



وزارة التخطيط التنموي والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Qatar

Social Statistics

2003 - 2012

March 2014

Qatar

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Index

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The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics presents the Second Comprehensive Social Statistical Report, which recapitulates the trail of the social statistical development of the state of Qatar during 2003-2012, hoping that it would comply with the requirements of the national strategy identified for the period 2012-2016. Through this publication, the ministry has been keen to highlight the most adopted indicators in the processes of planning and implementation.

In accordance with the Qatar National Vision 2030, and in support of the comprehensive development efforts, the ministry adheres to provide statistical data and indicators in the appropriate time with the required accuracy to meet the needs of planners and researchers. The ministry will conduct a biennial update for this publication in line with the rapid social changes occurring in the country; changes that are manifested mainly on the size, demographic and social characteristics of population.

I avail of myself the opportunity of the publication of this report to extend my gratitude to the working team who prepared this report, hoping that it would be a reference for researchers and specialists.

Through God our source of success,

Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed Al-Nabit

Minister of Development Planning and Statistics



Population Growth

According to mid-year population estimates, there were 1.8 million inhabitants in mid-2012, a population increase of one million people since 2003.

As for the annual population growth rate, it rose from 11.8 between 2003 and 2004 until it reached 18.9 in 2008, "which is the highest annual population growth rate," and then began to decline until it reached 5.8 in 2012.

Fluctuations in the annual growth rate due to economic changes

The economic boom experienced by the State of Qatar over the past years resulted in changes in the population growth rates.

Age Composition

The percentage of working-age population (15-64 years) increased from 73% in 2003 to 93% in 2012. Percentage of population in the age group (0-14 years) has declined from 24.9% in 2003 to 16.7% in 2012. While the percentage of elderly (65+) in 2003 and 2012 ranged between 0.9% and 1.5%, respectively.

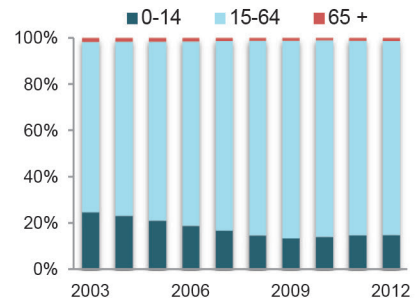
Increase in working-age population group

Changes in demographics can be attributed to recruiting large numbers of expatriate labor force, concentrated in the age group (15-64 years), to respond to the needs of accelerated development

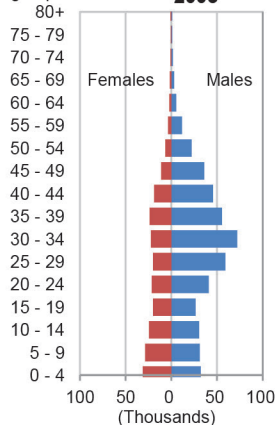
Mid-year population estimates for the State of Qatar 2003 - 2012

Year	Population (000)	Annual Growth Rate
2003	714	5.5
2004	798	11.8
2005	906	13.5
2006	1,043	15.1
2007	1,218	16.8
2008	1,448	18.9
2009	1,639	13.1
2010	1,715	4.7
2011	1,733	1.0
2012	1,833	5.8

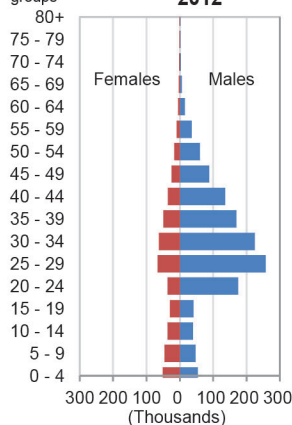
Population Age Composition 2003-2012



Age groups Population Pyramid (,000) 2003



Age groups Population Pyramid (,000) 2012



Population by geographical distribution

In 2012, about 75% of population are settling in Doha and Al-Rayyan ⁽¹⁾.

The lowest populated municipality was Al-Shamal where only 0.4% of the total population were residing.

More than three quarters of the population were in Doha and Al Rayyan

Families

The number of households reached 147,000 households in 2010⁽²⁾, mostly concentrated in the municipalities of Doha and Rayyan by 54% and 30%, respectively. Lowest number of households is in the municipalities of Al-Shamal (0.5%) and Al-Dhaayen (1.5%). Average family size is 5 members.

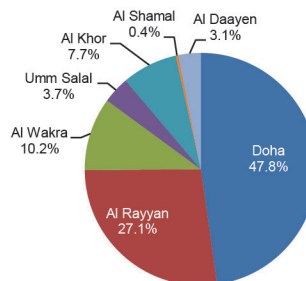
Family Housing

The percentage of privately-owned houses reached 21% of the total houses tenure, while that of the privately-rented houses reached more than 50%. Public and company housings tenures amounted to 18.3% (called Government housing or corporate housing). Rest of families are living in endowment housing and free housing.

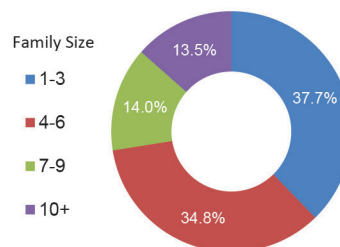
(1) Source: Labor Force Sample Survey, 2012

(2) Source: General Census of Population and Housing in 2010

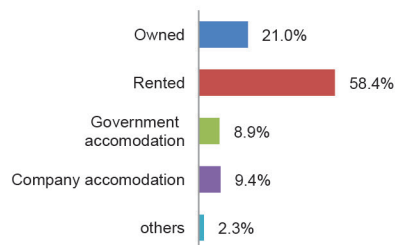
Percentage of Population by Municipality, 2012



Percentage of Households by family size, 2010



Percentage of Households by Type of ownership, 2010



Qatar had made significant progress in the field of preventive and curative health services, as they were provided free of charge to citizens and residents.

There was a noted increase in the number of government hospitals and in the setting up of private hospitals in recent years; which are doubled.

Doctors per 1000 Population

There was an increase in this ratio - up from 2.7 per 1000 population in 2003 to 4.0 in 2010.

Nurses per 1000 Population

This ratio decline during the period 2003 - 2009 reaching 4.6 per 1000 population in 2009, and then it started to rise reaching 6.2 in 2010.

Vaccinations Coverage during the First Year of Life

Taking care of children, especially in the first year of life, is one of the most important types of social care and protection. Medical care is another type of that, which includes mother and births care. Health authorities give importance to vaccinations during the first year of life. Data indicated a marked increase in coverage percentages, which were 92% or more in all basic vaccinations in 2011.

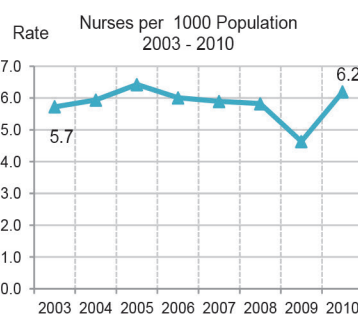
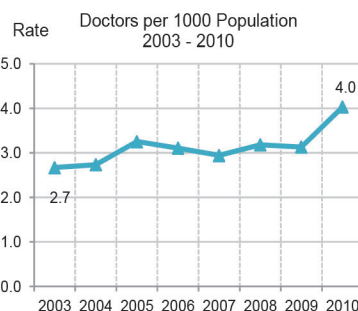
Basic immunization coverage is approaching the full rate

Basic vaccination coverage during the first year of life, 2011

Immunization & vaccination type	Rate
BCG	97
Polio drops	93
Triple	92
Viral hepatitis (B)	92
Measles, mumps and rubella	100
Hemophilic flu	94
Chickenpox	97

The number of government and private hospitals and health centers, 2003 - 2011

Year	Government Hospitals	Private Hospital	Healthcare Centers
2003	3	2	23
2004	4	4	23
2005	5	4	23
2006	5	4	23
2009	5	4	23
2008	6	4	23
2009	6	4	22
2010	6	4	22
2011	6	4	23



Fertility & Birth

Births

Although the number of births increased during the period (2003 - 2011), the crude birth rate (the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year) tended to fall gradually, from 18.3 in 2003 to 11.3 in 2009; then it took an upward trend starting from the year 2010, amounting to 11.4, reaching 11.9 in 2011.

Gender ratio at birth (the number of live birth males per 100 live birth females in a given year) was 101.4% for Qataris and 105.2% for non-Qataris in 2011.

The rate of twin live births per year was 3 in every 100 deliveries; this rate is almost stable from several years ago.

Deliveries under Medical Supervision

Statistics show that Qatar had achieved almost 100% of deliveries under special and professional supervision as a result of the state's efforts in achieving the 5th goal of the Development Goals, which is one of the most important factors of safe maternity.

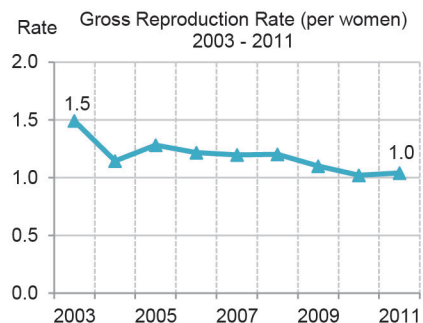
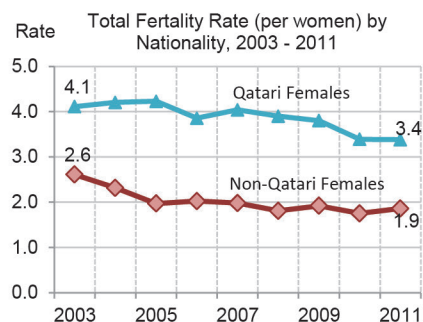
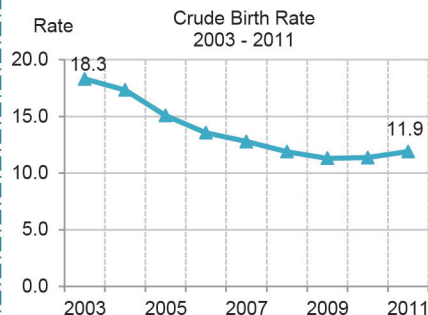
Total Fertility Rate per Woman

Total Fertility Rate per Woman (the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime, which is the number of births in a particular year per a specific number of women aged 15-44 at the same year) fell during the period 2003-2011. Gradual decline from 4.1 for each Qatari Females at childbearing age in 2003 to 3.4 in 2011, while it fell for non-Qatari females from 2.6 in 2003 to 1.9 in 2011.

Gross Reproduction Rate per Woman

This rate measures the total number of female births born per woman to a cohort of women. Gross reproduction rate per women in Qatar was 1.5 in 2003. Means that every two women can give birth to three girls, on average, to take their place. This rate had declined to 1.0 in 2011.

Gross Reproduction Rate per Woman declined



Mean Age of Women at Childbearing

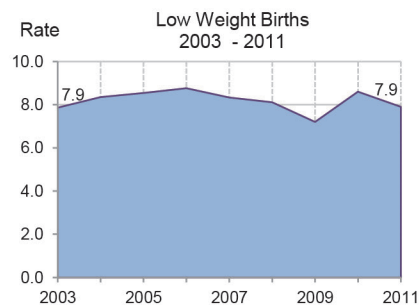
As indicated by age patterns of childbearing in Qatar, the mean age of women at childbearing is between 29 and 30 years. It is between 30-31 for Qataris, whereas it is 28-30 for non-Qataris.

Low Birth-Weight Infants

This indicator is deemed to be a measure of fetal malnutrition before birth. In addition, it reflects the economic, social and health status of mothers. Statistics on newborn and low weight births for the period 2003 - 2011 reach to 7.9 in 2011.

Means age of Women at childbearing
2003 - 2011

Year	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total
2003	31.5	29.9	31.2
2004	31.2	28.6	29.6
2005	30.1	28.9	29.8
2006	31.1	29.2	30.0
2007	30.6	30.1	30.2
2008	31.0	29.7	30.2
2009	31.1	29.7	30.2
2010	31.3	29.7	30.3
2011	31.2	29.4	30.0



Deaths

Mortality Rate

In 2011, there were 1,949 cases of death, of which 673 were registered among Qataris (34.5%) and 1,276 among non-Qataris (65.4%). As to the crude death rate (a measurement tool to assess the number of deaths in general or for a specific reason), which is the total number of deaths per year per 1000 people, it fell remarkably during the period 2003 - 2011, down from 1.8 per 1000 population in 2003 to 1.1 per 1000 population in 2011.

Infant and Neonatal Deaths

Infant mortality rate measures the number of infant deaths under one year of age in relation to total births. According to infant mortality statistics, Qatar had made notable progress in reducing infant mortality rates, down from 10.7 deaths per 1000 live births in 2003 to 7.6 in 2011.

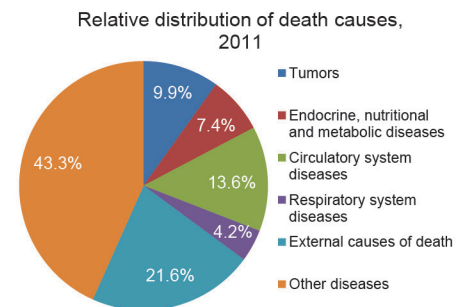
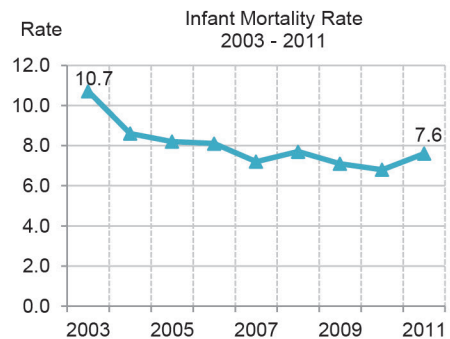
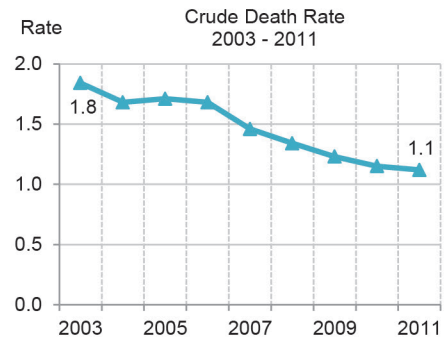
Neonatal mortality rate refers to the number of infant deaths during the first 28 days of life in a given year for every 1000 live births in the same year. This rate fell from 7.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2003 to 4.4 in 2011. This decrease is due to the state efforts to achieve the 4th goal of the millennium development goals.

Causes of Death

During the period 2003 - 2011, statistical data indicated that the proportion of deaths caused by tumors was 7.5% in 2003; in subsequent years, there was a gradual increase in the rate of deaths from tumors to reach 9.9%, in 2011. Deaths caused by Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases was reaching 10.1% of all deaths in 2003, compared to 7.4% in 2011.

As for circulatory system diseases, the proportion of deaths declined from 17.9% in 2003 to 13.6% in 2011.

Vehicle accidents have accounted for most of the deaths resulting from external causes



As for respiratory diseases, deaths increased from 2.7% in 2003 to 4.0% in 2007. The rate of deaths from external causes increased to 21.6% in 2011.

Relative distribution of causes of death 2003-2011

Cause of death	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011
Tumors	7.5	10.5	9.6	9.9	9.9
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	10.1	7.1	6.2	7.4	7.4
Circulatory system diseases	17.9	20.3	14.9	13.6	13.6
Respiratory system diseases	2.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2
External causes of death	0.0	21.9	24.7	21.6	21.6
Other diseases	61.8	36.3	40.6	43.3	42.3

Marriages & Divorces

Crude Marriage Rate

This rate refers to the number of marriages occurring during a year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the same given year. The crude marriage rate declined from 3.6 per 1000 population in 2003 to 1.7 in 2010, and then to 1.9 in 2011 and 2012.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of marriages

General Marriage Rate (15 Years and over) Qataris

It represents the number of marriages per 1000 population aged 15 years and over. Statistics show that the general marriage rate for Qataris during the period 2003 - 2012, had declined for both males and females, 24.2 for males and 23.5 for females in 2010. Then it increased in 2012 to 26.3 and 25.1 for males and females, respectively.

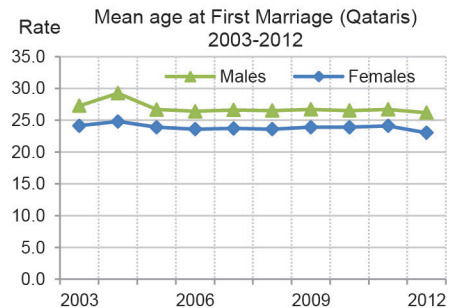
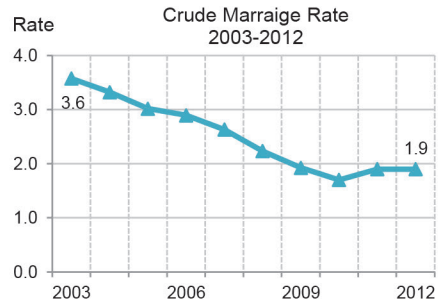
Mean Age at First Marriage for Qataris

Marriage rates is correlated with spouses' ages at first marriage. The mean age of marriage for Qataris declined by 4% for males and 5% for females at 26.2-27.3 years for males and 24.1-23.0 years for females during the period 2003-2012, respectively.

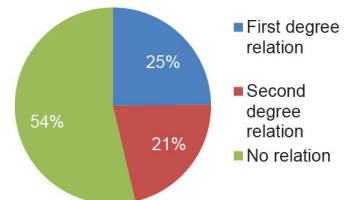
Marriages of Qataris by Kinship

Marriage contracts statistics indicate that the proportion of consanguineous marriages remained high in 2012 by 46%, in spite of the campaigns launched to raise awareness about the risks of consanguineous marriage. Consanguineous marriages from first degree relatives reached about 25% of marriages, while marriages from second degree relatives were 21%. Non-consanguineous marriages constituted 54% of the total marriages in 2012.

The proportion of consanguineous marriage is still high among Qatari (46%), in spite of the related awareness-raising campaigns that have been launched



Percentage of Marriages of Qataris by Kinship, 2012



Divorces

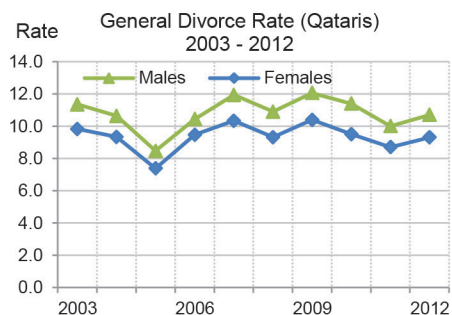
Statistics data indicate a fluctuation in divorce cases among Qataris between 2003-2012. Crude divorce rate (number of divorce cases during a given year, per 1,000 mid-year total population of the same given year) was 1.1 in 2003 and 0.8 in 2012.

General Divorce Rate, Qataris (15 years and over)

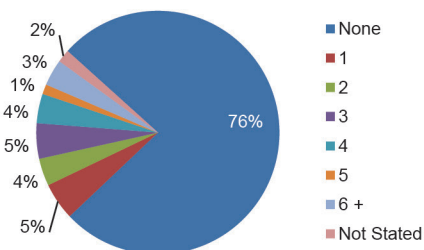
Statistics data indicate a fluctuation in general divorce rate among Qataris between 2003-2012. General Divorce Rate (Average Number of divorces per 1,000 persons age 15 and more) was 10.7 for males and 9.3 for females in 2012.

Divorces by Number of Children for Qatari Wife

In 2012, the majority of divorces for Qatari wife with no children 76% of the total, according to the spouses number of children. The rest of divorced couples with one child or more made up 5% of total divorces of each group.



Divorces by Number of Children for Qatari wife, 2012



Illiteracy

Statistics showed a significant reduction in the illiteracy rate in 2012, 3.3%; specifically, among the age group 15-24 year where illiteracy rate declined for both sexes, to 0.2% for females and 1.3% for males.

Illiteracy rate slipped to 3.3% in 2012

In 2012, greater proportion of men 72.8% than women 27.2%, enrolled in adult education centers.

Levels of Education

There were 237,000 students in 2011/2012 in all levels of education (Kindergartens to universities).. Teachers and staff reached 231,53 persons; 24% of them were males and 76% females. The number of schools (kindergartens to secondary) reached 725 schools, whereas there were 14 universities.

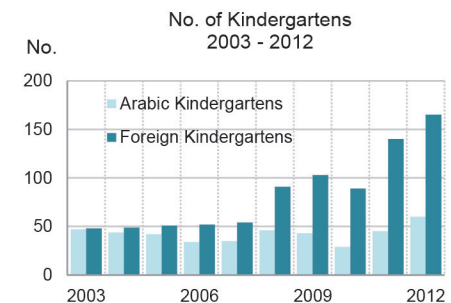
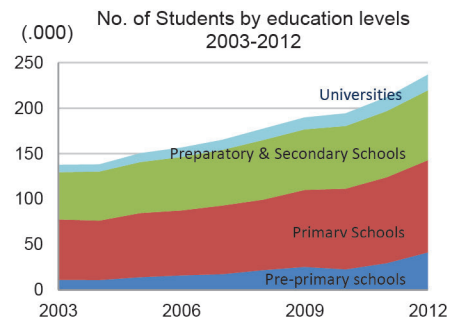
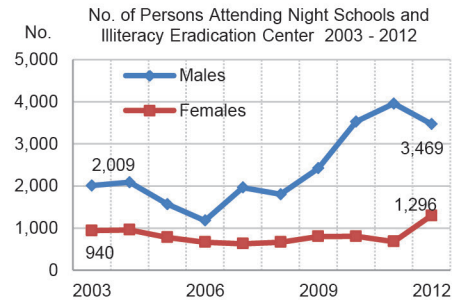
Kindergartens

The total number of kindergartens was 262 of which 20 were for boys and 18 for girls, and there were 222 mixed kindergartens in 2011/2012. Arab administration kindergartens constituted 26.1% of total kindergartens. There was an increase in the numbers of foreign administration kindergartens and children enrolled compared to what it had been in recent years.

In terms of the number of children enrolled in kindergartens, it reached 41287, out of whom 69% were enrolled in foreign administration kindergartens. There were about 13 students per teacher. Students were placed in classes of approximately 22 pupils each. In 2011/2012, student female/male ratio was 94 per 100.

Primary Level

Qatar's efforts to achieve the second goal of Millennium Development Goals are successful. The number of primary schools reached 212, of which 62 were for boys, 61 for girls and 89 were mixed schools. Primary enrollments were larger than preparatory and secondary. In 2011/2012, there were 101,000 students enrolled in primary schools, accounting for 46% of total enrollments in all levels of education. There



were 10 students per teacher rate. Students were placed in classes of approximately 23 pupils each. In 2011/2012, student female/male ratio was 96 per 100.

It is worth mentioning that net enrollment rate in primary education (a rate that reflects the extent of interest in the universalization of primary education) climbed to 94.0% for females and 93.6% for males in 2012. This indicator does not present any challenge as primary education attendance is encouraging in the State.

Preparatory and Secondary Levels

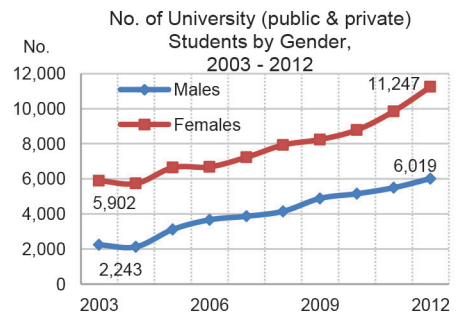
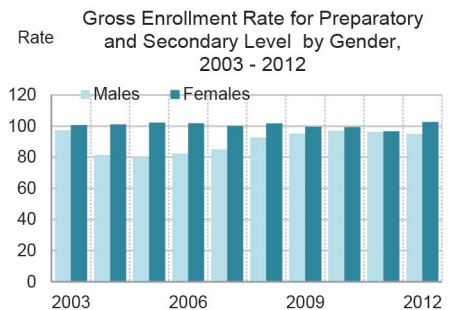
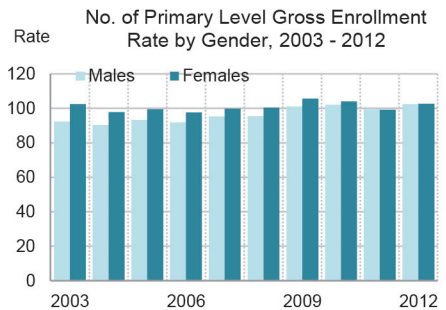
Over the last four years, there was a significant increase in the number of students enrolled in preparatory and secondary schools. The number of enrolled students was 77,000; this accounted for 35% of total enrollments in all levels of education in 2011/2012. There were 10 students per teacher. Students were placed in classes of roughly 24 pupils each. Student ratio female/male was 96 per 100. The number of preparatory and secondary schools totaled 251; this includes 73 schools for boys, 67 for girls and 111 mixed schools. Gross enrollment rate in this level was 96.8%; whereas 95% for boys and 102.7% for girls.

Universities and Colleges

In the last few years, a remarkable development in higher education was achieved through the setting up of several international universities, which offered many specializations in different fields. This led to an increase in the number of students at universities. In 2011/2012, there were 17,000 students, accounting for 7.3% of total enrollment in all educational levels. The annual growth rate went up during 2010/211 and 2011/2012, reaching 12%. In 2011/2012 Qatari female students made up 54.5% of total female enrollments at private universities within the State, while Qatari male students represented 55% of total male enrollments.

Female students tended to complete their education, unlike male students who often entered the labor force right after high school. In 2011/2012, female students constituted 65% of total students enrolled at universities; this is reflected in

Female students went on to higher education



the percentage of female graduates as they amounted to 60% of total graduates, the sex ratio indicated that there were 66 female per 100 freshman student in scientific and applied specialization (science and engineering). Sex ratio at the university level further indicated that there were 187 female students for every 100 male college students in 2011/2012.

Overseas Scholarships

The total number of students being awarded overseas scholarships increased from 96 to 370 students with annual growth rate 57% during 2008/2009 and 2011/2012; of whom 295 were males and 75 were females; most of them were conferred scholarships for pursuing a college education 64%, 9% for master's degree, 1 % for doctorate, and others 26%. The majority of these students aimed mainly the field of management and economics and a great number of them headed to the United States of America by 61%. In 2011/2012, there was an increase in the number of female students being offered overseas scholarships 20% and a rise in the number of those being awarded local scholarship 69%.

Female students were more interested in getting local scholarships rather than overseas ones

Females being offered overseas scholarships accounted for 44% of total graduates in 2011/2012.

The 2011 graduates were distributed as follows: 70% with Bachelor's degree, 25% with Master's degree and 5% with Doctorate degree.

No. of Students being offered overseas scholarships
(By country), 2011/2012

State	No. of Students
USA	224
UK	110
France	16
Germany	4
Saudi Arabia	3
UAE	3
Others	10

No. of Students being offered overseas scholarships
(By field of study), 2011/2012

Field	No. of Students
Management & economics	183
Arts & science	82
Engineering	67
Law and political sciences	30
Arts	5
Medicine	3

Training is no more a traditional concept limited to organizing traditional training courses and awarding certificates; it had become a strategic option in the investment system and human resources development. Therefore, governmental and private training centers were established. The total number of trainees at those centers amounted to 70,000 in 2012.

Number of trainees at those centers amounted to 70,000 in 2012

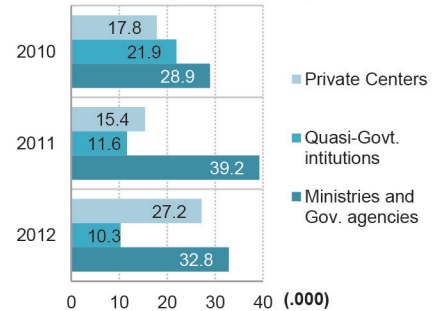
Training at Governmental Centers and Institutes

In 2012 there were 33,000 trainees from Ministries and Governmental Institutions who attended 1500 training courses. Qatari males amounted to 28% of all trainees, while Qatari females represented 25%. As to the percentage of non-Qatari trainees, it was 39% for males, whereas 8% for females.

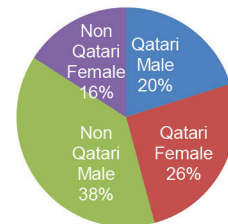
Training at Private Centers

In 2012, the number of trainees at private centers, who were classified according to the type of training, totaled 27,000 trainees. Trainees were more interested in management training rather than any other type of training (52% of total training types).

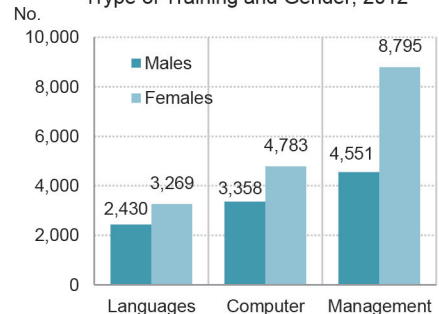
No. of trainees in ministries, government and quasi-government institution and private centers, 2012



Distribution of trainees by Gender and Nationality in ministries, government and semi-governments institutions and private centers, 2012



No. of Trainees in Private Centers by Type of Training and Gender, 2012



Labor Force

Economically Active Population

Economically active population had increased in size over the years; it increased by about 4 folds during the period 2001-2012. This development was remarkable over the past few years. The annual average of the growth rate reached 5% during the period 2011 – 2012.

Labor Force had increased in 4 times over 2001

Labor Force Participation Rate

In 2012, this rate reached 86.5%. Labor force participation rate for all Qataris reached 51.3% of the total manpower; while it reached 34.6% for Qatari females and 68.1% for males. The highest rate of participation in labor force was that of the 25-29 year old age group, whereby it reached 93.2%.

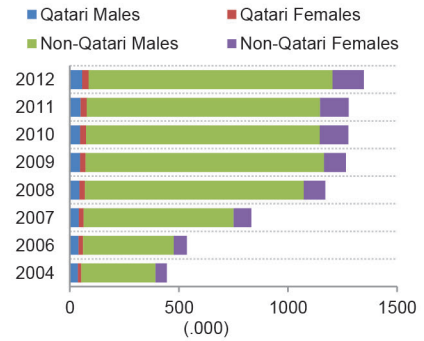
Labor force participation rate for manpower Qataris was 51.3% of total Qatari labor force, 2012

Labor Force by Sector

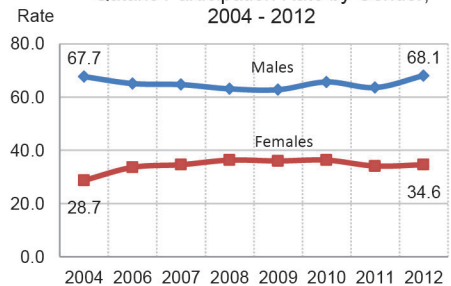
Labor force was concentrated in the private sector 81.7%. As for other sectors, such as government corporations and companies, as well as the mixed sector, they constituted 9.2%, 4.1% and 3.3% of labor force, respectively. In terms of the composition of employment within sectors by nationality, figures show that non-Qataris employment constituted 99.2% of labor force in the private sector, while Qatari employment made up only 0.8%. Qataris comprised 43% of labor force in government entities, whereas non-Qataris comprised 57%. In general, The distribution of Qatari labor force by sectors in 2012 shows that 71% of Qataris work for government departments (66.6% are males and 33.4% are females); and that 12.8% work for government corporations and companies (70.3% are males and 29.7% are females), while the mixed sector is formed by 82.5% Qatari males and 17.5% Qatari females. Finally, the private sector, which includes 74.3% of economically active people, accounts 57.5% Qatari males for 42.6% Qatari females. It is also observed that 83.5% of

More Qataris worked for government departments, 2012

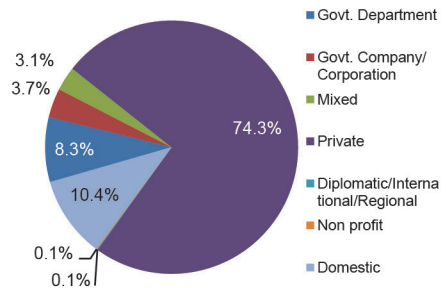
Economically Active Population (15 years and above) by Nationality and Gender, 2004 - 2012



Qataris Participation Rate by Gender, 2004 - 2012



Distribution of Economically Active by Sector, 2012



Qatari males work in government departments, while 84.1% of Qatari females work in government departments in 2012.

Occupations

Craft occupations were the highest among all occupations, where 35.2% of labor force practices it. Qataris represent 1.0% of them, followed by elementary occupations 22.9% and Qataris represent 1.7% of them. Economically active Qataris concentrate essentially in clerical occupations with 25.4% of labor force. Most of employed Qatari females work in clerical occupations by 51% of economically active Qatari females.

Average Monthly Wages

Average monthly wage for paid employees reached QR 8,654. While average male wage became QR 9,089 the average female wage did not exceed QR 7,445; the sex equity ratio reached an average of 81.9% for female wage was 81.9% compared to male wage in 2012.

At the level of economic activity, "public management and defense" activity has recorded the highest average monthly wage of 23,000QR; followed by "financial" activities with 19,000 QR average monthly wage. However, "the household activities" recorded the lowest average monthly wage of 2,000 QR.

At the sectors level, "government management" employees recorded the highest average monthly wage of 22,000 QR; followed by "government corporates" activities with 21,000 QR. However, "the households activities" sector recorded the lowest average monthly wage of 2,000 QR.

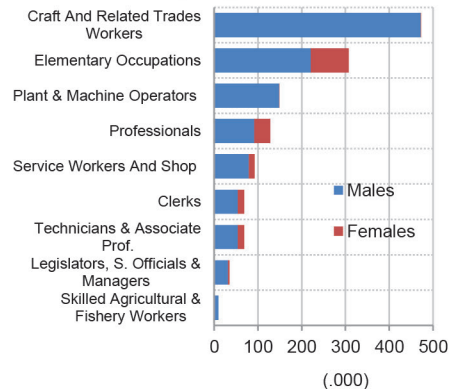
Unemployment

Total unemployment rate dropped from 3.9% in 2001 to 0.5% in 2012. It reached 2.8% for females and 0.1% for males. Unemployment among Qataris was 3% and among non-Qataris was 0.3%

There is a high unemployment rate in the age group (15-19 years), reaching 3.3%.

Unemployment rate dropped to 0.5% in 2012

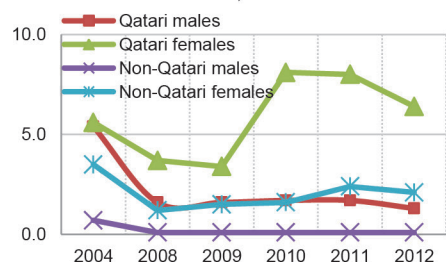
No. of Economically Active (15 years & above) by Occupation and Gender (.000), 2012



Average monthly wages in 1,000 QR, by gender and economic activity, 2012,

	Males	Females
Manufacturing	29.0	14.5
Financial Intermediary	28.7	20.3
Education	30.7	19.9
Mining and quarrying	32.3	26.7
Transport and storage	28.7	23.1
Real estate	14.1	16.1
Health	27.1	22.2
Public management	28.4	21.4
Regional and international organizations	41.2	27.2
Trade	3.4	8.3

Unemployment Rate by Nationality and Gender, 2004 - 2012



Sources of Income

Median income for Qatari households was QR 41,500 in 2007, due to the economic and social growth that the State experienced. Wages and salaries were the source of 56.7% of Qatari household income in 2007, compared to 72.9% in 2001. Private projects of Qataris contributed 33% of the income, in contrast with 18% in 2001. Current transfers from government constituted 6% of the income, in contrast to 0.5% in 2001; these transfers were in the form of: periodic social assistance, government grants, assistance for widows, divorced women as well as the disabled, and pensions. As to the financial investments in shares, they comprised 3.7% of the Qatari household income in 2007, compared to 0.8% in 2001.

Wages and salaries were the principal source of income for non-Qatari households

Wages and salaries were the conventional source of income for non-Qatari households; it represented 95.9% of their income in 2007, compared to 97% in 2001. Projects of non-Qataris contributed 3.5% of their income in 2007, compared with 1.9% in 2001.

Income Groups

Monthly income was more than QR 10,000. & for 99% of Qatari households and over QR 40,000 for 43.5% of them. On the other hand it was more than QR 5,000 for 88.5% of non-Qatari households and over QR 10,000 for 62.6% of them in 2007.

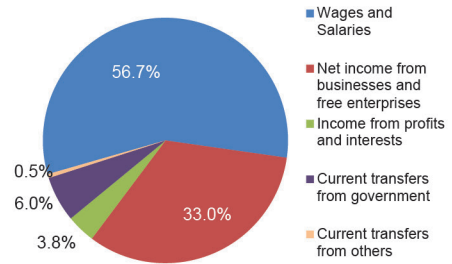
Monthly income was more than QR10,000 for 99% of Qatari households

Number of Household Members with Income

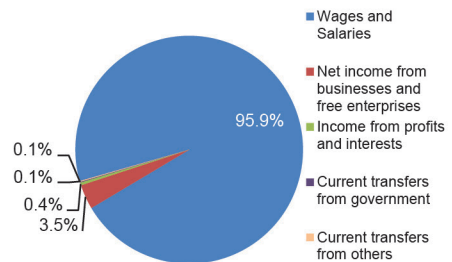
In 2007, 74.9% of Qatari households had more than one earner, 37.3% had two, while 25.1% had one. On the other hand 65.5% of non-Qatari households had one earner, whereas 34.5% had more than one

65.5% of non-Qatari households had one earner

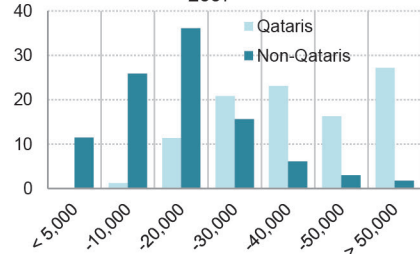
Relative distribution of average monthly income for Qataris by source on income, 2007



Relative distribution of average monthly income for Non - Qataris by source on income, 2007



Relative distribution of Qataris & Non-Qataris by income categories, 2007



Average Expenditure on Basic Goods and Services

Results of household income and expenditure surveys reveal that there was a significant increase in average household expenditure and a shift in the pattern of expenditure during the period 2001-2007. Average monthly household expenditure for Qatari households increased by 82.2%, from 22,400 to 40,800. Among Qatari households, housing took up the biggest share (29.3% of total expenditure per month), in contrast to 17.6% in 2001, followed by transport expenditure 13.8%, and different goods as well as services expenditure 13.3%.

There was a roughly 82% increase in the average household expenditure for Qataris

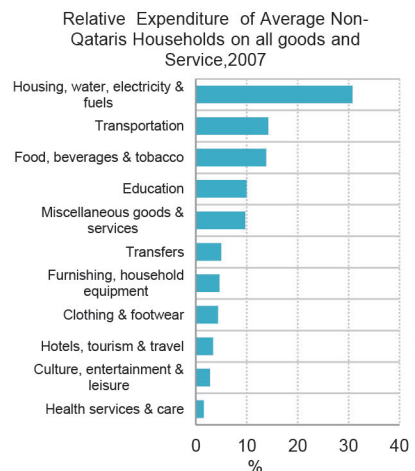
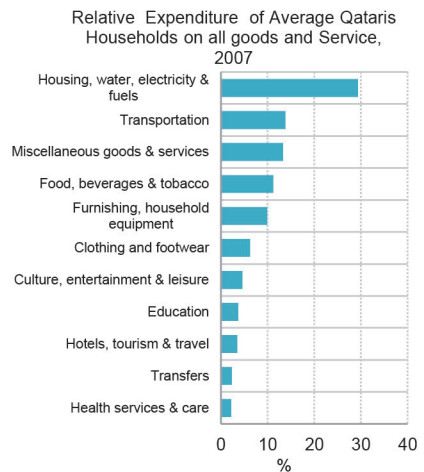
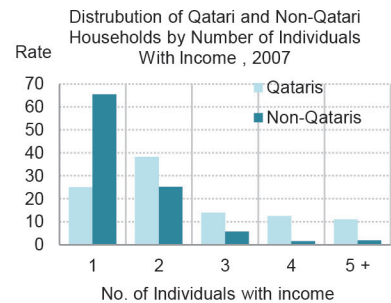
Culture, recreation and transport were the sectors where the proportion of Qatari households' expenditure increased, also, (4.6% in 2007 compared to 2.4% in 2001), whereby it decreased for food and drinks (11.2% in 2007 compared with 17.5% in 2001). These proportions are important to measuring the standards of living.

Besides, there was a 45.9% increase in the average monthly household expenditure for non-Qataris, from 9,100 in 2001 to 13,300 in 2007. The largest expenditure of the average household was housing (housing, water, electricity and fuel); it took 31% of total expenditure, in contrast to 21.7% in 2001, followed by transport (14.2%), and food and beverages took 13.8%, in contrast with 19% in 2001.

Expenditure Categories

As a result of rising income s and improved standards of living, Qatari households moved from the lower expenditure categories to the upper ones. Qatari households in the expenditure category of below QR5,000 per month were 0.1% in 2007, compared to 1.3% in 2001; while household categories that spent over QR50,000 a month constituted 21.2% of Qatari households in 2007, compared with 6.6% in 2001.

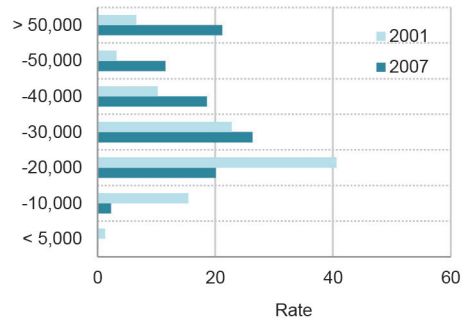
An average of 31% of income spent on housing for non-Qatari households



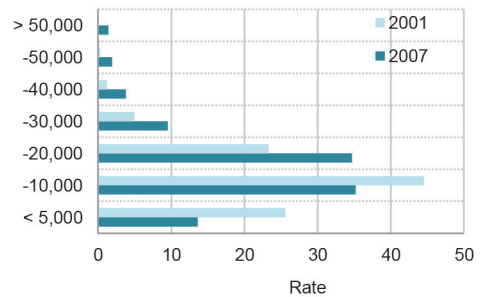
Income & Expenses

The expenditure level of expatriate households went up, but relatively less than that of Qatari households. Expenditure category of less than QR 5,000 a month made up 13.6% of expatriate households, in contrast to 25.6% in 2001; whereas the category of higher than QR 50,000 a month comprised 3.3%, in contrast with 0.4% in 2001.

Relative Distribution of Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2001, 2007



Relative Distribution of Non-Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2001, 2007



Individuals with difficulties by gender

In 2010⁽³⁾ the number of individuals with special needs and difficulties is 7643 people, representing 0.4% of the population, and that 43.7% of the total disabled are females.

56.3% of individuals with difficulties in 2010 are males

Disabled Qataris (10+) by Educational Status and Gender

Data indicate that 33% of males with disabilities were illiterate compared to 52% of females with disabilities in 2010. The proportion of disabled Qataris with a bachelor's degree or higher was on par for males and females.

Disabled Qataris(15+) by Employment Status and Gender

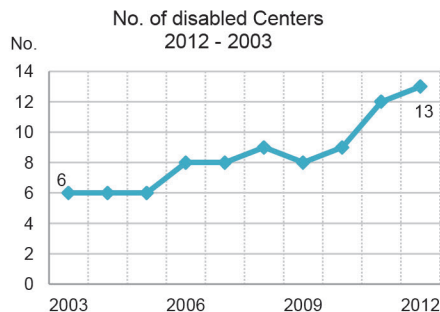
As data indicate, in 2010, the vast majority of Qataris with disabilities were outside the labor force (93% of all the disabled).

197 persons were the total economically active Qatari individuals with difficulties in 2010

Disabled Centers

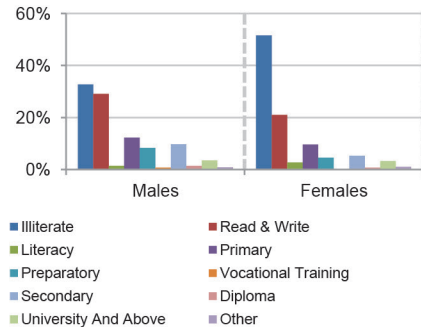
The number of disabled specialized centers had doubled from 6 centers in 2003 to 13 centers in 2012.

Thus, the number of employees at those centers increased to 1,477 (62% of them are females) in 2012.

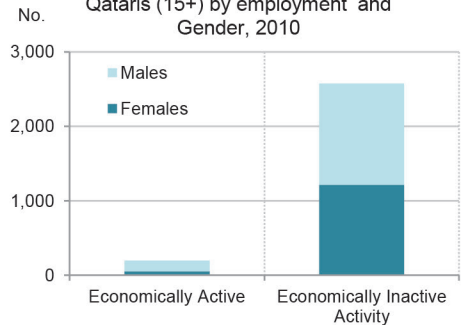


(3) Source: Data from the General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments, 2010

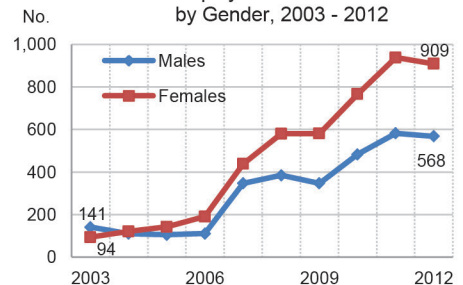
Relative distribution of Disabled Qataris (10+) by educational status & Gender, 2010



No. of Individuals with Disabled Qataris (15+) by employment and Gender, 2010



No. of Employees in Disabled Centers by Gender, 2003 - 2012



Cinema

Cultural media including cinema play a key role in enhancing the level of civilization of the society. There was a gradual rise in the number of cinema audience since the year 2003, declining then to 375,000 in 2005. The year 2012 recorded an increase of cinema audience, when the number of spectators became 1.6 million people.

1.6 million cinema spectators were recorded in 2012

However, the proportion of cinema halls, remarkably increased during the period (2000 – 2012), increasing, accordingly, from 7 halls in 2000 to 38 in 2012.

Newspapers and Magazines

5 daily newspapers issued during the period 2000-2007; then increased to 7 during the period 2008 - 2012. As for weekly and monthly magazines, the monthly magazines rose from 4 in 2006 to 6 in 2012. In 2008 and 2009, weekly magazines were canceled. Only 1 such magazine was made available in 2012.

7 daily newspapers were issued in 2012

Libraries

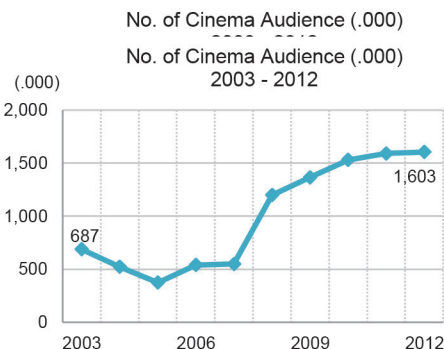
There were 7 libraries in 2012 in Qatar. The number of book borrowers increased from 13,000 in the year 2002 to 28,000 in 2012. This rise corresponds totally to book borrowings, whereby the number of borrowed books reached 54,000 in the year 2012.

During the past decade, the number of libraries stabilized

Theaters

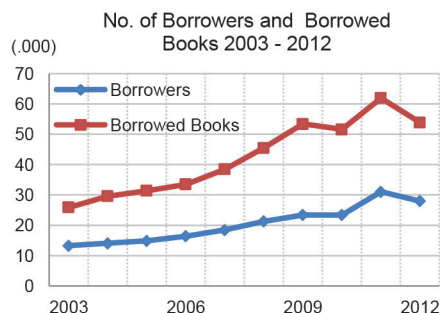
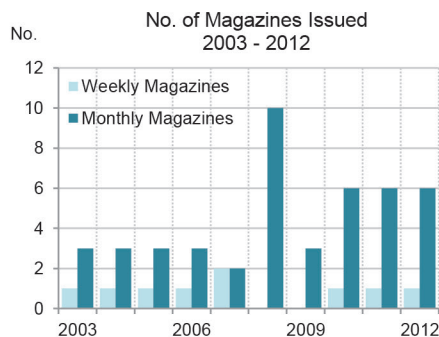
Qatar National Theatre is one of the most important theaters where cultural events, festivals, and musical shows are displayed, in addition to poetry evenings, arts heritage, plastic arts and other activities that are shared with the public and private sector.

Decline in Qatar National Theatre events from 125 in 2010 to 36 in 2012



No. of Cinema Halls, 2003 - 2012

Year	No. of Halls
2003	10
2006	7
2009	25
2012	38



Qatar National Theatre Events

Statistics indicate that external participation have increased for the related activities during the past six years, since it rose from 7 events during the year 2005 to 125 during the year 2010. However, the number of events dropped again to 36 events in 2012. This is because Doha was the “2010 Arab Capital of Culture”

Qatar Islamic Museum

The Museum opened in 2008, to receive visitors in 2009. It should be noted that the months of October, November and December 2012 and January 2013 recorded the highest turnout of visitors with 126000 visitors while the months of July and August 2012 recorded the lowest one, with 23000 visitors.

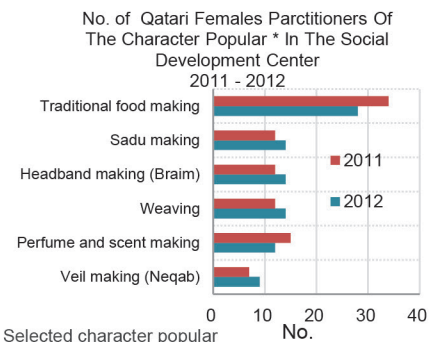
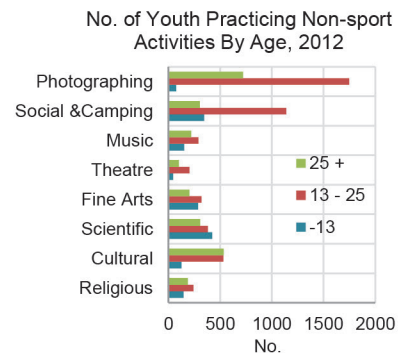
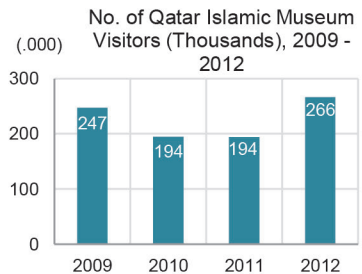
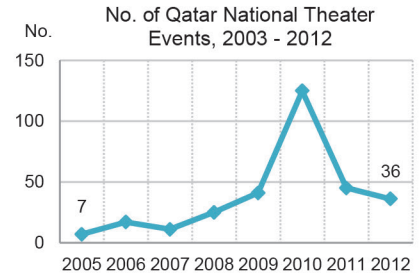
Youth Activities

Activities that are practiced by young people in the age group 13 -25 years. They are non-sports activities practiced by young people, along with their basic interests. Statistics showed that the main bulk of these activities concentrated in photography, business and social camps, with a rate of nearly 50% of young people, whereas 34% of them practiced cultural and scientific activities and Fine Arts.

Folk Crafts

Traditional crafts represent a cultural and practical process from the popular legacy, including traditional activities such as sewing and spinning, as well as confection industry such as confection of “Bisht” (a traditional Arabic men’s cloak) and “Sadu” (an embroidery form in geometrical shapes hand woven by Bedouin people) . The number of individuals practicing folks crafts and registered in the Social Development Center in 2012 reached 160 persons; 91% of them are females. The second main focus area was "Traditional food making", Weaving", making “Sadu” and " Headband making (Braim)" where the percentage of Qatari female who practice this craft reached almost 40%.

91% of individuals practicing folks crafts in 2010 were females



* Selected character popular

Touristic Nights Occupants

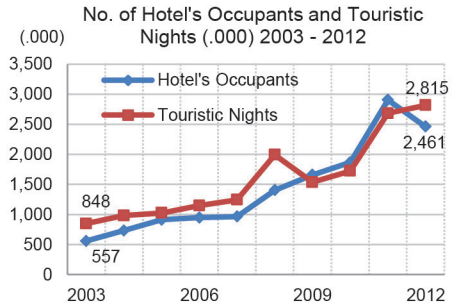
During the period 2003-2012 Qatar tourism sector witnessed a substantial increase in the number of touristic nights to reach 2.8 million touristic nights. As for the number of hotel guests, it rose remarkably reaching 2.5 million in 2012. Some guests stay less than 24 hours in the hotel in 2012.

Touristic nights reached 2.8 million in 2012

Hotel Rooms

The number of hotel rooms rose from 3,339 in 2003 to 13,407 in 2012 ; this rise was attributed to the increasing number of new constructed of various classes of hotels.

The number of hotel rooms climber to 13 million in 2012



Sports Facilities

Due to the importance of sport, the State of Qatar increased the number of sports facilities to the total number of 320 in 2012 compared to 295 in 2009; 94 of which are football fields.

Registered Players in Sports Federations

The number of registered players in sports federations in 2012 reached about 19,000 athletes, 92% of them were males. Football had largest share of the number of players; 5486. Weightlifting and body-building are sports with total number of 22 players, last in rank.

Competitions

The State organized many local competitions, which in turn contribute to enhance physical fitness and give impetus to athletes through competitions to win in tournaments. 500 local competitions were organized, 34 of them were football competitions, and 23 squash championship and 6 Equestrian championships for various age groups

500 local and 361 foreign Championship in 2012/2013

The number of international and regional tournaments organized in 2012/2013 were 361 championships: 46% international championships, 20% Gulf championships, 19% Asian championships and 15 Arab championship.

Coaches

The State of Qatar cognizant of the importance of qualifying a large number of athletes and meeting their needs through qualified coaches, has provided 947 coaches in various fields and sports for all segments of society.

People with Special Needs in Sports

Due to the importance of sport for all sectors of society, and since those with special needs are an integral part of the society, the state involved them in all the fields of sports; as they numbered 252 players from various types of disabilities and age groups.

252 players of disabilities in sport seasons 2012/2013



Candidature of Qatari Women to the Municipal Council

The first opportunity for Qatari women and men to exercise their right of election in the State was in 1999 when they participated as voters and candidates in the first session of the Central Municipal Council elections held in 1999. This session distinguished by the high percent of voters to total registered of both sexes. Qatari females voters made up 77.4% of total registered, whereas Qatari males constituted 88.5%. This percentage of voters, however, declined remarkably at the fourth session of 2011, to 37.7% of Qatari females and 45.5% of Qatari males. Women entered successfully the Central Municipal Council for the first time in the second session in 2003. It is worth noting that women candidature in the municipal elections increased from 2% in 1999 to 4% in 2011. The next election is scheduled in 2015.

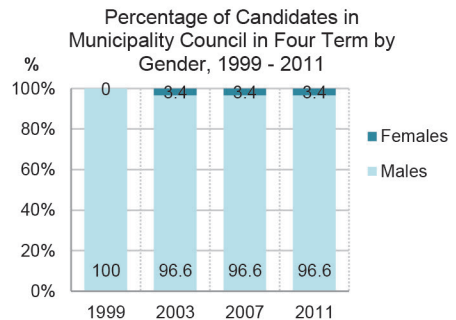
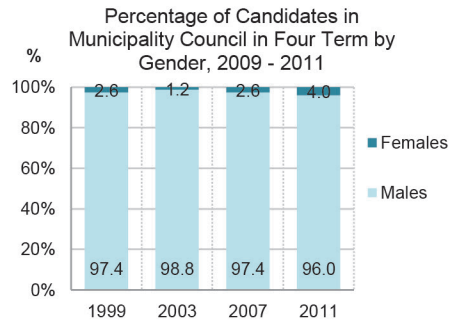
First female candidature to enter the Municipal Council was in 1999

Election of Qatari Women to the Municipal Council

The total number of Qatari voters increased to 33,000 voters in 2011. Among these, 50% were females and 50% males. There was 101 Qataris, among whom 4 females, who presented their candidature for the elections. One female succeeded to get elected and became a member of the Central Municipal Council, representing 3.4% of total members.

The first election of Qatari women to the Municipal Council was in 2003

The importance of women's participation in political life, epitomized by the increase in the percentage of female voters in 2011 compared to 1999, is to fully achieve the third goal, which lists the empowerment of women as one of its items.



Qatari Women's Participation in Government and Private Corporations

The proportion of female directors in the mixed sector increased from 9.9% in 2008 to 13.4% in 2012. Female presence in government corporations and institutions increased, also, from 11.8% in 2008 to 28% in 2012. However, women share in government administration dropped from 19.2% in 2008 to 13% in 2012.

The proportion of Qatari females who were project and business managers was 33% of total Qatari project and business manager in 2012

Qatari Women Participation in Discipline and Security Field

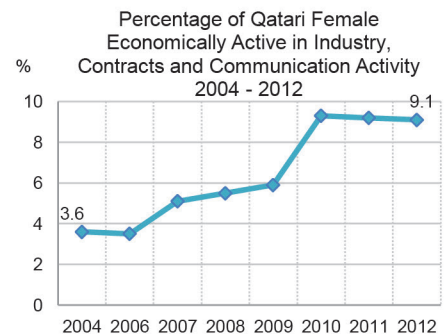
Qatari females working as lawyers represented about 85% of total females working as lawyers and 14.2% of total lawyers in 2012; this percentage is encouraging as the first Qatari woman who worked as a lawyer joined the Qatari bar only in 2000. The percentage of Qatari female lawyers trainees reached 100% of the total female graduates of law schools. It should be kept in mind that the percent of females trainees accounted for 12.5% of the total Qatari lawyers under training in 2012.

Qatari women entered the field as judges or assistant

In addition, the women occupied the post of general prosecutor, and the percentage of women in general prosecuting occupational posts was 3.7% out of the total Qatari members and assistants of prosecution occupations in 2012. Notably, women involved in some departments in the Ministry of Interior such as Department of Traffic and Patrol and the Department of Passports. Women working in occupations of judge and related assistances totaled 2; 1% out of the total Qatari judges and related assistances.

Qatari Women Participation in Industrial Activities, Construction and Communications

The percentage of Qatari women who worked in the economic activities (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water, construction, retail trade and personal goods services, and real estate), rose from 3.6% of total economically active female Qataris aged 15 years and over in 2001 to 9.1% in 2012.



Ozone Depleting Substances

This indicators shows the consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer in terms of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP tons). Qatar has ratified the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer in 1996 and is therefore committed to face out the consumption of CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) and to substitute it with other substances with a lower ozone depleting potential. The consumption of ozone depleting substances (in terms of ODP tons) shows a significant downwards trend from 2003 (115.9 ODP tons) until 2007 (36.6 ODP tons). From 2007 on an increasing consumption can be observed which is mainly due to the substitute HCFC-22.

The consumption of Halons phased out in 2003 and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in 2008. From 2009 on Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs-22) and HFC-134a were the only Ozone Depleting Substances still consumed in Qatar (which have a low ODP but still a very high global warming potential).

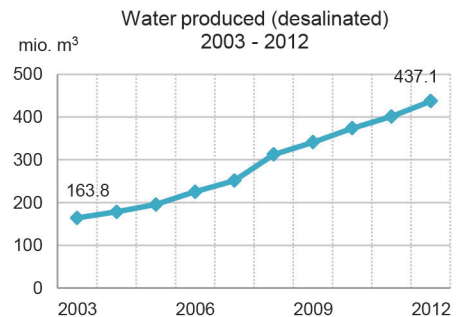
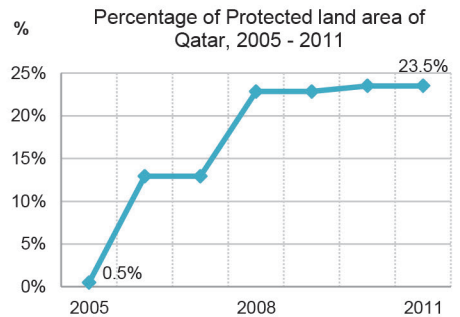
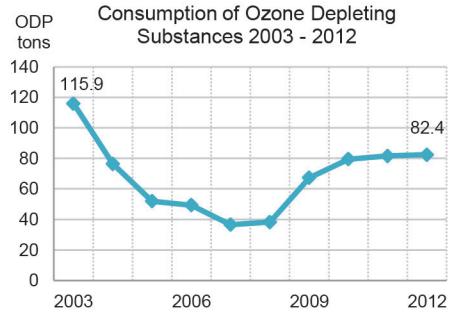
Protected Areas

One of the measures to protect biodiversity is to establish actively managed protected areas. The related target of the QNDS is to expand these areas. The total protected area has increased from 58.15 km² in 2005 up to 3,463.17 km² in 2011. Since 2009 there are also 721 km² marine area protected (Al Thakhira and Khor Al Odaid). The presented indicators shows that in 2011 already 23.5% if the land area of Qatar were designated protected areas.

Fluctuations in the annual growth rate due to economic changes

Water Produced

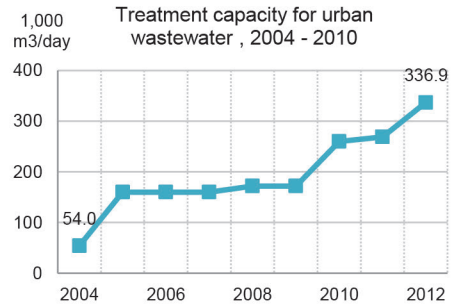
Qatar's main source of water is desalination of seawater. The indicator shows a significant increase of water production from 1990 (80 million m³/year) until 2012 (437 million m³ per year). This corresponds to an average growth rate of 8% per year. This water production serves the increased water demand caused by population growth and



Treatment capacity for urban wastewater treatment

Since 2004 wastewater treatment infrastructure (sewer and wastewater treatment plants) shows an increasing trend in terms of wastewater treatment capacity. In 2004 on 54,000 m³ of urban wastewater could be treated daily. In 2012 already the infrastructure for the treatment of 337,000 m³ urban wastewater per day was available. In 2012 86% of all urban wastewater was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or re-use as Treated Sewage Effluent (TSE).

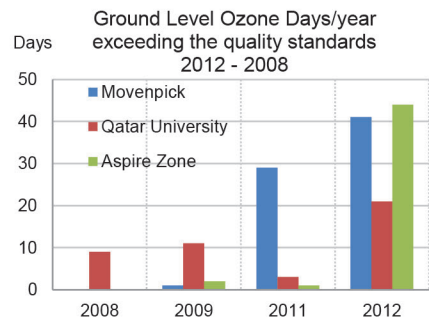
86% of total wastewater was treated before discharge or reuse in 2012



Days per year exceeding the quality standards for ground level ozone

The target of the QNDS 2011-2016 is to eliminate instances of excess ozone levels through improved air quality management. The national air quality standards are 235 µg/m³ for the 1 hour average concentration and 120 µg/m³ for the 8 hours average concentration.

The indicator shows that the number of days per year on which the national quality standard is exceeded is increasing since 2008. For example at Qatar University the number of days with exceeding national threshold values was 9 in 2008 and has become 21 in 2012. Monitoring station Aspire Zone showed even 44 days of exceedances of threshold value in the year 2012, which corresponds to 12% of the days of the year.



Judges and Lawyers

Judges working in courts were distributed according to the following: 20 judges in the Court of Cassation, 60 judges in the Court of Appeal, and 120 in the Court of First Instance. Qatari judges constituted 62% of total presidents of courts.

Qatari female lawyers are 10% of all lawyers

The number of lawyers was 214 in 2012. The number of Qatari female lawyers was 10 % of total Qatari working lawyers. The number of lawyers under training was 4% of total lawyers. Qatari lawyers constitute 60% of total lawyers.

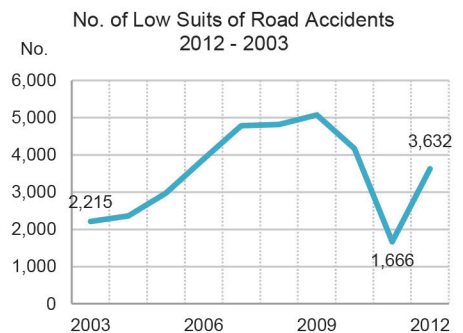
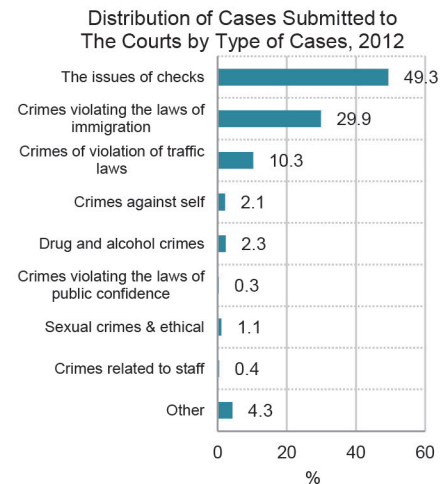
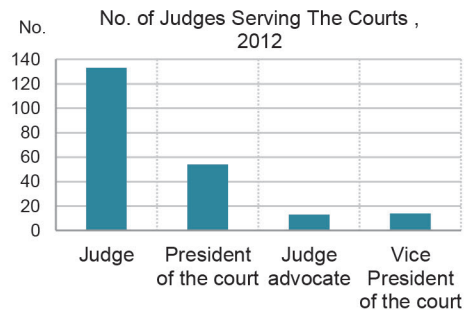
Criminal Lawsuits

The crimes are two kinds: the felonies and the misdemeanors. The misdemeanors are the crimes punished by imprisonment for no more than three years and by fine of no more than one thousand riyals, or by one of the two penalties. Felonies are offences sanctioned by the death sentence, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a term more than three year. Unless the provisions of the law stipulate otherwise, imprisonment for felonies shall not be less than three years.

Courts receive almost 33 suits daily

There were 33,962 criminal lawsuits submitted to courts in 2012. Of them, 31654 were misdemeanors and 2,308 felonies. It is noted that all public servants crimes were submitted to felonies courts, while all immigration laws and accommodation violations were submitted to misdemeanors courts. In 2012, the immigration violations formed the highest rate of lawsuits submitted to courts by 29.9%, followed by traffic violations by 10.3% and then alcohol and drug offenses by 2.3%.

The number of lawsuits relating to road accidents fluctuated over years. Having reached its peak in 2009 (more than 5000 cases), it decreased to its lowest level in 2011 (less than 2000 cases). However, this optimistic trend did not last long, as it returned to the upward trend in 2012. Therefore,



road accidents lawsuits approached the level of 2 per thousand of the population.

Road Accidents

Despite efforts to raise awareness of the importance of safety and caution through the mass media, however, the average number of deaths and injuries from road accidents continued to rise, especially from 2006 onward. In 2012, the number of deaths due to road accidents was 204, totaling 3.4% of road accidents.

rates of road accidents increased and peaked in 2008

The rest of accidents were distributed as 86.7% slight injuries, 9.8% severe injuries.

In 2010, dead persons were constituted of: drivers of vehicles 33.8%, passengers 37.7%, and pedestrians 28.4%.

Total cases of accidents hit their peak in 2008 with 4816 recorded cases of an average of 13 cases per day, of which 9 accidents with physical injuries, 3 cases with slight injuries 1 case of serious injury and 1 death. The most common causes of road accidents suits submitted to courts in 2012; were negligence 48.4%, not maintaining enough distance (tailgating) 13.5%, and distracted driving, 7%.

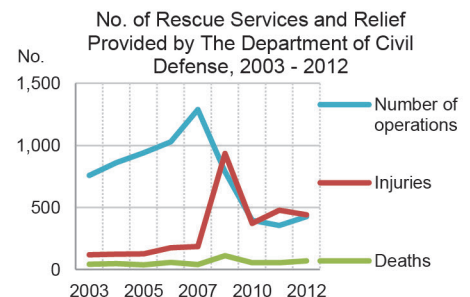
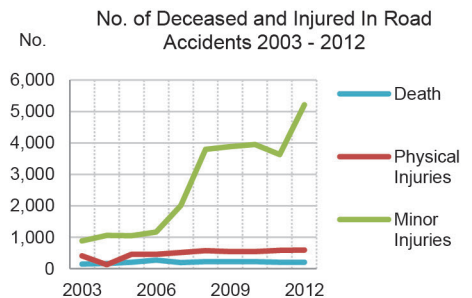
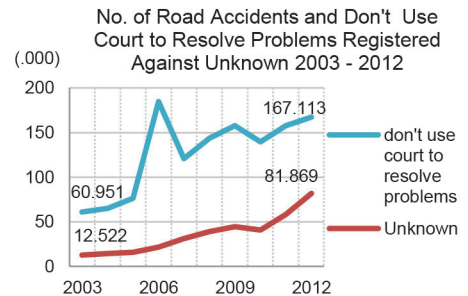
Fire Incidents

In 2012, there were 1,188 fire incidents: 42.3% in residential premises, 18.2% in vehicles, and 6.6% in shops. The majority of fire incidents resulted in minor injuries at a rate of 72%, and serious injuries at a rate of 7.5%, while the percent of deaths reached 20.6%.

6.9% of fire incidents were caused by a short circuit

Rescue and Relief Services

Rescue and relief operations provided by the Civil Defense Department totaled 427 in 2012. They fluctuated between minor injuries 72.3%, serious injuries 14.1% and 13.6% deaths.



Computer Use

The number of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached 941,000 people in 2012 with a growth percentage of 42% compared to 2010.⁽⁴⁾

42% of the growth rate in computer users between 2010 and 2012

The percentage of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached 54.4% of total population in this age group in 2012. The indicator is likely to rise.

On the other hand, statistics show that the proportion of the population using computer in the age group (4-14) is 78% of the total population in the same age group in 2012.

Internet Use

The number of Internet users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached 892,000 in 2012; a growth percentage of 41% from the 2010 census.

The percentage of Internet users in the age group (4 years and above) reached 27.6% of total population in this age group in 2010 and 64.7% in 2012.

On the other hand, statistics show that the proportion of the population using internet in the age group (4-14) is 65% of the total population in the same age group in 2012.

Population by Relation to Labor Force, Use of Computer and Internet

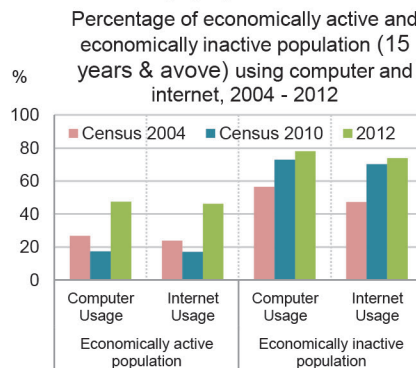
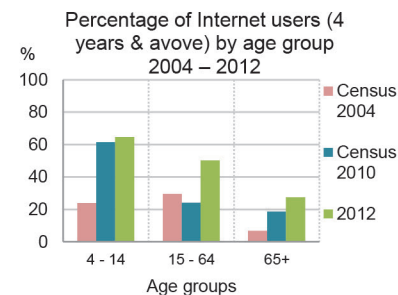
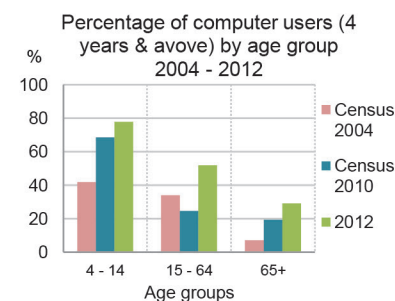
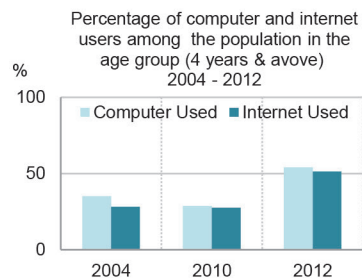
Labor force⁽⁵⁾ using computers reached 638000 persons in 2012, totaling 47.4% of labor force in the reference year.

47.4% of labor force in computer uses in 2012

The economically active population using internet reached 46.1% of the total labor force. It is worth mentioning that the annual growth rate of computer users between 2004 and 2012 exceeded the level of 7% per year, while the annual growth rate of the internet users rose up almost to 9%.

(4) Data from general censuses 2004 and 2010 and Labor Force Sample Survey 2012

(5) Labor Force: Economically active population (15 years and over), including employed and unemployed and retirees and those looking for jobs.



As for the economically inactive⁽⁶⁾ population (15 and over) the computer users in this group reached 163000 in 2012; 78% of total economically inactive persons in this year.

The economically inactive population using internet reached 73.9% of the total economically inactive population (15 and over).

Households and Individuals and the Use of Computer and Internet

Statistics show that most households use mobile phones significantly, compared with the use of other technology devices, with the ratio of 99% of the total households in 2010. This was followed by the use of television by 97% of the total households for the same year.

99% of households are using the mobile phone according to 2010 Census

In 2004 Census, we can observe that the use of television was preferred by 93% of households, followed by the use of mobile phones by 82%.

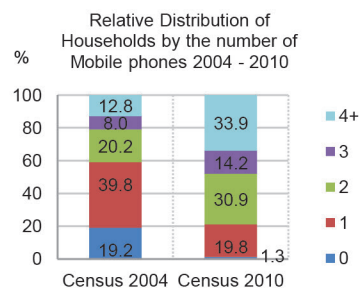
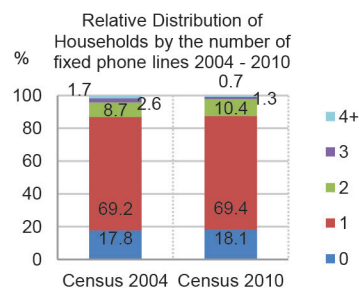
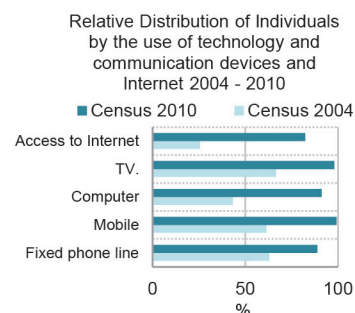
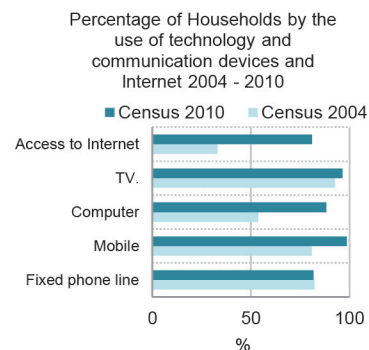
34% of households own 4 mobile lines according to the 2010 Census

As for the number of fixed phone lines owned by households, statistics showed that the majority of households 69.4%, in 2010, own at least one fixed phone line at home, while 18% of households did not have a fixed line in the same year.

The number of mobile phones used between 2004 and 2010 rose, allowing households and individuals to own more than one line (79% in 2010, compared to 41% in 2004). The rate of owning and using of only one mobile device decreased relatively (39.8% and 19.8% for 2004 and 2010, respectively).

In 2010, only few persons are reported to have no mobile phones; (only 1.3%).

⁶ Economically inactive population: Those outside the labor force who are studying or housekeeping, or the helpless, retirees or other.



Other Statistics

Please review the Ministry for Development Planning and Statistics website to read the contents of this release that provides latest and historical statistics. Further statistics and analysis related to all subjects included within this book are also found, in both Arabic and English languages.

In addition, the website provides news about the Ministry for Development Planning and Statistics, offers periodical data; such as, figures on Consumer Price Index and summaries of the most important results of the reports, as well as surveys, and provides a space for the ministry's questionnaires.

The site highlights the final results of 2010 Census and Sport-for-life Projects, and exhibits a list of statistical surveys that will be conducted by the ministry in the future.

Any file can be downloaded on your PC. In addition, the site can provide a service related to the identification of vacancies whereby visitor can apply directly for a job on the site itself, if he meets the relevant qualifications.

www.QSA.gov.qa



<http://www.QSA.gov.qa/QatarCensus/Ar/Default.aspx>



www.qalm.gov.qa



www.GSDP.gov.qa



www.PPC.gov.qa



Qatar: Social Trends 1998-2010 (Analytical Summary)

The first release in a series of Qatar social trends produced by the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics. It includes statistics and indicators of a social nature.

Qatar's Millennium Development Goals 2012, (Analytical Summary)

This report contains the eight Millennium Development Goals, and describes each of them separately. It presents the achievements made by Qatar, the challenges that the State faced while seeking the achievement of these eight goals, and the positive factors that represent a suitable environment for the achievements of these goals.

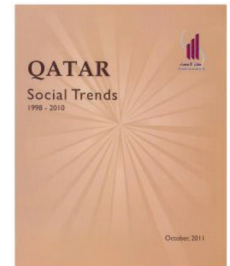
Labor Force Sample Survey Results 2012 (Analytical Summary)

This report provides an analytical summary of Labor Force Sample Survey results. This annual survey is one of the most important surveys conducted by the Population and Social Statistics Department in the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics because the data are comprehensive, updated and accurate.

The report is a review of the size, composition and characteristics of the labor force, and of some important indicators such as participation as well as unemployment rate in Qatar in 2012.

Sustainable Development Indicators 2011 (Analytical Summary)

The report aims at reviewing and assessing the progress achieved by the State of Qatar in utilizing the available resources in sustainable manner, through social, demographic, economic and environment indicators. It measures progress achieved and the growth rate, in addition to comparison with regional and international indicators. This report was prepared in cooperation with Diplomatic Institute at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Women and Men Statistical Profile 2012 (Analytical Summary)

The report addresses gender issues in the context of the social and economic development process through the presentation of the most important statistical indicators that help measure the status of women and men in the Qatari society. The report is supported by simplified tables and graphs. This report was prepared in cooperation with the Supreme Council for Family Affairs.

Bulletin of Marriages and Divorces, 2012

This bulletin contains data on marriages and divorces of Qataris that took place and were registered in the Qatar. Marriages and divorces of Qataris that occurred outside of Qatar are not included in this bulletin.



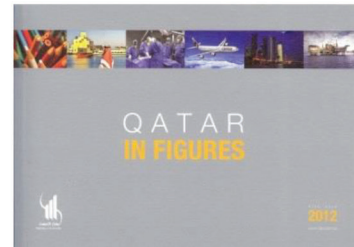
The General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments, 2010

This release contains 2010 Census statistics. It is the fourth census in the series of population censuses in Qatar. It presents statistics of the following characteristics: Population, households, education, economic and social status of the population, people with disabilities, housing units, and establishments.



Qatar in Figures 2012

The 27th issue of “Qatar in Figures” booklet contains the main statistical data and indicators for the State of Qatar, mainly covering the period 2009 - 2011. It also contains various summarized statistical information covering different aspects of the Qatari society whether demographic, social or economic.



Qatar National Atlas

This is the third edition of national maps atlas issued by the ministry. This atlas was prepared to reflect the demographic profile in Qatar, in addition to related social and economic characteristics, which reflect the reality of development witnessed by the State of Qatar. Qatar Atlas includes main themes; including: Atlas topics, administrative division, climate change, nature and environmental conditions, infrastructure, services and facilities, population and households, Qatari population indicators, agriculture, industry, commerce and trade exchange.



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- Qatar, 2012, QSA, Training Survey 2012, www.qsa.gov.qa

⁷ QSA is now known as the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

