



وزارة التخطيط التنموي والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Qatar

Social Statistics

2005 - 2014

October 2016

Qatar

Social Statistics

2005-2014

October 2016

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When quoting, please refer to this publication as follows:

Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, Qatar – Social Statistics 2005 – 2014

Doha – Qatar

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The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics puts at your disposal the 3rd report of a series of comprehensive social statistics which summarizes the development route of Qatar's social statistics during 2005-2014. We hope they will fulfill the requirements of the NDS 2011-2016. The MDPS has been keen to bring to light the highly used indicators in the process of planning and implementation.

In accordance with Qatar National Vision 2030, and in support of the all-embracing development efforts, the MDPS has been committed to providing timely and accurate statistical data and indicators to meet the needs of planners and researchers. The MDPS will update this series every two years due to Qatar's rapid social changes which are mainly reflected in the size of population and its demographic and social characteristics.

On the occasion of releasing the 3rd report, I seize the opportunity to thank the working team who prepared this report, wishing that it would be a reference for researchers and specialists.

Dr. Saleh bin Mohamed Al-Nabit

Minister of Development Planning and Statistics

Population Growth

According to the mid-year population estimates, the number of population amounted to 2.2 million in mid-2014; a rise of over a million people since 2005.

Fluctuations in the annual growth rate due to economic changes

The annual population growth rate rose from 13.5 in 2005 to 18.9 in 2008, which is the highest rate, and began to decline in a volatile way to reach 10.1 in 2014. The changes in population growth rates are due to the economic changes underwent by the State of Qatar in the previous years.

Age Composition

The percentage of the working age population (15-64 years) increased from 77.4% in 2005 to 84.4% in 2014. As for the population in the 0-14 age group, it decreased from 21.2% in 2005 to 14.5% in 2014, whereas the percentage of the elderly aged (65+) ranged from 1.3% and 1.0% respectively.

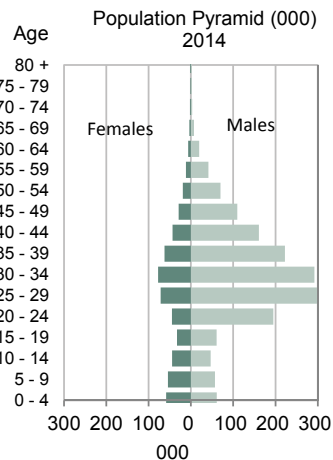
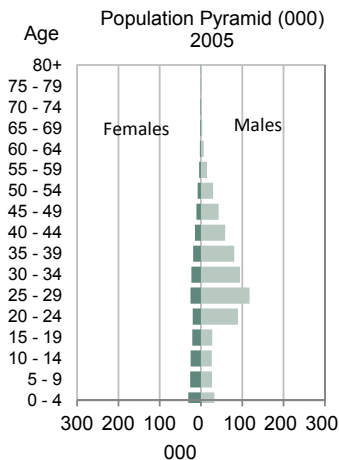
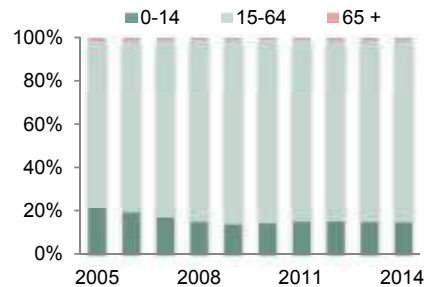
Increase in the working-age population group

The age composition changes are attributed to the recruitment of large numbers of expatriate labor force – concentrated in the 15-64 age groups – to keep up with the country's economic boom.

Mid-year Population Estimates of Qatar, 2005 - 2014

Year	Population (000)	Annual Growth Rate
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
2013	2,004	9.3
2014	2,216	10.1

Population Age Composition 2005 - 2014

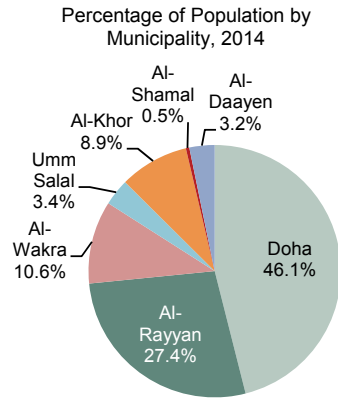


Population by Geographic Distribution

Nearly three quarters of population are concentrated in the municipalities of Doha and Al-Rayyan in 2014⁽¹⁾.

Al-Shamal stands as the lowest populated municipality with only 0.5% of total population.

Nearly three quarters of population are in Doha and Al-Rayyan



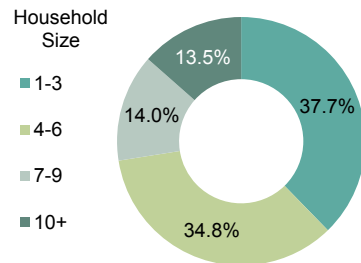
Households

The number of households reached 147 thousand⁽²⁾ in 2010. Most of them are concentrated in the Municipalities of Doha and Al-Rayyan with 54% and 30% respectively, whereas the lowest number of households are located in Al-Shamal Municipality (0.5%), and Al-Daayen Municipality (1.5%). The average household size amounted to 5 persons.

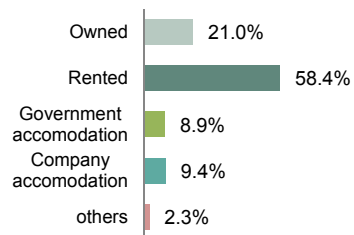
Households' Housing

Over half of the population resides in rented accommodations. 21% of households own their accommodations, 18.3% live in accommodations provided by the government or by companies (government accommodations or company accommodations). The remaining households live in endowment and free accommodations.

Percentage of Households by Size, 2010



Percentage of Households by Type of ownership, 2010



(1) Source: Labor Force Cluster Survey 2014

(2) Source: General Census for Population, Housing and Establishments

The State of Qatar progressed significantly in preventive and curative health services. It provides them free-of-charge to both citizens and residents.

Physicians per 1000 population

Percentage of physicians fluctuated in Qatar during the period (2005-2013). However, the average physicians rate during this period varied from 3.3 to 2.8 per 1000 population in 2005 and 2013 respectively.

Nurses per 1000 population

The percentage of nurses per 1000 population slumped during the period (2005-2009). It was 6.4 nurses per 1000 population in 2005 and declined to 4.6 in 2009, and resumed to rise to reach 6.2 per 1000 population in 2013.

Immunization during the first year

Childcare, chiefly in the first years of age, is considered one of the most important types of social care and protection. Medical care is another type and includes maternal and births care. Health authorities, for instance, give importance to basic vaccines during the first year of age. Data indicate a remarkable rise in the percentage of immunization coverage which reached 93.3% or more in all basic vaccines in 2013.

Basic vaccines coverage is approaching the full rate

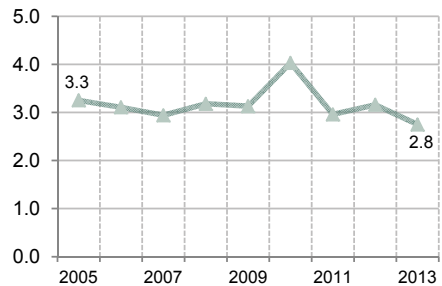
Basic vaccines coverage during the first year of age 2013

Immunization & Vaccination Type	Rate
BCG	96.0
Viral hepatitis (B)	93.3
MMR vaccine	97.3
Chicken pox	96.6
Pneumococcal	100.0

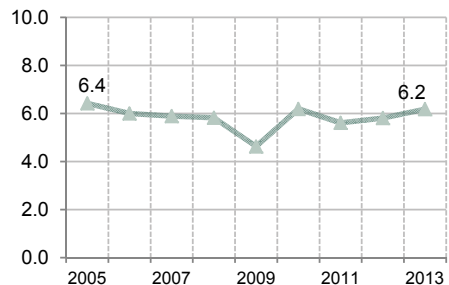
Number of government and private hospitals, and health centers 2005-2014

Year	Government Hospitals	Private Hospitals	Healthcare Centers
2005	5	4	23
2006	5	4	23
2007	5	4	23
2008	6	4	23
2009	6	4	22
2010	6	4	22
2011	7	4	23
2012	9	4	23
2013	9	4	21
2014	9	4	21

Rate Physicians per 1000 Population 2005 - 2013



Rate Nurses per 1000 Population 2005 - 2013



Births

Crude birth rate (Number of live births per 1000 population in a given year) declined gradually during (2005-2014). It was 15.1 in 2005, and slumped to 11.5 in 2014, due to the high increase in expatriate labor force.

Sex ratio at birth (number of live male births per 100 live female births in a given year) for Qataris attained 106.1%, and for non-Qataris 103.1 % in 2014.

There are three twin live births per 100 births each year, such a ratio is almost stable for several years.

Deliveries under Medical Supervision

Statistics show that all births in the State of Qatar are achieved under supervision of qualified personnel in the field of health. This is due to the country's efforts to attain the fifth goal of MDGs, which is one of the main essential elements for safe maternity.

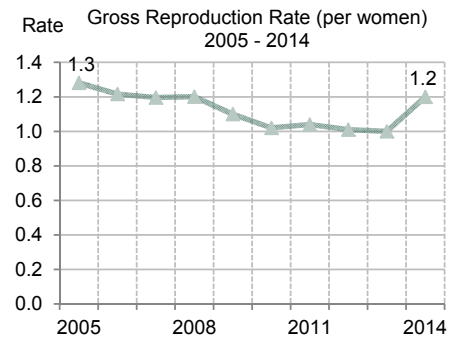
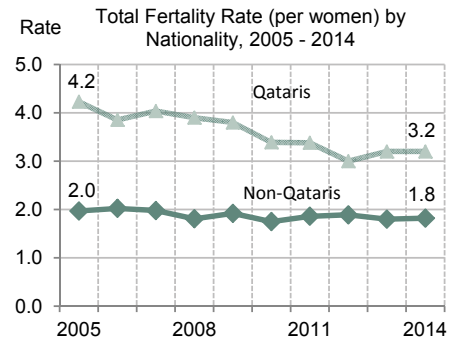
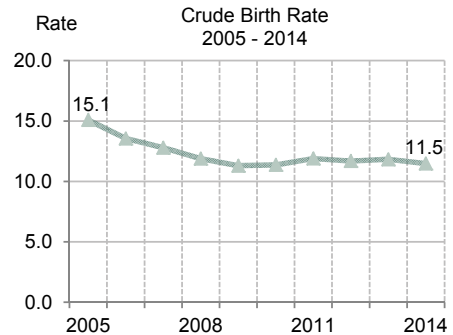
Total Fertility Rate per Woman

Total fertility rate for women (average number of children who would be born per woman in her lifetime during the period 2005-2012) declined gradually from 4.2 per Qatari woman in the childbearing age in 2005 to 3.0 in 2012, and rose afterwards to 3.2 in 2013 and 2014. We also remark that it remained unchanged between 1.8 and 2.0 from 2005 until 2014 for the non-Qatari woman.

Gross Reproduction Rate per Woman

GRR measures the number of daughters that would be born alive to a cohort of women. GRR in Qatar amounted to 1.3 per woman in 2005, i.e. each woman could, at least, give birth to nearly a daughter on average to replace her. However, this rate decreased to 1.2 in 2014.

GRR per woman declined



Mean Age of Women at Childbearing

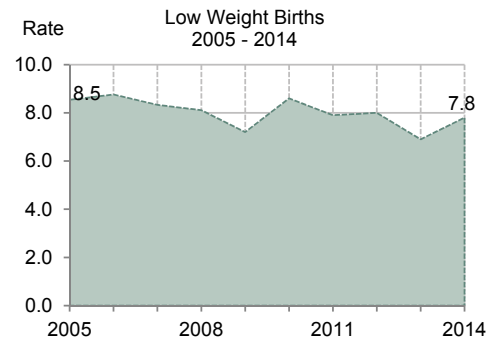
As indicated by age patterns of childbearing in Qatar, the mean age of women at childbearing is around 30 years. It ranges from 30 to 31 years for Qatari women, and from 29 to 30 years for the non-Qatari woman.

Low Weight Birth

This indicator is considered a measurement of fetal malnutrition before birth. In addition, it reflects the maternal economic, social and health situation. Statistics on newborns and low birth weight indicate a volatile decline in this indicator during 2005-2014. It slumped from 8.5% in 2005 to 7.8% in 2014.

Mean Age of Women at Childbearing
2005 - 2014

Year	Qataris	Non-Qataris	Total
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
2012	31.5	29.2	29.9
2013	31.4	29.3	29.9
2014	31.4	29.3	30.1



Mortality Rate

Mortality statistics for 2014 indicate the occurrence of a total of 2366 deaths, 741 are Qataris (31.3%), and 1625 are non-Qataris (68.7%). The crude death rate (measures the number of mortalities, from all causes, for population per year. It is expressed by total deaths per 1000 people per year) plummeted remarkably from 1.7 per 1000 population in 2005 to 1.1 per 1000 population in 2014.

Infant and Neonatal Mortality

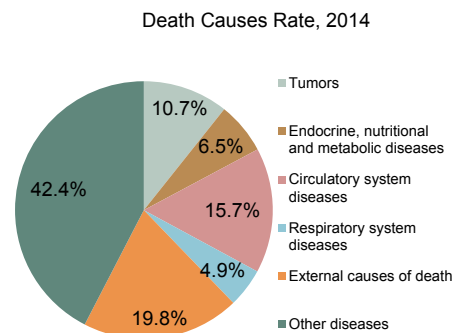
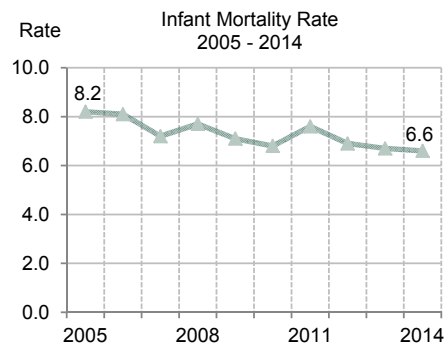
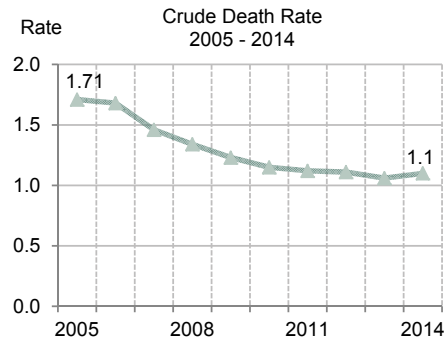
Statistical data on infant mortality rate (number of deaths of infants under age 1 to the number of births) indicate that the State of Qatar achieved a remarkable progress in reducing infant mortality rate. It declined from 8.2 deaths per 1000 live births in 2005 to 6.6 deaths in 2014.

The neonatal mortality rate statistics (number of deaths of infants under 28 days of age in a given year per 1000 live births in that year) show that this rate slumped from 5.1 deaths per 1000 live births in 2005 to 3.7 in 2014. This decline is attributed to the country's efforts to achieve the fourth goal of MDGs.

Causes of Death

Statistical data about relative distribution of causes of death point out that 19.8% of causes of death is due to external causes represented in traffic accidents, falling, poisoning cases, assault, and others. 15.7% of deaths were caused by circulatory system diseases in 2014. Deaths from tumors amounted to 10.7% in 2014, whereas deaths caused by endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases reached 6.5%. Deaths caused by respiratory system diseases attained 4.9%.

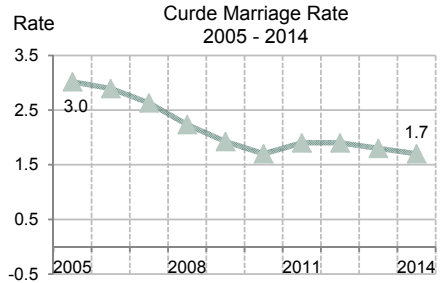
Most deaths related to external causes are due to vehicle accidents



Crude Marriage Rate per 1000 Population

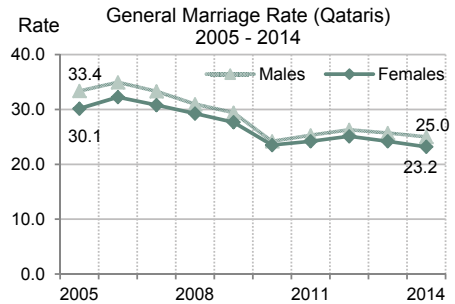
It refers to the number of marriages, during a given year, per 1000 mid-year total population during the same year. It declined from 3.0 per 1000 population in 2005 to 1.7 in 2014. This is due to the increased number of expatriate labor.

Decline of crude marriage rate by half



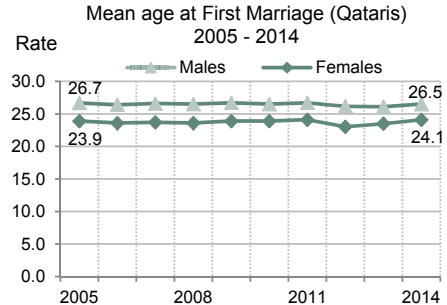
General Marriage Rate per 1000 Population, 15 years and over (Qataris)

It represents the average number of marriages per 1000 population aged 15 years and over. Statistics point out that the general marriage rate for Qataris decreased for both genders during the period 2005-2014. It slumped to 24.2 for males and 23.5 for females in 2010, and rose slightly for males to attain 25.0, whereas it witnessed a tiny slump for females to reach 23.2 in 2014.



Mean Age at First Marriage (Qataris)

Marriage rates are associated with the age of spouses at first marriage. It is remarked that the mean marriage age for males decreased slightly to almost 1%, and increased by 1% for females. It recorded 26.7 and 26.5 years for males, and 23.9 and 24.1 years for females in 2005 and 2014 respectively.

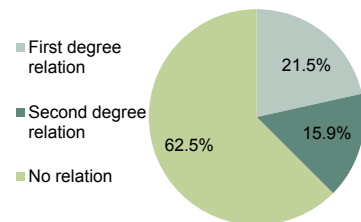


Marriages of Qataris by Kinship

Statistics about marriages of Qataris show that the percentage of consanguineous marriage remained high in 2014. It attained 38% of total marriages, despite campaigns launched to raise awareness about its risks. First degree and second degree consanguineous marriages amounted to 22% and 16% respectively. Non-consanguineous marriages registered 62%.

Consanguineous marriage is still high (38% of total marriages) despite the launch of awareness campaigns about its risks

Percentage of Marriages of Qataris by Kinship, 2014



Divorces

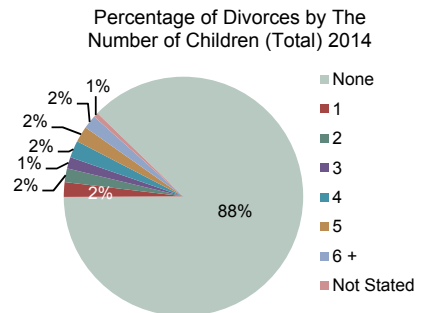
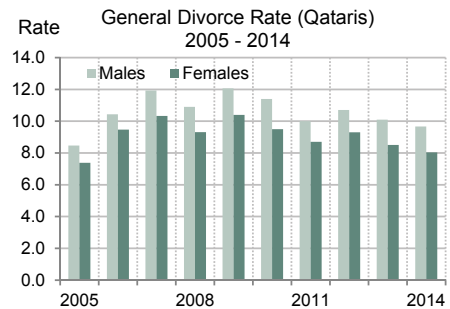
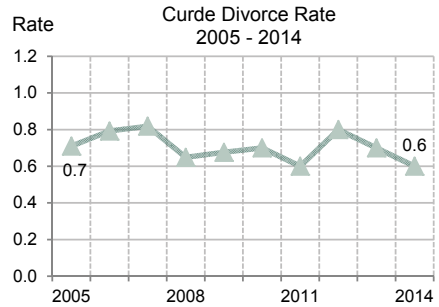
Statistical data indicate a fluctuation in divorce rate among Qataris during 2005-2014. As the crude divorce rate (divorces during a given year per 1000 mid-year total population) attained 0.7 in 2005, it did not exceed 0.6 in 2014.

General Divorce Rate per 1000 Qatari Population, 15 years and over

Statistical data indicate a fluctuation in divorce rate among Qataris during 2005-2014. Crude divorce rate (average number of divorces per 1000 population aged 15 years and over) reached 9.7 for males and 8.0 for females in 2014.

Divorces by Number of Children for Qatari Wives

Most divorces in 2014 are registered for Qatari wives who do not have children; 88% of total Qatari divorces. As for those who have one child or more, divorces range from 2% to 1% of total divorces in each category.

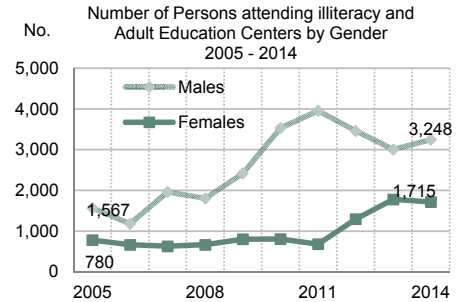


Illiteracy

Statistics showed a significant slump in illiteracy rate which attained 2.3% in 2014. Besides, the statistics pointed out a decline in illiteracy rate among females and males in the 15-24 age group. It recorded 0.4% and 1.6% respectively.

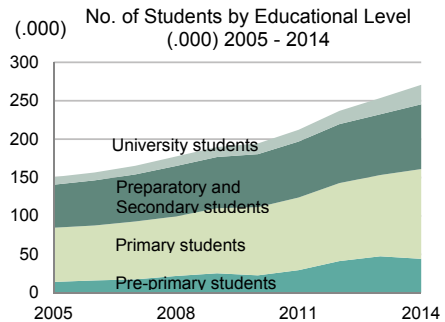
Illiteracy slumped to 2.3% in 2014

In 2014, a large proportion of males (65.4%) and females (34.6%) enrolled in adult education centers.



Educational levels

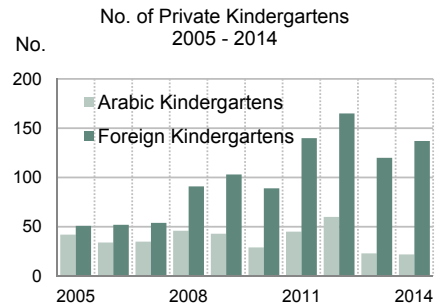
The number of students at all levels of education (kindergartens to university) amounted to 271 thousand in the school year 2013/2014. School teachers and staff reached about 25 thousand, and distributed as follows: 27% males, and 73% females. The number of schools (kindergartens to secondary school) amounted to 836, and universities 16.



Kindergartens

The total number of kindergartens amounted to 344 including 10% boys, 11% girls, and 79% for both genders in 2013/2014. An increased number of kindergartens with foreign management is noticed vis-à-vis the previous years.

44 thousand children enrolled in kindergartens in the school year 2013/2014, including 75% that enrolled in foreign kindergartens. Number of students per each teacher (number of students to the number of teachers) amounted to 11. Average number of students per class reached nearly 18 pupils. Gender rate (number of females to males) attained 95 female students to 100 male students.



Primary level

Qatar's efforts to achieve the 2nd goal of MDGs, which intends to make primary education universal, have been successful. The number of primary schools attained 226, including 27% for girls, 27% for boys, and 46% of mixed schools. This level includes the largest number of students

represented at 117 thousand, i.e. 48% of total students at educational levels for the year 2013/2014 in which the number of male and female students amounted to 60 thousand and 57 thousand respectively. The average number of students per teacher reached 11, whereas the average number of students per each class attained almost 24. Gender rate amounted to 96 female students to 100 males students in 2013/2014.

It is noteworthy that net enrollment rate in primary education (reflecting the extent of interest in universalization of primary education) is not deemed a challenge because it is still high for both females (92.7%) and males (92.6%) in 2014.

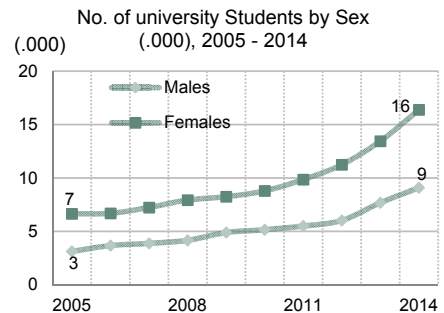
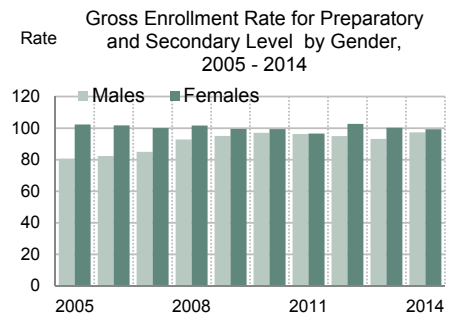
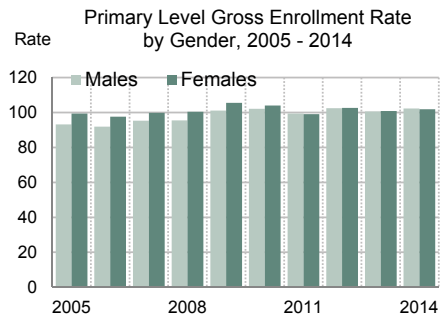
Preparatory and Secondary Levels

The number of students enrolled in preparatory and secondary levels amounted to 84 thousand students, i.e. 34% of total students in educational levels in 2013/2014. Male students attained 43 thousand, and female students reached 41 thousand. This level is the second largest educational level in terms of its enrolled students. The average number of students amounted to ten per teacher, and to approximately 23 per class. Gender ratio registered 96 female students to 100 male students. Besides, the number of schools for this level came to 266, including 29% for boys, 25% for girls, and 46% for both genders. Gross enrollment rate reached 98.3% where males registered 97.3% and females 99.3% in 2014.

Universities and Colleges

Higher Education has markedly developed leading to the establishment of International universities in the country. They offer several specializations and different majors; consequently, the number of students at universities increased to 25 thousand students in the academic year 2013/2014, which represented 9.4% of total students at all educational levels in this year. The annual growth rate attained 21% during 2012/2012 and 2013/2014. The percentage of Qatari females at private universities reached 49.7% of total female students at private

Female student complete their higher education



universities in Qatar, whereas Qatari males accounted for 53.3% of total males enrolled in private universities in 2013/2014.

It is noticed that female students complete their university education, whereas high percentage of male students prefer working after accomplishing secondary education. Percentage of female students came to 64% of total students at universities in Qatar in 2013/2014, which is mirrored in the percentage of female graduates amounting to 63% of total graduates. Gender ratio at university level registered 180 female students per 100 male students in 2013/2014.

Overseas Scholarships

The total number of students, awarded overseas scholarships, rose from 191 to 723 students; an annual growth rate of 56% between 2010/2011 and 2013/2014, including 558 males and 165 females. There were 61% of students, awarded overseas scholarships, to obtain BA degree, 7% to obtain Master degree, 1% PhD, and 31% for other diplomas. Most of them were majoring in the field of management and economics. 19% of total students headed to the USA to accomplish their education. The percentage of females, awarded overseas and local scholarships, increased to 23% and 74% respectively in 2013/2014.

Female Students are more interested in local scholarships rather than overseas ones

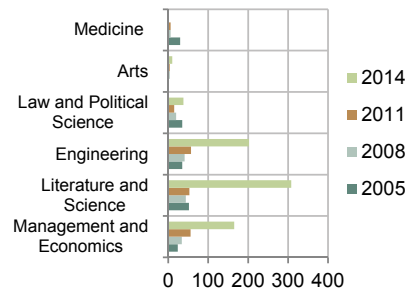
The females graduates made up 15% of total graduates awarded overseas scholarships in 2013/2014.

The percentage of female graduates obtaining master degree in 2013/2014 attained 37.5% vis-à-vis 62.5% for males, whereas the percentage of BA degree holders reached 86.4% and 13.6% for males and females respectively.

No. of Students Awarded Overseas Scholarships by Country 2013/2014

Country	No. of Students
UK	508
USA	134
KSA	22
France	13
Australia	8

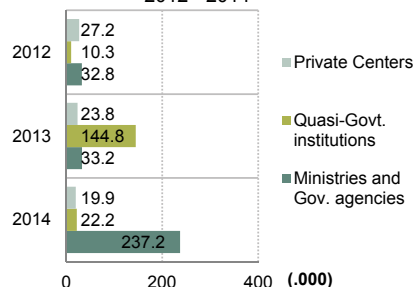
Local scholarship awarded students by field of studym, 2005 - 2014



The concept of training is no longer conventional and confined to organizing traditional training courses and awarding excellence certificates, but it has become a strategic option in the investment and development of human resources. As a result, government and private training courses were created. Total trainees at government, quasi-government and private centers and institutes came up to 279 thousand trainees, and total trainers reached 1332 in 2014.

No. of trainees at those centers amounted to 279 thousand in 2014

No. of trainees at ministries, government and quasi-government institutions and private centers, 2012 - 2014



Training at Government Centers and Institutes

The number of trainees at ministries and government agencies amounted to 237 thousand in 2014. They attended 2400 training programs. The percentage of Qatari males and females attained 5% each. As for non-Qatari males and females, the percentage reached 61% and 29% respectively.

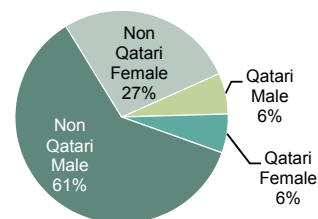
Training at Quasi-Government Centers and Institutes

The number of trainees at quasi-government agencies (mixed) attained 22 thousand in 2014, of whom 95% were males and 5% females. They attended 624 training programs.

Training at Private Centers

The number of trainees at private centers by type of training totaled 20 thousand in 2014. Trainees were more interested in management training course by 60% of total training programs totaling 506 at the private centers.

Distribution of trainees by sex and nationality in ministries, government and semi-governments institutions and private centers, 2014



No. of private centers, training courses, and trainees 2014

Year	No. of private centers	No. of training courses	No. of trainees
2010	50	356	17839
2011	50	314	15354
2012	69	598	27816
2013	60	492	23843
2014	60	506	19943

Economically Active Population

The size of the economically active population increased significantly over the years. Their number increased by more than threefold during 2006-2014. Such a development was remarkable in the few previous years. The annual growth rate amounted to 10% during the years 2013-2014.

Economically active population increased by over threefold in 2006

Participation Rate in Labor Force

The population participation in labor force accounted for 88% in 2014, and the total economic participation rate for Qataris reached 52% of total Qatari labor force. The economic participation rate registered 35% for Qatari females, and 69% among Qatari males. The highest economic participation rate was in the (25-29) and (30-34) age groups by 94% each.

Qatari labor force represented 52% of total Qatari labor force in 2014

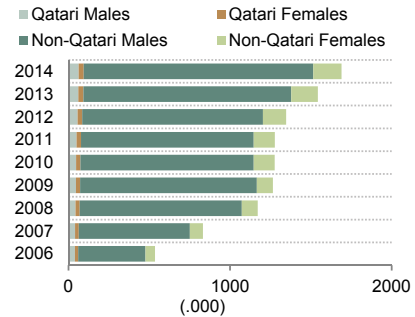
Labor Force by Sector

The Labor force distribution is concentrated in the private sector by 75.3%, but the other sectors represented in the management / government agencies, domestic sector, and mixed sector (which embodies the diplomatic and lucrative sectors) registered 12%, 9.1%, and 3.5% respectively of total labor force. As for the structure of labor force within sectors by nationality, we find that non-Qatari labor made up 99.1% of total labor force in the private sector, where the Qataris constituted only 0.9%. The Qataris and non-Qataris account for 46% and 54% of total labor force in government agencies.

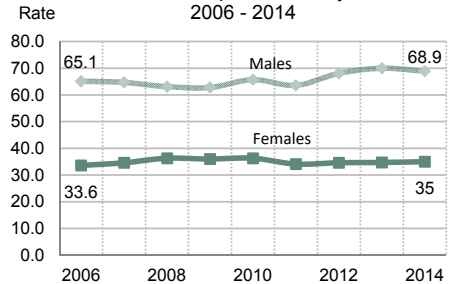
Over two thirds of Qatari labor force in government sector in 2014

In general, the distribution of Qatari labor force by sectors in 2014 indicated that 68.8% of them worked in the government agencies; of whom 65.7% are males and 34.3% females. 12.3% worked in government agencies and companies, including 68.3% of males and 31.7% of females. The Qataris, working in the mixed sector, represented 6.8% of total Qataris by sectors (76.4% are

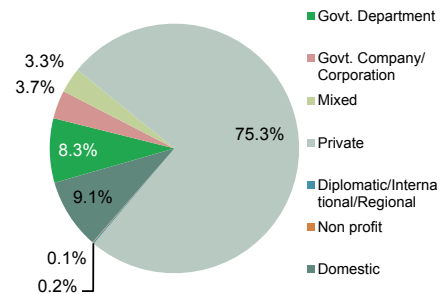
Economically Active Population (15 +) by Nationality and Sex, 2006 - 2014



Qataris Participation Rate by Sex, 2006 - 2014



Distribution of Economically Active by Sectors, 2014



males and 23.6% are females). Finally, the private sector includes 11.6% of total Qataris by sectors, and the Qatari males and females account for 64.2% and 35.8% of total private sector employees.

Labor Force by Specialized Occupations

Craft occupations came at first place among other occupations as they were practiced by 33.2% of total labor force, of whom 1.0% are Qataris. They are followed by elementary occupations by 20.6%, including 1.6% of Qataris. The Qatari economically active population are concentrated in the category of “professionals” by a percentage of 30.6% which is the highest for Qataris. As to Qatari females, half of them are working in the category of “professionals” ; (50%) of economically active Qatari females.

Average Monthly Wage in 1000 QR

Average monthly wage for total employees amounted to QR10483. It attained QR 10893 for males and QR 9294 for females in 2014. The gender equality index recorded 85.3.

At the level of economic activities, the highest average monthly wage was in the activity of “public administration and defense” with an average monthly wage of QR 25 thousand, followed by the activity of “mining” with QR 23 thousand. On the contrary, the “household activities” recorded the lowest average monthly wage of QR 3 thousand.

As for sectors, the highest average monthly wages were registered for the salaried employees in the sectors of “government agency” and “government corporation / institution” with QR 24 thousand, whereas the “domestic workers sector” recorded the lowest average monthly wage at QR 3 thousand.

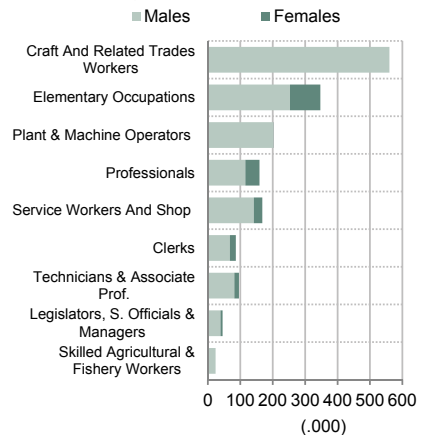
Unemployment

Unemployment rate slumped from 0.9% in 2006 to 0.2% in 2014. It registered 1.1% among females and 0.1% among males.

Unemployment declined to 0.2% in 2014

The unemployment rate for Qataris amounted to 0.9% and 0.2% for non-Qataris.

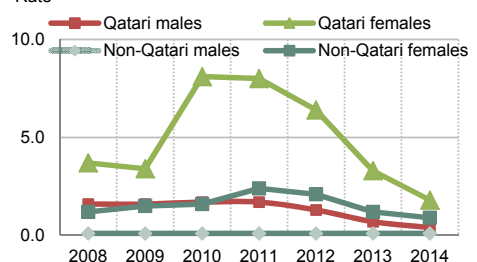
Economically Active Population by Occupation and Sex, 2014



Average Monthly Wages (QR 000) by Economic Activity and Sex, 2014 (Qataris)

Economic Activity	Males	Females
Manufacturing	31.6	23.2
Brokerage	31.9	21.9
Education	33.6	23.5
Mining and quarrying	35.4	28.9
Transport and storage	31.5	24.7
Real estate	27.0	22.7
Health and Social Work	30.2	23.1
Public Administration	30.3	22.4
Regional and International Organizations	40.2	28.6
Trade	34.0	39.2

Unemployment Rate by Nationality and Sex, 2008 - 2014



Main Source of Income

It refers to the most stable and lasting cash and in-kind income sources. The monthly median household income for Qataris amounted to QR 88.2 thousand in 2013, compared to QR 41.5 thousand in 2007. For non-Qataris, it attained QR 24.4 thousand, whereas the median total household income reached roughly QR 41.6 thousand.

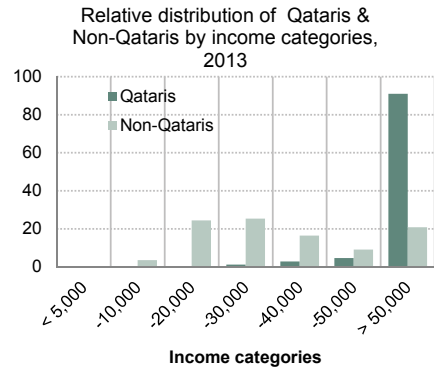
Private projects and independent jobs constitute the main income source for Qatari households 2013

“Wages and salaries” were the first income source (56.7%) for Qatari households in 2007; however, in 2013, “private projects and independent jobs” became the highest income source (38.6%) for Qatari households, followed by “wages and salaries” (23.7%). The non-Qatari households rely on “incomes and property” (42.3%) as the principal source of income, followed by “private projects and independent jobs” at 35.9% in 2013.

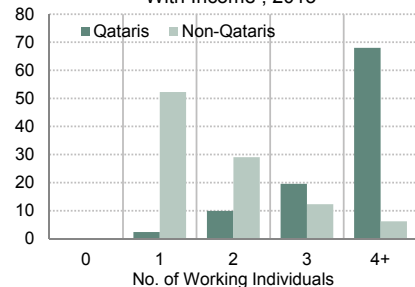
Income Categories

According to the percentage distribution of income categories, 99% of Qatari households had a monthly income surpassing QR 30 thousand in 2013, after it was only over QR 10 thousand in 2007. As for the non-Qatari households, 96% had a salary exceeding QR 10 thousand in 2013.

Income of 91% of Qatari households surpasses QR 50 thousand



Relative Distribution of Average Income of Qatari and Non-Qatari Households by Number of Individuals With Income, 2013



Number of working household members

The percentage distribution showed that 68% of Qatari households included over four working persons in 2013, followed by 19.6% that included three working members. 52.3% of non-Qatari households depended on one working member, followed by 29.1% that included two working household members in 2013.

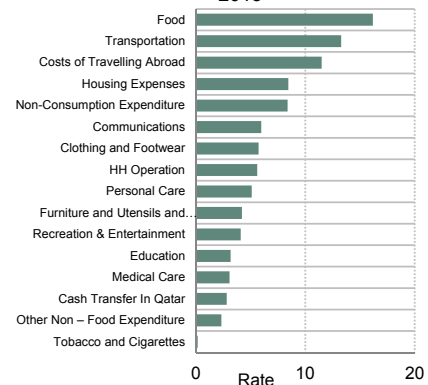
68% of Qatari households included more than 4 working persons in 2013

Average Expenditure on Main Goods and Services

Household Income and Expenditure Survey results indicate that the average household expenditure increased, and expenditure pattern changed during 2007-2013. The average household

A rise of 22% in the average expenditure of Qatari households in 2013

Relative Distribution of Average monthly expenditure of Qatari Households on All Goods and Service, 2013



expenditure for Qataris rose from QR 40.8 thousand in 2007 to QR 49.7 in 2013; an increase of 22%. It is noticed that spending on food came first regarding the monthly expenditure for Qatari households, accounting for 16.2% of total expenditure, followed by means of transport (13.3%), and cost of travel abroad (11.5%). The lowest average monthly expenditure for Qatari households was on tobacco and cigarettes at 0.2%.

In regard to non-Qatari households, the average monthly expenditure increased from QR 13.3 thousand in 2007 to QR 18.1 thousand in 2013; a rise of 36% divided on the different items of expenditure. Accommodation was ranked first (34.2%) of total household expenditure in 2013. Food came second at 15.0%, followed by means of transport at 12.9%. The non-Qatari households' lowest average expenditure was on tobacco and cigarettes at 0.4%.

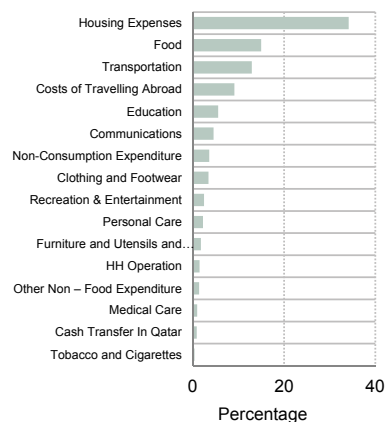
Expenditure Categories

Thanks to the State's increased income and improved living standards, the Qatari household shifted from the least spending categories to the highest ones. The percentage of Qatari households spending less than QR 10,000 monthly accounted for 2.4% in 2007, but changed to reach 0.1% in 2013. The category of Qatari households spending over QR 50,000 was 21.2% in 2007, and increased to attain 57.5% in 2013.

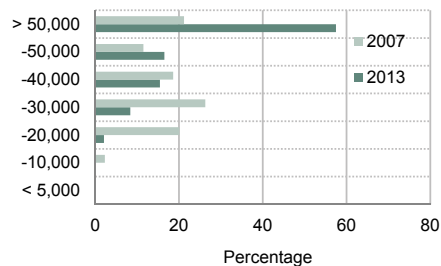
Monthly expenditure of 57.5% of Qatari households exceed QR 50000

The non-Qatari households' spending increased also, but to a lesser extent, vis-a-vis Qatari households. The category of non-Qatari households spending under QR 5000 constituted 0.7% in 2013 instead of 13.6% in 2007. The category with an expenditure of over QR 50,000 monthly reached 4.3% in 2013 after it accounted for 1.4% in 2007 for non-Qatari households. The highest expenditure category of non-Qatari households shifted from "10,000 and 20,000" in 2007 to "20,000 and 30,000" in 2013.

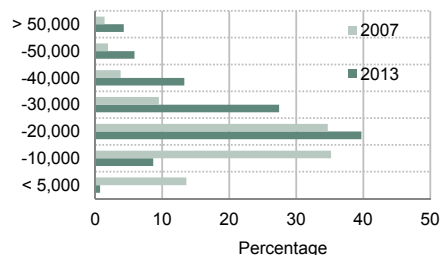
Relative Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditure of Non-Qataris Households on All Goods and Service, 2013



Relative Distribution of Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2007 & 2013



Relative Distribution of Non-Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2007 & 2013



Persons with Disabilities by Gender

The 2010 data³ show that the number of persons with difficulties and disabilities settled at 7643 individuals; 0.4% of total population Females made up 43.7% of the total disabled.

56.3% of the disabled were males in 2010

Qataris with Disabilities (10 years +) by Educational Status and Gender

Relevant data of 2010 show that 33% of Qatari males with disabilities are illiterate, whereas the percentage of females reached 52%, the percentages of the disabled, holding university degrees and above, are approximate for both genders.

Qataris with Disabilities (15 years +) by Relation to Labor Force and Gender

The vast majority of Qataris with disabilities were outside the labor force amounting to 93% of all the disabled in 2010.

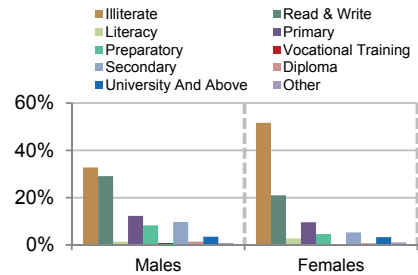
197 the total economically active Qataris with difficulties in 2010

Disabled Centers

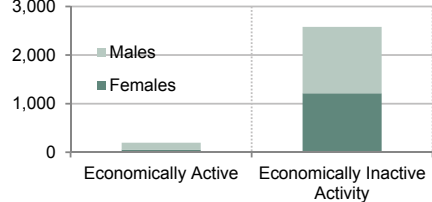
The number of the disabled specialized centers rose from 6 in 2005 to 19 centers in 2014.

Consequently, the number of staff at those centers increased to 1624; most of them (64.5%) are females in 2014.

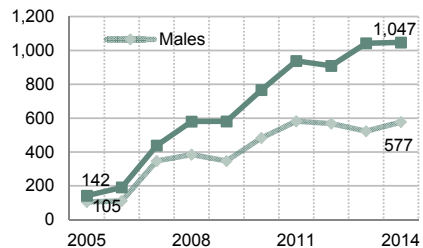
Relative Distribution of the Qataris with Disabilities (10+) by Gender and Educational Status, 2010



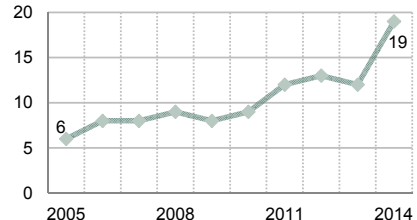
Qatari Individuals with Disabilities (15+) by employment and Sex, 2010



No. of Employees in Disabled centers by Sex, 2005 - 2014



Number of Disabilities Centers 2005 - 2014



³ Source: General Census for Population and Housing 2010

Cinema

Cultural media means, featuring cinema, play a key role in improving the civilizational level of the society. Data show a rise of the number of cinema goers from 375 thousand in 2005 to 1.8 million in 2014.

1.8 million cinema goers in 2014

The number of cinema halls rose remarkably during 2005-2014, it increased from 9 in 2005 to 38 cinema halls in 2014.

Newspapers and Magazines

Statistics show that until 2007 there were 5 daily newspapers issued in Qatar, and increased to seven during 2008-2014. As for weekly and monthly magazines, they grew from 4 in 2006 to 11 monthly magazines in 2014.

Seven daily newspapers in 2014

Public libraries

There were seven public libraries in 2014. The number of book borrowers increased from 15 thousand in 2005 to 33 thousand in 2014. There was a fluctuation in the number of the borrowed books between 2010 and 2014, and it reached 45 thousand books borrowed in 2014.

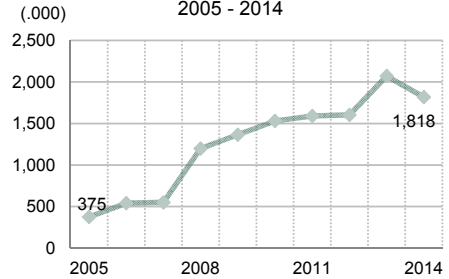
Number of libraries remained unchanged in the last decade

Theatres

Qatar National Theatre is one of the most significant 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 sectors. It also participates in foreign events.

Decline in Qatar National Theatre events from 125 in 2010 to 25 in 2014

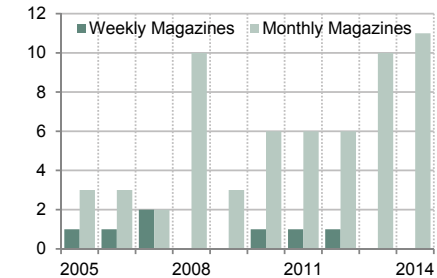
Cinema Goers (.000)
2005 - 2014



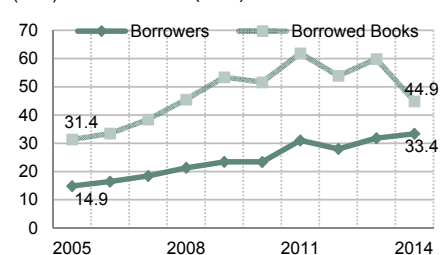
Number of Cinema Halls 2005-2014

Years	Number of Cinema Halls
2005	9
2008	25
2011	38
2014	38

Magazines Issued
2005 - 2014



No. of Borrowers and Borrowed Books (.000) 2005 - 2014



Qatar National Theatre Events

Statistics indicate that the number of events during the first six years rose from 7 in 2005 to 125 in 2010, thanks to the fact that Doha was the Arab Capital of Culture in 2010, and dropped later to 25 events in 2014.

Museum of Islamic Art

The MIA was opened in 2008, and started receiving visitors in 2009. The MIA attracts 83% of total visitors of museums, and registered the highest turnout in January 2014 reaching 38 thousand visitors. The month of July recorded the lowest turnout (7 thousand visitors).

Katara Cultural Village

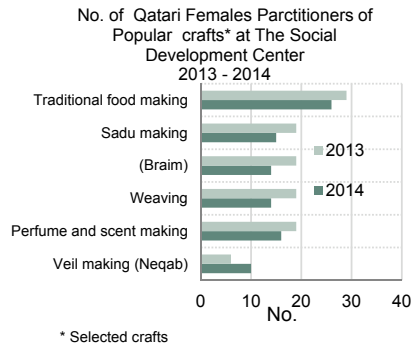
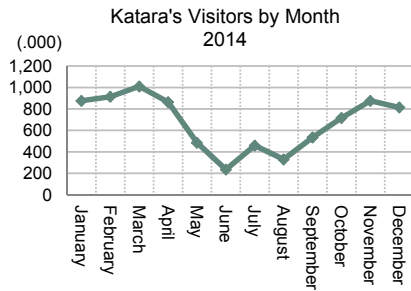
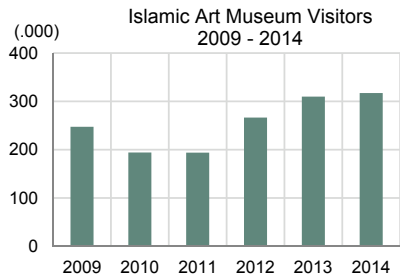
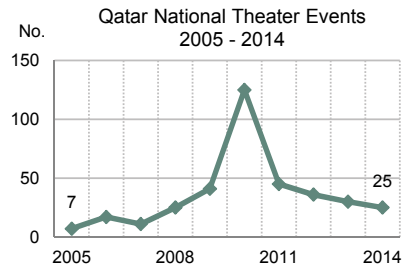
It is a cultural village aiming to promote culture and art, and support creative capacities. It attracted eight million visitors in 2014, and featured 198 cultural events, including religious programs, festivals, exhibitions, seminars, heritage events, musical concerts, and all forms of artistic expression.

Folk Crafts

Traditional crafts represent a cultural and practical process from the popular legacy, featuring traditional activities such as sewing and spinning, as well as confection industry such as the 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 doing folk crafts, registered in the Social Development Center, reached 175 in 2014; females represent 91% of total practitioners of folk crafts. The second main focus area included “Traditional food”, “Sadu making”, “Perfumes and Sandalwood making”, “weaving”, and “headband making (Braim)⁴”. The percentage of Qatari females who practice all of these crafts attained almost 64%.

91% of crafts persons were females in 2014

(4) Braim: Compilation of wool threads after spinning to come out with thicker threads



* Selected crafts

Hotels and Tourist Nights

Tourism sector in the State of Qatar developed remarkably during 2005-2014. This development is embodied in the substantial increase in the number of tourist nights during this period which attained 3.6 million in 2014. It is noticed that the more the hotel rating is high the more the number of tourist nights increase. Tourist nights amounted to 1.9 million at the hotels rated "Luxury" (*****) in 2014.

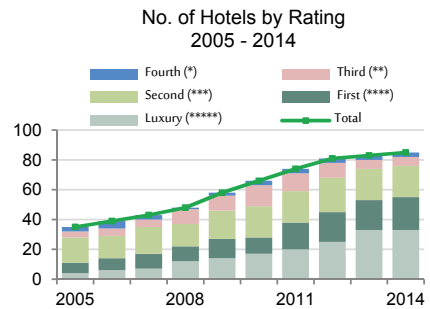
Tourist nights amounted to 3.6 million in 2014



Hotel Rooms

Data on the number of hotel rooms in Qatar show that they rose from 3503 in 2005 to 13937 rooms in 2014 due to the increase in the construction of different rated hotels in the country.

Hotel rooms rose to 13.9 thousand in 2014



Sports Facilities

Since sport is important, the State of Qatar raised the number of sport facilities to reach 320 in 2014 after they were 280 in 2008. 33% of which are football stadiums.

QOC Sport Facilities* by Type

Year	Football	Swimming Pools	Covered Hall	Tennis Court	Squash Court
2007/2008	78	18	31	23	21
2010/2011	90	18	37	23	23
2013/2014	105	22	34	29	27

*More than five facilities chosen in 2014

Athletes Registered in Sport Federations

The number of sport activities in the sport federations amounted to 29 in 2014 of whom the highest percentage were males. Football featured the highest number of athletes with 6155 players, whereas the cycle sport and golf included the lowest number of athletes reaching 21 and 24 respectively.

Tournaments

Qatar organized several local tournaments which contribute to the promotion of physical fitness and provide a stimulus to the athletes to win in competitions. A total of 583 in 2013/2014

(583 local tournaments and 341 international tournaments organized in 2013/2014)

2013/2014 local tournaments were organized, featuring five football championships, 19 squash competitions, and 23 equestrian tournaments for the different age groups.

A total of 341 international and regional tournaments were organized in 2013/2014, of which 42% were international, 20% at the level of the Gulf region, 25% Asian tournaments, and 13% Arab competitions.

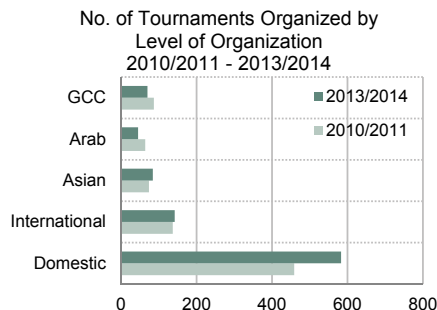
Coaches

The State of Qatar, being cognizant of the importance of qualifying a large number of athletes, provided 984 coaches in different types of sports for the entire society in 2014. The number of Qatari coaches amounted to 31 and non-Qataris 953.

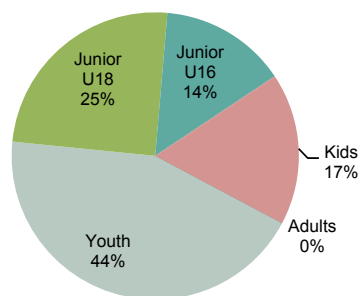
People with Special Needs in Sports

Persons with disabilities form an integral part of the society. Consequently, Qatar engaged them in all sport fields; they represented 105 athletes in 2013/2014 with different types of disabilities and age groups. Males constituted 68% and females 32%.

(105 persons with disabilities in 2013/2014)



Athletes with Disabilities Registered in Sport Federation by Age Group, 2013/2014



Candidature of Qatari Women to the Municipal Council

The first opportunity for Qatari women and men to exercise their right of election in Qatar took place in 1999, when they participated as voters and candidates in the first session of the Central Municipal Council elections held in 1999. This session is characterized by the high percent of voters vis-à-vis the registered electorate of both sexes. Qatari voters of women made up 77.4% of total electorate, and men constituted 88.5%. This percentage of electorate, however, declined remarkably at the fourth session of 2011, to 37.7% of Qatari women and 45.5% of Qatari men. Women succeeded in gaining seats in the Municipal Council for the first time in the second session in 2003. It is noteworthy that women's candidature in the municipal elections rose from 1.2% in 2003 to 4% in 2011.

Election of Qatari Women to the Municipal Council

The Qatari electorate increased to 33,000 voters in 2011. Males and females were on a par at 50% each. 101 candidates, including 4 women, competed in the election, and one woman was able to win a seat in the Central Municipal Council.

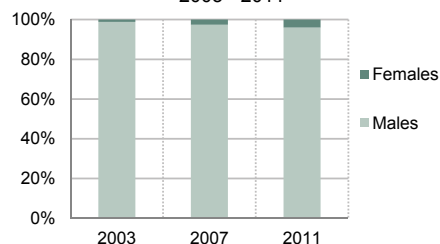
First seat for the Qatari woman in the Municipal Council in 2003

The importance of women's participation in the political life, embodied in the increase in the percentage of female voters in 2011 compared to 2003, lies in the complete achievement of the third goal which lists the women empowerment as one of its targets.

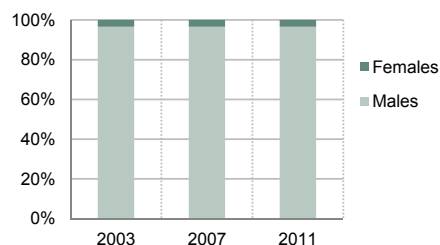
Qatari Women in Government Agencies and Private Sector

The proportion of female managers in the mixed sector slumped from 14.2% in 2010 to 7.6% in 2014. However, women's presence in government agencies rose from 12.8% in 2010 to 14.5% in 2014 and in private sector from 10.6% in 2010 to 17.4% in 2014.

Percentage of Candidates in Municipality Council Elections by Sex, 2003 - 2011



Percentage of Voters in Municipality Council Elections by Sex, 2003 - 2011



Qatari Women's participation in the State's Institutions and Security

Qatari females working as lawyers accounted for about 81% of total female lawyers, and 17.9% of total Qatari lawyers in 2014. Such percentage is encouraging as the first Qatari woman, worked as a lawyer, was not before 2000. The proportion of Qatari female trainee solicitors reached 80% of total graduates of law schools. It is noteworthy that female trainee solicitors made up 50% of total Qatari prospective lawyers in 2014.

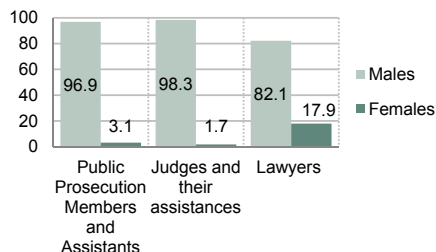
In 2010, Qatari women started occupying professions of judges and their assistants

In addition, the women occupied positions in the public prosecution, and Qatari females made up 3.1% of total Qatari members and assistants in the public prosecution in 2014. It is remarked that women are clearly engaged in some departments such as the Ministry of Interior, and Traffic and Patrol Department, and Passports and Expatriates Department. Qatari females working as judges and their assistants amounted to 3 women; 1.7% of total Qatari judges and assistants.

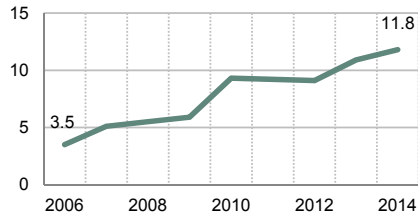
Qatari Women's participation in Industrial Activities, Contracting and Communications

The percentage of Qatari women working in the economic activities (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and water, construction, personal goods trading and repairing, and real estate) went up from 3.5% in 2006 to 11.8% in 2014 of total economically active Qatari females (15 years and over).

Qatari Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors by Sex, 2014



Percentage of Qatari Females Economically Active in Industry, Contracting and Communication 2006 - 2014



Ozone Depleting Substances

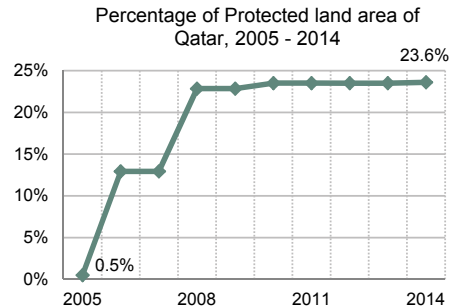
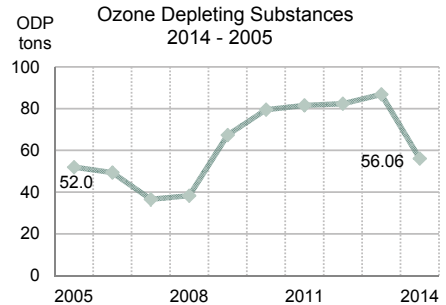
Indicators show the consumption of ozone depleting substances in terms of ozone depletion potential (ODP in tons). It is worth mentioning that Qatar ratified the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer in 1996 and is, therefore, committed to face out the consumption of CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) and to replace it with other substances with a lower ozone depletion potential. The consumption of ozone depletion substances (in terms of ODP in tons) proves a significant downward trend from 2003 (52.0 tons of ODP) to 2007 (36.6 tons of ODP). From 2007, an increasing consumption can be observed which is mainly due to the use of the alternative HCFC-22.

The consumption of Halons was phased out until 2004, and not used afterwards. Besides, the use of CFCs was also gradually stopped until it was cancelled in 2009. Today, Qatar has only been using (HCFCs-22) and HFC-134A, which have a low ODP but they are still considered a very high global warming potential).

Nature Protected

One of the measures taken to protect biodiversity is to establish actively managed protected areas. Qatar's NDS relevant goal is to expand these areas. Therefore, the total nature reserves increased from 58 km² in 2005 to 3465 km² in 2014. In addition, since 2009, the State of Qatar added 721 km² from the marine protected area (al-Thakhira and Khor al-Odaid). Relevant indicators showed that 23.6% of Qatar's total area were designated as nature reserves.

Nature protected made up 23.6% of total land in Qatar in 2014



Produced Water

Qatar's main source of water is the desalination of seawater whose indicator showed a significant increase of water production from 1990 (80 million m³/year) to 2014 (495 million m³/year); an average growth rate per year of 9%. Such a rise in water production corresponds to the increased water demand caused by population and economic growth, and also due to the increased per capita water use.

Treatment Capacity of Wastewater in Urban Areas

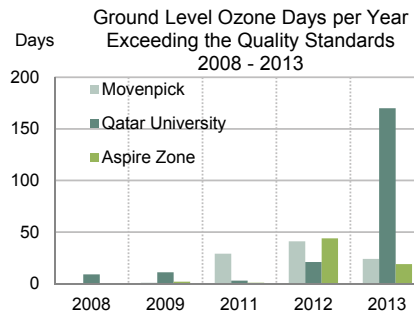
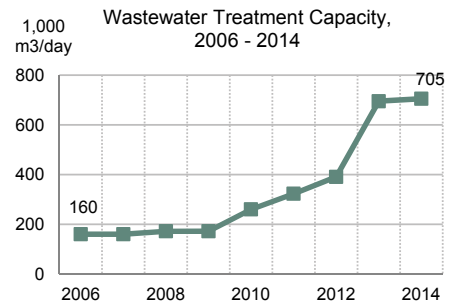
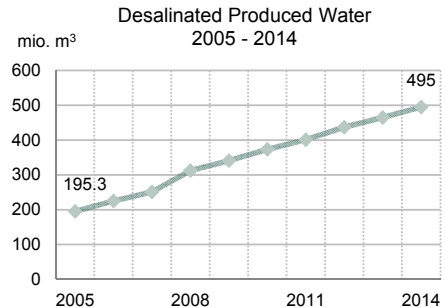
Since 2006, wastewater treatment infrastructure (sewers and wastewater treatment plants) have showed an increasing trend in terms of wastewater treatment capacity. The possible daily capacity for wastewater treatment in urban areas reached 160 thousand m³ in 2006. Such capacity was developed by 2014 to attain 705 thousand m³ wastewater in urban areas on a daily basis and around 97% of all wastewater in urban areas was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or reuse as treated sewage effluent (TSE).

97% of wastewater treated before discharge, reuse as TSE in 2014

Days per Year Exceeding the Quality Standards of Ground Level Ozone

Qatar's NDS 2011-2016 identified a key goal which is to eliminate cases of excess ozone levels through improved air quality management. The national air quality standards are determined at 235 µg/m³ per one hour average concentration on and 120 µg/m³ per eight-hour average concentration.

The index indicates a rise in the number of days per year when national air quality standards have been exceeded since 2008. At Qatar University, for instance, the number of days in which the threshold of national standards identified at nine days on an annual basis in 2008 became 170 in 2013. Aspire zone monitoring station showed that exceeding the national standards lower limit decreased to 19 days in 2013, which equals 5% of the year days.



Qatari Judges Working in Courts and Lawyers

Qatari Judges Working in Courts amounted to 145 in 2014 and distributed as follows: 20 in the Court of Cassation, 52 in the Court of Appeal, 73 in the Court of First Instance. 25% of them are working in the profession of court president.

Qatari female lawyers are 14% of total Qatari lawyers

The number of lawyers and trainee solicitors reached 221 in 2014, including 14% females. The percentage of trainee solicitors constituted 4% of total lawyers, whereas Qatari lawyers represented 63% of total lawyers for the same year.

Criminal Lawsuits

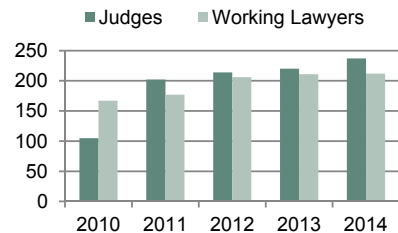
Crimes are divided into two kinds: misdemeanors and felonies. The misdemeanors are crimes punished by imprisonment for no more than three years and a fine not exceeding QR 1000, or only one of them. The felonies are offences whose culprits may face death sentence, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a term exceeding three years.

Courts receive roughly 37 lawsuits and notices daily

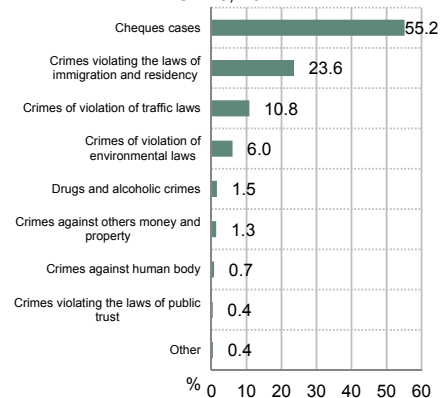
There were 35456 lawsuits submitted to courts in 2014, featuring 33748 misdemeanors and 1708 felonies. On one hand, the majority of criminal offences in this year are crimes against self (33.1%), followed by drug and alcohol offenses (27.9%), and crimes against money + property (22.0%). On the other hand, the most misdemeanor cases were about checks (55.2%), and violation of migration and residency law (23.6%), followed by traffic violations (10.8%).

The number of lawsuits related to road accidents changed over years. it reached its peak in 2009 (more than 5000 cases), and declined to its lowest level in 2011 (less than 2000 cases). However, this optimistic trend did not last

No. of Working Lawyers and Judges in Courts, 2010 - 2014



Relative Distribution of Cases Submitted to The Courts by Type of Crime, 2014



long, as it returned to the upward trend in 2014 to settle at over 5000 road accidents related cases.

Road Accidents

Despite efforts to raise awareness of the importance of safety and caution through the media, road accidents rates rose in terms of casualties, chiefly from 2006 onward. The number of deaths caused by road accidents amounted to 180 cases in 2014; representing 3.5% of total traffic accidents. Minor injuries constituted 85.1%, whereas major ones reached 10.3%, and other non-classified cases recorded 1.1%.

Road accidents rate reached its peak in 2014

In 2014, total road accidents related deaths consisted of drivers of vehicles (40.8%), passengers (30.7%), and pedestrians (28.4%).

Traffic accidents cases reached their peak in 2014, and settled at 5144, including 55 court cases on material damage, 4379 cases associated with minor injuries, and 710 lawsuits about major injuries and deaths. The most common causes of traffic accidents lawsuits, that are submitted to the court in 2014 were negligence (40.8%), tailgating (20.3%), obstruction (17.0%), veering off road (11.0%), and other lawsuits represented 0.9%.

Fire incidents

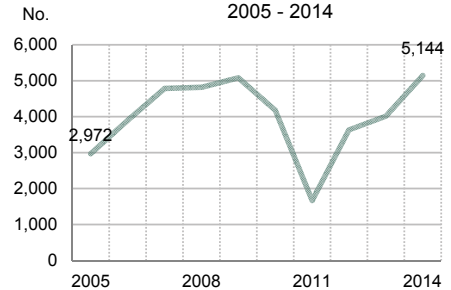
The number of fire incidents reached 1135 in 2014, most of them occurred in residential premises (44.7%), vehicles (21.9%), and shops (7.6%). The majority of these incidents caused only minor injuries at 72.1%, major injuries at 11.7%, and deaths (16.2%).

10% of fire incidents are caused by short circuit

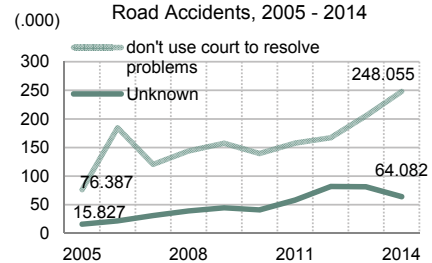
Rescue and relief Services

Total rescue and relief operations provided by the Civil Defense Department reached 419 in 2014. They varied from minor injuries with 60.8%, major injuries 25.0% and deaths (14.2%).

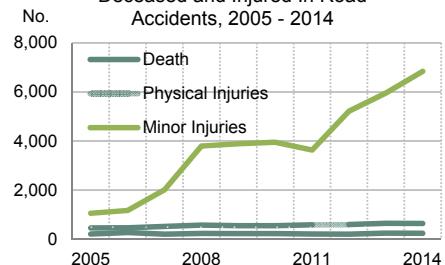
No. of Road Accidents Related Cases, 2005 - 2014



No. of Reconciliated and Unknown Road Accidents, 2005 - 2014



Deceased and Injured In Road Accidents, 2005 - 2014



Computer Use

The number of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years +) amounted to 1.2 million in 2014; a 9% growth compared to 2013⁽⁵⁾.

9% of growth rate in computer users between 2013 and 2014

The percentage of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years+) attained 57.6% of total population in the same age group in 2014. The indicator is likely to rise.

Statistics show that the proportion of the population using computer in the 4-14 age group was 83% of total population in the same age group in 2014.

Internet Use

The number of internet users among the population in the age group (4 years +) accounted for 1.2 million in 2014; a growth rate of 11.6% vis-à-vis 2013.

The percentage of internet users in the age group (4 years +) reached 55% in 2013 and turned 57% in 2014 of total population in the same age group. The growth rate reached 11.6% between 2013 and 2014.

Statistics show that the percentage of internet users in the (4-14 years) age group reached 76% in 2014 of total population in the same age group.

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

Labor force⁶ using computers reached almost 850 thousand in 2014; a percentage of 50.2% of total labor force in the same year.

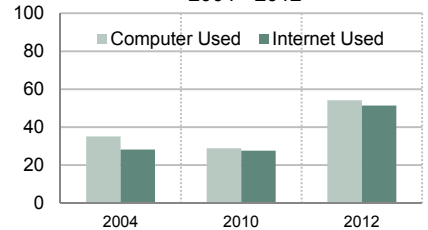
50.2% of labor force use computers in 2014

The economically active population using internet accounted for 50% of total labor force. It is noted that the annual growth rate of computer users between 2013 and

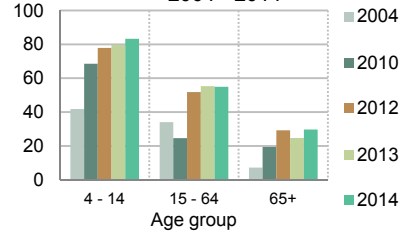
⁵ Data taken from Census of 2004 and 2010, and Labor Force Sample Survey 2012

⁶ Labor force: Economically active population (15 years +) featuring working population, the unemployed, and retirees searching for work

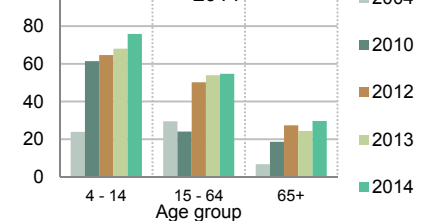
Population (4-64 years) Percentage Use of Computer and Internet 2004 - 2012



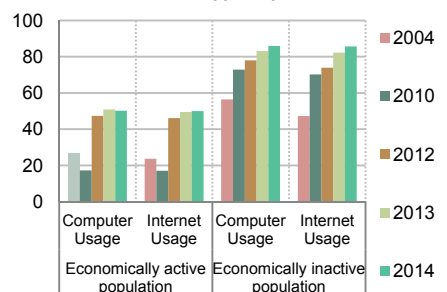
Percentage of Population Using Computer by Age Group 2004 - 2014



Percentage of Population Using Internet by Age Group, 2004 - 2014



Percentage of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population Using Computer and Internet, 2004 - 2014



2014 surpassed 7% per year, whereas the annual growth rate of the internet users rose almost to 10%.

As for the economically inactive population⁷ (15 years +), the computer users in this group reached 200,000 in 2014; a percentage of 86% of total economically inactive persons in this year.

The economically inactive population using internet attained 85.6% of the total economically inactive population (15 years +)

Households and Individuals, and Use of Computer and Internet

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

99% of households are using mobiles according to 2010 Census

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

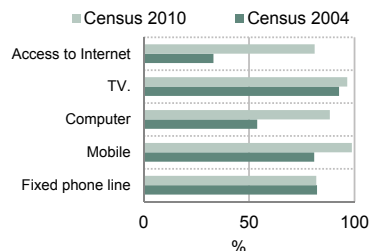
As for the number of fixed phone lines owned by households, statistics showed that the majority of households (69.4%) owned at least one fixed phone line in 2010, whereas 18% of households did not have a fixed line in the same year.

34% of households own 4 mobile phones in the Census 2010

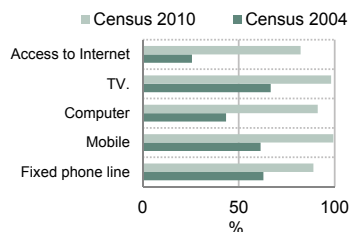
The number of mobile phones used between 2004 and 2010 increased, allowing households and individuals to own more than one line (79% in 2010 compared to 41% in 2004). The percentage of owning and using only one mobile device decreased relatively (39.8% and 19.8% in 2004 and 2010 respectively). In 2010, only very few persons are reported to have no mobile phones (only 1.3%).

⁽⁷⁾ Economically inactive population: Population outside labor force including students, housewives, the disabled or retirees or others.

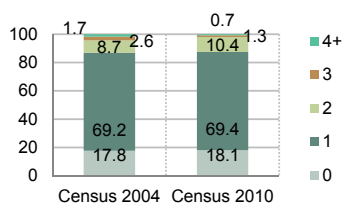
Relative Distribution of Households by the Use of Technology and Communication Devices and Internet, 2010 - 2014



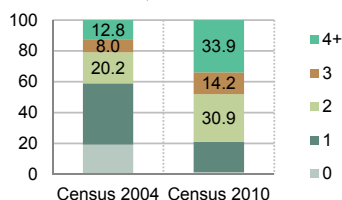
Relative Distribution of Individuals by the Use of Technology and Communication Devices and Internet, 2010 - 2014



Relative Distribution of Households by No. of Landline, 2010 - 2014



Relative Distribution of Households by No. of Mobile Phones, 2010 - 2014



Please have a look at the MDPS website to read the contents of this release which features up-to-date and historical statistics, in addition to the analyses of all the included topics, in both Arabic and English languages.

The MDPS website provides news about the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, and displays periodical data such as CPI, and summaries of key results of reports and surveys. It also provides a space for the ministry's questionnaires.

The website brings to light the final results of the Census of 2010, Sport-for-Life Projects, and presents a list of statistical surveys that the ministry will carry out in the future.

It is noteworthy that any file can be downloaded on your PC. In addition, the website provides a service related to the identification of vacancies whereby visitors can apply directly for a job on the website itself, if they meet the relevant qualifications.

<http://www.mdps.gov.qa/>



<http://www.qalam.gov.qa/>



www.PPC.gov.qa



Qatar Social Statistics 2003-2012 (Analytical Summary)

The second release of Qatar Social Statistics is published by the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics, and features social statistics and indicators.

Qatar's Millennium Development Goals 2014

The report contains a presentation of the eight MDGs and describes each of them separately. The report also shows Qatar's achievements and challenges in respect to the eight MDGs and the positive elements which represent an appropriate environment for the realization of these goals.

Labor Force Sample Survey 2014 (Analytical Summary)

The report presents an analytical summary of the Labor Force Sample Survey, and displays the size, composition, and characteristics of labor force in Qatar in 2014. It also brings to light some significant indicators such as the economic participation and unemployment in Qatar.

Sustainable Development Indicators 2013 (Analytical Summary)

The report aims at reviewing and assessing Qatar's progress in using sustainably the available resources through a set of social, population, environment, economic indicators. It measures progress achieved and growth rate, and conducts benchmarks at regional and international levels. This report is prepared in cooperation with the Diplomatic Institute at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Women and Men Report - Statistical Portrait 2014 (Analytical Summary)

The report tackles issues of social gender in the context of the social and economic development process. The report presents the chief statistical indicators which help in measuring the position of women and men in the Qatari society. This report is prepared in collaboration with the Supreme Council for Family Affairs.

Water Statistics Report 2013

The report is the first one regarding water statistics in the State of Qatar. It gives an inclusive overview over water sources and uses in Qatar. It is also considered a significant step towards knowledge-based decision making in the sector of water.



Marriage & Divorce Report 2014

The report deals with marriage and divorce data concerning Qataris in the State of Qatar, and doesn't include marriages and divorce of Qataris that took place outside Qatar.

Environment Report 2013

The report embodies Qatar's substantial progress in the field of protection of wild and marine ecological systems, collection and treatment of sewage, and the way of tackling the ozone depleting substances. Besides, the report indicates that further efforts should be exerted to improve the quality of air and preservation of ground water sources from depletion.

Measuring the Standard of Living in Qatar 2012

This report provides an analysis on the living standard in Qatar, using data from Household Expenditure and Income Survey 2012/2013. The report also evaluates the social protection programs and social aids aiming to heighten living standards of the Qataris. In addition, it identifies the percentage of low-income Qatari households who are worth assistance.

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2012

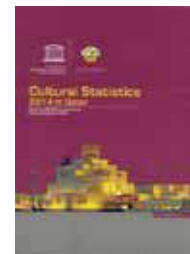
The report tackles the key indicators of the households' social sector, and provides up-to-date information to evaluate the status of children, women, and men in Qatar, to be used in tracking the progress which intends to achieve the MDGs.

Research & Development Survey Results in Qatar 2012

It mirrors the size of personnel working in research and development, their characteristics, size of expenditure by type of expenditure, and areas of research and development.

Cultural Statistics Report

The report features significant data about the population (15 years +), cultural specializations, culture in labor force. It also includes the cultural fields and relevant ones, as well as the households' and individuals' expenditure on goods and cultural services.



The General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2010

It features data of the Census of 2010 which is the fourth in a series of Qatar's population censuses. The Census 2010 presents statistical data on: population, households, education, economic and social status of population, the disabled, residential units, and establishments.



Qatar in Figures 2014

The 27th issue of "Qatar in Figures" booklet embodies the main data and indicators about Qatar. The booklet covers chiefly the period 2011-2014, and includes plenty of concise population, social and economic statistics on the society of Qatar.



Qatar Atlas

This is the third edition of Qatar National Atlas of maps issued by the MDPS. Qatar Atlas was prepared to reflect the demographic portrait in Qatar and the relevant social and economic characteristics. It includes principal themes, mainly: Atlas topics, administrative division, climate change, nature and environment, infrastructure, services and facilities, population and households, Qatari population indicators, agriculture, industry, and trade and commercial exchange.



Qatar – Monthly Statistics (Statistical Magazine)

It features monthly statistics over preliminary data about the previous month.



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