



وَرْدَانَةُ الْخَطِّطِ وَالْإِحْصَاءِ
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

Qatar

Social Statistics

2007 - 2016

December 2017



وزارة التخطيط التنوير والإحصاء
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

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Social Statistics

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December 2017



*H.H. Sheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar*

Introduction



The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics presents the 4th publication in a series of comprehensive social statistics, which outlines the path of social statistical development in the State of Qatar between 2007- 2016, hoping to meet the requirements of the NDS 2017 -2022. Through this release, the ministry endeavored to highlight the most frequently-used indicators in the planning and implementation processes.

Based on the Qatar National Vision 2030 and in support of the comprehensive development efforts, the Ministry is keen to provide statistical data and indicators in a timely and accurate manner to meet the needs of the users of planners and researchers. The Ministry updates this series every two years due to the rapid social changes experienced by the State of Qatar, which is reflected directly on the size of the population and their demographic and social characteristics.

Issuing this fourth report, I would like to thank the working group that prepared this report and wish it to be a reference for researchers and specialists in this field.

May God Grant us Success,,

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

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Population & Housing

Qatar Population Estimates (Mid-year)
2007 - 2016

Year	Population (000)	Annual Growth Rate
2007	1218	16.8
2008	1448	18.9
2009	1639	13.1
2010	1715	4.7
2011	1733	1.0
2012	1833	5.8
2013	2004	9.3
2014	2216	10.1
2015	2438	9.5
2016	2618	7.1

Population Growth

According to mid-year population estimates, there were 2.6 million people in mid-2016, a rise of 1.4 million since 2007.

Fluctuation in annual growth rate due to economic changes

As for the annual population growth rate, it rose from 16.8 in 2007 to 18.9 in 2008, "which is the highest annual population growth rate," and then began to decline until it reached 7.1 in 2016.

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

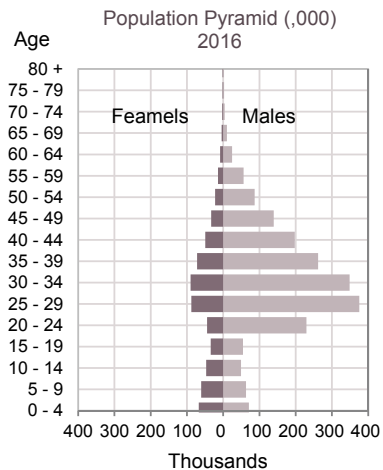
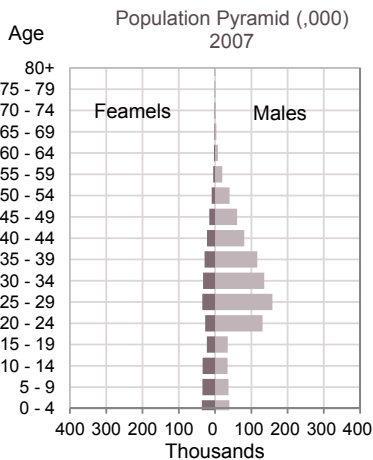
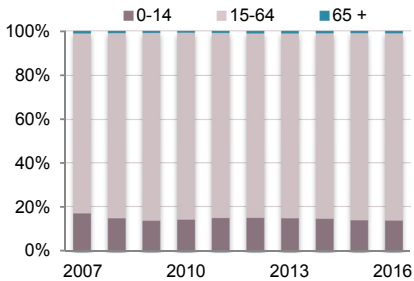
Age Composition

The percentage of working-age population (15-64 years) increased from 81.9% in 2007 to 85.2% in 2016.

Working-age population increased

Percentage of population in the age group (0-14 years) has declined from 16.9% in 2007 to 13.7% in 2016. While the percentage of elderly (65+) remained 1.1%.

Age Composition of Population
2007 - 2016



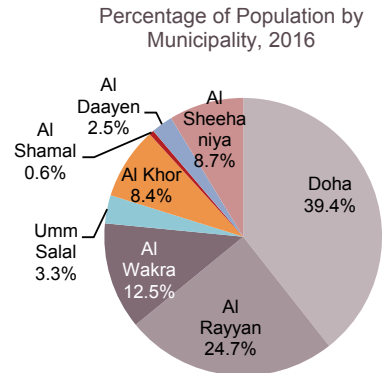
Changes in demographics can be attributed to recruiting large numbers of expatriate labor force, concentrated in the age group (15-64 years), as a result of the economic boom.

Population by geographical distribution

About two thirds of the population are settling in Doha and Al-Rayyan in 2016.⁽¹⁾

The lowest populated municipality was Al-Shamal where only 0.6% of the total population were residing.

About two thirds of the population are settling in Doha and Al-Rayyan



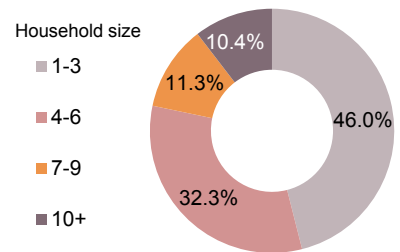
Households

The number of households reached 201.000 households in 2015⁽²⁾, mostly concentrated in the municipalities of Doha and Al-Rayyan by 48% and 31.2%, respectively. Lowest number of households is in the municipalities of Al-Shamal (0.4%) and Al-Dhaayen (2.4%). Average family size is 4.7 members.

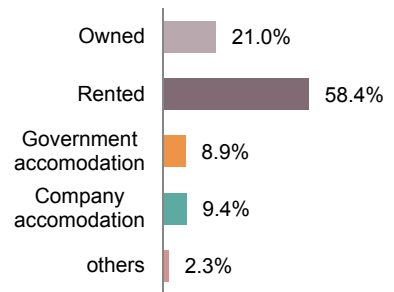
Household Housing

More than half of the population resides in rented housing, while 21% of the households own their homes. 18.3% of the population lives in housing provided by the government and companies to its employees (government housing or corporate housing). The remaining households live in the endowment residences and free housing in 2010.

Percentage of Households by family size, 2015



Percentage of Households by Type of ownership, 2010



(1) Source: Labor Force Sample Survey, 2016

(2) Source: General Census of Population and Housing in 2015

Number of government and private hospitals, and health centers
2007 -2016

Year	Government Hospitals	Private Hospitals	Health care Centers
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
2015	10	4	22
2016	10	4	23

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.

Physicians per 1000 Population

There was an increase in this ratio during 2007-2016 - up from 2.9 per 1000 population in 2007 to 3.6 in 2016.

Nurses per 1000 Population

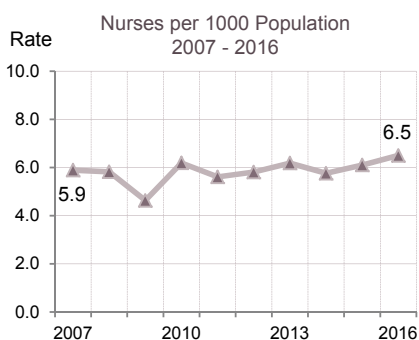
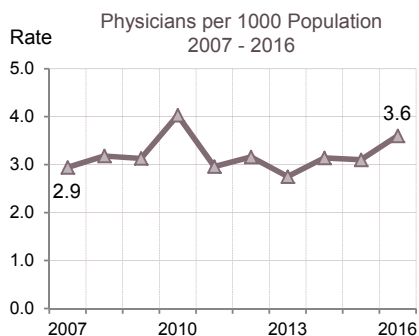
This ratio of nurses per 1000 population increased during the period 2007-2016 from 5.9 nurses in 2007 to 6.5 nurses in 2016.

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.

Basic vaccine coverage is approaching the full rate

Health authorities give importance to basic vaccinations during the first year of life. Data indicated that coverage included all children, ranging between 96.6% and 100% of this age and in all basic vaccinations in 2016.



Basic vaccination coverage during the first year of life, 2016

Immunization & vaccination type	%
BCG	100
Viral hepatitis (B)	98.2
Measles, mumps and rubella	96.6
Chickenpox	100
Pneumococcal	100

Births

The crude birth rate (the number of live births per 1000 population in a given year) tended to fall gradually, from 12.8 in 2007 to 10.2 in 2016; given the great increase in expatriates.

Sex ratio at birth (the number of male live births per 100 female live births in a given year) was 102.4% for Qataris and 102.9% for non-Qataris in 2016.

Data indicate that the rate of twin live births per year was 4% of total live births.

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 3rd goal of SDGs, which is to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages"; one of the most important factors of safe maternity.

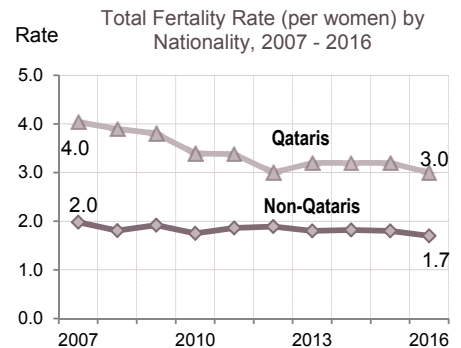
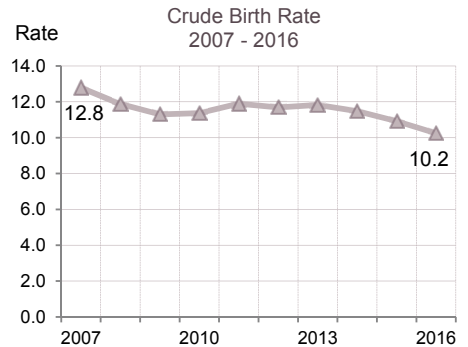
Total Fertility Rate per Woman

Total fertility rate for women (average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime) gradually fell during the period 2007-2016 from 4.0 per Qatari woman of childbearing age in 2007 to 3.0 in 2016. Total fertility rate for non-Qatari women fell from 2.0 children / women to 1.7 during the same period.

Gross Reproduction Rate per Woman

This rate measures the total number of female births born per woman to a cohort of women. Gross replacement rate per women in Qatar was 1.2 in 2007. This rate is almost the same in 2016.

Gross
Reproduction
Rate per
Woman
declined



Means age of Women at childbearing
2007 -2016

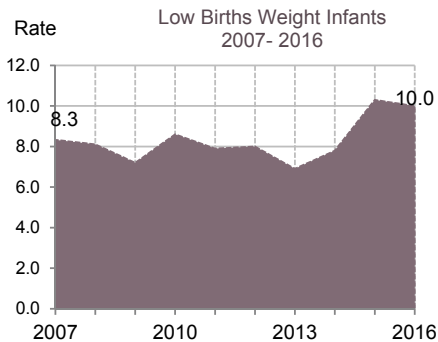
Year	Qatari	Non-Qatari	Total
2007	30.6	30.1	30.2
2008	31.0	29.7	30.2
2009	31.1	29.7	30.2
2010	31.3	29.7	30.3
2011	31.2	29.4	30
2012	31.5	29.2	29.9
2013	31.4	29.3	29.9
2014	31.4	29.3	30.1
2015	31.7	30.0	30.5
2016	31.6	29.8	30.3

Mean Age of Women at Childbearing

As indicated by age patterns of childbearing in Qatar, the mean age of women at childbearing remained at 30 years. It is between 30.6 -31.6 years for Qataris, whereas it is 29.2-30.1 for non-Qataris.

Low Birth-Weight Infants

Low birth-weight is very common. Although most of the health problems associated with low birth weight are usually temporary and end with the child leaving the nursery after making sure that he is healthy, but it may have subsequent health effects during and after infancy, and also reflects the economic, social and health status of the mother. Data on the percentage of newborn and underweight births indicate a fluctuating increase in this indicator during the period (2007-2016), rising from 8.3% in 2007 to 10% in 2016.



Mortality Rate

In 2016, statistics indicate that there were 2347 deaths, of which (29.6%) were among Qataris and (70.4%) were among non-Qataris. As to the crude death rate (that measure of the number of deaths for all causes in a given year and typically expressed in number of deaths per year per 1000 people), it fell remarkably during the period 2007 - 2016, down from 1.5 per 1000 population in 2007 to 0.9 per 1000 population in 2016.

Infant and Neonatal Deaths

The statistics of Infant mortality rate (that measures the number of infant deaths under one year of age in relation to total births) indicate that Infant mortality rate fell from 7.2 deaths per 1000 live births in 2007 to 6 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016.

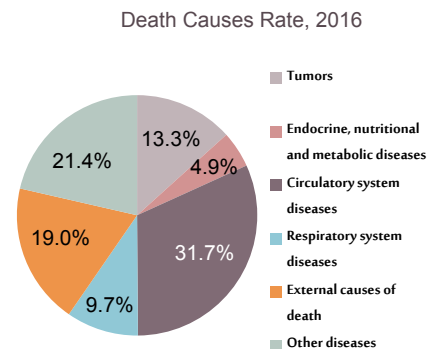
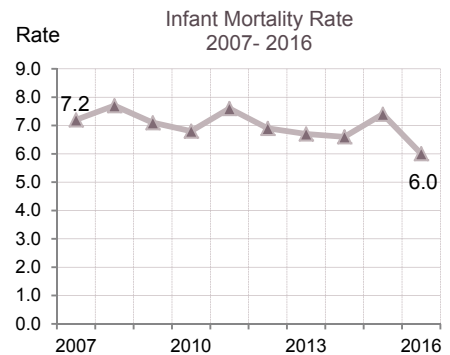
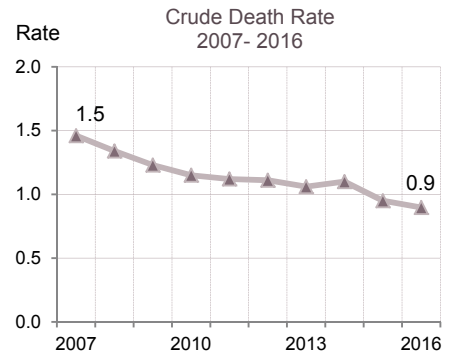
Neonatal mortality rate refers to the number of infant deaths during the first 28 days of life in a given year for every 1000 live births in the same year. This rate fell from 5.0 deaths per 1000 live births in 2007 to 3.1 in 2016. This decrease is due to the state efforts to achieve the 3rd goal of SDGs.

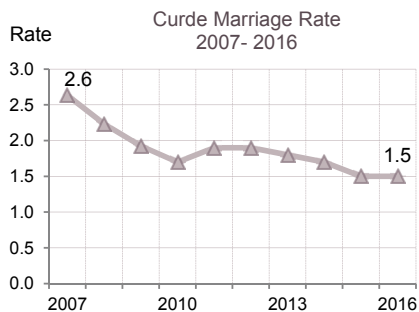
Causes of Death

Statistical data for the percentage distribution of causes of death indicate that 31.7% of the causes of death are attributed to circulatory system diseases. While 19.0% are due to external causes represented in vehicle accidents, falling, poisoning, attacks and other external causes. Tumors were also responsible for 13.3% of deaths.

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

14.6% of the causes of death are due to diseases of respiratory system, endocrine diseases, and nutrition and metabolism diseases. As for death due to other diseases, it was 21.4%.





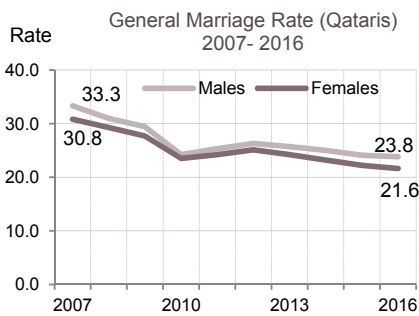
Crude Marriage Rate per 1000 People

This indicator refers to the number of marriages in the reference year per 1000 population at midyear. As for the crude marriage rate, it declined from 2.6 per 1000 population in 2007 to 1.5 in 2016, due to the increasing expatriates.

Crude marriage rate is halved

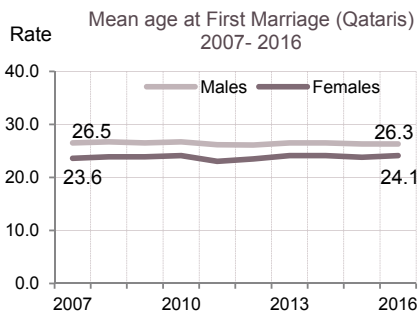
General Marriage Rate for Qataris (15 Years +)

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 2007-2016 had declined for both males and females, 23.8 for males and 21.6 for females in 2016, an annual drop of 3.7% for males and 3.9% for females.



Mean Age at First Marriage for Qataris

Marriage rates correlated with spouses' ages at first marriage. The mean age of marriage among Qataris slightly declined among males and slightly increased among females at 26.5 and 26.3 years for males and 23.6 and 24.1 years for females during 2007 and 2016, respectively.



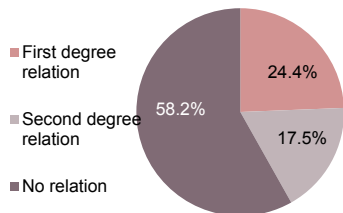
Marriages of Qataris by Kinship

Marriage contracts statistics indicate that the proportion of consanguineous marriages remained high in 2016 accounting for approximately 42% of total marriages, in spite of the campaigns launched to raise awareness about the risks of consanguineous marriage. Consanguineous marriages from first degree relatives reached about 24% of marriages, while marriages from second degree relatives were 18%.

In spite of the related awareness-raising campaigns that have been launched, the proportion of consanguineous marriage is still high among Qatari (41.8%)

Non-consanguineous marriages constituted 58% of the total marriages.

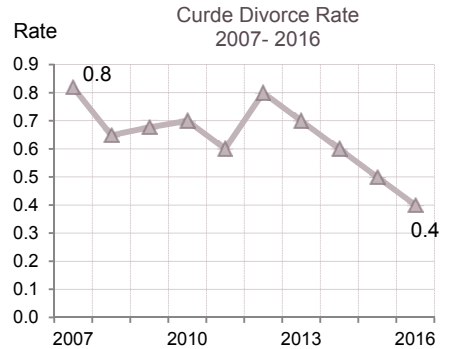
Percentage of Marriages of Qataris by Kinship, 2016



Divorces

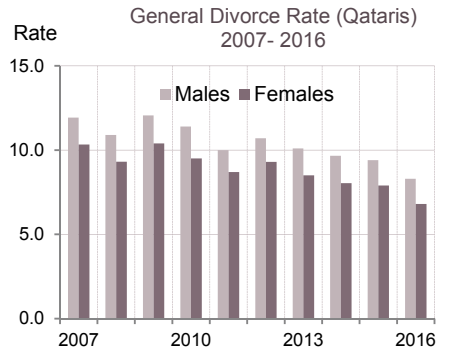
Crude Divorce Rate (number of divorces during the reference year per 1000 population in mid- year) indicates a decline in half during 2007-2016, falling from 0.8 per 1000 population in 2007 to 0.4 per 1000 in 2016.

Crude Divorce Rate is halved



General Divorce Rate (15 Years and over; Qataris)

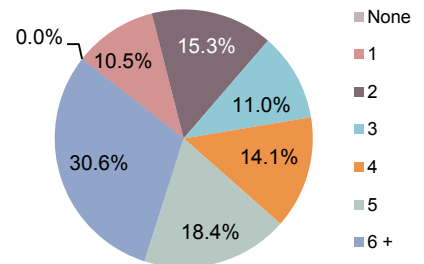
General Divorce Rate (the number of divorces during the year for every 1000 Qataris aged 15 years and above) declined among Qataris during the period 2007-2016, with the General Divorce Rate falling from 11.9 per 1000 males and 10.3 per 1000 females in 2007, to 8.3 per 1000 males and 6.8 per 1000 female in 2016.

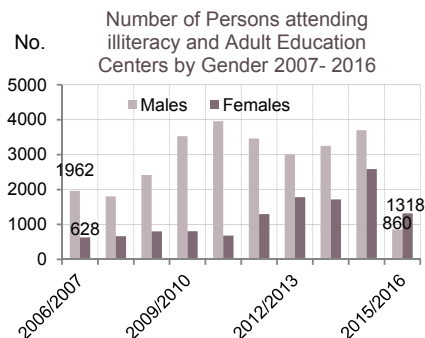


Divorces by Number of Children (Qatari wives)

With regards to the number of children of Qatari wives, the majority of divorces in 2016 were between couples with no children 99.1% of the total of Qatari wives divorces. The rest groups with one child or more made up less than 1% of total divorces.

Percentage of Divorces by The Number of Children (Qatari wives) 2016



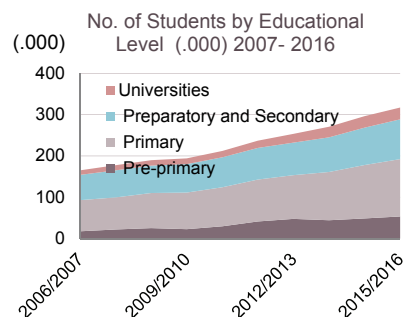


Illiteracy rate slipped to 1.5% in 2016

Illiteracy

Statistics showed a significant reduction in the illiteracy rate in 2016, 1.5%; compared to 6.9% in 2007, specifically, the illiteracy rate for the 15-24 year old age-group declined for both sexes, to 0.7% for females and 1.3% for males.

In 2016, It was also noted that a greater percentage of females enrolled in adult education centers, reaching 60.5% while this percentage was previously modest, while it was 39.5% for males.

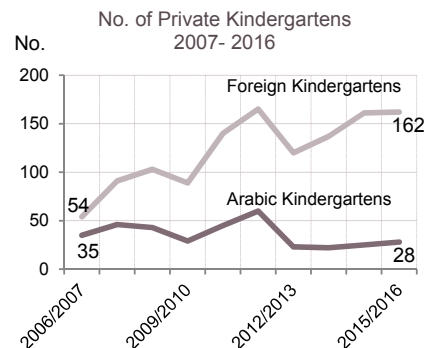


Levels of Education

There were 317000 students in 2015/2016 in all levels of education. Teachers and staff reached almost 28000 persons; 29% of them are males and 71% females. Number of schools reached 950 schools, whereas there are 17 universities.

Nurseries and Kindergartens

The total number of kindergartens was 405 of which 8% were for boys and 10% for girls, while the remaining 82% of them were mixed kindergartens in 2015\2016. There was an increase in the numbers of foreign 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 53000 children, out of whom 76% were in foreign kindergartens. As for the Student-teacher ratio (the number of students to that of teacher), there were about 13 students per teacher. Students were placed in classes of approximately 18 pupils each. In 2015\2016, student female/male ratio was 94 per 100.

Primary Level

Qatar's efforts to achieve the second Millennium Development Goal (MDGs); namely to achieve universal primary education, were successful, with 254 primary schools, of which 24.8% are for boys, 23.6% are for girls and 51.6% are mixed schools. This level of education is considered the most populous in terms of persons enrolled.

In 2015\2016, there were 139000 students enrolled in primary schools, accounting for 48% of total enrollments in all levels of education, where the number of male students reached 71000 students and females 68000 students. The average number of students per teacher was 12. Students were placed in classes of approximately 25 pupils each. In 2015\2016, student female/male ratio was 95 per 100.

It should be noted that the net enrollment ratio in primary education (reflecting the extent of interest in universal primary education) is not a challenge in the country because the indicator is still rising for both sexes in 2016 (females 93.9% and males 94.0%).

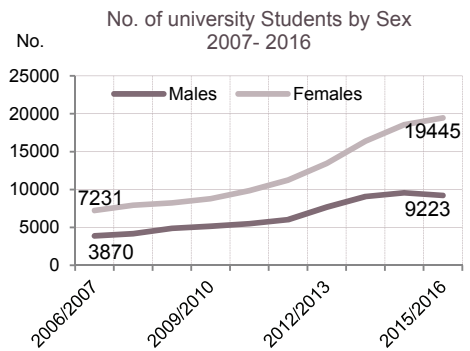
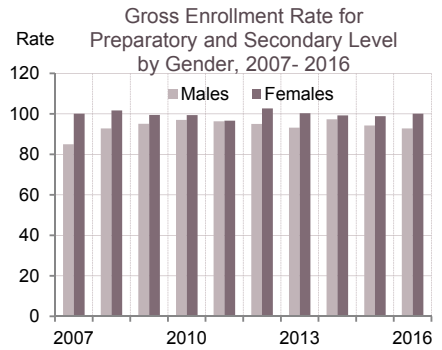
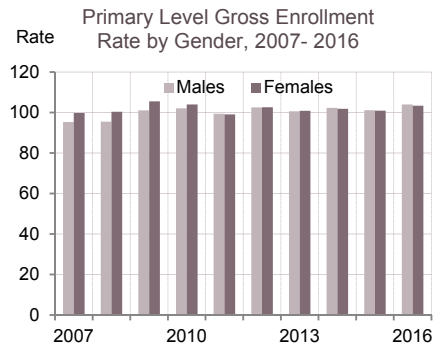
Preparatory and Secondary Levels

The number of students enrolled in the preparatory and secondary schools reached 96000 students; 33% of the total enrollments in all levels of education in 2015/2016, where the number of male students reached 49000 students and females 47000 students. The average number of students per teacher was 10. 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 291 schools, of which 27% were boys, 24% for girls and 49% mixed schools. The gross enrollment ratio in 2015/ 2016 was 96.2%; 92.8% for males and 100.1% for female.

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 . During the 2015-2016 academic year, there were 29000 students, accounting for 9.0% of total enrollment in all educational levels. The annual growth rate went up during 2014\2015 and 2015\2016, reaching 2%.

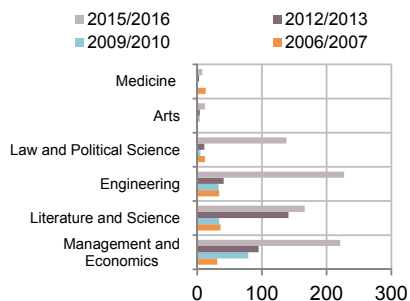
Female students went on to higher education



Students being offered overseas Scholarships (By country) 2015\2016

State	No. of Students
UK	573
USA	166
France	9
KSA	8
Japan	2

Local scholarship awarded students by field of studym 2007- 2016



Qatari female students made up 49.1% of total female enrollments at private universities within the State, while Qatari male students represented 50.3% of total male enrollments in private universities in 2015\2016.

It is noted that female students tended to complete their university education, unlike male students who often entered the labor force right after high school. In 2015\2016, female students constituted 68% of total students enrolled at universities; this is reflected in the percentage of female graduates as they amounted to 62% of total graduates. The sex ratio at the university level has reached 211 female students for every 100 male college students in 2015\2016.

Overseas Scholarships

The total number of students being awarded overseas scholarships increased from 295 to 772 students by 38% annual growth rate during 2012\2013 and 2015\2016; of whom 566 were males and 206 were females; most of them were conferred scholarships for pursuing a college education 55%, 9% for master's degree, 1 % for doctorate, and others 35%. 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 22%. In 2015\2016, there was an increase in the number of female students being offered overseas scholarships 27% and a rise in the number of those being awarded local scholarship 75%.

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

The share of female graduates in 2015/2016 accounted for 27% of the total graduates of overseas scholarships.

The percentage of female graduates with a master's degree in 2015/2016 was 32.1% compared to 67.9% for males, while the percentage of bachelor's degree recipients was 71.4% and 28.6% for males and females, respectively.

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 255000 in 2016, while the number of trainers reached 1415.

Training at Governmental Centers and Institutes

There were 175000 trainees attended 1800 courses in ministries and governmental institutions in 2016. Qatari males amounted to 10% of all trainees, while Qatari females represented 9%. As to the percentage of non-Qatari trainees, it was 59% for males, whereas 22% for females.

Total number of trainees at government and quasi-government centers amounted to 225000 in 2016

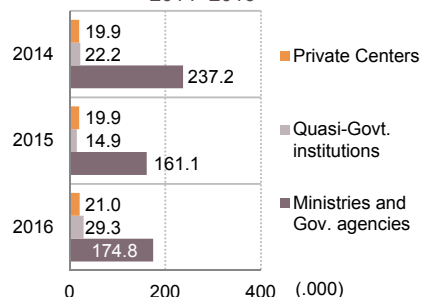
Training at Quasi-Governmental Centers and Institutes

The number of trainees in quasi-governmental (mixed) institutions reached 29000 trainees in 2016, who attended 716 training programs. The percentage of males was 89%, while females were 11%.

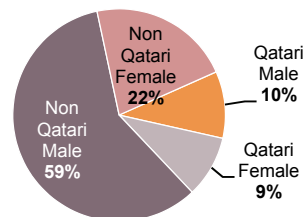
Training at Private Centers

In 2016, the number of trainees at private centers, who were classified according to the type of training, totaled 21000 trainees attended 595 courses. Trainees were more interested in management training rather than any other type of training (51% of total training types) at private centers.

No. of trainees at ministries, government and quasi-government institutions and private centers, 2014- 2016



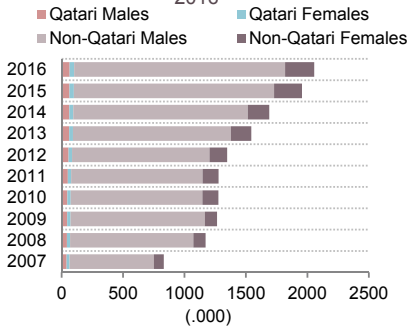
Distribution of trainees by sex and nationality in ministries, government and semi-governments institutions and private centers, 2016



Number of private centers, number of training courses and number of trainees, 2012 - 2016

Year	Number of private centers	Number of training courses	Number of trainees
2012	69	598	27816
2013	60	492	23843
2014	60	506	19943
2015	73	562	19912
2016	71	595	21000

Economically Active Population (15 +) by Nationality and Sex, 2007-2016



Labor Force had increased in 3 times over 2007

Economically Active Population

Economically active population had increased in size over the years; it increased by about 3 folds during the period 2007-2016. This development was remarkable over the past few years. The annual growth rate reached 5% during the period 2016 – 2017.

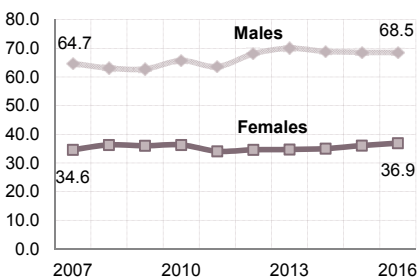
annual growth rate

Labor Force Participation Rate

In 2016, this rate reached 89%. Labor force participation rate for all Qataris reached 52% of the total manpower; while it reached 36.9% for Qatari females and 68.5% for Qatari males. The highest rate of participation in labor force was that of the (30-34) and (35-39) age groups, whereby it reached 95%.

Labor force participation rate for all Qataris was 52% of total Qatari labor force

Qataris Participation Rate by Sex, 2007- 2016

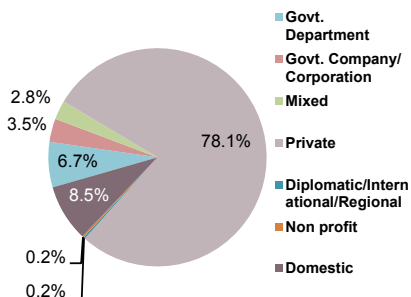


Labor Force by Sector

Labor force was concentrated in the private sector at 78.1%. As for other sectors, such as government corporations and companies, domestic sector as well as the mixed sector (that includes diplomatic and profit), they constituted 10.2%, 8.5% and 3.2% of labor force, respectively. In terms of the composition of employment within sectors by nationality, figures show that non-Qataris employment constituted 99.4% of labor force in the private sector, while Qatari employment made up 0.6%. Qataris comprised 50.2% of labor force in government entities, whereas non-Qataris comprised 49.8%.

More than two thirds of Qataris worked for government departments, 2016

Distribution of Economically Active by Sectors, 2016



In general, The distribution of Qatari labor force by sectors in 2016 shows that 68.1% of Qataris work for government departments (64.4% are males and 35.6% are females); 13% working for government corporations and companies (82.0% are males and 31.7 % are females). As for Qataris in the mixed sector, they made up 6.8% of total Qataris in all sectors (76.4% Qatari males and 23.6% Qatari females).

Finally, the private sector, which includes 9.9% of economically active Qataris, is comprised of 56.6 % Qatari males for 43.4% Qatari females.

Labor Force by Specialized Occupations

Craft occupations were the highest among all occupations, where 32.8% of labor force practice it in 2016; Qataris represent 1.0% of them. This is followed by ordinary occupations 19% and Qataris represent 1.1% of them. Economically active Qataris concentrate in clerical occupations with 29.6% of labor force. Most of employed Qatari females work in clerical occupations by 44.1% of economically active Qatari females.

Average Monthly Wages

Average monthly wage for paid employees reached QR 10793. The average male wage became QR 11166 while the average female wage did not exceed QR 9845 in 2016; therefore the average gender pay gap was 88.2%.

At the level of economic activity, "public management and defense" activity has recorded the highest average monthly wage of 28 thousand QR; followed by "ICT" activities with 27 thousand QR average monthly wage. However, "the household activities" recorded the lowest average monthly wage of 3 thousand QR.

The highest average monthly wage for Qatari males were in real estate (68.4 thousands QR), and for Qatari females in mining and regional organizations (30.4 and 30.5 thousands QR respectively) in 2016.

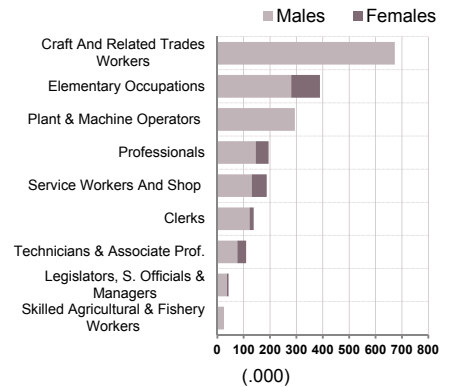
At the sectors level, "government management" employees recorded the highest average monthly wage of 27 thousand QR; followed by "government corporates" sector and "diplomatic/international" sector with 25 thousand QR average monthly wage. However, "the households activities" recorded the lowest average monthly wage of 3 thousand QR.

Unemployment

Total unemployment rate dropped from 0.5% in 2007 to 0.1% in 2016. It reached 0.7% for females and 0.1% for males. Unemployment among Qataris was 0.4% and among non-Qataris was 0.1% in 2016.

Unemployment declined to 0.1 % in 2016

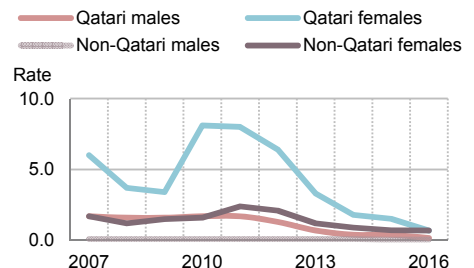
Economically Active Population by Occupation and Sex, 2016

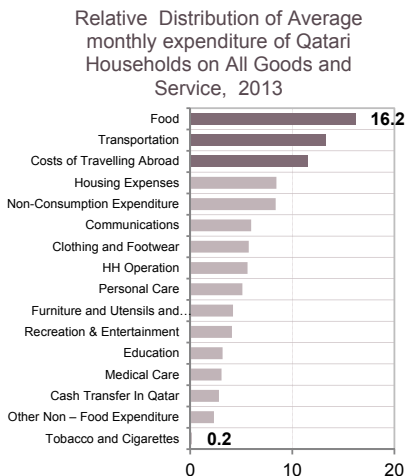
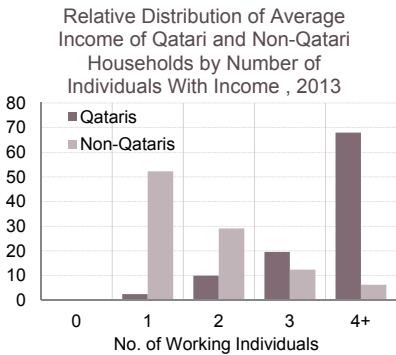
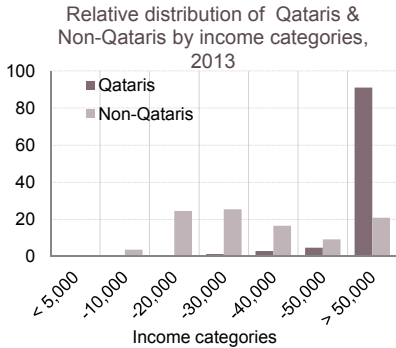


Average monthly wages (Thousand QR), by sex and economic activity, 2016 (Qataris)

Economic Activity	Males	Females
Manufacturing	38.4	24.7
Financial Intermediary	38.0	26.0
Education	38.4	29.2
Mining and quarrying	39.5	30.4
Transport and storage	38.5	25.7
Real estate	68.4	25.6
Health	32.9	28.1
Public management	33.9	25.3
Regional and international organizations	39.2	30.5
Trade	37.8	28.1

Unemployment Rate by Nationality and Sex, 2007- 2016





Main Sources of Income

It means the most stable and continuous cash or in kind sources of income for the family. Median income for Qatari households was QR 88200 in 2013 whereas it was QR 41500 in 2007. Median income for non-Qatari households was QR 24400. Total Household income reached QR 41600.

Private projects and free business were the principal source of income for Qatari households in 2013

Although wages and salaries were the main source of income for Qatari household by 56.7% of in 2007, private projects and free business became the main source of income for Qatari household by 38.6% in 2013; followed by wages and salaries; 23.7. Non-Qatari households rely on wages and salaries at a rate of 42.3%, followed by income from private projects and free business by 35.9% for 2013.

Income Groups

It is clear from the percentage distribution of income groups that monthly income of 99% of Qatari households is more than QR30000 in 2013, compared to QR10000 in 2007. For non-Qatari households, 96% of them its monthly income is over QR10000 in 2013.

Income of 91% of Qatari households is more than QR 50,000

Earners

Percentage distribution shows that 68% of Qatari households include more than 4 earners in 2013, 19.6% had 3 earners. On the other hand, 52.3% of non-Qatari households had one earner, whereas 29.1% had 2 earners in 2013.

68% of Qatari households had more than 4 earners in 2013

Average Expenditure on Basic Goods and Services

The results of household income and expenditure surveys reveal an improvement in the average household expenditure and a change in the pattern of expenditure between 2007 and 2013. Average monthly household expenditure for Qatari households increased from QR 40.8 thousand in 2007 to QR 49.7 thousand in 2013, an increase of 22%. Expenditure on

22% increase in the average household expenditure for Qataris in 2013

(3) Source: Income & Expenditure Survey 2006/2007 and 2012/2013

food has become the first relative importance in the monthly expenditure of Qatari households, which amounted to 16.2% of the total expenditure. Transport expenditure comes in second place, with Qatari households spending on this commodity at 13.3% of total expenditure. The cost of travel abroad was 11.5%. The average monthly expenditure for Qatari households on tobacco and cigarettes was 0.2%.

With regards to non-Qatari households, there was an increase in the average monthly expenditure, rising from QR 13.3 thousand in 2007 to QR 18.1 thousand in 2013, an increase of 36% distributed over the various expenditure items. Housing expenditure ranked first by 34.2% of total household spending in 2013, followed by expenditure on food by 15.0%. Expenditure on transport, which ranked third, was 12.9%. The lowest average expenditure of non-Qatari households was on tobacco and cigarettes by 0.4%.

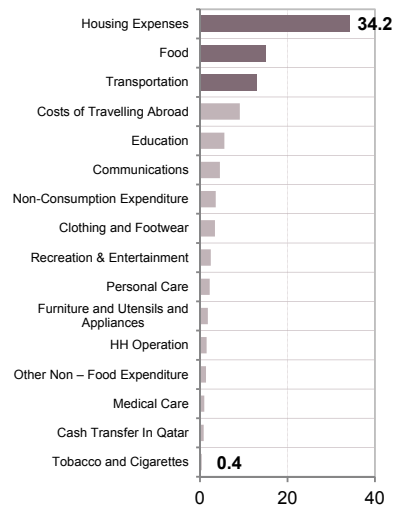
Expenditure Categories

As a result of rising incomes 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 QR10000 per month became 0.1% in 2013, compared to 2.4% in 2007; while household categories that spent over QR50000 a month constituted 57.5% of Qatari households in 2013, compared to 21.2% in 2007.

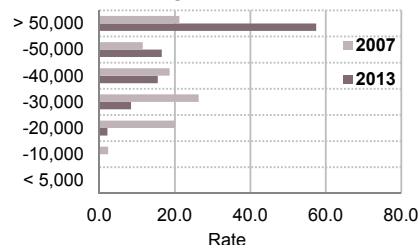
57.5 % of Qatari households spend more than QR 50,000 per month.

The expenditure level of non-Qatari households went up, but less than that of Qatari households. Expenditure category of less than QR 5000 a month made up 0.7% of expatriate households in 2013, in contrast to 13.6% in 2007; whereas the category of higher than QR 50000 a month comprised 4.3% in 2013, in contrast with 1.4% in 2007. The highest proportion of non-Qatari households moved from the expenditure category "-10000 and -20000" in 2007 to the expenditure category "20000 and 30000" in 2013.

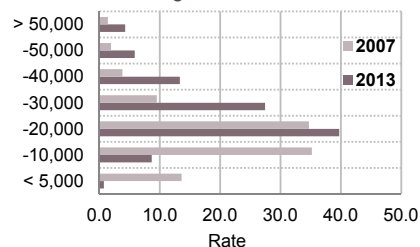
Relative Distribution of Average Monthly Expenditure of Non-Qataris Households on All Goods and Service, 2013



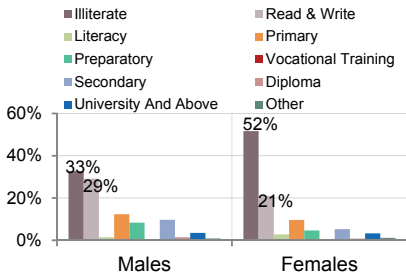
Relative Distribution of Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2007 & 2013



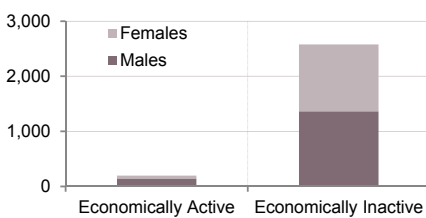
Relative Distribution of Non-Qatari Households by Monthly Expenditure Categories 2007 & 2013



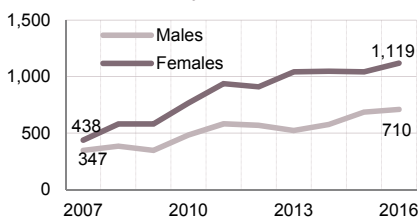
Relative Distribution of the Qataris with Special Needs (10+) by Gender and Educational Status, 2010



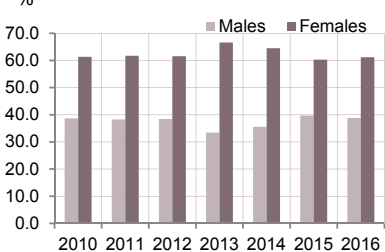
Qatari Individuals with Disabled (15+) by employment and Sex, 2010



No. of Employees in Disabled centers by Sex, 2007- 2016



Workers in Centers by sex (%) 2010 - 2016



Individuals with difficulties⁽⁴⁾ by sex

2010 data⁽⁵⁾ indicate that the number of individuals with special needs and difficulties is 7643 people, representing 0.4% of the population, and 43.7% of the total disabled are females.

56.3% of those with difficulties in 2010 are males

Disabled Qataris (10+) by Educational Status and Sex

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 Sex

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

197 is the total number of economically active Qataris with difficulties in 2010

Centers for Disabled people

The number of disabled specialized centers had increased more than 3 times from 8 centers in 2008 to 27 centers in 2016.

Thus, the number of employees at those centers increased to 1829 (61% of them are females) in 2016.

The data also indicate that the number of registered persons in the centers of persons with disabilities in 2016 reached 11086 and by gender we find that the percentage of males represents 60.4% of the total registered and in terms of nationality, we find that Qataris represent 50.3% of the total registered in such centers.

(4)The person with difficulty or disability is the one who faces difficulties in performing certain tasks or participating in the performance of basic motion and sensing activities such as walking, hearing, seeing even if such deficiency was improved with an aid or assistance. However, the short-term difficulties (less than six months) resulting from emergency case should not be recorded among the difficulties being investigated, Excluded from the condition of period are the births of less than six months as the baby might be borne with birth defect or disability

(5) Source: General Census for Population and Housing 2010

Employed Persons with Disability (15 Years and Over) by Type & Sector

Data for 2010 indicate that the majority of employed persons of difficulties (15 years and over) work in the private sector by 54.6% and 22.6% working in the government sector, while 22.8% of them working in other sectors.

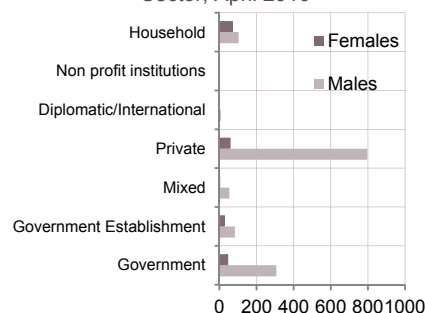
Persons with Disabilities who received services at Rumaila Hospital by gender

Data from Rumaila Hospital indicate that the number of persons with disabilities who received services reached 14641 individuals.

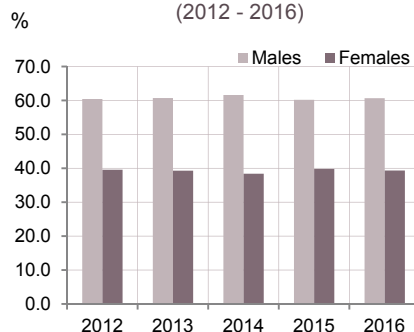
64.7% of people with disabilities are under 15 years and 35.3% are individuals over 15 years of age and above.

It should be noted that the number of services recipients in the Rumaila Hospital may be referred more than once during the year to receive the service or may need service in more than one unit.

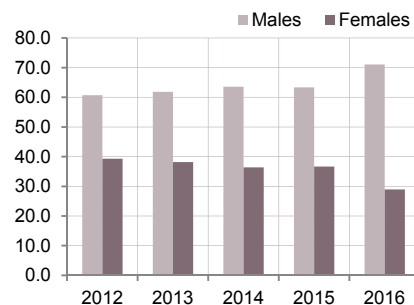
Working Individuals with Disabilities (15 Years & Above) by Gender and Sector, April 2010

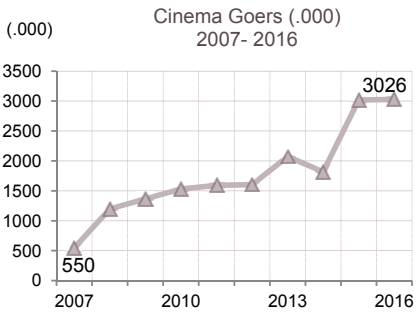


Persons with Disabilities (under 15 Years) who were served at Rumaila Hospital by Sex (Percentage) (2012 - 2016)



Persons with Disabilities (15 Years and Above) who were served at Rumaila Hospital by Sex (Percentage) (2012 - 2016)





3 million cinema spectators were recorded in 2016

Cinema

Cultural media including cinema play a key role in enhancing the level of civilization of the society. Data indicate that there was a rise in the number of cinema audience from 550000 in 2007 to 3 million in 2016.

However, the proportion of cinema halls remarkably increased during the period (2007 – 2016), from 12 halls in 2007 to 51 in 2016.

No. of Cinema Halls, 2007-2016

Year	No. of Halls
2007	12
2010	38
2013	38
2016	51

Newspapers and Magazines

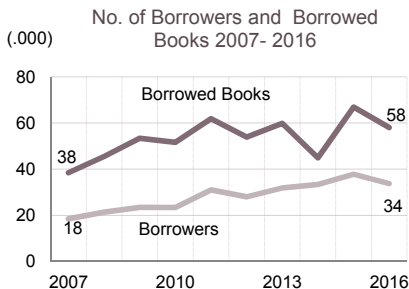
Data indicate that there were 5 daily newspapers issued in 2007; then increased to 9 in 2016.

9 daily newspapers were issued in 2016

Libraries

There were 7 libraries in 2016 in Qatar. The number of book borrowers increased from 18000 in the year 2007 to 34000 in 2016. The number of borrowed books reached 58,000 in the year 2016

During the past decade, the number of libraries stabilized



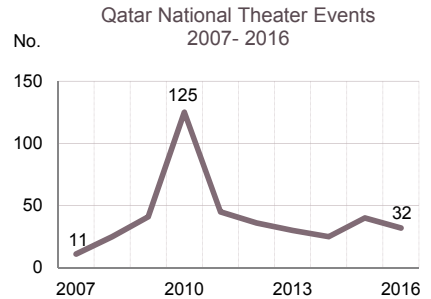
Theaters

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.

Qatar National Theatre Events

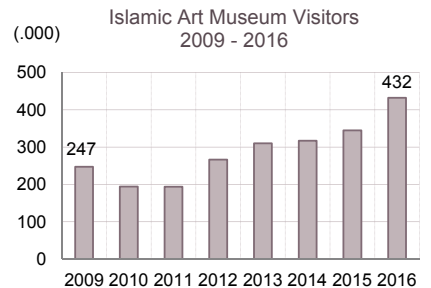
Statistics indicate that events have increased during the first four years of the period, since it rose from 11 in 2007 to 125 in 2010. Such increase is due to the fact that Doha was 2010 Arab Capital of Culture. However, events dropped again to 32 events in 2016.

Qatar National Theatre Events rose from 11 in 2007 to 32 in 2016



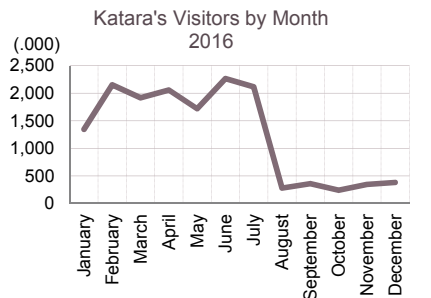
Qatar Islamic Museum

The Museum opened in 2008, to receive visitors in 2009. This museum attracts almost 80% of visitors of museums in Qatar. In 2016, total number of visitors reached 432 thousand visitors. It should be noted that the month of March recorded the highest turnout of visitors with 49000 visitors while the months of July recorded the lowest turnout, with 8000 visitors.



KATARARA Cultural Village

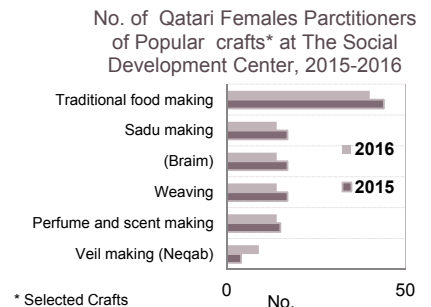
It is a cultural district aimed to raise the cultural and artistic movement and to promote and highlight the creative energies. It attracted 15 million visitors in 2016 and included 481 cultural events, including religious programs, festivals, exhibitions, seminars, heritage events, concerts and all artistic expressions. The highest number of visitors was recorded in June 2016 (2300 thousand visitors).



Folk Crafts

Traditional crafts represent a cultural and practical process from the popular legacy, including traditional activities such as sewing and spinning. The number of those engaged in such crafts in the Social Development Center reached 158 in 2016. Statistics have shown that approximately 91% of those engaged in such crafts were females. The focus of their engagement was "producing popular foods", "production of perfumes and incense" and making "Sadu" and "Niqab veils" where the percentage of Qatari females who practice folk crafts reached almost 73%.

91% of those engaged in folk crafts were females in 2016

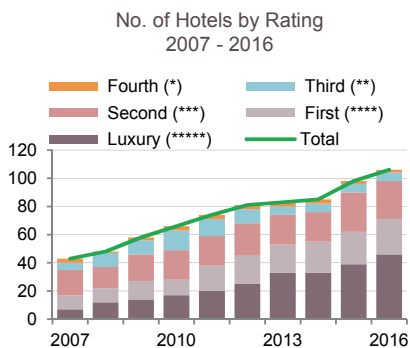




Tourist nights amounted to 4.9 million in 2016

Hotels and tourist nights

The tourism sector in the State of Qatar witnessed a remarkable development during the period (2007 - 2016). This trend is reflected in the increase in the number of tourist nights during the period up to four million nine hundred and seventy six thousand tourist nights in 2016. The increase in the number of tourist correlated to the hotel class. The higher the hotel's class, the more nights it has. The number of tourist nights in "excellent (****)"hotels is 2.4 million in 2016.



Hotel rooms

Data on the number of hotel rooms in Qatar indicate a rise in the number of rooms from 4356 rooms in 2007 to 20308 rooms in 2016, due to the increase in the construction of hotels of various classes.

Hotel rooms rose to 20,000 rooms in 2016

Sports Facilities

Due to the importance of sport, the State of Qatar increased the number of sports facilities to the total number of 387 in 2015\2016 compared to 320 in 2013\2014; 27.13% of which are football fields.

Registered Players in Sports Federations

The number of sports activities of the sports federations reached 29 in 2015, with males representing the highest percentage of registered members. Football accounted for the largest number of players, with 6155 players, while the number of players in both cycling and golf was 21 and 24 respectively.

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. The number of local competitions organized reached 884 in 2015\2016. The number of local tournaments in sports activity by age group is as follows: General 31%, youth 21%, juniors 19%, youngsters 18%, Cadet 11%.

884 local and 216 international Championship in 2015\2016

The number of international tournaments organized in 2015\2016 was 216 championships: 45.8% international championships, 13.4% Gulf championships, 23.6% Asian championships and 17.1% Arab championship.

Coaches

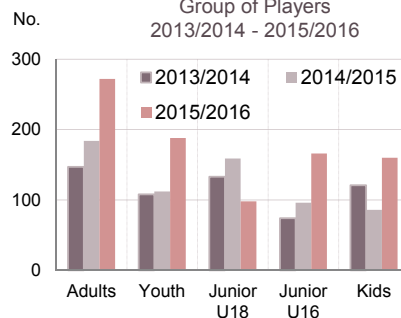
Qatar cognizant of the importance of qualifying a large number of athletes and meeting their needs through qualified coaches, State provided 984 coaches in various fields and sports for all segments of society in 2015, 31 of them are Qataris while 953 are non-Qataris.

Sports Facilities* of the Qatar Olympic Committee by type 2007/2008 – 2016/2017

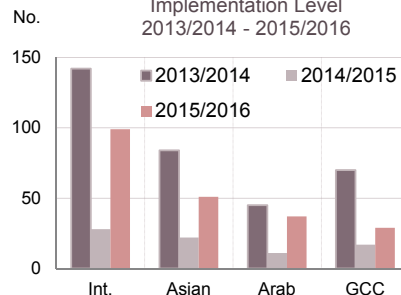
Year	Football	Swimming Pools	Covered Hall	Tennis Court	Squash Court
2007/2008	78	18	31	23	21
2010/2011	90	18	37	23	23
2013/2014	105	22	34	29	27
2014/2015	105	22	34	29	27
2015/2016	105	22	34	38	28
2016/2017	85	14	32	29	9

*More than five facilities chosen in 2016

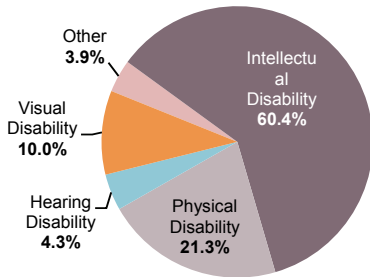
Domestic Championships by Age Group of Players 2013/2014 - 2015/2016



Federatuibs Championships by Implementation Level 2013/2014 - 2015/2016



Registered Disabled Athletes by Age Group, Gender And Type Of Handicap
2015/2016



People with Special Needs in Sports

Due to the importance of sport for all sects 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 230 players from various types of disabilities and age groups; 70.4% of them are males and 29.6% are females.

230 players with special needs in the season 2015/2016

The data indicate that the majority of people with disabilities registered in the Sports Federation in 2015/2016 are with intellectual disability, by 60.4%, followed by physical disability by 21.3%.

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 made up 77.4% of total voters, whereas Qatari males constituted 88.5%. This percentage of voters, however, remarkably at the fifth session of 2015, to 70.3% of Qatari females and 65.2% 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 2.6% in 2007 to 3.7% in 2015.

Election of Qatari Women to the Municipal Council

The total number of Qatari voters increased to 22,000 voters in 2015. Among these, 45% were females and 55% males. There was 136 Qataris, among whom 5 females, presented their candidature for the elections. One female succeeded to get elected and became a member of the Central Municipal Council.

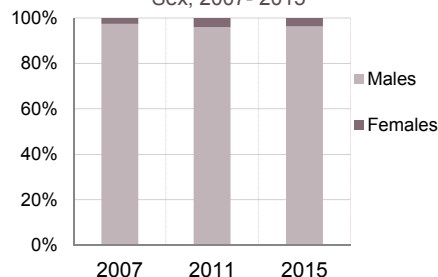
The first election of Qatari women to the Municipal Council was in 2003

The importance of women's participation in political life, epitomized by the increase in the percentage of female voters in 2015 compared to 2007, is to fully achieve the third goal, which lists the empowerment of women as one of its items.

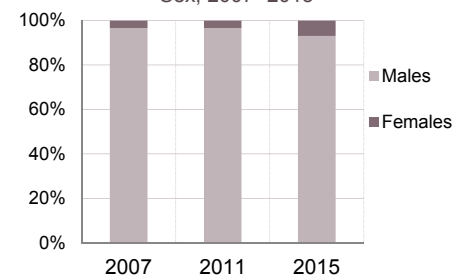
Qatari Women's Participation in Government and Private Corporations

The proportion of female directors in the mixed sector increased from 13.4% in 2012 to 17.2% in 2016. Female presence in government corporations and institutions increased, also, from 13.2% in 2012 to 24.4% in 2016. However, women share in the private sector dropped from 24.0% in 2012 to 15.3% in 2016.

Percentage of Candidates in Municipality Council Elections by Sex, 2007- 2015



Percentage of Candidates in Municipality Council Elections by Sex, 2007- 2015

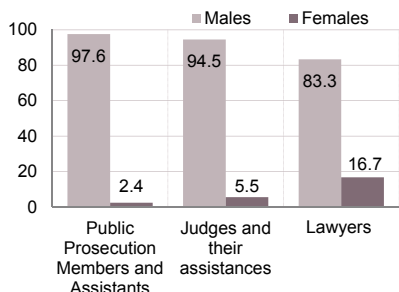


Qatari Women Participation in Discipline and Security Field

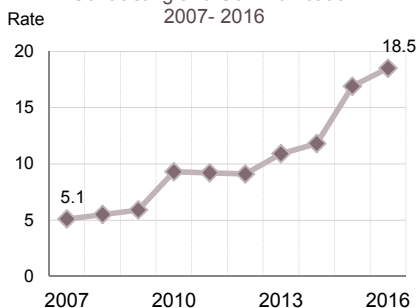
Qatari female lawyers represented about 80% of total female lawyers and 16.7% of total lawyers in 2016; this percentage is encouraging as the first Qatari woman who worked as a lawyer joined the Qatari bar only in 2000. The percentage of Qatari female lawyers trainees reached 80% of the total female graduates of law schools. Keeping in mind that the females trainees accounted for 57% of the total Qatari lawyers under training in 2016.

Qatari women entered the field as judges or assistant judges in 2010

Qatari Judges, Lawyers and Prosecutors by Sex, 2016



Percentage of Qatari Females Economically Active in Industry, Contracting and Communication 2007- 2016



Nevertheless, the percentage of women in general prosecuting occupational posts is 2.4% out of the total Qatari members and assistants of prosecution occupations in 2016. 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 5.5% 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 5.1% in 2007 to 18.5% in 2016 of total economically active female Qataris aged 15 years and over.

Ozone Depleting Substances

These indicators show the consumption of ozone depleting substances in terms of ozone depletion potential (ODP tons). It should be noted that Qatar has ratified the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the Ozone Layer (ODS) in 1996 and is, therefore, committed to phase out the consumption of CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) and replace them with other materials that have the possibility of reducing ozone depletion. The consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODP tons) in Qatar decreased dramatically from 96.64 ODP tons in 2011 to 65.89 ODP tons in 2015. However, from 2007 on, an increasing consumption can be observed which is mainly due to the substitute HCFC-22.

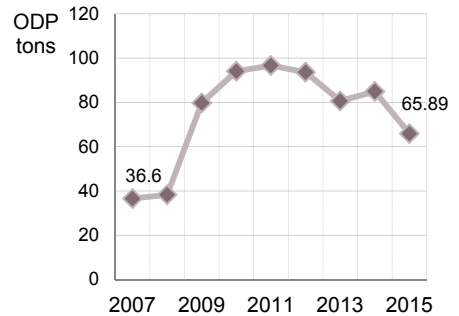
Indicators show that the consumption of Halons phased out in 2004 and Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in 2009. From 2009 on, Hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs-22) and HFC-134a were the only Ozone Depleting Substances still consumed in Qatar (which have a low ODP but still a very high GWP).

Protected Areas

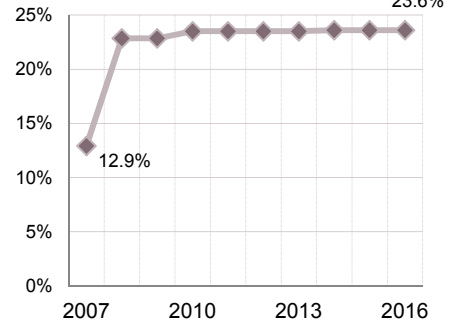
One of the measures to protect biodiversity is to establish actively managed protected areas. The related target of NDS is to expand these areas. Thus, the total protected area has increased from 1506 km² in 2007 up to 3465 km² in 2016. Since 2009, there are also 721 km² marine area protected (Al Thakhira and Khor Al Odaid). Statistics show that in 2015 more than 23.6% of the land area of Qatar were designated as protected natural areas.

Protected areas represent 23.6% of Qatar's land area by 2016

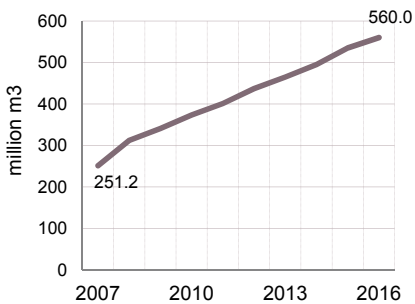
Ozone Depleting Substances
2007- 2015



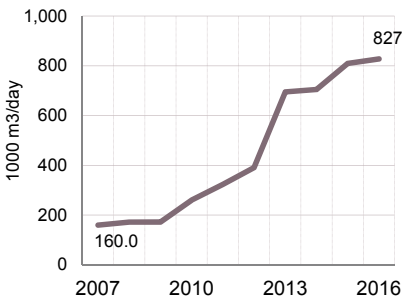
Percentage of Protected land area
of Qatar, 2007- 2016



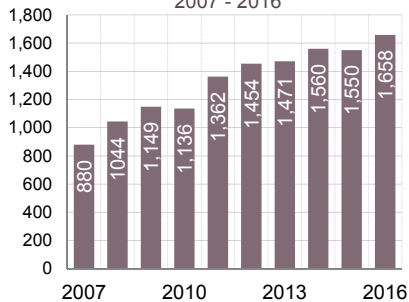
Desalinated Produced Water
2007- 2016



Wastewater Treatment Capacity,
2007- 2016



Number of Arabian Oryx in Different
Protected Areas
2007 - 2016



Produced Water

Main source of water in Qatar is the desalination of sea water. Desalination Indicator shows a significant increase in the production of water between 2007 (251.2 million cubic meters per year) and 2016 (560 million cubic meters per year). This coincides with the average annual growth rate of 8%. Increase water production is used to meet the growing water demand due to population and economic growth, and increasing per capita water use.

Urban wastewater Treatment Capacity

Since 2007, sewage treatment infrastructure (sewage and sewage treatment plants) has shown an increasing trend in wastewater treatment capacity. In 2007, the daily capacity for urban sewage treatment was 160000 cubic meters per day. This capacity rose in 2016 to allow urban wastewater treatment infrastructure to provide 827000 cubic meters per day. In 2016, about 98% of all urban wastewater was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or reuse of TSE.

98% of all urban wastewater was treated in wastewater treatment plants before discharge or reuse of TSE in 2016

Arabian Oryx in nature reserves

The Arabian Oryx is classified as endangered species and is listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). It was extinct in the wild by the early 1970s when the last one of its kind was killed in the Empty Quarter desert at Oman Saudi border, but was saved in zoos and private reserves, and was reintroduced into the wild starting in 1980. However, the success of this process has been uneven.

Qatar has been giving special attention to protect and breed these animals in large fenced reserves where they can live and move around comfortably. Statistics indicate that the number of Arabian Oryx in terrestrial nature reserves has increased from 880 in 2007 to 1658 in 2016, at an annual growth rate of 7%.

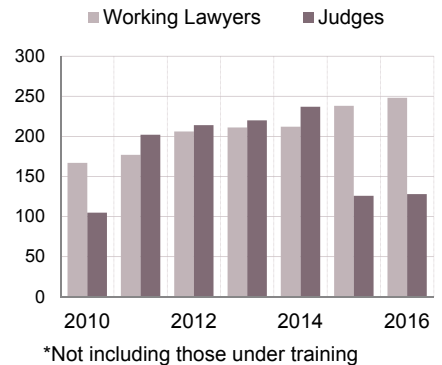
Qatari Judges Working in Courts and Lawyers

Qatari Judges working in courts reached 128 judges in 2016. They were distributed according to the following percentages: 5 judges in the Court of Cassation, 31 judges in the Court of Appeal, and 28 in the Court of First Instance; 25% of them work as presidents of courts.

Qatari female lawyers are 14% of all lawyers

The number of lawyers in 2016 was 255; whether working or under training. The percentage of Qatari female lawyers was 14 % of total Qatari working lawyers. The number of lawyers under training made up 3% of total lawyers. Qatari lawyers constitute 60% of total lawyers.

No. of Working Lawyers and Judges in Courts, 2010 - 2016



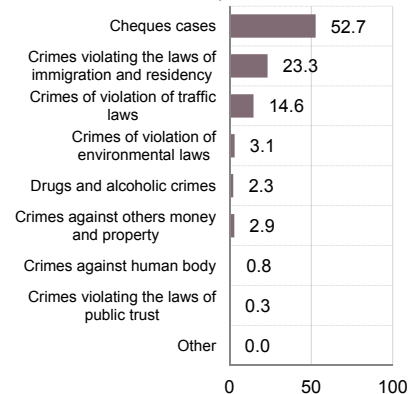
Criminal Lawsuits

The crimes are two kinds: misdemeanors and felonies. 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 crimes 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 37 suits daily

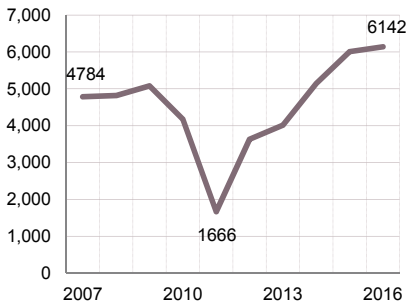
There were 46071 criminal lawsuits submitted to courts in 2016. Of them, 43544 are misdemeanors and 2527 are felonies. It is noted that the most common felonies during the year were drug and alcohol offenses, 50 %, followed by self-inflicted crimes by 20 %, property offenses by 15 %. However, the most common misdemeanors were and checks cases of 53 %, immigration and residency violations by 23% and traffic offenses by 15%.

Relative Distribution of Cases Submitted to The Courts by Type of Crime, 2016



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

No. of Road Accidents Related Cases 2007 - 2016



did not last long, as it returned to the upward trend in 2016, as road accidents lawsuits reached more than 6000 accidents.

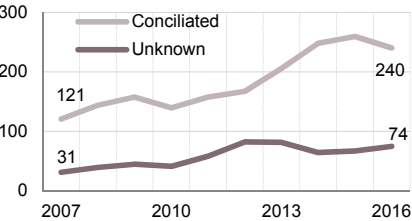
Road Accidents

Despite raising awareness of the importance of safety and caution through the mass media, however, the average rates of deaths and injuries from road accidents continued to rise, especially from 2007 onward. In 2016, the number of fatalities due to road accidents was 155, totaling 2.5% of road accidents. The rest of accidents were distributed as 86% slight injuries, 11% severe injuries, 0.5% other cases not classified.

Rates of road accidents increased and peaked in 2016

In 2016, dead persons were constituted of: drivers of vehicles 37%, passengers 32%, and pedestrians 31%.

No. of Conciliated and Unknown Road Accidents, 2007 - 2016



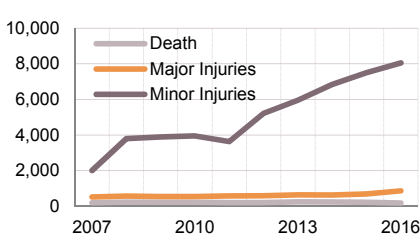
Total cases of accidents hit their peak in 2016 with 6142 recorded cases, of which 31 accidents with physical damages, and 5289 cases with slight injuries and 667 case of serious injuries and 155 deaths. The most common causes of road accidents suits submitted to courts in 2016; negligence by 44%, tailgating (not maintaining enough distance) by 23%, crossing by 13%, distracted driving by 9% and others by 11%.

Fire Incidents

In 2016, there were 1444 fire incidents: 41% in residential premises, 22% for vehicles, and 10% in shops. The majority of fire incidents resulted in minor injuries at a rate of 97%, and major injuries at a rate of 0%, while the percent of deaths reached 3%.

10% of fire incidents were caused by a short circuit

Deceased and Injured In Road Accidents, 2007 - 2016



Rescue and Relief Services

Rescue and relief operations provided by the Civil Defense Department totaled 706 in 2016. They fluctuated between 488 minor injuries, 127 major injuries and 59 deaths.

Computer Use

The number of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached one million and 800 thousand people in 2016; a growth rate of 22.5% during 2010-2016.

The growth rate in computer users between 2010 and 2016 is 22.5% and 23.5%, respectively

The percentage of computer users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached 62% of total population in this age group in 2016. 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 90.6% of the total population in the same age group in 2016.

Internet Use

The number of Internet users among the population in the age group (4 years and above) reached one million and 800 thousand people in 2016; a growth rate of 23.5% from during 2010-2016.

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 71.2% in 2016.

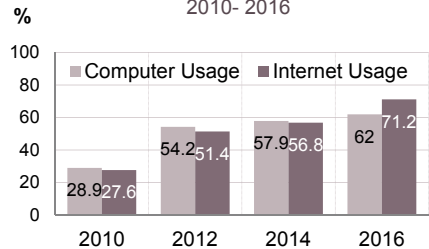
On the other hand, statistics show that the proportion of the population using internet in the age group (4-14) is 85.3% of the total population in the same age group in 2016.

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

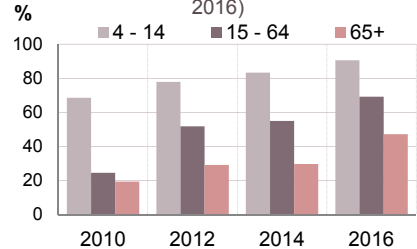
Labor force using computers reached one million and 400 thousand people in 2016, totaling 66.4% of labor force in the reference year.

66.4% of the workforce use computers in 2016

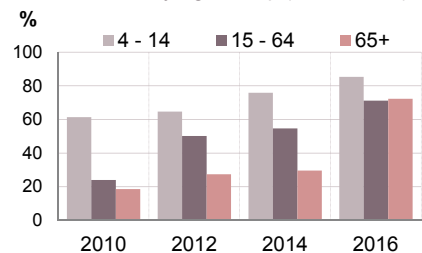
Population (4-64 years) Percentage Use of Computer and Internet 2010- 2016



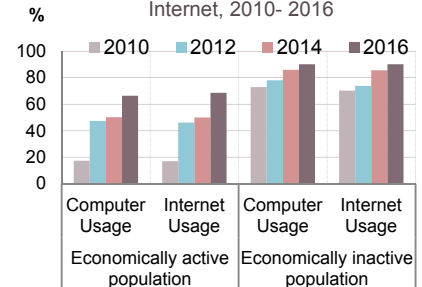
Percentage of population using computer by age groups (2010 - 2016)



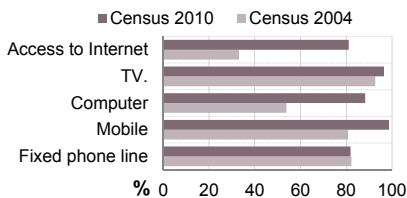
Percentage of Population Using Internet by Age Group (2010 - 2016)



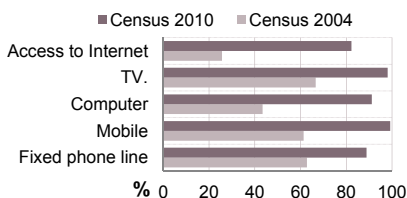
Percentage of Economically Active and Economically Inactive Population Using Computer and Internet, 2010- 2016



Relative Distribution of Households by the Use of Technology and Communication Devices and Internet



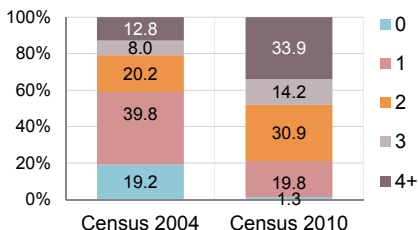
Relative Distribution of Individuals by the Use of Technology and Communication Devices and Internet



Relative Distribution of Households by No. of Mobile Phones



Relative Distribution of Households by No. of Landline



The economically active population using internet reached 69% of the total labor force. It is worth mentioning that the annual growth rate of computer users between 2015 and 2016 exceeded the level of 27% per year, while the annual growth rate of the internet users rose up almost to 22%.

As for the economically inactive population (15+), the computer users in this group reached 200,000 in 2016; 90% of total economically inactive persons in this year. The economically inactive population using internet reached 90% of the total economically inactive population (15+).

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%.

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 one line 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%).

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

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.

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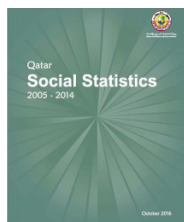


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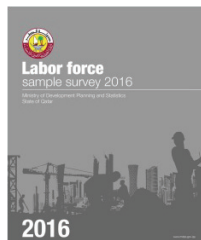
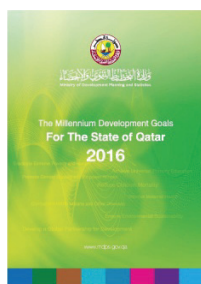


Qatar – Social Statistics 2005 – 2014 (Analytical Summary)

The report summarizes Qatar's social development within a period of time. The most commonly used social indicators are highlighted in the planning and implementation processes. The Ministry updates this series every two years

Qatar's Millennium Development Goals 2016, (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

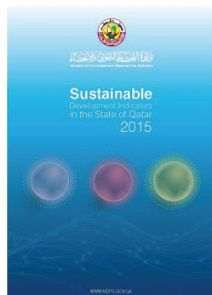


Labor Force Sample Survey 2016 (Analytical Summary)

This report provides an analytical summary of Labor Force Sample Survey results. It 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 2016.

Sustainable Development Indicators 2015 (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 a set of 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 Report - Statistical Portrait 2016 (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.

Water Statistics Report 2015

The report is the second 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 2016

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 2015

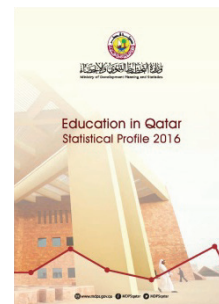
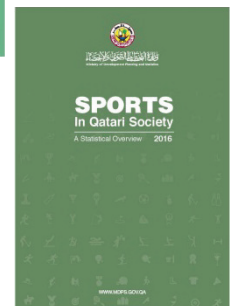
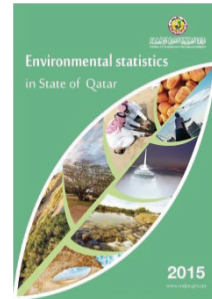
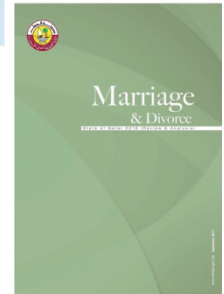
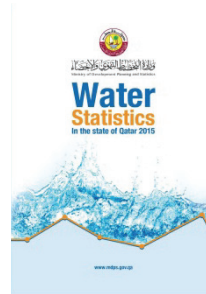
The report embodies Qatar's substantial progress in the field of protection of wild and marine ecological systems, collection and treatment of sewage, and the way of tackling the ozone depleting substances. Besides, the report indicates that further efforts should be exerted to improve the quality of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

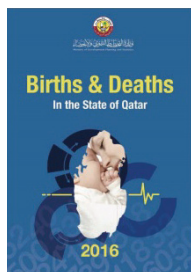
Sport Report 2016

Sports statistics and indicators are a key factor in monitoring the development of the sport sector in Qatar. Accordingly, the first analytical summary of sports statistics 2016 has been implemented, in which the developments in this regard were monitored in light of the annual data available to the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics.

Education Report 2016

Education statistics and indicators are a key factor in monitoring the development of Qatar's education sector. Accordingly, the first analytical summary of Education Statistics 2016 has been implemented, in which developments in this aspect were monitored in the light of the annual data available to the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics.



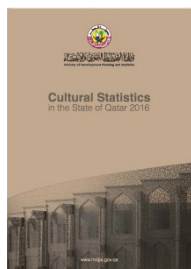


Birth and Death Report 2016

By analyzing the vital statistics on births and deaths, this report aims to identify the trend of births and deaths indicators in general during the period (2007-2016). The indicators provided by the statistics on births and deaths are used as markers to achieve short and long-term goals, and to improve health, social and economic conditions for all population of Qatar.

Research & Development Survey Results in Qatar 2015

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 2016

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.

General Census of Population, Housing and Establishments 2015

It features data of the Simplified Census of 2015. It presents statistics of the following characteristics: population housing units, and establishments during this period.

Qatar in Figures 2017

The 32nd issue of “Qatar in Figures” booklet contains the main statistical data and indicators for the State of Qatar, mainly covering the period 2014 - 2016. It also contains various summarized statistical information covering different aspects of the Qatari society whether demographic, social or economic.

Qatar 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.

Qatar – Monthly Statistics (Statistical Magazine)

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





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- Qatar, 2016, MDPS, Annual Statistical Abstract, Vital Statistics Chapter, Marriages and Divorces, 2007-2016, www.mdps.gov.qa
- Qatar, 2016, MDPS, Annual Statistical Abstract, Vital Statistics Chapter, Births and Deaths, 2007-2016, www.mdps.gov.qa
- Qatar, 2016, MDPS, Annual Statistical Abstract, Population Statistics Chapter, 2007-2016, www.mdps.gov.qa
- Qatar, 2016, MDPS, Annual Statistical Abstract, Health Services Statistics Chapter, 2007-2016, www.mdps.gov.qa
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- Qatar, MDPS, 1997, 2004, 2010 Censuses www.mdps.gov.qa
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