of divorce cases registered benchmarks and indicators of divorce, which indicate the level of the phenomenon for the years 2007 and 2018.

The aim of the research end unwanted access to scientific research and steps to achieve this. The goal of the search is summarized as follows:

1. change detection divorce cases recorded for the period 2007 - 2018 in Iraq according to governorates
2. Statement of the spatial variation of the phenomenon in Iraq based on indicators of the divorce, parameters for the period 2007 - 2018.

Research Methodology

Research on the approaches adopted analytical work access to the goal of the search with the reliance on the use of benchmarks and indicators that assist in the detection of change and variability phenomenon spatially according to standard class values of the phenomenon . Search Joseph Sader came in three axes, the first dealing with the geographical distribution of the phenomenon of divorce, numerical and relative, the second axis eating change Divorce phenomenon in Iraq for the period 2007 - 2018 The adoption of measures of absolute and relative change equivalents:

It is calculate according to Mathematical equation as follows:

Standard score = $x - \bar{x} / \text{standard deviation}$

So x = the value

\bar{x} = the mean of the values. It is calculated mathematically by: (arithmetic mean = sum of values / number of values)

Standard deviation = $\sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$

So n = the number of values.

For more:(Fathi, Abdel Aziz Abu Radi, 2000, p. 264).

The third axis addressed the geographical distribution of the indicators and benchmarks of Crude divorce rate divorce divorce rate ratio to the marriage and divorce cases rate to families.

Section One: Geographical Distribution of Divorce Cases Recorded in Iraq for the Years 2007 and 2018

Before engaging in addressing the phenomenon of divorce in Iraq, reference must be made to the international and Arab levels phenomenon, statistics indicate high divorce rates worldwide, Arab and the continuing rise in particular legislation, that the civil societies of the West vacation so how this irreparable, Arab, Muslim, which permits it . As it reached in Russia, Sweden and Britain, Germany and America average divorce rate per 1,000 Marriage 750 and 539 and 538 and 518 and 502 respectively in the Arab States increased in Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt, about 294 and 284 and the rules of procedure and 165 and 134 each respectively (Basem Abdel Aziz Omar Othman, Hussein Alewi Nasser, 2014) . This means rising rates threaten to proliferate - the population problem because of its demographic in the population such as low levels of fertility and population growth and changing composition of the population as well as other social impacts. To illustrate the phenomenon of divorce in Iraq will be dealt with in terms of spatially-distributed according to the provinces, and obligatory for the period 2007- 2018, and the level of the phenomenon of divorce, the adoption of several measures and indicators every nuance.

Section One: Geographical Distribution of Divorce Cases Recorded in Iraq for the Years 2007 and 2018

The spatial distribution of any natural phenomenon and human is the essence of the science of geography. Since the phenomenon of divorce, a phenomenon linked to population size and characteristics of the population so it is obvious that vary distributed by contrast the distribution of the population in the Territory. It is clear from the table (1) that divorce cases registered across Iraq in 2007 reached about 41806, while 2018 amounted to about 73563 divorce case registered .

Table (1) Geographical distribution of Numerical, ordinal, relative, and standard score for Divorce cases which registered in Iraq during 2007 and 2018.

Governorates	2018				2007			
	Standard score	Relative	Arrange	Numerical	Standard score	Arrange	Arrange	Numerical
Baghdad	3,52	39,7	1	29180	3,50	1	1	16751
Ninawa	0,08	7,5	3	5487	0,30	2	2	3986
Diyala	-0,16	5,2	5	3806	-0,47	3	13	893
Babil	-0,17	5	7	3736	0,10	4	4	3135
Al-Najaf	-0,16	5,1	6	3776	-0,48	5	14	836
Kirkuk	-0,33	3,6	10	2616	-0,17	6	5	2070
Thi-Qar	-0,14	5,4	4	3947	-0,20	7	6	1956
Al-Anbar	-0,28	4	8	2959	-0,43	8	11	1055
Basrah	0,28	9,3	2	6833	0,15	9	3	3397
Wasit	-0,42	2,8	12	2036	-0,22	10	7	1904
Salah Al-Deen	-0,52	1,5	14	1283	-0,45	11	12	965
Al-Muthanna	-0,58	1,2	15	881	-0,55	12	15	576
Maysan	-0,47	2,2	13	1639	-0,39	13	10	1210
Karbala	-0,30	4	9	2813	-0,38	14	9	1222
Al-Qadisiya	-0,34	3,5	11	2571	-0,30	15	8	1850
Total	-	100	-	73563		100	-	41806
Arithmetic mean	4904				2787			
standard deviation	6893				3999			

Source: The Republic of Iraq, Supreme Judicial Council, Department of Public Relations and Legal Affairs, Planning and Statistics Division (unpublished data).

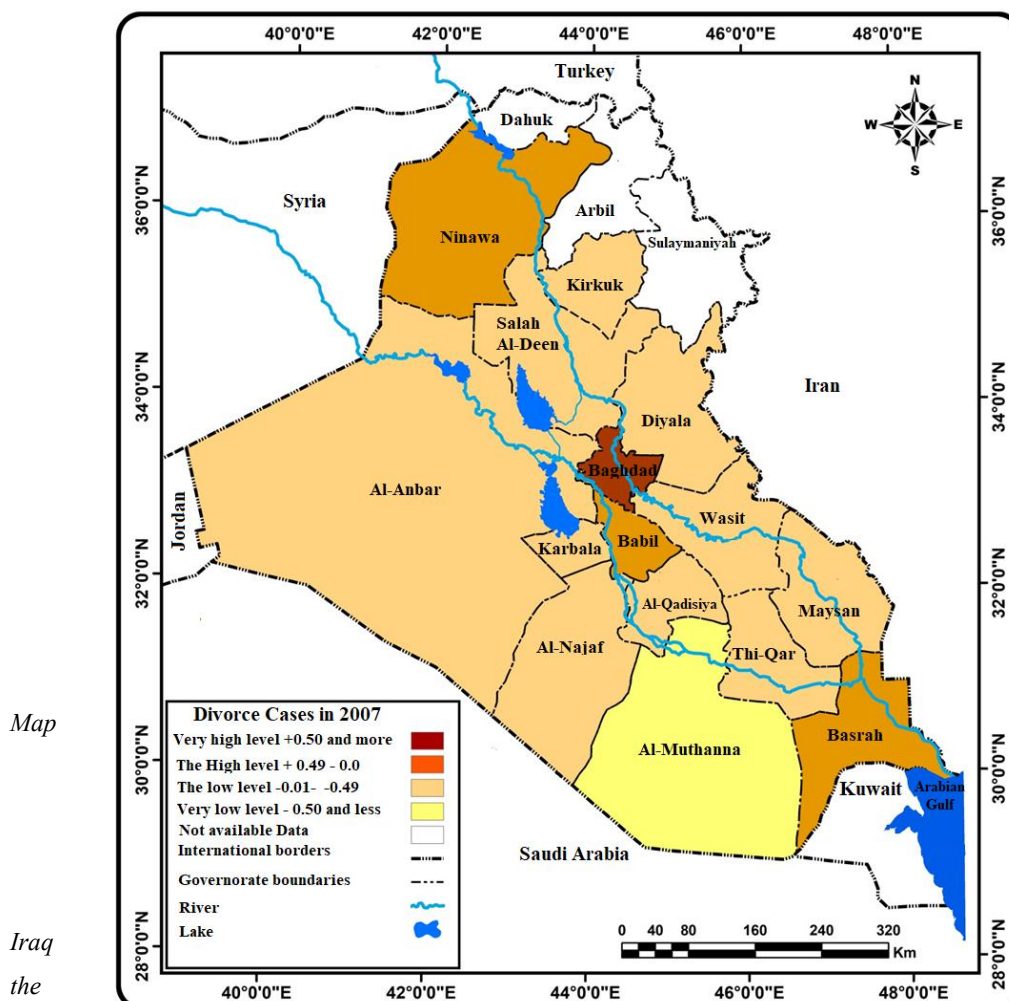
** It was not possible to obtain divorce statistics for the governorates of the Kurdistan Region (Dohuk, Arbal and Sulaymaniyah) for the two academic years.*

In both years, the governorate of Baghdad accounted for the highest relative importance of the phenomenon at 40% in 2007 and reached 39.7% in 2018, while the province of Al Muthanna, the least importance of comparative advantage for the study amounted to 1.4% and 1.2% respectively. This confirms that the population size of the active role in the rise of the phenomenon in the governorate of Baghdad fall in the Muthanna province in the population estimates for the years 2007 and 2018, accounting for the governorate of Baghdad, 24% of the total population of Iraq in 2007 the ratio of 21.3% for 2018 of the total population, while the proportion in the Muthanna province for study about 2% and 2.1% respectively. On the basis of the standard class numerical values divorce cases recorded in Iraq can be divided into governorates to the four levels of distributive justice for the years 2007 and 2018, according to the following:

I. Geographical Distribution of Divorce Cases Recorded for 2007

It is clear from the map (1) the emergence of the phenomenon of four levels of distributive justice according to standard class was the following:

- 1 - The first level - the very high divorce cases as $+0.50$ exclusively within this level, the governorate of Baghdad like 3-4 ranked first within the numerical sequence by Almartabi reached 16751 divorce case formed a relative importance at 40% of the total registered cases of divorce in Iraq .
- 2 - The second level - the cases of high divorce $+0.49 - 0.0$ it included this level the governorates of Nineveh, Basra and Babylon, as sequencing ranged between 2 - 4 1007 the relative importance of the phenomenon in these governorates between 9.6% - 7.5%. As they recorded the provinces this level together toward : 10518 Divorce Case, 25% of the total volume of the phenomenon across Iraq.
- 3 - The third level - low divorce cases $-0.49 - 0.01$ - it included this level, Kirkuk and Diyala governorates, Najaf and Wasit and Dhi Qar and Al Anbar and Salahuddin, Maysan and Karbala and Al-qadisiya, the sequencing between 5-14 while the relative importance of the phenomenon in these provinces between 5% - 2% . The total volume of the phenomenon in the provinces of this level toward body discovered that 13,961 divorces form 33.6%, mainly due to the rise in the volume of the phenomenon in this level compared with the previous level to being the largest number of governorates, amounting to 10 provinces, while the second level only three prefectures.
- 4- The fourth level very low divorce cases -0.50 or younger, as exclusively in the Muthanna province in this level, as it came in the last sequence divorce cases registered tow about 576 divorce case any relative importance of 1.4%.

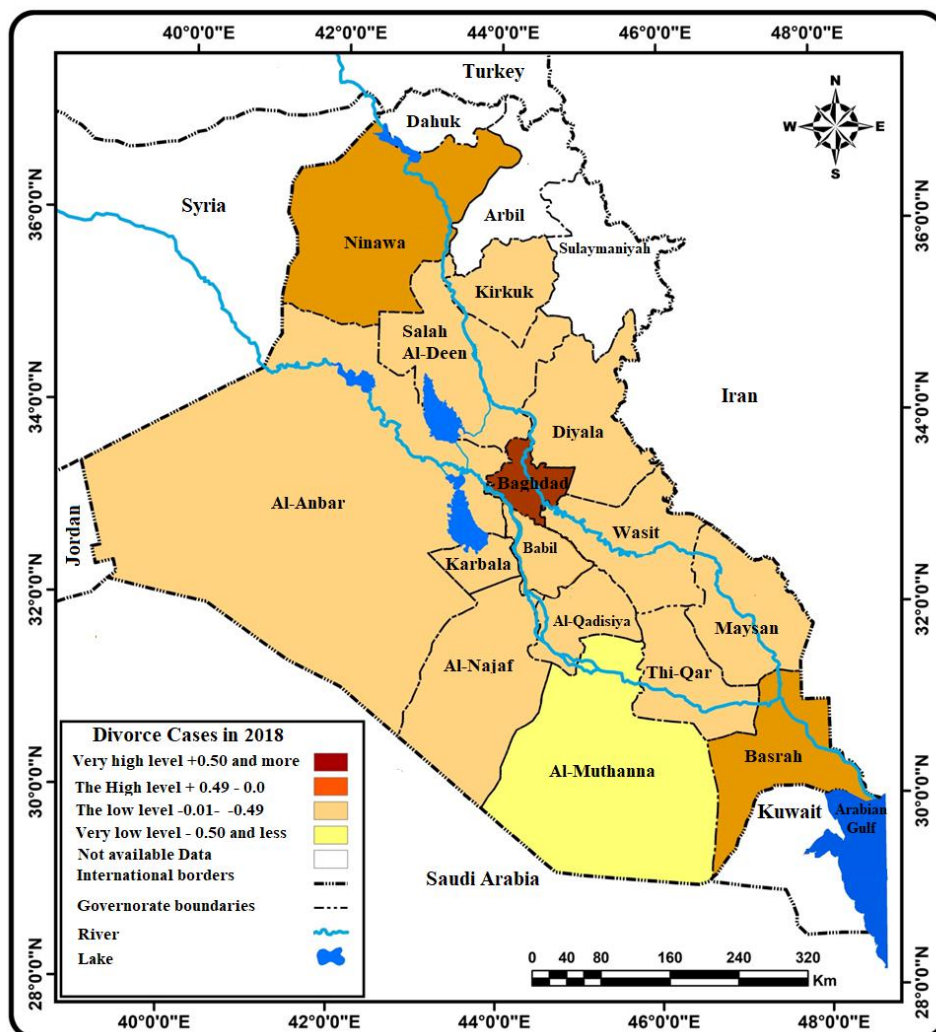


(1): The geographical distribution of divorces registered in according to standard score

for the year 2007.

Source: Based on Table 1.

First:



Geographical Distribution of Divorce Cases Recorded for 2018

Upon the adoption of the standard class divorce cases registered for the 2018 tow show four distributive levels identified by the map (2), of the following :

- 1- The first level - the very high divorce cases +0,50 and more, as the annexation of this level of the Baghdad governorate of ranked first among the phenomenon's distribution amounted to 29180 registered cases of divorce divorce case a relative importance of 39.7%.

Map (2): The geographical distribution of divorces registered in Iraq according to the standard score for the year 2018.

Source: Based on Table 1.

- 2- The second level - the cases of high divorce +0,49 - 0,0, representing this level in governorates of Basra, Nineveh, occupy ranked as the second and the third a relative importance of the phenomenon in which amounted to 3.9%,

respectively, 7.5%. As divorce cases registered by the combined about 12320 divorce case and thus contributed to the two governorates, including growth of 16.7% of the total registered cases of divorce in Iraq for 2018.

3- The third level - low divorce cases -0,01 - -0,49, this level the provinces of Diyala, Babil and Najaf and Kirkuk and Al Anbar, and Dhi Qar Wasit, Maysan and Qadisiyah and Karbala, it came within the sequence of the salaries ranging between 4 - 13, 1007 the relative importance of the phenomenon in the provinces of this level between 5.4% - 2.2%. The divorce cases amounted to those governorates together toward 29899 divorce case grew by 40.6% of the total phenomenon, which is close to the contribution of the Baghdad governorate alone which came First level Second level is higher than the contribution of the provinces and it is up to the level of ten provinces combined.

4- The fourth level - very low divorce cases -0,50 or younger, it came at this level the muthanna governorates, Salahuddin, ranked 13th after 14 and 15 within the distribution divorce cases registered in Iraq, the relative importance of the phenomenon, which amounted to 1.2% and 1.5%, respectively, bringing the total number of divorce cases in which the combined registered toward the 2164 divorce case represented 3% of the summarized across Iraq.

In the light of the foregoing we conclude the first facts that all the governorates of Iraq maintained distributional levels for the years 2007 and 2018 with the exception of Babylon, it was within the second level is high divorce cases in 2007 regulating the third level is low, cases of divorce in 2018, and salaheddin was the third level is low, cases of divorce in 2007 the intervention within the fourth level is very low divorce cases in 2018 as the impact of the Security Working Group was clear of the cnvj's return of displaced families to maintain contributed to the retreat of the divorce cases recorded in 2018 compared with other provinces across the country. The second is the Rise Of Divorce Act 2018 in the Iraqi governorates which embraces the majority of the population of the Ja', such as the provinces of Najaf and Karbala, as reflected the impact of the legal legislation issued on 23 / 11 / 2013, known as the draft personal status law Jaafari, which provides for allowing the boy when completed the age of 15 years of age and girls completed a 9-year-old marriage, on the basis of the Personal Status Law of 1959, contrary to the Al-Jaafari Fiqh (*Qassim Hussein Salih, 2017*), since this law has contributed to the final outcome of a net increase of divorce cases recorded in particular minors them despite contrary to international law, which provides for the protection of the rights of children, women and the site of Iraq.

Section Two: Change Divorce Phenomenon in Iraq for the Period 2007-2018

The table (2) shows the change in divorce cases registered by the governorates in Iraq for the period 2007 - 2018 The adoption of three measurements reveal this change in the size of the phenomenon are as follows:

I. Measure of Absolute Change the Phenomenon of Divorce in Iraq :

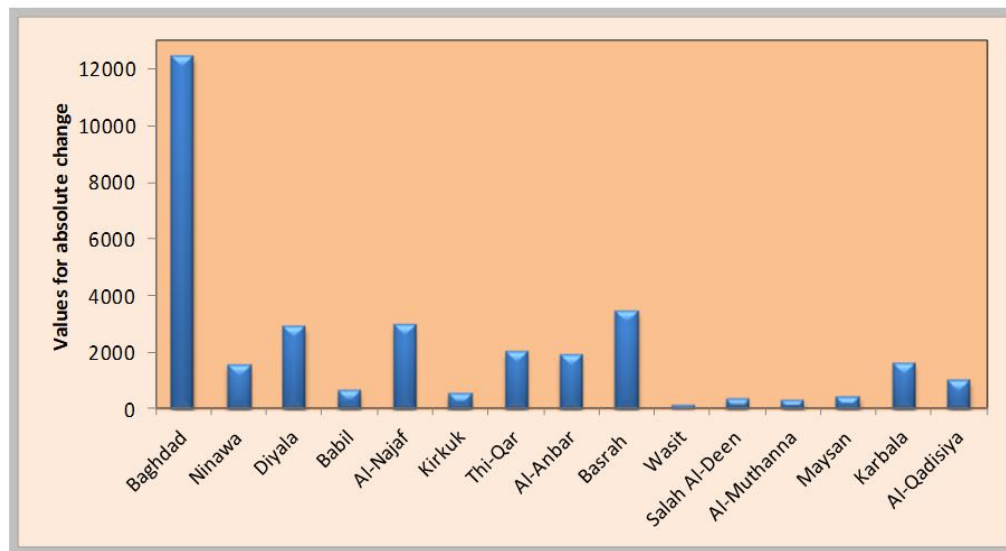
Mathematically calculated according to the following formula: Absolute change = Subsequent census - the previous census (Abd al-Hussein al-Zayni and others, 1980:151).

This metric reflects the absolute numerical change divorce cases recorded during the period 2007 and 2018, they give a picture of the amount of the difference to the positive terminal of the plus and minus any amount of increase or decrease of the number of divorce cases recorded in Iraq. The absolute amount of change, the phenomenon of about 32027 divorce case, it is an extrapolation of the table (2) and form (1), it is clear that there is a difference between the spatial governorates of Iraq , where the value of the absolute change, on the basis of the standard class of values can be a statement four levels of distributive justice climate phenomenon in Iraq, illustrated by the map (3) are as follows:

Table (2) The geographical distribution of change metrics of inregistered divorce cases and the standard score in Iraq for the period 2007-2018.

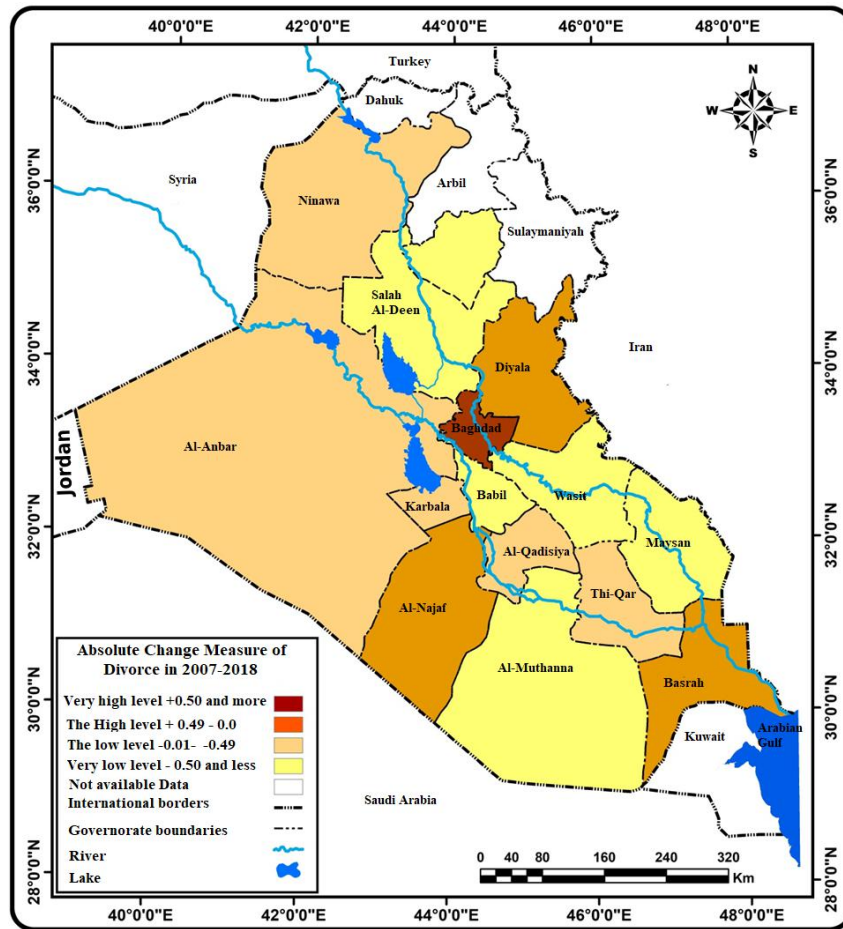
Governorates	Measures of change in divorce indicators
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	%Annual change		Relative change%		Absolute change / condition	
	Normative Degree	The ratio	Normative Degree	The ratio	Degree Normative	the number
Baghdad	0,14-	5,2	0,27-	74	3,38	12429
Ninawa	0,65-	3	0,63-	37	0,21-	1501
Diyala	1,90	14	2,12	326	0,25	2913
Babil	0,95-	1,7	0,79-	20	0,50-	601
Al-Najaf	2,07	14,7	2,36	351	0,26	2940
Kirkuk	0,83-	2,2	0,73-	26	0,52-	546
Thi-Qar	0,18	6,6	0,02-	101	0,05-	1991
Al-Anbar	0,97	10	0,73	180	0,07-	1904
Basrah	0,18	6,6	0,02-	101	0,43	3436
Wasit	1,21-	0,6	0,91-	7	0,66-	132
Salah Al-Deen	0,74-	2,6	0,66-	33	0,60-	318
Al-Muthanna	0,44-	3,9	0,47-	53	0,60-	305
Maysan	0,70-	2,8	0,82-	35	0,56-	429
Karbala	0,49	7,9	0,26	130	0,18-	1591
Al-Qadisiya	0,30-	4,5	0,29-	62	0,38-	991
Total	-	5,3	-	77	-	32027
Arithmetic mean	5,8		103		2135	
standard deviation	4,3		105		3040	



Source:
Based on
table (1).
Figure 1:
The Scale
of
Absolute
Change
for
Divorce
phenomen
on in Iraq
during the
period

2007-2018. Source: based on data from Table (2)



Map (3): Geographical distribution of the scale of the absolute change of the divorce phenomenon in Iraq for the period 2007-2018, according to the standard score

Source: based on data from Table (2) .

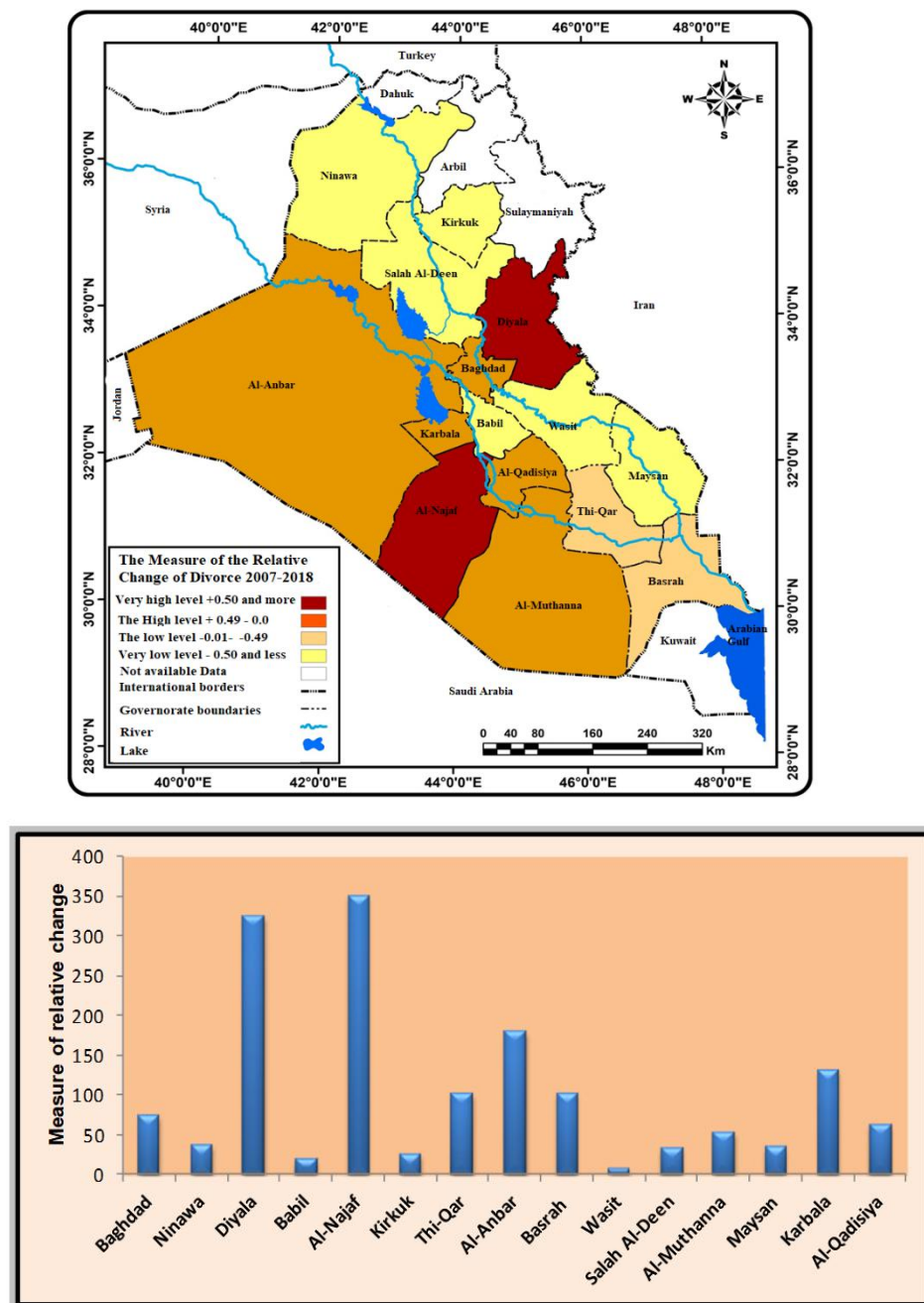
- 1- The first level: the absolute change very high divorce cases +0,50 and more, the governorate of Baghdad individually within this level, since the value of the absolute change phenomenon 12429 any 39% of the total absolute change phenomenon in Iraq.
- 2- the second level : the absolute change high divorce +0,49 - 0,0, this level the governorates of Basra, Diyala, and Najaf, they have contributed to these provinces combined climate absolutely reached 9289 divorce case any of 29% of the total absolute change of the phenomenon.
- 3- The third level - low absolute change divorce cases -0,01 - -0,49, Nineveh and Dhi Qar governorates of Karbala and Al Anbar and Qadisiyah, absolute change divorce cases in these provinces together 7,978 constituted 25% of the total absolute change tow-started.
- 4- The fourth level - the very low absolute change divorce cases - 0.50 less, this level of missan governorates, Salahuddin, Mthanna, Babylon, Kirkuk, together contributed to an absolute change of 2331 divorce case any by 7% of the total absolute change phenomenon in Iraq.

II- Measure of the Relative Change of the Phenomenon of Divorce in Iraq:

It is calculated mathematically with the following formula: $\text{relative change} = \frac{\text{subsequent census} - \text{previous census}}{\text{previous census}} \times 100$. (Abd al-Latif Hassan Shoman, 2012: 40-41)

Reflects the measure of the relative change of the direction of change in divorce cases recorded in Iraq for the period 2007 - 2018, amounting to 11 years and the size of the relatively change any amount of compounding. It is an extrapolation of the previous table and figure (2), it is clear that the highest relative change divorce cases recorded in the provinces of Najaf and diala came as more than doubled three times (300%) during the period mentioned above, bringing the amount of relative change by 315% and 326% respectively, while the wasit governorate least relative change divorce cases recorded, amounting to only 7%. *Figure (2) measure the relative change of divorce in Iraq for the period 2007-2018* Source: based on data from Table (2).

To illustrate the spatial variation of climate phenomenon of divorce in Iraq under this measure will be the adoption of the standard class attribute relative change and classified into four levels of distributive justice identified the map (4) are as follows:



Map (4): The geographical distribution of the relative change measure of divorce phenomenon in Iraq for the period 2007-2018, according to the standard score

Source: researcher based on Table 2 .

1 - The first level - the relative change the very high rate of divorce cases +0,50 and more, Najaf Diyala governorates. It increased the rate of change of the phenomenon of divorce on the 300%.

2 - The second level - the relative change high divorce +0,49 - 0,0, Anbar and Karbala. The relative change of the phenomenon in the Al Anbar province 180% in Karbala, 130%.

3 - The third level - the relative change low divorce -0,01 - This level of -0,49, Dhi Qar and Basra and Baghdad governorates and Al-qadisiya mutthana. It was the highest relative change the phenomenon of divorce in the provinces of this level of Dhi Qar and Basra, 101% each while the least in the Muthanna province of 53%.

4 - The fourth level - the relative change of the very low divorce cases - 0.50 less, this level the governorates of Nineveh, and Babylon, and Kirkuk and Salah al-Din, Maysan, Wasit. As I said, the ratio of the relative change of the phenomenon in the provinces of this level of 37%.

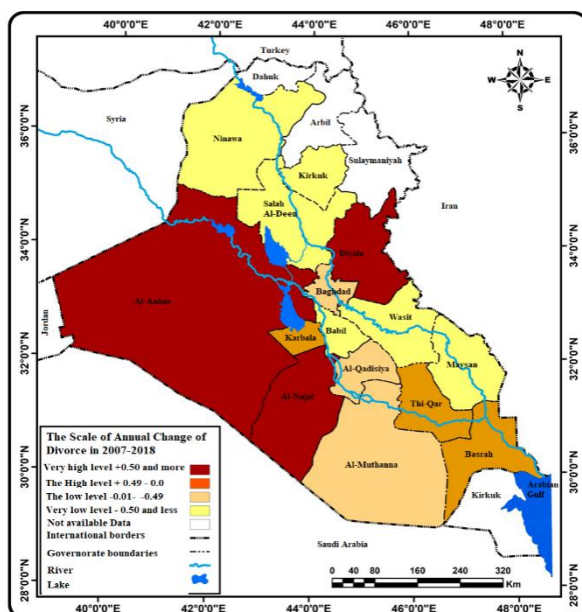
It notes that the superiority of the provinces of the first and second levels in cases of divorce relative to the average for the year registered to Iraq to join the Dhi Qar and Basra Horn Level III, the rest of the governorates of Iraq, below the average of the relative change of the phenomenon of divorce.

iii. Measure of Annual Percentage Change of the Phenomenon of Divorce in Iraq :

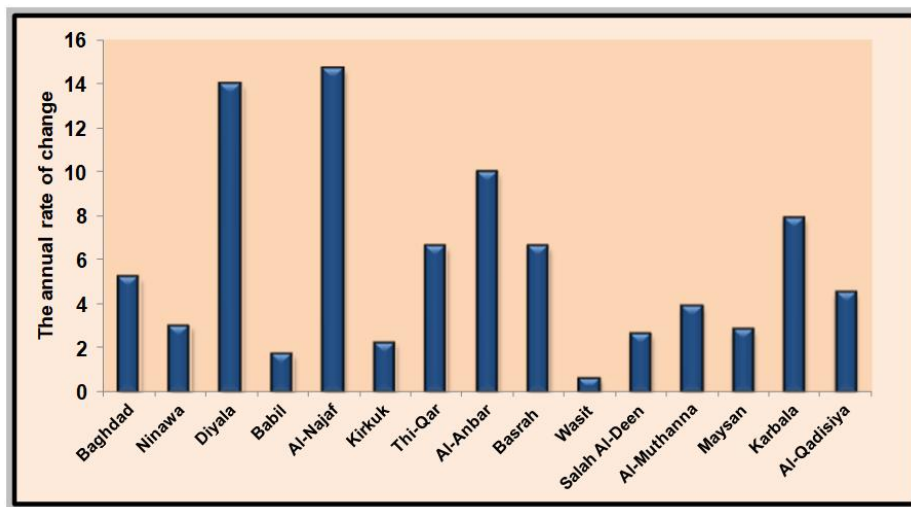
Annual percentage change = $(\sqrt[n]{(d \text{ later census}) / (previous census)} - 1) \times 100$ n = number of years between the two censuses of 11 years (Taha Hammadi Al-Hadithi, 1988: 291).

The index shows the growth of the phenomenon is annually and is statistically significant when compared with the growth of the divorce cases registered annual population growth during a specific time period . And, despite the importance of both measurements in clarifying change divorce cases registered in Iraq, but that this measure is of great importance to clarify the change of divorce cases annually to detect the speed of growth, the figure (3) spatial variation for this indicator as the governorates of Iraq, we find that the highest annual change divorce cases recorded in the governorates of Najaf Diyala came with a change of the two reached 14.7% respectively, and 14% annually, while we find the lowest annual change phenomenon came in the Wasit Province of 0.7% annually.

Figure (3) The Mea
On the
proportion of



basis of the standard class
annual change the



phenomenon of divorce is the distribution of the provinces of Iraq to the four levels of distributive justice is illustrated by the map (5) are as follows:

- 1 - The first level - the annual change of the very high rate of divorce cases + 0.50 and more, came within this level, the provinces of Najaf and Diala and Al Anbar. It reached the proportions of annual change of the phenomenon in the provinces of this level respectively 14.7% and 14% and 10%.
- 2 - The second level - Annual change high divorce +0,49 - 0,0 , this level the provinces of Karbala and Dhi Qar and Basra. The annual change rates, respectively, 7.9% and 6.6% and 6.6%.

Map (5): The geographical distribution of the scale of the annual change of divorce phenomenon in Iraq for the period 2007-2018, according to the standard.

Source: researcher based on the table 2.

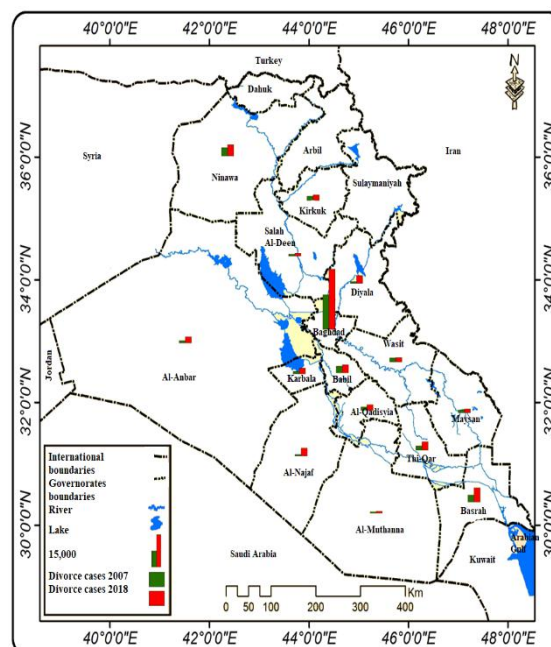
3 - The third level - Annual change low divorce - 0.01 - -0.49, represented in the governorates of Baghdad, Al-qadisiya mutthana. It reached this level change rates for the governorates of 5.2% and 4.5% and 3.9% respectively.

4 - The fourth level - the very low annual change divorce cases - 0.50 less, this level the governorates of Nineveh, and Babylon, and Kirkuk and Salah al-Din, Maysan, Wasit. As less than the annual change of the phenomenon in the provinces of this level of 3% annually.

To conclude, the progress of the phenomenon of divorce in Iraq that the phenomenon is proceeding at a rapid pace as the ratio of the change in divorce cases registered tow of 5.3% per year for the period 2007 - 2018 More than the growth rate of the population of Iraq for the same period amounting to 2.3% annually, the doubling of the population of the country requires 30 years (Ali Labib,2004: 72) while doubling the number of divorce cases requires only 13 years if the phenomenon is going on according to this ratio. This is an indicator warns of the existence of the phenomenon of non-together prevail in the Iraqi society is Metastasizing.

Section Three: Spatial variation of Indicators and Benchmarks Divorce Phenomenon in Iraq for the Years 2007 and 2018

Because of the varying size of the phenomenon of divorce in Iraq spatially according to governorates for the years 2007 and 2018 indicating the map (6).



Map (6): the geographical distribution of divorce cases registered in Iraq for the years 2007 and 2018. Source: researcher based on the table (1).

Resulting in different indicators of divorce according to governorates for the same period as the benchmarks and indicators of divorce each of Crude divorce rate divorce divorce rate ratio to the Marriage and Divorce Rate to families, it would be clarified as follows:

I. Crude Divorce Date:

This metric is a significant indicator in the detection of the number of divorce cases recorded, not the number of divorced women per 1,000 of the population and are resorting to the use when there is no more data orally, have been using this scale study for the purpose of comparing its values with the corresponding values of the rest of the standards relating to divorce and most orally. Crude divorce rate in Iraq for 2007 about 1.6 per thousand rose in 2018 to reach 2.2 per thousand, any change in the index of Annual change rate hit 3% annually. In general, the contrast of Crude divorce rate in the country from one governorate to another for the years 2007 and 2018 This is illustrated in table (3) and figure (4), and in 2007 was higher than the value of the rate in the governorates of Baghdad and Kirkuk, amounting in each 2.3 per thousand, while the less value was in the two governorates of Najaf and Al Anbar, amounting to 0.7 per thousand, and in 2018 the Baghdad governorate recorded the highest value of the index, amounting to 3.6 per thousand, while the least in Salah al-Din province, amounting to 0.8 per thousand. On the basis of the standard class values of Crude divorce rate could be clarified and four levels of distributive justice for this indicator for the study as follows:

1. Crude Divorce rate for 2007

- The first level Very High Crude divorce rate + 0.50 and above, the inclusion of this level the governorates of Baghdad, Babylon, Kirkuk and Basra and Wasit. Crude divorce rate in the provinces of this level of 1.7 per thousand and more than the average rate of 1.6 per thousand in Iraq.
- The second level High Crude divorce rate +0,49 - 0,0, Al-qadisiya and ninawa, Missan governorates. The indicator value ranged between 1.6 - 1.4 per thousand in the provinces of this level.

Table (3) The geographical distribution of the crude divorce scale and the standard score in Iraq for the years 2007 and 2018

Governorates	2018				2007			
	Raw divorce rate /		Population number	Divorce cases	Raw divorce		Population number	Divorce Cases
	D. M**	R*			D .	S*		
Baghdad	2,57	3,6	8126755	29180	1,58	2,3	7145470	16751
Ninawa	0,60-	1,5	3729998	5487	0	1,4	2811091	3986
Diyala	0,60	2,3	1637226	3806	1,40-	0,6	1560621	893
Babil	0,15-	1,8	2065042	3736	0,88	1,9	1651565	3135
Al-Najaf	0,90	2,5	1471592	3776	1,23-	0,7	1081203	836
Kirkuk	0,45-	1,6	1597876	2616	1,58	2,3	902019	2030
Thi-Qar	0	1,9	2095172	3947	0,35-	1,2	1616226	1956
Al-Anbar	0,45-	1,6	1771656	2959	1,23-	0,7	1485985	1055
Basrah	0,60	2,3	2908491	6833	0,52	1,7	1912533	3397
Wasit	0,75-	1,4	1378723	2036	0,70	1,8	1064950	1904
Salah Al-Deen	1,66-	0,8	1595235	1283	1,10-	0,8	1191403	965
Al-Muthanna	1,21-	1,1	814371	881	0,88-	0,9	614997	576
Maysan	0,60-	1,5	1112673	1639	0	1,4	824147	1210
Karbala	0,60	2,3	1218732	2813	0,18-	1,3	887859	1222
Al-Qadisiya	0,15	2	1291048	2571	0,35	1,6	990483	1850
Total	-	2,2	32814590	73563	-	1,6	25740552	41806
Arithmetic mean	1,9		-		1,4		-	
Standard deviation	0,66		-		0,57		-	

Source: Researcher dependign on:

1. Table (1)
2. The Republic of Iraq, the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, the Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Directorate of Population and Manpower Statistics, estimates of the population of Iraq for the year 2007, a number of tables.
3. Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Directorate of Population and Manpower Statistics, Population Estimates of Iraq for the year 2018 (unpublished data).

* V = value

** $D.M$ = standard score

***Total population is the sum of the governorates under study after excluding the population of the provinces of the Kurdistan region from the total population of Iraq.

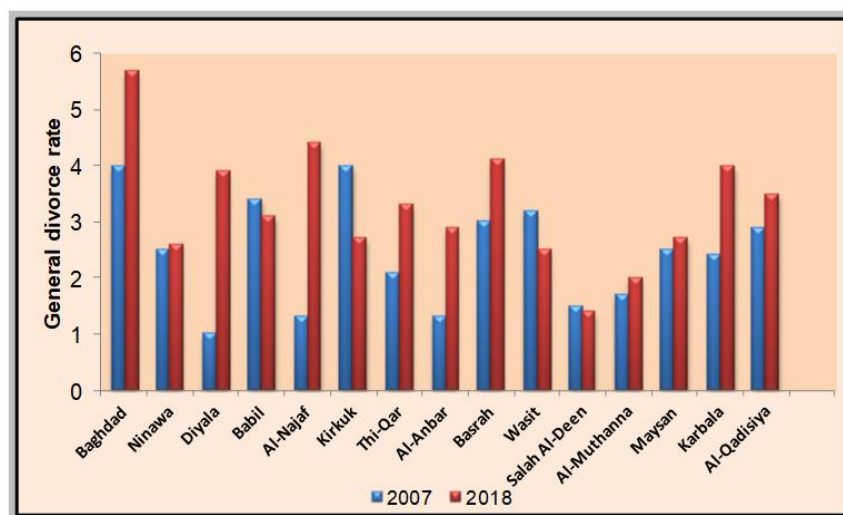


Figure (4) the geographical distribution of the general divorce rate in Iraq for the years 2007-2018

Source: researcher based on the data table (4).

- The third level low Crude divorce rate -0,01. -0,49, this level of Karbala and Dhi Qar governorates. The rate of divorce, the two crude respectively 1.3 per thousand and 1.2 per thousand.
- The fourth level of Crude divorce rate is very low - less than 0.50, the Diyala governorates, Najaf, Al Anbar, Salahuddin and mutthana. As I said, the value of the Crude divorce rate for the counties of 1 per thousand for each of them.

2. Crude Divorce Rate for 2018

- The first level Very High Crude divorce rate + 0.50 and more, represented in Baghdad, Diali and Najaf, Basra and Karbala. Crude divorce rate rose to 2.3 per thousand and more.
- The second level High Crude divorce rate +0,49 - 0,0, Al-qadisiya and Dhi Qar governorates. Since the rate 2 thousands in Qadisiyah and 1.9 per thousand in Dhi Qar, the values are close to the average of 2.2 .
- The third level low Crude divorce rate -0,01. -0,49, came by Babylon, Kirkuk and Al Anbar. Crude divorce rate has ranged between 1.8 - 1.6 per thousand.

- The fourth level of Crude divorce rate is very low - less than 0.50, the Nineveh and Wasit governorates, Salah Al Muthanna and Maysan. As the least Crude divorce rate of 1.5 per thousand of those governorates and less.

It notes that all Iraq's governorates levels varied for years 2007 and 2018 with the exception of the provinces of Baghdad and Basra, which came in the first level of Al-qadisiya governorate, which came second level, and change the levels of the rest of the governorates to two main reasons: The first is the nature of this measure, which depends on the two variables, the total divorce cases registered to the total size of the population, which in turn contrast from province to province and from one year to another, and the second reason is due to the varying change in divorce cases registered from province to province as was mentioned previously.

This gauge shows the number of divorce cases recorded for what per 1,000 of the population over the age of 14 years that addresses the shortcomings in the Aforementioned Crude divorce rate, as the excluded category of young people up to the age of 14 - the non-prone to divorce from the total population. Since the divorce rate in Iraq for 2007 about 2.8 per thousand rose to 3.8 per thousand for 2018 any increased by an annual change of 2.8% last year. Values indicate the divorce rate in table (4) and figure (5) to spatial variation from province to province, it came the governorates of Baghdad, Kirkuk and the highest value of the index for 2007 amounting to each 4 per thousand, while less than the value of the index for the same year in Diyala governorate, amounting to 1 per thousand. In 2018, the governorate of Baghdad accounted for the highest value amounting to 5.7 per thousand, while less than the value of the index came in Salah al-Din, amounting to 1.4 per thousand. The adoption of standard class values of this measure came four distributive levels for the study as follows:

1. Rate of Divorce Act of 2007

Table (5) Geographical distribution to measure the divorce to marriage ratio and the standard score in Iraq for the years 2007 and 2018

Governorate	2018				2007			
	Divorce to		Marriage cases	Divorce cases	Divorce to		Marriage cases	Divorce cases
	D.	V*			D.	V*		
Baghdad	2,57	38	76942	29180	2,34	31	53681	16751
Ninawa	1,14-	12	47369	5487	0,62	20	19421	3986
Diyala	1,28	29	13344	3806	0,62-	12	7409	893
Babil	0,28-	18	20968	3736	0,15	17	17921	3135
Al-Najaf	0,71	25	14845	3776	1,40-	7	11188	836
Kirkuk	0,43-	17	15605	2616	0,78	21	9765	2030
Thi-Qar	0,14-	19	21029	3947	0,15	17	11250	1956
Al-Anbar	0,71-	15	19217	2959	1,40-	7	15638	1055
Basrah	0,85	26	26561	6833	0,78	21	16537	3397
Wasit	0,57-	16	12487	2036	0,31	18	10849	1904
Salah Al-Deen	0,85-	14	9435	1283	1,10-	9	10773	965
Al-Muthanna	1,14-	12	7643	881	0,93-	10	5779	576
Mysan	0,43-	17	9581	1639	0,31-	14	8564	1210
Krabala	0,43	23	12144	2813	0,47-	13	9555	1222
Al-Qadisiya	0,14	21	12408	2571	0,31	18	8831	1850
Total	-	23	319578	73563	-	19	217221	41806
Arithmetic Mean	20		-		16		-	
Standard Deviation	7		-		6,4		-	

Source: Researcher dependign on:

1.Table (1)

2. The Republic of Iraq, the Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, the Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Directorate of Population and Manpower Statistics, estimates of the population of Iraq for the year 2007, a number of tables.

3. Iraq, Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation, Central Agency for Statistics and Information Technology, Directorate of Population and Manpower Statistics, Population Estimates of Iraq for the year 2018 (unpublished data)

* V= value

** D. M = standard score

***Total population is the sum of the governorates under study after excluding the population of the provinces of the Kurdistan region from the total population of Iraq.

-The first level of the very high divorce rate + 0.50 and above, represent the governorates of Baghdad, Babylon, Kirkuk and Basra and Wasit. As the rate of divorce of the governorates of 3 per thousand for each of them.

- The second level of the high divorce rate of +0.49 - 0.0, the annexation of the provinces of Al Qadisiya, Missan and Ninevah. The divorce rate of the governorates ranged between 2.9 - 2.5 per thousand.

- The third level low divorce rate of -0.01. -0.49 , came within this level, Dhi Qar and Karbala. The divorce rate of them ranged between 2.4 - 2.1 per thousand.

- The fourth level of the divorce rate is very low - less than 0.50, the annexation of the provinces of Diyala province, Najaf, Al Anbar, Salahuddin and mutthana. As the least rate in these provinces to 2 per thousand.

2. Rate of Divorce Act of 2018

- The first level of the very high divorce rate + 0.50 and above, the governorates of Baghdad, Diyala, and Najaf, Basra and Karbala .as the rate of divorce in the governorates of 3.9 per thousand and more.

- The second level of the high divorce rate of +0.49 - 0.0, Al-qadisiya and Dhi Qar governorates. The average value in the first 3.5 per thousand in the second 3.3 per thousand.

- The third level low divorce rate of -0.01. -0.49 , the annexation of the two governorates of Babylon and Al Anbar. As rate ranged from 2.2 - 2.9 per thousand.

- The fourth level of the divorce rate is very low - less than 0.50, the annexation of Ninewa and Kirkuk provinces Wasit, Salah Al Muthanna and Maysan. They say the divorce rate of the governorates of 2.8 per thousand.

It notes that the movement of the governorates of Iraq between the levels of this indicator for 1900 study, while noting the governorates of Iraq Match distributive levels measured by the divorce rate for the year 2007 conformity with distributive levels measured by the governorates Crude divorce rate for 2007, and little change in the year 2018 represents the departure of Kirkuk governorate, which was within the third level measured by the Crude divorce rate to join within the fourth level measured by the rate of divorce. This is due to the approach of the proportion of the age group of more than 14 years of age ranging from between 56 - 58% of the total population of each province for 1900 Study except Baghdad governorate rose by the proportion of this age group in 2018 to reach 63% of the total population (*Abu Radi, Abdel Aziz 2000*).

iii. Divorce Rate to Marriage:

General divorce rate = (The number of registered divorce cases for a year) / total population (15 years and over) mid-year x 100 see:

(Abu Dhabi Statistics Center, 2011: 12).

Is a measure of the proportion of divorces per 100 marriages held during the year, despite the fact that this measure does not give adequate indication for two reasons, the first to increase its value might not refers to the rise in cases of divorce, but to a decline in cases of marriage held for what, the second reason that divorce cases registered are perhaps the wives guest in previous years, however, the value of the index shows its role in the spatial variation

of divorces recorded in Iraq for the years 2007 and 2018. As the value of the index for 2007 of about 19%, while the 2018 rose to reach 23%, nearly a quarter of registered marriages in Iraq ends divorce 2018, as the rate of annual change for this indicator for the period 2007- 2018 about 1.8% annually. The table (5) shows and figure (6) the spatial variation of the values of this index in Iraq as we find that the highest value for this indicator came in Baghdad governorate, amounting to 31% and 38% for the years 2007 and 2018 respectively, nearly one third of marriages held end with divorce , while we find that less than the value of the index for 2007 came in the two governorates of Najaf and Al Anbar, amounting to 7%, and in 2018 was less than the value of the index in Ninawa, Muthanna, amounting to 12% in each any every 100 marriages there are 12 of them end with divorce . The adoption of standard class values of this indicator can be a statement of the four distributive levels for the study are as follows:

1. Divorce Rate to the Marriage Act of 2007

- The first level the divorce rate to very high marriage + 0.50 and more, the governorates of Baghdad, Ninewa and Kirkuk and Basra. As the rate of divorce to marriage in the provinces of this level of 20% or more.
- The second level to the high divorce rate of marriage +0,49 - 0,0, Babylon, and Dhi Qar Wasit and Qadisiyah. Ratio ranged between 19% - 17%.
- The third level low divorce rate to marriage -0,01. -0,49, is located within the provinces of maysan and Karbala. Since this indicator rate reached 14% in maysan and 13% in Karbala.
- The fourth level the divorce rate to marry very low - less than 0.50, the Diyala governorates, Najaf, Al Anbar, Salahuddin and mutthana. It came this indicator proportion in the provinces of this level 12% less.

2. Divorce Rate to the Marriage Act of 2018

- The first level the divorce rate to very high marriage + 0.50 and more, came within this level, the provinces of Basra and Baghdad, Diyala, and Najaf, where the rate of divorce, the marriage of 25% and more.
- The second level to the high divorce rate of marriage +0,49 - 0,0, the annexation of the provinces of Karbala and Qadisiyah. Ranging from the divorce rate to the marriage of governorates, this level between 24% - 21%.
- The third level low divorce rate to marriage -0,01. -0,49, Babylon and Kirkuk governorates, and Dhi Qar and Maysan. The ratio in these governorates ranged between 20% - 17%.
- The fourth level the divorce rate to marry very low - less than 0.50, and Wasit governorates of Ninawa, Al Anbar, Salahuddin and mutthana. It did not exceed the rate of divorce to marriage in these provinces, 16% less.

Notes resulting progress when compared to the distributive levels for study provides four governorates levels III-IV of 2007 the intervention within the first and second levels of 2018 as the governorates of Najaf and Karbala, Diala and Al-qadisiya, and Dhi Qar, the majority of the population of the adherents of the Ja'as clear one way or the impact of the legislation of the Aforementioned personal jaafari, who contributed to the differential rate of divorce cases the Registrar to cases of marriage between both years, while we note the accession of Ninawa governorate to the fourth level with the governorates of Al Anbar and Salahuddin, Muthanna, 2018 after it was among the first level of 2007 as it seems clear the impact of the Security Working Group and the retreat of the divorce cases registered to maintain the rate of marriage to be held .

Iv. Divorce Rate to Families

The measure of the attributed to the number of divorce cases recorded for every 100 families of the society in the same year (10). This metric is an indication of the extent of the outbreak and spread of the phenomenon reveals the society when the number of divorce cases are attributed to a number of families of a society in a year. The value of this measure in Iraq in 2007 toward /Divorce-to-marriage ratio = (Number of divorces for a year) / (Number of marriages for the same year) x 100

See: (Abd al-Hussein Zaini and others 1980: 329) there is the case of divorce, one for every 100 households, increased to 2018 approximately 1.4 nearly three divorces every 200 families, any change this measure, with the annual growth rate of 3% annually. It is an extrapolation of the table (1 - 6) and figure (1 - 7) This indicator shows the spatial variation in Iraq according to governorates for the years 2007 and 2018. It came the highest value of the index for 2007 in Babylon, Kirkuk and Basra and Wasit amounting to 1.3 divorces / 100 families in each of them, while the less value in Diyala governorate, amounting to 0.3 divorces / 100 families, while the value of the index for the 2018 mixed to record the governorates of Baghdad, Basra and the highest value amounting to respectively 1.9 and 1.7 divorces / 100 family, while less than the value of the index in the Salah al-Din province, amounting to about 0.5 divorces / 100 families for the same year. On the basis of the standard class this indicator values clear DISTRIBUTIONAL levels in four, according to the study, as follows:

1. Divorce Rate to the Families of 2007

- The first level the divorce rate to very high families + 0.50 and above, represent the governorates of Baghdad, Babylon, Kirkuk and Basra and Wasit, as the divorce rate increased to families in these provinces 1.2% divorce case / 100 family.
- The second level high divorce rate to families +0,49 - 0,0, this level the provinces of Karbala, Maysan and Qadisiyah. The indicator value ranged between 1.1% - 0.9%.
- The third level the divorce rate to low-income families -0,01. -0,49, alone in the governorate of Dhi Qar this level grew by 0.8% in the case of divorce / 100 family.
- The fourth level the divorce rate to families very low - less than 0.50, the annexation of the provinces of Ninewa and Diyala, Najaf, Al Anbar, Salahuddin and mutthana. By not more than 0.7% less.

2. Divorce Rate to the Families of 2018

- The first level the divorce rate to very high families + 0.50 and above, the inclusion of this level the governorates of Baghdad, Diyala, and Najaf, Basra and Karbala and Qadisiyah. A rate of 1.4% or more.
- The second level high divorce rate to families +0,49 - 0,0, and Dhi Qar governorates of Babel. Ranged between 1.3% - 1.2%.
- The third level the divorce rate to low-income families , -0,01. -0,49 came within this level two provinces of Waset, Misan . By divorce to families each amounted to 1.1% .
- The fourth level the divorce rate to families very low - less than 0.50, Ninewa and Kirkuk governorates, Al Anbar, Salahuddin and mutthana. As the rate of divorce to families for the governorates of this level 1% less.

When induction levels distributional index of the divorce rate to families for the study, we find that the governorates of Baghdad, Basra and remained in the first level and governorates in Ninawa, Al Anbar and Salahuddin, Muthanna, remained in the fourth level, we conclude that the size of the population in the provinces of the first group contributed to raise the number of registered cases of divorce, and the increase of the number of families, on the other hand, while contributing to the deterioration of the security situation and lack of population size down indicator values in the governorates of the second group, the rest of the governorates of Iraq thus distributive within the levels of the index for both public.

Conclusions

1. The rate of change in divorce cases the Registrar for the period 2007-2018 tow about 3.5% annually, which is the rate of change than the growth rate of the population of the country for the same period amounting to 2.3% annually and outpace the rate of change of marriage, amounting to 3.6% annually since the doubling of the population of the country requires 30 years while doubling the number of divorce cases requires only 13 years remained phenomenon

go on this pace and this is an indication of the existence of the phenomenon of non-threatening together prevail in the Iraqi society is Metastasizing.

2. Despite the different indicators of divorce in the country from province to find that the Baghdad governorate accounted for the highest value registered in those standards is the main reason for being with 24% and 21% of the total population of the country for 2007 and 2018, respectively, while less than the values of the indicators of divorce came varied from province to province due to differences in size of population on the one hand and the impact of a range of demographic variables, social, economic, security and multi-among them on the other.

3. The decline in the size of the divorce cases recorded for 2007 in the Iraqi governorates which embraces the majority of the population of the Ja', such as the provinces of Najaf and Karbala, while the volume of divorce in 2018, as reflected the impact of the legal legislation issued on 23 / 11 / 2013, known as the draft personal status law Jaafari, which provides for allowing the boy when completed the age of 15 years of age and girls completed a 9-year-old marriage, on the basis of the Personal Status Law of 1959 is contrary to the jurisprudence. This resulted in a net increase in the final law in divorce cases recorded in particular of minors, as contrary to international law, which provides for the protection of the rights of children and women, despite the signing of Iraq.

4. The establishment of Islamic values in the souls of the Iraqi young men in particular, and it was absent, under the influence of cultural openness and technical revolution in electronic communication and outreach. Since the establishment of the high Islamic values will contribute to a reduction in divorce cases recorded in the Iraqi society, this is done through the outreach centers and campaigns to sensitize and emphasis on Islamic education curricula in educational institutions at all levels.

5. The next youth awareness in particular the new marital life of the importance of this association, which Taz and safeguard refines the human soul which feels marriage is not merely satisfy the wishes but the ultimate objective to establish a family to ensure the sustainability of the community, being the first building block for its establishment.

6. The review of the official legislation and legal parliamentary older and validated, which means the personal laws of Iraq.

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