



اللجنة الدائمة للسكان

Permanent Population Committee

QATAR POPULATION STATUS 2012

Three Years After Launching the Population Policy

Abstract



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Dhul-hijja 1433 h/ October 2012



Introduction

Three years after launching Qatar population policy implementation. An implementation supplemented by an on-going follow-up process carried out by 13 working groups. These groups were selected by ministries, organizations, institutions and stakeholders as being their focal points for implementing the Programme of Action. As an annually published series of “*Qatar Population Status*”, the 3rd edition of the present report monitors the realized progress of implementation. For the monitoring process, numerous quantitative and qualitative indicators have been adopted to define rates, implementation and evaluation of efficiency measures, which were reviewed in identifying the achievement of each axis objectives, change realized by program or intervention, and obstacles impeding the effective application of different procedures. Decision makers will be able to review the policy goals, objectives, measures and actions of implementation.

In addition to the central axis “*Population and Labour Force*”, importance in the 3rd phase (October 2011 - October 2012) has been given to three other axes: (i) education and training, (ii) public health, reproductive health, environment and sustainable development, and (iii) empowerment. These axes include many practical objectives and measures related directly or indirectly to population and labour force. Accordingly, population policy axes were tackled according to a standard analytical methodology in dealing with the following issues:

- Practical legislations, procedures and actions undertaken to achieve the 3rd phase objectives of the program of action of population policy implementation.
- General statistical facts of the contemporary demographic realities.
- Challenges impeding the periodic achievement of population policy.
- Fourth phase priorities for the population policy implementation follow up.

This adopted methodology made a possible access to basic facts of the assessment of the 3rd phase of the population policy implementation in terms of sketching a comprehensive (qualitative and quantitative) image of the current status of the four axes of population policy, highlighting challenges, and identifying the 4th phase priorities in the period (October 2012 - October 2013).



First Axis: Population and Labour Force

Summary(1): Achievement

Axis dimensions	Percentage of Procedures fully or partially implemented	Percentage of procedures Under legislation	Percentage of procedures Under planning	Percentage of procedures not implemented
Population growth & pop. structure	45	-	22	33
Labour force	33	-	17	50
Urban growth	-	-	33	67
Housing	60	-	20	20

Summary(2): Major Challenges

Absence of serious trends to allocate grants for new-born infants

Frailty of recruitment control standards of domestic workers

Absence of opening some university branches in urban centers outside Greater Doha

Summary(3): Fourth Phase Priorities

- Following up specific legislation procedures to establish Marriage Fund for Qataris.
- Motivating different employers to move into knowledge-based economy.
- Opening university branches in urban centers outside Greater Doha.
- Conducting awareness campaigns for newly married couples about benefits of small apartments as a provisional solution.

Divorces percentage out of total marriages in 2011 remains higher indeed.

Year	Marriages	Divorce cases	%
2009	1920	787	41
2010	1752	820	46.8
2011	1898	754	39.7

No firm indicator to judge the existence of a tendency towards expanding the use of technology to reduce the number of expatriates. The present table shows the percentage of employees in selected occupations contrasted to their numbers in the base year 2008 (100%).

Occupation	2010	2011
Civil Engineers	37.9	33.9
Technicians	52.9	50.2
Electricians	44.7	27.1
Mechanical Technicians	27.0	31.3
Accountants	63.4	43.9
Workers	56.5	48.4
Cleaners	132.7	104.0
Packaging	376.8	412.0

According to Ministry of Municipality and Urban Planning, the number of cases in which law has been fully implemented to prevent singles' housing near families reaches 460 cases. The following table shows the number of removals in these areas.

Month	Number of reports	Number of decisions	Estates being removed	Number of complaints
November-December	33	0	20	31
January	39	28	14	14
February	15	2	20	15
Mars	28	7	35	52
April	52	18	21	62
May	22	23	13	29

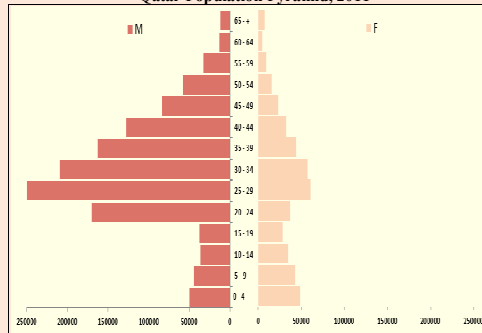


Summary (5): General statistical Facts

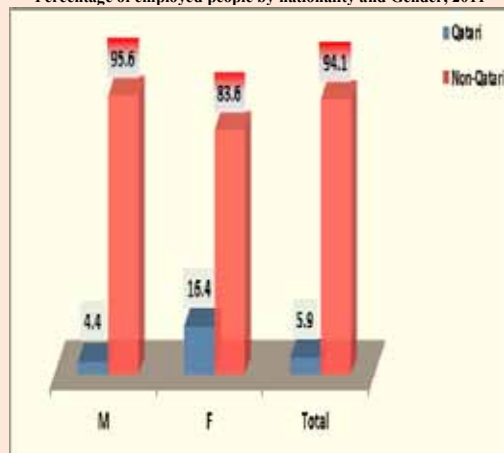
The most important indicators of population and labour force in official statistics in 2011 are:

- Qatar population is about 1,732,718 persons.
- The relative size of working group age reached 85.5% of the total population in Qatar.
- About 308 males for every 100 females.
- Bachelors (15 years and over) constitute almost two thirds of Qatar population.
- Age dependency rate reached 17.4%.
- economically active population doubled three times during 7 years (from 444,133 in 2004 to 1,277,445 in 2011)
- Qatari women participation in labour force increased from 30.3% in 2004 to 35.3% in 2011.
- Expatriates constitute a quarter of economically active population classified as 'skilled' or 'highly skilled'. Another quarter of population is classified as 'unskilled', and about half of population is 'semi-skilled'.
- Percentage of Qataris working in private sector increased by 4% of the total labour force in 2004 to more than 8% in 2011.

Qatar Population Pyramid, 2011



Percentage of employed people by nationality and Gender, 2011



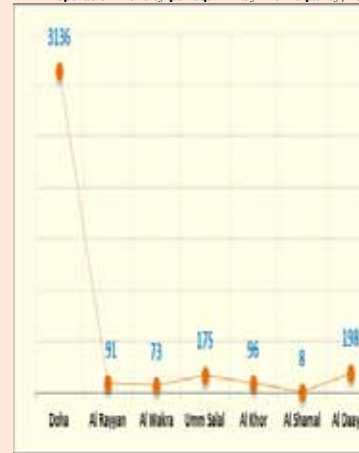
Qatar population growth rate has unprecedentedly increased in 2008 to reach 18.9%, then abruptly declined in 2011 to (1.4%)

Qatar Population Growth Rate by Years



Population density in Doha municipality reached 3136 persons per sq.km. In Al Shamal municipality it did not exceed 8 persons per sq.km.

Population Density per sq. Km by Municipality, 2011





Second Axis: Education and Training

Summary(1): Achievement

Axis dimensions	Percentage of Procedures fully or partially implemented	Percentage of procedures Under legislation	Percentage of procedures Under planning	Percentage of procedures not implemented
Education	100	-	-	-
Training	50	-	50	-

Summary(2): Major challenges

- There is a need to link higher education disciplines to future requirements of labor market.
- Absence of a unified institutional framework to manage and control training needs employment sectors in the country.

Summary (3): Fourth Phase Priorities

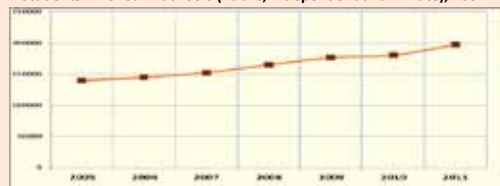
linking educational stages (short and medium) to future requirements of labour market and development plans of World Cup 2022

improving training to meet different needs of active groups in relation to future requirements of labour market and economic and service activities

Summary:(4) General statistical Facts

students number reached 200 thousand in 2011: 47% were Qataris. In 2004, they did not exceed 131 thousand (40% were Qataris)

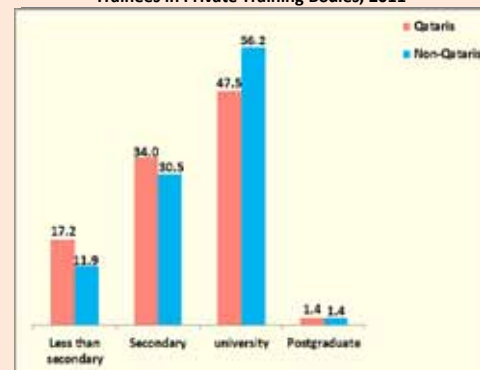
Students Enrolled in Schools (Public, Independent and Private), 2004-2011



Evolution Students Enrolled in Higher Education Institutions

Year	Females		Males		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007	7,231	65	3,870	35	11,101	100
2009	8,244	63	4,889	37	13,133	100
2011	9,854	64	5,498	36	15,352	100

Trainees in Private Training Bodies, 2011



Training in private sector attracts university graduates (Qataris and non-Qataris). University graduates are the most numerous compared to other educational levels.



Third Axis: Public Health, Reproductive Health and Environment

Summary(1): Achievement

Axis dimensions	Percentage of Procedures fully or partially implemented	Percentage of procedures Under legislation	Percentage of procedures Under planning	Percentage of procedures not implemented
Public health	75	-	25	-
Reproductive health	-	-	-	100
Environment and sustainable development	100	-	-	-

Summary (2): Major challenges

- Weak link between population growth and health rising expansion and proliferation.
- Lack of reproductive health indicators database well-matched to international level. Also, there is a shortage in the related national surveys and scientific studies.
- Humble public awareness of resources illogical consumption dangers.

Summary (3): Fourth Phase Priorities

- Increasing health centers, hospitals and beds, in line with demographic growth, and taking into account the distribution of these centers and hospitals in relation to population distribution.
- Establishing a specialized center to study and treat problems of low fertility and abortion, and conduct a comprehensive national survey to detail different aspects of reproductive health.
- Following-up the culture of saving non-renewable natural resources (water, energy), enhancing awareness campaigns, and undertaking great efforts to encourage proprietors, investors, designers and estate developers to provide a green urban environment.

Summary:(4) General statistical Facts

Life Expectancy at Birth



National spending on health reached 12,088 million QR in 2011. Simultaneously, expected age at reached 78.6 years.

Indicators of Health Labour Force, 2006-2010

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	Rates (for every 1000 people out of total population)				
Total number of doctors	3.11	2.94	3.18	3.13	4.03
Medical doctors	2.38	2.28	2.45	2.82	3.49
Dentists	0.72	0.66	0.73	0.31	0.55
Nurses	6	5.89	5.82	4.63	6.19
Pharmacists	1.14	1.08	1.01	0.55	1.17
Provider of medical services	2.05	2.11	2.15	1.76	2.69

Some health human resources indicators improved, especially doctors total number: their rate rose from 3.11 generalist doctors for every 1,000 people in 2006 to 4.03 generalist doctors in 2010.

Index of population using improved sanitation facilities reached 100% since 2001. Thus, Qatar has achieved the 7th Millennium Development Goal.



Due to the recently undertaken procedures to limit the importation and use of substances that deplete the Ozone layer, consumption of these substances decreased approximately by half.

Consumption of Substances that deplete the Ozon Layer (Micro tons)





Fourth Axis: Empowerment Issues

Summary(1): Achievement

Axis dimensions	Percentage of Procedures fully or partially implemented	Percentage of procedures Under legislation	Percentage of procedures Under planning	Percentage of procedures not implemented
Women	50	33	17	-
Childhood	40	40	20	-
Youth	-	-	75	25
Elderly	60	-	40	-
Disabled	80	-	-	20

Summary (2): Major challenges

- Shortage of initiatives and measures for economic activity diversification and Qatari women occupations.
- Fighting family and community maltreatment against children.
- Low levels of political, economic and social participation of youth.
- Preserving respect values for the elderly and encouraging families care for them.
- Ensuring more appropriate job opportunities for the disabled.

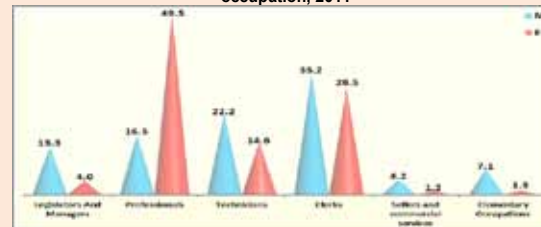
Summary (3): Fourth Phase Priorities

- Conducting field studies on women part-time work, working from home, and exploring the efficacy of these trends.
- Opening more children emergency centers in all municipalities.
- Encouraging youth integration and contribution to future development plans and projects of Qatar World Cup 2022.
- Reducing early retirement and encouraging elderly private business.
- Developing statistical mechanisms for the disabled through the promotion of networking with various bodies in the country to monitor their actual size.

Summary:(4) General statistical Facts

Qatari women participation in labor force increased from 30.3% in 2004 to 35.3% in 2011. Equally, their fields of activities have varied through working in regular and trade occupations.

Percentage of economically active Qataris distribution by Gender and occupation, 2011



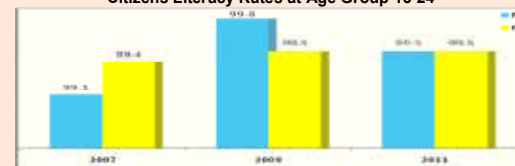
In addition to Family Consulting Center, other government institutions, such as Qatar foundation for Child and Women Protection, provide a range of services for children who suffer from various types of violence.

Children Protection and Support by field of service, gender and years

Field service	2009			2010			2011		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Social	58	38	96	71	43	114	66	51	117
Legal	3	3	6	3	5	8	4	11	15
Economic	1	2	3	2	3	5	3	2	5
Educational	17	15	32	160	102	262	93	59	152
Health	13	4	17	22	23	45	36	19	55
Total	92	62	154	258	176	434	202	142	344

Literacy rate among Qatar youth reached 99.5% in 2011 for both sexes, which means bridging the gender gap in education conclusively.

Citizens Literacy Rates at Age Group 15-24



Percentage of non-Qatari elderly reached 0.63% compared with 2.74% among Qataris, which remains a low percentage to the total population and did not exceed 0.95%.

Disability rate among Qataris to total population declined from 2.1% in 2004 to 1.2% in 2011, which is a very low percentage compared with the international level that reaches 10%.



Conclusion

The 3rd phase of implementation follow-up (October 2011 - October 2012) of population policy program is marked by the exceptional performance of working groups who better cooperated with the concerned authorities and other groups involved in implementation follow-up process. They relied on data, as important as this national report, which includes 22 goals and 67 procedures among which 52% are fully or partially implemented. Generally, it means that significant achievements have been completed; however, they vary according to dimensions of population policy axes that have been followed up during the current phase. As for the central axis on “population and labour force”, this phase contains 7 goals and 23 procedures among which 35% are fully or partially implemented. In addition, 22% of the total procedures are under planning. About 43% of these axis procedures have not been implemented yet. The most important ones can be listed as follows: absence of serious trends to allocate grants for new-born infants, frailty of recruitment control standards of domestic workers, absence of opening some university branches in urban centers outside Greater Doha, and absence of awareness campaigns about apartments benefits for people with limited-income, particularly newly established families.

Accordingly, the 4th phase (2012-2013) will concentrate on many priorities related basically to population and labour force. The most important priorities can be briefed out in the following up of the special legislation procedures to establish Marriage Fund for Qataris, motivating different employers, whenever possible, to move into knowledge-based economy, opening university branches in urban centers outside Greater Doha, and conducting awareness campaigns for newly married couples about benefits of small apartments as a provisional solution. As for other axes such as education and training, health and environment, empowerment issues, emphasis will be given to aspects relevant to population and labour force.

Finally, we should give importance to the effective regular application of Qatar population policy and follow up the implementation process of the Program of Action during the 4th phase, given that such policy ultimately aims at ensuring a decent life for Qatar population, promoting their abilities, expanding their choices, and lifting up their participation levels for the community progress.

