

Demographic Shifts in Iraq and Spatial Development Anbar Governorate as A Case Study

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Abstract

The achievement of spatial development depends on the presence of (the active group), which is considered an important condition. This relationship between population and development stems from the fact that the demographic factor (population) is an essential and structural factor for the process of spatial development and not just a recipient of its fruits. between population and spatial development by developing strategies that produce us the ability to integrate these demographic variables into the development process. He came to the 1994 International Population Conference in Cairo, which identified population issues and variables. In order for them to become part of development, they must be aware of the relationship between population and available spatial resources.

Introduction

Iraq suffers from problems in development in general and the standard of living

. On the other hand, there is a change in the demographic characteristics represented by Iraq entering the stage of demographic transition. If the development and spatial sectoral development of Iraq is desired, there must be concerns for these changes, the purpose of which is to invest the spatial potential for the benefit of the population. This chapter was concerned with studying the demographic situation in Iraq, the study area, its future transformations, and the entry of Iraq into the stage of (the demographic blow).

Problem

The weak relationship between the demographic transition (population distribution, growth and composition) and the dimensions of sustainable

spatial development socially, economically and developmentally.

Hypothesis

The suitability of spatial development plans to the phenomenon of demographic squint depends on the relationship between the nature of potentials and the extent to which they are invested in their sustainable dimensions.

Objective

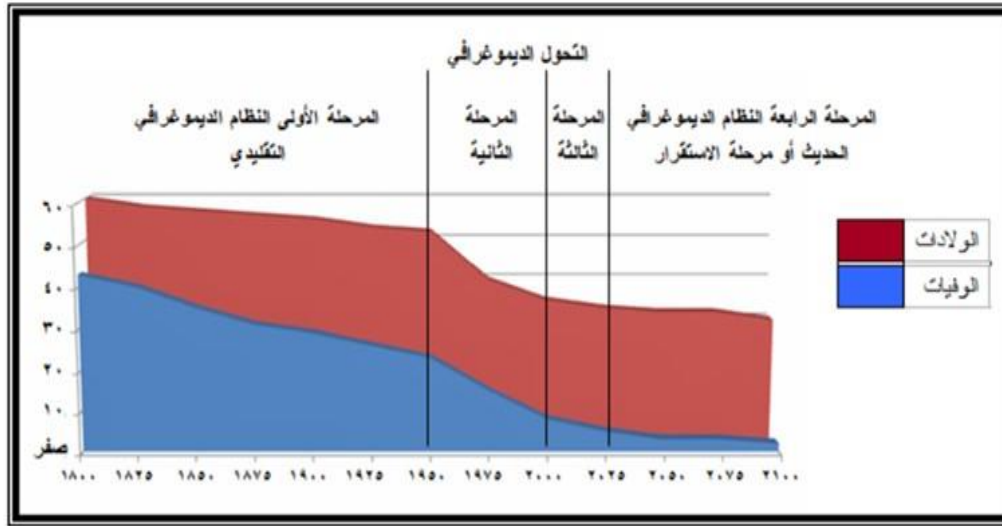
The research aims to clarify and study the concept of "demographic transitions" and the experiences of countries in this field and to compare them based on several indicators.

A brief history of the demographic transition in Iraq:

The demographic transition in Iraq goes through several stages, and it is in the first stage that precedes the demographic transition. This stage is

characterized by a decline in population growth due to the high births and deaths and during the time period (1800-1950). After this stage comes another transitional stage known as the demographic transition stage and extends over time (1950-2000), in which the growth rate is characterized by a high rate of growth as a result of a decrease in deaths and also a rise in births, and then comes a new stage, the

third stage and extends in time (2000-2025) in which births are characterized by a gradual decline in return. There is a decrease in mortality, so the growth rate is slow, and the last stage extends over time (2025-2100). As births and deaths tend to decline rapidly, and the rate of population growth becomes lower than the general rate. (Economic and Social Committee, 2011, 7).



Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Situation Analysis in Iraq 2012.

Iraq's population, development and growth rates:

Through the population census and estimates, we note that the annual increase amounted to (2.7%) for the period (2012-2025) and after that it decreased significantly, reaching (1.3%) annually for the period (2025-2050) and through the

observation to Table No. (1) that The path of the demographic transition in Iraq reflects the decline in population growth rates in the future, as the growth rates ranged, respectively, between (3%, 2.8%, 1.1%) during the period from (1997-2050) as a result of the gradual decline in fertility as well as a decrease in change The annual population and growth rate as shown in Table (1) below.

Table (1) Population development in Iraq for the period (1997-2050)

Year	Population per million	Yearly Transition %	Yearly Growth Rate
1997	22		
2007	29.5	3,4	3
2012	34	3.0	2.8
2015	37	2.6	2.5

2025	47	2.5	2.5
2050	63.5	1.3	1.1

Source: Ministry of Planning and Population Statistics, 2018.

Population Structure and Distribution:

Qualitative Composition:

The population of Iraq for the year 2019 is estimated at about (39) million people, and the ratio of males reached (101) males for every (100) females. This percentage is an indication of the demographic balance. The type is considered a demographic characteristic that varies from one governorate to another and from one period to another (depending on internal and external migration factors), as in the 1997 census the ratio of males reached about 99.4 per 100 females. This imbalance is considered (simple), i.e., close to the gender balance.

Age Composition:

It is intended to study the ages of the population and its distribution into age groups, and the age structure is of great importance, through which it

is possible to identify the strength of the population, the degree of its fertility, and the extent of its contribution to the production process. For future production capacities, the middle-aged and adults category (15-64 years), which is the active or productive category, and through Table (2) we find an increase in the percentage of this category in 2017 by about 58%, and this indicates that the possibility of providing manpower for most economic activities, including activity The industrial category, bearing in mind that this category is the breadwinner for the first and third categories, through which the size of the (available) labor force, its size and composition, and also the burden of dependency and the level of spending, saving and consumption of services and goods are determined. The age structure in Iraq has changed over the past decades, as shown in Table (2).

Table (2) Age Composition in Iraq

Years	Percentage of Age Categories (%)			
	Less than 14 Years-old	Between 15-64	Older than 65	Total
1965	47.94	46.94	5.12	%100
1977	49.4	46.97	3.99	%100
1987	45.77	50.72	3.51	%100
1997	44.88	51.72	3.40	%100

2007	43.12	54.7	2.81	%100
2017	38.14	58.56	3.30	%100
2025	36.7	59.7	3.60	%100

Source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning, National Population Committee, 2019.

As a result of these changes, we find that the age group (0-14) increased from (47%) in 1965 to (49%) in 1977, with a difference from the 1965 census (1.10%). The reason for this is the stable situation of the country at the political and security level. The standard of living is in addition to the economic recovery of the country. After the 1977 census, the age structure of the group (0-14) witnessed a continuous decline in censuses and estimates in the years (1987-1997-2007-2017). The most important features of this change are the decline in the proportion of children (individuals under 15 years old). In favor of the increasing proportion of the population of working age (15-64 years).

As for the age group (15-64), the working age group has witnessed an increase from (46.94%) for the year 1965 of the total population of Iraq to (46.98%) for the year 1977 and to (50.72%) for the year 1987 and through the census ratios (1977-1987).) that there is a clear difference of up to (3.75%) and the reason for this increase is due to the presence of a high percentage of females (of reproductive age) as well as the government's adoption of a population policy to encourage marriage and childbearing and through programs to support married working females, and in 1997 it became (51.72%), this percentage is higher than the 1987 census, with a difference of (1%), and the reason for the convergence of the ratios between these two censuses is as a result of the war between Iraq and Iran (which is a selective phenomenon for a specific age group and quality) and the Second Gulf War (1991). What followed was a difficult economic and living circumstance, a drop in work wages, a collapse in the value of the currency and economic sanctions because of that pushed many males to emigrate outside the country. (Al Fayadh, 2008,

47). After the 1997 census, this category continued to rise according to estimates (2007-2017).

As for the elderly category (65+), it recorded a noticeable decline during the period (1965-1977-1987-1997). The reason for this decline is the lack of interest by the government and the failure to provide them with the necessary health, economic and social care, which led to a decline in the rate of long-term expectations. Life, which settled at (69) years, and in the estimates (2007-2017), we find that it has increased.

As for the population estimates for Iraq for the coming years, it is expected that the category (0-14) will continue to decline, and with this decrease, we do not exclude it from being the consuming category and pressuring the budget and resources. The group will move after a generation from this stage to another stage, which is the youth group, provided that the transition will be while they are in the best educational and health aspects.

The percentage of the category (15-64) will rise during the coming period higher than the rest of the other age groups and at a higher rate, and this means an increase in the driving force for spatial and economic development, which predicts the opening of the demographic window, according to statistical estimates.

The relationship between demographic transition (the demographic blow) and development:

The relationship between population and development is rooted and cannot be separated from each other. It is believed that it stimulates development, especially after paying attention to the characteristics of the population, i.e., paying attention to the age structure. This interest has

increased recently and the importance of studying the relationship of population and development has increased due to the demographic transformations that developing countries are going through, and these countries have become vary in the stages of this transformation and their success in investing this transformation in their development events.

The demographic transition is linked to two main axes. The first axis is in the theory of the demographic transition that emerged due to the demographic transitions in Western European countries after World War II, which was represented by a decline in fertility and childbearing rates. (John, 1976, 366).

The second axis was the emergence of modern writings that focused on studying the phenomenon of change in the age structure, which was represented by the theory of demographic transition.

Usually, countries go through several stages and the most important stages are a decrease in the death rate and the fertility rate continues to rise and then there will be a gradual decrease in fertility and as a result of these transformations, the proportion of the working-age population will rise and it is within the category (15-64) and thus the dependency rates decrease and we call this stage b (demographic window). (David, 2001,3).

During the stage of the (demographic window), the growth of the population of the working age is at a faster rate, and this results in higher savings rates and employment rates, and thus leads to an improvement in the overall performance indicators of those countries (if appropriate policies and procedures are available for this stage that help to maximize the return from the demographic transition stage). (Alexia, 2007.15-17).

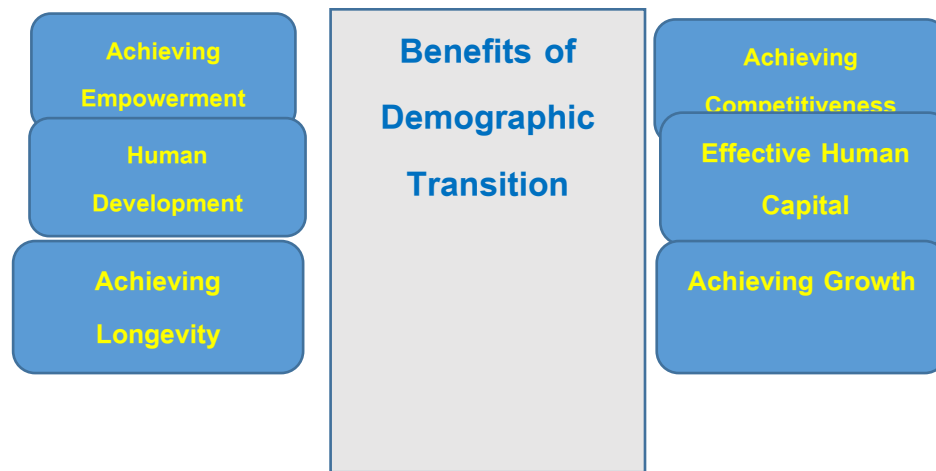
The theory of demographic transition assumes that it can affect the development process through several mechanisms, the most important of which are:

- Saving and investment, where we find that the working age group has the ability to save more than the rest of the groups.

An increase in the labor force due to the natural increase in the size of these forces or through the participation of women in the labor market.

Human capital due to the increase in life expectancy and improvement in health services, which leads to attention towards children by improving their education level and taking care of their health aspect.

Several studies confirmed the important role played by the demographic transition in development, and their results were a great support for the theory of the demographic transition. Increasing the working-age population by 1%, which leads to an increase in the growth rate of per capita output by 1.6 percent. The United Nations has paid attention to the importance of the demographic transition to sustainable development through the 2030 Agenda, whereby the members announced their commitment to achieving a demographic dividend and paying special attention to creating an incubating environment that enables children to invest their abilities only Target (17-18) of the sustainable development goals is to detail the relevant population indicators by age (age group) in order to monitor the impact of (developmental) policies for all ages and ensure that they enjoy better opportunities to participate in and benefit from development. We note in paragraph (34) of the 2030 Agenda, in which countries declared that population expectations should be taken into account in their development, urban and rural policies and strategies. The change in the age structure and sustainable development is considered an important and pivotal aspect, as it was recognized in paragraph (6-16) in 1994 that changes in the age structure occurred as a result of the decline in fertility rates and the decrease in mortality, and the Population and Development Committee took care of this to take into account the effects of changing the age structure of the population in development planning and in the (medium and long) term. (Economic and Social Council, 2017, 4-6).

Figure: Benefits of Demographic Transition

Source: The National Report on the Population of Iraq, Population Situation Analysis (2012, 77).

Population and Spatial Development in Iraq:

In Iraq, it started in 1972, where it took care to follow the method of planning for spatial development through the dissemination of investments in all governorates. It did not depart from the traditional pattern of focusing investments on certain governorates.

After 2003, the spatial development policy relied on new criteria for the spatial distribution and dissemination of investments by activating the sustainability mechanism based on the two indicators (spatial distribution of population and degree of deprivation). This strategy consisted of two axes:

First: Allocating Ministries:

The allocation is made to implement projects that meet the needs of the population, and the focus of these allocations are the ministries that are based on estimating the actual need for the ministries' projects as the human being is the goal for development, and through these allocations Baghdad occupied the first place and the second place was the share of Basra.

Second: Regional Development:

The policy of developing the regions was based on the criterion of (population), in addition to the

application of decentralization between the governorates.

At the level of practical application, the focus of allocations to the main development poles in Iraq (Baghdad, Mosul and Basra) continued (National Development Plan, 2010/2014).

From the foregoing, we find that spatial development and investments resulting from development plans are not commensurate with the population characteristics and spatial development capabilities of all governorates. This policy followed created spatial disparities for development between governorates and the reason is the neglect of integrated development policies that depend (population characteristics and available spatial capabilities) This problem took several directions:

- The locational abundance of major cities (Baghdad, Basra, and Mosul) to concentrate investments in these cities, which made them attractive cities (for labor and population).

- This aspect is represented in finding a set of characteristics, the most important of which are (the dominance of megacities - dual spatial development - disparity between governorates in activities and population). Therefore, cities have appeared characterized by weak basic services, low standard of living and high unemployment rate, in order to attract large cities to their capabilities.

- The existence of untapped or invested resources and capabilities in the less developed areas, which leads to a lack of opportunities for their use in development.

One of the principles of the 1994 International Population Conference is that the goals and policies related to population constitute an essential part of economic and social development, and in order for development to become a tool in order to improve the quality of life and human well-being, it must be aware and care about the interrelated relationships between the population and the place where it is possible to bring about a development renaissance through the exploitation of resources spatial through population.

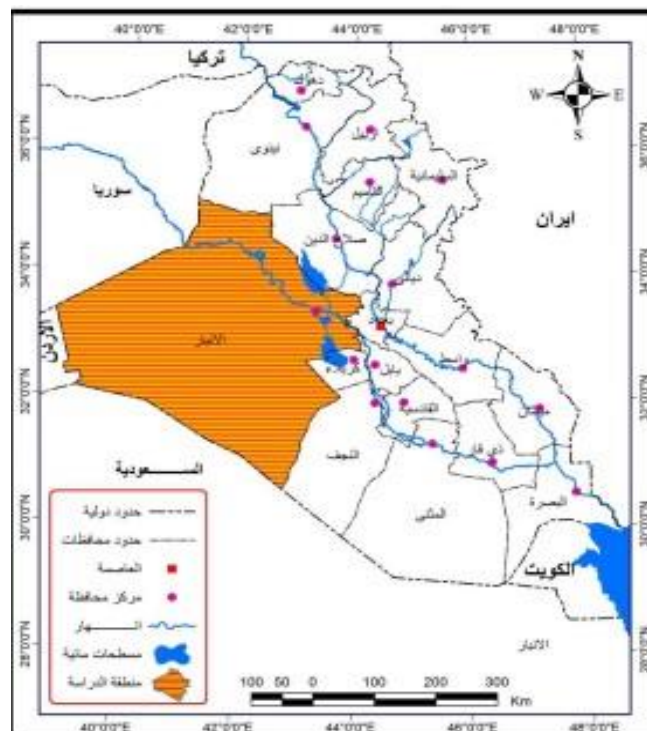
Area of Study

Geographical Location:

Anbar Governorate is located in western Iraq and is characterized by a diversity of terrain. It is bordered

Map (1) Location of Anbar Governorate in relation to Iraq

to the north by Salah al-Din and Nineveh governorates to the northwest and Baghdad to the east. From the southeast are the governorates of Karbala and Najaf. Anbar governorate is part of the Arabian Peninsula plateau. Its surface is undulating and some small hills and a large number of valleys appear, such as Wadi Houran. Due to the slope of its lands and the poverty of its natural vegetation, it is subject to severe erosion. Surface and underground waters and winds diversify its surface, as the highest height of the western plateau near the Jordanian border reaches more than 800 meters above sea level and drops in the Habbaniyah areas to 75 meters above sea level. The Euphrates River cuts its way in the western plateau, whose rocks descend gradually towards the Tharthar, Habbaniyah and Razzaza depressions. In some areas, the course of the Euphrates River is rugged, so limestone and gypsum rocks appear on the river's path.



Source: Iraqi General Survey Authority, 2020

Demographic shifts and spatial development in Anbar Governorate:

The role and importance of the population and the size of the workforce contribute to enhancing opportunities for developing levels of spatial development, as well as the distribution of the population is important and influential in the variation in the level of spatial development due to the fact that the areas of population concentration are areas of attraction for economic activities, especially those that require a volume of manpower, in addition to the availability of appropriate markets. The volume of production will increase and thus these areas (population concentration) will become attractive to economic activities, especially industrial ones. As for areas with weak population concentration, it leads to a weakness in the level of spatial development for these areas, as well as labor migration towards areas of population concentration and economic activities (population migration and place migration).

The study of the population helps in explaining the spatial and temporal variance of the workforce and knowing the reasons behind this. The spatial distribution of the population is linked from a developmental point of view with basic components:

- 1- Distribution of basic economic activities (agricultural and industrial).
- 2- The level of economic development for the provinces of Anbar Province
- 3- The level of development of the services sector, which is an important and essential factor in the spatial stability of the population, including the workforce, and through spatial stability provides a

suitable and attractive environment for various spatial development investments that enhance development opportunities for the levels of spatial development of the regions of Anbar Governorate.

According to the aforementioned components, the spatial variation in the distribution of the population results in finding a discrepancy in the distribution of the (economically active) workforce, on sector and spatial levels. This discrepancy resulted in the presence of limited administrative units, economic activities, and other administrative units that are developed and economically rich. In the distribution of population and labor force in the areas of active or economically developed (economically developed areas is because of the concentration of the economically active group in them more than the rest of the areas and this concentration is attractive to various economic activities) and areas that are less developed or economically backward (due to the lack or unavailability of various manpower).

Evolution of Population Size and Environmental Distribution:

Population growth is considered important and is one of the most prominent demographic manifestations. In general, there is an increase in the size of the population of Anbar Governorate. This increase is the result of the dynamic movement (births and inward migration), while deaths and outward migration are a factor of population decline. (Khuff and Rihani, 1986, 143). As shown in Table (3) the size and environmental distribution of the population.

Table (3) Population size and environmental distribution in Anbar Governorate for the years 1997-2010-2020

Years	Urban Population	Urban Population Percentage	Rural Population	Rural Population Percentage	Total	Percentage %	Growth Rate
1997	539287	52.7	484449	47.3	1023736	100	—
2010	737463	48.5	784366	51.5	1521829	100	3.1
2020	886115	50.1	885541	49.9	1771656	100	1.9

Source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Anbar population census 1997, Anbar population estimates 2010-2020. It is clear from the above table (3) that there is an increase

in the population size of Anbar Governorate, where the population size increased from (1023,736) for the year 1997 to reach (1771656) in 2020, 3.1% in 2010 and 1.9% in 2020.

Population distribution by district (administrative units) Anbar Governorate:

The distribution of the population of Anbar Governorate varies according to the districts due to the varying economic, social and natural conditions, as shown in Table (4).

Table (4) Distribution of Anbar population by district and time periods (1997-2010-2020)

Districts	1997	%	2010	%	2020	%
Fallujah	363865	35.5	540515	35.5	628131	35.5
Al-Ramadi	372152	36.4	504435	33.1	585273	34.2
Hiit	88852	8.7	146236	9.6	170776	9.3
Anah	15142	1.5	26843	1.8	31575	1.7
Rawah	12986	1.3	20251	1.3	23959	1.3
Hadithah	54804	5.3	89494	5.9	105710	5.7
Al-Qaim	95078	9.3	154039	10.1	179192	9.8
Al-Rutbah	20848	2	40015	2.6	47040	2.4
Total	1023736	100	1521829	100	1771656	100

Source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Anbar population census 1997, Anbar population estimates 2010-2020.

Through the above table, it is clear to us that there is a clear spatial concentration of the population of the districts of (Ramadi and Fallujah) on the rest of the districts of Anbar Governorate.

Age Structure of the population of Anbar Governorate:

It is considered one of the most important demographic indicators that comprehensively illustrate the age groups, especially the economically active groups, i.e. the size of the workforce for investment projects that are responsible for carrying out spatial development processes and which have a role in improving the quality of life for them and economic recovery, as well as knowing the future indicators of the size of the population increase according to population estimates To create appropriate development projects for them that have a role on the social and economic level of the country.

The importance of knowing the age structure lies in population analyzes for important considerations, the most important of which are:

- 1- It shows the percentage of the economically active category, which is the important category because it represents the labor force through which the development process is carried out, and without it, no development process can take place.
- 2- Through the age structure, it is possible to know the size of the supply of human labor force.
- 3- The age groups as determinants of social and economic importance to any society. (Al-Othman, 2000, 154).

The age structure of the population is divided into three age groups in order to show the importance and needs of each group. It can also determine the nature of the society, whether it is characterized by a high or low percentage of the economically active population, as well as the percentage of young

people within quantitative indicators, through which the nature of future development trends can be determined, especially with regard to determining the surplus or the deficit of the human workforce, and the age groups consist of:

- Category (0-14 years) when they are young.
- A category (15-64 years) and they are the economically active category.
- Category (65 years and over) who are the elderly.

Determining the proportions of these groups and their future trends is important for all studies with a

developmental dimension, through which it is possible to know the nature of the society, whether it is a consumer or productive society. Knowing these percentages will require the formulation of development trends in an accurate manner that guarantees us achieving a balanced growth and in a manner that is appropriate with the age groups in the field of developing levels of development (spatial, economic and social) within the societies that depend on planning to invest the workforce. (Al-Mohammadi, Al-Dulaimi, 7, 2019).

Table (5) age groups of the population of Anbar Governorate (1997-2010-2020)

Age Category	1997		2010		2020	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
0 – 14	497536	48.6	641340	42.1	748355	42.2
15 – 64	496512	48.5	838679	55.1	983825	55.6
65 +	29688	2.9	41860	2.7	39476	2.2
Total	1023736	100	1521829	100	1771656	100

Source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Anbar population census 1997, Anbar population estimates 2010-2020.

As for the distribution of age groups at the district level, it varied in all districts of Anbar Governorate. Population concentrations were concentrated as shown in Table (6).

Table (6) distribution of age groups at the district level 2020

Order	District	الفئات العمرية لمحافظة الانبار							Total
		Population 0 - 14		Population 15 – 64		Population 65+		%	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
1	Al-Ramadi	188383	41	248162	56	9974	2	100	446519
2	Fallujah	165823	43	212809	55	8901	2	100	387533
3	Al-Qaim	75781	42	99429	56	3982	2	100	179192
4	Hiit	71778	42	95153	56	3845	2	100	170776
5	Al-	60160	43	75675	55	2919	2	100	138754

	Habaneiah								
6	Al-Karmah	54561	40	77904	58	2797	2	100	135262
7	Hadithah	43429	41	59812	57	2469	2	100	105710
8	Al-Amriyah	45690	43	57432	55	2214	2	100	105336
9	Al-Rutbah	19564	432	26393	56	1083	2	100	47040
10	Anah	13119	42	17728	56	728	2	100	31575
11	Rawah	9863	41	13534	57	562	2	100	23959
Total									1771656

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020.

Through the above table, it is clear to us that the population age groups are as follows:

The junior category (0-14), as their percentage for the approved years is (48.6 - 42.1 - 42.2), and this indicates that the governorate enjoys a future population balance that is a reserve available from the workforce and at the same time it is a consuming category and not a producer, (and investment in this category can be provided by providing Educational and health services and achieving the second demographic dividend.

As for the elderly (65 +), it shows us that there is a slight decrease for the same approved years. This category is represented by the elderly, and it is also considered a non-productive and consuming category. The importance of this category lies in providing it with the main needs and the necessary requirements of the elderly (health and recreational) and can benefit from their experiences in different areas.

As for the age group (15-64) who are economically active, it rises for the approved years, reaching (48.5, 55.1, 55.6), given that this labor force is the main engine of the development process (without it there is no work or production), and this shows us that Anbar Governorate has The preparation of the workforce is sufficient for any development process that seeks to develop its spatial development levels, taking into account the development of skills for this workforce in a manner consistent with the levels of spatial development.

The quantitative indicators for the population of Anbar Governorate are that Anbar Governorate

increases the proportion of the economically active category to reach 56% of the population of the governorate, and this indicates that the governorate is going through a phase of demographic transition in favor of the economically active category.

Unemployment:

It is one of the most important obstacles that affect the process of spatial, social and economic development, and the International Labor Organization has defined it as a concept that refers to the existence of (the economically active group) who are without work and they are able to work and want to work and are looking for it. (Zaki, 1997, p. 226). Unemployment occurs when there is an imbalance between the supply of the labor force and the demand for it, so the surplus of the labor force is called unemployment.

Anbar Governorate suffers from a higher unemployment rate than the rest of the Iraqi governorates, and the high unemployment rate came due to the combination of a number of factors and reasons:

- The lack of a spatial planning and development policy, especially for the industrial and agricultural sectors, which led to a decline in the role of these sectors in providing job opportunities for the workforce.
- The lack of a policy to attract development investments for the available capabilities that were not specifically invested in the sectors (agricultural, industrial and tourism).

The unemployment rate, which means (the percentage of the unemployed out of the total active population), has reached (32.4%) in Anbar Governorate, as shown in Table (7) below.

Table (7) Unemployment and poverty within Anbar Governorate

Indicator	Percentage
Unemployment	32.4
General Poverty	27.5
Economic Activity	48.5

Source/ Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, 2020.

As for the distribution of unemployment at the district level, it was according to **Table (8)**

Table (8) Unemployment rate in the districts of Anbar Governorate for the years (1997-2020)

District	1997	2020
	Unemployment %	Unemployment %
Fallujah	12.0	14.0
Al-Ramadi	15.3	18.0
Hiit	16.7	34.3
Anah	10.0	12.0
Rawah	10.8	42.0
Hadithah	12.5	22.0
Al-Qaim	16.2	19.2
Al-Rutbah	23.6	45.0
Percentage Across Iraq	16.4	32.4
Total	100	100

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020.

The above table shows us there is a spatial and temporal variation in unemployment rates at the district level of Anbar Governorate, as the table shows us quantitative indicators that all districts have high unemployment rates and the unemployment rate is concentrated in the districts of Heet - Rawa - Al Qaim - Rutbah, despite the fact that these districts enjoy development potential The available spatial area and its large area, and the reason for this is the concentration of investments and projects in certain areas within specific districts and the weak concentration in other districts, such

as (Rawh and Al-Rutba, which recorded the highest unemployment rates in Anbar Governorate, which amounted to 24.0 - 45.0 despite the fact that Al-Rutba district enjoys large and diversified economic resources) .

The high rate of unemployment in Anbar Governorate, despite the availability of agricultural land, factories, and factories, indicates the inability of investment projects (spatial and planning) to absorb this labor force or solve the unemployment

problem. Living and social life of the individual and 2- society and the high rate of poverty.

Spatial development and investment plan for Anbar Governorate:

Investment is one of the most important aspects of spatial development that contribute to growth and 4- development in all developmental, economic, service and social fields, and since Anbar Governorate possesses distinct spatial development components, it requires planning work for all investment sectors, especially in regions 5- characterized by high unemployment rates and lack of investment in development capabilities. Which contribute to the achievement of development and in line with the demographic transitions (the demographic blow).

Investment Objectives:

The development and economic philosophy of the Investment Law (2006) encourages investments and their development in various regions and sectors. The Investment Law under which the National Investment Commission was formed focused on development projects and identified the most important sectors. The most important objectives were set:

- 1- Granting guarantees and privileges for the establishment and continuation of investment projects, enhancing competitiveness and encouraging the private sector to provide the most efficient projects.

Encouraging investment in modern and sustainable technologies that achieve environmental, economic and social safety.

- 3- Granting investment projects tax exemptions and protecting the property and rights of investors.

Expansion of investment projects that achieve human resource development, job creation, improvement of living standards and economic development.

- 5- Creating an attractive investment climate for investment projects by owning real estate for investments and facilitating the approval procedures therein. (Anbar Investment Commission, 2019, 7).

The most important conferences that focused on investment in Anbar Province:

The investment law of 2006 resulted in the establishment of the Anbar Investment Commission in 2008. By holding several international conferences and the purpose of these conferences was to create an environment that attracts local and foreign investments to stimulate investment and achieve spatial development that contribute to providing job opportunities to advance the developmental reality of the governorate that achieves structural changes in the field of spatial development, and the most important conferences that were held are (Beirut Conference 2009 - Conference Istanbul 2011 and 2013 - The Kingdom of Jordan Conference 2018) which resulted in investment projects as shown in Table (9) below:

Table (9) Investment projects and numbers of manpower for Anbar Governorate 2020

Project Name	Number of Manpower	Number of Projects	Percentage
Housing Projects	4703	26	63
Industrial Projects	574	13	8
Commercial Projects	917	23	12
Agricultural Projects	197	7	3
Tourism Projects	110	8	1
Health Projects	1013	14	13
Total	7514	91	100

Source: General Investment Authority, Governorates Investment, approved projects, 2020.

It is clear to us from the above table (9) that the investment projects included most of the development and service sectors, but with these projects, they were unable to absorb the demographic transition (the demographic blow) that led to a gap between the supply of the labor force and the demand for it, which contributed to the high rates of unemployment and poverty, in addition to The existence of underdeveloped districts and the continuation of migration towards the developed districts or outside the governorate, in addition to the fact that the development projects (industrial, agricultural and tourism) that are considered spatial development projects are the least of the projects in terms of number and financial allocation, and some of them are under implementation (licensed only), which means there is a defect at the sectoral level.

Determining the economic sectors for spatial development in Anbar Governorate and according to priority:

Anbar Governorate has a set of economic sectors that can develop in the future. Therefore, the study area is considered one of the most promising areas in the development potential. It acquires most of the large reserves of minerals. The goal of identifying

the appropriate sectors for spatial development is to choose the optimal sites for the proposed investment projects in achieving development Spatial Depending on the opportunity of the demographic transition to invest the economic potential in each of the districts of the study area, a number of steps were adopted to select the priority economic sectors with spatial development as follows:

- 1- Determining the economic sectors and districts to be targeted by focusing on projects that provide job opportunities, which is reflected in the level of pension, reducing unemployment and reducing poverty, through a questionnaire and consultation with specialists.

Therefore, priority economic sectors were identified as follows:

Agricultural Sector.

Industrial Sector.

Tourism Sector.

- 2- Setting criteria and indicators based on the final goals that obtained the highest scores, as shown in Table (10) below.

Table (10) Criteria and indicators for the ultimate goals

Standard	Indicator	Observation
Economically Active	The number of workers in each sector	One of the most important goals of spatial development is to create job opportunities and eliminate unemployment, so focusing on sectors that generate more jobs
The relative importance of the private sector	The relative importance of the private sector. Number of workers in the sector from the private sector	The role of the private sector is important in spatial development through the extent of participation of companies in this sector within the development sectors, which is measured by the intensity of manpower in each sector and according to its classification in order to achieve the objectives of development and local recovery
The capacity of the sector to	Descriptive measure of labor	Since the ultimate goal of local

absorb the workforce	intensity - Very light labor - light labor - Medium Labor - labor-intensive - High-Intensity Labor	spatial development is to create and increase job opportunities, the choice falls on the economic sectors based on labor intensity instead of those based on capital intensity, and there are quantitative and descriptive methods for determining the intensity of labor in the sectors. Descriptive ones will be adopted due to the difficulty of obtaining information, by adopting the classification of sectors.
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As for the analysis of the spatio-industrial structure according to the administrative units of Anbar province, using the Shit-Share analysis method.

Table (11) Industrial structure analysis using Shit-Share analysis method

المساهمة الصناعية		التركيب الصناعي		الإحراف		النمو الفعلي		النمو الإقليمي المقترض		النمو الوطني		المستوى الإقليمي		المستوى الوطني		نوع الأنشطة الصناعية
S	M	Dr	Rr	N	RN	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000	2012	2000			
-202	-22	-224	55	279	0.51	361	306	54884	36410					صناعة المنتجات القاذية والمشروبات		
146	-247	-101	1809	1910	0.78	3903	2094	31033	17478					منتجات الخامات المعدنية غير المعدنية		
-2161	681	-1480	988	2468	1.60	3693	2705	64679	24861					التعدين والاستخراج		
-2217	411	-1806	2852	4658	0.91	7957	5105	150596	78749					المجموع		

Source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning, Department of Regional Development, 2020.

We find through the application of the equations in Table (11) above, that the industrial activities in Anbar Governorate achieved a positive growth, amounting to 411, and that the actual growth was positive. For the advancement of this sector, and this indicates that the impact of national spatial development policies on Anbar Governorate was positive and industrial investments therein.

In order to achieve spatial development and its pillar "social justice and economic efficiency", industries should be stimulated more significantly in the Ramadi district center, as well as the Al-Qaim district center for the industry (products of non-metallic mineral ores). As shown in the proposed table (12) for industrial development policies.

Table (12) Proposed industrial development policies.

المعيرات والمعايير	نوع النشاط	الحيز المكاني	المؤشر التخطيطي
تقلص الثباين في مستوى التنمية	صناعة التعدين والاستخراج	قضاء القائم / ناحية العبيدي	العدالة الاجتماعية
تحقيق التركيز الصناعي	صناعات المنتجات الغذائية والمشروبات	قضاء حديثة	
استثمار الموارد المتاحة	الصناعات النسيجية	قضاء عنه	
توفر المواد الخام والمواد الأولية والأيدي العاملة	منتجات الخامات المعدنية غير المعدنية	قضاء الرمادي / المركز	العدالة الاقتصادية
		قضاء القائم / المركز	
	المنتجات الغذائية والمشروبات	قضاء الفلوجة / المركز	
		قضاء الرمادي / المركز	
تقلص الثباين في مستوى التنمية	صناعة التعدين والاستخراج	قضاء هيت / المركز	المواطنة بين المديان
		قضاء القائم / ناحية العبيدي	
	صناعات المنتجات الغذائية والمشروبات	قضاء حديثة	
		قضاء عنه	
استثمار الموارد المتاحة	منتجات الخامات المعدنية غير المعدنية	قضاء الرمادي / المركز	
		قضاء القائم / المركز	
	المنتجات الغذائية والمشروبات	قضاء الفلوجة / المركز	
		قضاء الرمادي / المركز	
		قضاء هيت / المركز	

Source: Iraqi Ministry of Planning, Department of Regional Development, 2020.

Conclusions

1. The population of working age (15-64 years), or what is called (the demographic gift), constitutes an economic force supporting the achievement of the desired spatial development if it is properly utilized.
2. Investing in the population, especially in the phase of the demographic gift, is an essential and important factor in any spatial-economic development renaissance, as there is no need for any development activity to be the main engine for it, which is the labor force.

Recommendations

1. Activating the private sector to be a back-up next to the public sector in order to provide job opportunities and reduce unemployment rates on the one hand and on the other hand for the purpose of contributing to achieving the desired spatial economic development.
2. Developing plans and policies to ensure the employment and investment of the energies of the population of working age, and encourage the participation of women alongside men in the fields of work that allow this, in addition to paying attention to development and training programs for human resources inside and outside the country.
3. Relying on the principle of partnership and good governance in implementing and reviewing the strategic plan by applying modern mechanisms for urban and regional development.

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