



وزارة التخطيط التنوي والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Analysis of the Results of Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2015

March 2016



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Emir of the State of Qatar

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Foreword

The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics is pleased to put at the reader's disposal this analytical report which is the outcome of the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2015. The report features the latest data which monitor rapid changes in Qatar's population and its demographics. It also tracks the substantial growth in the number of buildings, their characteristics, and their components, such as the residential and non-residential units. Further, the report detects the significant development in the economic establishments, their characteristics, and number of their employees.

The report includes concise data representing Qatar in figures, in addition to the analysis of the Census' three components (population, housing and establishments), seeking to be of further benefit to data users such as researchers, scholars, and decision makers.

The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics hopes this analytical report would attain the hoped-for goals. It is my pleasure, on this occasion, to extend thanks to the entire households, government and private agencies for their considerable and efficient cooperation for providing us with correct data to help the Census be a success. I am also thankful and grateful to the Department of Censuses, Surveys, and Statistical Methods and to everyone that contributed to the achievement of this work.

Dr. Saleh Bin Mohamed Al-Nabit
Minister of Development Planning and Statistics

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Summary of Final Results

The results' summary of Qatar's Census of Population, Housing, and Establishments 2015, includes the population of Qatar and the increase in number of buildings and residential units, and economic establishments, their characteristics, as well as the number of their employees. The final results indicate what follows:

- **Population:** total population in the State of Qatar amounted to 2,404,776 in 2015; a rise of 41.5% compared to the Census of Population, Housing, and Establishments 2010, with an annual increase of 6.9%. Males and females accounted for 75.6% and 24.4% respectively. The sex ratio reached 309 males to 100 females. The age group (15-64) makes up over four-fifths of population (85.3%), which represents either people in the labor force (including the employed and unemployed) or not in the labor force. The age group (1-14 years) constitutes 12.7% of total population where the percentage of infants below one year of age, and the over-65s represent 0.9% and 1.1% respectively.
- **Characteristics of households and their members:** The number of households amounted to 201,432 in 2015, and the average household size reached 4.7 people, which dropped in general with an annual decrease rate of 2.4% between 2010 and 2015 Censuses.
- **As for the residential units,** the majority of households live in flats (42.9%) of total households in Qatar, followed by households who reside in palaces and villas (40.5%) of total households, and then households dwelling in Arabic, popular and elderly houses 7.2% of total households.
- **Buildings:** the number of buildings amounted to 188,809 in Census 2015, a rise of over quarter of buildings (26.9%) compared to Census 2010. The completed buildings increased by 31.9% between 2010 and 2015, representing 89.5% of Qatar's total buildings. The under-construction buildings amounted to 17,835 (9.4% of total buildings) in Census 2015, a slump of 3.2% compared to Census 2010. The buildings under demolition in 2015 decreased by 12.2% vis-à-vis 2010. The entire completed residential buildings are almost connected to water and electricity system (99.7%), and (87.7%) are connected to sewage network.



- Residential units: the number of completed buildings (or under maintenance) amounted to 168,951 in Census 2015, and total number of residential units attained 313,881 are divided into: occupied residential units (78.5%), closed residential units (3.6%), and vacant residential units (17.9%).
- Establishments: the total establishments amounted to 56,775 in 2015, including 46,659 operating ones. This means that the number of operating establishments rose by 40.7% compared to Census 2010. The headcount in business establishments (private, mixed, government corporation/company, non-profit) has been monitored, excluding the employees in establishments in government administration, diplomatic corps, and international sector. The results pointed out that the number of establishments in private business sector increased noticeably by 45.2% between 2010 and 2015 Censuses. The mixed sector's establishments rose by 14.1%, and the government sector's establishments by (-4.3%).
- The non-profit sector fell slightly by -9.1% during the same period. The business establishments in Census 2015 went up by 43.9% compared to Census 2010. The number of employees during the same period rose by 19%. It is noted that four-fifths of Qatari employees (86.1%), 21,592 persons, work in the main seven economic sectors, whereas around 88.8% of non-Qatari employees work in these sectors.

First: Population, Households, and Their Members



Population and Characteristics of Households and their Members

Population is the main element of social composition. The analysis of social phenomena draws on demographic data, mainly population growth, its geographical and administrative distribution, characteristics of household and its members, and study of the relationship between population and social phenomena, which increase our ability to come up with generalizations and interpretations leading to the proposal of solutions for population problems. They can provide objective facts on which social and economic plans and political decisions at local and international level are based. To know the size of population, its changes, and the link between population growth and economic growth is essential for the economic and social development. Further, knowing the number of households and individuals helps provide them with their needs, and assists the country in making available services and necessary means of living. The population distribution-related information contributes to pinpoint the size of social services which should be provided for the population in the entire country.

This chapter handles the population analysis in two key themes. The first theme tackles the population growth, and its distribution by sex, municipality, and geographic zones. The second theme deals with the characteristics of household and its members.

1. Population

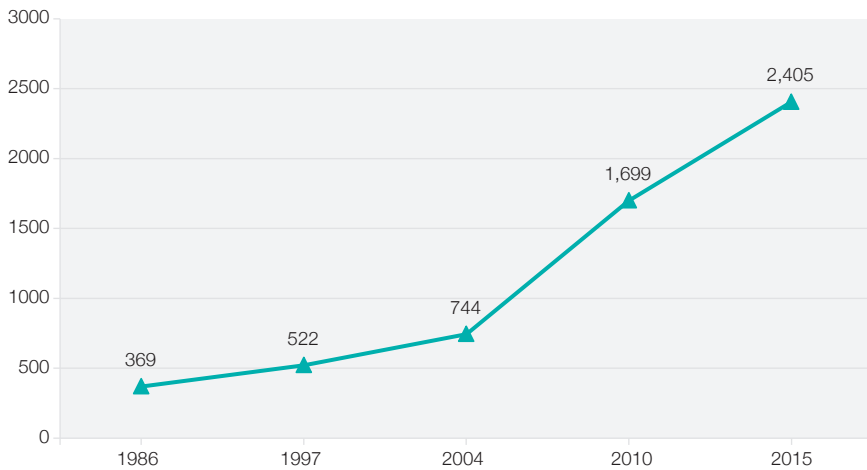
Any individual or alteration in population makes an impact in one way or another for the population growth, and its geographical distribution affect all aspects of life. Age and sex are among the population's key characteristics, and each community has its particular population structure in terms of age and sex: the number or percentage of males and females. Such a population structure has a big impact on the population, and social and economic behavior. We will present the key results and some comparisons with the previous censuses' results through five points as follows:

1. Population growth in the State of Qatar
2. Distribution of population by sex
3. Distribution of population by municipality
4. Distribution of population by age group
5. Distribution of population by administrative areas

1.1 Population growth

The final general results of the Simplified Census of Population, Housing, and Establishments 2015 indicate that Qatar's total population accounted for 2,404,776 people on 20 April 2015 (Census reference period). In addition, the general results of the five Censuses (1986, 1997, 2004, 2010, 2015) show that big changes occurred in population, and its demographic and social characteristics.

Figure (1.1): Qatar's population growth during the Census years (1986-2015)



The Figure (1.1) shows that population growth increased from 369 to 522 thousand during the period (1986-1997); a rise of 41.6%. The population also increased from 522 to 744 thousand during the period (1997-2004); an increase of 42.5%. As for the period (2004-2010), the population increased from 744 thousand to 1,699 thousand with a noticeable rise of 128.4%. This means that population was more than twice as high (2.3 times) during a six-year period compared to 2004, and more than three times (3.3 times) during 13 years vis-à-vis 1997, and increased almost fourfold and a half (4.6 times) over a period of 24 years compared to 1986. In addition, the population grew from 1,699,000 to 2,405,000 during the period (2010-2015); an increase of 41.5% during five years. This signifies that the number of population rose six times and a half (6.5 times) during a 29-year period from 1986 to 2015, with an average annual growth rate of 6.7% reflecting, especially recently, a quantum leap in population levels due to the development plans of Qatar National vision 2030.

Table (1.1): Growth of some population indicators in Qatar during (1986-2015)

Indicators	Years of Census				
	1986	1997	2004	2010	2015
Population number	369,079	522,023	744,029	1,699,435	2,404,776
Growth rate between the Census' years (%)	-	3.2	5.1	13.8	6.9
Sex ratio	204	191	200	310	309
Age dependency ratio (%)	40.5	38.6	31.1	17.0	17.2
Ageing index (%)	3.8	5.6	5.4	5.9	7.8

A significant decrease in age dependency ratio from 40.5% in 1986 to 17.2% in 2015 reduced burden of dependency significantly for the age group 15-64 years. On the contrary, the ageing ratio rose steadily from 3.8% in 1986 to 7.8% in 2015 thanks to the developed and improved health services provided for nationals and residents in the State of Qatar. Undoubtedly, the high rise in population generated a set of challenges such as the supply of basic needs including goods, services and other necessities of life for the population nationals or expatriates alike.

1.2: Distribution of population by sex

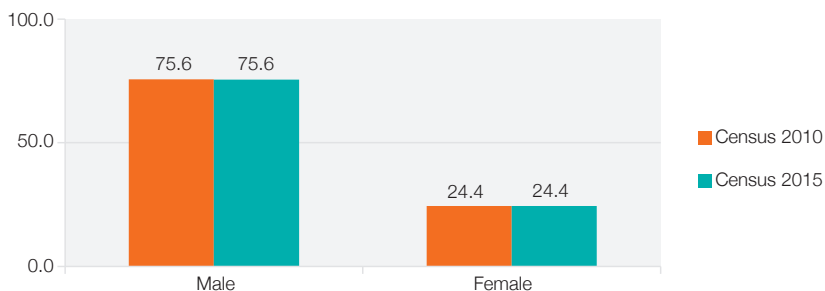
This point tackles Qatar's population growth by sex during Censuses 2010 and 2015. The results (Table 1.2 and Figure 1.2) show that population levels, as mentioned before, increased significantly by (41.6%) between 2010 and 2015 Censuses. Such an increase was a reaction to fulfill the needs of the ambitious development plans.

Table (1.2): Population growth in Qatar by sex between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

sex	Number of population in the censuses		Increase	Increase rate (%)
	Census 2015	Census 2010		
Males	1,816,981	1,284,739	532,242	41.4
Females	587,795	414,696	173,099	41.7
Total	2,404,776	1,699,435	705,341	41.5

The number of males and females increased by 41.4% and 41.7% respectively. The Figure (1.2) shows that the population sex composition was consistent during the period between the two last censuses. Males represented 75.6%, whereas females constituted 24.4% between 2010 and 2015. This confirms the significant increase in sex ratio (310 males to 100 females in 2010 compared to 309 males to 100 females in 2015).

Figure (1.2) Qatar's population growth between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



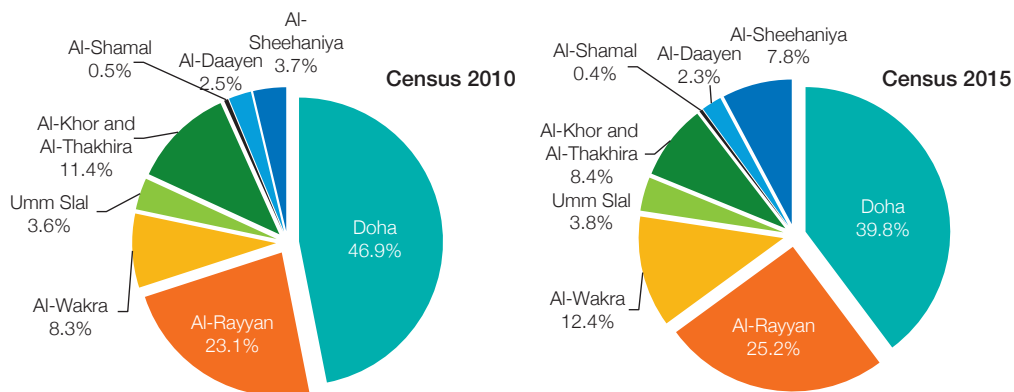
1.3 – Distribution of population by municipality

The number and percentage distribution of population by municipality in Census 2015 (Table 1.3 and Figure 1.3) shows that about two-fifths of population are located in Doha (39.8%), around a quarter in Al-Rayyan (25.2%), followed by Al-Wakra (12.4%), Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira (8.4%). Al-Sheehaniya comes in fifth place (7.8%), whereas the percentage of the rest of municipalities of Umm Slal, Al-Daayen and Al-Shamal are 3.8%, 2.3%, 0.4% respectively.

Table (1.3): Percentage distribution of population by municipalities in Qatar between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Municipality	Number of population		Percentage distribution	
	2010	2015	2010	2015
Doha	796,947	956,457	46.9	39.8
Al-Rayyan	392,661	605,712	23.1	25.2
Al-Wakra	141,222	299,037	8.3	12.4
Umm Slal	60,509	90,835	3.6	3.8
Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira	193,983	202,031	11.4	8.4
Al-Shamal	7,975	8,794	0.5	0.4
Al-Daayen	43,176	54,339	2.5	2.3
Al-Sheehaniya	62,962	187,571	3.7	7.8
Total	1,699,435	2,404,776	100.0	100.0

Figure (1.3) Percentage distribution of population by municipalities between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



As for the percentage distribution of population (Figure 1.3), it declined in Doha from 47% in 2010 to 40% in 2015, in Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira from 11% to 8%, in Al-Shamal and Al-Daayen from 0.5% and 2.5% to 0.4% and 2.3% respectively. However, the population increased in the municipalities of Al-Rayyan from 23% to 25%, Al-Wakra from 8% to 12%, Al-Sheehaniya from 4% to 8%, and Umm Slal from 3.6% to 3.8%. The most thinly populated municipality is Al-Shamal (0.4% in 2015 and 0.5% in 2010).

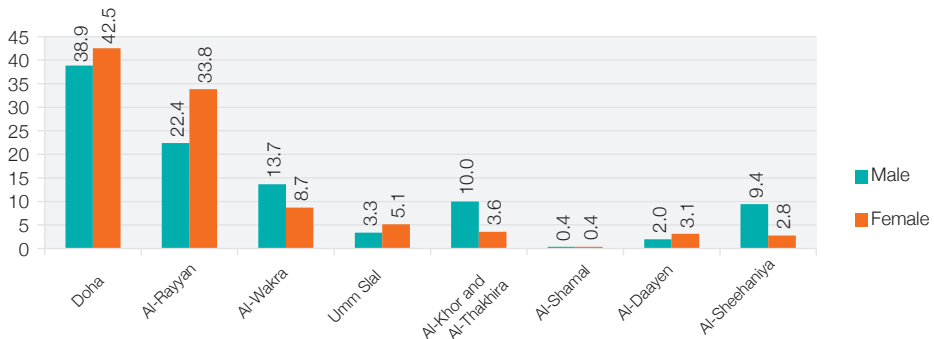
With regard to the distribution of population in municipalities by sex, the results (Table 1.4 and Figure 1.4) indicate that males are concentrated in Doha Municipality by 38.9%, followed by Al-Rayyan by 22.4%, and Al-Wakra (13.7%), Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira (10%).

Table (1.4): Percentage distribution of population by sex and municipality, Census 2015

Municipality	Population number		Total	Percentage distribution	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
Doha	706,430	250,027	956,457	38.9	42.5
Al-Rayyan	406,783	198,929	605,712	22.3	33.8
Al-Wakra	248,103	50,934	299,037	13.7	8.7
Umm Slal	60,695	30,140	90,835	3.3	5.1
Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira	181,000	21,031	202,031	10.0	3.6
Al-Shamal	6,523	2,271	8,794	0.4	0.4
Al-Daayen	36,045	18,294	54,339	2.0	3.1
Al-Sheehaniya	171,402	16,169	187,571	9.4	2.8
Total	1,816,981	587,795	2,404,776	100.0	100.0

The municipality of Al-Sheehaniya represents 9.4%, Umm Slal (3.3%), Al-Daayen (2.0%), and Al-Shamal (0.4%). As for females, they are concentrated in Doha Municipality by 42.5%, followed by Al-Rayyan Municipality (33.8%), and Al-Wakra Municipality (8.7%). The lowest percentage of females is concentrated in Al-Shamal Municipality (0.4%). In general, it is noted that females' distribution pattern is quite very similar to that of males at municipality level.

Figure (1.4): Percentage distribution of population by sex and municipality, Census 2015



1.4 - Distribution of population by age group

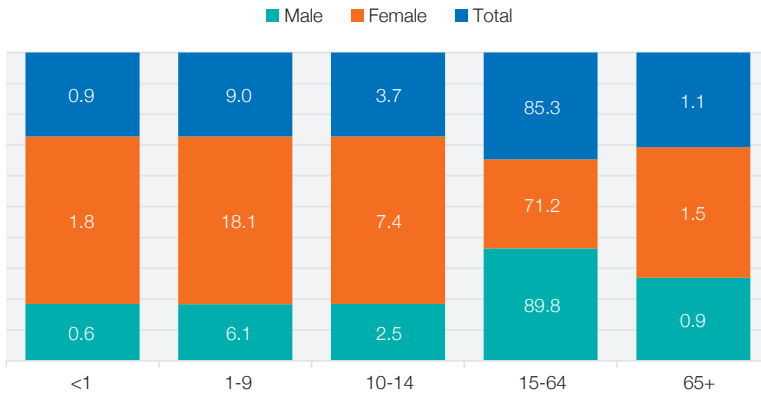
This point tackles the distribution of population by a selected age group based on basic segments of population (infants, children, teenagers, labor force and the elderly). The results of the Census 2015 indicate that the age group (15-64) makes up over four-fifths of population (85.3%), which represents either people in the labor force (including the employed and unemployed) or not in the labor force. The age group (1-14 years) constitutes 12.7% of total population where the percentage of infants below one year of age, and the over-65s represent 0.9% and 1.1% respectively.

Table (1.5): Percentage distribution of population by age group and sex, Census 2015

Age group	Population number		Total	(%)
	Males	Females		
Less than one year	11,001	10,529	21,530	0.9
1 – 9	1,11,107	106,512	217,619	9.0
10 - 14	45,461	43,402	88,863	3.7
15 - 64	1,632,481	418,738	2051,219	85.3
65+	16,931	8,614	25,545	1.1
Total	1,816,981	587,795	2,404,776	100.0

The distribution of population by sex does not differ from the general pattern of population distribution. However, males in the age group 15-64 years represent around 90% of total males, a difference of about 19 percentage points between males and females (Figure 1.5).

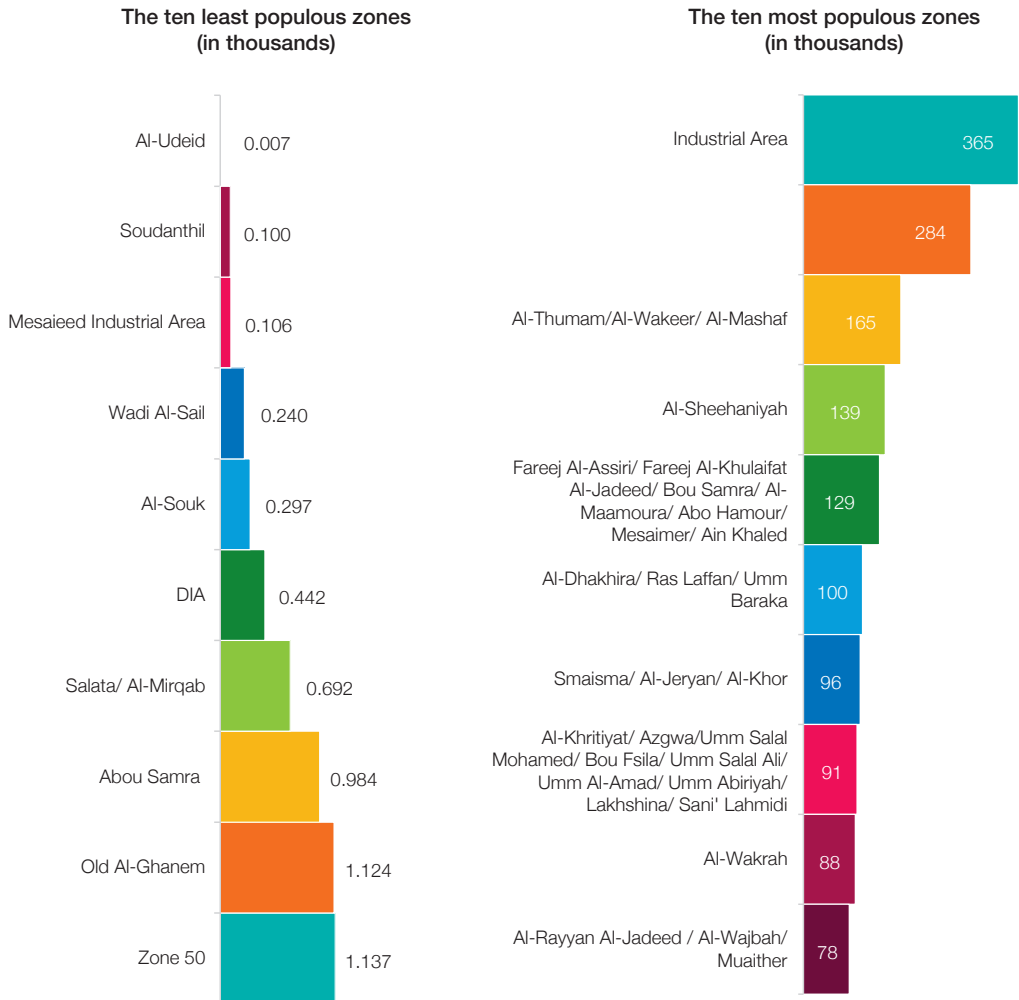
Figure (1.5): Percentage distribution of population by age group and sex, Census 2015



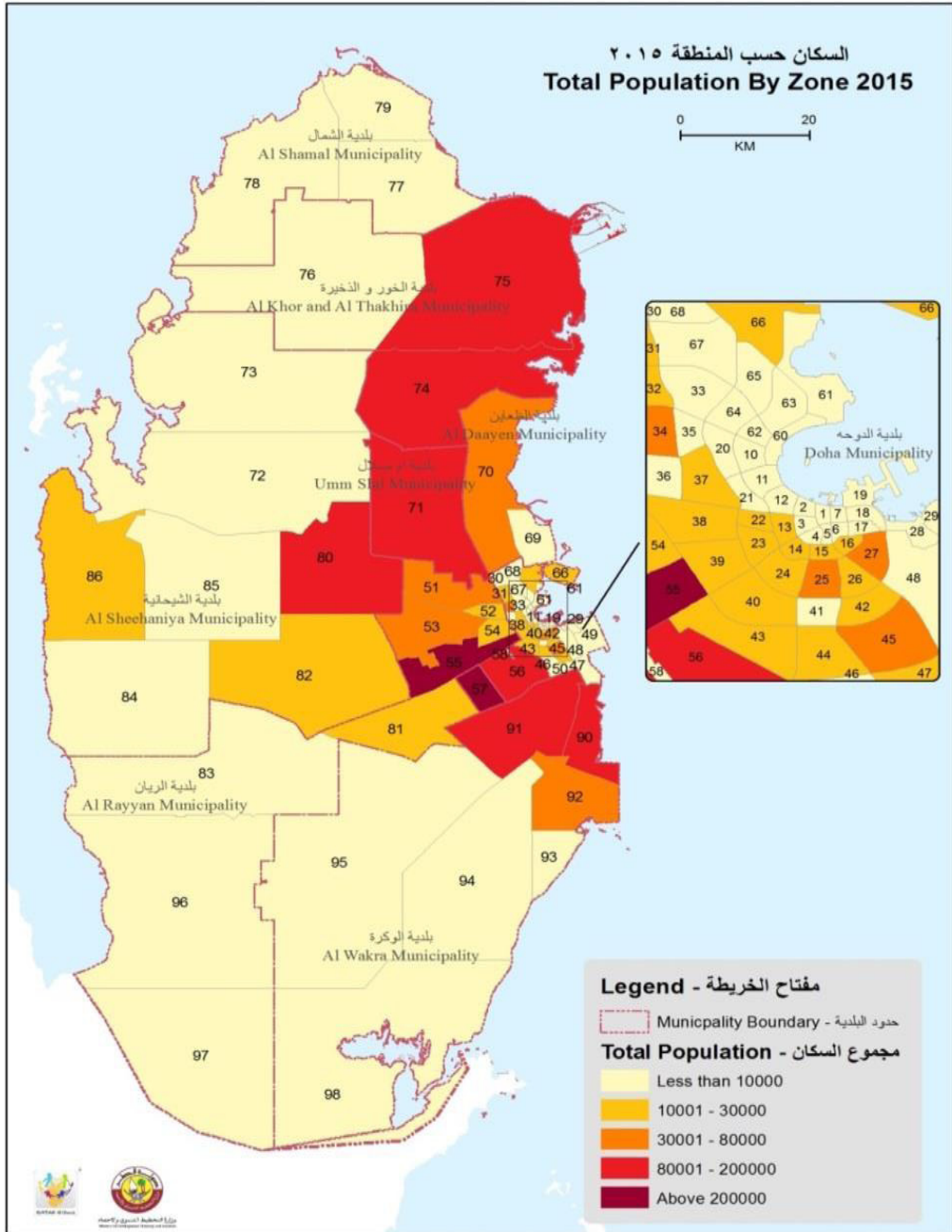
1.5- Distribution of population by zone

The census features all individuals in Qatar whether in households, labor compounds, institutions, hotels, ports or border points. Qatar is subdivided into 98 zones distributed on municipalities as shown in Qatar's map by zones (Map 1). Results point out to substantial differences with regard to the distribution of population by zones. The industrial zone (57) is the densely populated by 15.2%, followed by Zone 55 (Fareej Al-Soudan/ Al-Waab/ Al-Aziziyah, Fareej New Al-Ghanem/ Fareej Al-Murra/ Fareej Al-Manasir/ Bou Sidra/ Muaither/ Al-Sayliyah/ Al-Maarid) by (11.8%), Zone 91 (Al-Thumama/Al-Wakeer/Al-Mashaf) by (6.9%), Zone 80 (Al-Sheehaniyah) by 5.8%. Generally, it is noted that there are 13 zones where population percentage ranged from 15% to 2%. As for the remaining zones, the percentage of population constitutes less than 2% in each of them. On one hand, the first ten zones in terms of their demographic weight, and their population sizes are situated on the right side of the (Figure 1.6). On the other hand, the ten most sparsely populated zones are located on the left side of the (Figure 1.6). It is noteworthy that this discrepancy is normal due to the dispersal of population in these numerous zones

Figure (1.6): Distribution of population (in thousands) by the ten most populous zones, and the ten least populous zones, Census 2015.



Map (1): Population by zone, Census 2015



2. Characteristics of households and their members

The household is the basic unit from which human communities are composed. Trends in the number of households, their types, and their structures are so important for sociologists, policy makers and planners. The household is defined as a person or more living together in a single residential unit. The household may incorporate persons with no consanguinity or relatives by kinship or marriage. Such kind of households is called households regardless of their types. This definition does not apply to collective houses, hospitals, prisons, or other establishments, which are usually known as collective households. Households in Qatar are categorized into Qatari households, non-Qatari households, small labor shared accommodations (comprise 2 to 6 individuals) and large labor shared accommodations (comprise 7 individuals and more). This section deals with the characteristics of households including the number of Qatari households and non-Qatari ones through the following headings:

1. Increase in number of households and their members
2. Distribution of households and their members by municipality
3. Households and their members by type of residential unit

1.6 – Increase in number of households and their members

Available data of final results of the five general Censuses of Population, Housing, and Establishments which were conducted in the State of Qatar in (1986, 1997, 2004, 2010, 2015) show the considerable changes happened in the number of households, their members, and their demographic and social characteristics. The number of households and their members in those censuses are indicated below (Table 1.6 and Figure 1.7) :

The results of the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2015 indicate that the number of households in Qatar accounted for 201 thousand, and the number of households' members attained 956, whereas the average household size amounted to 4.7 members (approximately 5 members per each household on average). In comparison with the previous censuses, the table (1.6) shows clearly a general rise in the number of households in Qatar over the years of census (1986-2015). The number of households rose from 147 thousand in Census 2010 to 201 thousand in Census 2015; an annual increase rate of 6.5%. The number of households' members also increased from 779 thousand to 956 thousand during the same period, with an average annual growth rate of 4.2%. However, the average household size declined generally by 2.4% between Census 2010 and Census 2015.

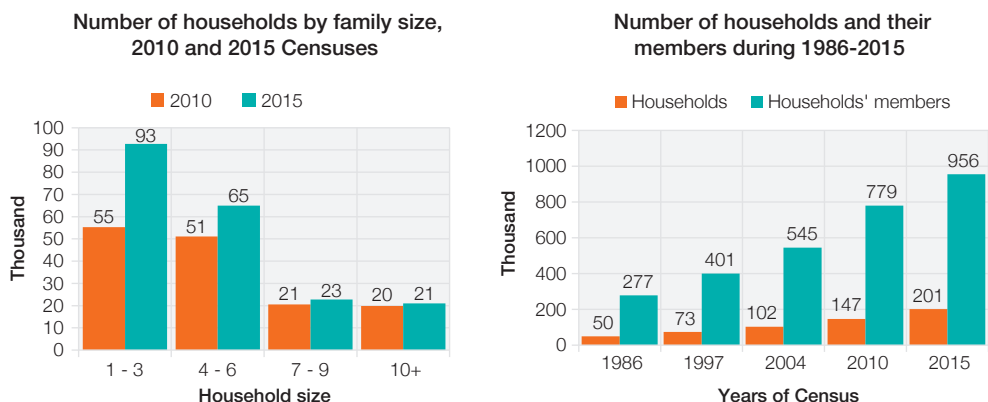
Table (1.6): Increase in number of households and their members during the years of census (1986-2015)

Households and their members	Years of census					Annual growth rate (%) in 2010 and 2015
	1986	1997	2004	2010	2015	
Number of households	49,783	73,342	102,184	146,707	201,432	6.5
Number of households' members	277,450	400,568	544,967	779,426	955,769	4.2
Average number of household members	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	-2.4

*Annual growth rate computed according to the exponential growth equation

Comparing the number of households by size in Census 2010 and Census 2015, Figure (1.7) shows that the number of households consisting of (1-3 members) increased from 55 to 93 thousand with an annual increase of 11%. The number of households with (4-6 members) rose from 51 to 65 thousand with an annual increase of 5%. The number of households containing (7-9 members) grew from 21 to 23 thousand; an annual growth of 2%, whereas the households containing ten people and more were 20 thousand in Census 2010 and reached 21 thousand in Census 2015, with an annual increase of 1%.

Figure (1.7): Distribution of the number of households and their members (in thousands), between 1986 and 2015. Number of households (in thousands) and their sizes as per 2010 and 2015 Censuses.



1.7: Distribution of households and their members by municipality

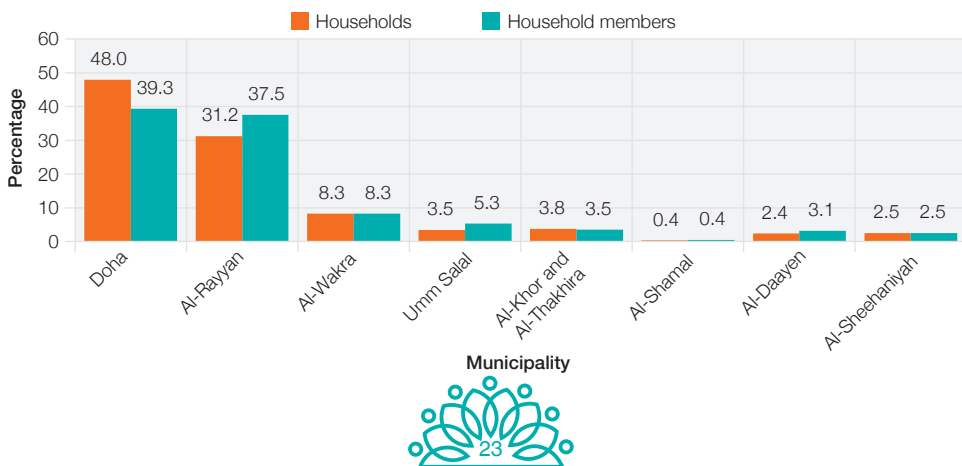
Results of the percentage distribution of households by municipality (Table 1.7) show that the majority of households live in Doha Municipality (48% of total households in Qatar), followed by Al-Rayyan Municipality where households percentage attained 31.2% of total households, while it declines in Al-Shamal Municipality by 0.4%.

Table (1.7): Distribution of the number of households and their members by municipality, Census 2015

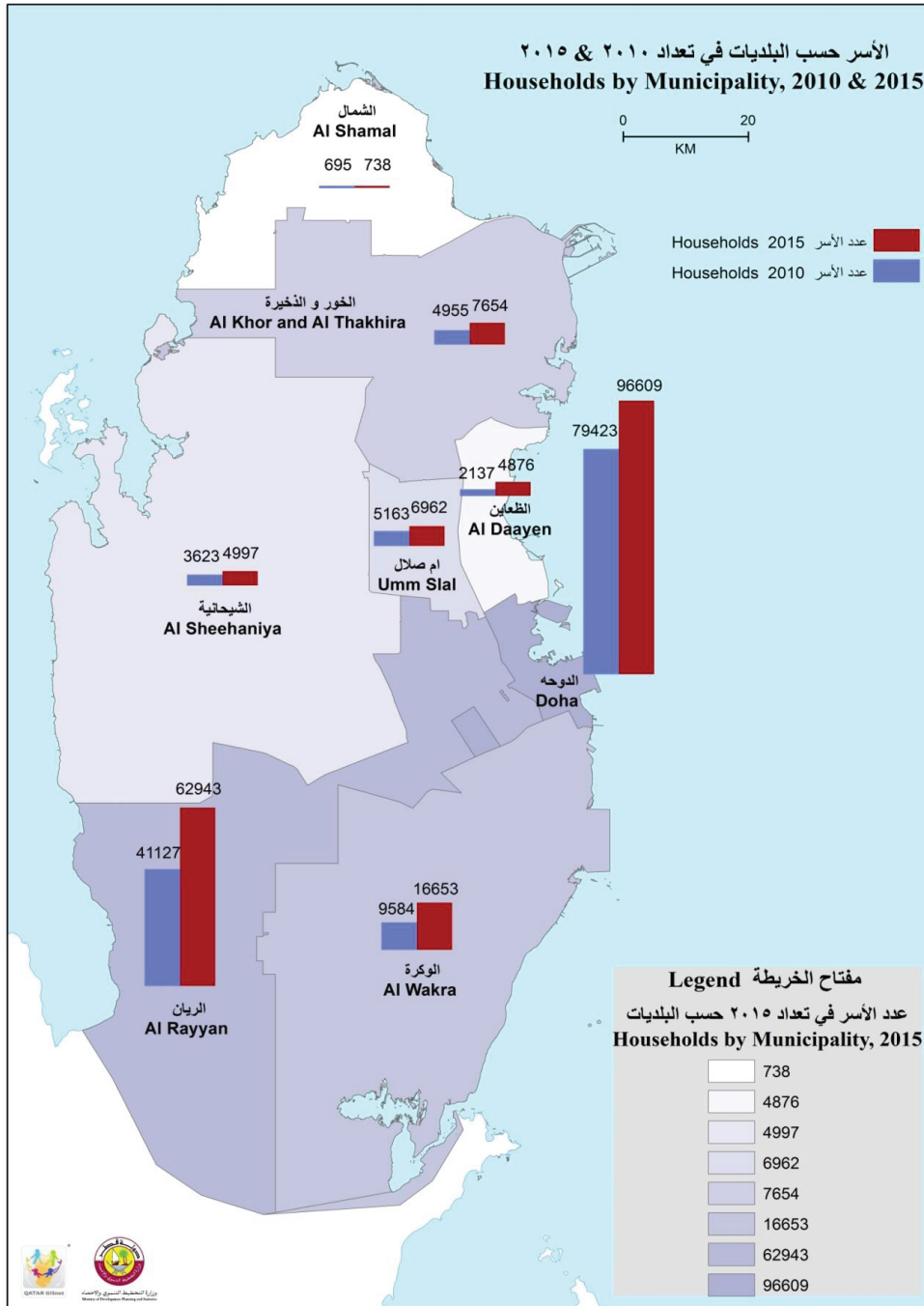
Municipality	Households		Households' members		Average household size
	Number	Percentage distribution	Number	Percentage distribution	
Doha	96,609	48.0	375,612	39.3	3.9
Al-Rayyan	62,943	31.2	358,419	37.5	5.7
Al-Wakra	16,653	8.3	79,086	8.4	4.7
Umm Slal	6,962	3.4	50,469	5.3	7.2
Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira	7,654	3.8	33,907	3.5	4.4
Al-Shamal	738	0.4	4,103	0.4	5.6
Al-Daayen	4,876	2.4	30,063	3.1	6.2
Al-Sheehaniyah	4,997	2.5	24,110	2.5	4.8
Total	201,432	100	955,769	100	4.7

As for the average household size by municipality, the results of Census 2015 show that the lowest is concentrated in Doha Municipality where it amounted to 3.9 (an average of four members per household). The highest average household size is registered in Umm Slal Municipality with 7.2 (an average of 7 members per household). It is noteworthy that despite the low percentage of households living in Al-Shamal Municipality, the average number of their members remains high, whereas the majority of households live in Doha Municipality; however, the average number of their members is low vis-à-vis the other municipalities.

Figure (1.8): Percentage distribution of households and their members by municipality, Census 2015



Map (2): Households by Municipalities in 2010 and 2015 Censuses



1.8 Households and their Members by Type of Housing Unit

The housing unit is a building or a part of a building originally intended to accommodate one household. It has a separate one or more main doors/entrances connected to public road without the need to get through from another unit such as palace/villa, Arabic/popular/elderly house, additional building, apartment or independent room in a building. At the time of census, the housing unit may be occupied with one or more households, labor compounds, establishments or public housing. It may also be vacant. For the purpose of census, a place which is originally not designed for housing but found to be used for housing at the time of census, is considered as a housing unit, such as cottage, kiosk or tent - a so called marginal. In this topic, we will address the households and household members by housing unit at the general level in Qatar and then at municipal level.

1.8.1 Distribution of Households and their Members by Type of Housing Unit

Table 1.8 indicates that the majority of households live in residential apartments (i.e. 42.9% of the total households in Qatar), followed by households living in palaces/villas by 40.5% of the total households, followed by households living in Arabic/popular/ elderly houses by 7.2% of the total households.

Table 1.8: Percentage Distribution (%) of Households by Type of Housing Unit, Census Years (1986-2015)

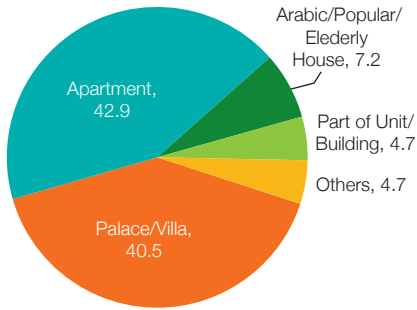
Census Year	Type of Housing Unit						Number of Households
	Palace/ Villa	Apartment	Arabic/ Popular / Elderly House	Part of Unit/Bldg	Others	Total	
1986	20.5	24.1	37.6	-	17.8	100.0	49783
1997	23.7	26.8	31.0	-	18.6	100.0	73342
2004	24.4	29.2	26.3	-	20.1	100.0	102184
2010	33.7	36.7	15.4	5.9	8.3	100.0	146707
2015	40.5	42.9	7.2	4.7	4.7	100.0	201432
Growth Rate (%) (2010-2015)	11	10	-9	2	-5	-	

(-) Not Applicable

Comparing between 2010 and 2015 Censuses, we can detect a general rise in the number and percentage of households living in palaces/villas and apartments, where the number of households living in apartments rose from 54,000 to 86,000 with an annual growth rate of 10%. However, the number of households living in palaces/Villas rose from 49,000 to 82,000 with an annual growth rate of 11%. It should be noted that the number of households living in Arabic/popular/elderly houses declined from 23,000 to 14,000 with a negative annual growth rate of -9%.

Figure 1.9: Percentage Distribution (%) of Households by Type of Housing Unit, 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit, Census 2015



Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Housing Unit, 2010 & 2015 Censuses

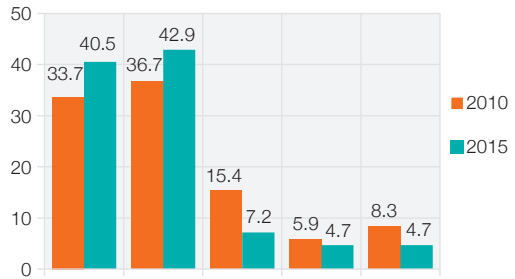
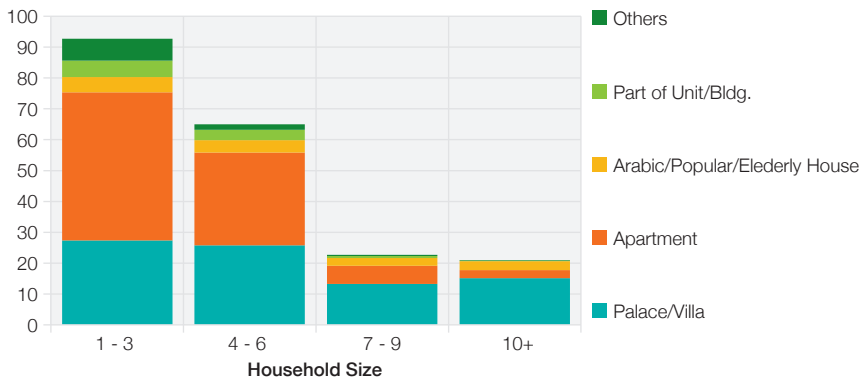


Figure 1.10 shows the number of households by type of housing unit and household size in census 2015. We find that most of households of less than 6 members live in residential apartments, while most of households of 7 members or more live in palaces and villas.

Figure 1.10: Distribution of Households (in Thousands) by Type of Housing Unit and Household Size, Census 2015



With regard to the distribution of household members by housing units, Table 1.9 shows that the majority of household members live in palaces/villas by 51.7%, followed by residential apartments by 32.7%, followed by Arabic/popular/elderly houses by 9.5%.

Table (1.9): Percentage Distribution (%) of Household Members by Type of Housing Unit during Census Years (1986-2015)

Census Year	Type of Housing Unit						Number
	Palace/ Villa	Apartment	Arabic/ Popular / Elderly House	Part of Unit/Bldg	Others	Total	
1986	23.9	18.2	47.1	-	10.8	100.0	277450
1997	30.6	20.0	40.2	-	9.2	100.0	400568
2004	32.5	22.1	34.6	-	10.8	100.0	544967
2010	42.3	24.3	22.8	5.5	5.2	100.0	779426
2015	51.7	32.7	9.5	3.5	2.6	100.0	955769
Growth Rate (%) (2010-2015)	8%	11%	-13%	-5%	-9%	-	-

(-) Not Applicable

Comparing between 2010 and 2015 Censuses, we notice an increase in the number of household members in palace/villa housing units from 330,000 to 493,000 with an annual growth rate of (8%), followed by household members who live in residential apartments from 189,000 to 313,000 with an annual growth of 11%, which witnessed the highest growth rate among other housing units. The number of household members who live in Arabic/popular/elderly /houses declined from 178,000 to 91,000 with a negative annual growth rate of -13%, which reflects the lowest growth rate by type of housing unit.

Figure 1.11: Percentage Distribution (%) of Household Members by Type of Housing Unit, 2010 and 2015 Censuses

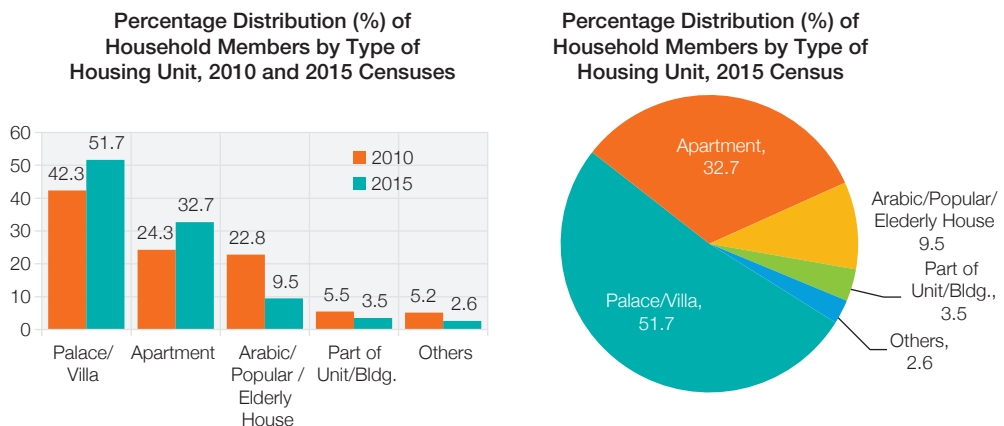
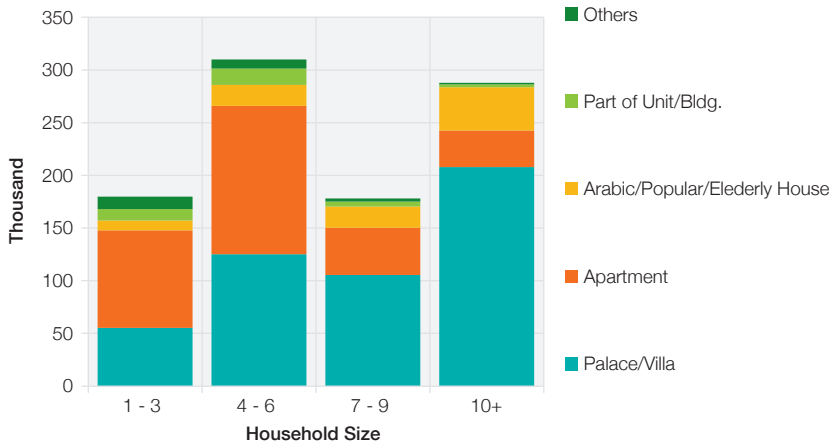


Figure 1.12 shows that the majority of households with seven or more members in the same household live in palace/villa housing units. While the majority of households with less than seven members live in residential apartments.

Figure 1.12: Percentage Distribution (%) of Household Members by Type of Housing Unit and Household Size, 2015 Census



There is no doubt that the steady rise of the percentage of residents of palaces/villas from 24% in 1986 to 52% in 2015 reflects the level of the big economic boom experienced by Qatar during the last two decades, and the positive impacts on the population of Qatar. This can be seen in the level of well-being of households and their members which made the majority live in luxury housing.

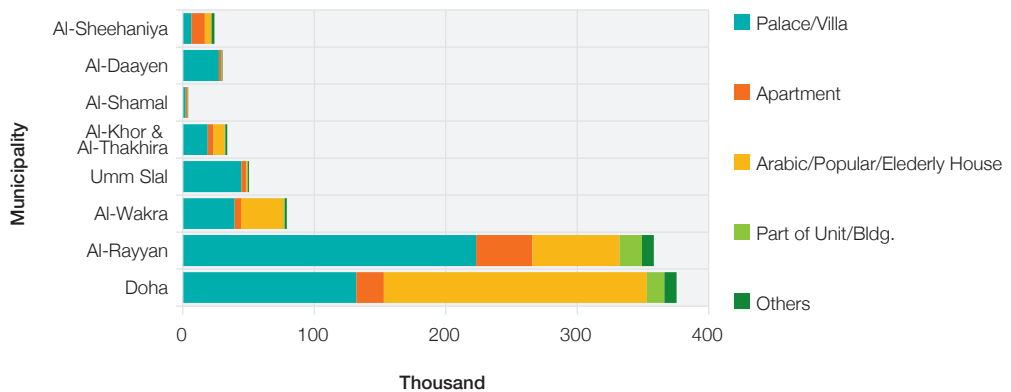
1.8.2 Distribution of Household Members by Type of Housing Unit and Municipality

Table 1.10 indicates that the majority of household members living in Doha Municipality live in residential apartments, i.e. 53.2% of total household members in Doha Municipality. It should be noted that the majority of household members in Al-Rayyan, Al-Wakra, Umm Slal, Al-Khor, Al-Thakhira, Al-Shamal and Al-Daayen Municipalities live in villas/palaces by (62.2%, 49.9%, 88.1%, 55.7%, 49.6%, 91.6%) respectively, while the majority of household members in Al-Sheehaniya Municipality live in Arabic/popular/ elderly houses by 42.7% of the total household members in that municipality.

Table 1.10: Percentage Distribution (%) of Household Members by Type of Housing Unit and Municipality, Census 2015

Municipality	Type of Housing Unit						Number of HH Members
	Palace/Villa	Apartment	Arabic/Popular/Elderly House	Part of Unit/Bldg	Others	Total	
Doha	35.1	53.2	5.6	3.6	2.5	100.0	375612
Al-Rayyan	62.2	18.5	12.0	4.8	2.5	100.0	358419
Al-Wakra	49.9	40.8	5.9	1.6	1.8	100.0	79086
Umm Slal	88.1	1.5	7.2	1.4	1.8	100.0	50469
Al-Khor & Al-Thakhira	55.7	24.7	13.2	1.5	4.9	100.0	33907
Al-Shamal	49.6	0.4	40.1	4.8	5.1	100.0	4103
Al-Daayen	91.6	0.7	6.3	0.4	1.0	100.0	30063
Al-Sheehaniya	27.0	20.2	42.7	0.5	9.7	100.0	24110
Total	51.7	32.7	9.5	3.5	2.6	100.0	955769

Figure 1.13: Distribution of Household Members by Type of Housing Unit and Municipality, Census 2015



Summary

1. Population:

The total population of the State of Qatar reached 2,404,776 people (1,816,981 males and 587,795 females) on April 20, 2015 (the reference period for the census), with an increase of 41.5% compared to 1,699,435 people in the Population, Housing and Establishments Census 2010, at an annual growth rate of 6.9%. Regarding the distribution of population by municipality, the results indicate that about two fifths of the population live in Doha Municipality (around 39.8%), compared to nearly a quarter living in Al-Rayyan Municipality (25.2%). Al-Wakra Municipality comes in third place (12.4%), followed by Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira Municipality (8.4%), followed by Al-Sheehaniya Municipality (7.8%), and Umm Slal, Al-Daayen and Al-Shamal Municipalities (3.8%, 2.3% and 0.4% respectively).

As for the age and sex structure, the percentage of males stood at 75.6% versus 24.4% for females, and the percentage of sex was 309 males per 100 females. The results indicate that more than four fifths of the population (85.3%) are in the age group (15-64 years), which represents the labor force in society (both employed and unemployed) or outside the labor force. The age group (1-14 years) represents 12.7% with a rapprochement between the two categories of infants less than one year of age, and the elderly 65 years and over (0.9% and 1.1% respectively).

2. Characteristics of Households and Their Members

The final results of population show that the number of counted households is 201,432, with an average household size of 4.7 members. Comparing the average household size with census years, we find a general decrease in the average household size, with a negative annual growth rate (-2.4%) between 2010 Census and 2015 Census. As for the distribution of households by municipality, the majority of households live in Doha Municipality (48 % of total households in Qatar), followed by Al-Rayyan Municipality (31.2% of total households). The lowest percentage of households is in Al-Shamal Municipality (0.4%).

With regard to housing units, the majority of households live in residential apartments (42.9% of total households in Qatar), followed by households living in palaces/villas (40.5% of total households), followed by households living in Arabic/popular/elderly houses (7.2 % of total households). The majority of household members live in "palace/villa" housing units by 51.7%, followed by "residential apartments" by 32.7%, followed by "Arabic/popular/elderly houses" by 9.5%.



Second: Buildings



Definition of Buildings:

The building is defined as every constructed stand-alone structure which is permanently or temporarily erected on the ground or on water, regardless of the purpose of its construction or type of its current use. It is intended for housing or performing an activity, or both. The building may be inhabited, used for a purpose or uninhabited/ vacant.

2.1 The Growth of Buildings in Qatar during the Period 2010-2015

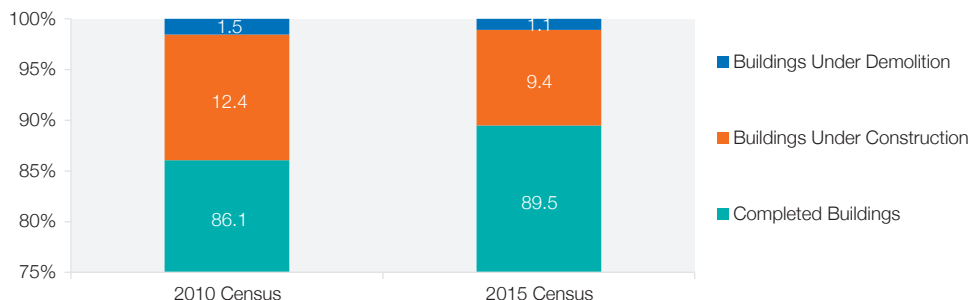
Buildings Census is one of the three sides of General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2015. One of the key findings of this census is the significant rise in the number of buildings in Qatar in recent times, which has been detected when comparing the results of 2015 Census to those of 2010 Census, i.e. during the last five years, as follows:

Table 2.1: The Growth of the Number of Buildings by Building Condition, 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Building Condition/Census	2015	2010	Percentage Increase
Completed/Under Maintenance Building	168,951	128,074	31.9
Building under Construction	17,835	18,425	-3.2
Building under Demolition	2,023	2,305	-12.2
Total	188,809	148,804	26.9

The building condition is the exterior of the building, which is either completed, under maintenance, under construction or under demolition. We would like to point out that in this analysis we have merged completed buildings and buildings under maintenance under the name of completed buildings). Table 2.1 and Figures 2.1 and 2.2 show that the total number of buildings reached 188,809 in 2015 Census, meaning there was an increase in the number of buildings by 40,005, an increase of 26.9% between 2010 and 2015 Censuses.

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Buildings by Building Condition between 2010 & 2015 Censuses



Completed buildings include (completed buildings and buildings under maintenance) When detailing the total of those buildings and classifying them into completed buildings (including completed buildings and buildings under maintenance), buildings under construction and buildings under demolition, we get the following:

The number of completed buildings is 168,951, an increase of 40,877 buildings (31.9%). This increase in the number of completed buildings took place during the last five years (2010-2015). The ratio of completed buildings is 89.5% of the total number of buildings in the state.

1. The number of buildings under construction is 17,835 in 2015 Census, which is lower than it was in 2010 Census, a decrease of 590 buildings (- 3.2%) compared to 2010 Census, whereas the ratio of buildings under construction is 9.4% of the total number of buildings in the state.
2. The number of buildings under demolition is 2,023 in 2015 Census, which is lower than it was in 2010 Census, a decrease of 282 buildings (-12.2%). The ratio of buildings under demolition amounts to 1.1% of the total number of buildings in the state.

We notice a decline in the number of buildings under construction, as well as buildings under demolition between 2010 and 2015 Censuses, amounting to -3.2% and -12.2% respectively, whereas the percentage between the censuses in 2004 and 2010 increased to 144.8% and 24.3% for buildings under construction and buildings under demolition respectively. This indicates the urban stability Qatar has been witnessing after the recent construction boom in the country.

2.2 Distribution of Completed Buildings by Building Type:

Buildings are divided in terms of building type into residential building, residential/ commercial building and establishment building. In the following table we shall review the distribution of completed buildings by building type (residential, residential/ commercial, establishment) from the results of 2015 census compared to the results of 2010 census:

Table 2.2: Growth of the Number of Completed Buildings by Building Type in 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Building Type	Census Years		
	2015	2010	% of Increase
Residential Building	144,247	112,096	28.7
Residential/Commercial Building	2,892	1,547	86.9
Establishment Building	21,812	14,431	51.1
Total	168,951	128,074	31.9

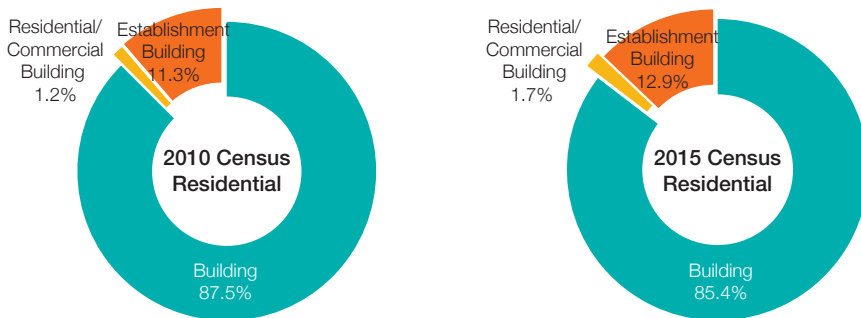
When detailing the distribution of completed buildings which amount to 168,951 buildings in 2015 census, we get the following:

The number of residential buildings is 144,247, such as: (palace/villa, Arabic/popular/ elderly house, additional building, apartment building, home ..etc.), amounting to 85.4% of the total number of completed buildings.

The number of residential/commercial buildings is 2,892, such as: (store/apartment, residential/commercial tower), amounting to 1.7% of the total number of completed buildings.

The number of establishment buildings is 21,812, such as (school, hospital/medical center, mosque, club, bank, hotel, shop/supermarket ..etc.), amounting to 12.9% of the total number of completed buildings.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Completed Buildings by Building Type in 2010 and 2015 Censuses



2.3 : Distribution of Completed Buildings (Residential and Residential/Commercial) by Municipality

In this study, we are interested to gain knowledge about the distribution of completed residential buildings and residential/commercial buildings, in view of their close relationship to the evolution of housing in the State of Qatar and their geographical distributions, so as to know their prevalence by municipalities, from 2015 Census data in the following table:

Table 2.3: Completed Buildings (Residential and Residential/Commercial) by Municipality in 2015 Census

Municipality/Buildings	Residential Buildings	%	Residential/Commercial Buildings	%
Doha	46,276	32.1	744	25.7
Al-Rayyan	55,156	38.2	1595	55.2
Al-Wakra	14,912	10.3	186	6.4
Umm Slal	8,481	5.9	156	5.4
Al-Khor & Al-Thakhira	8,206	5.7	77	2.7
Al-Shamal	1,210	0.8	6	0.2
Al-Daayen	6,337	4.4	23	0.8
Al-Sheehaniya	3,669	2.6	105	3.6
Total	144247	100.0	2892	100.0

Figure 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Completed Buildings (Residential and Residential/Commercial) by Municipality in 2015 Census

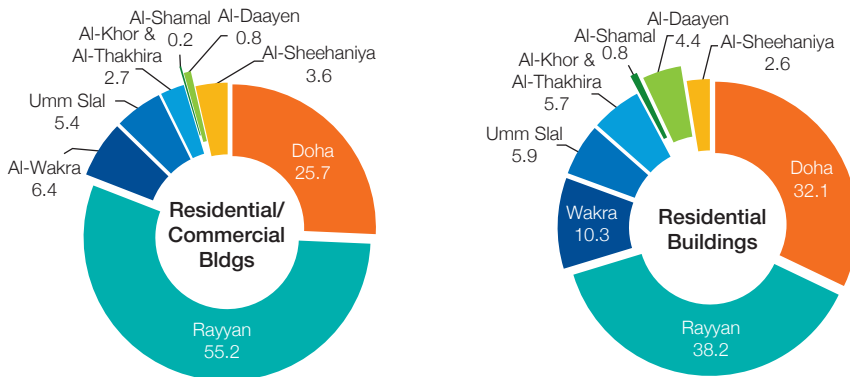


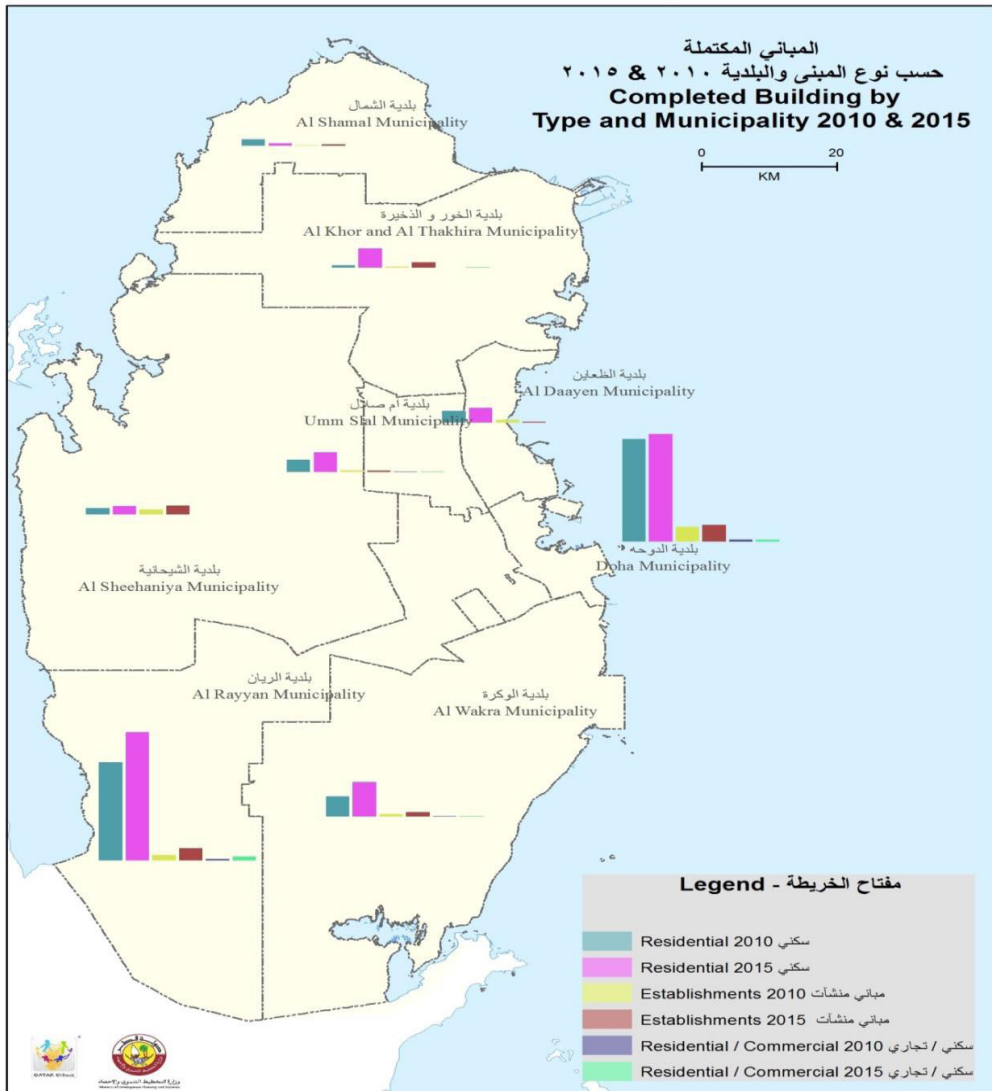
Table 2.3 above indicates the following:

1. The number of completed residential buildings in Doha Municipality is 46,276, amounting to 32.1% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/commercial buildings is 744, amounting to 25.7% of the total residential/ commercial buildings.
2. The number of completed residential buildings In Al Rayyan Municipality is 55,156, amounting to 38.2% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/ commercial buildings is 1,595, amounting to 55.2% of the total residential/ commercial buildings, which is the highest rate among residential and residential/ commercial buildings.
3. The number of completed residential buildings in Al-Wakra Municipality is 14,912, amounting to 10.3% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/ commercial buildings is 186, amounting to 6.4% of the total residential/ commercial buildings.
4. The number of completed residential buildings in Umm Slal Municipality is 8,481, amounting to 5.9% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/ commercial buildings is 156, amounting to 5.4% of the total residential/ commercial buildings.
5. The number of completed residential buildings in Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira Municipality is 8,206, amounting to 5.7% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/commercial buildings is 77, amounting to 2.7% of the total residential/ commercial buildings.
6. The number of completed residential buildings in Al-Shamal Municipality is 1,210, amounting to 0.8% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/ commercial buildings is 6, amounting to 0.2% of the total residential/ commercial buildings. It should be noted that no residential/commercial building was recorded in this municipality in 2010 Census.
7. The number of completed residential buildings in Al-Daayen Municipality is 6,337, amounting to 4.4% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/ commercial buildings is 23, amounting to 0.8% of the total residential/ commercial buildings. It should be noted that no residential/commercial building was recorded in this municipality in

2010 Census. This development is worthy of attention as it reflects the interest given to residential/commercial buildings, which has been monitored during the last five years starting from 2010.

8. The number of completed residential buildings in Al-Sheehaniya Municipality is 3,669, amounting to 2.6% of the total residential buildings, while the number of completed residential/commercial buildings is 105, amounting to 3.6% of the total residential/ commercial buildings.

Map 3: Completed Buildings by Building Type and Municipality as in 2010 and 2015 Censuses



2.4 Completed Residential Buildings by Connection to Public Utilities:

Building Connection to Electricity Grid:

It means that the building is connected to the public electricity grid provided by Kahramaa to consumers, and that the building is not provided with electricity through private generators or other sources of energy.

Building Connection to Water Network:

It means that the building is connected to the public water network provided by Kahramaa to consumers, and that the building is not provided with water through tankers or other sources.

Building Connection to Water Sewage Network:

It means that the building is connected to public sewage network provided by the municipality to consumers, and that sewage is not removed by tankers or other means.

The following table shows the completed residential buildings by connection to public utility networks (electricity, water and sanitation) between 2010 and 2015 Censuses:

Table 2.4: Distribution of Completed Buildings by Connection to Public Utility Network Between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

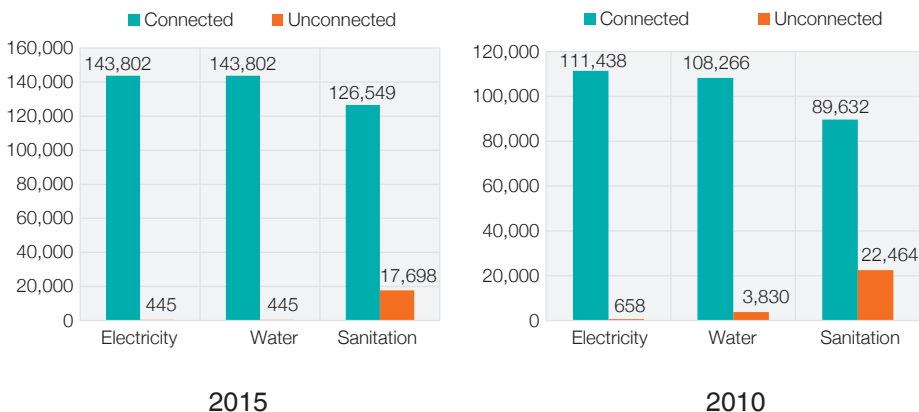
Public Utility Network	Status	Census 2010	%	Census 2015	%
Electricity	Connected	111,438	99.4 %	143,802	99.7 %
	Unconnected	658	0.6 %	445	0.3 %
Water	Connected	108,266	96.6 %	143,802	99.7 %
	Unconnected	3,830	3.4 %	445	0.3 %
Sanitation	Connected	89,632	80.0 %	126,549	87.7 %
	Unconnected	22,464	20 %	17,698	12.3 %
Total		112,096	100 %	144,247	100 %

Both Table 2.4. and Figure 2.4 indicate that 143,802 completed residential buildings are connected to electricity by 99.7%, compared to 445 buildings that are un-connected, i.e. only 0.3% of completed residential buildings. Whereas in 2010 Census, completed residential buildings connected to electricity reached 111,438, by 99.4% of the total completed residential buildings, and 658 buildings were unconnected, by 0.6% of the total completed residential buildings.

They also indicate that 143,802 completed residential buildings are connected to water by 99.7%, compared to 445 unconnected buildings by only 0.3% of completed residential buildings. Whereas in 2010 Census, there were 108,266 completed residential buildings connected to water by 96.6% of the total completed residential buildings, and 3,830 buildings were unconnected by 3.4% of the total completed residential buildings, meaning that the percentage of water connection has significantly increased in this regard.

Furthermore, 126,549 completed residential buildings are connected to sanitation, by 87.7% of completed residential buildings, compared to 17,698 unconnected buildings, by only 12.3% of completed residential buildings, while the number of completed residential buildings connected to sanitation in 2010 census was about 89,632, by 80.0%, compared to 22,464 unconnected buildings, by 20.0% of completed residential buildings, meaning that the percentage of sanitation connection has increased by 7.8%.

Figure 2.4: Completed Residential Buildings by Connection to Public Utility Network Between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



Summary:

The number of buildings totaled 188,809 in 2015 Census, up more than a quarter (26.9%) from Census 2010. The classification of those buildings (completed buildings, buildings under maintenance, buildings under construction and buildings under demolition) indicates the following results:

1. The number of completed buildings is 168,951, an increase of 31.9% during five-year period (2010-2015). The percentage of completed buildings amounts to 89.5% of the total number of buildings in the state.
2. The number of buildings under construction in Census 2015 is 17,835, which is lower than that of Census 2010 by - 3.2%. The percentage of buildings under construction amounts to 9.4% of the total number of buildings in the state.
3. The number of buildings under demolition in Census 2015 is 2,023, which is lower than that of Census 2010 by 12.2%. The percentage of buildings under demolition amounts to 1.1% of the total number of buildings in the state.

As for the distribution of buildings (residential and residential/commercial) by municipality, regardless of the type of use, the majority (38.6%) falls in Al-Rayyan Municipality, followed by Doha Municipality (32.0%), then Al-Wakra Municipality (10.3%), Umm Slal Municipality (5.9 %), Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira (5.6%) and Al-Daayen (4.3%), whereas the rest of municipalities account for 3.4%. All completed residential buildings are connected to water and electricity grid by almost (99.7%), while 87.7% of which are connected to the sewage network.

Third: Housing Units



Definition of Housing Unit:

The housing unit is a building or a part of a building originally intended to accommodate one household. It has a separate or more main doors/entrances connected to a public road without the need to get through from another unit such as palace/villa, Arabic/ popular/elderly house, additional building, apartment or independent room in a building.

The Housing Census - including residential and non-residential buildings - represents one of the three sides of the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments. It is characterized by accuracy, comprehensiveness of all society aspects and detailed updated data of interest to researchers, scholars and decision-makers in the state, highlighting population issues and related problems.

In this study, we shall review the development of housing (in terms of development of the number of buildings and their characteristics and components, in particular the housing units) between 2010 and 2015 Censuses in order to provide accurate and updated data necessary to the success of population policy with regard to housing. The population policy aims to: solve the problem of housing for citizens and residents, especially low-income people, change citizen's attitudes towards the choice of adequate housing, encourage them to accept medium and small housing units, develop appropriate solutions for the issue of old and dilapidated houses, provide adequate housing for foreign employees, especially bachelors, construct housing compounds for them in areas that are separate and away from family housing areas, and achieve the document of population policy in the state, which aims to make balance between population growth and the requirements of sustainable development, so as to ensure a dignified life for the people of Qatar, promote their abilities, broaden their choices, and raise their participation in the advancement of Qatari society.

It is worth noting that despite the development of housing in the State of Qatar, the increase in population was too fast to meet the requirements of the ambitious development plans in Qatar, as the population has increased from 1,699,000 in 2010 up to 2,405,000, an increase of more than two fifths of the population (41.5 %) within five years. There is no doubt that the main source of the large population increase is foreign labor, which, to some degree, has had a profound impact on the emergence of housing problem and the existence of some difficulties in providing adequate housing for the growing population.

This chapter deals with the increase of population in the State of Qatar in recent times, and the development of the number and characteristics of buildings, their conditions and types, their components of housing units and their occupancy status...etc.

3.1 Development of the Number of Housing Units by Occupancy Status:

To get the full picture, it is not enough to study the development of the number of completed residential buildings. One has also to study the development of the number of housing units in these buildings, that are available for the growing number of population and the occupancy status. The following table indicates the development of the number of housing units by occupancy status between 2010 and 2015 Censuses:

Table 3.1: Number of Housing Units by Occupancy Status in 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Occupancy Status	Census Years			
	2015 Census	2010 Census	Increase/ Decrease	Percentage of Increase/ Decrease
Household/Collective Household Housing	199,481	142,047	57,434	40.4
Labor Compound/Public Accommodation	44,901	65,583	20,682 -	31.5-
Work/Housing and Work	2,009	3,325	1,316 -	39.6 -
Total (1)	246,391	210,955	35,436	16.8
Closed Units	11,419	18,690	7,271 -	38.9 -
Vacant Units	56,071	29,421	26,650	90.6
Total (2)	67,490	48,111	19,379	40.3
Grand Total	313,881	259,066	54,815	21.2

Table 3.1 above shows a significant increase in total housing units during the same period (2010-2015) by 54,815 units, an increase of 21.2%. i.e. the number of housing units increased by more than fivefold in the five-year period under study, totaling 313,881 units, which indicates the following:

- The rate of increase in the number of housing units (21.2%) is less than the rate of increase in the number of completed residential buildings, which amounts to 48.8% and is more than two-fold. (2.27 times).
- The increase in the number of housing units is due to the increase in the number of residential buildings, and each one of which contains a large number of those units, which is a positive trend.
- It is not a secret that the increase in the construction of residential or residential/ commercial towers has obviously contributed to an increase in housing units in the state, and a vertical exploitation of building lands to an extent larger than is commonly practiced in the construction of any kind of other buildings.

3.2 Housing Units by Occupancy Status:

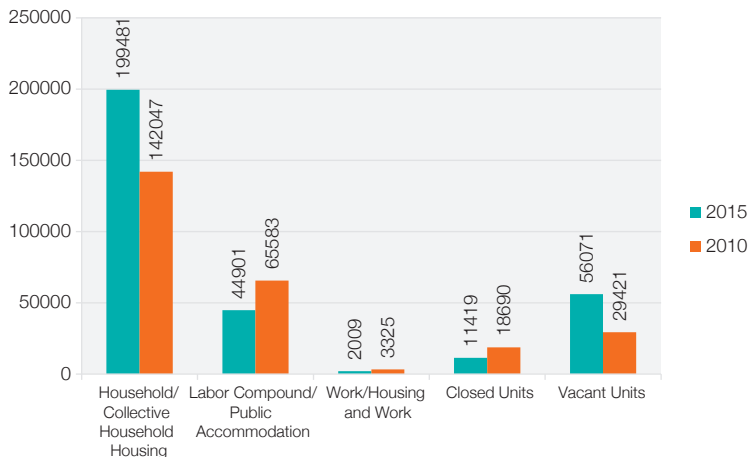
When detailing the number of housing units by occupancy status, we get the following:

1. The number of housing units that were occupied as residence of small labor gatherings (less than seven members), as well as the large labor gatherings (seven members or above) is 44,901 units, a negative increase of 20,682 housing units, including 34 public housings. This item achieved a decline rate of 31.5% in the number of housing units that contribute to accommodate large numbers of foreign employees in the state.
2. The number of housing units that served as workplace or housing/workplace is 2,009, a negative increase of 1,316 housing units, which represents a decline rate of 39.6% compared to their number in 2010 Census.
3. The number of closed housing units totaled 11,419, an increase of 7,271 units (38.9%) compared to their number in 2010 Census.
4. The number of vacant housing units totaled 56,071, an increase of 26,650 units (90.6%) compared to their number in 2010 Census.

Items 3 and 4 above indicate that the sum of closed + vacant housing units in 2015 Census is estimated at 67,490 units, accounting for 21.5% of the total housing units in the state, compared to 48,111 units, accounting for 18.6% of the total housing units in 2010 Census. The increase in closed + vacant housing units is estimated at about 19,379 units, accounting for an increase of 40.3% between 2010 and 2015 Censuses.

The percentage of vacant dwellings (which have not been acquired yet) and closed dwellings (acquired) is an average rate in Qatar, compared to other Arab countries.

Figure 3.1: Number of Housing Units by Occupancy Status in 2010 and 2015 Censuses



3.3 Distribution of Housing Units (Occupied, Closed, Vacant) by Municipalities:

It is important to know the distribution of housing units (occupied, closed, vacant) by municipalities, from the final results of 2015 Census, to analyze in detail the data of occupancy of those units, as follows:

Table 3.2: Distribution of Occupied/Closed/Vacant Units in 2015 Census

Municipality	Housing Units				
	Occupied	Closed	Vacant	Total	Percentage Distribution (%)
Doha	117746	3861	31690	153297	48.8
Al-Rayyan	73829	2094	10723	86646	27.6
Al-Wakra	21419	3025	7290	31734	10.1
Umm Slal	7927	200	1455	9582	3.1
Al-Khor & Al-Thakhira	9752	577	2691	13020	4.1
Al-Shamal	1140	319	148	1607	0.5
Al-Daayen	5304	662	924	6890	2.2
Al-Sheehaniya	9274	681	1150	11105	3.5
Total	246391	11419	56071	313881	100.0

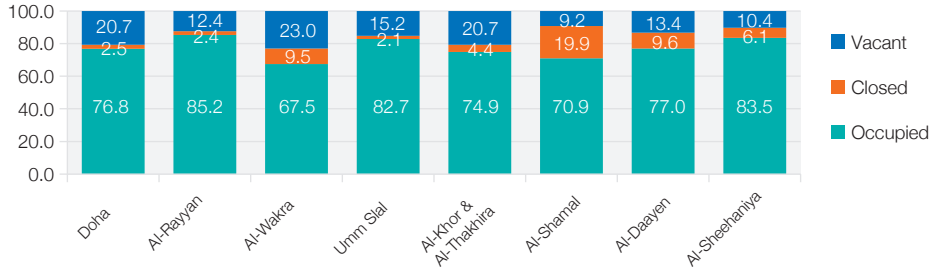
The following conclusion and details are not limited to what is stated in Table 3.2 above, We will discuss the reported distribution of completed residential buildings by municipality in 2015 Census, to see the correlation between the number of those buildings and the housing units therein, as follows:

1. In Doha Municipality there are 153,293 housing units, representing 48.8% of the total units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings is only (32.9)% due to the fact that most of the residential buildings are in there, and they are characterized by a large numbers of housing units in all of them. In addition, there are many residential towers which are also characterized by a larger number of units in each of them. As for closed and vacant housing units in Doha Municipality, they are as follows:
 - There are 3,861 closed housing units, representing 33.8% of the total closed housing units in the state.

- There are 31,690 vacant housing units in Doha, representing 56.5% of the total vacant housing units in the state.
2. In Al-Rayyan Municipality there are 86,646 housing units, representing 30.0% of the total units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings in there is relatively large (36.6%). This can be explained as: most of the buildings in there are either palaces/villas, Arabic/popular houses or homes, which - statistically - do not consist of multiple housing units. As for closed and vacant housing units in Al-Rayyan Municipality, they are as follows:
- There are 2,094 closed housing units, representing 18.3% of the total closed housing units in the state.
 - There are 10,723 vacant housing units, representing 19.1% of the total vacant housing units in the state.
3. In Al-Wakra Municipality there are 31,734 housing units, representing only 10.1% of the total housing units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings in there is 10.1% since most of these buildings are villas, followed by Arabic/popular houses, and each of which represents one housing unit. As for closed and vacant housing units in Al-Wakra Municipality, they are as follows:
- There are 3,025 closed housing units, representing 26.5% of the total closed housing units in the state.
 - There are 7,290 vacant housing units, representing 13.0% of the total vacant housing units in the state.
4. In Umm Slal Municipality there are 9,582 housing units, representing only 3.1% of the total units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings in there is 5.5% since most of these buildings are villas and Arabic/popular houses, and each of which represents one residential unit, as is the case in Al-Wakra Municipality. As for closed and vacant housing units in Umm Slal Municipality, they are as follows:
- There are 200 closed housing units, representing 1.8% of the total closed housing units at the state level.
 - There are 1,455 vacant housing units, representing 2.6% of the total vacant housing units in the state.
5. In Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira Municipality there are 13,020 housing units, representing 4.1% of the total units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings in there is 6.2% since most of these buildings are villas and Arabic/popular houses, and each of which represents one residential unit. As for closed and vacant housing units in Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira Municipality, they are as follows:

- There are 577 closed housing units, representing 5.1% of the total closed units at the state level.
 - There are 2,691 vacant housing units, representing 4.8% of the total vacant housing units in the state.
6. In Al-Shamal Municipality there are 1,607 housing units, representing only 0.5% of the total units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings in there is 1.1% since most of these buildings are villas and Arabic/popular houses. As for closed and vacant housing units in Al-Shamal Municipality, they are as follows:
- There are 319 closed housing units, representing 2.8% of the total closed units at the state level.
 - There are 148 vacant housing units, representing 0.3% of the total vacant housing units in the state.
7. In Al-Daayen Municipality there are 6,890 housing units, representing 2.2% of the total units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings in there is 4.0% since most of these buildings are villas and Arabic/popular houses, and each of which represents one residential unit. As for closed and vacant housing units in Al-Daayen Municipality, they are as follows:
- There are 662 closed housing units, representing 5.8% of the total closed units at the state level.
 - There are 924 vacant housing units, representing 1.6% of the total vacant housing units in the state.
8. Finally, in Al-Sheehaniya Municipality there are 11,105 housing units, representing 3.5% of the total units at the state level, although the rate of completed residential buildings in there is 4.5% since most of these buildings are villas and Arabic/popular houses, and each of which represents one residential unit. As for closed and vacant housing units in Al-Sheehaniya Municipality, they are as follows:
- There are 681 closed housing units, representing 6.0% of the total closed units at the state level.
 - There are 1,150 vacant housing units, representing 2.1% of the total vacant housing units in the state.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution (%) of Occupied/Closed/Vacant Housing Units by Municipalities in 2015 Census



Conclusion:

The number of completed buildings (or under maintenance) amounted to 168,951 in Census 2015, and the total number of housing units attained 313,881 are divided into:

- A) Occupied housing units amounted to 246,391 units (78.5%),
- B) Closed housing units amounted to 11,419 units (3.6%),
- C) Vacant housing units amounted to 56,071 units (17.9%).

On Municipality level, the majority of housing units(48.8%), regardless of their types, are located in Doha, followed by Al-Rayyan (27.6 %), Al-Wakra (10.1%), then by Al-Khor and Al Thakhira (4.1%) and Al-Shamal (0.5%).

Fourth: Establishments



Definition of Establishment

The establishment is defined as a fixed location where business activity is conducted, goods are produced or services are rendered. The owner of the establishment can be natural or moral person.

The establishment census is one of the triangle corners that aims to spot all economic establishments, according to the administrative divisions in the state, and to identify their basic characteristics; such as their economic activities, type of sectors they belong to, their legal entity, the nationality of their owner, and the number of employees in the operating establishments.

Comparing the results of Establishments census 2015 with 2010 and 2004 censuses, we notice a remarkable increase in establishments and employees, namely:

- In Census 2004, the total number of business establishments amounted to 32,819 among which 27,015 are operating establishments.
- In Census 2010, the total number of business establishments amounted to 41,338 among which 33,172 are operating establishments.
- In Census 2015, the total number of business establishments amounted to 56,775 among which 46,659 are operating establishments.

This means that the operating business establishments in 2015 have increased by 40.7% compared to 2010 and by 72.7% compared to 2004.

The census spotted the number of employees in (businesses establishments), which represent all the following economic sectors (private, mixed , Government Company / Corporation, non-profit) with the exception of establishments in government agencies and diplomatic and international sectors, which will be displayed at the end of this study.

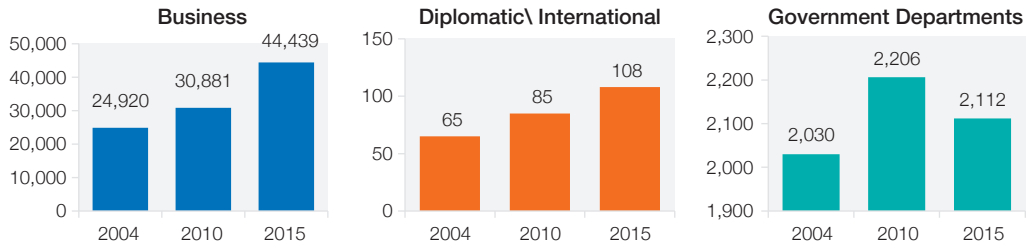
4.1 Development of the number of operating business establishments by economic sector:

Table (4.1): Number of operating establishments by economic sector in 2004, 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Census	Sector			
	Government Departments	Diplomatic\ international	Business	Total
2004	2,030	65	24,920	27,015
2010	2,206	85	30,881	33,172
2015	2,112	108	44,439	46,659
Increase rate during the period	4.0	66.2	78.3	72.7
Annual Increase Rate	0.4	4.7	5.4	5.1



Figure (4.1): Number of operating establishments by economic sector in 2004, 2010 and 2015 Censuses



Business establishment sector witnessed an increase in the number of establishments by 23.9 % during the period from 2004 to 2010 and by 43.9 % during the period from 2010 to 2015, while the government department sector witnessed a decline in the number of establishments during the same period at a rate of 4.2%, as the percentage of the diplomatic sector increased during the same period by 27% .

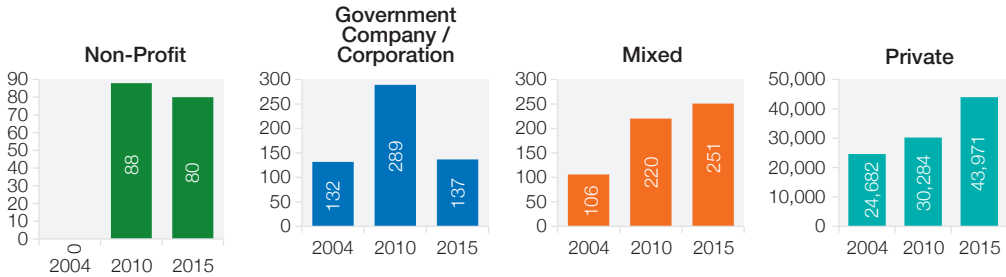
4.2 Distribution of the number of business establishments by ownership

The private and mixed sectors witnessed significant increases in the number of business establishments by 5.4% in the private sector, while in the mixed sector it stood at 8.2% annually during the period from 2004 to 2015. Only the government institutions and companies sector witnessed a significant decline during 2010 to 2015.

Table (4.2) Business establishments by ownership sector in 2004, 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Census \ Ownership	Private	Mixed	Government Company / Corporation	Non-profit	Total
2004	24,682	106	132	-	24,920
2010	30,284	220	289	88	30,881
2015	43,971	251	137	80	44,439
Increase rate during the period	78.2	136.8	3.8	N.A.	78.3
Annual Increase Rate	5.4	8.2	0.3	N.A.	5.4

Figure (4.2) Business establishments by ownership sector in 2004, 2010 and 2015 Censuses



4.3 Growth of employees

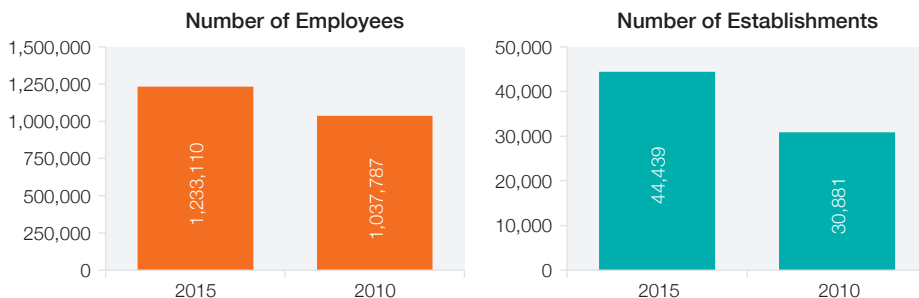
There was a significant surge in the number of employees in business establishments between 2010 and 2015 censuses. This is attributed to the efforts to meet the needs of ambitious economic development of the State of Qatar . Table (4.3) shows the growth of the number of employees in business establishments in recent years.

Table (4.3) Growth of business establishments and employees in Census 2010 compared to Census 2015

Census	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees
2015	44,439	1233110
2010	30,881	1037787
Increase	13,558	195323
Increase rate during the period	% 43.9	% 18.8
Annual Increase Rate	7.6	3.5

The increase rate of the number of businesses in the 2015 Census amounted to 44 % compared to 2010 Census. Similarly, the number of employees during the same period increased by 19% .

Figure (4.3) Number of business establishments and employees in Census 2010 compared to Census 2015



4.4 Business establishments by categories of the number of employees

The number of employees in business establishments was recorded, and thus the establishments were distributed by the number of employees categories. Then, the progress that has been made during the five years was recorded for each establishment category.

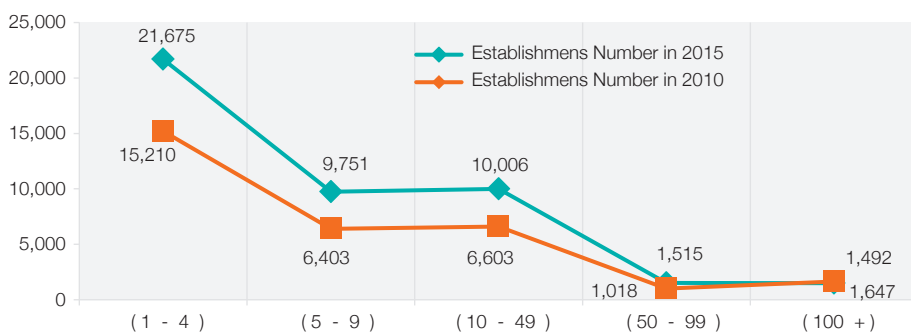
4.4.1 Distribution of business establishments by categories of the number of employees

Table (4.4) Distribution of business establishments by categories of employees number between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Categories of employees numbers	No. of establishment 2010	No. of establishment 2015	Increase Percentage During the Period
4 - 1	15,210	21,675	42.5
9 - 5	6,403	9,751	52.3
49 - 10	6,603	10,006	51.5
99 - 50	1,018	1,515	48.8
+ 100	1,647	1,492	9.4-
Total	30,881	44,439	43.9

The above data indicate that all categories of businesses that were distributed by categories of the number of employees have seen significant increases during the period from 2010 to 2015, with the exception of the final category; namely, those establishments that employ 100 or more persons.

Figure (4.4) Distribution of business establishments by categories of employees number between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



4.4.2 Distribution of employees by categories of the number of employees

Large numbers of employees in labor-intensive establishments (100 employees and more). In the 2010 census, we find that the number of employees in this category amounted to 759,241 to increase to 814,793 in 2015 Census, an increase of 55,552 employees (7.3%). It is clear that the percentage of those employed in labor-intensive establishments (100 employees or more) is very high and was estimated at about 73.2 % in 2010 Census of the total number of employees, but it dropped to 66.1 % in 2015 Census as shown in the following table:

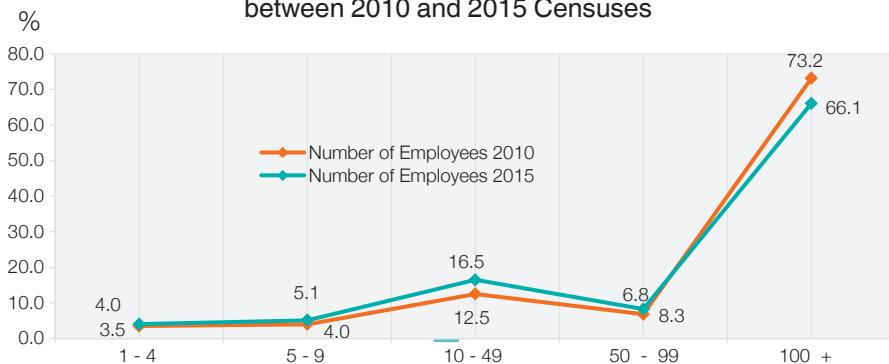
Table (4.5): Distribution of the number of employees by categories of employees number between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Categories of employees number	No. of employees 2010	No. of employees 2015	Increase Percentage During the Period
4 - 1	36,270	49,576	36.7
9 - 5	41,287	63,385	53.5
49 - 10	130,164	203,548	56.3
99 - 50	70,825	101,808	43.7
+ 100	759,241	814,793	7.3
Total	1,037,787	1,233,110	18.8

The number of employees numbers increased in the remaining categories of the number of employees in establishments between 2010 and 2015 censuses as follows:

- A. In (1 - 4) Category, employees number percentage increased from 3.5% to 4.0%
- B. In (5 - 9) Category, employees number percentage increased from 4.0% to 5.1%
- C. In (10 - 49) Category, employees number percentage increased from 12.5% to 16.5%
- D. In (50- 99) Category, employees number percentage increased from 6.8% to 8.3%

Figure (4.5): Distribution of the number of employees by categories of employees number between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



4.5 Evolution of the number of employees in business establishments by sex

The employees structure (Qatari and non-Qataris) in the state's economic architecture has evolved by sex.

The following data indicate the evolution of the number of employees in business establishments by sex between 2010 and 2015 Censuses.

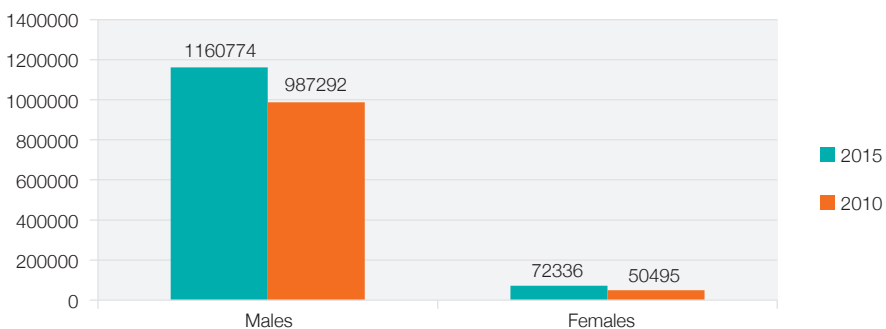
Table (4.6) Evolution of the number of employees in business establishments by sex in 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Census	Males	Females	Total
2015	1,160,774	72,336	1,233,110
2010	987,292	50,495	1,037,787
Increase	173,482	21,841	195,323
Increase Rate During the Period	17.6%	43.3%	18.8%
Annual Increase Rate	% 3.3	% 7.5	% 3.5

The following can be deduced from the above data:

1. Employees numbers in establishments increase is amounted to 195.323 employees between 2010 and 2015 Censuses, a 18.8% increase.
2. The increase in the number of males reached about 173.482, which represents most of the increase. .
3. The increase in the number of females reached about 21.481 employees during 2010-2015; a 43.3% increase.

Figure (4.6) Employees numbers in business establishments by sex in 2010 and 2015 Censuses



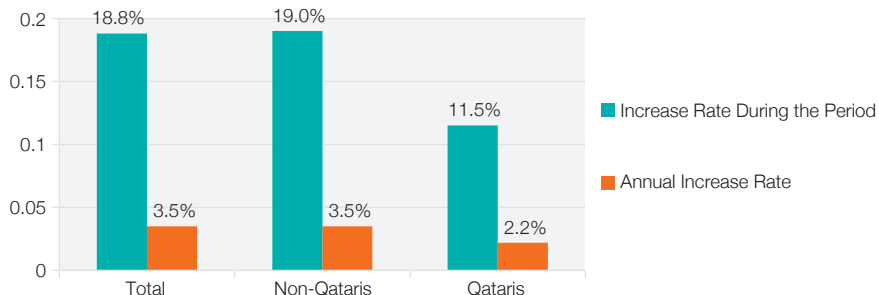
4.6 Evolution of number of employees numbers in business establishments by sex and nationality

The following table indicates number of employees in establishments by nationality (Qatari and non-Qatari) between 2010 and 2015.

Table (4.7): Evolution of number of employees by nationality between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Census	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total
2015	21,592	1,211,518	1,233,110
2010	19,372	1,018,415	1,037,787
Increase	2,220	193,083	195,323
Increase Rate During the Period	11.5%	19.0%	18.8%
Annual Increase Rate	% 2.2	% 3.5	% 3.5

Figure (4.7): Rate and percentage of number of employees by nationality between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



Below, we review the numbers of both Qatari and non-Qatari employees in establishments by sex, so that we can shed more light on the structure of the employees and their development between 2010 and 2015 Censuses for both males and females:

4.6.1 Evolution of number of qatari employees by sex between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

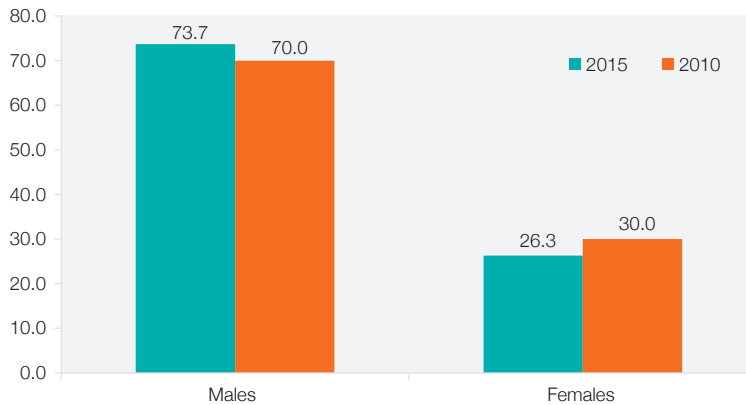
The number of Qatari employees in business establishments has increased by 2,220 during the five year period 2010 - 2015, an increase of 11.5% . As for the number of Qatari employees by sex, the increase in the number of Qatari male employees in business establishments, during the same period stood at 2,338 employees, an increase of 17.2 % , while there was a decrease in the number of Qatari female employees, amounting to 118 employees, a decrease of - 2.0 % .

Table (4.8) Evolution of number of qatari employees in business establishments by sex in 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Census	Males	Females	Total
2015	15,907	5,685	21,592
2010	13,569	5,803	19,372
Increase	2,338	-118	2,220
Increase Rate During the Period	17.2%	-2.0%	11.5%
Annual Increase Rate	3.2%	-0.4%	2.2%

Results of the census 2015 indicate that Qatari males participation is about threefold than that the establishment of Qatari females in labor force employed in business establishments. The above data also indicate that public sector (public administration) still attracts the majority of Qatari labor force (both males and females) in the labor market, whereas business establishment sector has attracted only 2,220 national employees during the period 2010 -2015 .

Figure (4.8): Relative distribution of Qatari employees in business establishments by sex between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



4.6.2 Evolution of Non-Qatari employees number by sex between 2010 and 2015 Censuses

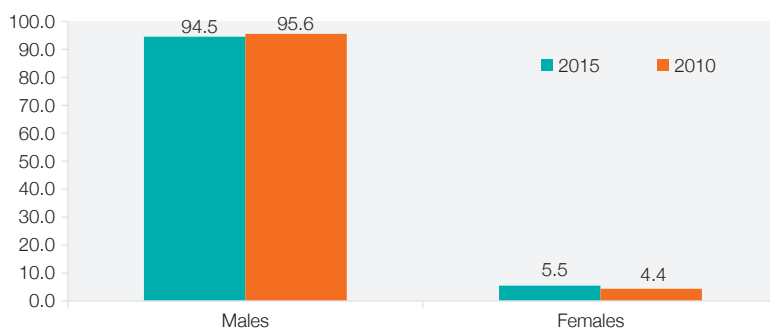
Table (4.9) Number of Non-Qatari employees in business establishments by sex in 2010 and 2015 Censuses

Census	Males	Females	Total
2015	1,144,867	66,651	1,211,518
2010	973,723	44,692	1,018,415
Increase	171,144	21,959	193,103
Increase Rate During the Period	17.6%	49.1%	19.0%
Annual Increase Rate	3.3%	8.3%	3.5%

The above table indicates that the number of Non-Qatari employees in business establishments has increased during the five year period 2010 - 2015 by 193,103; an increase of 19.0% . As for Qatari employees in business establishments by sex during the same period, male employees increased by 171,144, an increase of 17.6 %, while female employees, increased by 21,959, an increase of 49.1% .

Non-Qatari male employees in business establishments makeup 94.5 % of the total non-Qatari employees, while non- Qatari female employees in business establishments makeup the remaining 5.5 % of the total non-Qatari employees. This indicates a limited participation of non-Qatari female employees compared to their male counterparts.

Figure (4.9): Relative distribution of Non-Qatari employees in business establishments by Sex between 2010 and 2015 Censuses



4.7. Key economic activities of employees in business establishments

4.7.1 Key economic activities of Qatari employees

The following is a review of the key economic activities of Qatari employees according to their distributed by sex, as per Census 2015 :

Table (4.10): Key economic activities of Qatari employees according to Census 2015

	Economic Activity	Males	Females	Total	Percentage %
A	Mining and quarrying	5,404	1,165	6,569	30.4
B	Financial and insurance activities	1,778	2,331	4,109	6.3
C	Manufacturing	2,360	242	2,602	12.0
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,259	320	1,579	19.0
E	Transportation and storage	1,133	237	1,370	5.1
F	Information and communication	916	348	1,264	7.3
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	974	130	1,104	5.9

*Percentages in the table are attributed to the total Qataris in all economic activities.

Figure (4.10): Key economic activities of Qatari employees according to Census 2015

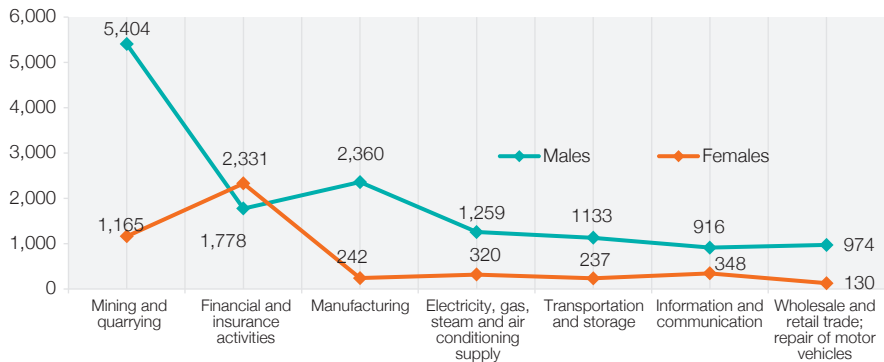


Table 4.10 above indicates that the largest number of Qatari employees in business establishments work in “mining and quarrying” activity. They amount to 6,569 employees, ie 30.4% of the total number of Qatari employees, and most of them are males. It is worth mentioning that this activity includes Qatar Petroleum and other oil and gas companies.

In second place comes Qatari employees who work in “financial and insurance” activities. Their number reached 4,109 employees, ie 19.0% of the total number of Qatari employees, and most of them are females. This activity includes the Central Bank, commercial banks and insurance companies.

In third place comes Qatari employees who work in “manufacturing” activity. Their number reached 2,602 employees, ie 12.0% of the total number of Qatari employees.

In fourth place comes Qatari employees who work in “electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply” activity. Their number reached 1,579 employees, ie 7.3% of the total number of Qatari employees.

In fifth place comes Qatari employees who work in “transportation and storage” activity. Their number reached 1,370 employees, ie 6.3% of the total number of Qatari employees, and most of them are males. This activity includes Qatar Airways.

In sixth place comes Qatari employees who work in “information and communication” activity. Their number reached 1,264 employees, ie 5.9% of the total number of Qatari employees, and most of them are males.

In seventh place comes Qatari employees who work in “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles” activity. Their number reached 1,104 employees, ie 5.1% of the total number of Qatari employees, and most of them are males.

These seven activities represent the key activities of Qatari employees in business establishments, where 86.1% (21,592 employees) of the total number of Qatari employees in business establishments work.



4.7.2 Key economic activities of non-Qatari employees

The following is a review of the key economic activities of non-Qatari employees, according to their numbers distributed by sex, according to Census 2015:

Table (4.11): Key economic activities of non-Qatari employees according to Census 2015

Economic Activity	Males	Females	Total	Percentage %
A Construction	497,888	13,802	511,690	42.2
B Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	224,080	12,826	236,906	19.6
C Manufacturing	97,688	1,142	98,830	8.2
D Transportation and storage	63,772	1,625	65,397	5.4
E Accommodation and food service activities	57,789	7,324	65,113	5.4
F Administrative and support service activities	45,244	3,669	48,913	4.0
G Mining and quarrying	47,584	1,204	48,788	4.0

*Percentages in the table are attributed to the total non-Qatari in all economic activities.

Figure (4.11): Key economic activities of non-Qatari employees according to Census 2015

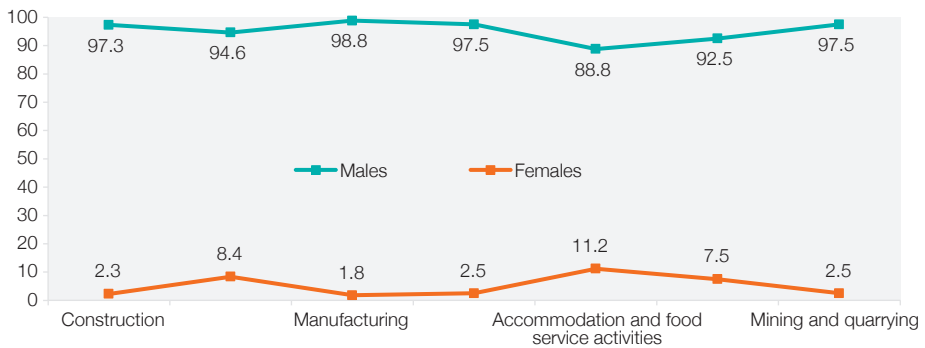


Table 4.11 above indicates that the largest number of non-Qatari employees in business establishments work in “construction” activity. Their number amounts to 511,690 employees, ie 42.2% of the total number of non-Qatari employees (1,211,518 employees), and most of them are males.

In second place comes non-Qatari employees who work in “wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles” activity. Their number reached 236,906 employees, ie 19.6% of the total number of non-Qatari employees, and most of them are males.

In third place comes non-Qatari employees who work in “manufacturing” activity. Their number reached 98,830 employees, ie 8.2% of the total number of non-Qatari employees; and most of them are males.

In fourth place comes non-Qatari employees who work in “transportation and storage” activity. Their number reached 65,397 employees, ie 5.4% of the total number of non-Qatari employees, and most of them are males.

In fifth place comes non-Qatari employees who work in “accommodation and food service” activity. Their number reached 65,113 employees, ie 5.4% of the total number of non-Qatari employees.

In sixth place comes non-Qatari employees who work in “administrative and support service” activity. Their number reached 48,913 employees, ie 4.0% of the total number of non-Qatari employees.

In seventh place comes non-Qatari employees who work in “mining and quarrying” activity. Their number reached 48,788 employees, ie 4.0% of the total number of non-Qatari employees.

4.8 Distribution of business establishments and employees by municipalities

The results of Census 2015 show the distribution of business establishments and employees by municipalities in the State of Qatar as follows:

Table (4.12): Distribution of business establishments and employees by municipalities according to Census 2015

Municipalities	Establishments		Employees	
	Number	%	Number	%
Doha	21,696	48.8	764,158	62.0
AL Rayyan	11,409	25.7	259,883	21.0
Al Wakra	3,251	7.3	79,027	6.4
Umm Slal	1,221	2.7	13,274	1.1
Al Khor and Al Thakhira	2,699	6.1	45,654	3.7
Al Shamal	692	1.6	4,335	0.4
Al Daayen	354	0.8	13,454	1.1
Al Sheehaniya	3,117	7.0	53,325	4.3
Total	44,439	100.0	1,233,110	100.0

From the above table, we can deduce the following:

1. Doha Municipality accommodates alone about 48.8% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 62.0% of the total number of employees in these establishments; ie Doha Municipality accounts for the lion's share.
2. In second comes Al-Rayyan Municipality which accommodates 25.7% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 21.0% of the total number of employees in these establishments.
3. In third comes Al-Wakra Municipality which accommodates 7.3% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 6.4% of the total number of employees in these establishments.
4. In fourth comes Al-Sheehaniya Municipality which accommodates 7.0% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 4.3% of the total number of employees in these establishments.
5. In fifth comes Al-Khor and Al-Thakhira Municipality which accommodates 6.1% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 3.7% of the total number of employees in these establishments.

6. In sixth comes Umm-Slal Municipality which accommodates 2.6% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 1.1% of the total number of employees in these establishments.
7. In seventh comes Al-Shamal Municipality which accommodates 1.6% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 0.4% of the total number of employees in these establishments.
8. In eighth comes Al-Daayen Municipality which accommodates 0.8% of the total number of business establishments, and employs about 1.1% of the total number of employees in these establishments.

Figure (4.12): Relative distribution of business establishments and employees by municipalities according to Census 2015

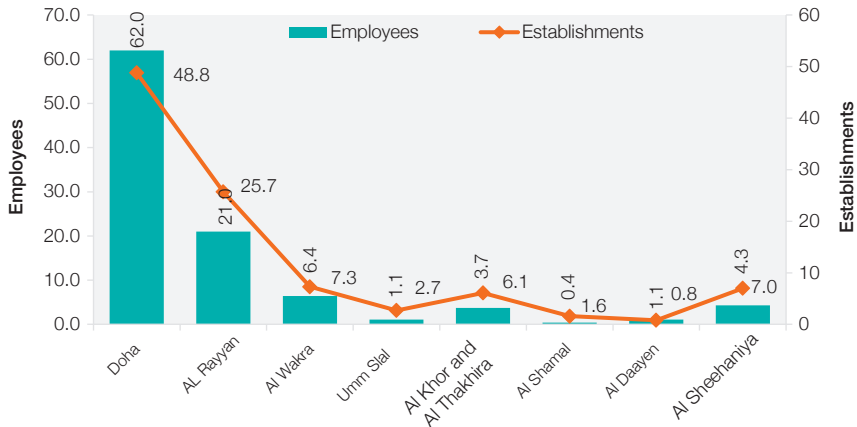
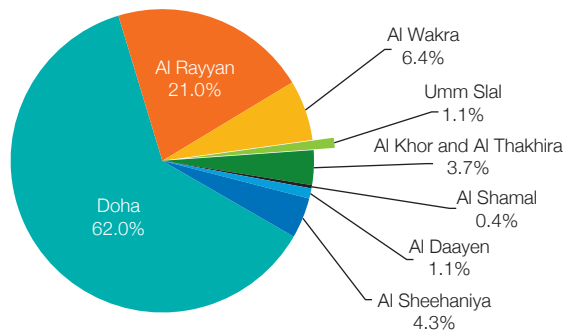
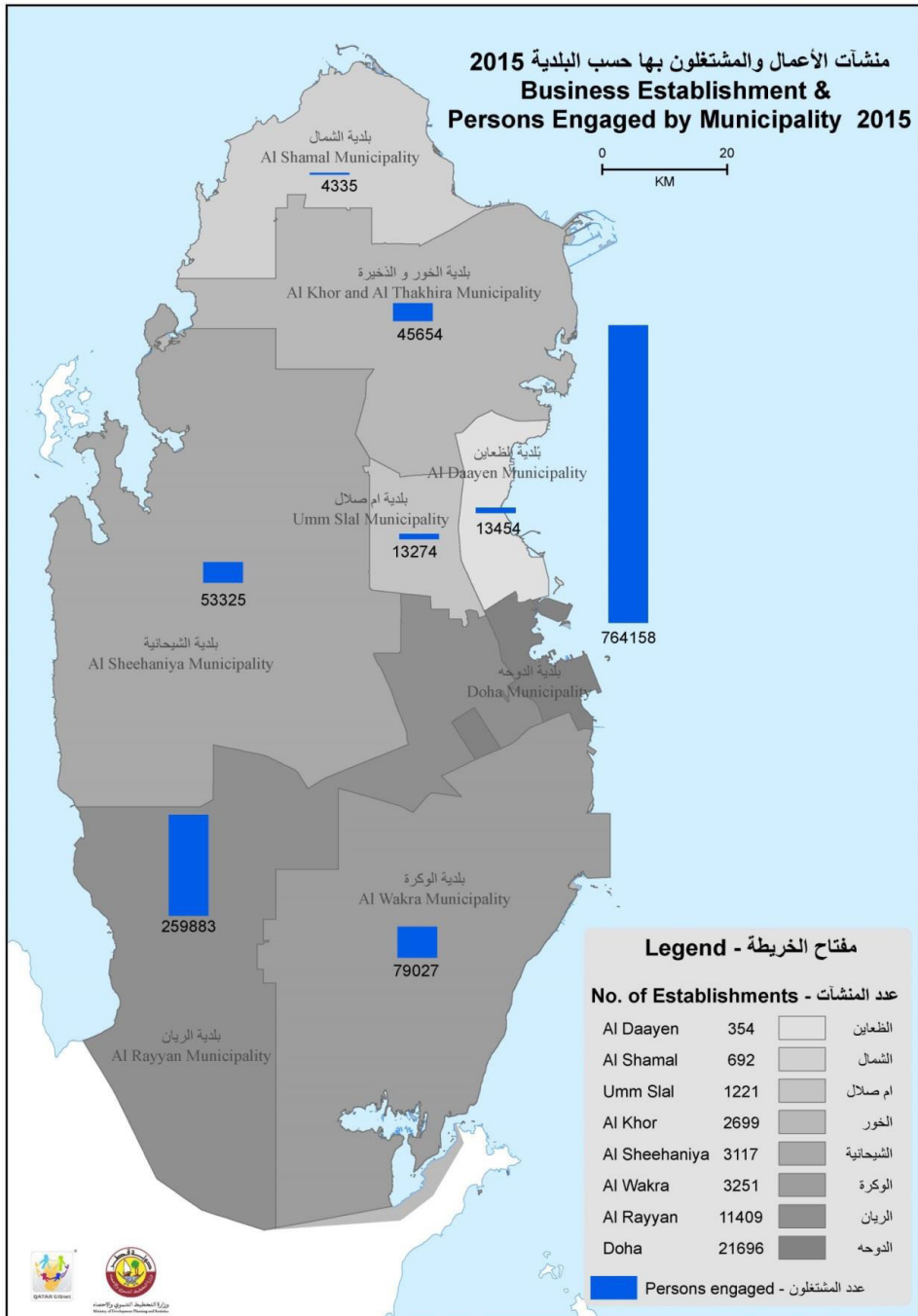


Figure (4.13): Relative distribution of employees in business establishments by municipalities according to Census 2015



Map (4): Establishments and employees by municipality 2015



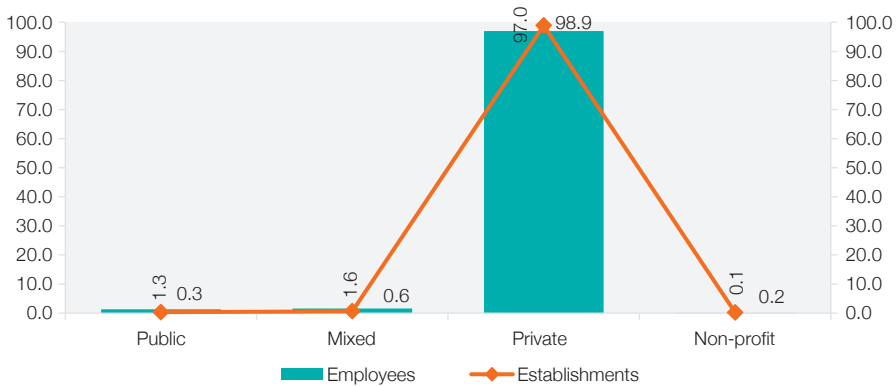
4.9 Distribution of business establishments and employees by ownership sector

The results of Census 2015 show the distribution of business establishments and employees by ownership sector, as follows:

Table (4.13): Business establishments and employees by sector according to Census 2015

Sector	Establishments		Employees	
	Number	%	Number	%
Public\Government Agency	137	0.3	16,278	1.3
Mixed	251	0.6	18,401	1.6
Private	43,971	98.9	1,197,190	97.0
Non-profit	80	0.2	1,241	0.1
Total	44,439	100	1,233,110	100

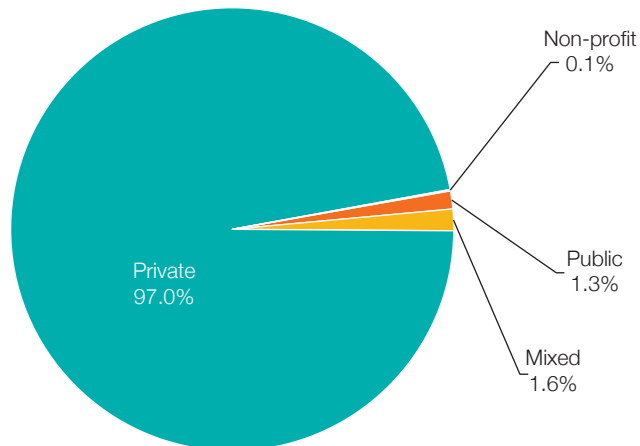
Figure (4.15): Relative distribution of business establishments and employees by ownership sector according to Census 2015



From the table above, we can deduce the following:

1. The private sector accounts for the lion's share of the number of business establishments and employees in Census 2015, where the number of establishments in this sector amounted to 43,971; ie 98.9% of the total number of establishments, whereas the number of employees in this sector amounted to 1,197,190, ie 97% of the total number of employees .
2. In second comes the mixed sector, where the number of business establishments amounted to 251; ie 0.6% of the total number of establishments, whereas the number of employees in this sector amounted to 19,401; ie 1.6% of the total number of employees.
3. In third comes public/government agencies sector with 137 business establishments; ie 0.3% of total number of establishments, and 16,278 employees; ie 1.3% of the total number of employees.
4. Fourthly and finally comes the nonprofit sector with 80 business establishments, ie 0.2% of total number of establishments, and 1,241 employees; ie 0.1% of the total number of employees.

Figure (4.16): Relative distribution of employees in business establishments by ownership sector according to Census 2015



Conclusion

Comparing the results of Establishments Census 2015 with Census 2010, we notice a remarkable increase in establishments and employees, namely:

The total number of establishments amounted to 56,775 in 2015, of which 46,659 are operating establishments, compared to 41,338 establishments, out of which 33,172 are operating establishments in 2010. This means that the number of operating establishments in 2015 rose by 40.7% compared to 2010.

The number of employees in business establishments (private, mixed, government agency/corporation, non-profit) has been monitored, excluding establishments in government administration, diplomatic corps and international sector.

The results indicate that the number of establishments in private business sector increased noticeably by 45.2% between 2010 and 2015 Censuses. The mixed sector's establishments rose by 14.1%, and the government sector's establishments by (-4.3%). The non-profit sector fell slightly by -9.1% during the same period. The business establishments in Census 2015 went up by 43.9% compared to Census 2010. The number of employees during the same period rose by 19%. It is noted that four-fifths of Qatari employees (86.1%), ie 21,592 persons, work in the main seven economic sectors, compared to about 88.8% of non-Qataris working in the same sectors.