



Census Summary Result 2010

**Population, Housing, Buildings,
Establishments and Agriculture Census**

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Preface:

The Census is considered vital in modern societies and is critical to the development of nations. It is also the most important source of statistical information, upon which a majority of the nations of the world base their plan for the future.

Historically, the Kingdom of Bahrain pioneered the recording and monitoring the inventory of population and housing, especially in the Arabic Gulf region. The Census provides the statistics of the most important characteristics of a society and helps to formulate policies, plans and future programs. The Kingdom has been keen to conduct the census since 1941, where the first census was achieved. Subsequent censuses were carried out in the years 1950, 1959, 1965, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001. The census was conducted in the conventional form between 1941 and 1981. However, the census conducted in 1991, was a significant shift in methodology as it obtained the available data on individual's basic data from the central population registry database. The individual data was then copied to the census questioners and the missing data was collected from the field. The census of 2001 was released by using modern technology.

The ninth census was carried out on the 27th of April 2010 as the reference day. This has included the population, housing, buildings, establishment and agriculture, where the cost of the project amounted to 1.6 million Bahraini dinars. This current method of conducting the Census was revealed to have saved 5 million dinars as opposed to carrying out the survey in the traditional manner.

In the past the census was based on the traditional method of implementation by using the standard paper form and interview style, but this method has become more expensive, took lot of time and was arduous. The Kingdom of Bahrain has banks of information established in 1984 and possesses high quality integrated systems of information on population, housing, buildings and establishment. The strong Infrastructure data base link between the various ministries helped to shift to the modern style in the implementation of censuses by taking advantage of electronic links to databases that ensured access to the necessary information for the census. The electronic linking also provided more than 300 e-government sites that it delivers to the network and was provided with a sophisticated security system to protect the information.

All these elements combined have enabled the Central Informatics Organization to benefit from the databases and the implementation of the census by using administrative records to provide the local requirements and the requirements of the General Secretariat of the GCC countries and the League of Arab States and the United Nations. For the requirements that are not available in the administrative records such as housing characteristics

(number of rooms, number of bedrooms, bathrooms, technology, and means of communication, the characteristics of the educated, the characteristics of the physically challenged and the characteristics of the unemployed and amount of income). These have been estimated from the household survey sample, which was implemented during the period of 3 May - June 10, 2010, with field visit of a sample of 15,000 households drawn from the Central Population Registry database and included the Bahraini and non-Bahraini private households as well as collective households.

For the Agriculture Census, new technology was used for the first time in Bahrain such as the use of remote sensing by satellites and that by filming the Kingdom by the American satellite "GeoEye", which is characterized by its high accuracy due to its technology and size, which amounted to 41cm. In the commercial-scale world, this was the highest accuracy obtainable.

The Imaging was conducted in the period between January and March of 2010, and after finishing the scan, the space image processing was done by the advanced expertise in the field of remote sensing and geographic information systems, which is available in the Central Informatics Organization. This allowed it to be possible to determining the green area in the Kingdom and to determine the types of agricultural crops and this technique is also characterized by the possibility of complete statistics in record time compared to traditional methods.

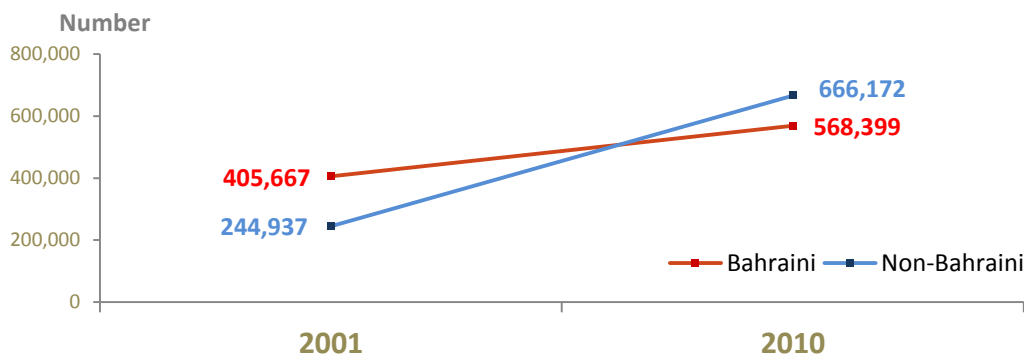
The following is a review of the General Census of Population, Housing, Buildings, Establishments and Agriculture results for the year 2010;

1- Population

Population change

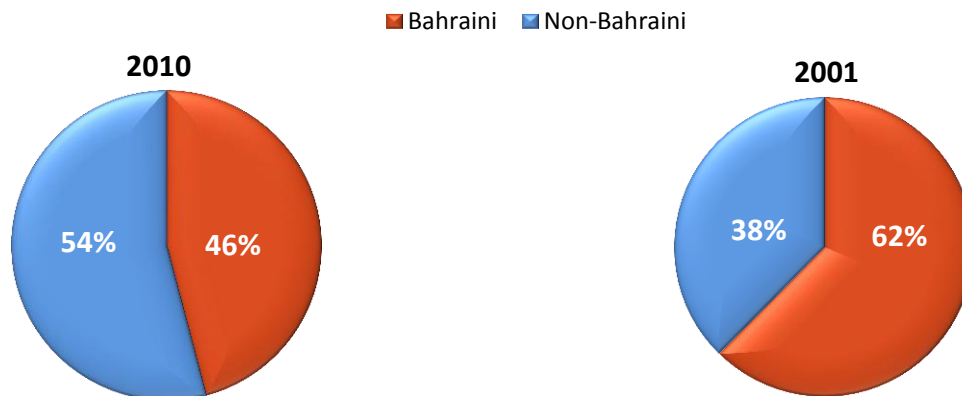
- As on the 27th of April 2010, the population of the Kingdom of Bahrain was, 1,234,571, of whom 568,399 were Bahrainis and 666,172 were non-Bahrainis. For comparison with 2001, the population of the Kingdom of Bahrain, according to census data was 650,604. Indicating an increase of 89.8%.

- Population by Nationality**



- The proportion of the population of Bahrainis in the total population during the period from 2001 to 2010 decreased, reaching 46% in 2010; while the corresponding figure in 2001 was 62%. The percentage of non-Bahrainis increased 54% in 2010 while it was 38% in 2001.

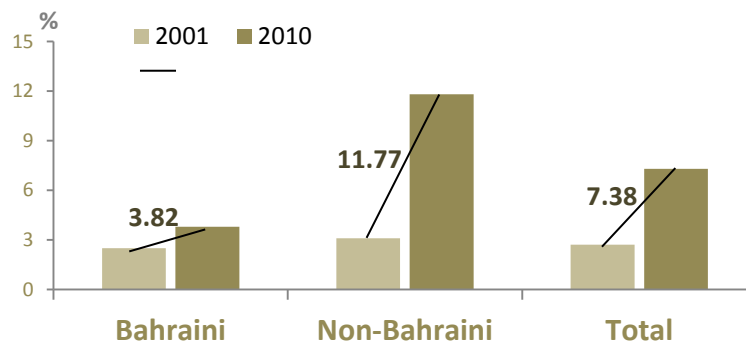
Proportion of the Population by Nationality



Population Growth

- Population in the Kingdom of Bahrain consists of two slices of inhomogeneous segments of community groups, Bahraini and non-Bahraini. Each has its own demographic, social and economic development characteristics that distinguish them from each other. The Bahraini population growth can be attributed mainly to factors of natural increase, while the net foreign workers into the country are the main source of population growth for non-Bahrainis. Average annual total population growth during the period from 2001 to 2010 for the population was 7.38%, 3.82% for Bahrainis and 11.77% for non-Bahrainis.

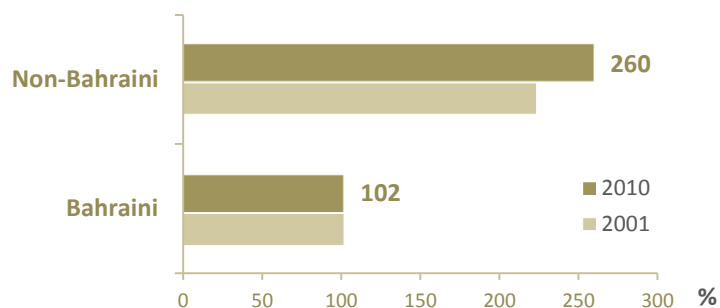
Annual Growth Rate of the Population by Nationality



Sex Composition

- As per the census there were 102 males per 100 females for the Bahraini population, this means that the Bahraini society is homogeneous in terms of gender. The non-Bahraini community with high gender ratio among its members and is usually concentrated in males where the gender ratio of 260 males per 100 females. This is due to the fact that foreign workers usually attract more males than females.

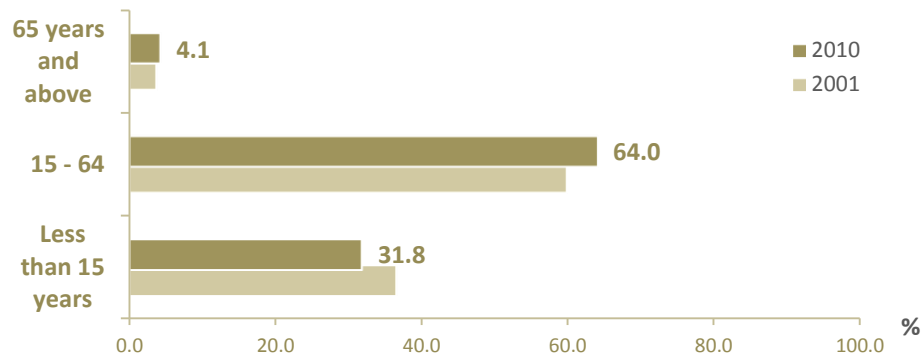
Sex Ratio by Nationality



Age Composition

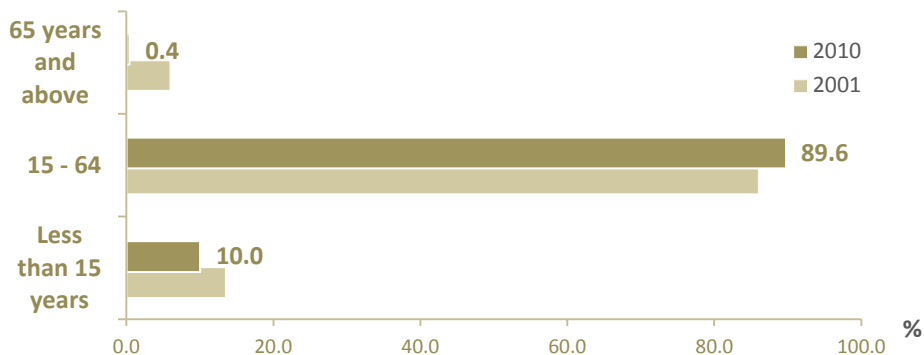
- For the broad age group, the percentage of Bahraini children (less than 15 years old) is about 31.8% in 2010 compared with 36.5% in 2001. The proportion of the senior generation of Bahrainis (65 years old and above) amounted to 4.1% in 2010 while the proportion was 3.7% in 2001. Additionally, the share of the Bahraini population of working age (15-64 years old) was 64.0% in 2010, while the ratio was 59.8% in 2001. This means that the Bahraini community is beginning to enter a new phase of demographic transition, where the working-age population is the largest group.

The Proportion of the Bahraini Population by Broad Age Groups



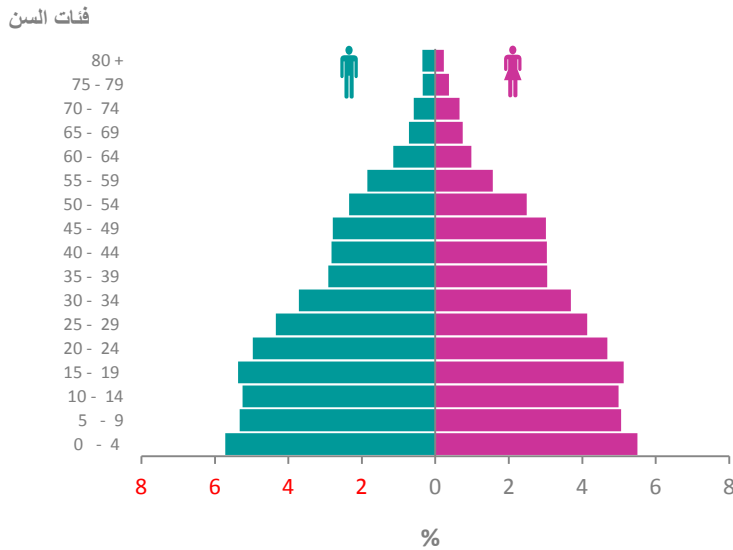
- For non-Bahrainis, the proportion of children (less than 15 years old) is about 10.0% in 2010 compared with 13.5% in 2001. The proportion of older non-Bahrainis (65 years old and above) amounted to 0.4% in 2010 compared with 0.6% in 2001. Additionally, the form of non-Bahraini population of working age (15-64 years) accounted for 89.6% in 2010, while the ratio was 85.9% in 2001, where foreign workers constitute the majority of non-Bahraini community.
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The Proportion of non-Bahraini Population by Broad Age Groups



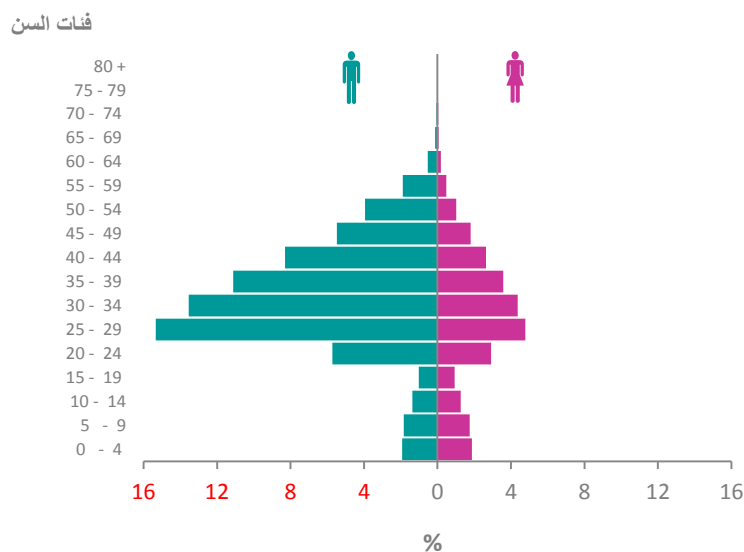
Population Pyramid in Census 2010

Bahrainis



- The population pyramid for Bahrainis shows the population age structure and gender at the same time. Where we find the widening base of the pyramid in the young age groups and narrowing at the top of the pyramid, which reflects the small proportion of the elderly.

Non-Bahrainis



- Pyramid of the non-Bahraini population is different from that of the Bahrainis. It starts with a narrow base of young enters. The base beings expanding in the working age group and then narrows again. The pyramid is narrow at the top because of the elderly

The following table displays the age and gender distribution of the population by nationality:

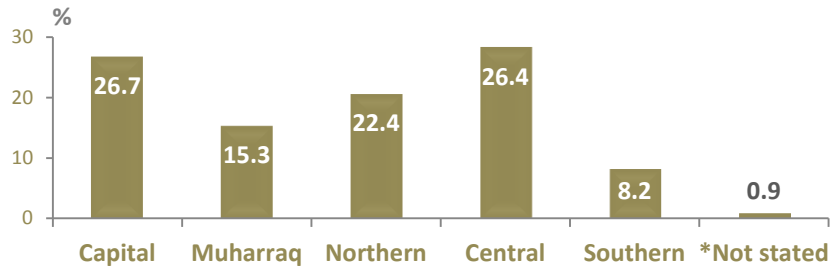
Population by age groups, nationality and sex

Age groups	Bahraini			Non Bahraini			Total		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
0 - 4	32,477	31,261	63,738	12,760	12,522	25,282	45,237	43,783	89,020
5 - 9	30,277	28,735	59,012	12,288	11,624	23,912	42,565	40,360	82,925
10 - 14	29,842	28,342	58,184	9,049	8,425	17,474	38,891	36,767	75,658
15 - 19	30,522	29,135	59,657	6,800	6,256	13,056	37,322	35,391	72,713
20 - 24	28,259	26,617	54,876	38,110	19,416	57,526	66,369	46,033	112,402
25 - 29	24,671	23,488	48,159	102,158	31,915	134,073	126,829	55,403	182,232
30 - 34	21,096	20,978	42,074	90,272	29,102	119,374	111,368	50,080	161,448
35 - 39	16,561	17,326	33,887	74,034	23,809	97,843	90,595	41,134	131,729
40 - 44	16,048	17,283	33,331	55,329	17,536	72,865	71,377	34,819	106,196
45 - 49	15,839	17,122	32,961	36,464	12,046	48,510	52,303	29,168	81,471
50 - 54	13,324	14,164	27,488	26,267	6,820	33,087	39,591	20,984	60,575
55 - 59	10,504	8,894	19,398	12,540	3,211	15,751	23,044	12,105	35,149
60 - 64	6,489	5,568	12,057	3,529	1,233	4,762	10,018	6,801	16,819
65 - 69	4,062	4,228	8,290	878	458	1,336	4,940	4,686	9,626
70 - 74	3,322	3,731	7,053	364	302	666	3,686	4,033	7,719
75 - 79	1,952	2,120	4,072	184	179	363	2,136	2,299	4,435
80 +	1,994	2,168	4,162	149	143	292	2,143	2,311	4,454
Total	287,239	281,160	568,399	481,175	184,997	666,172	768,414	466,157	1,234,571

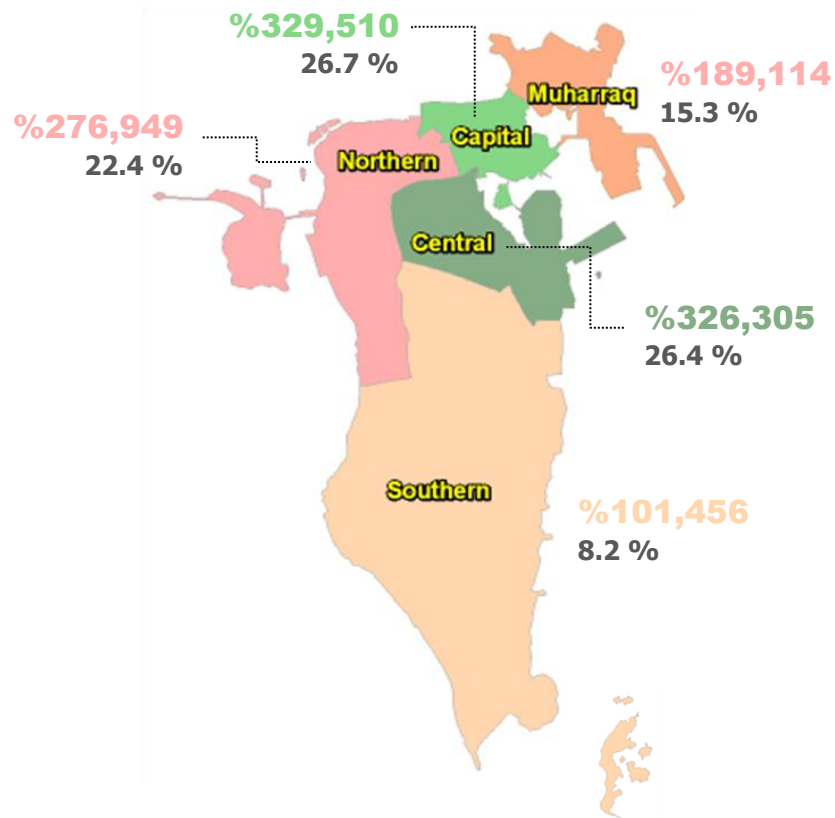
Geographic Distribution

- 53.12% of the population is concentrated in the Capital and Central Governorates, where the percentage of the population is 26.7%, 26.4%, respectively.

Proportion of the Population by Governorate



*Included influx of new workers who possess work permits but without defined places of residence as of the day of census.



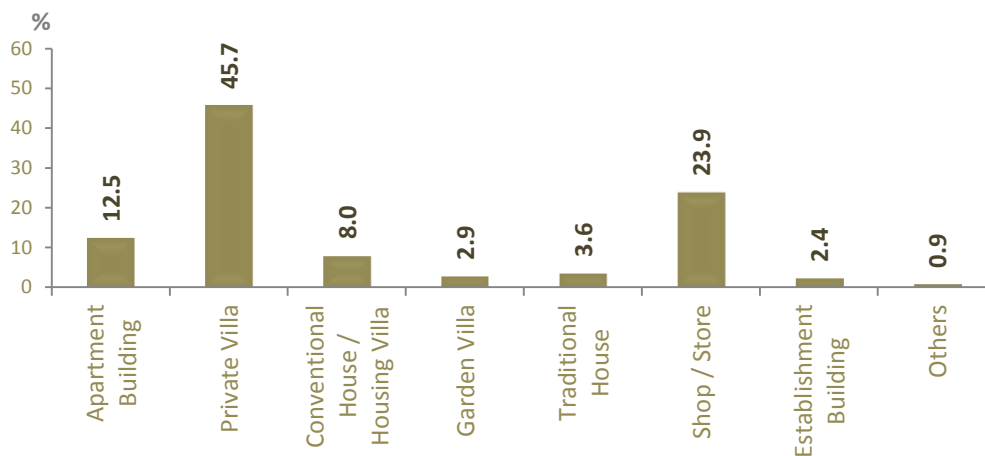
2- Buildings

Types of Buildings

• The number of buildings in the Kingdom totals 191,900 as on the day of Census April 27, 2010, while the number of buildings in the 2001 Census was 105,603. This was an increase of 81.7%.

- Buildings Census included the following types:
 - Apartment Building **24,021**
 - Private Villa **87,733**
 - Conventional House/Housing Villa **15,388**
 - Garden Villa **5,621**
 - Traditional House **6,946**
 - Shop/Store **45,866**
 - Establishment Building **4,595**
 - Others **1,730**

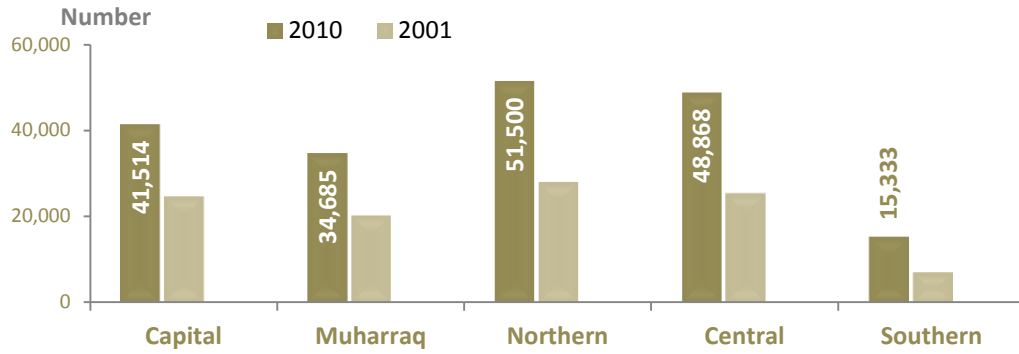
The Proportion of Buildings by Building Type



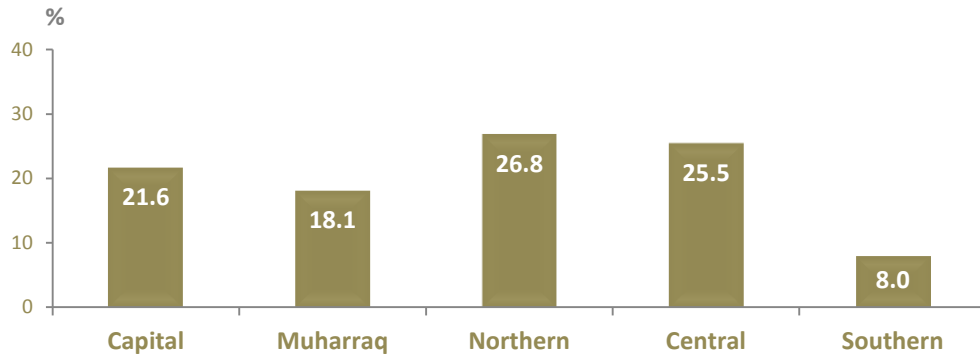
Geographic Distribution

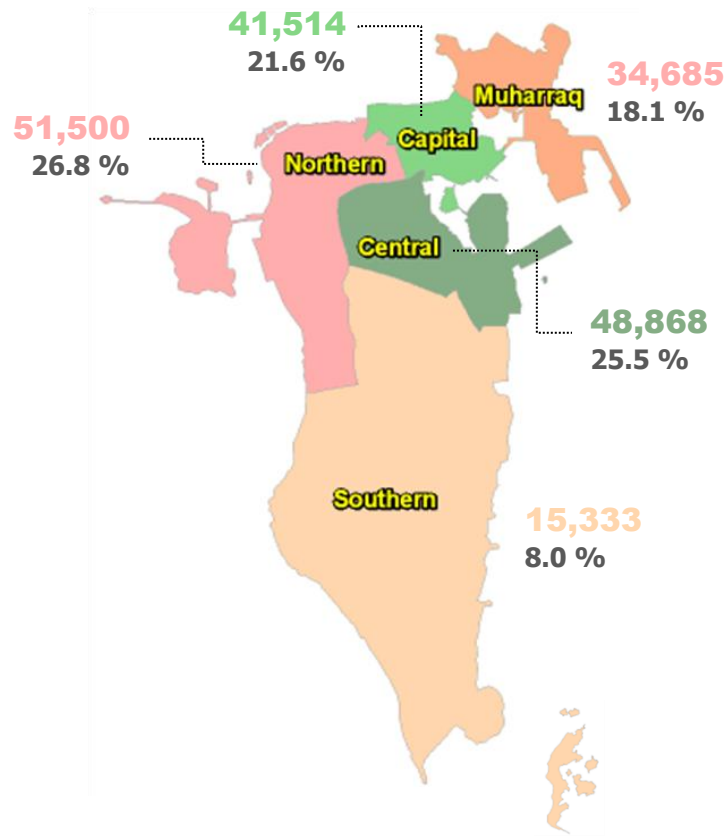
- The Central and Northern Governorate occupied the largest share of buildings in 2010 Census, which represented 52.3% of the total buildings combined (25.5%, 26.8% respectively), as is evident in the graph below for all governorates.

Numerical distribution of buildings according to the Governorates



Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Governorates - 2010 Census



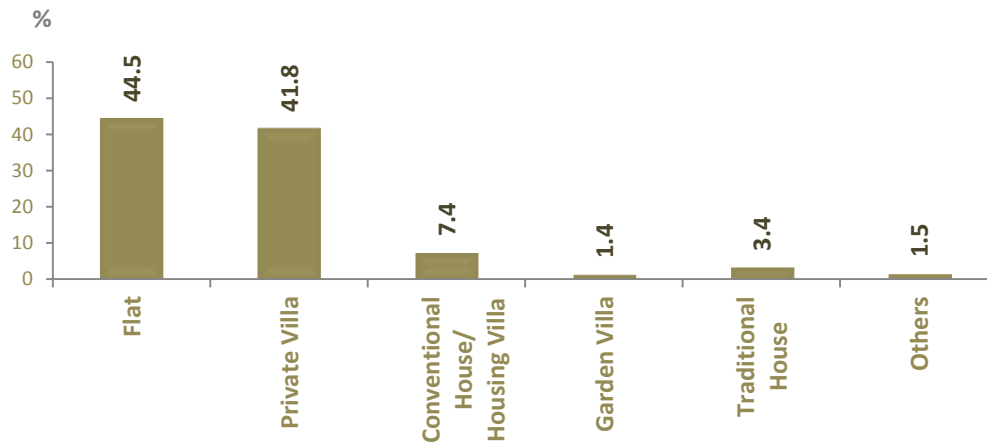


3- Housing

Types of Housing

- The total number of housing units in the Kingdom was 151,580 houses as on the day of Census April 27, 2010, while the numbers of the housing units in 2001 Census were 105,686 houses, with an increase of 43.4%.
- Housing Census included the following types:
 - Flat. **67,403**
 - Private Villa. **63,327**
 - Conventional House/ Housing Villa. **11,217**
 - Garden Villa. **2,108**
 - Traditional House. **5,194**
 - Others. **2,331**

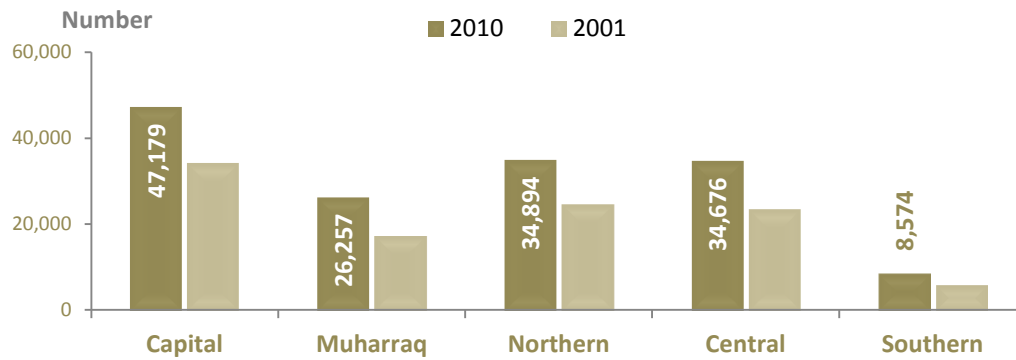
The Proportion of Housing by type of House



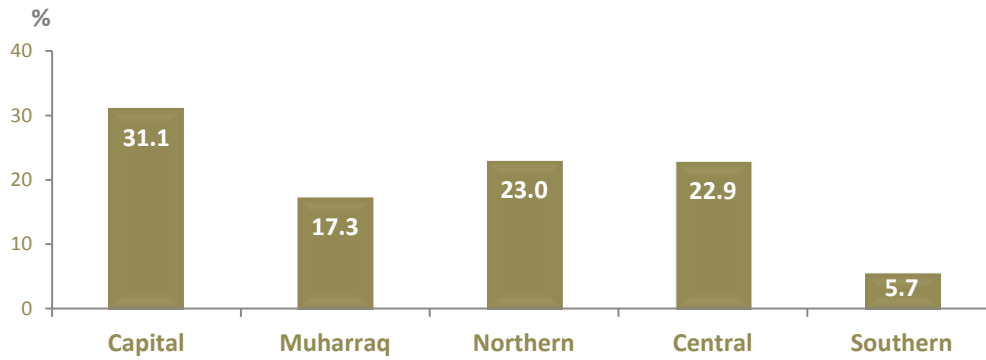
Geographic Distribution

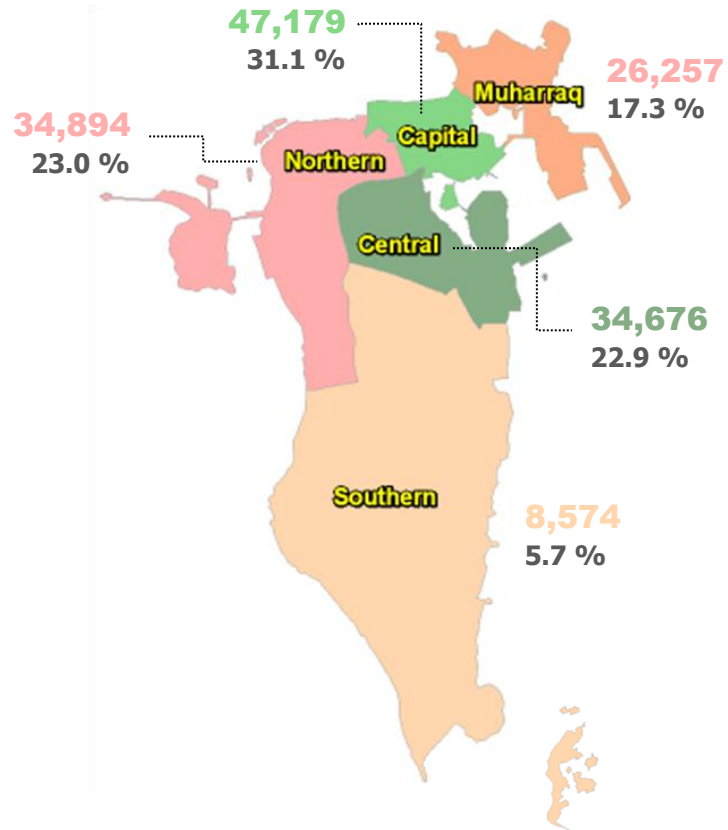
- The housing units were concentrated in the Capital Governorate, where the percentage of housing units was 31.1%, and dispersed the rest of the percentage on the other Governorates as indicated in the graph below.

Numerical Distribution of Housing according to the Governorates



Percentage Distribution of Housing by Governorates - 2010 Census





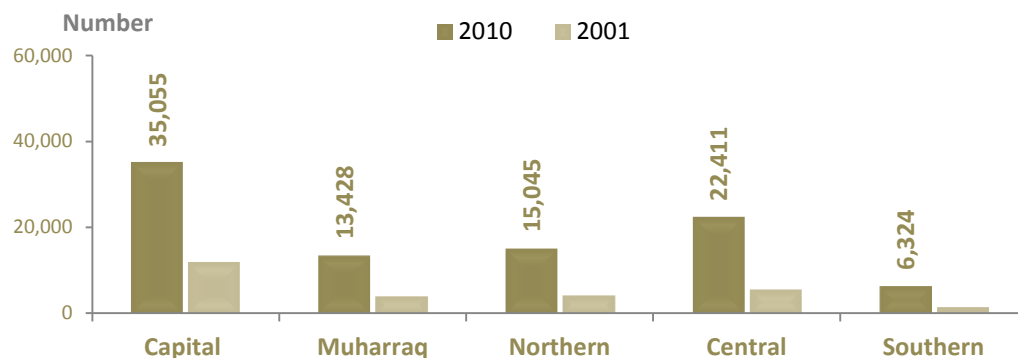
4- Establishments

- The number of the Commercial Registration registered in the database record of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and made available to the Central Informatics Organization until the day of Census on April 27, 2010 was 92,325 establishments. Whereas the total number of establishments in 2001 were 26,923, with an increase of 242.9%.
- The number of active commercial and non-commercial establishments was 62,619 at a percentage of 67.8%, but the inactive commercial establishments numbered 12,839 and accounted for 13.9%.The number of commercial cancelled establishments was 16,867 and accounted for 18.3%, which include only business records cancelled during the period from 2001 as on the day of Census.

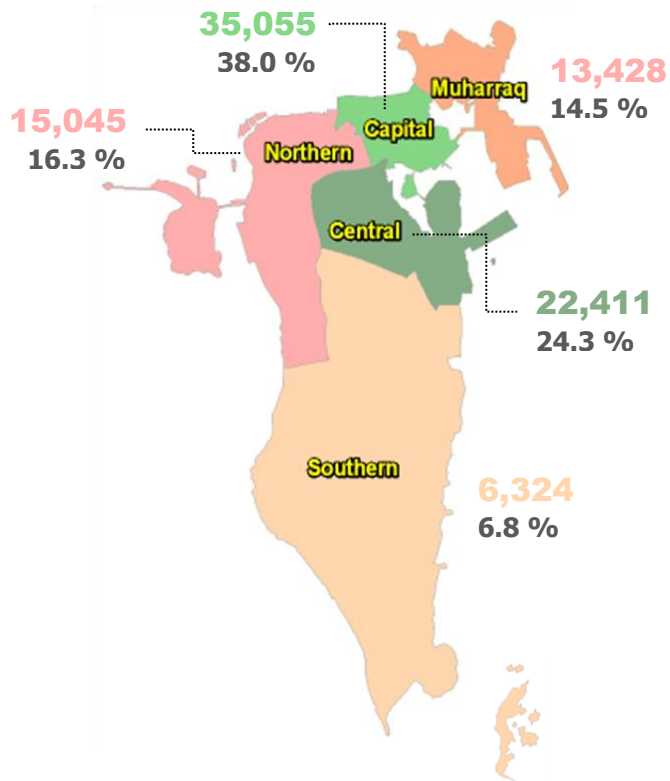
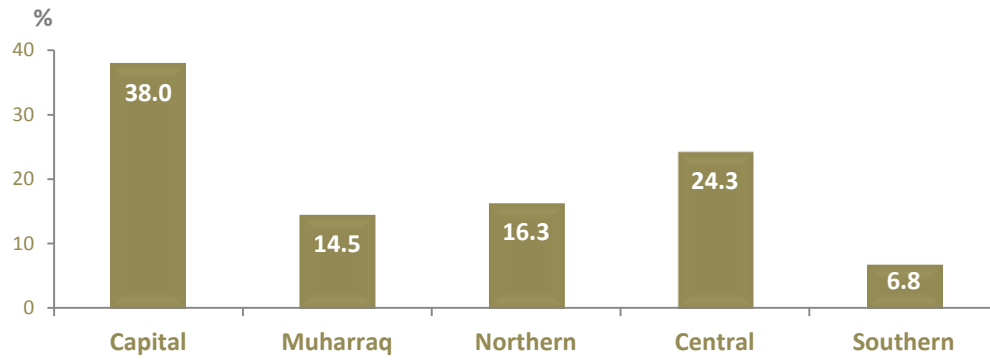
Geographic Distribution

- The establishments were concentrated in the Capital Governorate, where the total number of establishments was 35,055, and accounted for 38.0% of the total establishments. In Muharraq Governorate, the number of establishments was 13,428, and 15,045 establishments in the Northern Governorate, and 22,411 establishments in the Central Governorate and the Southern Governorate establishments number was 6,324.

Numerical Distribution of Establishments According to the Governorates



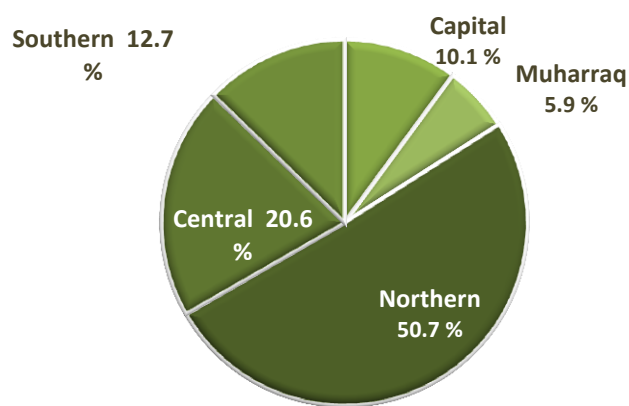
Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Governorates - 2010 Census

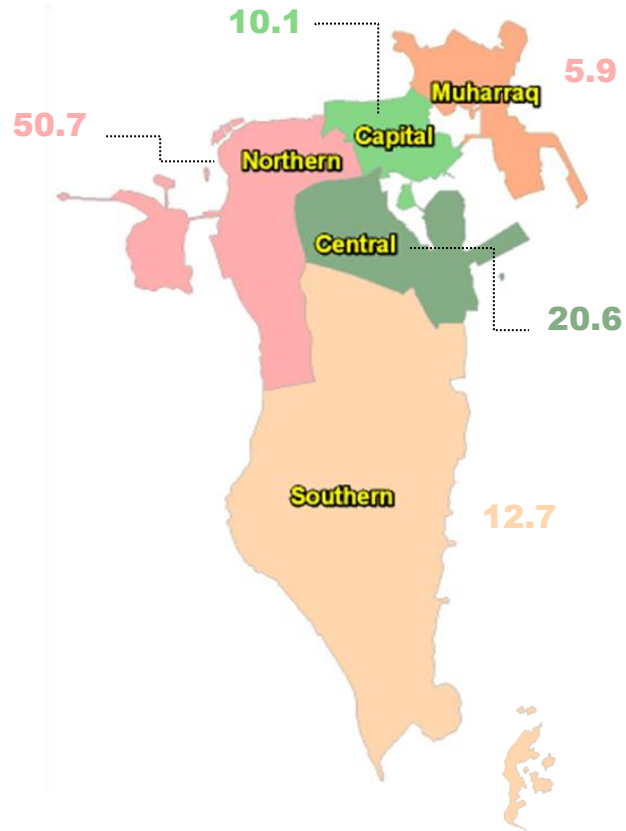


5- Agriculture

- The total green area was 6121.63 hectares which comes to 8.2% of Bahraini total geographical area, while the total area of 934.76 hectares (1.2% of total area) was for crops.
- The green areas were concentrated in the Northern Governorate and amounted to 50.7%. The rest of the green area is distributed with various ratios among the Governorates, as is illustrated in the graph below.

Distribution of Green Areas by Governorate





- With regard to crops, palm occupied the largest share of the total green area of nearly 1700 hectares. As for the vegetables, the tomatoes have occupied the largest area, approximately 105 hectares. The following tables represent the top 10 categories in agricultural areas.

**Vegetables Cultivated Area
(hectares)**

Vegetables	Hectare
Tomatoes	104.71
Wheat	77.65
Onion	55.70
Green Houses	49.30
Okra	46.01
Arugula	43.06
Basil Black	40.43
Radish	34.45
Cauliflower	30.28
Lettuce	29.62

**Area of the Green Areas as
Agricultural Classifications
(hectares)**

Agricultural Classifications	Hectare
Palms	1,700.49
Scrub vegetation*	1,548.56
Gardens	605.88
Algae	465.14
Variety fruit trees	164.39
Fodders	116.82
Tomatoes	104.71
Variety trees	97.76
Weeds	78.24
Wheat	77.65

* short shrubs or herbs that grow in desert soil and grow at low altitudes, and have adapted to the circumstances to be able to stay alive, because of their ability to store the water as long as possible.