



QATAR INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS

... An Overview



Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department

Qatar Statistics Authority, DOHA

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FOREWORD

The key driver of the inclusive growth of the State of Qatar is its rapid Infrastructure development. It is a critical enabler for economic growth and contributes significantly to human development, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The winning of the World cup hosting bid for 2022 is a strategic event that would further boost the Qatar's infrastructure in the coming years. Measuring infrastructure performance is thus a challenge for decision making process to improve the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure and extend it in other directions as well.

Comprehensive and reliable statistics on the infrastructure sectors would play a prime role for the policy makers to determine infrastructure priorities, track progress on infrastructure development, benchmark performance against peers, and evaluate the impact of past investments. This report presents an overview of infrastructure statistics requirement of the State of Qatar.

The Economic Statistics and National Accounts Division of Qatar Statistics Authority have been producing some of the contemporary economic statistics that influence decisions of government, business, and individuals. This present document will help readers gaining interesting insight in respect of the infrastructure statistics development for the State of Qatar.

Qatar Statistics Authority places its deep appreciation for the efforts of all staff members of Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department in bringing out this Report.

Sheikh Hamad Bin Jabor bin Jassim Al Thani
President, Qatar Statistics Authority

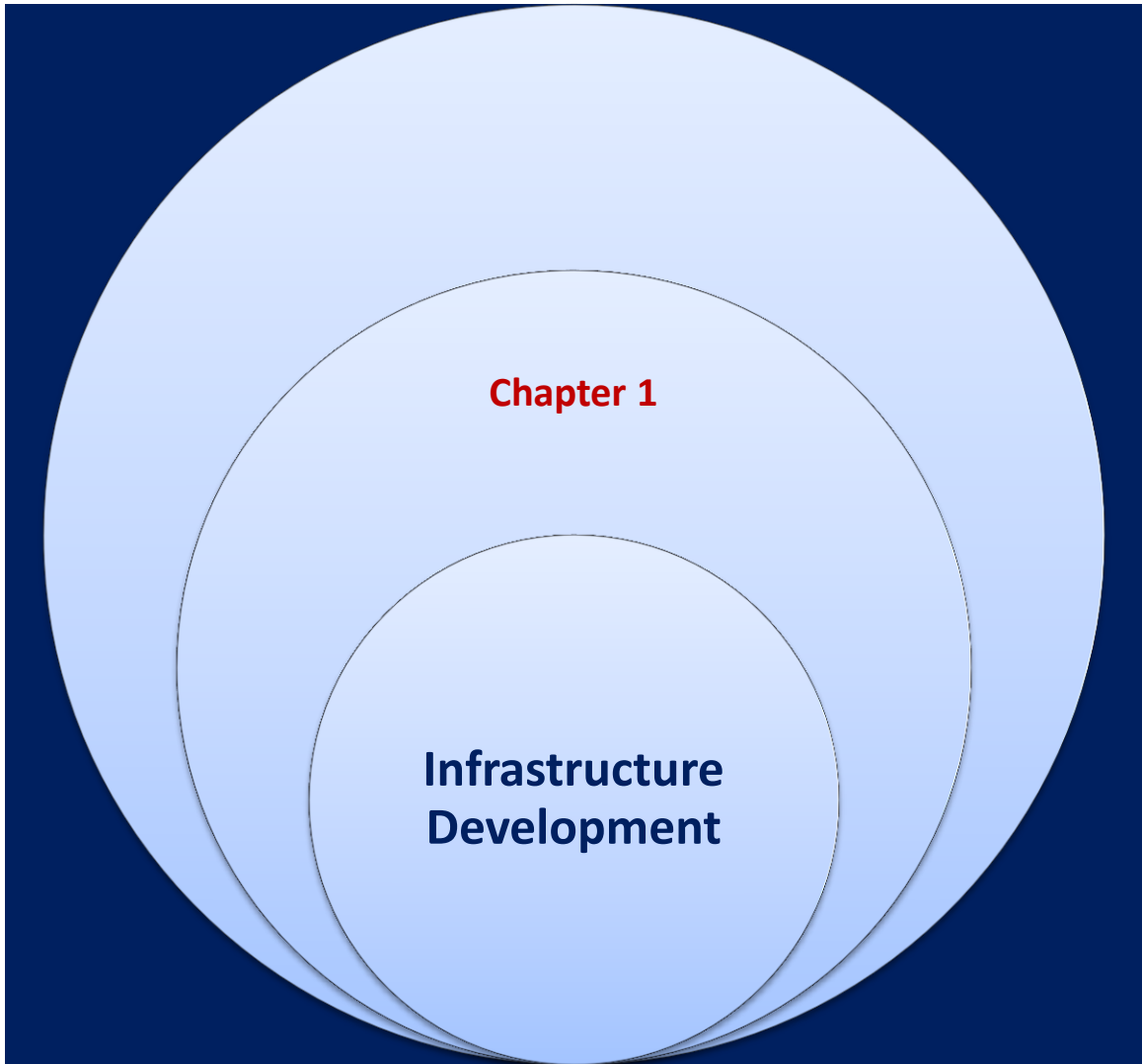
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Abbreviations

GFC	Gross fixed capital Formation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GSDP	General Secretariat for Development Planning
QR	Qatari Riyal
QOC	Qatar Olympic Committee
QSA	Qatar Statistics Authority



CHAPTER 1

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction

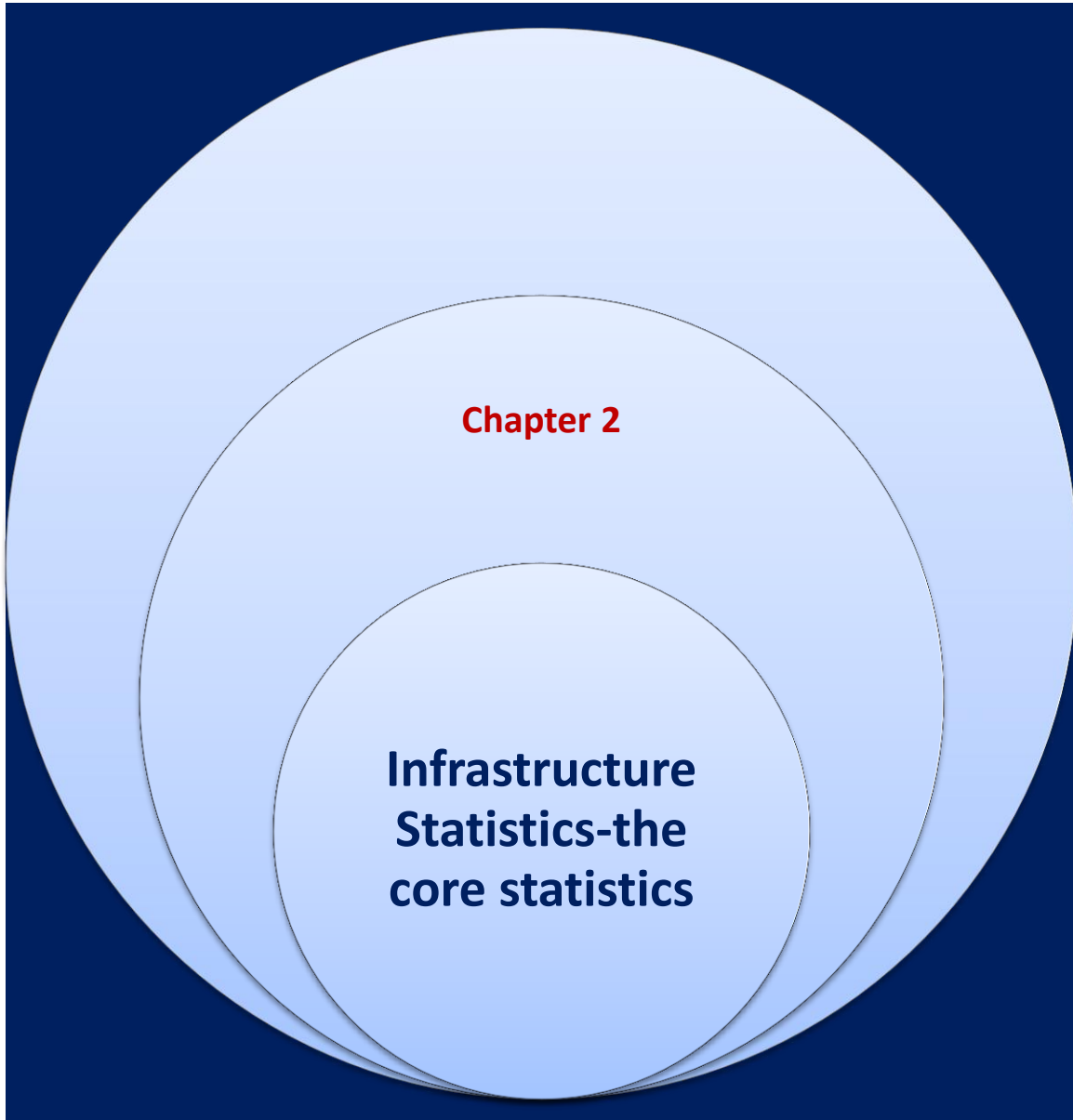
Extensive and efficient infrastructure is critical for ensuring the real functioning of the economy, as it is an important factor determining the location of economic activity and the kinds of activities or sectors that can develop in a particular economy. Poor infrastructure impedes a nation's economic growth and international competitiveness. Infrastructure development is a key driver of the inclusive growth of the State of Qatar. It is a critical enabler for economic growth and contributes significantly to human development, and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

Without dependable statistics on the infrastructure sectors it is difficult for policy makers to determine infrastructure priorities, track progress on infrastructure development, benchmark performance against peers, and evaluate the impact of past investments. The need for comprehensive, comparable and reliable information on infrastructure is widely recognized.

The productivity growth has been higher in countries with an adequate and efficient supply of infrastructure services. Provision of infrastructure services to meet the demands of business, households and other users is one of the major challenges of economic development. In many surveys conducted by World Bank Group, private investors have cited reliable infrastructure services as an important consideration in their investment decisions. The report also points out that "infrastructure capacity grows step by step with economic output – a one percent increase in the stock of infrastructure is associated with a one percent increase in gross domestic product (GDP) across all countries". In an increasingly recognized world, availability of good quality infrastructure is a crucial factor in attracting foreign investments. Availability and accessibility of adequate infrastructure in a country on par with international community is an indicator of the presence of high quality of life.

Role of infrastructure in fostering economic growth has been supported by the empirical literature. A number of studies have highlighted the importance of physical infrastructure as a determinant of economic growth.

- A country's development is strongly linked to its infrastructure strength and its ability to expand trade, cope with population growth, reduce poverty etc.;
- Infrastructure is important for the services it provides. Infrastructure provides people with the services they need and want;
- Infrastructure is an input to production and raises the productivity of other factors. Infrastructure connects goods to the markets, workers to industry, people to services, and the poor in rural areas to urban growth centres;
- Infrastructure lowers costs, enlarges markets, and facilitates trade; and
- Thus, Infrastructure provides services that support economic growth by increasing the productivity of labour and capital thereby reducing the costs of production and raising profitability, production, income and employment.



CHAPTER 2

INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS-THE CORE STATISTICS

Measuring infrastructure performance is required for decision making purposes to improve the availability and capacity of existing infrastructure and extend it in other directions as well. Therefore to create and manage good quality infrastructure, we need to have some measures of infrastructure. To collect meaningful statistics for measuring infrastructure it is desirable to know why we need these statistics. In case of infrastructure the statistics are required for following purposes:

- *Assess the condition of the existing assets;*
- *Evaluate the extent to which the infrastructure meets current demand;*
- *Assess whether infrastructure is likely to be able to meet demand in the future;*
- *Benchmarking: to compare our infrastructure availability with others.*

For assessing the existing assets and generating meaningful information from it the infrastructure statistics are classified into five broad categories:

- *Access indicators:* they measure the availability of infrastructure over geographic area and the proportion of population.
- *Quality indicators:* they measure the quality i.e. whether the available infrastructure is of use or not.
- *Fiscal costs & revenue indicators:* they include Budget outlay, Expenditure, Investment and Revenue generated.
- *Utilization indicators:* they indicate whether the infrastructure is being utilized to its full capacity or not.
- *Affordability indicators:* they indicate whether the infrastructure can be afforded by people.

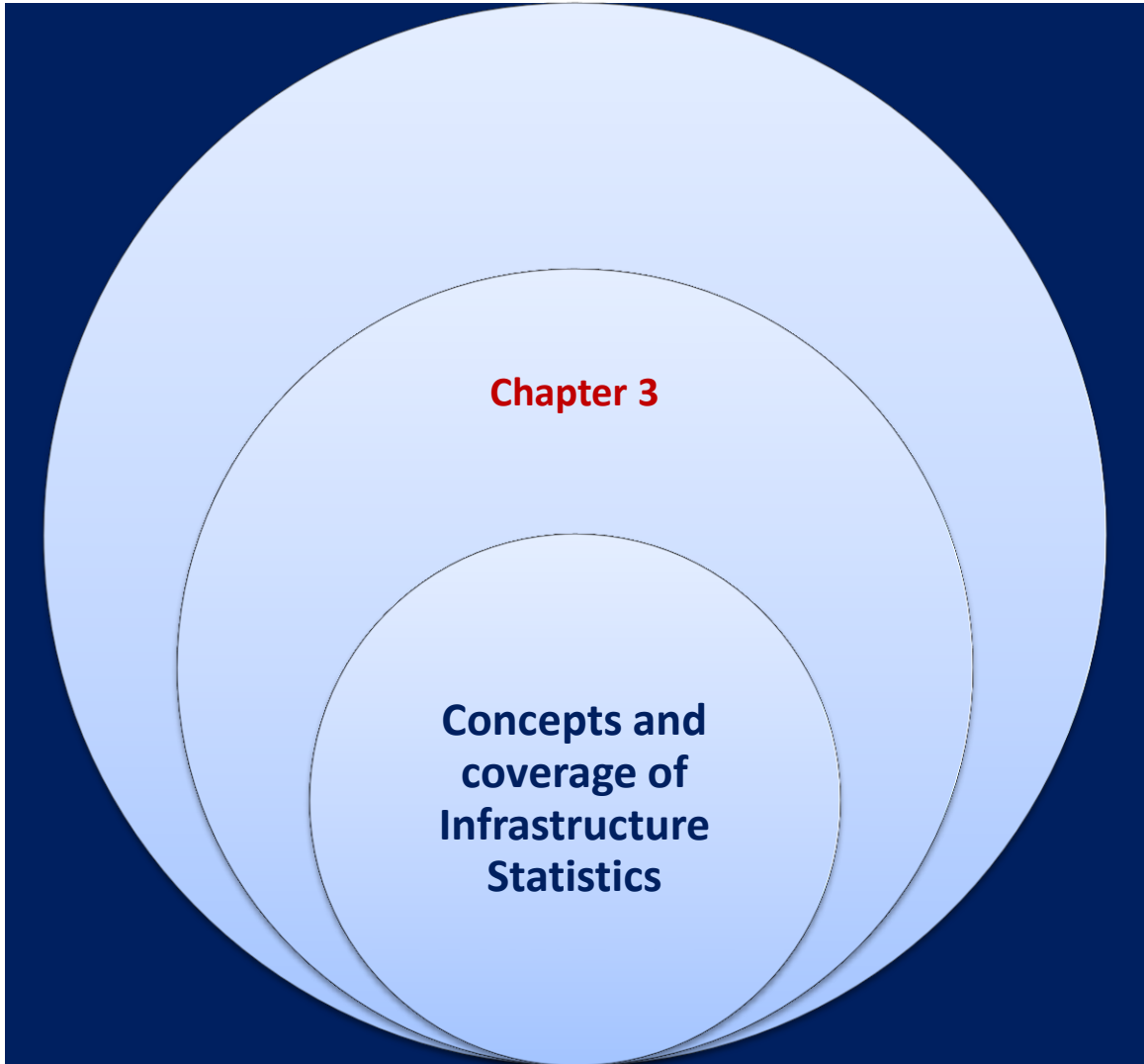
The infrastructure statistics are although available in dispersed manner, there is a need to compile these statistics in a consolidated and comprehensive way that can be useful for the policy makers and researchers. Infrastructure being a broad term, there is always a debate on what is included and what is excluded from infrastructure.

Some of the Infrastructure definitions used internationally are based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG) in the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and are detailed below.

- **Road transport** includes the administration of affairs concerning the operation, use, construction, and maintenance of road transport systems and facilities (roads, bridges, tunnels, parking facilities, bus terminals, and so on). It includes highways, urban and rural roads, streets, bicycle paths, and footpaths.
- **Railway transport** includes the administration of affairs and services concerning the operation, use, construction, or maintenance of railway transport systems and facilities (railway roadbeds, terminals, tunnels, bridges, embankments, cuttings, and so on). It includes long-line and interurban railway transport systems; urban rapid transit railway

systems, and other street railway transport systems; and the acquisition and maintenance of rolling stock.

- **Maritime transport** includes the administration of affairs and services concerning the operation, use, construction, and maintenance of inland, coastal, and ocean transport systems and facilities (harbors, docks, navigation aids and equipment, canals, bridges, tunnels, channels, breakwaters, piers, wharves, terminals, and so on).
- **Air transport** includes the administration of affairs and services concerning the operation, use, construction, and maintenance of air transport systems and facilities (airports, runways, terminals, hangars, navigation aids and equipment, air control amenities, and so on). It also includes radio and satellite navigation aids; emergency rescue services; scheduled and nonscheduled freight and passenger services; and the regulation and control of flying by private individuals.
- **Water supply** includes the administration of water supply affairs, the assessment of future needs and the determination of available resources to meet those needs, and the supervision and regulation of all facets of portable water supply including water purity, price, and quality controls.
- **Sanitation (wastewater management)** includes the administration, supervision, inspection, operation, and support of sewerage systems and wastewater treatment;
- **Electricity (power)** covers both traditional sources of electricity such as thermal or hydropower supplies and newer sources such as wind or solar; the administration of electricity affairs and services; the construction, development, and rationalized exploitation of electricity supplies; and the supervision and regulation of the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity;
- **Nonelectric energy** covers the administration, construction, maintenance and, operation of nonelectric energy affairs and services, which chiefly concern the production, distribution, and utilization of heat in the form of steam, hot water, or hot air;
- **Other fuels** include the administration, construction, maintenance and operation of affairs and services involving fuels such as alcohol, wood and wood waste, bagasse, and other noncommercial fuels;
- **Information and communication technology (ICT)** includes the administration of affairs and services concerning the construction, extension, improvement, operation, and maintenance of communication systems (postal, telephone, telegraph, wireless, and satellite communication systems).



CHAPTER 3

CONCEPTS AND COVERAGE OF INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR STATISTICS

The statistics related with infrastructure and the services provided by it have always been in the administrative records, the concept itself is relatively new and is being revisited by the Central Statistics Offices. The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language writes that “the term infrastructure has been used since 1927 to refer collectively to roads, bridges, rail lines, and similar public works”. However, in The English dictionary the term did not find any mention until 1950s. In late 80s and 90s the word became very prominent and was discussed in almost every forum.

Though extensively discussed, standardization of the definition of infrastructure has gained movement in the recent years. Although it is now well recognized that infrastructure impacts the economic growth of a country, there is no unique concept in scientific literature for defining infrastructure and determining its components. It is usually considered as basic public infrastructure that facilitates the economy and society to operate. World Bank report (2004) mentions infrastructure as an umbrella term for many activities. Due to various descriptions it becomes difficult to analyze infrastructure in a comparable way and draw meaningful conclusions.

Infrastructure is important in determining the availability of inputs that are crucial to a wide variety of productive activities. Its non-availability will act as a severe constraint on the productive capacities of the economy. Infrastructure is an important input for industrial and overall economic development of a country. However, there is no clear cut definition of infrastructure nor its characteristics defined which can differentiate infrastructure sector from other sectors. Based on the necessity of infrastructure activities like power, transport, telecommunication, water, sanitation, disposal of waste etc. which are central to the activities of household and economic production, one could view these activities as essential inputs to the economic system.

Economists and urban planners distinguish two types of infrastructure: economic infrastructure and social infrastructure. Economic infrastructure is defined as the infrastructure that promotes economic activity, such as roads, highways, railroads, airports, sea ports, electricity, telecommunications, water supply and sanitation. Social infrastructure (such as schools, libraries, universities, clinics, hospitals, courts, museums, theatres, playgrounds, parks, fountains and statues) is defined as the infrastructure that promotes the health, education and cultural standards of the population – activities that have both direct and indirect impact on the welfare. In literature, following terms also find a mention:

-Hard infrastructure is what we normally have in mind: physical assets/ public works, such as roadwork, airport, mass transit systems, stadiums, communications, satellite system, GPS, etc.

-Soft infrastructure refers to systems and institutions needed to maintain the economic, health, cultural and social standards of a country. It includes a range of systems, rules and regulations relating to the financial system, the education system, the health care system, government system.

For us statisticians, hard infrastructure will be easily measured and valued. The soft ones (intangibles) will be a bit difficult and challenging and it is a topic of “Measuring the Un-Measurable”.

Infrastructure tends not to be user or user specific and typically have long-lived engineering structures. It indicated six pertinent characteristics for identification of infrastructure sub-sectors, viz. (a) natural monopoly; (b) non-tradability of output; (c) bestowing externalities on society; (d) high-sunk costs or asset specificity; (e) non-rivalness (up to congestion limits) in consumption; and, (f) possibility of price exclusion.

The sub-sectors listed below satisfy all six characteristics:

- Railway tracks, signalling system, stations
- Roads, bridges
- Runways and other airport facilities
- Transmission and distribution of electricity
- Telephone lines, telecommunications network
- Pipelines for water, crude oil, slurry, etc.
- Waterways, port facilities
- Canal networks for irrigation
- Sanitation or sewerage.

Initially, the above-listed infrastructure facilities may be taken up for data collection. Thereafter, considering the other characteristics mentioned above namely: (d) high-sunk costs or asset specificity; (e) Non-rivalness in consumption; and (f) Possibility of price exclusion only, the above list of infrastructure facilities may be extended to include the following sectors in an extended list closely corresponding with existing notion of infrastructure:

- Rolling stock on railways
- Vehicles
- Aircrafts
- Power generating plants
- Production of crude oil, purification of water
- Ships and other vessels.

It may be reemphasized that there is an urgent need for a strong statistical database on this sector due to its increasing importance in the economy. Statistics relating to various types of infrastructure as well as its geographic distribution will be important for policy and planning purposes, as well as in guiding investment decisions.

Qatar has a huge gap of infrastructure data and it has to approach Ashghal , GSDP, Mega Projects Steering Committees, and other stakeholders to gather data since it is very essential for Qatar’s future projects (2020, 2022 sports events etc.)

Qatar 2010 Census included information about infrastructure including the number, type of (hospital, sports clubs, cinemas, towers, schools, apartments, villa, hotel, etc.),

number of floors, and age of buildings. It also included data about electricity, water and sewage connections to these buildings.

QSA has data on internet connections to households and establishments. However, the Census did not cover road works, airports etc. but much of this information should be available from various ministries and organizations responsible for these activities. QSA can find additional data from administrative sources or from sample surveys. **It has many sample surveys in development and can adapt to fit whatever needs are defined.**

The possible list of sectors to be included under infrastructure is:

- Electricity (generation, transmission and distribution);
- Water supply and sanitation (including solid waste management, drainage and sewerage) and street lighting
- Telecommunications
- Road and bridges
- Ports
- Inland waterways
- Airports
- Railways (including rolling stock and mass transit system)-[future item]
- Irrigation (including watershed development)
- Storage and Ware housing
- Oil and gas pipeline networks

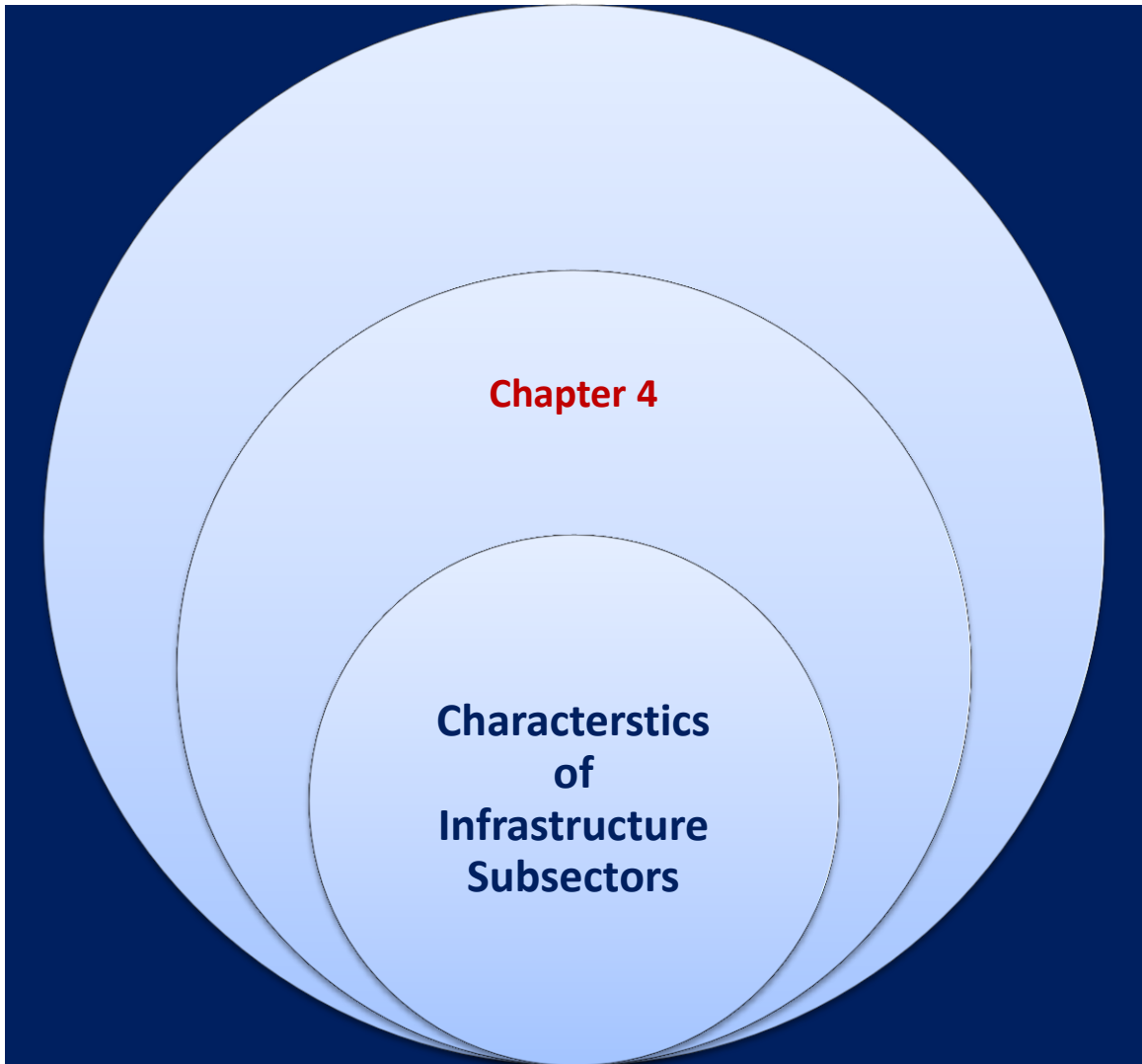
The identified infrastructure sub-sectors may be classified, for the sake of convenience, under five broad categories. These are: **Transport; Energy; Water and Sanitation; Communication;** and **Social and Commercial Infrastructure.** The details are summarized as under:

S. No	Category	Infrastructure sub-sectors
1.	Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads and bridges • Ports • Inland waterways • Airports • Railway Tracks including overhead tracks, tunnels, bridges • Urban Public Transport (except rolling stock in case of urban road transport)

S. No	Category	Infrastructure sub-sectors
2.	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Generation • Electricity Transmission • Electricity Distribution • Oil pipelines • Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG) storage facility • Gas pipelines
3.	Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid Waste Management • Water supply pipelines • Water treatment plants • Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system • Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments etc.) • Storm Water Drainage System
4.	Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunication(Fixed network) • Telecommunication towers
5.	Social and Commercial Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Institutions(capital stock) • Hospitals(capital stock) • Star hotels • Common infrastructure for industrial parks, SEZ, tourism facilities and agriculture markets. • Fertilizer(Capital investment) • Post-harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage • Soil-testing laboratories • Cold chain

The statistics for various sectors constituting infrastructure may be available with the concerned Ministries/Departments, it is necessary to consolidate these statistics in one place under one broad sector named as "Infrastructure". It has been felt that infrastructure being the backbone of all productive processes; the statistics on this sector would become a necessity sooner or later.

The six parameters for identification of infrastructure sector and the five indicators used for classification of infrastructure statistics are described in the next chapter.



CHAPTER 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF INFRASTRUCTURE SUBSECTORS

The characteristics of Infrastructure subsectors are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Natural Monopoly

Natural monopoly reflects a situation where one firm can meet the market's entire demand for a goods or service at a price lower than the possible two or more firms can. Many infrastructure facilities have a significant component characterized by declining cost associated with increasing output throughout the range of the possible demand. This creates a situation of natural monopoly. However, this situation can change due to technical or structural developments. Telecom sector is the classic example of a sector which has swung from a monopoly situation, when it was necessary to have a wire line network to a state of competition mainly due to technology advancements in the field of wireless telephony.

High sunk costs or asset specificity

Sunk costs are investment costs which cannot be immediately recovered by the possible sale of the assets that were invested in. Sunk costs represent both barriers to exit from the sector and barriers to entry into the sector. High sunk cost makes an investment irreversible which impacts the level of investment by industry. Longer periods of gestation and very large investment in activity specific assets that cannot be deployed elsewhere, such as road-typical of infrastructure projects, result into higher sunk cost. Many infrastructure services are designed to be delivered through a dedicated network. Common examples are piped water, electric power, telecommunication towers, and sewerage and rail services. All of these industries involve networks which distribute products or services over geographic space and in most cases the networks are capital intensive and the investments are durable and immobile. High sunk costs imply that the service is prone to be a natural monopoly. If investments are durable and immobile a firm cannot exit market without losing its investments.

Non tradability

A tradable goods or service can be sold in another location, far from where it was produced. Different goods have different levels of tradability; the higher the cost of movement and the time taken for Transportation and the shorter the shelf life, the less tradable are such goods. Most infrastructure services are non-tradable in nature. In some cases, carriage may not be tradable but the content may be. A common example is power Transmission system which is non-tradable even though electric power itself may be tradable. Non-tradability implies that the stock of infrastructure services cannot be readily augmented through imports.

Non rivalness in consumption

Public good is normally characterized by two factors – non-rivalness and non-excludable. This means that consumption of the good by an individual does not reduce availability of the good for consumption by others and that no one can be effectively excluded from using the good. The characteristic of non-rivalness implies zero marginal cost of providing benefit of a public good (infrastructure service in this case) to an additional consumer, usually up to a certain capacity or congestion limit.

Possibility of price exclusion

Most infrastructure services however have one characteristic that is absent in the case of pure public goods, namely, price exclusion whereby enjoyment of benefits is contingent on payment of charges. Price exclusion is a characteristic of ‘private goods’. Efficiency requires that the price be set at marginal cost. However, in this case, it will not be possible to recover the cost of provision (except through taxes). Besides as capacity limits are reached there are positive marginal costs of providing additional capacity. The pricing of infrastructure is thus not easily amenable to market principles.

Presence of Externalities

Many infrastructure services are also characterized by the presence of externalities. The typical example is that of improvement in public health from better water and sewerage infrastructure. An absence of public hygiene will hurt even those who are individually hygienic. Similarly a road could lead to an increase in the value of adjoining land. In this sense, infrastructure creates external benefits or positive externalities. These externalities are not remunerated. Naturally if private players do not reap all the benefits of a public good which they have produced, their incentive to produce it voluntarily might be insufficient and market may fail to produce efficient results.

CLASSIFICATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS

The infrastructure statistics are classified into five indicator groups as given below:

Access indicators

Access indicators measure the extent to which people can make use of or take advantage of infrastructure services—it does not necessarily mean they use the service. Geographically, it captures how far the next access point is. Time wise, it measures how frequently the service is provided or how long does it take to be connected. Socially, it measures if all citizens have access to services, or if services are limited to specific groups (e.g. special tariffs, families, elderly, etc.)

Quality indicators

Quality indicators encompass both qualitative and quantitative measures. The former are perceived quality indicators collected by asking qualitative questions (like rank from 1 to 10, the quality of the service). The latter are technical quality indicators with a low degree of discretion involved; usually reported by the utilities or providers. Examples are electric outages or reported phone faults.

Fiscal and revenue indicators

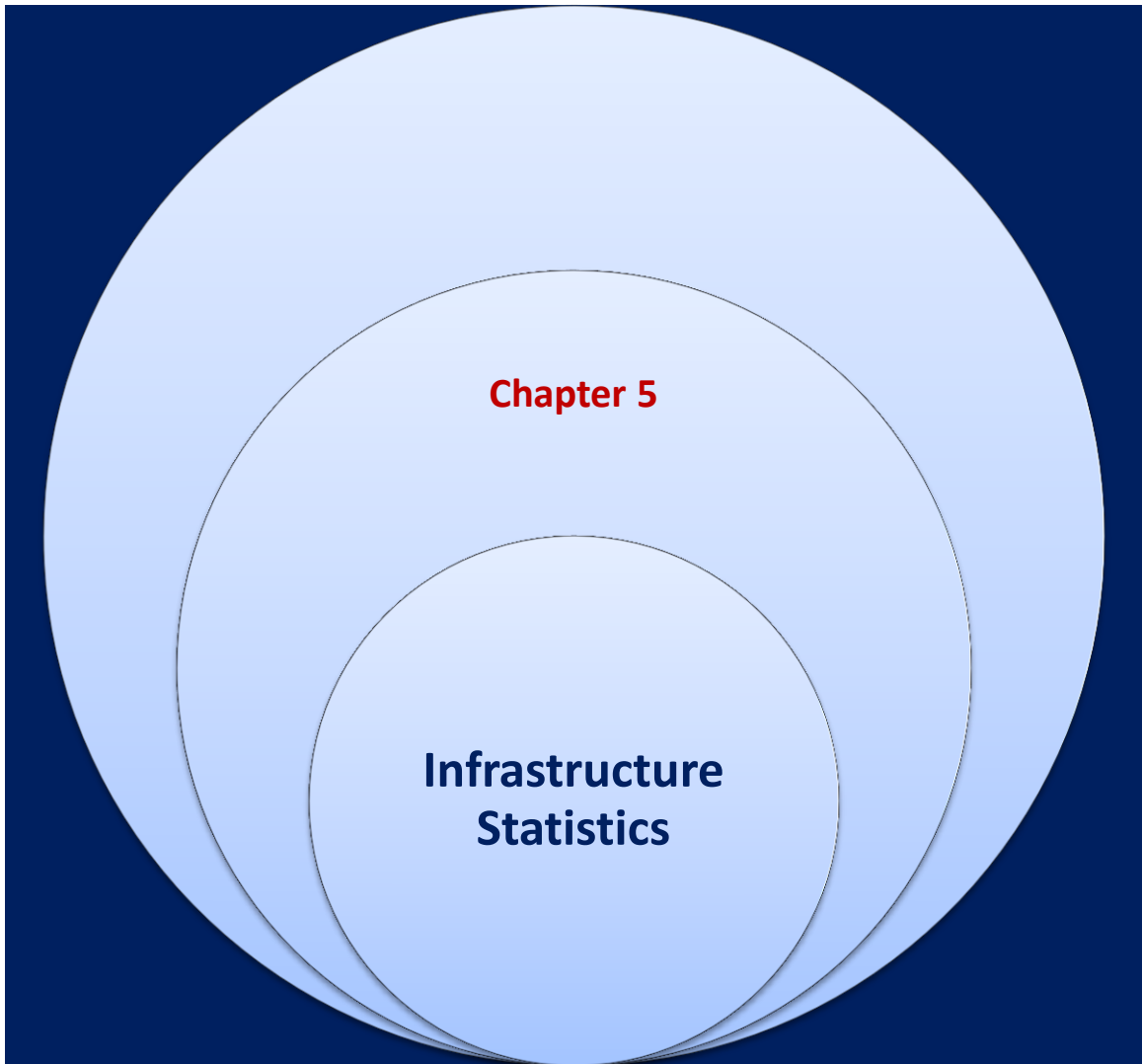
These indicators provide information about the government / private budget allocated to the infrastructure. It also provides information about the utilization of these financial resources. Further, the revenue generated through this infrastructure is also measured by some statistics given under these heads.

Utilization indicators

These indicators give the extent up to which the infrastructure is being utilized for the purpose for which it has been provided. It includes statistics like passengers carried, freight carried etc.

Affordability indicators

Affordability indicators give a sense of the extent to which infrastructure services are provided at a reasonable price. Ideally, measures of this outcome tell the extent to which the price of a standard consumption bundle is consistent with the ability to pay of the users. Ideally also, these measures should be gathered from household surveys—e.g. surveys specifying the percentage of the household income or household expenditure allocated to a specific service for different income classes. In practice, the only information not too difficult to collect is the average or sometimes the nominal price and occasionally, the tariff structure.



Chapter 5

INFRASTRUCTURE STATISTICS

The goal of the *Economic Statistics and National Accounts Department of QSA* is to provide a comprehensive, coherent summary of major economic infrastructure in the State of Qatar and its use. A framework of time series statistics has been developed with this end in mind. A range of datasets of varying quality and a short commentary on these are presented in the following tables.

However, there are a number of areas of the framework where suitable datasets are not currently compiled. These data gaps are highlighted in the Chapter 3 and all efforts are being made to meet the needs of users in general and policy/decision makers in particular.

Table-5.1

Gross domestic product at 2004 prices (Million Qatari Riyal)-Major Infrastructure Industries						
Economic Activity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
Electricity and Water	1,757	1,817	2,040	2,031	2,070	2,565
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
<i>Percentage change</i>		3.4	12.3	-0.4	1.9	23.9
Building and Construction	10,519	14,804	26,532	28,352	28,478	29,134
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	6.7	8.0	12.2	11.6	10.0	9.0
<i>Percentage change</i>		40.7	79.2	6.9	0.4	2.3
Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	13,226	17,207	18,313	21,186	23,097	24,486
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	8.4	9.3	8.4	8.7	8.1	7.5
<i>Percentage change</i>		30.1	6.4	15.7	9.0	6.0
Transport and Communications	6,832	8,825	13,327	16,347	18,020	20,990
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	4.4	4.8	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.5
<i>Percentage change</i>		29.2	51.0	22.7	10.2	16.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	17,688	21,953	23,897	30,051	32,219	37,770
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	11.3	11.9	11.0	12.3	11.3	11.6
<i>Percentage change</i>		24.1	8.9	25.8	7.2	17.2
Social Services	1,632	2,709	2,832	3,442	3,483	3,911
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.3	0.8
<i>Percentage change</i>		35.2	-21.4	-11.3	33.6	-4.6
Total	156,662	184,838	217,486	243,492	284,226	324,356
Gross domestic product at current prices (Million Qatari Riyal)-Major Infrastructure Industries						
Economic Activity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
Electricity and Water	1,569	1,820	2,063	1,794	2,070	2,564
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
<i>Percentage change</i>		16.0	13.4	-13.0	15.4	23.9
Building and Construction	10,846	15,925	27,199	25,522	24,144	23,325
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	4.9	5.5	6.5	7.2	5.2	3.7
<i>Percentage change</i>		46.8	70.8	-6.2	-5.4	-3.4
Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	14,789	20,848	23,429	29,839	32,309	34,920
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	6.7	7.2	5.6	8.4	7.0	5.5
<i>Percentage change</i>		41.0	12.4	27.4	8.3	8.1
Transport and Communications	6,885	8,697	14,775	16,212	18,275	21,593
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.6	3.9	3.4
<i>Percentage change</i>		26.3	69.9	9.7	12.7	18.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	29,371	41,982	51,580	58,099	62,119	73,427
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	13.3	14.5	12.3	16.3	13.4	11.6
<i>Percentage change</i>		42.9	22.9	12.6	6.9	18.2
Social Services	1,727	3,004	3,461	4,149	4,347	4,883
<i>Percentage to GDP</i>	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6
<i>Percentage change</i>		46.0	-10.3	-12.0	29.1	-0.0
Total	221,611	290,151	419,582	355,986	463,489	631,609

* Figures for 2010 and 2011 are preliminary estimates.

It may be noted from the first part of the table that the GVA contribution of the infrastructure sectors is around 27% of the total economy of the economy, which is predominantly a hydrocarbon economy. However the overall percentage contribution of the infrastructure sector varies year to year as may be seen from the following numbers.

Table 5.2: Contribution of Infrastructure sectors in the Qatar Economy

In Million QR

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011*
Infrastructure Sectors	39,378.0	50,694.0	58,369.0	71,026.0	76,818.4	87,156.8
GDP at 2004 prices	156,662	184,838	217,486	243,492	284,226	324,356
% to GDP	25.1	27.4	26.8	29.2	27.0	26.9

* Preliminary Estimates

Table 5.3: GDP by Expenditure components at current prices

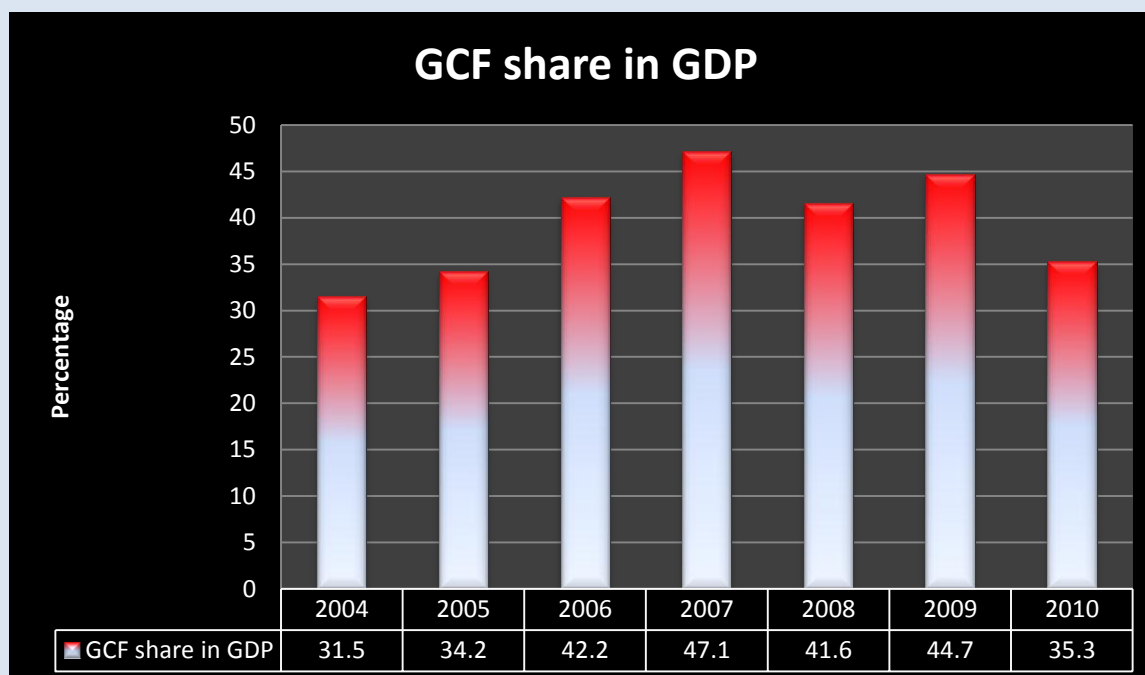
**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY EXPENDITURE AT CURRENT PRICES
2004 - 2010**

(Unit : Million Q.R) (Current Prices)

Code	Items	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (1)
B.1G	Gross Domestic product	115,512	162,091	221,610	290,152	419,583	355,986	463,490
	- Percent year on year change		40.3	36.7	30.9	44.6	(15.2)	30.2
P.3a	Households Consumption	20,166	25,871	35,793	47,425	64,223	68,621	68,758
	- Percent of Total GDP	17.5	16.0	16.2	16.3	15.3	19.3	14.8
	- Percent year on year change		28.3	38.4	32.5	35.4	6.8	0.2
P.3b	Government Consumption	15,094	23,311	32,225	35,079	41,139	49,397	56,059
	- Percent of Total GDP	13.1	14.4	14.5	12.1	9.8	13.9	12.1
	- Percent year on year change		54.4	38.2	8.9	17.3	20.1	13.5
P.5 (2)	Gross capital formation (2)	36,399	55,489	93,614	136,733	174,534	159,204	163,612
	- Percent of Total GDP	31.5	34.2	42.2	47.1	41.6	44.7	35.3
	- Percent year on year change		52.4	68.7	46.1	27.6	(8.8)	2.8
P.6	Exports (goods and services)	74,122	105,497	139,211	174,896	257,466	182,034	283,232
	- Percent of Total GDP	64.2	65.1	62.8	60.3	61.4	51.1	61.1
	- Percent year on year change		42.3	32.0	25.6	47.2	(29.3)	55.6
P.7	Imports (goods and services)	-30,269	-48,077	-79,233	-103,981	-117,779	-103,269	-108,171
	- Percent of Total GDP	(26.2)	(29.7)	(35.8)	(35.8)	(28.1)	(29.0)	(23.3)
	- Percent year on year change		58.8	64.8	31.2	13.3	(12.3)	4.7
(1) Preliminary								
(2) Includes statistical discrepancy								


From the Table 5.3 above, it may be noted that the gross capital formation which primarily represent the investment in infrastructure sectors account for more than 1/3rd of the GDP, though the share varies over the years as may be seen from the following chart.

Chart 5.1



Population and Labour Force Infrastructure


Table 5.4



إبريل 2010 April 2010

Employed population (15+) by age, sex and main occupation

المجموع Total



Main Occupation (ISCO-88)	Sex	Age الفئات العمرية						المجموع Total
		+ 65	64 - 55	54 - 45	44 -35	34 - 25	24 -15	
Total	Total	4,533	40,019	164,183	382,900	505,606	172,942	1,270,183
	Males	4,351	37,161	147,848	341,745	432,102	153,934	1,117,141
	Females	182	2,858	16,335	41,155	73,504	19,008	153,042
1 LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS	Total	549	3106	7504	9871	7832	718	29,580
	Males	536	2959	6920	8845	6532	593	26,385
	Females	13	147	584	1026	1300	125	3,195
2 PROFESSIONALS	Total	914	6874	19247	37370	44030	5050	113,485
	Males	857	6119	15440	27124	30720	3457	83,717
	Females	57	755	3807	10246	13310	1593	29,768
3 TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS	Total	208	2503	8498	17248	23681	7361	59,499
	Males	204	2283	7485	14792	19462	6125	50,351
	Females	4	220	1013	2456	4219	1236	9,148
4 CLERKS	Total	315	2214	7538	14299	23814	11077	59,257
	Males	301	2022	6051	10795	17414	8042	44,625
	Females	14	192	1487	3504	6400	3035	14,632
5 SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS	Total	445	2255	9226	20119	35399	15766	83,210
	Males	415	2100	8451	18165	29456	13675	72,262
	Females	30	155	775	1954	5943	2091	10,948
6 SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS	Total	94	402	1588	3058	4323	2239	11,704
	Males	94	402	1587	3058	4323	2239	11,703
	Females	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
7 CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS	Total	693	7872	51074	153657	194760	64115	472,171
	Males	693	7858	51057	153623	194724	64105	472,060
	Females	0	14	17	34	36	10	111
8 PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS	Total	652	8866	28268	39679	50586	15280	143,331
	Males	651	8858	28207	39564	50416	15229	142,925
	Females	1	8	61	115	170	51	406
9 ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS	Total	663	5927	31240	87599	121181	51336	297,946
	Males	600	4560	22650	65779	79055	40469	213,113
	Females	63	1367	8590	21820	42126	10867	84,833

Table 5.5



إبريل 2010 April 2010



Employed population (15 years and above) by status in employment, sex & age

Age	Main status in employment الحالة العملية الرئيسية				المجموع Total
	يعمل لدى ذويه بدون أجر Non-paid Family Worker	يعمل بأجر Employee	يعمل لحسابه Own Account Worker	صاحب عمل ويديره Employer	
Both sexes					
All ages	26	1,265,756	1,829	2,572	1,270,183
15 - 24	9	172,467	229	237	172,942
25 - 34	6	504,304	726	570	505,606
35 - 44	5	381,780	440	675	382,900
45 - 54	6	163,330	252	595	164,183
55 - 64	0	39,599	132	288	40,019
65 - 74	0	3,823	40	138	4,001
75 +	0	453	10	69	532
Males					
All ages	22	1,113,216	1,801	2,102	1,117,141
15 - 24	7	153,525	228	174	153,934
25 - 34	6	430,947	713	436	432,102
35 - 44	3	340,808	431	503	341,745
45 - 54	6	147,088	247	507	147,848
55 - 64	0	36,754	132	275	37,161
65 - 74	0	3,642	40	138	3,820
75 +	0	452	10	69	531
Females					
All ages	4	152,540	28	470	153,042
15 - 24	2	18,942	1	63	19,008
25 - 34	0	73,357	13	134	73,504
35 - 44	2	40,972	9	172	41,155
45 - 54	0	16,242	5	88	16,335
55 - 64	0	2,845	0	13	2,858
65 - 74	0	181	0	0	181
75 +	0	1	0	0	1

Table 5.6

السكان المشتغلون (15 سنة فأكثر) حسب الحالة العملية والجنس والنشاط الإقتصادي الرئيسي

إبريل 2010 April



Employed population (15 years and above) by status in employment, sex & main industry



(ISIC rev.4)	Main industry and sex	Main status in employment الحالة العملية الرئيسية				المجموع Total
		يعمل لدى ذويه بدون أجر Non-paid Family Worker	يعمل باجر Employee	يعمل لحسابه Own Account Worker	صاحب عمل ويديره Employer	
	Both sexes	26	928,277	1,769	2,525	932,597
35 - 39	Electricity, gas, water supply and waste management	0	4,959	0	0	4,959
41 - 43	Construction	7	504,892	987	442	506,328
45 - 47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	18	140,860	493	1,428	142,799
49 - 53	Transportation and storage	1	33,755	67	120	33,943
55 - 56	Accommodation and food service activities	0	28,959	0	46	29,005
58 - 63	Information and communication	0	9,102	0	12	9,114
64 - 66	Financial and insurance activities	0	10,332	6	25	10,363
68	Real estate activities	0	8,505	39	82	8,626
69 - 75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	20,075	96	207	20,378
77 - 82	Administrative and support service activities	0	39,124	17	40	39,181
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	71,968	0	0	71,968
85	Education	0	26,277	21	36	26,334
86 - 88	Human health and social work activities	0	18,880	4	62	18,946
90 - 93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	5,228	3	1	5,232
94 - 96	Other service activities	0	5,361	36	24	5,421
	Males	22	863,036	1,741	2,056	866,855
35 - 39	Electricity, gas, water supply and waste management	0	4,675	0	0	4,675
41 - 43	Construction	7	502,243	987	409	503,646
45 - 47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14	135,453	489	1,197	137,153
49 - 53	Transportation and storage	1	29,589	67	72	29,729
55 - 56	Accommodation and food service activities	0	26,147	0	39	26,186
58 - 63	Information and communication	0	7,400	0	10	7,410
64 - 66	Financial and insurance activities	0	7,512	6	20	7,538
68	Real estate activities	0	8,049	39	79	8,167
69 - 75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	18,907	94	145	19,146
77 - 82	Administrative and support service activities	0	36,694	15	32	36,741
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	58,368	0	0	58,368
85	Education	0	10,544	12	11	10,567
86 - 88	Human health and social work activities	0	8,661	3	33	8,697
90 - 93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	4,531	1	1	4,533
94 - 96	Other service activities	0	4,263	28	8	4,299
	Females	4	65,241	28	469	65,742
35 - 39	Electricity, gas, water supply and waste management	0	284	0	0	284
41 - 43	Construction	0	2,649	0	33	2,682
45 - 47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4	5,407	4	231	5,646
49 - 53	Transportation and storage	0	4,166	0	48	4,214
55 - 56	Accommodation and food service activities	0	2,812	0	7	2,819
58 - 63	Information and communication	0	1,702	0	2	1,704
64 - 66	Financial and insurance activities	0	2,820	0	5	2,825
68	Real estate activities	0	456	0	3	459
69 - 75	Professional, scientific and technical activities	0	1,168	2	62	1,232
77 - 82	Administrative and support service activities	0	2,430	2	8	2,440
84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	13,600	0	0	13,600
85	Education	0	15,733	9	25	15,767
86 - 88	Human health and social work activities	0	10,219	1	29	10,249
90 - 93	Arts, entertainment and recreation	0	697	2	0	699
94 - 96	Other service activities	0	1,098	8	16	1,122

Table 5.7

		April 2010 إبريل							
		Population (15+) by age, sex and relation to work force							
		المجموع Total							
Relation to Work Force	Sex	فئات العمر Age						المجموع Total	
		+ 65	64 - 55	54 - 45	44 - 35	34 - 25	24 - 15		
Total	Total	13,817	52,346	185,860	412,901	549,430	252,497	1,466,851	
	Males	8,149	40,147	150,439	343,212	435,853	187,799	1,165,599	
	Females	5,668	12,199	35,421	69,689	113,577	64,698	301,252	
Employed	Total	4,533	40,019	164,183	382,900	505,412	172,356	1,269,403	
	Males	4,351	37,161	147,848	341,745	431,974	153,481	1,116,560	
	Females	182	2,858	16,335	41,155	73,438	18,875	152,843	
Unemployed Worked Before	Total	0	0	160	352	588	169	1,269	
	Males	0	0	22	74	149	54	299	
	Females	0	0	138	278	439	115	970	
Unemployed Never Worked Before	Total	0	0	0	368	2,299	1,852	4,519	
	Males	0	0	0	82	606	548	1,236	
	Females	0	0	0	286	1,693	1,304	3,283	
Paid Trainee	Total	0	0	0	0	194	586	780	
	Males	0	0	0	0	128	453	581	
	Females	0	0	0	0	66	133	199	
Student	Total	0	0	0	28	3,543	63,757	67,328	
	Males	0	0	0	7	1,776	32,095	33,878	
	Females	0	0	0	21	1,767	31,662	33,450	
Homemaker	Total	4,174	8,275	16,676	26,627	34,957	11,289	101,998	
	Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Females	4,174	8,275	16,676	26,627	34,957	11,289	101,998	
Retired	Total	886	2,610	3,625	1,121	134	0	8,376	
	Males	886	2,216	1,967	594	91	0	5,754	
	Females	0	394	1,658	527	43	0	2,622	
Unable to Work	Total	2,850	520	322	284	385	393	4,754	
	Males	2,005	198	147	178	263	266	3,057	
	Females	845	322	175	106	122	127	1,697	
Not Seeking Work	Total	1,199	675	566	688	1,080	1,710	5,918	
	Males	776	425	265	195	335	628	2,624	
	Females	423	250	301	493	745	1,082	3,294	
Other	Total	175	247	328	533	838	385	2,506	
	Males	131	147	190	337	531	274	1,610	
	Females	44	100	138	196	307	111	896	

Housing and Environmental Infrastructure

Table 5.8

Households, by type of housing unit and municipality April 2010										
Municipality	هامشي/شاليه أخرى /Marginal Beach house other	جزء من منشأة Part of establishment	جزء من وحدة/مبنى /Part of unit building	غرفة في وحدة Room of unit	حجرة مستقلة Separate room	شقة Apartment	مبنى إضافي Additional building	بيت عجة بيت شعبي بيت عربي Elderly house Popular house Arabic house	فيلا Villa	المجموع Total
Total	620	2,594	8,638	2,162	3,382	53,807	3,457	22,645	49,402	146,707
Doha	237	665	4,076	844	2,294	42,364	1,121	7,578	20,244	79,423
Al Rayyan	196	1,056	3,218	1,026	762	6,863	1,857	10,178	19,594	44,750
Al Wakra	84	247	766	180	165	2,903	156	1,757	3,326	9,584
Umm Slal	38	146	295	54	59	233	242	1,050	3,046	5,163
Al Khor and Al Thakhira	24	313	188	47	52	1,433	22	931	1,945	4,955
Al Shamal	6	98	36	4	21	6	21	419	84	695
Al Dayyan	35	69	59	7	29	5	38	732	1,163	2,137

Table 5.9

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING BY MUNICIPALITY AND THEIR CONNECTION TO THE PUBLIC UTILITIES NETWORKS April, 2010							
Municipality	الصرف الصحي Drainage		الكهرباء Electricity		المياه Water		مجموع المباني السكنية Total of residential building
	غير متصل Not connected	متصل connected	غير متصل Not connected	متصل connected	غير متصل Not connected	متصل connected	
	Doha	1,948	42,329	192	44,085	313	
AL Rayyan	7,773	37,384	220	44,937	1,592	43,565	45,157
AL Wakra	1,844	6,713	142	8,415	478	8,079	8,557
Umm Slal	5,106	30	26	5,110	49	5,087	5,136
AL Khor	1,923	3,176	8	5,091	745	4,354	5,099
AL Shamal	968	0	6	962	65	903	968
Al Daayen	2,902	0	64	2,838	588	2,314	2,902
Total	22,464	89,632	658	111,438	3,830	108,266	112,096

Source: The General Population, Housing & Establishments Census, 2010

Table 5.10

NUMBER OF NEW PROJECTS EVALUATED FOR THEIR IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT 2005 - 2010						
Type Of Projects	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Large Projects	32	170	193	272	170	66
Small and Medium Projects	911	348	365	733	876	698
Total	943	518	558	1,005	1,046	764

Table 5.11

NUMBER OF RECORDED TERRESTRIAL VIOLATIONS 2008 - 2009				
Type of Violation	2009		2008	
	%	عدد Number of violations	%	عدد Number of violations
Illegal waste dumping	26.1	23	13.8	4
Soil excavation	9.1	8	44.8	13
Non-permitted transportation of filling material	4.5	4	6.9	2
Rawdahs damage	6.8	6	-	-
Hunting violation	-	-	13.8	4
Plant cutting	1.1	1	3.4	1
Discharge of waste water and cement	26.1	23	10.3	3
Stone crusher violations	17.0	15	3.4	1
Buildings without permission	9.1	8	3.4	1
Total	100.0	88	100	29

Table 5.12

QUALITY OF COASTAL WATERS IN QATAR 2010									
Location	اقصى عمق Max. Depth (m)	ادنى عمق Min. Depth (m)	الحموضة (pH)	الملوحة Salinity (psu)	درجة الحرارة Temp (°C)	الأكسجين الذائب Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	الأكسجين الذائب Dissolved oxygen %	الاحتياج البيولوجي للأكسجين BOD (mg/L)	الاحتياج الكيماوي للأكسجين COD (mg/L)
Khor Al-Odaid	4.00	4.00	7.93	57.09	26.13	6.02	62.45	2.33	26.50
Mesaieed	11.00	4.00	7.87	52.47	22.91	5.47	69.85	1.94	40.50
AL-Wakra	2.25	2.25	7.95	49.14	22.78	6.60	100.02	1.39	39.00
Ras Abu-Fontas	2.75	2.75	7.84	49.61	22.51	26.13	69.70	2.65	21.75
Doha	7.50	2.00	7.83	49.00	22.70	5.50	75.05	3.49	19.63
AL-Khor	5.00	5.00	8.11	48.58	24.72	6.44	106.20	1.12	71.25
Dakhirah	4.70	4.70	8.07	49.04	24.66	6.64	98.30	0.95	70.50
Ras Laffan	12.50	5.00	8.05	46.94	24.60	6.86	89.75	1.65	58.50
Ras Rahn	3.50	3.50	7.74	48.18	19.61	4.86	75.20	2.30	31.50
Dukhan	5.00	5.00	8.10	62.10	23.52	6.77	70.20	3.06	27.00
Salwa	1.50	1.50	8.21	64.40	24.86	7.45	70.10	2.67	21.00

(psu): Practical salinity unit.
(BOD): Biochemical oxygen demand.
(COD): Chemical oxygen demand.
(N.D): Not detected

Table 5.14

NUMBER OF BOATS, FISHERMEN AND QUANTITY OF LOCAL CATCH 2000 - 2010				
Year	عدد الصيادين No. of fishermen	عدد السفن No. of boats	كمية المصيد (طن) مترى Local catch (MT)	السنة
2000	5,176	515	7,139.6	2000
2001	4,721	515	8,863.5	2001
2002	4,931	515	7,154.7	2002
2003	4,199	515	11,295.0	2003
2004	4,543	515	11,134.0	2004
2005	4,616	515	13,957.7	2005
2006	2,953	437	16,945.6	2006
2007	2,864	445	15,182.9	2007
2008	2,899	484	17,688.4	2008
2009	3,313	446	14,065.7	2009
2010	3,300	495	13,760.4	2010

Educational Infrastructure

Table 5.14



April 2010

Population of 10 years and above by age, sex and educational attainment

Sex and educational attainment	Age فئات العمر							جميع الأعمار All ages
	+ 65	64 - 55	54 - 45	44 - 35	34 - 25	24 - 15	14 - 10	
Total	13,817	52,346	185,860	412,901	549,430	252,497	64,991	1,531,842
Illiterate	4651	4884	7429	12496	17023	8,029	66	54,578
Read and write Night school	4034	13248	50,690	88,178	129,966	57,858	23,111	367,085
Primary	1342	7992	35,666	94,086	118,919	53,476	37,227	348,708
Preparatory	589	3378	14,710	50,578	60,875	48,474	4,439	183,043
Vocational	60	471	2359	6,140	10,093	4,148	129	23,400
Secondary	1010	7412	32,061	81,921	111,058	60,593	0	294,055
Post secondary	262	1947	6209	12,330	16,747	5,968	0	43,463
University and above	1866	13012	36,732	67,162	84,716	13,898	0	217,386
Other	3	2	4	10	33	53	19	124
Males	8,149	40,147	150,439	343,212	435,853	187,799	33,295	1,198,894
Illiterate	1729	2590	5050	9998	14389	6,904	33	40,693
Read and write Night school	2395	10067	42,035	73,718	109,925	51,331	11,887	301,358
Primary	959	6702	32,501	85,034	105,547	48,022	19,028	297,793
Preparatory	449	2654	12,170	46,358	47,525	29,735	2,207	141,098
Vocational	55	457	2307	6,019	9,920	4,099	129	22,986
Secondary	749	5748	25,778	69,694	87,509	36,291	0	225,769
Post secondary	200	1467	4620	9,290	12,073	4,124	0	31,774
University and above	1612	10462	25,977	43,100	48,945	7,261	0	137,357
Other	1	0	1	1	20	32	11	66
Females	5,668	12,199	35,421	69,689	113,577	64,698	31,696	332,948
Illiterate	2922	2294	2379	2498	2634	1,125	33	13,885
Read and write Night school	1639	3181	8,655	14,460	20,041	6,527	11,224	65,727
Primary	383	1290	3,165	9,052	13,372	5,454	18,199	50,915
Preparatory	140	724	2,540	4,220	13,350	18,739	2,232	41,945
Vocational	5	14	52	121	173	49	0	414
Secondary	261	1664	6,283	12,227	23,549	24,302	0	68,286
Post secondary	62	480	1589	3,040	4,674	1,844	0	11,689
University and above	254	2550	10,755	24,062	35,771	6,637	0	80,029
Other	2	2	3	9	13	21	8	58

Table 5.15

		April 2010 إبريل 2010						Population (15 +) by activity status, sex and educational attainment	
		المجموع Total						إحصاء قطر Statistics Authority	
Educational Attainment	Sex	غير النشيطين اقتصاديا Not Economically Active	متعطلون Unemployed			المجموع Total	المجموع مشغل و متدرب براتب Total employed and paid trainee	المجموع Total	
			لم يسبق له العمل Never Worked Before	سبق له العمل Worked Before					
Total	Total	190,880	4,519	1,269	5,788	1,270,183	1,466,851		
	Males	46,923	1,236	299	1,535	1,117,141	1,165,599		
	Females	143,957	3,283	970	4,253	153,042	301,252		
Illiterate	Total	10850	55	7	62	43600	54,512		
	Males	1957	33	5	38	38665	40,660		
	Females	8893	22	2	24	4935	13,852		
Read and Write & Night School	Total	18403	149	63	212	325359	343,974		
	Males	3614	66	61	127	285730	289,471		
	Females	14789	83	2	85	39629	54,503		
Primary	Total	18426	347	88	435	292620	311,481		
	Males	5254	235	74	309	273202	278,765		
	Females	13172	112	14	126	19418	32,716		
Preparatory	Total	41045	472	81	553	137006	178,604		
	Males	17372	221	60	281	121238	138,891		
	Females	23673	251	21	272	15768	39,713		
Vocational	Total	424	5	2	7	22840	23,271		
	Males	246	3	0	3	22608	22,857		
	Females	178	2	2	4	232	414		
Secondary	Total	53715	1330	175	1,505	238835	294,055		
	Males	13091	303	46	349	212329	225,769		
	Females	40624	1027	129	1,156	26506	68,286		
Post. Secondary	Total	7376	68	41	109	35978	43,463		
	Males	1141	1	4	5	30628	31,774		
	Females	6235	67	37	104	5350	11,689		
University and Above	Total	40541	2092	810	2,902	173943	217,386		
	Males	4198	373	47	420	132739	137,357		
	Females	36343	1719	763	2,482	41204	80,029		
Other	Total	100	1	2	3	2	105		
	Males	50	1	2	3	2	55		
	Females	50	0	0	0	0	50		

Table 5.16



إبريل 2010 April



Population employed (including employers) 15 years of age and over by
employment

المجموع Total

Sex and educational attainment	Main status in employment الحالة العملية الرئيسية				المجموع Total
	يعمل لدى ذويه بدون أجر Non-paid Family Worker	يعمل بأجر Employee	يعمل لحسابه Own Account Worker	صاحب عمل ويديره Employer	
Total	26	1,265,756	1,829	2,572	1,270,183
Illiterate	4	43,514	44	38	43,600
Read and write Night school	1	324,928	284	146	325,359
Primary	1	292,132	326	161	292,620
Preparatory	1	136,710	145	150	137,006
Vocational	1	22,818	13	8	22,840
Secondary	8	237,067	793	967	238,835
Post secondary	2	35,869	51	56	35,978
University and above	8	172,716	173	1,046	173,943
Other	0	2	0	0	2
Males	22	1,113,216	1,801	2,102	1,117,141
Illiterate	4	38,581	44	36	38,665
Read and write Night school	1	285,300	283	146	285,730
Primary	1	272,719	324	158	273,202
Preparatory	1	120,950	142	145	121,238
Vocational	1	22,587	13	7	22,608
Secondary	8	210,800	787	734	212,329
Post secondary	1	30,529	49	49	30,628
University and above	5	131,748	159	827	132,739
Other	0	2	0	0	2
Females	4	152,540	28	470	153,042
Illiterate	0	4,933	0	2	4,935
Read and write Night school	0	39,628	1	0	39,629
Primary	0	19,413	2	3	19,418
Preparatory	0	15,760	3	5	15,768
Vocational	0	231	0	1	232
Secondary	0	26,267	6	233	26,506
Post secondary	1	5,340	2	7	5,350
University and above	3	40,968	14	219	41,204

Table 5.17

STUDENT, SCHOOLS CLASSES AND TEACHERS, BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION					
School Type		المجموع Total	مدارس مختلطة Mixed Schools	مدارس بنات Girls Schools	مدارس بنين Boys Schools
Pre-primary	Schools	146	113	18	15
	Classes	1002	798	123	81
	Student	22695	17817	2950	1928
	Teachers	987	487	365	135
primary	Schools	200	73	61	66
	Classes	3702	1726	980	996
	Student	88723	40777	24170	23776
	Teachers	7374	2197	2866	2311
Preparatory	Schools	124	53	36	35
	Classes	1575	585	492	498
	Student	36813	12966	11849	11998
	Teachers	3404	1131	1340	933
General Secondary(1)	Schools	108	45	31	32
	Classes	1358	414	462	482
	Student	32111	8130	11871	12110
	Teachers	3534	994	1520	1020
Total	Schools	578	284	146	148
	Classes	7637	3523	2057	2057
	Student	180342	79690	50840	49812
	Teachers	15299	4809	6091	4399

(1) Includes specialized Secondary Stage

Table 5.18

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AND CLASSROOMS 2004/2005 - 2009/2010							
Year		2010/2009	2009/2008	2008/2007	2007/2006	2006/2005	2005/2004
Educational Level							
Primary							
	Boys schools	26	32	37	44	48	52
	Classrooms	258	317	398	489	556	632
	Girls Schools	26	29	34	39	41	47
	Classrooms	283	342	403	473	510	623
Preparatory*							
	Boys schools	9	11	17	19	23	23
	Classrooms	41	60	135	176	242	282
	Girls Schools	10	15	20	25	25	28
	Classrooms	57	123	190	257	253	314
General Secondary**							
	Boys schools	6	12	13	14	16	18
	Classrooms	26	151	156	188	222	257
	Girls Schools	14	16	19	20	22	24
	Classrooms	174	210	238	272	286	316
Specialized Schools							
	Boys schools	1	1	1	3	3	3
	Classrooms	4	4	4	18	18	17
Total	Schools	92	116	141	164	178	195
	Classrooms	843	1207	1524	1873	2087	2441

(*) Includes the preparatory Division of Religious Institute in year 2007/2008.

(**) Includes the Secondary Division of Religious Institute in year 2007/2008.

Tourism Infrastructure

Table 5.19

HOTELS BY NUMBER OF SUITES, ROOMS, BEDS AND CLASS 2010				
Item Hotel Class	عدد الاسرة No. of Beds	عدد الغرف No. of Rooms	عدد الاجنحة No. of Suites	عدد الفنادق No. of Hotels
Luxury (****)	6,926	3,977	852	17
First (****)	3,501	2,129	475	11
Second (***)	2,365	1,282	297	21
Third (**)	853	385	120	14
Fourth (*)	68	53	4	3
Total	13,713	7,826	1,748	66

Table 5.20

HOTELS BY NUMBER OF SUITES, ROOMS, BEDS AND CLASS 2011					
Item Hotel Class	عدد الاسرة No. of Beds	فئة اخرى No. other category	عدد الغرف No. of Rooms	عدد الاجنحة No. of Suites	عدد الفنادق No. of Hotels
Luxury (****)	7,323	369	4,488	562	20
First (****)	4,580	909	2,495	469	18
Second (***)	2,679	81	1,089	357	21
Third (**)	662	6	386	73	12
Fourth (*)	68	-	53	4	3
Total	15,312	1,365	8,511	1,465	74

Table 5.21

HOTELS ACTIVITY BY HOTEL CLASS 2011						
Item Hotel Class	متوسط اقامة التنزيل (ليلة) Occupancy Average Stay (Nights)	متوسط اشغال السرير Average of Bed Occupancy	عدد الاسرة ليالي السنة No. of Beds Nights Year	عدد الليالي السياحية No. of Touristic Nights	عدد النزلاء No. of Occupants	عدد الاسرة No. of Beds
	(6)=(3÷2)	(5)=(3÷4)x100	(4)=365x(1)	(3)	(2)	(1)
Luxury (*****)	7.2	42	2,672,895	1,117,097	155,181	7,323
First (****)	0.8	69	1,671,700	1,161,498	1,452,983	4,580
Second (***)	1.3	30	977,835	295,738	229,060	2,679
Third (**)	1.6	42	241,630	101,323	62,333	662
Fourth (*)	1.5	35	24,820	8,690	5,743	68
Total	1.4	48	5,588,880	2,684,346	1,905,300	15,312

Table 5.22

NUMBER OF MOSQUES, ROLE OF KORANIC, IMAM & KHATEEB BY TYPE AND MUNICIPALITY 2010										
Type of Mosque Municipality	دور تحفيظ القرآن The role of koranic		عدد الخطباء Khateeb	عدد الأئمة والمؤتمنين Imam And Moathen	المجموع Total	مسجد خاص Private Mosque	مصلى عيد (3) Eid Mosque	مبنى مؤقت Temporary Building	مسجد جامع (2) Gumma Mosque	مسجد فروض (1) Forood Mosque
	إناث F	ذكور M								
Doha	9	29	167	729	449	31	11	36	170	201
AL-Rayyan	23	37	223	888	659	128	17	114	223	177
AL- Wahrah	3	5	37	131	111	23	3	5	38	42
Umm Salal	7	7	43	166	116	14	3	17	47	35
AL- Khor	1	2	33	119	114	36	5	7	35	31
AL- Shamal	2	5	23	40	48	10	4	6	23	5
AL-Daayen	-	2	11	59	37	2	2	7	13	13
Total	45	87	537	2,132	1,534	244	45	192	549	504

(1) Mosques Where all Prayers are Performed except Gumma.
(2) Mosques Where Prayers, Including Gumma Performed .
(3) Praying ground Where The Two Eid's Prayers are Performed.

Table 5.23

MOVIE HOUSES, AUDIENCE AND NUMBER OF FILMS 2007 - 2011					
Year	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Item					
Cinemas	38	38	25	25	12
Number of seats	7,498	7,498	5,200
Audience	1,590,270	1,530,000	1,365,000	1,198,361	550,208
Films	1,280	484	540	609	238
Arabic	140	74	108	93	23
Foreign	1,140	410	432	516	215

Table 5.24

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES ISSUED IN THE STATE OF QATAR 2007 - 2011					
Year	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Newspapers & Magazines					
Newspapers	7	7	7	7	5
Daily	7	7	7	7	5
Magazines	7	7	3	10	4
Weekly	1	1	0	0	2
Monthly	6	6	3	10	2

Table 5.25

**PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND AVAILABLE BOOKS AND PERIODICALS
2007-2011**

Books & Periodicals Name of Library	2011			2010			2009			2008			2007		
	الدوريات	الكتب الاجنبية	الكتب العربية	الدوريات	الكتب الاجنبية	الكتب العربية	الدوريات	الكتب الاجنبية	الكتب العربية	الدوريات	الكتب الاجنبية	الكتب العربية	الدوريات	الكتب الاجنبية	الكتب العربية
	Periodicals	Foreign Books	Arabic Books	Periodicals	Foreign Books	Arabic Books	Periodicals	Foreign Books	Arabic Books	Periodicals	Foreign Books	Arabic Books	Periodicals	Foreign Books	Arabic Books
Qatar National Library	1,378	38,059	281,389	1,378	38,059	278,152	1,378	38,059	277,306	1,378	38,057	276,826	1,371	27,798	265,448
AL-Khor Library	-	4,013	42,645	-	4,013	41,596	-	4,013	41,321	-	2,777	37,042	-	-	-
AL-Shamal Library	-	2,779	38,752	-	2,779	37,725	-	2,779	37,478	-	5,057	59,704	-	2,769	32,438
AL-Khanssa Library	-	5,061	60,455	-	5,061	60,147	-	5,061	59,904	-	4,001	41,240	-	4,978	54,220
AL-Rayyan Library	-	1,940	33,953	-	1,940	33,092	-	1,940	32,877	-	2,727	35,645	-	1,929	31,516
AL-Wakrah Library	-	2,728	37,096	-	2,728	36,360	-	2,728	36,159	-	1,930	32,385	-	2,719	31,792
SH -Ali AL -Thani Library	37	4,015	65,500	28	1,980	47,541	41	3,840	62,630	36	3,120	61,110	36	2,790	54,241
Total	1,415	58,595	559,790	1,406	56,560	534,613	1,419	58,420	547,675	1,414	57,669	543,952	1,407	42,983	469,655

Sports Infrastructure

Table 5.26

**QOC Sports Facilities During According to Type
(2007/2008 – 2010/2011)**

Sport Facilities	2010/2011	2009/2010	2008/2009	2007/2008
Stadium	12	12	11	10
Pitch	90	90	84	78
Swimming Pool	18	18	18	18
Gymnasium	37	34	32	31
Basketball Court	9	9	9	8
Volleyball Court	11	11	10	8
Handball Court	12	12	12	11
Billiard Hall	12	11	11	11
Chess Hall	3	3	3	3
Athletics Track	13	13	13	12
Camel Race Field	1	1	1	1
Horse Race Field	1	1	1	1
Car Race Ring	3	3	3	3
Equestrian Field	4	4	4	4
Shooting Gallery	11	11	11	11
T.Tennis Hall	20	20	20	20
Tennis Court	23	23	23	23
Squash Court	23	23	23	21
Hockey Field	3	3	3	3
Golf Course	1	1	1	1
Sailing Club	1	1	1	1
Bowling Centre	1	1	1	1
Total	309	305	295	280

Table 5.27

**Referees, Registered at Sports Federations, By Type of Sports' Activity , Nationality and grade
2010 / 2011**

Grade & Nationality Sport	المجموع Total		الثالثة Third		الثانية Second		الأولى First		الدولية International		
	إجمالي T	غير قطري Non-Qataris	قطري Qataris	غير قطري Non-Qataris	قطري Qataris	غير قطري Non-Qataris	قطري Qataris	غير قطري Non-Qataris	قطري Qataris	غير قطري Non-Qataris	قطري Qataris
Football	178	53	125	38	99	3	13	12	4	0	9
Athletic	172	116	56	50	11	29	11	13	8	24	26
Basketball	30	16	14	8	3	1	5	1	2	6	4
Handball	52	21	31	13	18	4	5	3	1	1	7
Volleyball	44	23	21	10	4	6	7	6	1	1	9
Table Tennis	41	34	7	19	0	5	0	1	0	9	7
Squash	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tennis	94	87	7	70	6	10	0	1	1	6	0
Bowling	21	21	0	0	0	18	0	3	0	0	0
Chess	10	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	4
Shooting & Archery	25	11	14	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	14
Equestrian	15	8	7	0	0	0	0	6	5	2	2
Billiard & Snooker	55	32	23	0	0	10	2	20	10	2	11
Swimming	83	38	45	14	14	18	10	6	5	0	16
Tackwando & Judo	22	16	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Karate	14	10	4	0	0	0	1	3	2	7	1
Wrestling	22	14	8	4	0	4	0	6	0	0	8
Gymnastics	42	17	25	11	10	0	0	0	0	6	15
Fencing	48	21	27	4	8	4	6	8	6	5	7
Boxing	31	25	6	15	0	8	4	2	0	0	2
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	7	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Special Needs Sports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cycling	32	27	5	27	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sailing & Rowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golf	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	1,042	600	442	299	178	120	64	102	47	79	153

Table 5.28

Coaches, Registered at Sports Federations, By Type of Sports' Activity, Nationality and Place of Work

2010 / 2011

Sports Activity	المجموع Total			الأندية clubs			الإتحادات / المنتخبات Teams / Associations		
	المجموع Total	غير قطري Non-	قطري Qataris	المجموع Total	غير قطري Non-	قطري Qataris	المجموع Total	غير قطري Non-	قطري Qataris
	Football	209	202	7	200	193	7	9	9
Athletics	44	43	1	32	32	0	12	11	1
Basketball	45	44	1	40	40	0	5	4	1
Handball	75	75	0	70	70	0	5	5	0
Volleyball	68	65	3	64	62	2	4	3	1
Table Tennis	21	21	0	16	16	0	5	5	0
Squash	6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
Tennis	15	15	0	0	0	0	15	15	0
Bowling	7	4	3	0	0	0	7	4	3
Chess	10	8	2	0	0	0	10	8	2
Shooting & Archery	17	16	1	0	0	0	17	16	1
Equestrian	6	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	1
Billiard & Snooker	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Swimming	39	37	2	26	26	0	13	11	2
Taekwando & Judo	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Karate	29	23	6	24	18	6	5	5	0
Wrestling	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Gymnastics	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0
Fencing	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Boxing	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
Paralympics	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Cycling	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Sailing & Rowing	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
Golf	3	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	1
Women Sport Com.	11	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0
Total	669	641	28	472	457	15	197	184	13

Table 5.29

**Coaches' Training Courses By Type of Activity and Level
2010 / 2011**

Sport	المجموع Total	خليجي GCC	عربي Arab	آسيوي Asian	دولي .Int	محلي Domestic
Football	10	0	0	7	3	0
Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basketball	2	0	0	0	0	2
Handball	2	0	0	0	1	1
Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennis	7	0	0	0	4	3
Bowling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting & Archery	1	0	0	0	1	0
Equestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billiard & Snooker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swimming	1	0	0	0	0	1
Taekwando & Judo	1	0	0	0	0	1
Karate	3	1	1	0	0	1
Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gymnastics	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fencing	2	0	0	0	0	2
Boxing	3	0	0	0	0	3
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paralympics	2	0	0	0	0	2
Cycling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sailing & Rowing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Women Sport Com.	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	38	2	1	7	9	19

Table 5.30

Domestic Championships, According to Sports Activity and Athletes Age Groups 2010 / 2011						
Sport	المجموع Total	الصغار Kids	الأشبال Junior U16	الناشئين Junior U18	الشباب Youth	العمومي Adults
Football	31	12	3	3	4	9
Athletics	22	5	3	5	4	5
Basketball	15	2	3	3	3	4
Handball	12	2	2	2	2	4
Volleyball	16	6	2	2	2	4
Table Tennis	18	4	3	3	3	5
Squash	30	6	6	6	8	4
Tennis	21	0	5	5	6	5
Bowling	17	3	4	4	3	3
Chess	4	0	0	1	0	3
Shooting & Archery	8	0	0	4	0	4
Equestrian	72	0	15	15	15	27
Billiard & Snooker	19	0	6	6	1	6
Swimming	36	12	8	8	8	0
Taekwondo & Judo	3	0	1	1	0	1
Karate	40	8	8	8	8	8
Wrestling	17	2	4	4	4	3
Gymnastics	9	2	2	2	2	1
Fencing	15	3	3	3	3	3
Boxing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paralympics	18	3	3	3	6	3
Cycling	18	0	0	0	9	9
Sailing & Rowing	6	0	1	1	2	2
Golf	5	1	0	1	0	3
Women Sport Com.	7	0	2	1	0	4
Total	459	71	84	91	93	120

Table 5.31

International Championships, According to Sports Activity and Athletes Age Groups 2010 / 2011						
Sport	المجموع Total	الصغار Kids	الأشبال Junior U16	الناشئين Junior U18	الشباب Youth	العمومي Adults
Football	7	4	0	0	1	2
Athletics	4	0	1	0	1	2
Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handball	3	0	0	0	0	3
Volleyball	1	0	0	0	0	1
Table Tennis	4	0	1	1	1	1
Squash	19	4	5	5	4	1
Tennis	5	0	2	2	0	1
Bowling	4	0	0	2	0	2
Chess	8	0	0	3	0	5
Shooting & Archery	1	0	0	0	0	1
Equestrian	32	0	1	7	0	24
Billiard & Snooker	16	0	0	2	0	14
Swimming	1	0	0	0	1	0
Taekwondo & Judo	2	0	0	0	0	2
Karate	2	0	0	0	0	2
Wrestling	1	0	1	0	0	0
Gymnastics	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fencing	5	0	0	1	2	2
Boxing	5	0	0	0	0	5
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Paralympics	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cycling	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sailing & Rowing	6	0	0	2	1	3
Golf	4	1	0	1	0	2
Women Sport Com.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	137	9	11	26	11	80

Table 5.32

Asian Championships According Sports Activity 2010 / 2011						
Sport	المجموع Total	الصغار Kids	الأشبال Junior U16	الناشئين Junior U18	الشباب Youth	العمومي Adults
Football	10	0	1	1	1	7
Athletics	4	0	0	0	1	3
Basketball	2	0	0	0	0	2
Handball	4	0	0	1	1	2
Volleyball	3	0	0	0	0	3
Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tennis	6	3	3	0	0	0
Bowling	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chess	1	0	0	0	0	1
Shooting & Archery	3	0	0	1	0	2
Equestrian	1	0	0	0	0	1
Billiard & Snooker	5	0	0	0	1	4
Swimming	4	0	0	0	3	1
Taekwando & Judo	4	0	0	1	0	3
Karate	4	0	0	0	2	2
Wrestling	10	0	0	1	0	9
Gymnastics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fencing	3	0	0	1	1	1
Boxing	1	0	0	0	0	1
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paralympics	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cycling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sailing & Rowing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Golf	1	0	0	0	0	1
Women Sport Com.	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total	74	3	4	6	10	51

Table 5.33

**Arab Championships, According to Sports Activity
and Athletes Age Groups
2010 / 2011**

Sport	المجموع Total	الصغار Kids	الأشبال Junior U16	الناشئين Junior U18	الشباب Youth	العمومي Adults
Football	2	0	0	0	1	1
Athletics	3	0	0	1	1	1
Basketball	1	0	0	0	0	1
Handball	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volleyball	3	0	0	2	0	1
Table Tennis	4	0	1	1	1	1
Squash	3	0	0	1	1	1
Tennis	2	0	1	1	0	0
Bowling	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chess	4	1	1	0	1	1
Shooting & Archery	1	0	0	0	0	1
Equestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billiard & Snooker	3	0	0	0	1	2
Swimming	2	0	0	0	1	1
Taekwondo & Judo	1	0	0	0	0	1
Karate	7	0	2	2	1	2
Wrestling	3	0	0	1	1	1
Gymnastics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fencing	5	0	0	1	1	3
Boxing	3	0	0	0	0	3
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	1	0	0	0	0	1
Paralympics	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cycling	2	0	0	0	0	2
Sailing & Rowing	2	0	1	0	1	0
Golf	3	0	0	2	0	1
Women Sport Com.	7	0	0	1	0	6
Total	64	1	6	13	11	33

Table 5.34

GCC Championships According to Sports Activity and Athletes Age Groups 2010 / 2011						
Sport	المجموع Total	الصغار Kids	الأشبال Junior U16	الناشئين Junior U18	الشباب Youth	العمومي Adults
Football	7	0	0	1	1	5
Athletics	5	0	1	1	2	1
Basketball	2	0	0	0	0	2
Handball	2	0	0	0	0	2
Volleyball	4	0	0	1	0	3
Table Tennis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Squash	2	0	1	0	1	0
Tennis	3	0	1	1	1	0
Bowling	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chess	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shooting & Archery	1	0	0	0	0	1
Equestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0
Billiard & Snooker	4	0	0	1	1	2
Swimming	14	1	2	4	4	3
Taekwondo & Judo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karate	2	0	1	1	0	0
Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gymnastics	3	0	1	1	0	1
Fencing	9	0	3	1	1	4
Boxing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wt. Lift. & Body Buildg.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Paralympics	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cycling	13	0	0	0	7	6
Sailing & Rowing	3	0	0	1	1	1
Golf	2	0	0	1	0	1
Women Sport Com.	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total	87	1	10	14	19	43

Health Infrastructure

Table 5.35

Health Indicators											
2006-2010											
Indicators	Sector	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
		*المعدل	العدد	*المعدل	العدد	*المعدل	العدد	*المعدل	العدد	*المعدل	العدد
		Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	Number
Total No. of Physicians in Qatar	General	2.24	3849	2.46	4037	1.93	2792	1.78	2163	1.94	2021
	Private	1.79	3070	0.66	1089	1.26	1818	1.17	1421	1.17	1219
	Total	4.03	6919	3.13	5126	3.18	4610	2.94	3584	3.11	3240
Population Per Physicians in Qatar	General		446		406		519		563		516
	Private		559		1505		797		857		856
	Total		248		320		314		340		322
No. of physicians	General	2.07	3553	2.24	3669	1.73	2502	1.61	1962	1.74	1817
	Private	1.42	2431	0.58	949	0.72	1044	0.67	820	0.64	670
	Total	3.49	5984	2.82	4618	2.45	3546	2.28	2782	2.38	2487
Population Per Physicians	General		483		447		579		621		574
	Private		705		1727		1387		1486		1557
	Total		287		355		408		438		419
No. of Dentist	General	0.17	296	0.22	368	0.20	290	0.16	201	0.20	204
	Private	0.37	639	0.09	140	0.53	774	0.49	601	0.53	549
	Total	0.55	935	0.31	508	0.73	1064	0.66	802	0.72	753
Population Per Dentist	General		5794		4453		4995		6061		5112
	Private		2684		11704		1871		2027		1900
	Total		1834		3226		1361		1519		1385
No. of Nurses	General	4.92	8435	4.43	7251	5.10	7389	5.07	6181	5.27	5495
	Private	1.27	2180	0.21	344	0.72	1039	0.82	994	0.73	765
	Total	6.19	10615	4.63	7595	5.82	8428	5.89	7175	6	6260
Population Per Nurses	General		203		226		196		197		190
	Private		787		4763		1394		1226		1363
	Total		162		216		172		170		167
No. of Pharmacist	General	0.51	867	0.44	715	0.43	630	0.42	509	0.44	461
	Private	0.66	1137	0.11	182	0.57	831	0.66	808	0.69	723
	Total	1.17	2004	0.55	897	1.01	1461	1.08	1317	1.14	1184
Population Per Pharmacist	General		1987		2292		2299		2393		2262
	Private		1508		9003		1743		1508		1443
	Total		856		1827		991		625		881
Other health care providers	General	1.65	2822	1.62	2659	1.53	2214	1.47	1794	1.46	1526
	Private	1.04	1791	0.14	226	0.62	902	0.64	777	0.59	617
	Total	2.69	4613	1.76	2885	2.15	3116	2.11	2571	2.05	2143
No. of Beds in Hospitals	General	0.97	1667	0.99	1623	1.13	1640	1.36	1651	1.52	1585
	Private	0.25	426	0.24	394	0.27	394	0.31	383	0.37	383
	Total	1.22	2093	1.23	2017	1.4	2034	1.67	2034	1.89	1968
Population Per Bed	General		1029		1010		883		738		658
	Private		4026		4159		3676		3181		2723
	Total		819		812		712		599		530

* Rates are per 1000 Population

Table 5.36

HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTERS, CLINICS ⁽¹⁾ AND PHARMACIES 2006-2010					
Year	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Particulars					
Government Hospitals	6	6	6	5	5
Private Hospitals	4	4	4	4	4
Health Centers	22	22	23	23	23
Children Emergencycare Centre	5	5	5	5	5
Outpatient clinics	6	6	6	6	6
Medical Commission	1	1	1	1	1
Armed Forces Clinics	1	1	1	1	1
Police Clinics	1	1	1	1	1
Sports Medical Centre for Y.S.G.A	1	1	1	1	1
Q.P Clinics	5	5	5	5	5
Private Sector Clinics (2)	304	200	177	219	181
Private Pharmacies	250	180	188	185	165
Private Laboratories Analysis & X-Ray	36	33	23	22	19
(1) Location and not Functional Distribution					
(2) Including Private Medical Complexes					

Table 5.37

IN-PATIENT BEDS IN HOSPITALS BY SPECIALIZATION 2006-2010					
Particulars	Year				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
1- Hamad General Hospitals					
Surgical Units					
Pediatric Surgery	30	30	30	31	30
Female Surgery	42	42	42	42	31
Male Surgery	46	46	46	46	46
Male Urology	26	26	26	26	26
Male Orthopedics	72	72	72	72	72
Female Orthopedics	26	26	26	26	20
Medical Units					
Pediatrics Medical	72	72	73	80	81
Female Medical	60	60	60	62	60
Male Medical	92	92	93	92	95
Medical(Male& Female Summit)	13	13	13	13	13
Special Care Units					
Male Intensive Care	17	17	17	17	17
Pediatrics intensive Care	18	17	17	18	18
Cardiology	26	22	18	19	19
Male Progressive Cardiac Care/ Step-down Unit	38	45	43	43	43
Surgical Intensive Care Units	19	12	12	12	12
Trauma I.C.U	12	12	12	12	12
Operation Theatre Recovery					
Total	609	604	600	611	595
2- Rumailah Hospital					
Burns Unit	15	15	15	15	15
Male Rehabilitation Unit	72	109	118	132	111
Female Rehabilitation Unit	72	123	152	133	104
Children Rehabilitation Unit	28	30	30	31	31
T.B. Unit	14	14	14	14	14
Others	236	139	113	129	131
Total	437	430	442	454	406
3- Women's Hospital					
Beds (Anti-natal, & Gynecology)					
Obstetric Room	24	24	24	22	22
Pediatrics ICU	80	75	78	86	88
Surgical Unit	45	45	45	45	45
Private Rooms Unit	35	23	23	21	25
Total	377	345	340	343	351
4- Psychiatry Hospital					
Total	76	76	76	75	56
5- AL Amal Hospital					
Total	46	46	60	51	51
6- Al Khor Hospital					
Total	122	122	122	117	126
Total of beds in Government Hospital	1667	1623	1640	1651	1585
Privet Hospital					
Total	426	394	394	383	383
G .Total	2093	2017	2034	2034	1968

Table 5.38

PHYSICIANS WORKING IN GOVERNMENT SECTOR BY FIELD OF PRACTICE⁽¹⁾					
2006-2010					
Year	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Field of Practice					
General Practitioners	1784	1555	1252	979	867
Cardiology	65	81	38	43	26
Family Medicine	188	153	156	56	44
Infectious Diseases/T.B	4	11	7	8	6
Pediatrics	233	291	176	148	137
Dermatology	48	49	29	25	24
Neurology & Psychiatry	44	53	26	22	22
Anesthesiology	131	201	105	93	83
General Surgery	90	128	88	78	77
Orthopedics	65	73	39	35	32
Ophthalmology	42	44	37	28	26
Otorhinolaryngology (E.N.T.)	52	52	40	28	27
Pathology	-	-	4	3	23
Radiology	73	134	59	56	53
Chest-Pulmonary Diseases	8	18	4	4	4
Cardiovascular surgery	24	4	15	16	20
Dentistry	296	368	290	201	204
Gynecology & Obstetrics	104	128	67	59	55
Medicine	206	238	149	132	140
Endocrinology	10	16	9	8	10
Gastroenterology	12	7	6	5	8
Rehabilitation & Geriatrics	13	17	10	8	11
Preventive Health	12	1	2	2	5
Occupational Health	1	2	4	9	1
Nephrology	13	31	12	10	9
Rheumatology	13	17	7	7	7
Plastic Surgery	16	23	15	14	21
Neurosurgery	9	13	8	8	9
Urology	33	26	23	20	22
Oncology / Hematology	25	-	19	13	8
Others	235	303	96	45	40
Total	3849	4037	2792	2163	2021

⁽¹⁾ include physicians working in the public sector and the semi public sector



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